

The Fall of the Ottoman Empire and Conflict in SW Asia



Standards:

SS7H2

- a. Explain how European partitioning in the Middle East after the breakup of the Ottoman Empire led to regional conflict.

- c. Describe how land and religion are reasons for continuing conflicts in the Middle East.

Essential Question:

How did European partitioning of the Middle East after the breakup of the Ottoman Empire lead to regional conflict?

Think, Pair, Share

**What is an
empire?**

*An extensive group of states or
countries under a single supreme
authority*

Other Words to Know

Partitioning – the action or state of dividing land into parts

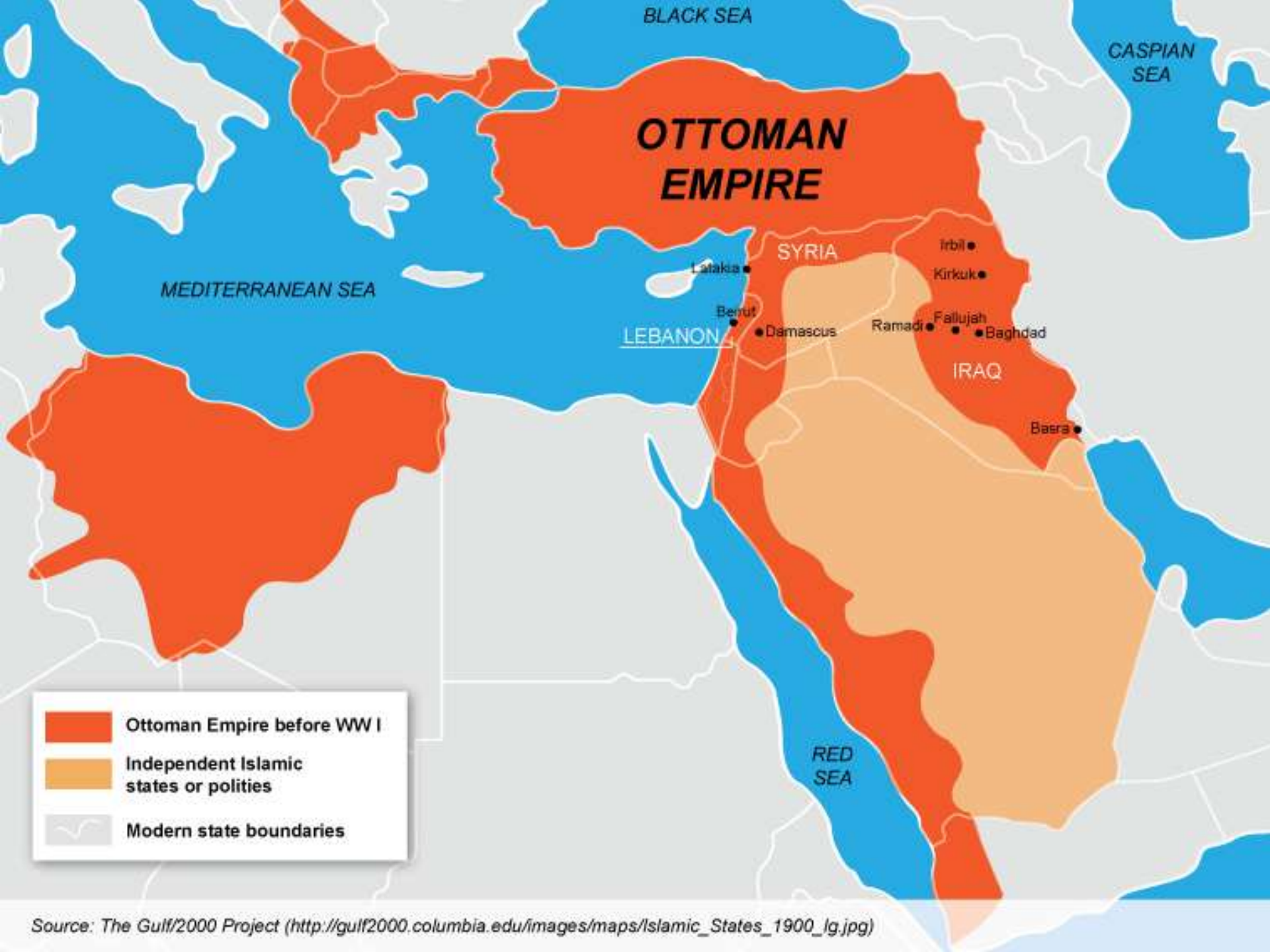
Artificial Political Boundaries – a boundary made by humans to divide land into regions, countries and areas

