

**A TALE OF TWO EMPIRES: PART II
THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE**

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THE FALL OF THE EMPIRE & THE RISE OF THE REPUBLIC**

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MAY 29, 1453: THE TURKS TAKE CONSTANTINOPLE

I. INTRODUCTION

- 1261 Michael VIII Palaeologus enters Constantinople
 - 1204-1261 Byzantines exiled to Nicaea; Epirus, Trabzon
 - restoration of Roman imperial tradition in Constantinople
- 1. Loss of territory
 - kingdom: Constantinople and environs + Thrace
 - Peloponnese: Mistras, Corinth
 - lands of the Nicaean Kingdom
 - recalcitrant Greek warlords
 - Epirus, Trabzon independent
 - Second Bulgarian Empire (1187-1393)
 - Serbia independent since early 12th c.
 - Stephen Nemanja (*reg.* 1167-1196)
 - Stephen Uroš II Milutin (*reg.* 1282-1321)
 - invades Macedonia; Skopje falls in 1282
 - St. George, Staro Nagoricino, Macedonia
 - Chilandari Monastery, Mt. Athos; Panteleimon restored
 - Stephen Dušan (*reg.* 1331-1355), Mt. Athos
- 2. Constantinople in ruins
 - Great Palace, stripped of roofing > ruins
 - retreat to Blachernae Palace
 - Hippodrome standing but deserted
 - Church of the Holy Apostles pillaged
 - depopulation > city to ruins, farmland, and pastures
 - population concentrations: Studion, Blachernae, Chora, Golden Horn shores, Galata, Hagia Sophia and Patriarch's Palace
 - churches, monasteries, convents, mansions pillaged of books, art, wealth
- 3. Population demoralized
 - rumors of the Anti-Christ
 - "The List of Roman Emperors"
 - population unfit for defense of city & empire
- 4. Increasing power of Italian maritime cities
 - Venice & Genoa as Byzantium's navy and merchant marine
 - trade concessions: tax breaks, ports, islands; Galata to Genoa
- 5. Decline in state revenues
 - trade stranglehold of Italian maritime cities
 - cost of court, church, Constantinople
 - cost of mercenary armies, tribute to neighbors
 - "feudalization" of Byzantium > revenues to monastic complexes and landlord-warriors
 - debasement of coinage > rise in prices > fall in revenues > debasement of coinage
 - increase taxation > near total economic collapse

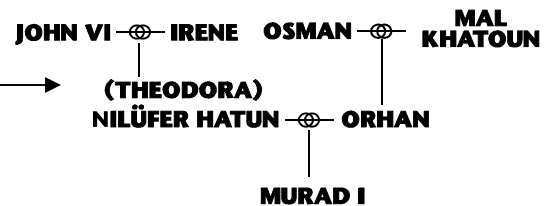


1491 Print of the Hippodrome

II. BYZANTIUM'S ENEMIES: THE SERBS AND THE OTTOMAN TURKS

- 1243 Battle of Köseadağ, Il Khan Mongols defeat Seljuk Sultan of Rum
- 1258 Mongols capture Baghdad, fall of the Empire of the Grand Seljuk
- Anatolia in chaos > petty principalities, *ghazi* states
 - influx of pagan Turkish tribes fleeing Mongols
- 1258 birth of Osman / Othman > Osmanli / Ottoman dynasty
 - prophecies and omens of greatness

- son of Ertoghrol
 - 400 horsemen
 - fought with Seljuks against Mongols in 1243 (?)
 - awarded a holding near Eskişehir
- Ertoghrol and Osman convert to Islam
- 1281 Ertoghrol dies > Osman becomes chief
- 1301 Osman defeats Byzantine army outside Nicomedeia
 - without abilities to breach Nicomedeia's walls
 - fame of victory attracts Islamic *ghazis* and Christian *akritai*
- 1301-1320 Osman's conquests of smaller towns in western Anatolia
 - Byzantium hires Grand Catalan Company > rampage through Greece > Athens (1311)
- 1315-1321 Theodore Metochites and the Chora Monastery
- 1320 Nicaea, Nicomedeia, Bursa isolated from one another & Constantinople
 - Osman's siege of Bursa begins
- 1326 Bursa falls to Ottoman Turks
 - Osman's death (?); buried in Bursa
 - Bursa becomes capital of Ottoman realm
 - massive conversion to Islam, recruits to Ottoman army
 - Orhan to power, takes title of "Sultan"
- 1329-1331 siege of Nicaea
- 1334 Dušan's conquest of Macedonia: Ohrid, Prilep, Kastoria
- 1337 Epirus submits to Constantinople
- 1337 Nicomedeia
 - no significant aid from Constantinople (constant dynastic civil war)
 - populations given free passage to Constantinople; refused
 - massive conversions and enlistment in Ottoman army
- 1340s-1350s civil war in Byzantine Empire
 - rivals call in Serbs (Dušan) and Seljuks and Ottomans (Orhan) and Bulgarians
- 1342-1350 Zealots seize power in Thessalonike
- 1346 Dušan crowned "Emperor of the Serbs and Greeks" at Skopje
 - Serbian Patriarchate at Peć
 - Serbian control of Mt. Athos
- 1347 John VI crowned
 - marries Theodora to Orhan
- Byzantine revenues 1/7 that of Genoa
 - Byzantium slashes import taxes > Genoa attacks
- "allies" plunder Byzantine lands > agriculture destroyed
- Turks ferried into Europe during dynastic wars
- 1348 plague hits Constantinople
- 1350 Ibn Battuta visits Constantinople
- 1350 Grand Duke of Moscow sends money for repair of Hagia Sophia
 - money spent to pay Ottoman mercenaries to fight Serbs
- 1354 Ottomans seize Gallipoli when John VI unable to pay soldiers
 - invited into Europe, not invaded Europe
- 1355 Dušan dies
 - John V (returned to power) offers to Innocent VI submission of Orthodox to Roman
- 1359 Ottoman troops march up to the walls of Constantinople
 - John V submits to Orhan as a vassal
- 1365 Hadrianopolis (Edirne, Turkey) falls to Murad I (reg. 1362-1389)
 - Edirne becomes capital of Ottoman Empire
- 1372 Ottomans up the Vardar River > conquest of Macedonia



- 1385 Silistra falls; Ottomans on the Danube
- 1387 Ottomans sack Thessalonike; Konya conquered
- 1389 Battle of Kosovo
 - 1387 Lazar of Serbia defeats Ottoman army
 - 1389 Lazar from Krusevac to Kosovo
 - Murad I leads Ottoman army to Kosovo
 - Milosh “converts & deserts” > assassinates Murad I
 - Bayezid I to throne; Yakub strangled

III. BAYEZID I YILDIRIM (reg. 1389-1403)

- *yildirim* = (T) lightning-bolt
 - Kosovo: victory or defeat; hindsight
 - Serbia a vassal state: money & troops to Ottomans
 - 1390 Battle of Philadelphia
 - Ottoman conquest of last Byzantine city in Asia
 - Serbs & Byzantine troops led by Manuel II
 - 1391 Bayezid I takes Golbac
 - 1394 Marko’s Castle at Prilep falls to Turks
 - 1395 Marko dies fighting with Turks against Vlachs
 - 1396 Hungarian Crusade of Sigismund of Hungary
 - lull in 100 Years War
 - sanction of Pope Boniface IX (reg. 1389-1404)
 - Crusaders assemble at Buda: Hungarians, French, Hospitallers, Venice, Genoa
 - sail down Danube to Nicopolis, Bulgaria < siege
 - Bayezid starting siege of Constantinople
 - Crusaders lay idle 16 days
 - French cavalry attacks uphill; Ottoman charge; Hungarian retreat & escape
 - 1397 Bayezid conquers Peloponnese
 - 1399 siege of Constantinople resumes
 - 1400 Manuel II Palaeologus tours western Europe for aid
 - 1402 Anadolu Hisar constructed, Bayezid demands surrender of Constantinople
 - Timurlane / Tamurlane / Timur the Lame (1336-1405)
 - ½ Mongol (Genghis Khan) ½ Turkish
 - 1393 conquest of Baghdad, flight of “ Seljuk Sultan” to Bayezid
 - Timur demands extradition, Bayezid refuses
 - 1402 Timur’s ultimatum & Bayezid’s rejection > war
 - Edward Gibbon on Timur and Bayezid
 - 1402 Battle of Ankara; Ottomans defeated
 - Bayezid captured; legends of Bayezid’s wife, the golden cage
 - Timur lays waste all Ottoman possessions in Anatolia > freedom to locals
 - 1403 Bayezid commits suicide; 1405 Timur dies planning invasion of China
 - 1403-1413 civil war amongst the sons of Bayezid
- ### IV. RESURRECTION OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE
- 1413 Mehmet I emerges victorious from fratricidal dynastic wars
 - 1413-1421 Mehmet I re-conquers lands of the Ottoman Empire in Europe and Anatolia
 - Gonzales de Clavijo (1405) re: Constantinople
 - 1417 Manuel II Palaeologus constructs the Hexamilion
 - 1421 Murad II to throne
 - 1422 Murad lays siege to Constantinople
 - use of canon
 - population rallies after apparition of Virgin Mary
 - rebellions in Anatolia



- 1423 Murad II destroys the Hexamilion
 - slaving expedition into Peloponnese
- 1423 Manuel II Palaeologus sells Thessalonike to Venice
- 1430 Ottomans capture Thessalonike
- 1438 John VIII Palaeologus travels to Council of Ferrara-Florence
 - union of churches; Greek submission to Rome
 - military aid from west to Constantinople
 - accord signed: repudiated by Greek clerics in Constantinople; no aid
- 1441 John Corvinus Hunyadi (1387-1456)
 - Voivode of Transylvania, Regent of Kingdom of Hungary
 - defeats Ottomans at Semendria (Belgrade)
 - stationed in Belgrade > increasingly daring raids against Ottomans
 - Pope Eugenius IV rallies Christians to Hunyadi > Crusade
- 1443 Crusaders gather at Smederevo
 - Hunyadi, George Brankovic, King Vladislav III of Poland-Hungary
 - Niš captured; defeats Ottomans in pitched battles
- 1443 Skanderbeg raises the standard of revolt in Albania
 - George (Gjergj) Kastrioti (1403-1468)
 - born in Krujë, Albania to Gjon Kastrioti
 - as hostage to Ottomans > converts to Islam
 - legend: childhood friend of Mehmet II the Conqueror
 - trained as soldier; victories > Arnavutlu İskander Bey
- 1443 Hunyadi captures Niš
 - Skanderbeg defects with 300+ Albanians; captures Krujë; raises standard of revolt
 - 1444 Skanderbeg forms League of Lezhë > guerrilla warfare against Ottomans
- 1443 Despot Constantine of Mistras attacks Ottomans
 - rebuilds Hexamilion
 - conquers Thebes and Athens
- 1444 Murad II arranges truce with Crusaders > 10-year peace
 - Christian defections from Crusade
 - remnants of Crusade under Hunyadi meet Murad II at Varna
 - November 10, 1444 dawn to dusk battle
 - Hunyadi escaped but captured by Vlad Dracul
 - 30,000+ Ottoman dead
- November 1444 Murad II retires > Mehmet II to throne
 - Murad pursues religious & scholarly studies
 - Mehmet ill-educated, undiplomatic, alienates army, obsessed with Constantinople
 - friction, chaos, in-fighting at court
 - court & army officials beg Murad to return
- 1446 Murad II returns to throne; Mehmet sent into seclusion
- 1446 Hexamilion destroyed (again)
 - invasion of Peloponnese
 - 60,000 Christian prisoners taken
 - Mistras made a tributary vassal state
 - Corinth captured
- 1448 Second Battle of Kosovo
 - Germans, Hungarians, Rumanians under Hunyadi
 - Albanians under Skanderbeg stopped by Serbs allied with Ottomans
 - Murad II (+ Mehmet) with superior forces
 - 4-day battle of cavalry charges, artillery duels, infantry rallies
 - Wallachians desert, Christian forces crumble; Hunyadi escapes; imprisoned by Serbs



