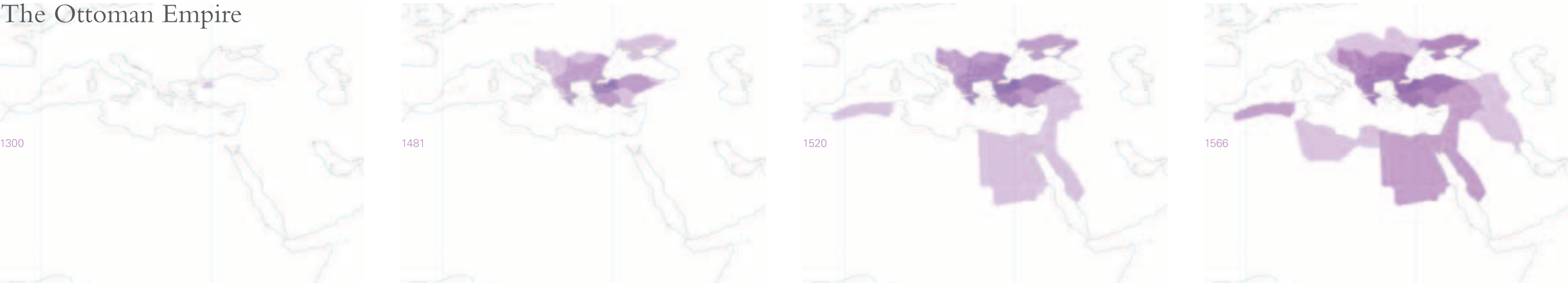















The Ottoman Empire



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	<div>Rise and Expansion</div> <div>Ottoman Interregnum</div> <div>Between East and West</div>											
SULTANS	<div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div><div></div></div>											
PERIOD	<div>Osman I. 1299-1326</div> <div>Orhan I. 1326-1359</div> <div>Murad I. 1359-1389</div> <div>Bayezid I. 1389-1402</div> <div>Mehmed I. 1413-1421</div> <div>Murad II. 1421-1444 1446-1451</div> <div>Mehmed II. 1444-1446 1451-1481</div> <div>Bayezid II. 1481-1512</div> <div>Selim I. 1512-1520</div> <div>Suleyman I. 1520-1566</div> <div>Selim II. 1566-1574</div> <div>Murad III. 1574-1595</div> <div>Mehmed III. 1595-1603</div>											
CAPITAL	<div><div>Sögüt (1299–1326)</div><div>Bursa (1326–1365)</div><div>Edime (1365–1453)</div><div>Kostantiniyye/Istanbul (1453–1922)</div></div>											
RELIGION	<div><div><b>Islam:</b> submission (under god) / absolute surrender (to god). sunnite muslims with hannafite justice and important sources koran, sunna, idschma, quiyas and ra'y. <b>dschihad</b> against christians</div><div>The word Allah stands for the only, single incomparable God. It touches on virtually every aspect of life and society.</div><div><b>Non-Muslims</b> were tolerated but required to pay a special head tax. Muslims were not allowed to convert to other religions.</div><div>Religious practices include the <b>Five Pillars</b> of Islam, which are five duties that unite Muslims into a community.</div><div>Schahada (islamic credo) Salat (5 times pray) Zakat (alms tax) Saum (Ramadan) Haddsch (pilgrimage to Mekka)</div><div>The holy sites: <b>Mekka</b> Medina Jerusalem</div></div>											
MILITARY	<div><div>At the beginning collective warriors of nomads, founded standing army and the <b>timarsystem</b>: an allocation of land for followers, without bondage.</div><div>Warriors of nomads divided into salary troops (yaya) and cavaliers with timars (müsellem).</div><div>Characteristic recruitment for the janitscharen, the <b>knabenlese</b>, that means; boys in christian areas of the ottoman empire were taken, islamized and skilled.</div><div>29.May 1453 <b>Konstantinopel</b> (the golden apple) was conquered by the ottoman empire under Mehmed II. This means the end of the Byzantine Empire, whose last emperor falls at intake of the city</div><div>The typical structure of the troops has developed: the standing army (kapıkulu) and the province troops (serratkulu).</div><div>Salary troops subdivided in 3 corps: infantry (janitscharen), cavalry (sipahis ) and artillery (topçu).</div><div>The supreme command to administrate the province troops had the beylerbeys of Anatolia and Rumelia.</div><div>At times of peace, the province troops were responsible for the supervision of the borders; at times of war, they were highly fast recruited.</div></div>											
POLITICS	<div><div>Transformed the clan into a <b>kind of political system</b>. set the foundation af an ottoman system and an effective administration.</div><div>The ottoman society was organized in <b>two classes</b>: the untaxed persons (beraya) and the class of taxable and dutiable subjects (raya).</div><div>These “osmanlı” named ruling class (Turkish Muslims) formed the political and military establishment.</div><div>The institution “knabenlese” means not only hardness and uprooting but also advancement to the stratum of a world empire.</div><div>Two types of <b>taxes</b>: law of religion specified tax f.e. the poll tax for Non-Muslims and the alms tax for Muslims (zekat), otherwise the state tax (tekalif-divaniye)</div><div>These “osmanlı” named ruling class (Turkish Muslims) displaced in th 15 century by relatives from the christian Balkan folks from the knabenlese.</div><div>The empire demanded an extraordinary tax on special occasions, especialy in times of war. she was an exception in the 16th century, but in the 17th century in times of inner crisis and empty treasury more often and higher.</div><div>Mehmed III. was the last Padischah who had several agencycs in military and administration and had an adequate preperation for his responsibilities.</div></div>											
ECONOMY	<div><div></div><div>The <b>farmers</b> formed 85% of the population. the agriculture was the most important branch of production from the economy as a whole. The lease of the farmers was heritable.</div><div></div><div>The conquest of the island <b>Cyprus</b> was worthwhile concerning the sugar and cotton. the ottoman administration began quickly with transfers of settlers from anatolia.</div></div>											

