

Growth and Expansion



Orhan (1326–1359)

- ▶ Osman's son
- ▶ Married the daughter of a European Emperor
- ▶ Landed on the European side of the Dardanelles at Gallipoli (walls of the fortress had been destroyed that very morning)
- ▶ Laid important military foundations:
- ▶ Coins were used for the 1st time during his rule



Orhan's Empire (pink & red)



Murad I (1359–1389)

- ▶ Orhan's son
- ▶ Marched into the Balkans and conquered Edirne, Sofia, Nicopolis
- ▶ Also conquered land in Asia Minor (Ankara and the principality of Karaman)
- ▶ Serbians agreed to pay tribute and send troops to fight for the Empire in 1371
- ▶ Died at the Battle of Kosovo (1389)
 - "rivers of blood..great number of severed heads and unraveled turbans had made the battlefield into a colorful field of tulips
 - Both Murad and the Serbian King Lazar were killed
 - Solidified Ottoman rule of Serbia and would lead to the absorption of Herzegovina, and much of Bosnia





Murad & Battle of Kosovo



Bayazid I (1389–1402)

- ▶ Was married for political alliances and to gain territory
- ▶ Became emperor at the Battle of Kosovo
- ▶ Siege of Constantinople, but had to lift it in 1400 due to Tamerlane's invasion of Anatolia
- ▶ Defended and strengthened this borders in the east
- ▶ In the Balkans fought and defeated the Hungary army under King Sigismund.
- ▶ Army was destroyed by Tamerlane @ Ankara in 1402 (Bayazid was captured)



Bayazid I



The Interregnum (1402–1413)

- ▶ Balkan states and Anatolian emirate took advantage of the Mongol victory and tried to shake off Ottoman rule
- ▶ Mehmed I (1413–21) = Reconstruction of the Ottoman state
- ▶ Murad II (1421–51) brought eastern & central Anatolia and southern and eastern Balkans under direct or indirect influence of the Ottoman



Mehmed I & Murad II



Empire by 1451 (pink, red & brown)



Ottoman Rule in Balkans

- ▶ New rule was better than the oppressive feudal system so Ottomans were seen as deliverers



Mehmet II (1451–1481)

The Conquerer

- ▶ Conquered Constantinople (re-named Istanbul)
 - Brought ships overland to by pass the chain that blocked the harbor at the Golden Horn
- ▶ Gave complete control or the Straits and the Black Sea
- ▶ Was symbolically important to capture the imperial capital of Byzantine empire
- ▶ Istanbul became the new capital for Sunni Islam and remained the center of the Greek Orthodox church

