

Teach Ottoman Empire Unit

Abbey R. McNair

Abbey.mcnair@ops.org

Unit Information

- Full lesson plans are in the attached Document package
- All sources are cited in the notes portion of the ppt.
- All pictures not cited were taken by the author
- Any questions that you might have can be emailed to Abbey R. McNair at abbey.mcnaair@ops.org

A close-up photograph of a collection of ornate, colorful lanterns and decorative objects. The lanterns are made of various materials, including metal, glass, and woven straw, and are decorated with intricate patterns and designs. The colors are vibrant, including purple, orange, yellow, and red. The lanterns are hanging from chains and are illuminated from within, creating a warm, glowing effect. The background is dark, making the lanterns stand out.

Day One

Introduction to the Ottoman Empire

- Essential Question: How was the Byzantine Empire able to last for over a thousand years? And what was the significance of the Byzantine Empire to world history?



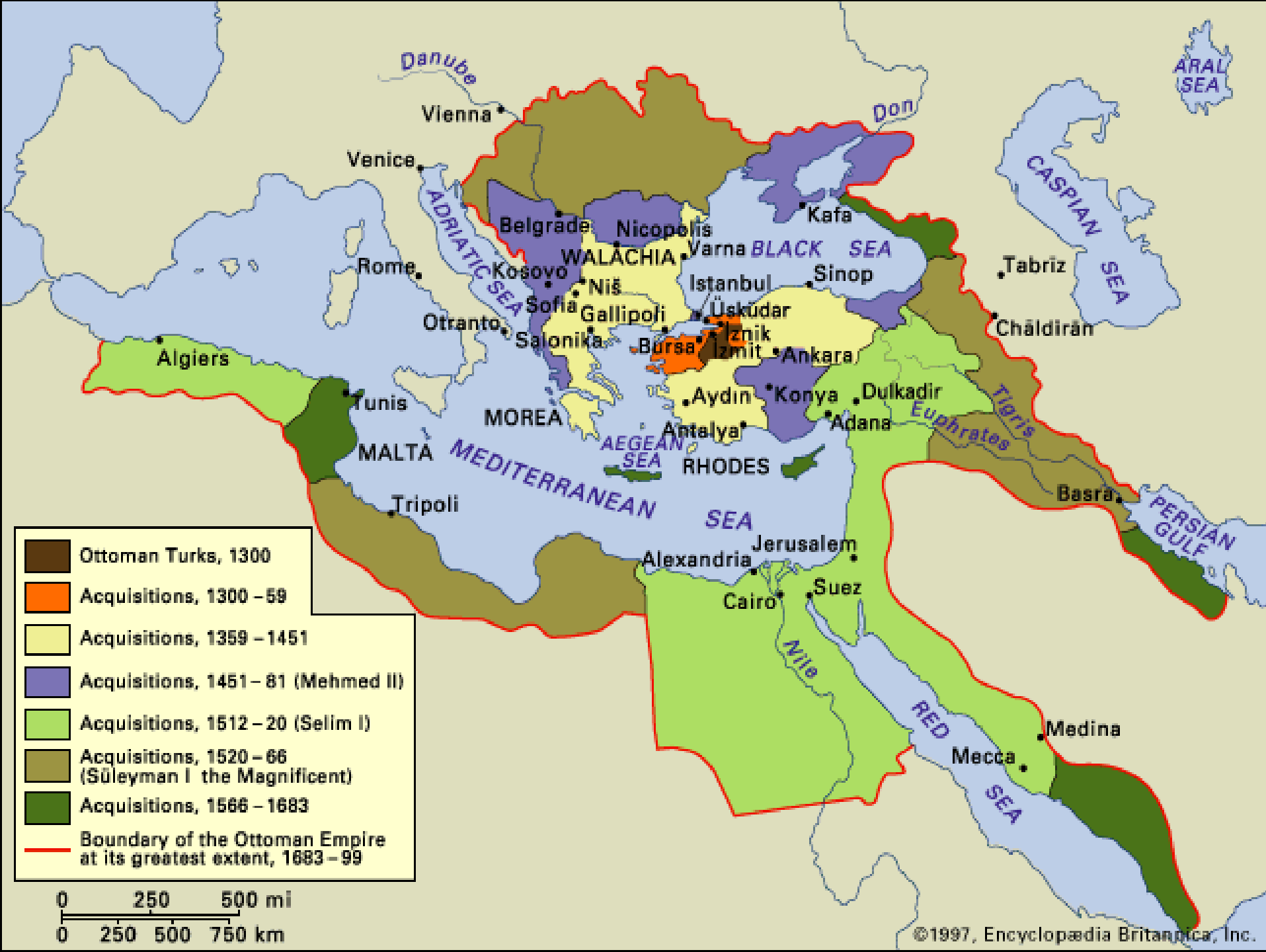
Where did the Ottomans come from?