- 1448 John VIII Palaeologus dies without male heirs
 - Mistras: Despot Constantine crowned Constantine XI
 - 1449 hired Spanish galleon transports Constantine XI to Constantinople
 - defense of city as first priority
 - 1450 Murad II (and Mehmet?) besiege Skanderbeg at Krujë
 - Pope Nicholas V, "...athlete of Christ..."
 - 1451 Murad II dies > Mehmet II back to power
 - half-brother smothered
 - Janissaries "bribed" with coronation donative
 - rebellions in Anatolian provinces
 - confirms existing peace treaties
 - Constantine XI demands more money for upkeep of Orhan (Mehmet's cousin)
 - 1452 Rumeli Hisar constructed; Cut-Throat Castle
 - installed with canons made by Urban the Hungarian
 - "toll" established; Venetian attempt to run toll fails
- V. THE FALL OF CONSTANTINOPLE**
- anti-siege: failure of past sieges, blow to Ottoman prestige
 - Constantinople a convenient commercial middleman between Turks and Europe
 - logistics of provisioning army and navy
 - pro-siege: past failures due to inadequate preparations
 - Constantinople's existence a blow to Ottoman prestige
 - Constantinople weak, without allies, Italians will betray city
 - allurements of 3-day pillage
 - November 1452: decision to go to war
 - Mehmet II assembles land and sea forces
 - only frontier garrisons and city police left behind
 - land forces: 80,000 regulars; 20,000 Bashi-bazouks; 12,000 Janissaries
 - sea forces: 6 triremes; 10 biremes; 15 galleys; 75 *fustae* (fast ships); 20 troop transports
 - canon: in use 100 years; small; troop dispersal; inaccurate; dangerous
 - 69 canons cast
 - Urban the Hungarian makes offers to Constantine XI & Mehmet II; the *Orban*
 - Constantine XI assembles land and sea forces
 - refuses Hunyadi's aid in exchange for land
 - 7,000 able-bodied (4,983 Greeks, 2,000 foreigners)
 - Giovanni Giustiniani Longo & 700
 - 26 ships in Golden Horn; boom strengthened guarded by 10 ships
 - moats cleaned out; towers and wall repaired; gates blocked
 - manpower to middle wall; canons on city wall; sea wall towers with monks as spotters
 - pleas sent to West for aid
 - 2 April 1453 Mehmet II arrives at siege
 - Byzantine sortie and retreat; bridges over moat demolished
 - Mehmet deploys forces for a land and sea blockade and assault
 - 6 April Mehmet's peace and surrender proposal refused
 - artillery bombardment begins; repairs during night; mining and sapping operations
 - 9 April assault on boom fails; constant day-night bombardment started
 - 18 April night assault on walls fails
 - 20 April 3 Genoese ships cut through blockade; food and armaments
 - 22 April Mehmet hauls 70 ships overland into Golden Horn Harbor
 - plan suggested by a Genoese from Galata (?)
 - failure to destroy Byzantine fleet or breach sea walls
 - necessity of more manpower on Golden Horn walls

- supplies running low on both sides
- continual bombardment and repairs
- dissension in Turkish and Christian camps
- 7 May Turkish troops reach middle wall; Ottoman standard-bearer killed; Christians rally
- 14 May bombardment of city from Turkish ships in Golden Horn
- 16, 17, 21 May assaults on boom fail
- 16 May Turkish mines discovered and countermined (Johannes Grant)
- 18 May Turks drag gigantic siege tower into place
 - tower exploded during night by Christians
- 23 May Turkish miners captured and tortured > reveal mines; mines destroyed
 - Venetian galley arrives at night, "...no aid from West..."
- 25 May Mehmet's peace and surrender proposal refused again
 - Constantine XI urged to leave; refuses
 - Mehmet's war council: final assault or lift siege
- 26-27 May heaviest artillery bombardment; feverish repairs
- 28 May Turks rest troops and guns
 - Christian procession of icons along walls; Orthodox-Catholic Mass in Hagia Sophia
 - Constantine XI orders gates locked on inner wall
 - dusk: cannons dragged to moat, fired
- 29 May 1:30 a.m. assault begins along entire length of land walls
 - εις την πολιν (*eis ten poli*) war cry; drums beating
 - charge of the Bashi-bazouks
 - assault of regulars
 - *Orban* brings down Lycus stockade; Turkish charge beaten back
 - dawn assault of Janissaries; strict discipline and order
 - moat filled with dead; defenders holding back Janissaries
 - Kerkoporta discovered; Janissary charge; gate closed
 - Giovanni Giustiniani Longo wounded > ship; Genoese desert city
 - Turks force Kerkoporta open
 - Mehmet orders Janissaries to re-attack
 - Constantine XI to Lycus breach
 - defense collapses > Ottomans into the city; 3-day pillage
 - many Christians escape by ship; flight to Hagia Sophia; rumors of avenging angel
 - 3:00 p.m. Mehmet II enters city
 - examines breach; inquires after Constantine XI (?)
 - sends in police to stop slaughter > enslavement or ransom
 - to Hagia Sophia; stops vandalism; offers sanctuary to Christians
 - dusk: "*la ilaha illallah; Muhammad rasullah*"
 - Mehmet spends night in monastery outside city
- 30 May Mehmet II mounts dome of Hagia Sophia to survey city
- 31 May Mehmet orders end to pillage
 - Constantinople emptied of all peoples; guards posted at walls and gates

VI. THE OTTOMAN TURKS AMONGST THE CHRISTIANS

How could a small tribe come to rule over so many subject peoples?

- Ottomans in Anatolia
 - Osman's & Orhan's victories over Moslems and Christians
 - fair division of spoils
 - magnet for Moslem and Christian warriors, administrators
 - Turkish hinterland
 - conversions; general disgust with Constantinople
 - conversion never an impediment to rise amongst Osmanlis

- “Ottomans” [tribe of Osman] probably a minority by 1337 (Nicomedeia)
- “Ottoman” not a racial designation but a political affiliation
 - opt into Ottoman Oikoumene as per Byzantine Oikoumene
 - Murad I: ½ Turkish + ½ Greek
- Ottomans in Europe
 - Ottomans cut off from Turkish hinterland; Ottomans decidedly a minority
- 1. Division and hostility amongst Christians
- 2. Easy terms of vassalage for defeated Christians
 - no forced conversions
 - armies and governments left intact
 - tribute and service as auxiliary forces in Ottoman military
- 3. Special care not to alienate peasantry
 - taxes lowered; forced labor abolished (except wartime)
 - law and order established in countryside
- 4. Dervish lodges
 - rural lodges > nucleus of Turkish towns
 - urban lodges > centers of prosyletisation
- 5. Devshirme = (T) collection ≈ child tribute
 - founded by Orhan, Murad I (?)
 - every 5th year recruiter to non-Moslem village
 - boys physically fit; not only son, not sons of widow, 10/12-16/18
 - Istanbul > Anatolia: physical, linguistic, religious, military education
 - conversion to Islam and circumcision
 - contact maintained with families; rise to power
 - “Slaves of the Sultan”
 - government administration
 - Janissaries = (T) new troops
 - celibate monastic-warriors



The Bosphorus and Rumeli Hisar.

THE OTTOMAN RISE TO POWER

I. REVIEW

- 29 May 1453 Mehmet II enters Constantinople
- 30 May 1453 Mehmet II surveys city from dome of Hagia Sophia
- 31 May 1453 Mehmet II orders end of pillaging; empties city; systematic survey
 - Great Palace in ruins
 - Blachernae Palace in ruins; only Tekfur Palace survives
 - Hippodrome abandoned, in ruins
 - Hagia Sophia's outbuildings in ruin; in need of repair
 - Church of the Holy Apostles robbed by Alexius III, vandalized by Crusaders
 - walls obliterated at spots by Mehmet's canons
 - sea walls and boom largely intact; most harbors useable
 - Constantinople = 13 palisaded hamlets; overgrown land in between and ruins
 - male population *ca.* 7,000 + monks
 - Galata (Genoa) intact

II. MEHMET II AND CONSTANTINOPLE

- 1,500 Janissaries to guard and repair city walls and major buildings; remove dead
- News of conquest sent to fellow Islamic rulers

- fate of Constantine XI (?)
 - killed in fight, not recognized > common grave
 - decapitated; head to Mehmet II; head identified by captive Greeks
 - head embalmed > Persia, Egypt, Mecca
 - body clandestinely buried by Byzantines
 - under main altar Hagia Sophia
 - Gül Camii (St. Theodosia); roses, feast day May 29
 - Church of the Holy Apostles
 - Golden Gate > legend
 - legends of the Sleeping Emperor; rescued by an angel before death



- to a cave in Cappadocia; awakened at end of time
- crowned in Hagia Sophia
- drive out Turks, restore the empire
- liberate the Church of the Holy Sepulchre & True Cross
- universal reign established
- buried at Golgotha; 1000 year reign
- news spreads to West (by Genoese?)

- 1453 Pope Nicholas V calls for a Crusade > no response
- 1458 Pope Pius II organizes a Crusade > fizzles
- 1460 Pope Pius II's *Letter to Sultan Mehmet II*
- 1463 Pope Pius II takes cross > assembles Crusade at Ancona; dies

- Galata fortifications leveled

- Genoese invited to remain

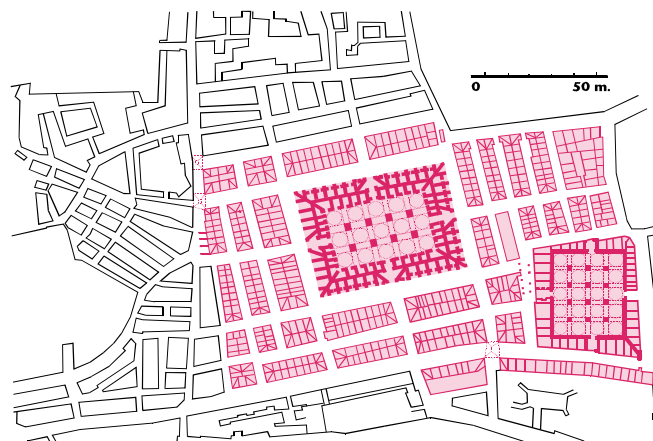
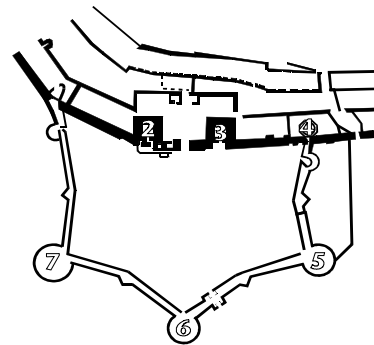
- Plans to make Constantinople 3rd capital of Ottoman Empire

- forced re-population; artisans from Bursa, Konya, Edirne
- forced re-location of government officials
- forced re-locations of Jews from Thessalonike, Greeks from Morea, Armenians
- inducements to Genoese and Venetians
- % of newly conquered lands' populations > Constantinople
- by 1477 census: population *ca.* 65,000
 - 14,548 houses, 3,667 shops and other buildings
 - Galata: 1,107 houses, 1,781 shops and other buildings

- tax and land inducements to Moslems
- a new city arising from old ruins
- 5. Georgios Scholarios > Gennadius installed as Patriarch of Constantinople
 - Hagia Sophia > Holy Apostles > Pammakaristos
 - authority over all Christians of the Empire
 - right to sit on the divan
 - clergy tax-exempt; churches inviolable (except Hagia Sophia)
- 6. Moshe Capsali installed as Chief Rabbi
 - similar rights granted
 - letters to Jewish communities in Europe: “come to Constantinople”
 - freedom from religious persecution
 - economic incentives to come & reside