Regional Conflict – disagreement between regions or countries that can heighten with time

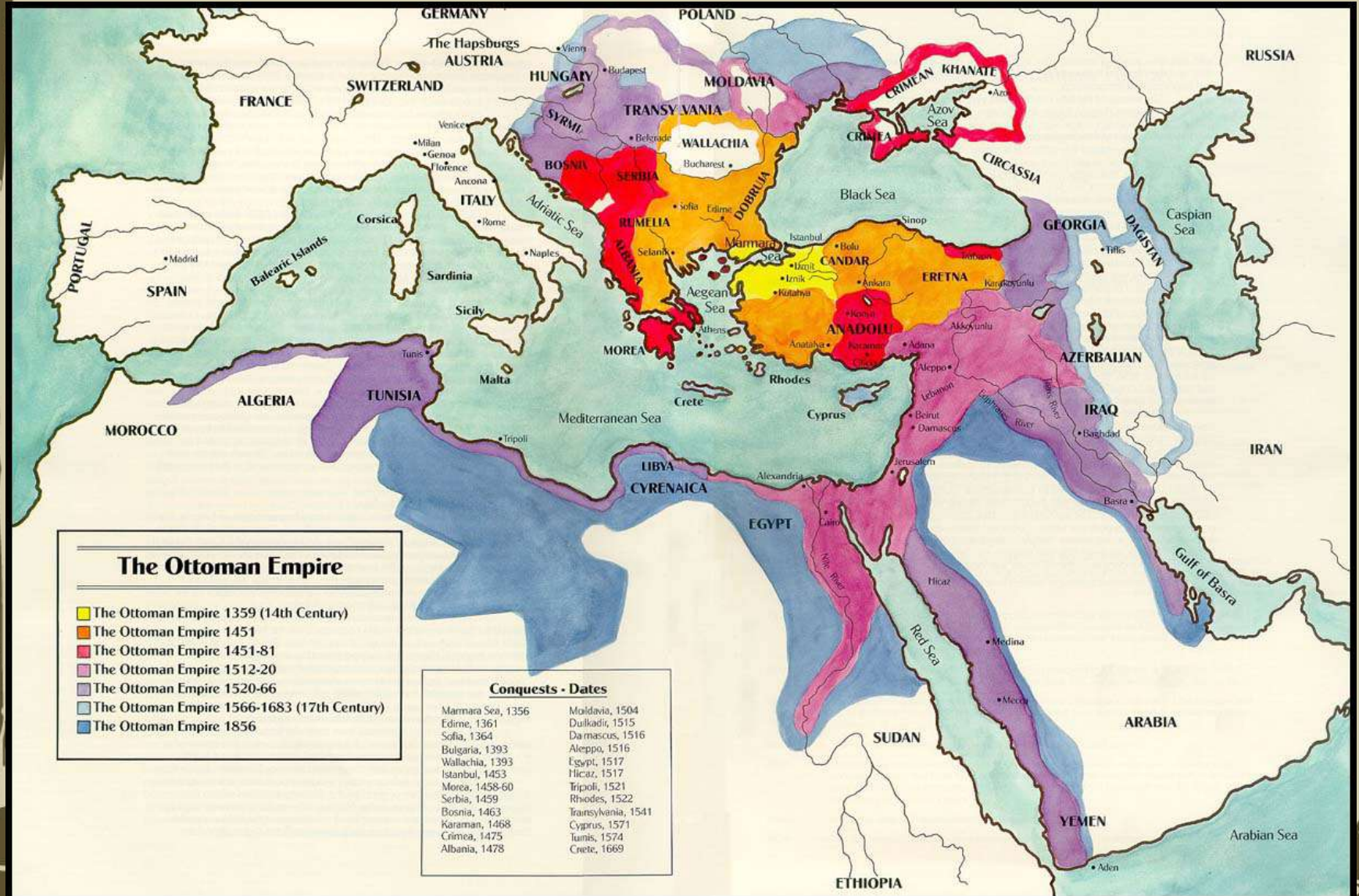
At one time in history, a large empire known as the Ottoman Empire stretched across Europe, Africa, and Southwest Asia.