- Name came from “Osman,” a leader of a western Anatolian nomadic group who began expansionistic moves in the 14th century.
- Gradually these nomads took over Anatolia and became the border between Islam and Byzantine Christian



Evolving Ottoman State

- Built their empire by absorbing the Muslims of Anatolia (most Ottomans became Muslims) and by protecting the Greek Christians in Anatolia.
 - On the promise of obedience and payment of the *jizya*, Muslims guaranteed the lives and property of Jews and Christians.
 - The Ottomans came to rule:
 - Serbs
 - Bosnians
 - Croats
 - other Orthodox peoples
 - The people who submitted to Ottoman domination (voluntarily) were treated well, but those who opposed and fought the Ottomans... the Ottomans were ruthless.
- The Ottoman empire became a “frontier empire” composed of many ethnicities and religions





Battle of Mohacs

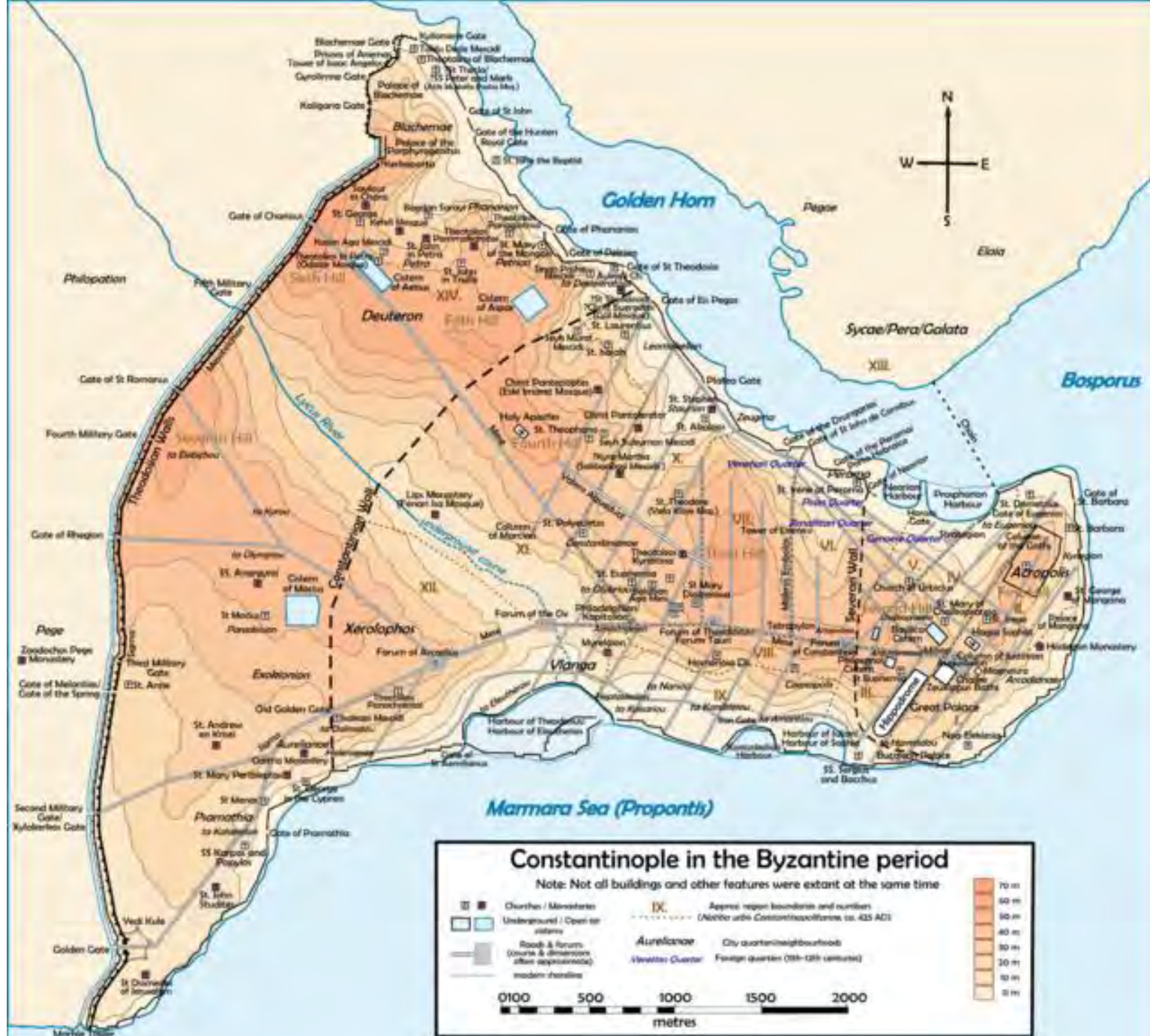
Sultan Mehmet II (1451-1481)

