

The Ottoman Empire

Part 1



Crest of the Ottoman Empire

Introduction

- Lasted 641 years!! (1281-1922)
- Longest dynasty in history
- Rulers were called Sultan, Calipha or Khan
- Primarily an Islamic country/empire

For more in depth information visit: <http://www.naqshbandi.org/ottomans/>

The Beginning

- Christian Crusaders fighting since 1095 to stop the spread of Islam
- 1299 independence declared—Osman Gazi
- Gazi reigned until 1326
- Land amassed through diplomacy and warfare



Osman Gazi, the first Ottoman Sultan

Why the Middle East?

- Rich Fertile soil
- Mountainous regions provide shelter and security
- Sea Coasts offer rich fishing
- Trade Routes between Asia and Europe



Topographical Map of the Region

Impact of Trade Routes

- Area rich in Spices—Able to trade with both Europe and Asia as a form of income
 - Silk trade from Asia to Europe brought paper and gunpowder
 - More than products exchanged—scientific, religious and artistic ideas also
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Discussion--

- Why is it important to know that the Crusaders had been fighting in this area since 1095?
 - Why are spices important during this time?
 - Why would spice trade be beneficial?
 - Why would the acquisition of land be beneficial to this empire?
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The Ottoman Empire

Part 2



Crest of the Ottoman Empire

The Rise of the Ottoman Empire

- Land acquired through both diplomacy and war
 - Sultans often married off their children to the children of the kings and queens of neighboring countries to create allegiances
 - Sultan Suleyman the Magnificent succeeds his father (1520)
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Reign of Suleyman the Magnificent

- In Power from 1520-1566
- Brilliant Military Strategist
- Loved the arts (e.g. Architecture and poetry)
- Made Istanbul the Islamic cultural center
- Also called Suleyman the Legislator (Law Giver)