7. New constructions

- walls partially repaired; stones from ruined buildings inside walls
- Yedikule = (T) Seven Towers
 - 4 from Byzantine rule (Golden Gate)
 - 3 by Mehmet II
 - treasury > prison
- “Old Palace”
 - on site of Forum of Theodosius
 - 1454-1458, configuration unknown
 - “center” of new city > noise
 - becomes the harem until 1541
 - 1714 burned
 - 1870 demolished > University of Istanbul
- Grand Bazaar / Bedestan
 - site of an earlier market (?); 515 stalls and iron-gated cellars
 - about same size today
 - income for upkeep of Ayasofia Mosque



- encourages funding of imarets
 - mosque-school-market-charitable institution
 - tax incentives
- Fatih Camii = (T) Mosque of the Conqueror
 - on site of the Church of the Holy Apostles (demolished > quarry)
 - architect: Atik Sinan
 - original mosque destroyed 1766 > rebuilt of different plan

- “New Palace” / Topkapi Sarai
 - noise and chaos around Old Palace > new location
 - 1459-1465 on site of ancient acropolis of Byzantium; deserted & ruined
 - site walled off; walls connected with sea walls
 - Topkapi = (T) Canon Gate
 - artillery placed on sea walls
 - walls include Hagia Eirene > munitions depot
 - residence of the Sultan and court officials
 - harem stays in Old Palace
 - buildings, pavilions and parks; four courts (?)
 - fires (1574, 1665, 1856) destroy structures of Mehmet’s era
- 1463 Mehmet II orders new and larger harbors to be dredged
 - arsenal (ship building) built
 - new boom across Golden Horn
 - boom pulled across Bosphorus

III. MEHMET II AT WAR

- 1455 Skanderbeg defeated at Berat
- 1455-1456 siege of Belgrade
 - Hunyadi arrives in late 1455; re-provisions fortress
 - forms relief army and Danube flotilla (200+ ships)
 - Giovanni da Capistrano raises a farmers’ crusade
 - Hunyadi’s flotilla destroys Ottoman fleet
 - Ottoman assault fails; Hunyadi and Capistrano pursue fleeing Turks
 - Ottoman camp captured
 - Mehmet II wounded, lifts siege > Istanbul
 - Pope Callixtus III orders tolling of victory bells
 - Hunyadi dies of plague
- 1457 Skanderbeg inflicts a crushing defeat on Ottoman army
- 1458 Acrocorinth, Athens (The City of the Wise) captured
 - Mehmet II impressed with Parthenon (church > mosque); no taxes on Athenians
- 1459 Ottomans capture Smederevo on the Danube
 - Monemvasia besieged
- by 1460 all Morea (Mistras) under Ottoman control
- 1461 Trabzon captured
 - Greeks + White Sheep Turks + Turkomen + Georgians vs Mehmet
 - eliminate all possible pretenders to the crown of Constantinople
 - last Comnenoi to Constantinople; death in Yedikule
 - truce signed with Skanderbeg
 - Vlad Dracul of Wallachia defeats Ottoman army, impales POWs
- Mehmet II starts concentrating on building Ottoman navy
 - ongoing wars with Venice
 - Kristoval: domination of the sea = military success
 - push to make Black Sea an Ottoman lake; Crimean Tartars as vassals
 - Kaffa (Genoa) captured
- 1463 Vlad Dracul ousted, Wallachia becomes vassal state of the Ottomans
- 1463 Bosnians & Serbs ally against Ottoman Turks
 - Bogomils aid Ottomans; Bogomils convert to Islam (?)
- 1466 Mehmet II besieges Krujë, builds fortress at Elbasan
 - Skanderbeg attacks and breaks siege
- 1467 Mehmet II besieges Krujë, lays Albania to waste
 - Skanderbeg guerilla tactics against far superior Ottoman army

- 1468 Skanderbeg dies of malaria
 - Skanderbeg bequeaths lands to Venice
 - buried at Lezhë; wife into exile w/ helmet, sword
 - Turks disinter body and dismember; amulets
- 1478 Krujë besieged
- 1479 Shkoder (Venice) falls after 15-month siege
- 1480 Ottomans capture Otranto; 800 Martyrs of Otranto
- 1480 Mehmet's siege of Rhodes (Hospitaliers) fails
- 1481 Mehmet II dies



IV. THE SUCCESSORS OF MEHMET II: SULTAN BAYEZID II (reg. 1481-1512)

- "The Saint"
 - allows younger brothers to live after succession
 - 14-year running war with Djem > pawn of western powers
- accomplished calligrapher, poet, theologian
- founds pious institutions; patron of the arts
- 1484-1488 Medical Complex, Edirne
- continued rebuilding of Istanbul
 - 1491 Firuz Aga Mosque; cube + dome
 - 1496 Church of Constantine Lips > dervish lodge
 - 1490s Tekfur Palace > zoo > brothel
 - 1505 Aqueduct of Valens repaired
 - disuse in late Byzantine times
 - 4th-3rd hill; pipes through 3rd hill > other parts of city, cisterns (cleared)
- continues to build Ottoman navy against Venice, Genoa
 - Age of Discovery will eventually weaken Italian maritime cities
 - alliance with "Sea Ghazis" of north Africa > raid European ports
- 1501 Shah Ismail adopts Shi'ite Islam as official creed of Iran
- 1512 Bayezid II retires
 - Ahmed (2nd) favorite son of Bayezid; heresy
 - Selim (4th) favorite of Janissaries chosen
 - Selim kills younger brothers
 - Bayezid II poisoned

IV. THE SUCCESSORS OF MEHMET II: SULTAN SELIM I (reg. 1512-1520)

- Selim Yavuz = (T) The Resolute / Ferocious; Selim the Grim
- fanatically Sunni orthodox > extermination of heresy, especially Shi'a Islam
 - arrest and execution of 40,000 *kizilbashi* = (T) redheads
- 1514 Battle of Chaldiran
 - Selim defeats Ismail; captures Tabriz; occupies Azerbaijan
 - revolt of Janissaries
- 1516 Selim marches against Mamelukes of Egypt
 - allies of Ismail of Iran; border disputes between Ottomans and Mamelukes in Syria
 - Mamelukes defeated; Selim occupies Syria and Palestine; visits Jerusalem, Hebron
- 1517 13-day march across Sinai; Battle of the Pyramids; Mamelukes defeated
- 1517 Selim spends 6 months in Cairo
 - Ottomans assume control of Mecca, Medina, Jerusalem
 - collection of holy relics of Islam > Pavilion of the Holy Mantle (Topkapi)
 - fate of the last Abbasid Caliph (?): dies
 - returns to Istanbul with Selim; fate unknown
 - transfers title of "Caliph" to Selim; dubious story of late Ottoman era
 - "Commander of the Faithful" title
 - Ottomans as supreme Islamic state (against Iran)

- 1520 Selim dies while reading Koran
- Suleiman (only son) to throne

V. ISLAM

MOHAMMED (570-632)

- caravan worker
- 610 beginnings of revelations from Gabriel: unity, power and mercy of God
 - sin and judgment; heaven and hell
 - revelations memorized by Mohammed and dictated to others
 - begins preaching at Ka'aba > converts
- Ka'aba a pre-Islamic pilgrimage shrine in Mecca
- 620 persecution of Mohammed's sect begins
- 622 Mohammed flees to Medina (Hegira)
 - converts, battles
- 630 Mohammed welcomed back to Mecca; Ka'aba cleansed of idols
- 632 Mohammed dies
 - "The Apostacy"
 - Abu Bekr chosen as *kalifa* = (Ar) representative
 - Caliph (Calif) as prayer leader, spiritual authority

ABU BEKR (reg. 632-634)

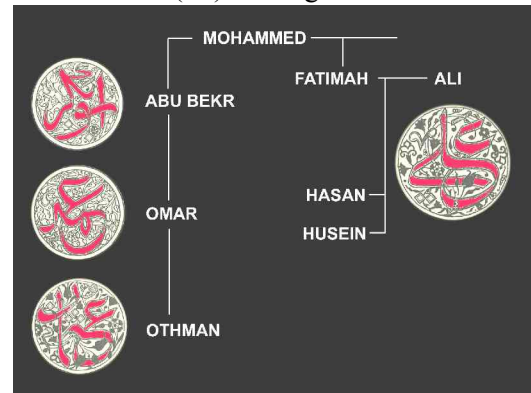
- Ali and Abbas argue succession
- "...through the bloodline of Mohammed..."
- Ali as nephew, son-in-law, adopted son of Mohammed
- rebellious tribes suppressed
- 633 Abu Bekr organizes Mohammed's revelations into *Koran / Koran* = (Ar) reading
 - [651 final recension of *Koran*]

OMAR (reg. 634-644)

- Ali again passed over > *Shi'at Ali* = (Ar) partisans of Ali
- Moslem armies beyond Arabia
- Omar assassinated by a Persian slave
- deathbed appointment of 6 men to choose Caliph

OTHMAN (reg. 644-656)

- "weakest" of the six men
- Ali again passed over > open unrest in Mecca
- 656 Othman assassinated
- Shi'at Ali raise Ali to Caliph in Medina and al-Kufa
- Muawiya of the Umayyad tribe (Syria) protests
 - > civil war between Ali and Muawiya; troops call for arbitration
- 658 Kharijites [= (Ar) Seceders] demand Caliph be determined by vote
 - Shi'at Ali vs Kharijites (end of Kharijites uncertain)
- 661 Ali assassinated by Kharijite at al-Kufa > Shi'ite shrine
 - Shi'at Ali raise Hasan (son of Ali) to Caliph at al-Kufa
- 669 Hasan poisoned > Husein (son of Ali)
- 680 Husein dies in civil war
- 656 Muawiya establishes Umayyad Caliphate; Mecca > Damascus; Sunna = (Ar) tradition
- 680 Muawiya dies > Yezid I in Damascus; Caliphate hereditary



VI. SUNNI ISLAM

- expansion of Arabic-Islamic Empire under Sunni Caliphs of Umayyad Dynasty
 - empire at greatest extent; massive conversions of conquered peoples
- 687-691 construction of Dome of the Rock
 - Shi'ite charge: as a rival to Mecca
 - rival to Church of the Holy Sepulchre

- 743 Abu al-'Abbas rebels
- 749 Abu al-'Abbas proclaimed Caliph > war; death of Merwan II (Umayyad)
- 750 Night of Abu Futrus
 - escape of 'Abd al-Rahman to Spain (Umayyad dynasty until 1031)
- 762 Capital moved to Baghdad; Persian influence
 - cultured court; Harun al-Rasid (*reg.* 786-809)
 - development of *vizier* = (Ar) bearer of burdens, porter
 - *Thousand and One Nights*
 - patronage of the arts
 - treaty with Charlemagne re: Christian pilgrims to Jerusalem
 - wars against Byzantium > tribute
- increasing decadence of rulers after Harun al-Rasid
 - Caliph a prisoner of local dynasts
- 1055 Tuğrul Bey (Seljuk Turks) captures Baghdad
 - Tuğrul Bey awarded title "sultan" = (Ar) power
- 1326 Orhan takes title of "sultan"
- 1517 Sunni "Caliph" captured by Ottomans

