

In 1453, Mehmet II of the Ottoman Empire captured Constantinople.

Why do you think the capture of Constantinople was a powerful symbol?



Terms, People, and Places

Ottomans:

Istanbul:

Sulieman:

Janizary:

Millet:

Lesson Objectives

- Describe the geographic extent of the Ottoman Empire at its height.
- How did the Ottoman Empire expand?
- How was the Ottoman Empire governed under Suleiman?
- What were the characteristics of the Ottoman culture and society?

Summary

“The Ottoman Empire”

By the 1500s, the Ottomans dominated the Muslim world with a powerful empire in Eastern Europe, the Middle East, and North Africa. Ottoman rulers governed a large empire and encouraged cultural achievements.

CHAPTER
10
SECTION 5**Section Summary**

THE OTTOMAN AND SAFAVID EMPIRES

The Ottomans were Turkish-speaking nomads who had expanded into Asia Minor and the Balkan Peninsula by the 1300s. They were successful in capturing Constantinople in 1453. The city was renamed **Istanbul** and became the capital of the Ottoman empire.

The Ottoman empire enjoyed a golden age under Suleiman, who ruled from 1520 to 1566. He expanded the empire into Asia, Africa, and Europe. Although he was defeated at Vienna in 1529, the empire remained the largest and most powerful in Europe and the Middle East for centuries. Suleiman had absolute power, but a council helped him govern. He based the justice system on the Sharia, as well as royal edicts.

The top two social classes in Ottoman society—military men and intellectuals, such as scientists and lawyers—were nearly all Muslims. Below them were men involved in trade and production, and then farmers. All people belonged to religious communities, which provided for education and legal matters. The Jewish community, which had been expelled from Spain, possessed international banking connections that benefited the Ottomans.

Ottomans converted some young Christian boys to Islam and trained them for government service. Some were chosen for the **janizaries**, an elite force of the Ottoman army. The brightest became government officials.

Ottoman culture included great poets, painters, and architects. However, after Suleiman's death, the empire declined. By the 1700s, it had lost control of areas in Europe and Africa.

By the early 1500s, the **Safavids** united an empire in Persia (modern Iran). They were Shiite Muslims who fought with Sunni Ottomans to the west and the Mughals in India to the east. Their greatest king, or **shah**, was **Shah Abbas** who ruled from 1588 to 1629. He created a strong military and developed military alliances with Europeans. Abbas lowered taxes and encouraged industry. He tolerated other religions and built a capital at **Isfahan**, which became a center for silk trading.

After Abbas' death, the empire suffered from religious disputes until its end in 1722. In the late 1700s, a new dynasty, the **Qajars**, won control of Iran, made **Tehran** the capital, and ruled until 1925.

Review Questions

1. What social classes existed in the Ottoman empire?

2. What religious difference existed between the Ottoman and Safavid empires?

READING CHECK

Who were the Safavids?

VOCABULARY STRATEGY

What does *edicts* mean in the underlined sentence? Notice that *edicts* were royal and were related to the justice system. Use this context clue to help you figure out the meaning of the word *edicts*.

READING SKILL

Synthesize Information Briefly describe society under the Ottomans.

CHAPTER
10
SECTION 5

Note Taking Study Guide
THE OTTOMAN AND SAFAVID EMPIRES

Focus Question: What were the main characteristics of the Ottoman and Safavid empires?

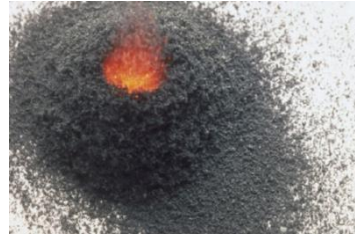
As you read this section in your textbook, complete the following chart to record characteristics of the Ottoman and Safavid empires.

	Safavids					
	Ottomans					
Characteristics						
Capital						
Dates						
Strongest ruler						
Extent of empire						
Type of Islam						
Relationship with Europe						

Aim #12: How did the Ottomans come to dominate the Muslim world?



The Ottomans (1299/1453-1919)