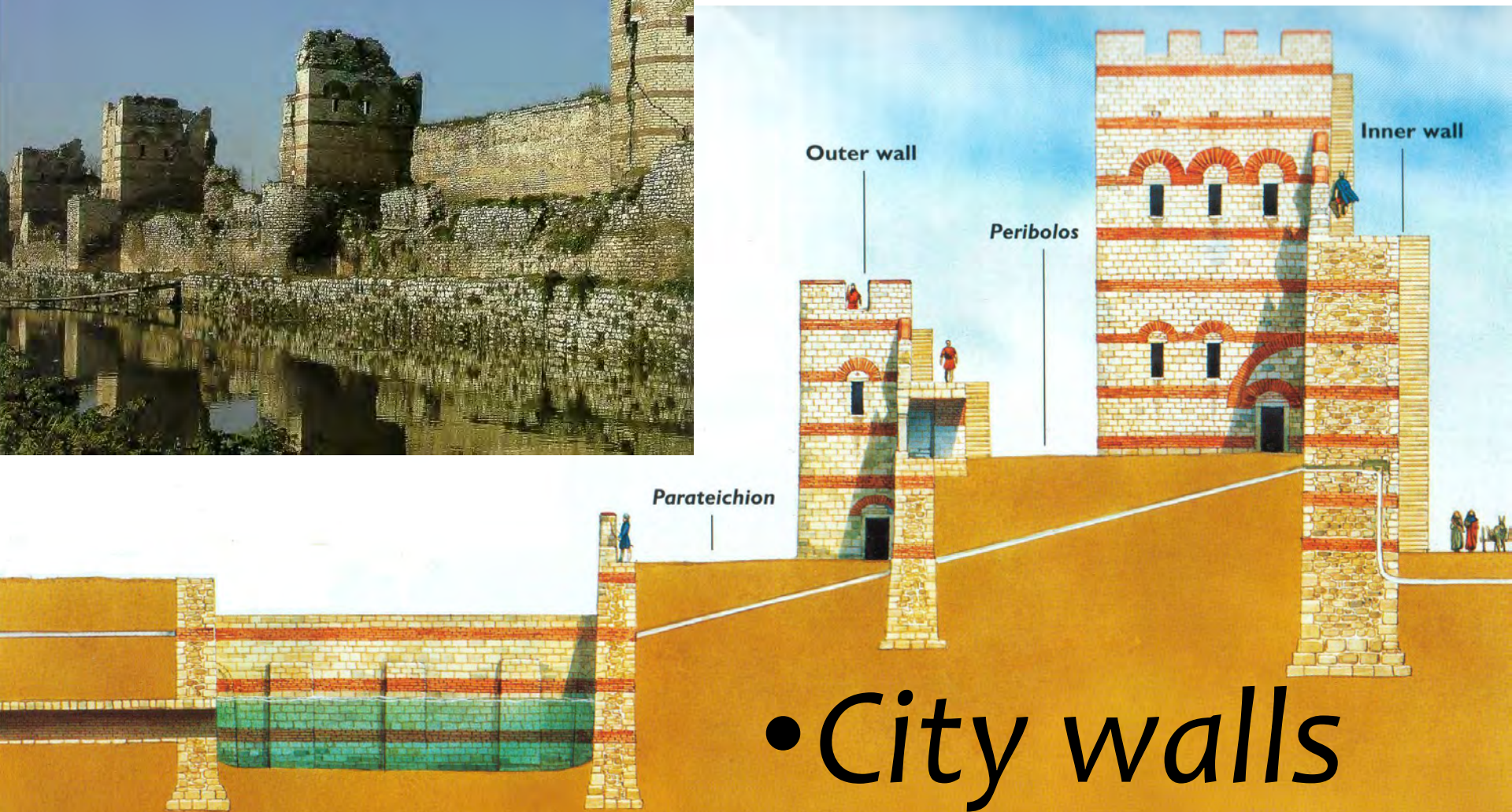
- Was one of the greatest Sultans
- Called the Fatih (the Conqueror)
- During his rule all of Turkey/Anatolia was brought under his control and the Byzantine Empire was defeated