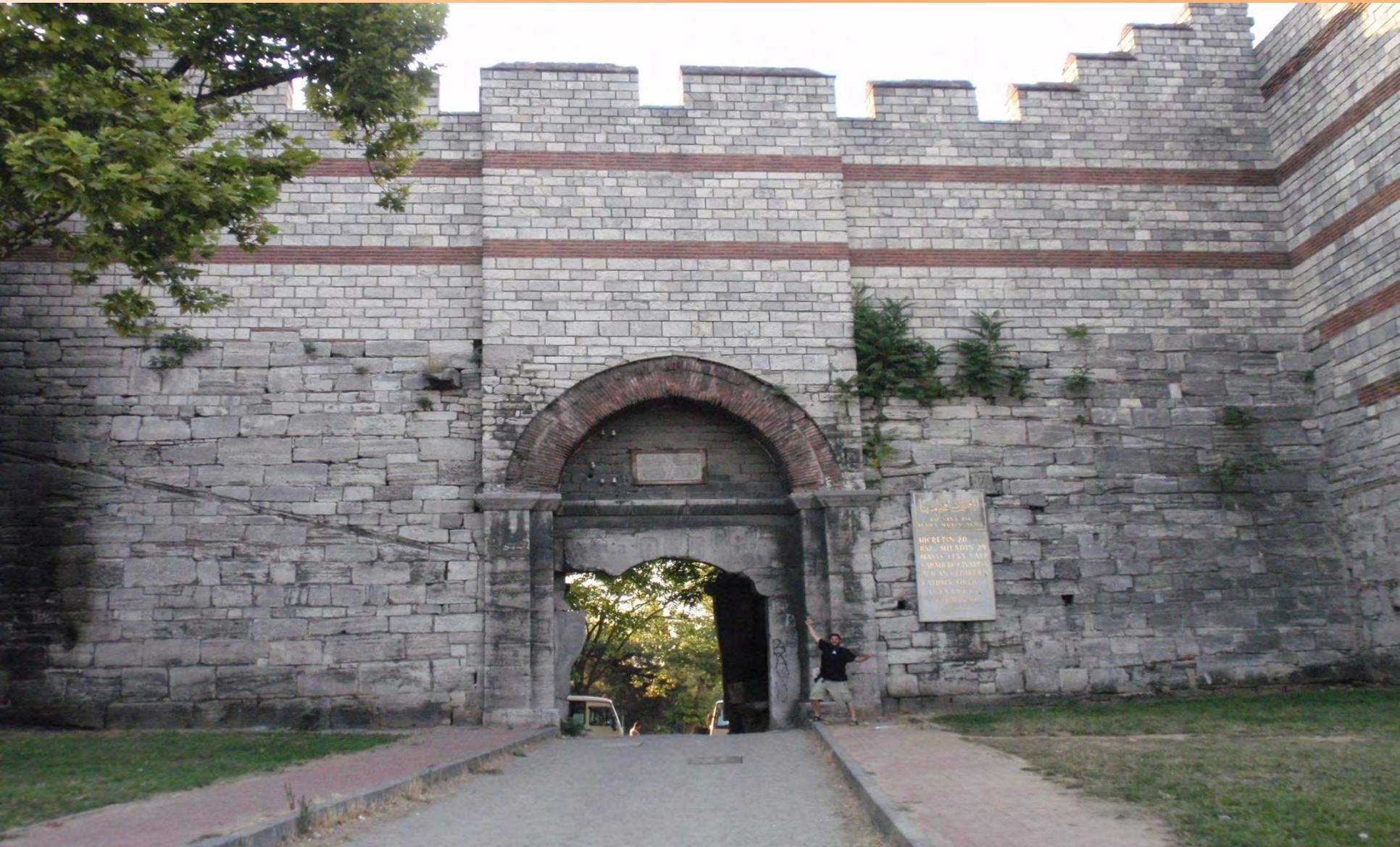


Mehmet II

- ▶ Entering Constantinople via the Gate of Theodosius



Gate of Theodosius today



- ▶ Plaque commemorating the event



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BİZ SANA BİR
FETH-İ MÜBİN AÇDIK.

HİCRETİN 20 ^{حجرتين}
857_{VE} MİLÂDİN 29
MAYIS 1453 SALI
SABAHI BU CİVARDA
AÇILAN GEDİKDEN
FATİHİN ORDUSU
İSTANBUL'A
GİRMİŞDİR.

İSTANBUL FETHİ DERNEĞİ 1953

Hagia Sophia

- ▶ “Saint Sophia”
- ▶ Orthodox church is not destroyed
- ▶ Converted into a mosque
- ▶ Becomes symbolic of how the Ottomans treat those of different faith.
- ▶ Has elements of Byzantine and Muslim influence



Hagia Sophia today



Inside

- ▶ Christian and Muslim symbols on top of one another





سُبْحَانَكَ اللَّهُمَّ رَبِّ السَّمَاوَاتِ السَّبْعِ وَالْأَرْضِ وَالْعَرْشِ الْمَجِيدِ
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- ▶ Christian iconography was left in place (Mehmet did allow it to be plastered over* but made sure it was not destroyed)
- ▶ * people & animals are not allowed in Muslim art (considered idolatry)



These are some of the ones
that have been uncovered



- ▶ Mosaics popular in Byzantium & Europe at the time