VII. SHI'ITES

- Ali as son-in-law, adopted son, nephew of Mohammed; married to Fatimah
- Caliphate in the bloodline of Mohammed > Ali
 - Ali passed over for Abu Bekr, Omar, Othman
- 656 Shi'at Ali [= (Ar) partisans of Ali] raise Ali to Caliph in Medina & al-Kufa
 - rival to Muawiya in Mecca
- 661 Ali assassinated > Hasan
- 661-669 Hasan put in gilded cage (Mecca) by Muawiya
- 669 Hasan poisoned > Husein
- 680 Husein dies in battle (Karbala) against Umayyads
 - authority passes to Husein's son
- blood descendents through line of Ali
 - Imam = (Ar) guide
- 765 Ja'far al-Sadiq (6th Imam) disinherits Isma'il (eldest son) for Musa al-Kazim
 - Isma'il > Isma'ili Shi'ites
 - 969 Isma'ili Shi'ites seize power in Egypt > Fatimids until 1171
 - 1171 Saladin restores Sunni orthodoxy
 - al-Hakim (*reg.* 996-1021)
 - Cairo as center of religion and science
 - Islamic Puritanism and fundamentalism
 - destruction of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre
 - 1017 al-Durazi preaches divine inspiration of the Imam (al-Hakim)
 - 1021 disappearance of al-Hakim; al-Durazi > Hamzah ibn-Ali
 - al-Hakim = God
 - Hamzah = Imam
 - sect spreads from Egypt > Syria-Palestine
 - Druzes (al-Durazi) as survivors of sect
 - 1090 rise of "New Preaching" in Persia; Alamut
 - await "Resurrection"
 - purge Islam of enemies of the New Preaching
 - ca. 1100 migration of New Preaching Isma'ili Shi'ites > Syria
 - Assassins < (Ar) *hashshashin* = hashish-user
 - 1290 Assassins destroyed by Mongols
 - New Preaching eventually re-merges with mainstream Isma'ili Shi'ites

- Musa al-Kazim > Twelver Shi'ites
 - 873 / 874 Mohammed al-Madhi disappears
 - "Hidden Imam" / "Occultation of al-Madhi"
 - Lesser Concealment: envoys of the Imam, 874-941
 - Greater Concealment: return of al-Madhi at end of time

VIII. MYSTIC ISLAM

- Sunni & Shi'ite common ground: historicity of revelation
 - Mohammed set in time and place
 - the revelation physically embodied in a book (*Koran*)
 - traditions (*hadith*) regarding Mohammed anchored to time and place
 - law to live by (*shari'ah*) with foundations in human behavior
 - leadership of Islam transmitted through time, at places, in persons
 - spread of Islam across a geographic space co-terminal with Islamic government
- Sunni & Shi'ite common ground: sanctity by adherence to dictates of the faith
 - interpretation of the faith (*Koran, hadith, shari'ah, leadership*) by legal schools
- mystic Islam supersedes time, place, and law
 - *unio mystica* of believer (mystic) and God
 - end-of-time union > mystic union in present
- Islamic mysticism rooted in *Koran*
 - visions of Mohammed (81:19-25; 53:1-12)
 - *mi'raj* (ascent) of Mohammed (17:1)
 - Night Journey [to *al-masjid al-aqsa* = (Ar) the further place of worship]
 - equated with Jerusalem in early Umayyad times
- such experiences not forbidden to faithful
- fruitless search for roots of mystical Islam in Hindu asceticism, Christian mysticism, Gnosticism; commonality of mystic experience is all religions
- Sufi < etymology uncertain; purity, wool (garment), wisdom, veranda (of Mohammed)
 - origins uncertain: Persia, Mesopotamia
 - term in use by 8th c. to describe an ascetic; woolen garb *a la* Christian monk
 - a mystic, i.e., one who comprehends the truth beyond human understanding and articulation
- dervish < (Pers) *darwish* = beggar > an ascetic
 - an ascetic prone to mystic experience
- individual Sufi / dervish attracts followers > "orders"
- Sufi orders borrow heavily from Sunni & Shi'ite Islam

IX. MEVLANA CELALEDDIN RŪMI (ca. 1200 (?) - 1273)

- Mevlana born in Afghanistan 1180/1207
- father a scholar: Samarkand, Baghdad, al-Kufa, Mecca, Jerusalem, Malatya, Konya
- 1228 father's school in Konya
- 1231 Mevlana succeeds to mastership of school; failure
- 1231-1240 Mevlana studies under Seyyid Burhaneddin
 - Seyyid a dervish recluse, former student of Mevlana's father
- Mevlana studies: *Koran, shari'a, hadith*, Turkish rhetoric, Greek philosophy
 - Turkish, Persian, Arabic, Hindi, Greek, Hebrew
 - 1240 Seyyid dies, Mevlana returns to Konya, re-opens school
 - fame as preacher and teacher
 - converts priests, rabbis and entire congregations
 - 1244 Mohammed Shemseddin Tebrizi [Shems] arrives in Konya
 - search for the honest man
 - Convergence of the Two Seas
 - each other's pathway to God
 - private discussions on the essence of divine love



Mevlana

- 1247 Mevlana withdraws from teaching > students irate > Shems flees
 - Shems found by Mevlana's son, returns to Konya
 - reunions; Shems marries Mevlana's adopted daughter
 - private discussions > Shems murdered
- post-1247 Mevlana resumes public teaching
 - establishes a dervish order
 - expression of mystic experiences in Sema (dance)



- thoughts collected in *The Masnawi*
 - unity of being
 - purification of self (duality)
 - enlightenment = realization of unity
 - union with Deity
 - Sema the symbol and the means of mystic union
 - impromptu > stylized / ritualized
 - prayers, chants, whirlings
 - succession of master disciples > spread word
- 1273 Mevlana dies in Konya
 - disciples spread word across Anatolia
 - Mevlevi Dervishes establish school and shrine
- during *fl.* Ottoman Empire, Mevlevi Dervishes 1/140+ orders
 - Mevlevis as “the conscience of the sultans”
- 1925 Atatürk closes dervish lodges

X. THE BEKTASHI DERVISHES

- founded in 13th c. by Hacı Bektaş Veli; periodically re-organized by leaders
- Bektashism
 - belief in the unity of being; accusations of pantheism
 - veneration of Allah-Mohammed-Ali; accusation of Trinitarian polytheism
 - Ali and the Twelve Imams
 - ritual meal and yearly confession; accusations of crypto-Christianity
 - allegorical interpretation of the *Koran*; inner (mystical) and outer (literal)
 - pass through the Four Gates: law, the spiritual path, true knowledge, reality
 - initiation and ranks in path to “Reality”
 - initiate > dervish > *baba* > *dedebaba*
- denounced by Sunnis and Shi’ites as heresy
- popular with Janissaries
 - Orhan a disciple of Hacı Bektaş Veli (?)
 - Orhan builds tekkes for Bektashis in Bursa
 - Orhan makes Hacı Bektaş Veli “chaplain” of Janissaries
 - 1543 official connection with Janissaries
 - no prohibition against wine, unveiled women
- Bektashis important in conversion of (Balkan) Christians to Islam
- 1826 destruction of Janissaries; Bektashis outlawed > underground
- 1925 Atatürk closes dervish lodges; Bektashis to Albania



Hacı Bektaş Veli (center).

THE GOLDEN AGE OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

I. INTRODUCTION

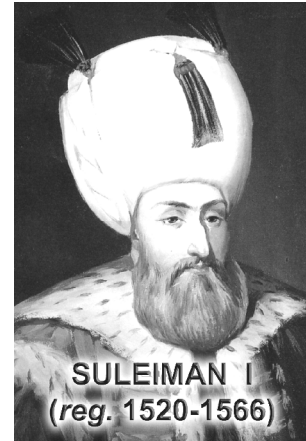
- 1514 Battle of Chaldiran
 - Selim defeats Ismail; captures Tabriz; occupies Azerbaijan
- 1516 Selim marches against Mamelukes of Egypt
- 1517 13-day march across Sinai; Battle of the Pyramids
- 1517 Selim spends 6 months in Cairo
 - Ottomans assume control of Mecca, Medina, Jerusalem
 - Ottomans as supreme Islamic state (against Iran)
- vassals: Sherifs of Arabia, Khans of Crimea, Lord of Algiers
- 1520 Selim dies while reading *Koran*

SULEIMAN (reg. 1520-1566) The Lawgiver / The Magnificent EUROPE DURING THE REIGN OF SULEIMAN I:

- Popes: Leo X, Clement VII, Julius III, Paul IV and Roman Inquisition
- Council of Trent 1545-1563
- Charles V crowned 1520: HREmp + Spain & Americas + Lowlands; 1527 invades Italy
- Francis I bitter enemy of Charles V; alliance with Ottomans
- Henry VIII 1521 “Defender of the Faith” > Church of England; Bloody Mary, Elizabeth I
- Erasmus sidelined, Luther excommunicated; John Knox in Scotland
- Zwingli preaches 1519 and dies 1531
- Anabaptist movement (1534 Münster)
- Raphael and Leonardo dead
- Michaelangelo: Medici Chapel, Last Judgment
- Ivan IV the Terrible in Russia
- Magellan through the Straits of Magellan
- coffee and chocolate to Europe
- Europe’s attentions and energies elsewhere
 - Age of Exploration > Atlantic, Pacific, Indian Ocean
 - Protestant Reformation
 - Protestant gains consolidated by the never-ending Ottoman threat
 - Ottoman gains facilitated by the never-ending Protestant-Catholic turmoil
- Suleiman I (reg. 1520-1566)
 - further expansion of Ottoman Empire: conquest and alliance
 - culmination of Ottoman architecture, arts (tile work, calligraphy)

II. THE CONQUESTS OF SULEIMAN THE MAGNIFICENT

- 1521 Belgrade captured; gateway to upper Danube
- 1522-1523 siege of Rhodes; Knights of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem
 - 1118 founded as a monastic-crusading order
 - Hospitallers and Templars as backbone of Crusader states
 - 1291 Crusaders expelled from Syria and Palestine
 - Templars destroyed by Pope Clement V & Philip the Fair in 1312
 - Hospitallers: Cyprus > Rhodes 1309
 - state-of-the-arts fortification of Rhodes
 - additional conquests: Aegean islands, ports (Bodrum)
 - secure trade routes, harass Moslem shipping > wealth and power
 - 1480 Mehmet II’s unsuccessful assault on Rhodes
 - 1522 Suleiman’s six-month siege of Rhodes
 - blockade, intensive artillery bombardment, sapping, assaults
 - enormous casualties on both sides
 - January 1, 1523 Suleiman arranges truce > peace > withdrawal



- 1530 Charles V grants Malta to the Hospitallers
- 1526 March up the Danube
 - Battle of Mohacs
 - Hungarian aristocracy led by King Louis II
 - 20,000 Hungarian infantry, 4,000 Hungarian cavalry dead
 - “Mohacs the Tomb of Hungary”
 - Christian rumor: Turks to the walls of Aachen / Köln
 - rise of a Christian warlord > Jerusalem
 - rumor encouraged by Charles V (?)
 - Buda captured
 - town razed, except for castle
 - treasures back to Istanbul
- May 10, 1529 Suleiman leaves Istanbul > September 27, Suleiman arrives at Vienna
 - rains: delay 1 month
 - abandon heavy artillery; troops exhausted and demoralized
 - tenuous line of communication and supply
 - Vienna poorly defended: Catholic-Protestant turmoil
 - Diet of Speyer Luther appeals for aid against Turks
 - dynastic squabbles in Hungary (Zapolya a vassal of Suleiman)
 - dilapidated defenses
- September 27-October 12 villages razed; assaults, mining & sapping, light “artillery”
 - constant hail from archers & musketeers
 - breach made, assaults fail
 - rains continue; supplies short on both sides
- October 12 Divan meets; final assault (winter and lack of supplies)
- October 14 Janissary assault fails > retreat ordered
 - Turkish retreat harassed; rains continue
 - *Te Deum* sung in St. Stephen’s
- VIENNA ASSESSMENT
- TURKS: first major campaign without loot, conquest
 - “rains” an unacceptable excuse for failure
 - billed in Istanbul as refusal of Charles V / Archduke Ferdinand to fight like men
 - Feast of the Circumcision of Suleiman’s five sons celebrated
- CHRISTIANS: first major defeat of full force of Ottoman army
 - “rains” an unacceptable excuse for victory
 - Charles V realizes necessity of coming to terms with Protestant princes
 - terrified Christian Europe as to imminence of Turkish threat
- 1532 Suleiman again sends army up Danube > Vienna
 - leaves in April; cavalry directly to Vienna as display of force
 - August: Güns (60 miles south Vienna) Suleiman and artillery besiege
 - improbably heroic resistance from small town, few defenders
 - Suleiman delayed through August; rains
 - Güns garrison finally surrenders
 - Suleiman returns to Istanbul; no possibility of another failure at Vienna
 - gratuitous scorched earth back to Istanbul
- 1532 Suleiman send Francis I 100,000 gold pieces to keep Charles V occupied
- 1533 Armenia conquered
- 1534 Baghdad captured
- 1538 conquest of southern Mesopotamia, Yemen; Indian Ocean and Portuguese
 - alliance of Moslems against Christian
 - control of the Indian Ocean trade routes

