Mehmet failed to take Belgrade meant that Hungary was the major European power facing the Ottomans for the next 60 yrs.

Established conquered the Khanate of Crimea (the most important successor states of the Golden Horde)
Empire of Mehmet II

Pink, red, brown and olive green

THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE IN 1683
- Pink: Ottoman Beylik, 1300
- Red: 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

Scale: 750 miles (1000 km)
Mostly preoccupied with events with the Safavids in Iran (practiced Shi’ism, a different form of Islam) and became a haven for Ottoman enemies

Selim also dealt with Mamelukes in Egypt
  ◦ Brought Aleppo, Damascus, Cairo, Syria and all of Egypt under Ottoman control
Known as the “lawgiver”, also a great builder (employed the famous architect, Sinan)

Defeated Belgrade in 1521

Compelled the knight of St. John to abandon Rhodes (one of the last Christian strongholds)

Victory at the Battle of Mohacs, = conquest of Buda

Vienna unsuccessfully laid siege to Vienna in 1529

Brought North Africa up to Morocco under Ottoman suzerainty

Took Mesopotamia from Persia (gave Ottoman's outlet to the Persian gulf) engaged in a naval war w/ Portuguese

Brought the Ottomans to the height of their empire
Had many titles including...
- Slave of God
- Deputy of God on earth
- Master of all lands
- The shadow of God over all nations

He saw himself as...
- Master of the world
- The Shah of Baghdad and Iraq
- Caesar of all the land of Rome
- Sultan of Egypt
- Master of the land of Caesar and Alexander the Great
- Believed that the entire world was his possession as a gift of God

He sought to keep Europe weak and divided
- Gave money to the Protestants to try to keep Europe politically and religiously divided
- Saw Europe as the principle threat to Islam
- Helped any Islamic state threaten by Europe
- Declared himself the supreme Caliph of Islam
- Often invaded other Islamic lands to root out heresy and heterodoxy
his conquests...the whole map!

THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE IN 1683
- Pink: Ottoman Beylik, 1300
- Red: Acquisitions, 1300 - 1359
- Orange: Acquisitions, 1359 - 1451
- Green: Acquisitions, 1451 - 1481 (Mehmed II)
- Light Green: Acquisitions, 1512 - 1520 (Selim I)
- Light Blue: Acquisitions, 1520 - 1566 (Suleiman the Magnificent)
- Blue: Acquisitions, 1566 - 1683

750 miles
1000 km
Sulyeman brought about the height of the Ottomans Empire politically, militarily, economically and culturally.

- Cultivated the arts (visual, music, writing and philosophy), brought about the highest point of Ottoman culture.
- Ottomans in a position of strength in European dealing.
- Treaties were often truces.
- Many areas in the Balkans were either under direct Ottoman control or had to pay tribute and submit to the sovereignty of the Ottomans.
Permitted European commerce and goods
Destroyed some native craft industries
Balance of trade eventually shifts out of the hands of the empire
Review
What were these famous Sultans famous for?
Osman
Mehmet II
Sulyeman
Government
- Military
- Timar system
- Sultan & the Harem
- Millet system

Trade

Religion

**Lots of contact w/ foreigners (tolerance towards minorities)**
Established a standing cavalry (horses)
Infantry regiments (ground troops) called Janissaries
Recruited children (often as prisoners) from Christian territory
many families wanted their children to join for social status
Were trained not only in military discipline but were educated in the ways of the Muslim faith
Only campaigned from late spring to early fall
Janissaries
Rooted in Ghazi warrior tradition
Land grants given as payment for yearly service or cavalrymen and later other military positions (Janissary)
Were in charge of governing & cultivating the land
Governors were held responsible if their workers abandoned the land and left and uncultivated
Were in charge of governing but still subject to the courts and rulings of the Centralized Ottoman state
Were often located on the fringes of the Empire to help protect and spread the empire
The Office of Sultan

- In the beginning, the position had to be earned not merely inherited.
- Sons proved their worthiness by engaging in military campaigns and by participating in government (usually given governorship of a city).
- Best son = sultan.
- Rivals to the throne were usually killed in order to avoid civil war.
- Was also held the position of caliphate (religious leader/defender of the faith).
Where the women of place lived.

Not all women were the Sultan’s wives (Sultans rarely more than one or 2 wives)

Middle Eastern culture at the time dictated that a man could have more than one wife if he could provide for her and not show favoritism towards any wife

Since the Sultan was wealthy, the Harem provided a way for girls to live a comfortable and protected life

Where the children of the Sultan were raised (for a time, after succession becomes more heredity, the Harem becomes the powerful and corrupt because different wives manipulated politics and officials to try and get their son on the throne

Many European misconceptions about the Harem the reality was that in many ways the women who lived in the Sultan’s Harem were more free than their European counterparts
Harem at Topkapi Palace
Center of land routes between Europe and Asia
Dardanelles
Black Sea
Control of Mediterranean (Naval commander Barbarossa, attacked European ships, Europeans viewed him as a pirate)
Rea Sea
Age or exploration and the discovery of the Americas led to a decline in this Ottoman advantage
Europe begins to look for alternative routes to Asia
  - Christopher Columbus was looking for a land route to China to avoid having to submit to the trade conditions of the Ottoman Empire
How do you think an empire build largely upon trade would treat foreigners and people that are different than them?

What type of attitudes and actions towards foreign people and culture would be most beneficial to this type of economy?
Very important!
Islam is the dominant and accepted religion
Is not a secular (non-religious) state
Mosques were often the focus of building projects and the centers of neighborhood communities
Was tolerant towards different religions
Autonomous areas that were created for minority groups that were not Sunni Muslim (Jews, Greek Orthodox and Armenians)

Practiced their own religion and traditions. Were allowed to live by their own laws and courts (as long as the issue did not involve a Muslim)

Had to pay an additional tax (conversions = tax break)

During the Spanish Inquisition, many Jews fled to the Ottoman Empire because of the Millet system (Sephardic) which offered them better treatment than Europe
Jewish Millet (Istanbul)