Height of the Ottoman Empire

- Osman became ruler of the Kingdom after defeating Turkish tribes and created the Ottoman Empire
- *The Ottoman Empire quickly spread and became the largest and longest empire to rule in the Islamic world (13th century or 1200s AD)*
- *Istanbul*, the capital city, was one of the most powerful states in the world.
- *The Ottomans controlled most of the Middle East*



Ottoman Empire's Lands



Decline of the Ottoman Empire

When the Ottoman Empire reached it's height, other empires attack the Ottomans and/or conflict arises within the Empire

Fighting causes the Empire to loose land

1. The Empire was too large

2. Advancements in technology

3. Weak leadership



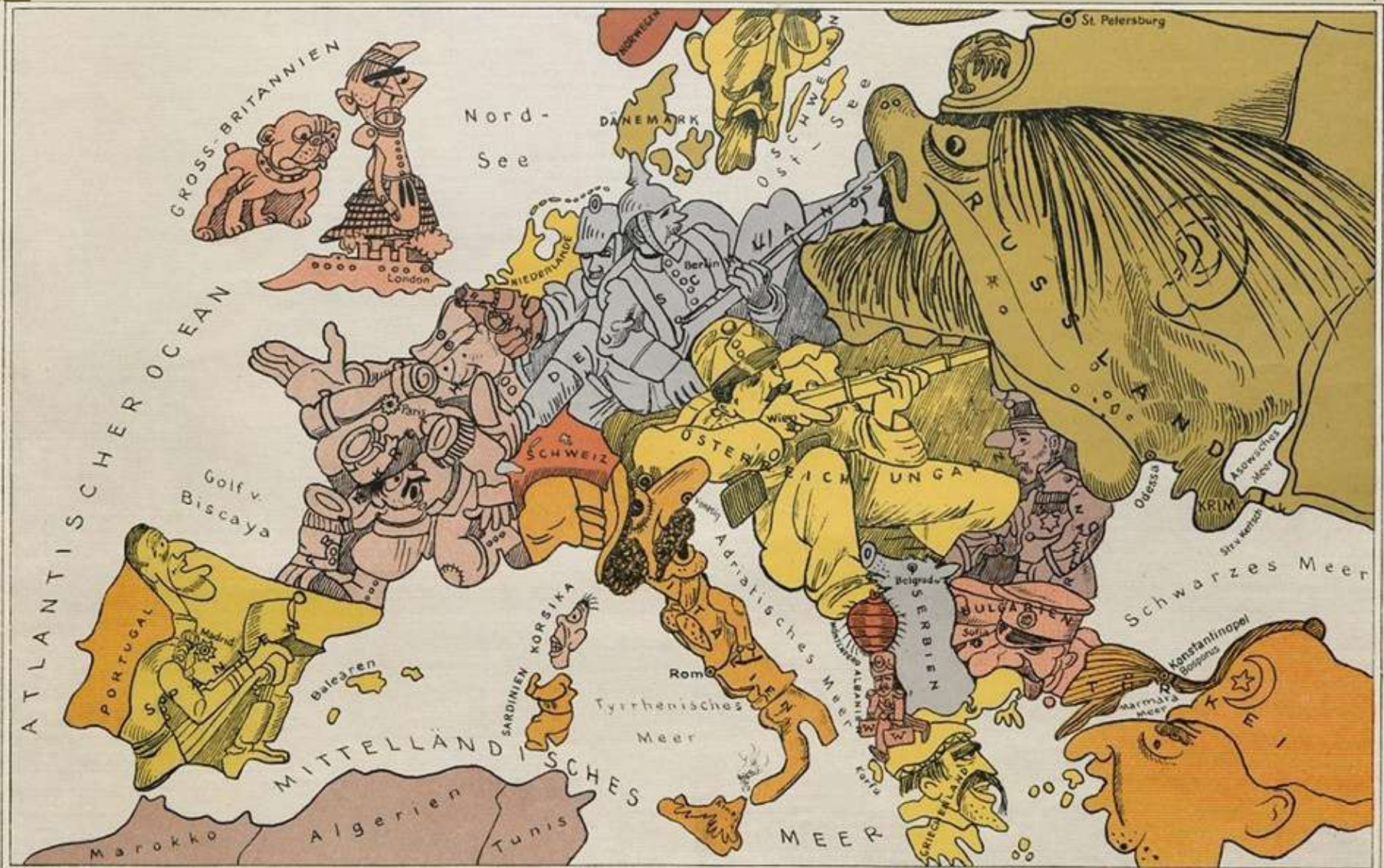
Lost Ottoman Land



Watch the map below. What do you think happened that resulted in the fall of the Ottoman Empire?

<http://www.mapsofwar.com/ind/imperial-history.html>

World War I Happened!



During World War I



- What was left of the Ottoman Empire entered WWI on the Central Powers side (Austrian-Hungarian Empire & Germany)
- Joining the Central Powers was a bad idea!
- Motive was to regain some of the land they lost

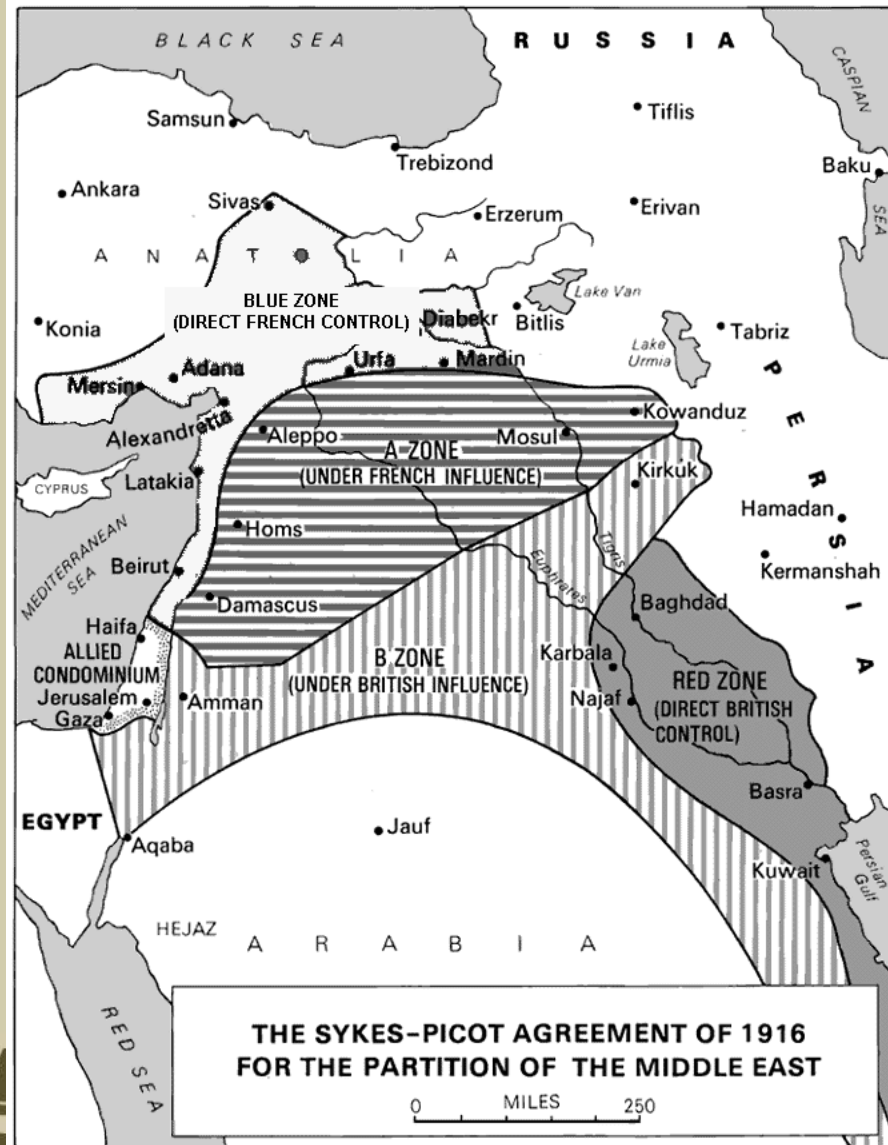
The Ottoman Empire ended up on the losing side of World War I and the empire collapsed.

