

OTTOMAI Turkey, and the Balkans (Serbia, Bosnia, Croatia, Montenegro, Albania, Greece)

Brief history and culture of Turkey and Balkan areas under the former Ottoman Empire

#### The Ottoman Empire...

An Empire before its time?

Or

An Empire doomed to fail?



#### Journal Question

- 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?

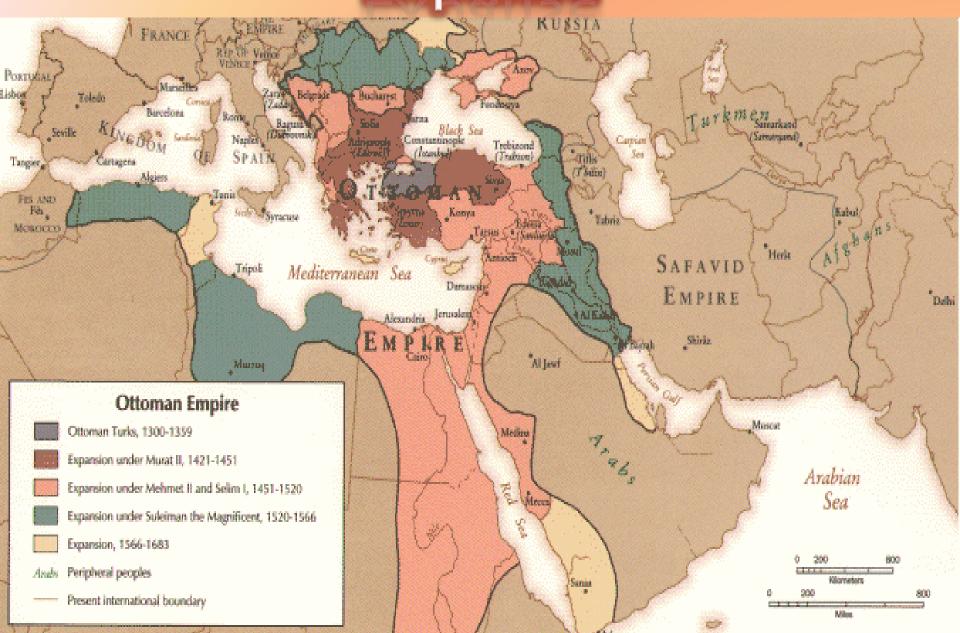


#### The Goal...

- 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



#### Note!!

- Pay attention to notes that have a \*\*
- These are things that are going to influence/affect the Ottomans or modern day culture



#### Nomadic Roots

- 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



#### The Seljuks

- 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

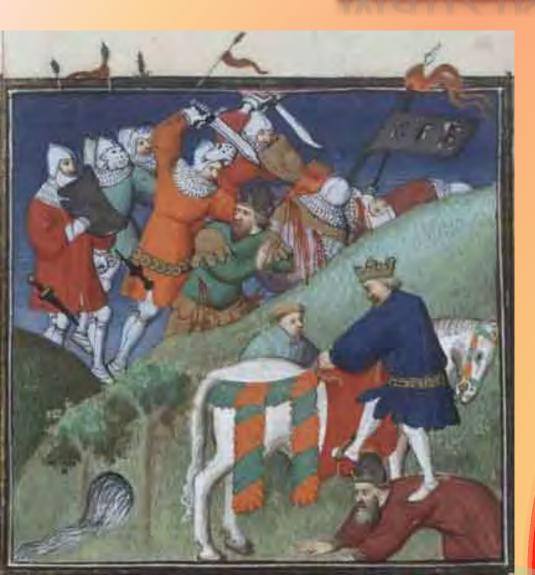
#### The Seljuk Empire



#### Seljuks cont.

- 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







#### Seljuk Trade

- Seljuks continue to expand and reach the Mediterranean and Black Sea
- Establish a trade
- Form trade alliances w/ Byzantines, and other Europeans in the Mediterranean
- Set up hans or caravanserais for travelers\*\*\*



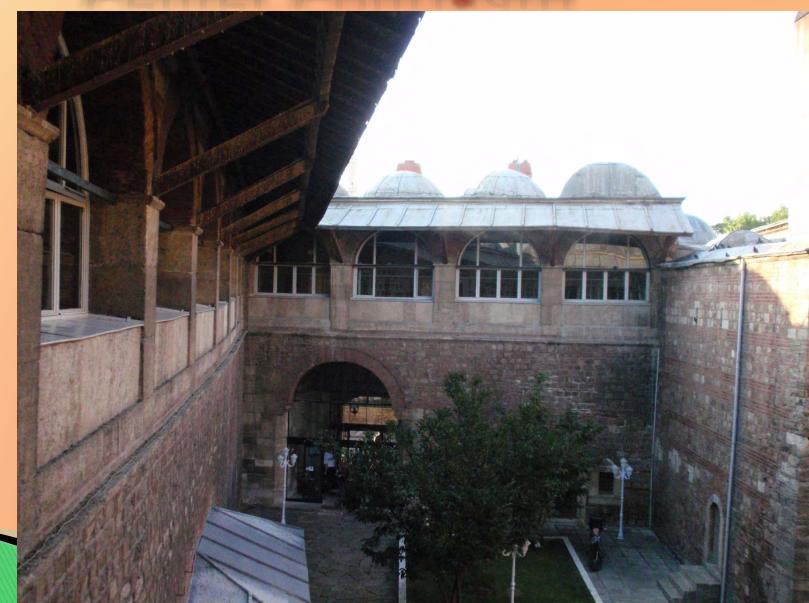
#### Caravanserai at Edirne Today (Ottoman)



Made into a modern hotel



## Center Courtyard



#### Mongol Invasion

- 1243 Mongols defeat Seljuk forces
- 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)\*\*



# The Middle East: an ideal birth place for Islam?

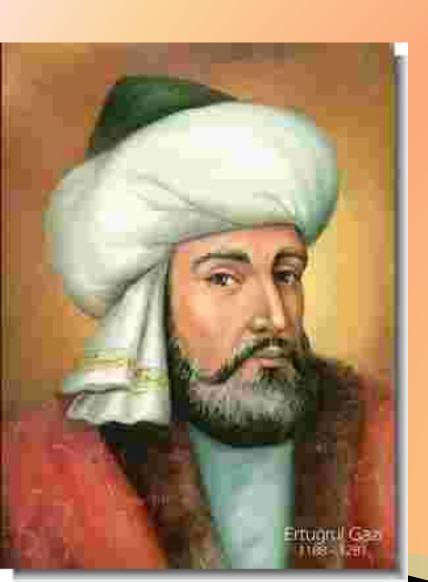
- Nomadic society values (hospitality family, courage, and loyalty) must defend herds and family
- Sufi Islam (mystic) will become popular because of its connection and appeal to people with a Shamanistic belief heritage
- Ghazi warrior and raiding fits with well with the idea of being a warrior for the faith (still get to keep fighting)
- Not to mention the tax benefit! ©



#### Ertugrul (1231–1280)

- was a leader of a small army that helped the Seljuks win a battle against the Mongols
- Seljuks awarded him w/ 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





#### Osman (1280–1324)

- Son or Ertughrul
- Became the founder of the Ottoman Empire
- Made Bursa his capital
- Osman's dream
  - Tree, symbolizing the empire, w. 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... mpire will touch





#### Empire under Osman (pink)