- 1551 Ottoman navy attacks Muscat
- 1554 Ottoman navy attacks Bandar Abbas
- 1557 Eritrea temporarily occupied; against Portuguese-Ethiopian alliance
- 1540s-1550s push into interior of Arabia to control caravan routes

III. SULEIMAN KANUNI

- “Magnificent” a title awarded by Italians
- “*Kanuni*” a title awarded by Ottoman Turks; *kanuni* = (T) law-giver
- 1. *Shari’ah* = sacred law
 - *Koran* + *hadith* (traditions re: Mohammed: words, deeds, omissions)
 - need to clarify *Shari’ah* for changing, modern times
- 2. *Kanun* < (Grk) κανων = rule, standard
 - cannot transgress *Shari’ah*; foundation in *Shari’ah*
 - regulations re: daily public and private activities of citizens; commerce, religion, family
 - penal code, tax code, government administration
 - will of the sultan
 - validated (> automatic validation) with each new sultan
- 1477 Mehmet II issues 2 *kanunnames*
- 1495 Bayezid II updates *kanunnames*
- 1520s-1530s Mullah Ibrahim of Aleppo organizes “The Confluence of the Seas”
 1. articulation of Ottoman administration
 2. application of laws to all lands of the Empire
 3. all-encompassing scope of laws into all corners of private life
 4. clemency: fines substituted for punishment; animal cruelty laws
 5. concern for non-Muslims
 - alleviation of taxation
 - detailed enumeration of religious rights
 - protection of status as “People of the Book”
 - rights to worked land enumerated
 - millet [= (T) nation, people] laws applicable to non-Muslims
 - marriage, inheritance, etc.
 - *Sheri’ah* and *kanun* applicable in Muslim-non-Muslim lawsuits

IV. THE OTTOMAN STATE

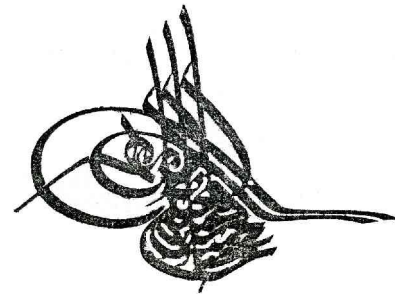
- “work in progress”
- 1. SULTAN = (Ar) the power
 - title first given to Seljuk Tuğrel Bey in 1055
 - title used intermittently by various Islamic rulers
 - 1326 Orhan assumes title of “sultan” of the Ottoman Turks
 - source of all powers of state; owner of all land of the empire
 - delegates powers, distributes land
 - vicar of God on earth
- 2. DIVAN < (Pers) sheets [of paper] ≈ accounts > council
 - imperial council to advise, execute will of sultan
 - attended by sultans until Mehmet II > “Eye of the Sultan”
 - eventually without sultan
 - attended by various individuals, varying over time and according to business
- **Grand Vizier** < (Ar) bearer of burdens, porter
 - office evolving since Harun al-Rasid (*reg.* 786-809)
 - presides over Divan (meets 4x / week)
 - chief advisor and administrator of sultan’s will
 - carries seal of sultan
 - execute any task ordered by sultan

[Ulema: body of Islamic jurists, scholars, holy men; degrees of education from various institutes]

- **Kadı** = (T) judge
 - one for Anatolia, one for Rumelia
 - appoint lesser judges for provinces
- **Heads of the Millets** = (T) nation, people
 - Patriarch of Constantinople (Greek Orthodox, other Christians)
 - Armenian Katholikon / Patrik (Armenian Orthodox)
 - Chief Rabbi (all Jewish sects)
 - sat with Divan only occasionally
- **Defterdar** = (T) accountants; Treasury
 - Anatolia, Rumelia
 - tax assessment, collection, bookkeeping, imperial estates
 - Moslems
 - poor tax: 10% > charitable institutions
 - war tithe: enlistment or monetary tax or corvée when war in region
 - miscellaneous taxes, imposts on trade and commerce; fees from monopolies
 - tribute from vassal states
 - Rayas = (T) flock; non-Muslims
 - head tax
 - war tithe: monetary tax or corvée when war in region
 - taxes to support soldiers
 - devshirme: child tribute
- **Nishanjis** = (T) the makers of the mark; secretaries
 - compose edicts of sultan / divan
 - affix sultan's tuğra = (T) sign, seal, monogram

3. THE HOUSEHOLD OF THE SULTAN

- **Chief of the Black Eunuchs**
 - serviced the women's quarters
 - maids of Harem; security for Harem
- **Chief of the White Eunuchs**
 - chief administrator of Palace School (devshirme children)
 - pages to sultan
 - bureaucrats for government
 - Master of Ceremonies at Topkapi



4. MILITARY

- **Azaps / Azabs**: an irregular infantry corps recruited when war comes to region; local militia
 - started by Orhan
 - could volunteer for "foreign" assignments
- **Akinjis**: "irregulars" or "raiders" commanded by Michaloğlu family
 - paid in loot; varlets
- **Navy**: an irregular affair
 - evolution from commerce + piracy > professional military force
 - local pirates in pay > Janissary-manned fleet (rare)
 - sporadic concern of sultans
 - slave-powered galleys with Greeks as sailors, Ottomans as soldiers, artillery on board
 - late 16th c. ca. 400 craft
- **Janissaries** < (T) new troops
 - origins uncertain; Orhan (?)
 - from devshirme boys > sons of Janissaries, Moslem recruitment
 - best trained and drilled; bodyguard of sultan in battle
 - backbone of the Ottoman military

- stationed in Istanbul
- used to man local garrisons
- 10,000 (Mehmet II), 40,000 (Suleiman), 200,000 registered (*ca.* 1650)
- disciplined, celibate > uncontrollable; coronation gift > looting
- eventual extermination of the Janissaries
- **Beylerbey** = (T) sir of sirs, lord of lords
 - Anatolia, Rumelia
 - sanjakbeys
 - sanjak = (T) province; during Mehmet II: 20 Anatolia, 28 Rumelia
 - zeamet siphai; zeamat = (T) large fief; sipahi = (T) horseman
 - timar sipahi; timar = (T) small fief; sipahi = (T) horseman
 - zeamets and timars not hereditary > hereditary
 - sipahis had their retainers; generally all Turks
 - sipahis supported by rayas (non-Muslims) who worked their fiefs
 - 40,000+ sipahis during Mehmet II
 - gradual decrease in importance of horsemen in warfare
 - gradual increase in hereditary fiefs of non-combatant “horsemen”

- Allies and vassals

- terms of vassalage: supply auxiliary troops to Ottoman army

IV. THE LAST DAYS OF SULEIMAN THE MAGNIFICENT

- 1518 Khairreddin Barbarossa allies with Selim I > Mediterranean an Islamic lake
- 1533 Khairreddin Barbarossa submits to Suleiman
 - alliance with France against Charles V
 - Khairreddin Barbarossa given access to imperial shipyards
 - harass Christian shipping, pillage Christian ports
- 1535 Charles V (Andrea Doria & Hospitallers) attack north African bases; Tunis sacked
- 1530s-1556 Khairreddin Barbarossa harasses Balearics, Italy, Adriatic, Venetian colonies, Spain
- 1556 Khairreddin Barbarossa succeeded by Dragut > Canary Islands
- Knights of St. John of the Hospital of Jerusalem (Hospitallers)
 - January 1, 1523 Suleiman arranges peace > withdrawal from Rhodes
 - 1530 Charles V grants Malta to the Hospitallers
- 1565 Siege of Malta
 - Suleiman gives over a divided command
 - Hospitaller Grand Master Jean de la Valette →
 - Hospitallers at cutting edge in naval & artillery warfare
 - Malta well fortified by land and sea
 - May 18- late September
 - Turkish gains at horrific costs
 - supplies harassed by Christian navies
 - relief force of Don Garcia de Toledo
 - Ottoman Turks withdraw; Suleiman’s orders to enter Golden Horn at night
- May 1, 1566 Suleiman leaves Istanbul > Vienna
 - arrival in Hungary, Semlin; besieges Sziget (Count Nicholas Zrinyi) until September 5
- Suleiman dies before Sziget falls
 - Grand Vizier Sokollu keeps news from troops
 - Grand Vizier Sokollu’s delaying tactics until Selim notified of father’s

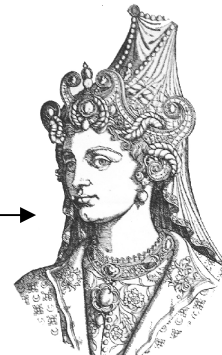


death

- Selim reaches Istanbul, Grand Vizier Sokollu brings troops home

V. SELIM THE SOT (reg. 1566-1574)

- Roxelana / La Rossa / Hürrem = (T) the laughing one →
- daughter of a Ukranian priest; captive



- slave market in Istanbul > Suleiman's harem
- Gülbehar (?) Suleiman's previous favorite > Mustafa
- Roxelana captivates Suleiman; freedom; marriage
- 1536 Roxelana engineers death of Ibrahim Pasha (?)
 - Greek slave sold to Suleiman > friends
 - 1520 Ibrahim as Head Falconer & confidant; marries Suleiman's sister
 - 1523 Ibrahim as Grand Vizier; Belgrade, Mohacs, Buda, Vienna, Persia
 - 1536 Ibrahim to dinner with Suleiman > strangled
- Roxelana: Mehmet (d. 1543)
 - Selim
 - Bayezid
 - Djinhangir (suicide? 1555)
 - Mirimah (married to Rustem Pasha (Bulgarian) > Grand Vizier in 1543)
- 1541 fire in Old Palace; Roxelana moves harem to Topkapi
- 1543 Mehmet dies
- Roxelana's charitable endowments
- 1555 Roxelana implicates Mustafa in plot against Suleiman
 - Mustafa strangled by Suleiman's mutes
 - Janissaries, Istanbul horrified, Djinhangir commits suicide
- 1558 Roxelana dies; Suleiman inconsolable, withdraws from government
 - Bayezid (Janissaries) vs Selim (favorite of late Roxelana)
 - civil war
- 1559 Bayezid (after military defeat) and 4 sons flee to Persia
 - strangled by Suleiman's orders (bribed Shah)
- Selim as sole heir
- 1566 Suleiman dies > Selim II
 - Selim addicted to wine; no interest in war, government; fair at poetry
 - first official act: abolish prohibition against wine
 - rumor: Selim not the son of Suleiman
 - government in hands of Grand Vizier Sokollu Pasha
- 1568 Sokollu leads unsuccessful expedition to Russia
- 1570 Selim orders conquest of Venetian Cyprus
 - > Pope Pius V organizes Holy League
 - Papacy, HRE, Spain, Venice, Hospitallers, Genoese
 - led by Don Juan of Austria
- 1571 Battle of Lepanto
 - Don Juan vs Ali Pasha (centers)



- roughly equal fleets
- heavy artillery
- 30,000+ soldiers on decks
- last galley sea battle
- galleys manned by slaves of the opposite faith
- ram & board
- *La Real* (Don Juan) against *Sultana* (Ali Pasha)
- Ali Pasha killed
- Janissaries routed
- 200 Ottoman ships sunk or captured
- news > Christian Europe delirious with joy