The collapse created a lack of central authority in the region. European countries stepped in to establish order in the region.

Results of WWI & Partitioning

- Land that was under the control of the Ottoman's was given to France and United Kingdom
- British and French partitioned (divided) the Middle East in to countries
- Ottomans were left with little land, located in modern day Turkey

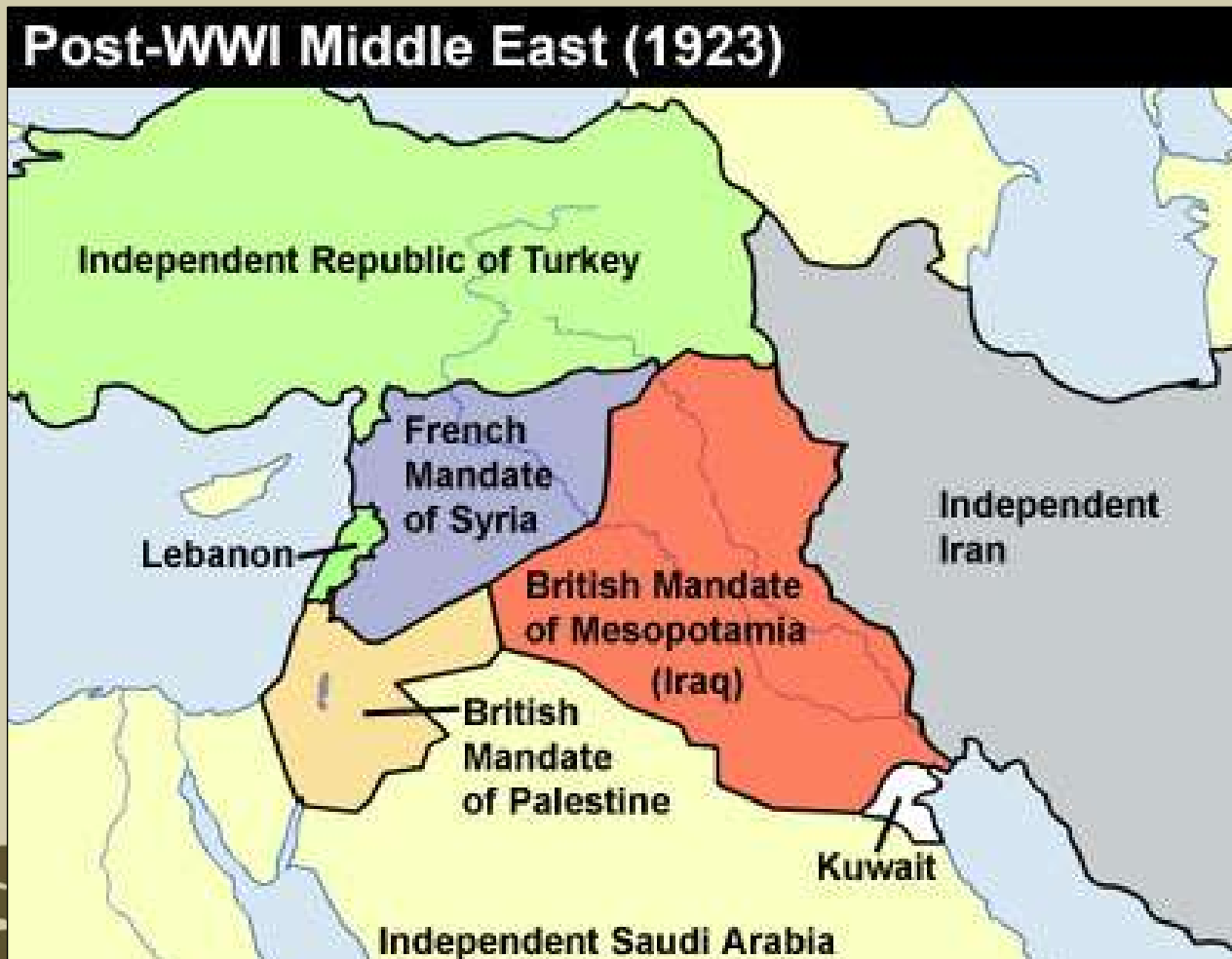
Partitioning Agreement, 1916



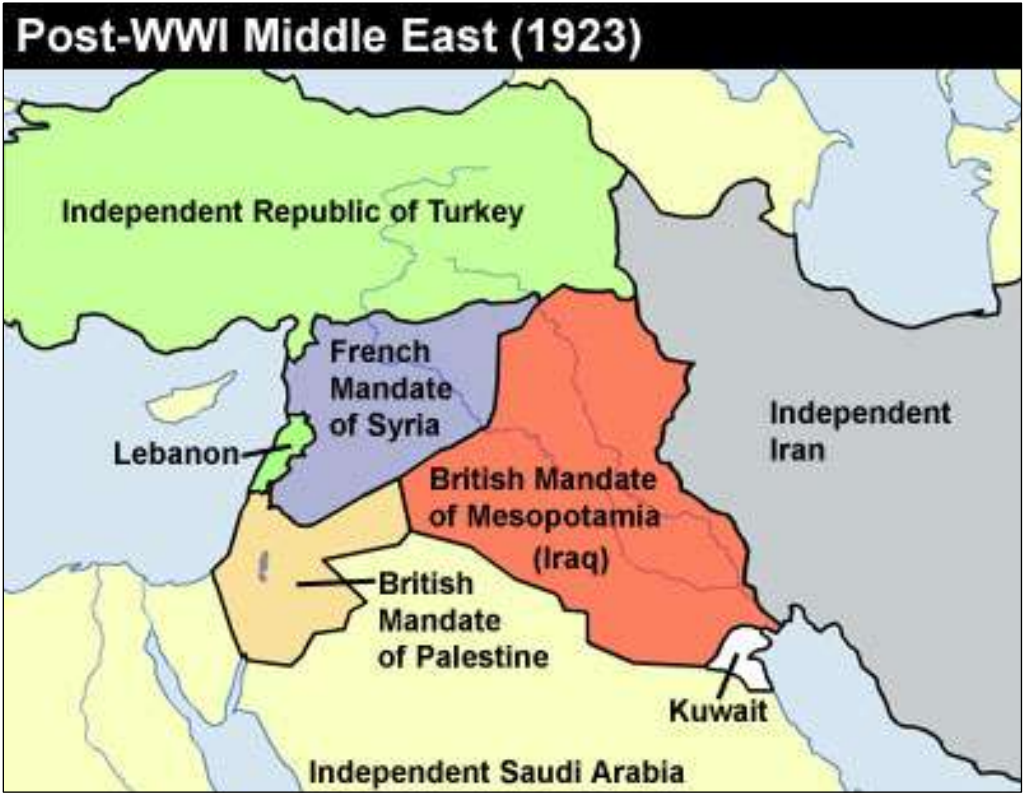
Partitioning: Divide What does



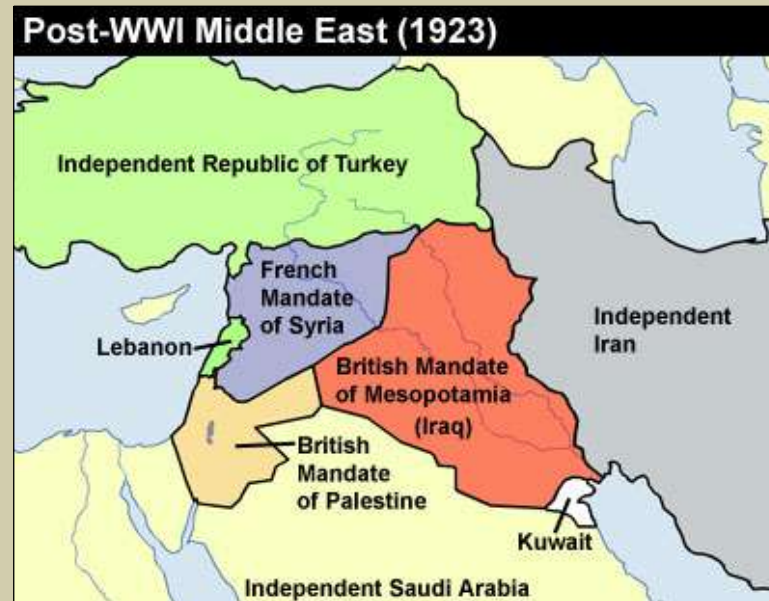
