Growth and Expansion
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)

THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE IN 1683
- Ottomans Beylik, 1300
- Acquisitions, 1300 - 1359
- Acquisitions, 1359 - 1451
- Acquisitions, 1451 - 1481 (Mehmed II)
- Acquisitions, 1512 - 1520 (Selim I)
- Acquisitions, 1520 - 1566 (Suleiman the Magnificent)
- Acquisitions, 1566 - 1683

750 miles
1000 km
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
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
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
New rule was better than the oppressive feudal system so Ottomans were seen as deliverers.
Conquered Constantinople (re-named Istanbul)
  ◦ Brought ships overland to bypass the chain that blocked the harbor at the Golden Horn

Gave complete control over 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
“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
Christian and Muslim symbols on top of one another
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