- 1453: *The Siege and Capture of the City of Constantinople*
 - Six week siege of the city
 - The Golden Horn was thoroughly fortified and protected







• *City walls*

- Chain across the harbor



İSTANBUL'UN FETHİNDE
HALIÇ'E GERİLEN ZİNCİR
THE CHAIN PLACED TO THE
ENTRANCE OF THE GOLDEN
HORN DURING THE CONQUEST
OF İSTANBUL

BUT the Byzantine Emperor could not compete with the ingenuity of the Ottomans and the western technology they used

- The Turks carried their boats over steep hills to come behind the chain across the harbor
- Cast one of the largest cannons in history and bombarded the city from behind
 - Cannon shots shattered the city gate and the victorious Turks looted the city for three days





اِنَّا فَتَحْنَا لَكَ فَتْحًا مُبِينًا

BİZ SANA BİR
FETH-İ MÜBİN AÇTIK

HİCRETİN 20 سنة
857 VE MİLADIN 29
MAYIS 1453 SALI
SABAHI BU CIVARDA
AÇILAN GEDİKDEN
FATİHİN ORDUSU
İSTANBUL'A
GİRMİŞDİR.

İSTANBUL FETHİ GERMİYİ 1955

- The Conquest of Constantinople = the Imperial phase of the Ottomans
 - Constantinople was renamed Istanbul
 - Mehmet II cleaned up the city and began many building mosques, markets, water fountains, baths, and other public facilities



Topkapi Palace



The Sultan's Bedchamber



Haman



- *Mehmet II encouraged people to move to Istanbul*
 - *Bribed people from the Ottoman territories with homes and jobs*

The Grand
Bazaar



- Many Jewish people, who were cruelly oppressed in Western Europe (aka Reconquista), moved to Istanbul and found Turkey to be a “haven” = a mass migration of Jewish people soon followed



Illustrate your notes

Summary question

- How did the Ottomans keep the heritage of the Byzantine Empire alive? How were the Ottoman and Byzantine empires alike?