

Aim: How did the Ottoman Empire rise and fall?

I. Rise of the Ottoman Empire

- Migrated to Asia Minor (Turkey) late 1200s.
- Ottomans were vassals of the Seljuk Turks,
- Ottoman state created by Osman I in 1280
- GOVERNMENT: run by the sultan.
- ministers were viziers, or high ranking officials
- Ulema are Muslim scholars of Islamic studies.

II. Ottoman Military

- Gunpowder Empire, artillery, or cannons into their armies + ships.
- Janissaries were recruited at childhood from conquered Christian communities.
- Converted to Islam and loyal to the sultan.
- Received training as modern infantry and gunpowder

III. Ottoman Military Conquests

- Conquered Balkans late 1300s
- Navies gained hegemony over the eastern Mediterranean.
- Destruction of the Byzantine Empire in 1453.
- New capital, Istanbul.
- Selim I:
 1. North Africa +conquered Egypt.
 2. Controlled of important coastal ports in Tripoli, Tunis and Algiers.
- Suleiman I:
 1. Suleiman the Magnificent (1520-1566).
 2. Attacked territories of Romania, Hungary, and Austria's Holy Roman Empire.
 3. Known as the Lawgiver
 4. He also supported religious tolerance
 5. Was responsible for a Golden Age

IV. Women in the Ottoman Empire

- Queen mother ran the household and had diplomatic relations with foreign officials.
- Right to own property and retain property after marriage.
- Women also bought and sold real estate

V. Religion and Politics

1. Ottomans ruled Sunni + Shiite Muslims
2. Governed Jews, Orthodox Christians, Catholic and Protestants.
3. No equal rights
4. Pay a special head tax.
5. Millet administrative unit for each religious group
6. Sultan position was hereditary
7. Concubines lived in a sacred place known as a harem.

VI. Fall of the Empire

- The sultans since Suleiman were men of little ability, and poorly trained.
- Trade routes no longer as important for Europe
- Big population, less controllable
- The sick man of Europe.
- WWI Marked the end of the Ottoman Empire