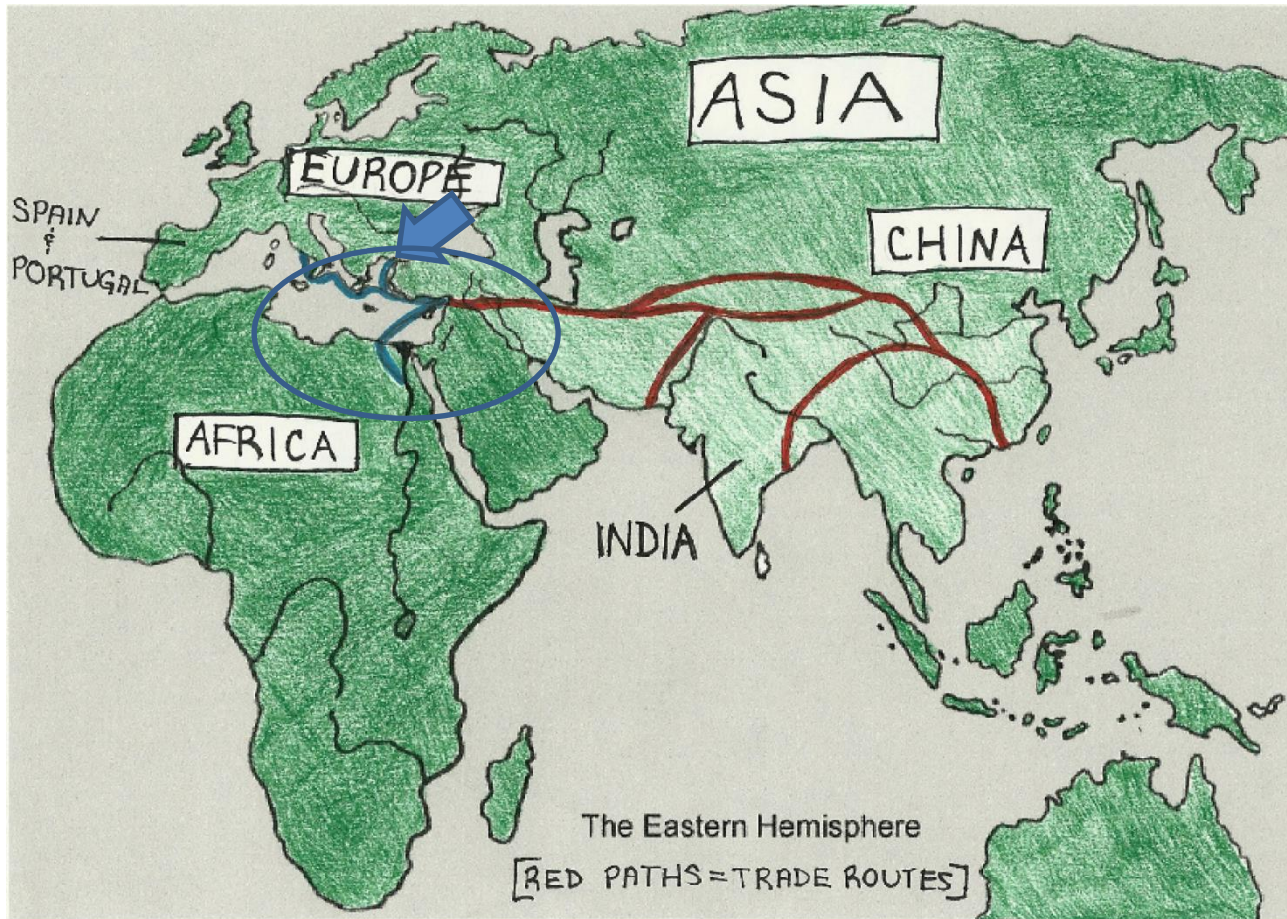


Der Kofli beobachtet bei Erhebung der Artillerie die Kanonen mit Pulverwägen



Ottoman Trade

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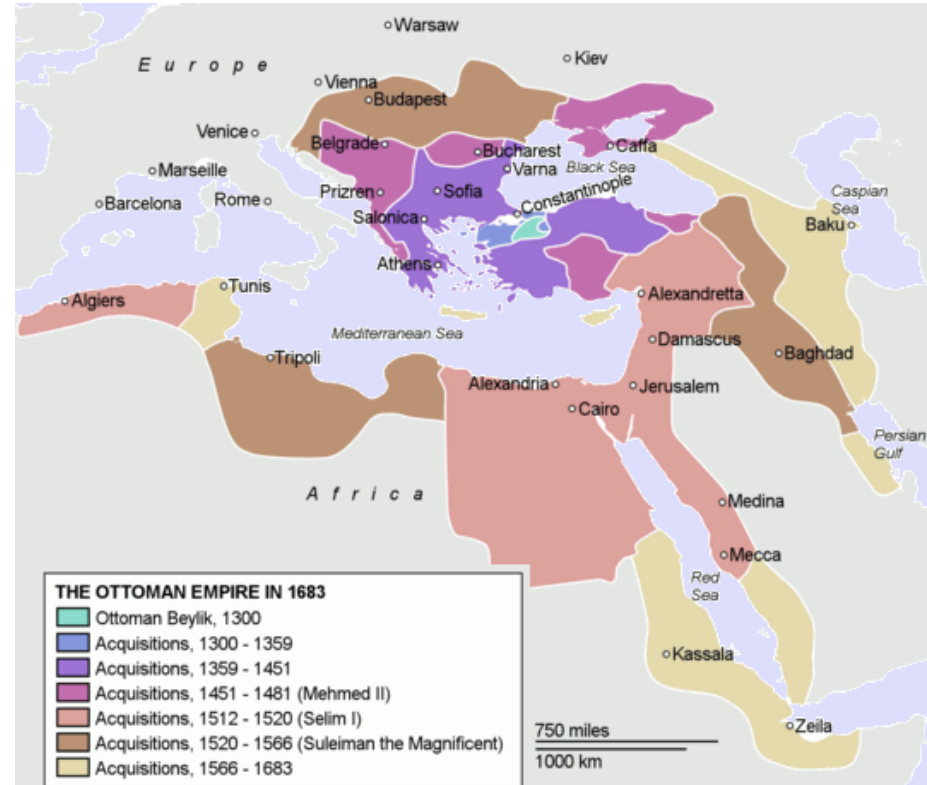


Checkpoint

What was the extent of Ottoman territory?