- news > Istanbul mourning; Selim fasts for 3 days
 - orders slaughter of all Spaniards & Venetians in empire, countermanded by Sokollu
- Lepanto first major Ottoman defeat NOT just failure of Ottomans to be victorious

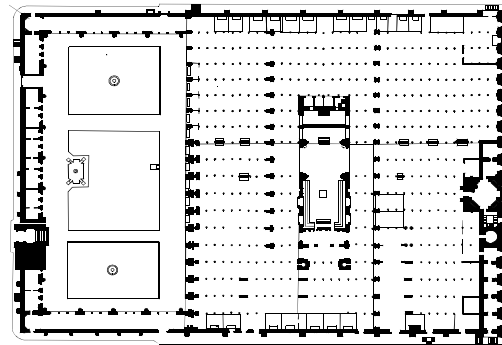
- ASSESSMENT OF LEPANTO

- obvious Christian victory, Ottoman defeat
- squandered victory
- by 1572 Ottomans manned a fleet of 250 sail & 8 galleases
- Lepanto - Cyprus comparison
- new Ottoman fleet intimidated Christians from attempting to retake Cyprus
- but myth of Ottoman invincibility broken
- Ottomans extend control of north African coast, expelling Christian garrisons
- 1574 fire in Topkapi kitchens (wine cellar)
 - Selim (superstitious) on solitary debauch in bath > slips, injured, fever, dies
 - Sokollu ensures smooth transition to Murad III

VI. OTTOMAN ARCHITECTURE

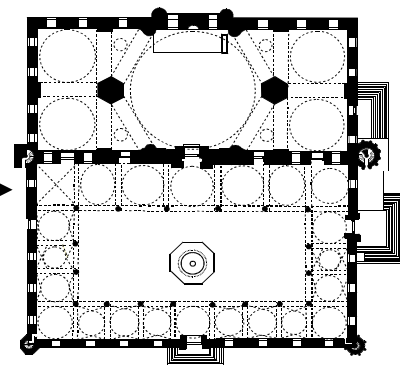
- Bayezid II, Selim I, Suleiman, Selim II (1481-1574) Golden Age of art & architecture
- glazed tile work; Inzik (Nicaea)
 - 1st records from Mehmet II ordering Iznik tiles; Tiled Kiosk, Istanbul, 1475
 - Mosque of Rustem Pasha
 - fl. 17th century, Sultanahmet Camii (Blue Mosque)

- glazed pottery; Iznik > Kuthaya
- carpet manufacture; few extant examples
- miniature art and calligraphy
- mosque: prayer hall with directional
 - al-Aqsa Mosque, Jerusalem, 710-715
 - Great Mosque, Cordoba, 787 >
 - Ulu Cami, Erzurum, 1179
 - Ulu Cami, Afyon, 1272
 - Mosque of Isa Bey, Ephesus, 1375

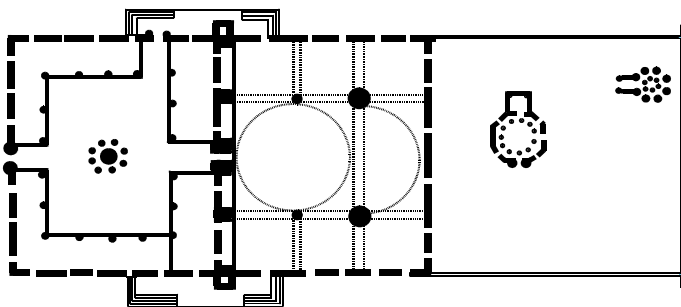


- adaptation of Christian basilica (?) > pillared prayer hall
- increasing Ottoman contact with Byzantium >
 - centralized plan and dome
 - centralized plan: Armenians > Byzantines > Orthodox church
 - dome: Rome > Byzantines > Orthodox church
- pillared hall > domed pillared hall
 - Ulu Cami, Bursa, 1396
 - Eski Cami, Edirne, 1402-1414

- centralized plan
 - Uç Serefeli, Edirne, 1447 >
- 1453 Mehmet II conquers Constantinople; impact of Hagia Sophia
- 1463-1471 Fâtiḥ Mosque
 - dome + 1/2-dome in quasi-centralized plan
 - destroyed 1700s rebuilt with different plan



0 20 m.

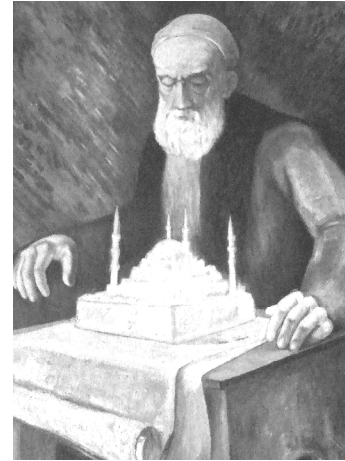


0 50 m.

- 1501-1506 Mosque of Bayezid II
- dome + 2 ½-domes

VII. HOCA SINAN / MIMAR SINAN

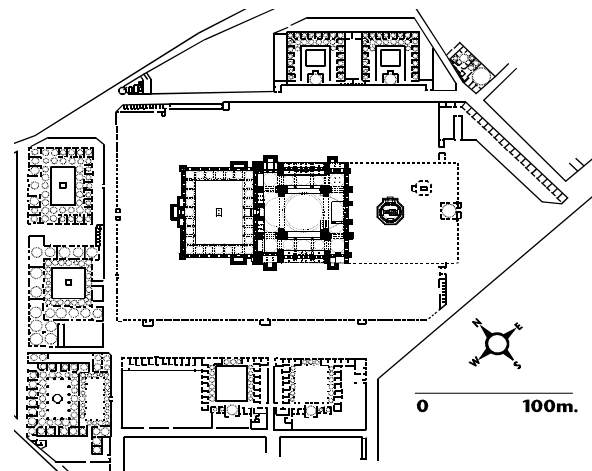
- Hoca = (T) teacher; title of respect to an elder
- Mimar = (T) architect
- born between 1490-1498 in Cappadocia
 - Greek Orthodox family; father a mason
- before 1512 taken up in devshirme
- training in Anatolia > Istanbul
- before 1520 enlisted in Janissaries; skill in carpentry
- travels in Suleiman's army: Belgrade (1521), Rhodes (1522), Mohacs & Vienna (1526), Persia (1534), Baghdad (1538)
 - also stationed in: Tabriz, Aleppo, Corfu
- rapid rise through ranks
- bridge construction, siege machines, catapults
- 1530-1534 (?) commissioned to build a small mosque
- 1538 appointed Grand Architect
 - head of the architects' guild
 - public works maintenance
 - commissions of the imperial family
- 1543 Suleiman commissions Sinan
- tradition: designed 477 works; 300+; no official list



Hoca Sinan.

1. Suleimaniye, Istanbul, 1550-1557

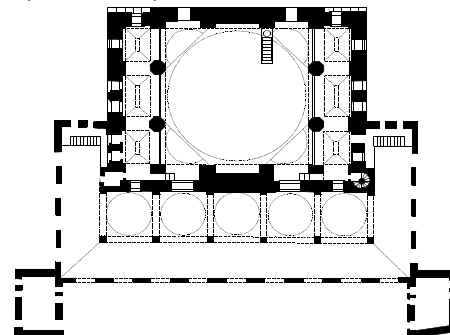
- courtyard + prayer hall
 - 2 minarets (76 m.) w/ 3 balconies
 - 2 minarets (56 m.) w/ 2 balconies
 - 10 balconies = 10th Ottoman sultan
 - 4 minarets = 4th sultan reigning from Istanbul]
- courtyard: monumental entrance
 - domed arcade and portico
 - şadirvan in center of courtyard
 - monumental entrance to prayerhall
 - columns from Hippodrome
- prayer hall: 61 x 70 m.
 - dome supported on four piers
 - dome buttressed by ½-domes and tympanum domes
 - 4 buttresses incorporated within and without the walls
 - west buttresses inside (integrity of entrance portico)
 - east buttresses outside (integrity of qibla wall)
 - 249 windows to lighten interior; some original stained glass by Ibrahim the Sot
 - white stone & stucco with limited use of red stone; sparing use of tile
 - emphasis on vast, pure interior space; virtual elimination of side aisles
 - no galleries



- part of a larger complex with medresses; türbes of Suleiman, Roxelana; Sinan

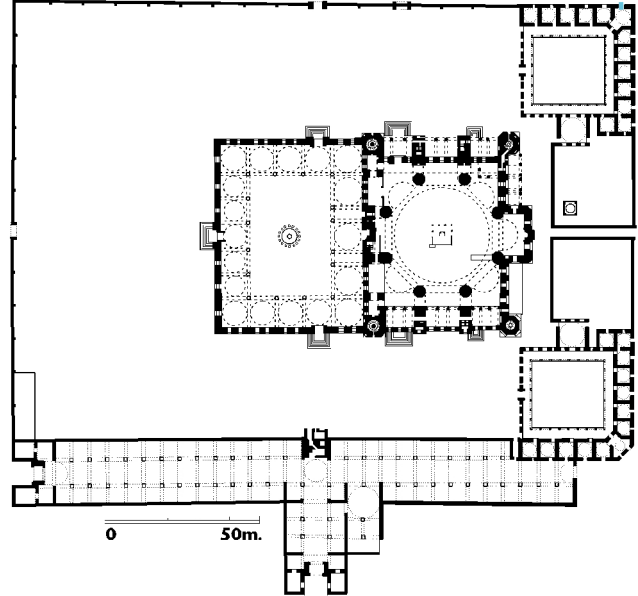
2. Mosque of Rustem Pasha, Istanbul, 1561-1562

- in congested market district
- irregular double portico; domes and slanted roof
- interior: octagon/circle within a square
 - dome on 4 free-standing piers & 4 engaged piers
 - dome buttressed by 4 ½-domes
 - galleries
- Iznik tiles in interior and on exterior



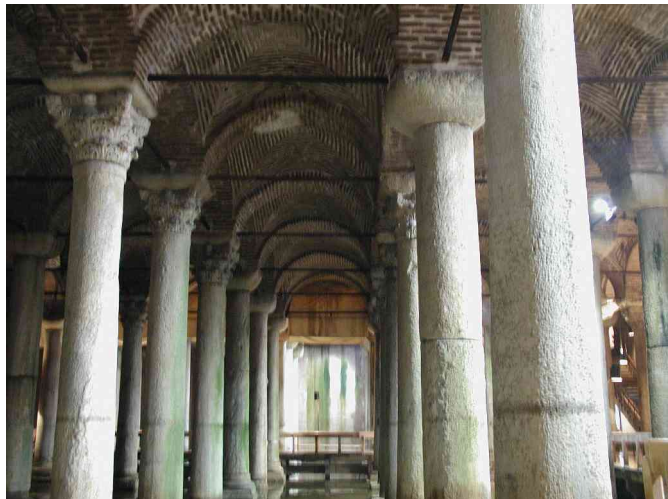
3. Selimiye, Edirne (Hadrianopolis), 1569-1575

- regarded by Sinan as his masterpiece
- perfection of plans developed in Suleimaniye and Rustem Pasha, *et al.*
- scale and on high terrace overlooking city
- part of larger complex: garden, medresse, cemetery, *Koran* school
- Cobblers' Market: to provide revenues for mosque
 - work of Davut Ağa
 - below level of mosque
- courtyard
 - central şadirvan
 - domed colonnades
- interior: dome resting on eight piers
 - dome supported by 4 ½-domes
 - complete elimination of side aisles
 - > unobstructed, unified interior space
 - ultimate centralized plan for the mosque
 - apsidal qibla
 - minimal ornamentation