The Ottoman Empire

1683

1798

1882

1923

1700

1800

1900

Under the Rule of Women

Domestically Changes

The longest Period of the Empire

SULTANS

PERIOD

CAPITAL

Kostantiniyye/Istanbul (1453–1922)

RELIGION

**Islam:** submission (under god) / absolute surrender (to god). sunnite muslims with hannafite justice and important sources koran, sunna, idschma, quiyas and ra'y. **dschihad** against christians.

The word Allah stands for the only, single incomparable God. touches on virtually every aspect of life and society.

**Non-Muslims** were tolerated but required to pay a special head tax. Muslims were not allowed to convert to other religions.

Religious practices include the **Five Pillars** of Islam, which are five duties that unite Muslims into a community.

Schahada (islamic credo)  
Salat (5 times pray)  
Zakat (alms tax)  
Saum (Ramadan)  
Haddsch (pilgrimage to Mekka).

The holy sites:  
**Mekka**  
Medina  
Jerusalem

MILITARY

An easing of the instructions concerning the Janitscharen causes a generally **breakup** in discipline, morale and power of the troops. 1650 the institution "Knabenlese" disestablished.

Because the ottoman military machinery **inferior the west muster** of the army, they suffer the loss of the big power. the military power degenerates.

The **timarsystem break-up** because of the general economical and financial crisis. the Sipahis lost their timars and didn't execute the conscription order. the sultans were forced to setting up an army out of mercenaries.

The standing army was now for the empire an immense financial burden. 1669/70 the costs for the armed forces are 68% of the budget.

**Russia** became a big power and new enemy for the Ottomans. In the wars 1737-1739, 1768-1774 and 1788-1792 they lost significant territories, mainly the Krim and wide regions around the black sea.

in the 18th and beginning 19th century, the corps boycott consistent every single try of military or political reforms. it became an extremely conservative element. 1826 the **Janitscharen officially disestablished**.

the collapse of the state organisation affected the army leadership, too. because of **corruption** underqualified persons hold important positions, and reforms get stuck.

At 19th century the military began to **modernize** toward european ideal.

POLITICS

The **principle of the oldest** supersede the linear succession (father to son). Now then the oldest educated Prince became Padischa while the others were locked in Serail.

The followers of Mehmed III. grew up in Serail in isolation. The **"prince cage"** was dominated by the women of the harem. Ahmed I. abolished the law sanctioned fratricide.

The **harem women** became more and more options to affect the affairs of state. They rived the ruling class often now. mainly in the 17th century, the moneyed nobility dominated the old-established bureau nobility.

in times of the **inner crisis**, when lack of money and financial difficulty degraded the government, moneyed nobility pushed themselves by corruption to the ruling class.

the old structures of the empire were no longer effective. Local powers everywhere break away, as Egypt, Iraq and Yemen. The 19th century was stamped by struggle for freedom of the Balkan States.

Sultan Abdülmecit I. began with the **Tanzimat Reforms** a comprehensive rearrangement for the empire. He wanted to modernize the State without losing the power of the Sultan.

The movement of the Young Turks heightened the pressure on reforms. Since 1876 they worked illegal for liberal reforms and a constitutional form of State. They forced a revolution in 1908 and unseat Abdulhamid II.

**World War I. 1914** the ottoman empire entered on the side of the Germans. After the defeat 1918 follows the peace treaty from Sévres 1919 with the total disempowerment of the ottomans by Allied forces.

1923 Turkey signed the **peace treaty from Lausanne** in with she was internationally accepted. In the same year happened the formation of a nation state, the Turkish Republic by Atatürk.

ECONOMY

The shifting of trade and the rejecting attitude adverse new (western) developments (manufactory and mass production) resulted in significant tax and duty deficit.

The empire was **no longer liquid** and paid all government officials with timars. But the expansion came to a standstill.

The major system over centuries, the timarsystem, broke down.

in the **time of the industrial revolution**, the ottoman empire was not competitive in the global market, because the main disciplines such as sciences and techniques, the basics of that development, were not advanced.

Another problem was the economic intersection of the empire by Europe. The **huge financial borrowings** caused completely economic dependence and growing national debt.

1875 the ottoman empire declared **national insolvency**. "Sick man in Bosphorus"

Dolmabahçe Palace, after an european archetype, on the Bosphorus shore.

1902 railroad line through Damascus to Medina and Mekka.

URBAN IMPACTS

1616 Sultan Ahmed mosque in Istanbul