Suleiman the Magnificent (r. 1520-1566)

Selimiye Mosque



Arts & Literature

- arts flourished under Suleiman
- Poets adapted Persian & Arab models to Turkish
- Painters created detailed illuminated manuscripts & miniature paintings
- Royal architect Sinan created beautiful mosques- Selimiye Mosque

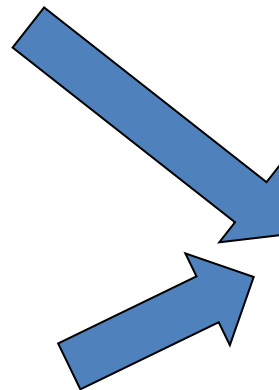
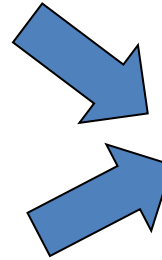
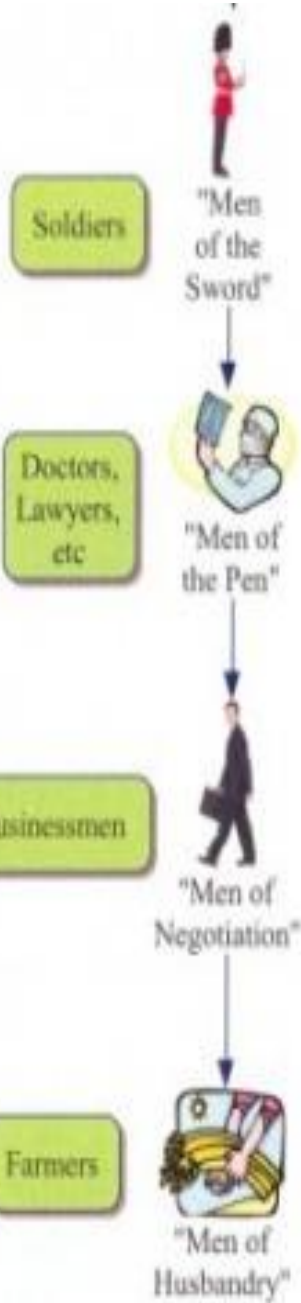




Checkpoint

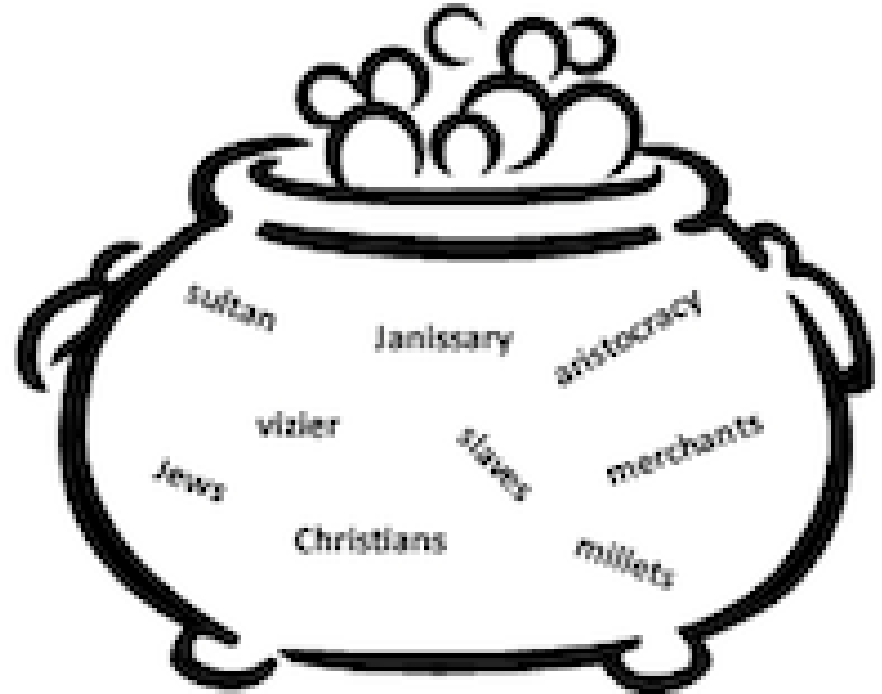
How did Suleiman strengthen the
Ottoman Empire?

Society



A Diverse Society

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Checkpoint

How was Ottoman society organized?

Decline of Ottomans

- Began after death of Suleiman 1566
- Corruption & poor leadership
- 1700s, European commerce & war-tech superior
- Europeans took over Ottoman lands
- “Sick man of Europe”
- WWI ended empire

Battle of Lepanto (1571)





Checkpoint

What led to the downfall of the Ottoman Empire?



I don't get it...



I get it!

EXIT CARD
Please jot down what you
have gotten from today's
lesson and what you still
have questions on.