VIII. PETRUS GYLLIUS

- 1490 born in Albi
- polymath
 - *On the French and Latin Names of Fish*
 - *A Dictionary of Place Names*
 - *A History of Ferdinand of Aragon*
 - *Greek-Latin Lexicon*
 - *On the Life and Nature of Animals*
 - translations of ancient Greek and Roman authors
- Francis I and Ottoman alliance
 - Petrus Gyllius sent to Istanbul with French embassy
- 1544-1547 survey of Istanbul and its Byzantine ruins
 - topographical survey for Suleiman
 - embassy goes broke
- 1548 Petrus Gyllius enlists in Suleiman's army
 - war against Persia; Aleppo, Jerusalem
- 1550 Gyllius back in Istanbul > France > Rome
 - begins organizing notes
- 1555 Gyllius dies
- *The Antiquities of Constantinople* published by nephew from notes
 - ancient sources, personal observations and measurements
 - entertaining travel journal
- Yerebatan Sarai →



OTTOMANISM

I. INTRODUCTION

- Suleiman the Magnificent (*reg.* 1520-1566) & Selim II the Sot (*reg.* 1566-1574)
- traditionally seen as the watershed between the Golden Age & the Decline
- stark contrast in rulers:
 - Suleiman led 13 campaigns, Selim none
 - Suleiman abstemious, puritanical, Selim a drunkard
 - Suleiman monogamous, Selim a debauch
 - Suleiman a great legislator, Selim without interest in affairs of state
- contemporary rumor: Selim not the son of Suleiman
- Ottoman Empire continued to expand: Cyprus, Crete > 1670s
- rules of some very able Grand Viziers
- Sinan continued to build under Selim II and Murad III
- some of the greatest buildings yet to be built: Sultanahmet (1609), Topkapi (17th c.)
- Iznik tile production not yet at peak
- carpets still thriving export; greatest export yet to come: tulip
- imperial scriptorium still producing quality calligraphy and miniatures
- modern historians: Selim II begins the decline and fall
- 17th c. Ottoman historians: decay began in the reign of Suleiman
- Christian Europe wracked with wars of religion until mid-17th c.
- Christian Europe taking their wars worldwide > colonial wars, wars on high seas
- Ottoman Empire comparatively a sea of stability, social equanimity

II. THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE AS “EMPIRE”

- 20th c. saw the collapse of the last great empires
- empires > nation-states
- empire: dominant elite rules over / governs diverse peoples and lands
- nation-state: a single people unites to govern itself
- each develops its own mythology for social cohesion
 - nation-state: myth of common ancestry, religion, language, culture of the people
 - myth of the common struggle against a common enemy
 - to disguise the actual diversity and fractiousness within the nation-state
 - empire: impossible to disguise the diversity
 - development of a mythology of common interest and destiny
- our mistake: view empires as national / racial constructs
 - Roman Empire: “Romans ruling over subject peoples”
 - after Nero few emperors born in Rome or Italy, from conquered peoples
 - bought into myth of Imperial Rome
 - Rome’s mission to civilize, rule by law, tame barbarians
 - Latin language, Roman jurisprudence, Greek & Roman classics
 - Byzantine Empire: “Orthodox Greeks ruling over subject peoples”
 - Armenians and Slavs > imperial dynasties
 - Macedonian dynasty, Basil I (Slav & Armenian parents)
 - bought into myth of Imperial Byzantium
 - Byzantine Oikoumene: Greek language, religion, culture
 - Ottoman Empire: “Osmanli Turks ruling over subject peoples” [See Appendix, pp. 51-52]
 - Ottomans a minority in their own empire since 14th c.
 - Sultans with least amount of Turkish blood in their veins
 - Murad I, Mehmet II, Selim II
 - tendency for sultans to mate with subject women
 - bought in to myth of “Ottomanism”

III. OTTOMANISM

- Ottomanism (Imperial Ottoman myth): House of Osman as the agent for the triumph of Islam
 - sultans with a blood lineage from Osman
 - others: required conversion to Islam, learn court Turkish
 - devshirme (child tribute) or voluntary conversion
 - 7,000-8,000 slaves annually into sultan's service
 - *ca.* 3,000 from devshirme Palace School
 - Ibrahim Pasha (Greek), Rustem Pasha (Bulgarian), Sokollu Pasha (Bosnian), Sinan (Greek)
 - 1453-1623 only 5 / 47 Grand Viziers were Turks
 - entire Janissary corps & Palace bureaucrats originally from devshirme
 - Chief of the White / Black Eunuchs from slave sales
 - harem from slave captives + free Turkish women

IV. THE PEOPLES OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

1. TURKS

- various Turkic peoples migrating into Middle East since 10th c.
 - Empire of the Grand Seljuk, Danishmends, Sultanate of Rum
 - some Turkomen tribes form minor principalities under clan head
 - all eventually convert to Islam
- alliances with Ottomans; serve as auxiliary troops > subjects of Ottomans
- all Anatolian Turkish groups eventually conquered by Ottomans
- resentment towards Ottoman state for curbing nomadic ways
 - constant state of rebellion; occasional alliance with Persia, Egypt, Venice
- shepherds, farmers, village craftsmen, urban proletariat
- caravan commerce
- devshirme excluded Moslems and Turks
- "Turkish" vs "Ottoman Turkish" dialects > mutually unintelligible
- by 19th c. "Turk" refers to a rustic, uneducated villager
- open to native Turks: religion / law
 - teachers in schools (medresses); imams
 - *kadi* = (Ar: *qadi*) judge
 - *mufti* = (Ar) responder; legal / religious counsel to judges, jurist
 - delivers opinions of law, actions; *fatwa* / *fetva* = (Ar) opinion
 - Mufti of Istanbul: Sheik ul-Islam
 - collectively known as the Ulema

2. GREEKS

- distinction between "ethnic Greeks" and adherents of Greek Orthodoxy
- massive conversions to Islam and alliance with Ottomans in last days of Byzantine Empire
 - crushing taxation of Byzantine Empire
 - disgust with constant dynastic wars of Byzantine Empire
 - abandonment of a losing entity
 - Michaeloğlu family (since Osman) and the Akinjis
 - Greek origins in names (Michaeloğlu, Markozoğlu, et al.)
- Greek Orthodox millet under Patriarch of Constantinople; Gennadios
- Grand Synod decides laws for Greek Orthodox; enforced by Moslem authorities
 - Greek vs Moslem > Islamic courts
 - eventually control Serbian Patriarchate of Peć, Bulgarian Patriarchate of Ohrid
- majority of Greeks were farmers, shepherds
- active recruitment of Greeks to re-populate Thessalonike, Constantinople since Mehmet II
 - Phanar quarter (Phanariots); home of Patriarch
 - retain Greek language; taught Greek classics
 - preserve Greek Orthodoxy

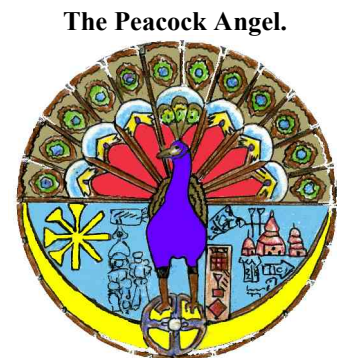
- scrupulously faithful to Sultan; allies against Roman Catholics (Venice)
- provide the hospodars for Wallachia and Moldavia
- sons educated in West
- Greeks as merchant sailors
 - disability during Byzantine Empire > Italians carried Byzantine trade
 - Greeks conduct maritime commerce under Ottoman flag
- Greeks as bankers and moneychangers
 - contacts with Levant, West
- Greeks as dragomen, translators
 - commercial contacts > development of linguistic abilities
 - 1669 Dragoman of the Fleet, Dragoman of the Porte (Greeks or Armenians)
 - Western diplomats and merchants rely on Phanariot dragomen
- monasteries as the preserve of Byzantine art, architecture, theology (Meteora, Mistras, Mt. Athos)

3. ARMENIANS

- into eastern Anatolia in Bronze Age, after fall of Hittite Empire *ca.* 1200 BC
 - akin to Phrygians; Indo-European language
- relationship with Urartians unclear; collapse 6th c. BC; commonality of Mt. Ararat
- emerge as an independent people (*Armina*, *Αρμενοι*) in Persian and Greek sources 6th-5th c. BC
- caught between Persia and Rome 1st c. BC-7th c. AD
- first country to officially adopt Christianity, 301 AD; St. Gregory the Illuminator
- reject Chalcedon 451; Monophysite Christians
- enlist as soldiers (emperors) in Byzantine Empire; impact of Armenian architecture
- Armenia conquered by Arabs, 630s AD
- independent kingdom, 884 – 1045; Ani
- conquest by Byzantium, 1045; conquest by Seljuk Turks, post-1071
- migration to Lesser Armenia, 11th c.; alliance with Crusaders
- 13th c. Armenian principalities destroyed by Mongols
- northeast Turkey, Armenia: existence of petty principalities, alliance with Georgians
- Armenians throughout Anatolia, Middle East, Persia, Constantinople
 - majority: agriculture; cities: merchants
- 1461 Mehmet II transfers Armenian archbishop of Bursa > Istanbul; installed as Patriarch (*patrik*)
- 16th c. Armenia divided between Ottomans and Persians
 - eastern Anatolian Armenian principalities conquered by Suleiman
 - *ca.* 32-36 independent Armenian & Kurdish chieftains
- large Istanbul Armenian community: trade, banking, dragomen
- Armenians in Ottoman army as sappers and miners
- Armenians in eastern Anatolia: agriculture, shepherding; cities: craftsmen (silver, clocks), trade
- Armenians nowhere formed a majority
- Armenians co-terminous habitation with Kurds

4. KURDS

- Kurdish an Indo-European language related to Iranian
- *ca.* 1000 BC Assyrians record *Gardu / Kardu* living near Lake Van
- 6th-4th c. BC Greeks: *Kardackes / Karhuchoi*; 1st c. BC Latin: *Kurts*
- Kurds divided between Romans, Persians, Armenians
 - spread throughout Anatolia, Iran, Middle East (Syria)
- 641 AD Arab conquest of land inhabited by Kurds
 - conversion to Sunni Islam; few Christian Kurds
 - Yazidi Kurds occasionally mentioned (Mosul)
 - Yazidis branded as “devil-worshippers” by Moslems
 - Sufic sect of 12th c. that incorporated Islamic, Christian, Zoroastrian elements
 - monotheism, Peacock Angel as emanation of God, re-incarnation



- 837 independent Kurdish Kingdom at Ahlat
- 1150 Seljuk Turks create a province of “Kurdistan”
- Saladin (Kurd) creates Ayyubid Dynasty (1171-1250) > Mamelukes
- Kurds decimated by Mongols, Timurlane 13th-14th c.
- 14th-15th c. independent Kurdish principalities in Anatolia, Persia, Mesopotamia
- 1506-1510 Yazidi Kurds rebel against Shah Ismail I
 - > Persian policy of deportation of Kurds to eastern provinces
 - scorched earth Kars-Van region
 - periodic rebellions for independence
- 1514 Battle of Chaldiran; Selim I deports Kurds > central Anatolia
 - Ottomans leave Kurdish chieftains in charge borderlands
 - 1643 Sarı Suleiman builds Hoşap Castle
- 1655 Kurds (Bitlis) rebel against Ottomans; many Yazidis; revolt fails
- Kurds live in “peace” with Turks and Armenians until 19th c.