The main part of the Ottoman Empire became Turkey while the rest was partitioned (divided) by Britain and France.



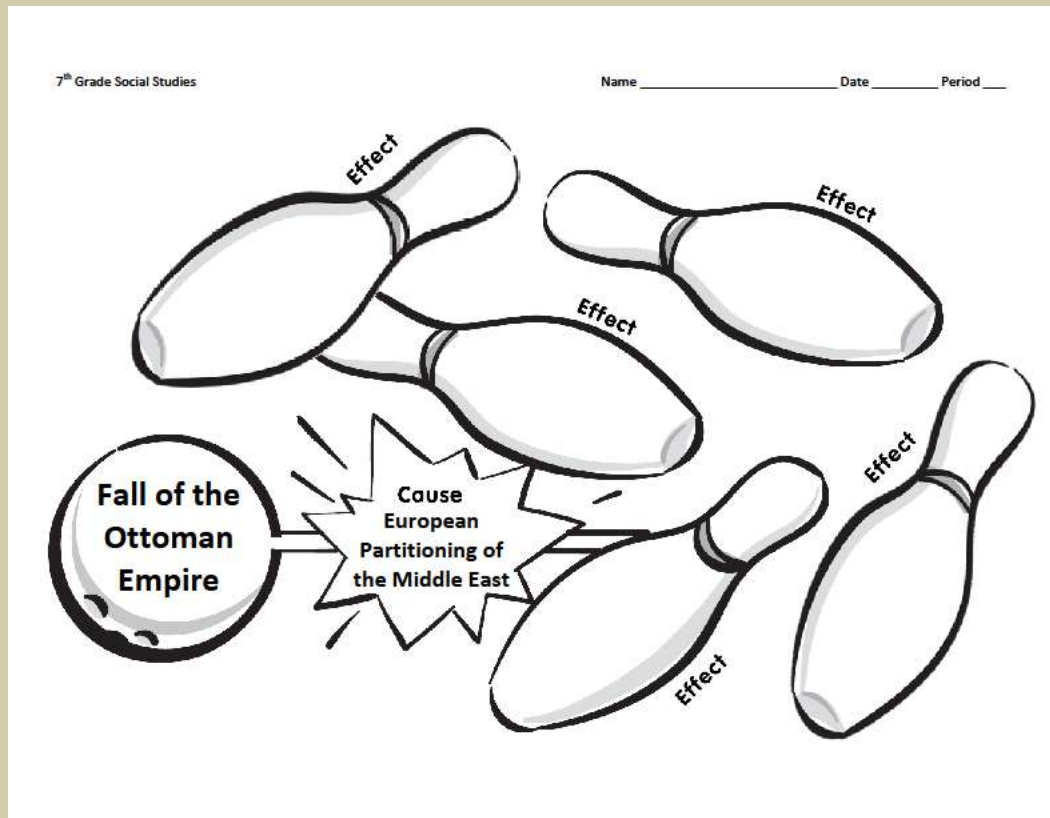
Turn to an elbow partner and discuss the changes in the map of the Middle East after the fall of the Ottoman Empire.