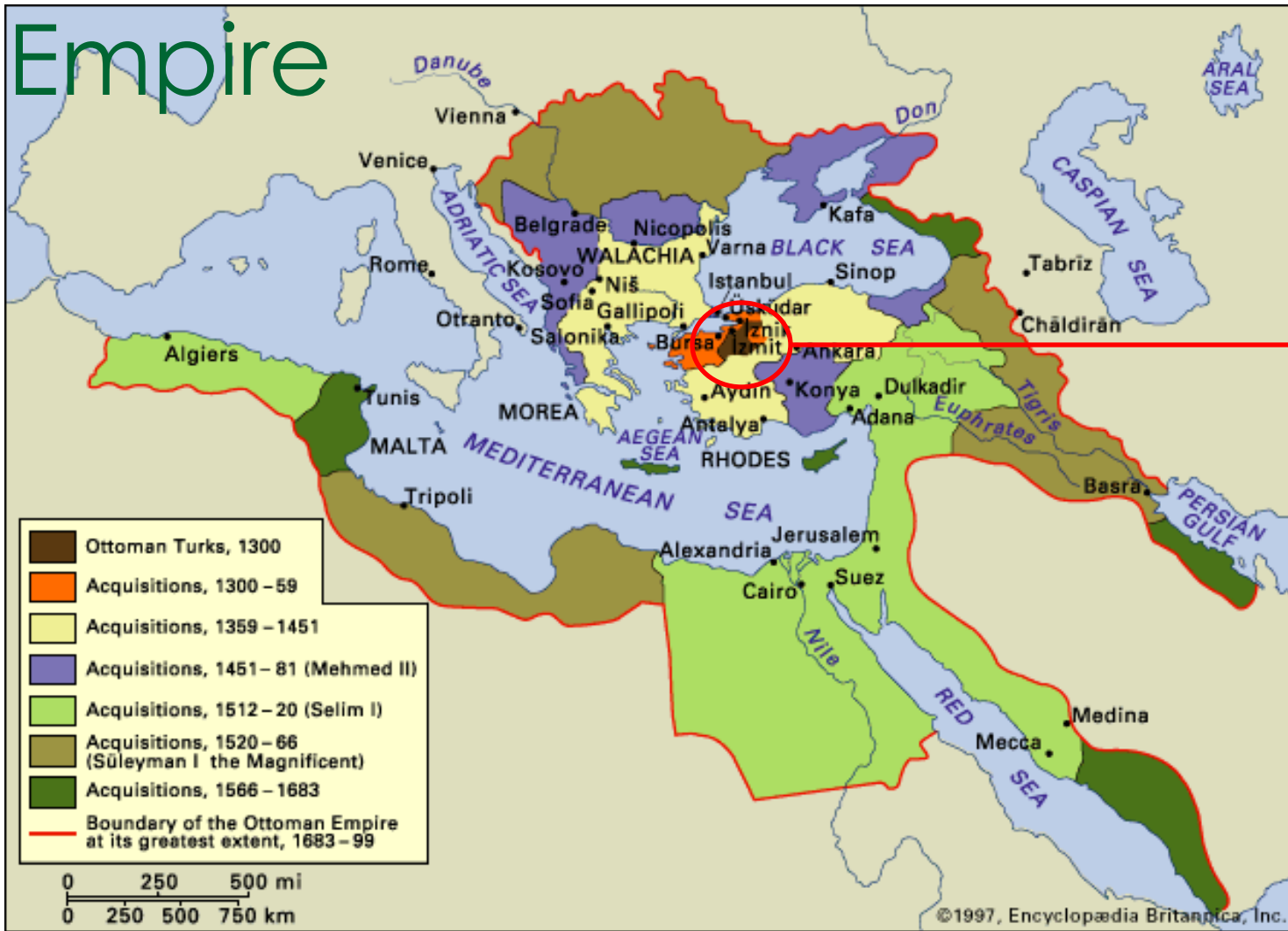
Suleyman the Magnificent

The Height of the Ottoman Empire

- Rich in trade routes
 - 1526—Suleyman granted “capitulations” to the French.
 - No taxation on France when trading with the Ottoman Empire (later other European Countries offered capitulations)
 - Helped to encourage trade between countries
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The Height of the Ottoman Empire

Empire



Ottoman Empire began here in 1299

Ottoman Empire at its largest

Discussion–

- Looking at the portraits of Osman Gazi and Suleyman, what differences do you note?
 - Why are the Capitulations important to the rise of the Ottoman Empire?
(Remember the use of spices.)
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Osman and Suleyman



Osman



Suleyman

The Ottoman Empire

Part 3



Crest of the Ottoman Empire

The Fall of the Ottoman Empire

--Economics

- 300 years later Capitulations still in effect
 - Europeans given an advantage in Ottoman market
 - Europe was able to mass produce goods
 - Ottomans did not have political power to rescind the capitulations
 - Europe gained economic control over the Empire
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The Fall of the Ottoman Empire

--Economics

- Ottoman Empire began to borrow money from European banks
 - Seeking to modernize their armies, infrastructure, industry and institutions
 - Could not repay loans
 - Declared Bankruptcy in 1875
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The Fall of the Ottoman Empire

--Politics

- Invasions of Egypt and Syria by Napoleon (1798-1801)
 - French, Russian and British intervention as a result
 - Treaty of Unkiar Skelessi signed July 8, 1833—gave Russian aid to Turkey to save Constantinople (Istanbul).
 - Napoleon was defeated.
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The Fall of the Ottoman Empire

--Politics and Economics

- Suez Canal open in Egypt in 1869
 - U.S. involved in civil war—unable to produce the world's cotton
 - Egypt able to export cotton through Suez Canal
 - Britain and France able to use area tax-free (remember Capitulations)
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The Fall of the Ottoman Empire

--Politics and Economics

- Ottoman Empire (Turkey) under attack from Russia
 - Turkey is weak from invasions
 - Egypt declares bankruptcy and is colonized by Britain in 1882.
 - Since Suleyman, there have been many Sultans many were incompetent (most lasted on average 13 years)
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The Fall of the Ottoman Empire

--Politics and Economics

- Corruption in the Ottoman government and royalty leads to more weakness
 - Britain and France are allies during WW I
 - Turkey enters WW I on the side of the Central Powers (German, Austro-Hungarian forces)
 - Central Powers defeated
 - Britain and France colonize the area—birth of the modern nation/states
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The Fall of the Ottoman Empire



Turkey
in 1924



Discussion--

- What are some major political/economic decisions that eventually led to the demise of the Ottoman Empire?
 - Why do other countries want to take and maintain economic control over this region?
 - What impact did Capitulations have on the Ottoman Empire during European Industrialization?
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