Brief history and culture of Turkey and Balkan areas under the former Ottoman Empire
An Empire before its time?

Or

An Empire doomed to fail?
Which do you think makes a better government...

- one that is accepting and tolerant of people who are different
- or
- one that encourages, by force if necessary its people to be the same in order to create a more unified nation?
Find the connections between history and current culture

Because…

Like it or not; realize it or not, we are all affected by the past
Expanse

Ottoman Empire

- Ottoman Turks, 1300-1359
- Expansion under Murat II, 1421-1451
- Expansion under Mehmet II and Selim I, 1451-1520
- Expansion under Suleiman the Magnificent, 1520-1566
- Expansion, 1566-1683

Arabs
Peripheral peoples

Present international boundary
Pay attention to notes that have a **

These are things that are going to influence/affect the Ottomans or modern day culture
Ottoman empire began in modern day Turkey
People are descendants of pastoral nomadic tribes from Central Asia
In 10th century these tribes begin to move east
Called themselves Oguz
called Turkomans/“Turks” by their enemies
Raiding of weaker neighbors (esp. the Byzantines) was common
No formal govt. or laws
- Temporary leadership in the form of “Hans”
Tribal society**
- loyalty, bravery family and hospitality important
Shamanistic beliefs**
- Nature worship
- Man was powerless
- Good & evil spirits
Nomadic movement out of Asia
Invaded Persia in the 11th Century and conquered Bagdad
Became mercenary guards for the Abbasid caliphs in Bagdad and protected them against outside threats
Tugrul Bey became protector of the faith and champion of Orthodox Islam
Seljuk rule spread to Central Asia, Palestine, Iraq and northern Iran
Alp Arslan extended Seljuk rule into Syria, Armenia and sent raids into Anatolia (alarmed Byzantines)

Battle of Manzikert (1071), Byzantine army destroyed and emperor captured

Seljuks did not seek to govern Anatolia

Left a vacuum of power

Series of Turkish Islamic state develop (most famous was Seljuk Sultanate of Rum)
Alp Arslan & Battle of Manzikert
Seljuks continue to expand and reach the Mediterranean and Black Sea
- Establish a trade
- Form trade alliances with Byzantines, and other Europeans in the Mediterranean
- Set up hans or caravanserais for travelers***
Caravanserai at Edirne Today (Ottoman)

- Made into a modern hotel
1243 Mongols defeat Seljuk forces
1308 Seljuks are reduced to vassals of the Mongols
During 13&14 centuries, many Christian convert to Islam (tax reduction)**
Ruled Anatolia until 1335 when Beylik states begin to be set up by rebel Turkmen tribes of frontier warriors (ghazis)**
Nomadic society values (hospitality, family, courage, and loyalty) must defend herds and family.

Sufi Islam (mystic) will become popular because of its connection and appeal to people with a Shamanistic belief heritage.

Ghazi warrior and raiding fits well with the idea of being a warrior for the faith (still get to keep fighting).

Not to mention the tax benefit! 😊
was a leader of a small army that helped the Seljuks win a battle against the Mongols
Seljuks awarded him with an emirate based in Eskisehir
Absorbs the Seljuks of Rum as the Seljuk state falls into further decline
Ertugrul
The Basis of his Emirate (Eskisehir)
Ertugrul’s Tomb
Son or Ertughrul
Became the founder of the Ottoman Empire
Made Bursa his capital
Osman’s dream
- Tree, symbolizing the empire, with its roots spread throughout 3 continents and its branches covering the sky
Expanded empire to encompass the Mediterranean coast in Asia Minor
Osman and his dream... Empire will touch 3 continents.

The Ottoman Empire Under Suleiman I the Magnificent, 1580