Desiring immediate control of the area and looking to future oil profits, Britain and France established borders that did not exist previously.



Use your graphic organizer to summarize the effects of European partitioning.



Effects of European Partitioning

- Britain and France created borders that did not take into account local cultures and tribes.
- The borders were based on the oil interests of Europe, not the best interests of the people in the Middle East
- Local cultures were ignored and tribal unities were disrupted

FINAL RESULTS

- Partitioning (dividing) the land led to creating artificial political boundaries
- Blends of groups that do not get along were forced to be together
- Causes regional conflict between different countries and groups of people

Sunni and Shia Muslims were merged into Iraq.



The Kurd ethnic group (mountain people) was divided among Turkey, Iraq, and Iran.



Effects of European Partitioning

- Borders that had been fluid over many centuries were now tightly defined
- None of the countries wanted Europe in charge of them
- The stage was set for big problems in the years ahead
- The conflicts created during the partitioning of the Ottoman Empire still cause trouble today

Let's take a moment to review!

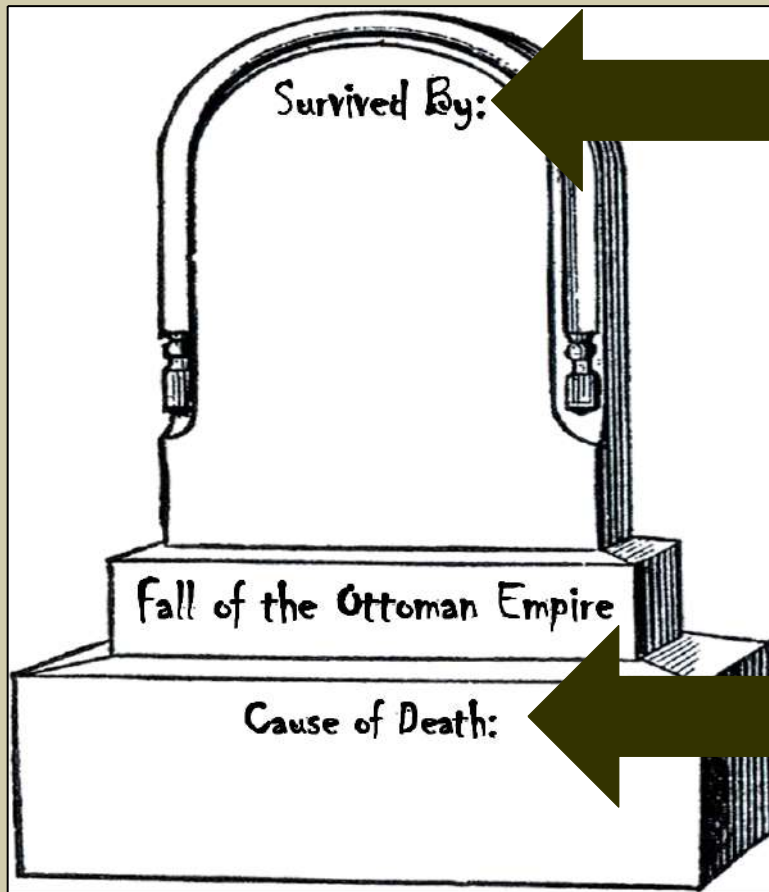
Fall of the Ottoman Empire

- Numerous wars caused the empire to become financially bankrupt
- The empire became known as the “Sick man of Europe” (weak)
- On the losing side of WWI with Germany and Italy

European Partitioning

- British and French partitioned (divided) the Middle East in to countries;
- THIS CREATES ARTIFICIAL POLITICAL BORDERS
- DID NOT NECESSARILY REFLECT THE NATURAL DIVISIONS IN THE REGION – BLENDED GROUPS
- Led to regional conflicts within the region

Summarizer



**What is left
because of its
fall (effects)**

Why it fell