

## Chapter 18.1 – The Ottomans Build a Vast Empire

### 1. Setting the Stage

- a. By 1300, Byzantine Empire was declining and the Mongols had destroyed the Turkish Seljuk
- b. Militaristic nomadic Turks had a long history of invading other countries
- c. A strong leader would unite the Turks to create an immense empire

### 2. Turks Move into Byzantium

- a. Many Anatolian Turks saw themselves as \_\_\_\_\_ – warriors for \_\_\_\_\_
  - i. Formed military society under the leadership of an \_\_\_\_\_, a chief commander, and followed a strict Islamic code of conduct

#### b. Osman Establishes a State

- i. \_\_\_\_\_ – most successful ghazis – called Othman in the west and named his followers \_\_\_\_\_
  1. Built a small Muslim state in Anatolia and his successors expanded it by buying \_\_\_\_\_, forming \_\_\_\_\_ with some emirs, and \_\_\_\_\_
  - ii. Ottomans military success was largely based on the use of \_\_\_\_\_ – archers on horseback were replaced by \_\_\_\_\_ foot soldiers
    1. Were among the first people to use \_\_\_\_\_ as weapons of attack
  - iii. \_\_\_\_\_ – 2<sup>nd</sup> Ottoman leader and Osman’s son – declared himself \_\_\_\_\_, meaning “\_\_\_\_\_” or “\_\_\_\_\_”
    1. 1361 – Captured Adrianople, the 2<sup>nd</sup> most important Byzantine city
      - a. A new Turkish empire was on the rise
  - iv. The Ottomans acted wisely towards the people they conquered

#### c. Timur the Lame Halts Expansion

- i. Ottoman expansion was briefly \_\_\_\_\_ in the early 1400s by a rebellious \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ from Samarkand in Central Asia
- ii. \_\_\_\_\_ – earned his name because he was permanently injured by an arrow
  1. Burned down the powerful city of Baghdad
  2. 1402 – Crushed the Ottomans at the Battle of Ankara – stopped the \_\_\_\_\_

*How did technology help the Ottomans?*

### 3. Powerful Sultans Spur Dramatic Expansion

- a. Timur turned his attention to China, which led to war breaking out among the 4 sons of the Ottoman sultan
  - i. Mehmed I defeats his brother and took the throne
  - ii. His son, \_\_\_\_\_, defeated the Venetians, invaded Hungary, and overcame an army of Italians in the Balkans

1. He was the first of 4 \_\_\_\_\_ who led the expansion of the Ottoman Empire

#### b. Mehmed II Conquers Constantinople

- i. \_\_\_\_\_ – Murad’s son – achieved the most dramatic feat in Ottoman history
  1. 1451 – When Mehmed took power, the ancient city of Constantinople had lost its international power outside its walls and its population had sunk
    - a. Constantinople still dominated the Bosphorus strait by controlling the waterway \_\_\_\_\_ between the Ottomans’ territory in Asia and the Balkans
  2. 1453 – Mehmed attacked Constantinople with \_\_\_\_\_ – one was 26 feet long and shot 1200-pound boulders
    - a. A chain across the Golden Horn between the Bosphorus Strait and the Sea of Marmara kept the Turkish fleet out of the city’s harbor
    - b. One night, Mehmed’s army dragged 70 ships over a hill from the Bosphorus to the Harbor
      - i. Mehmed’s army now attacked from 2 sides and for 7 more weeks until a break in the wall allowed the Turks to enter the city
    - c. Mehmed was an able ruler who opened Constantinople to citizens of many \_\_\_\_\_
      - i. They helped rebuild the city, which was now called \_\_\_\_\_

#### c. Ottomans Take Islam’s Holy Cities

- i. \_\_\_\_\_ – Mehmed’s grandson – was an effective sultan and a great general
  1. Selim took the responsibility for \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ the religious center of Islam and finally took \_\_\_\_\_, the intellectual center of Islam

*How did the conquest of Constantinople help unite the empire?*

*Why were the conquests of Selim the Grim culturally significant?*

#### 4. Suleyman the Lawgiver

- a. \_\_\_\_\_ – Selim’s son – took the Ottomans to its peak size and grandeur
  - i. Known as Suleyman the \_\_\_\_\_ and Suleyman the \_\_\_\_\_ in the west as a tribute to the splendor of his court and to his cultural achievements
- b. **The Empire Reaches Its Limits**
  - i. Suleyman was a superb military leader who expanded his empire through military conquest
    1. Conquered Belgrade, an important European city, and the island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean, which allowed him to control the eastern Mediterranean
    2. His immense navy captured Tripoli and other cities along the North African coast
      - a. Only controlled the coastal cities but controlled the trade routes to the interior
  - ii. 1526 – advanced into Hungary and Austria throwing central Europe into a panic

iii. Reigning from Istanbul, he waged war in Central Europe, North Africa, and Central Asia

**c. Highly Structured Social Organization**

- i. Bringing the Ottoman Empire together was Suleyman's crowning achievement
  - 1. He created a law code to handle both \_\_\_\_\_ actions
  - 2. \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_ taxes
  - 3. Systemized and reduced \_\_\_\_\_
    - a. Earned the title \_\_\_\_\_
- ii. Sultan's 20000 personal slaves staffed the palace bureaucracy and were part of a policy called \_\_\_\_\_
  - 1. Under devshirme, the sultan's army drafted boys from the peoples of conquered \_\_\_\_\_
    - a. They were educated, converted to Islam, and trained as soldiers
  - 2. \_\_\_\_\_ – an elite force of 30000 soldiers trained to be loyal to the sultan only
- iii. Suleyman followed Islamic law as a Muslim, and granted freedom of worship to other religious communities
  - 1. They treated these communities as \_\_\_\_\_ or nations
    - a. Allowed each millet to follow its own religious laws and practices

**d. Cultural Flowing**

- i. \_\_\_\_\_ flourished under Suleyman – similar to the European Renaissance
- ii. Painters and poets used foreign influences to express original Ottoman ideas in the Turkish style
  - 1. Excellent examples of \_\_\_\_\_

*How did the devshirme system strengthen the Ottoman Empire?*

**5. The Empire Declines Slowly**

- a. Despite Suleyman's social and cultural achievements, the Ottoman Empire was losing steam
  - i. Suleyman killed his \_\_\_\_\_, drive another into exile and his 3<sup>rd</sup> son, the incompetent Selim III, \_\_\_\_\_ the throne
- b. Suleyman set the pattern for later sultans to \_\_\_\_\_ power
  - i. It became customary for each new sultan to have his \_\_\_\_\_
  - ii. Keep his sons \_\_\_\_\_ in the harem, cutting them off from education or contact with the world
- iii. This produced a long line of \_\_\_\_\_ who eventually brought ruin to the empire

Name \_\_\_\_\_

**GUIDED READING *The Ottomans Build a Vast Empire***

**Chapter 18 Section 1**

**A. *Perceiving Relationships*** As you read this section, fill out the chart below by writing answers in the appropriate boxes.

**What role did each ruler play in the building and expansion of the Ottoman Empire?**

1. Osman

2. Murad II

3. Mehmed II

4. Selim the Grim

5. Suleyman

**B. *Identifying Supporting Details*** List the achievements of Suleyman in the boxes below.

**Social Achievements**

**Cultural Achievements**