5. ARABS

- Semitic settlement of Middle East since time immemorial; Egypt: Hamitic
- ca. 600 AD Middle East thoroughly Christianized
 - divers antagonistic groups of Christians
 - small antagonistic Jewish and Samaritan communities in Palestine
- 7th c. Islamic invasions > Umayyad > Abbasid caliphates
 - not a massive population outpouring from Arabia
 - conquest followed by conversion, adoption of Arabic language
 - development of a common “Arabic” culture based on Islam and Arabic language
- Seljuk Turks, Crusaders, Saladin (Ayyubids: 1171-1250), Mamelukes
- Mamelukes < (Ar) slave
 - Circassians (Georgian, Turkic) slaves as imperial bodyguards in Ayyubid Egypt
 - 1250 revolt, seize power > Egypt, Palestine, Syria; borders with Ottomans, Persia
 - 1291 Baibars expels last Crusaders from Middle East
 - development as a ruling class over native populations
- 1516 Selim I defeats Mamelukes
 - Mamelukes survive as an aristocratic ruling class enforcing Ottoman edicts
- Moslem Arabs: bonds of common religion (Sunni), language, culture
 - walled city vs agricultural villages vs Bedouin
 - Druzes (?)
- Christian Arabs: Greek Orthodox predominant sect; cities, holy sites of Palestine
 - pockets of ancient Christian sects
 - Maronites of Lebanon, mountain villages
 - Jacobites of Syria, cities, monasteries (Deir al-Zafaran, Mardin)
 - Copts of Egypt, city ghettos, villages
 - many still spoke Coptic (Arabic by 17th c.; Coptic a liturgical language)
 - regarded themselves as Egyptian not Arabic
 - monasteries as centers of Coptic identity
- Jews and Samaritans: still mutually antagonistic
 - towns and small agricultural villages
 - Jerusalem, Mt. Gerizim, Hebron, *et al.*

6. MACEDONIANS

- original Macedonian race (related to Dorian Greeks) long extinct
 - exodus of Macedonians under Philip, Alexander, Diadochoi
- Roman occupation, 2nd c. BC
- German invasions, 4th-5th c. AD; “Germania”
- Slavic invasions, 5th-6th c. AD; later differentiation into various Slavic nations

- migration of Turkic peoples into Balkans: Avars, Bulgars, Uzes, Cumans, Pechenegs
- transport of Paulicians to Balkans, 7th c.
- Gypsies, 10th-11th c.; from India, mistakenly thought to be from Egypt; Romany, Roma
- Slavs: extermination or conversion to Christianity > variants of Orthodoxy; local languages
- “Macedonia” as a geographical term remained fluid; *theme* of Macedonia,
- “Geographical Macedonia”
- Greeks survive in major coastal cities: Thessalonike
- Latin Crusaders, 13th c.
- Ottoman Turkish conquest, 14th-16th c.
 - Ottoman administrators, garrisons (Janissaries), Bektashis
 - arrival of Anatolian Turks; farmers and craftsmen
 - influx of Sephardic Jews post-1492
 - conversions to Islam: Bosnians (Bogomils?), some Albanians; Donmeh Jews
- disappearance of “national” borders, movement of populations
- *macedonia, macédoine*

V. CAUSES OF THE DECLINE AND FALL: INTERNAL CAUSES

- Suleiman-Selim II contrast: convenient but inaccurate; “a fish rots from the head down”
 - continued expansion of empire, flourishing of arts, economy
 - government functioned well under Grand Viziers
 - observation of 17th c. Ottomans: signs of decay under Suleiman

PROBLEMS:

1. Pivotal events, persons may mark only the first manifestation of a long developing trend.
2. Confusion of cause and effect with sequence.
3. Search for “the pivotal” overlooks a more subtle approach: a pathological metamorphosis from strength into weakness within the same entity.

1. DEVSHIRME

- child tribute: non-Muslim > Ottomanism (Islam + Turkish language and culture)
 - commoner > rise as high as talents would allow
 - pure meritocracy; Busbeq re: devshirme
 - eliminates hereditary aristocracy
- instituted by Murad I (*reg.* 1359-1389)
 - limited to Balkans > north of Danube > Anatolia
 - 1568 devshirme becomes “irregular”
 - 1648 devshirme abolished
- Palace School > Ottoman bureaucracy (Grand Vizier)
 - children of devshirme recruits not subject to devshirme
- Janissary Corps supplied by devshirme
 - 1365 established by Murad I (?)
 - celibate warriors
 - backbone of Ottoman military established
 - “slaves of the sultan”
 - standing army with regular pay
 - pensioned upon retirement
 - early adoption of firearms
 - warfare, garrison duty, police / fire brigades, border patrols
 - no hereditary, aristocratic feudal military establishment
- those non-Muslims not taken by devshirme > conversion (Ibrahim Pasha)
- early 16th c. devshirme recruiting rules start to be broken
 - ineligible non-Muslim boys bribed ways into recruitment
 - Moslem and Turkish boys bribed ways into recruitment
 - inferior recruits (?)



- children of bureaucrats obtain posts in government; not pass through Palace School
- children of Janissaries enter Janissary Corps
 - marriages recognized by Suleiman
 - Selim II establishes quota system for Janissary children enrolled in corps
- Janissary paybooks sold on open market; deceased Janissaries never removed from roles
 - inflated number of Janissary paychecks *cf.* Janissary combat troops
 - 1648: 200,000+ Janissaries on payroll
 - Janissaries work at other professions, parade, collect Janissary pay, refuse to fight
- increasing demands of Janissaries
 - Murad II: Janissaries revolt when they didn't go to war
 - after Selim II: Janissaries revolt when they had go to war
 - coronation donatives (Mehmet II)
 - refusal to march (Selim I and Persian campaign)
 - refusal to adapt to new military conditions of warfare
 - retention of cavalry; refusal to use bayonets, attack in line, fire in order
 - oar vs sail
 - constant pay demands; Janissary troops as pillagers not protectors of cities
 - 1589 Janissaries storm Divan with demands (executions & depositions)
 - depose sultan himself; 1622 Osman II; 1807 Selim III
 - Janissaries and protection money, as incendiaries
- changing nature of military: offense > defense
 - offense and conquest: new lands, new taxpayers, slaves / POWs, loot
 - defense and security: stability and security as a non-measurable asset
 - now cost to defend cities not to assault cities
 - military as a money consuming organization
 - additional expense of corrupt, ineffective military establishment
 - blind eye to Janissary corruption
 - debasement of coinage to meet expenses

- similar corruption of sipahis

- initial strength (devshirme, Janissaries, Palace School) > sources of decay and weakness

2. SULTANATE

- European praise of individual sultans Osman > Suleiman
 - great men with flaws > greatly flawed men; sultanate as pleasure palace
- European praise of extensive powers of sultans
 - concentration of military, economic power, manpower
 - Europe evolving towards centralized monarchies
- corruption of absolute power
 - after Suleiman venal men with little ability, talent, ambition
 - Harem intrigue
 - stabilizing influence of Grand Viziers > corruption of Grand Viziers
- inability to establish rules of succession
 - line of Osman
 - most able: Osman > Orhan
 - eldest surviving son: Orhan > Suleiman
 - imperial fratricide: Djem; *fatwa* given to Mehmet II; stability of state
 - 1595 Mehmet III executes 19 brothers
 - *kafes* = (T) cage
 - seclusion of male siblings; preserve bloodline of Osman
 - 1617 sultanate to oldest surviving male in bloodline
 - in harem with sterilized concubines; incompetent > mentally deficient
- weakness spread down to Grand Vizier, other officials

3. WEALTH OF THE EMPIRE

- conquest > loot > taxation (not onerous, usually less > more revenues)
- encouragement of trade and commerce
 - internally (caravanserais, roads and bridges, pilgrimages)
 - suppression of piracy and brigandage
 - middlemen in Orient / Africa - Western Europe trade
- incalculable wealth available to government
- squandering and corruption
 - legitimate > extravagant demands of military (ineffective)
 - meritocracy > kleptocracy
 - alienation of imperial lands to sustain loyalty to government
 - expenses of sultan and harem
- squandering and corruption unsustainable once sources of wealth dry up
 - 1571 Cyprus
 - 1669 Crete last major conquest of Ottoman Empire
 - 1683 another failed attempt at Vienna
- Age of Discovery > gradual loss of middleman status
- increased taxation > eventual debilitation of sources of revenue > loss of revenue
- debasement of coinage > inflation > increase in taxation > loss of revenue spiral
- borrowing from European banks
 - demands for economic favors to Europeans; capitulations
 - Europe begins to siphon off Ottoman wealth

VI. CAUSES OF THE DECLINE AND FALL: EXTERNAL CAUSES

1. AGRICULTURAL REVOLUTION IN EUROPE

- people of the Ottoman Empire still farming / herding with medieval techniques
- in Europe: experimentation in stock breeding > larger, fatter cattle
 - crop rotation on a more scientific basis
 - new plowing and planting techniques: drill seeder, new plow types
 - new crops from Americas, Africa, Asia
 - healthier people; fewer people in agriculture with greater productivity

2. INDUSTRY

- Europe on the eve of the Industrial Revolution (*ca.* 1700-1850)
- machines replace animals / humans as a source of power
- military > consumer goods
- greater productivity, cheaper, surplus labor force put to new uses

3. COLONIALISM

- Atlantic nations of Europe > high seas: Africa, Asia, Americas
- Mediterranean nations miss out
- new advances in naval technology
- new sources of new raw materials
- access to sources of spices, slaves, bullion; cut out Persian, Ottoman, Arab, Italian middlemen
- influx of Spanish gold & silver > consequences in Europe (Ottoman silver currency devalued)
- outlets for expanding populations; rebellious segments of populations
- Age of Mercantilism = government control and protection of native business
 - monopolies on colonial foundation, trade, certain industries
 - protectionist tariffs to protect home industries
 - accumulation of bullion
 - protectionism > piracy
- European governments accumulate incredible wealth

4. CREATION OF STRONG, CENTRALIZED MONARCHIES

- Holy Roman Empire starting to unravel after Charles V

- Elizabeth I, Philip II, Ivan IV
- Portugal, Spain, France, England: monarchies putting an end to feudal decentralization of power
- Ottoman Empire starting to decentralize power > local warlords as effective government



Hoşap Castle of Sarı Suleiman.

- concentration of political, military, economic powers
 - divine right of kings
 - standing professional armies (surplus population)
 - mercantilism (government monopolies, etc.)
- these centralizing forces later undone by democracy and capitalism > Western growth

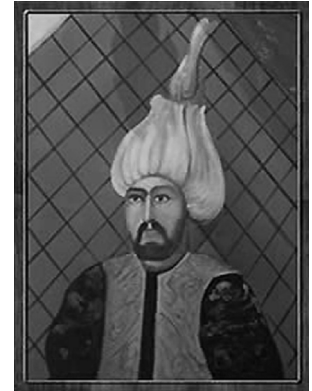
“THE SICK MAN OF EUROPE”

I. INTRODUCTION

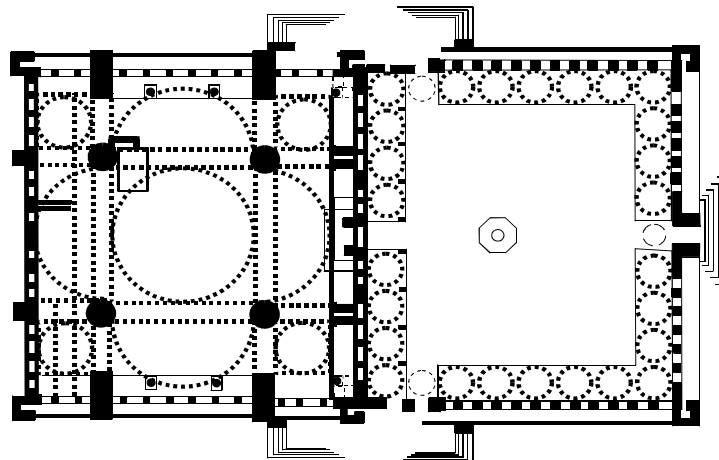
- passed “Suleiman-Selim II watershed”
- defeat of Lepanto offset by conquest of Cyprus
- continued career of Sinan under Selim II and Murad III
- Grand Vizier Sokollu Pasha continues from Selim II to Murad III (*reg.* 1574-1595)
 - futile attempts to root out corruption; bribery up to sultan
 - 1576 Morocco in vassalage to Ottomans
 - 1578 re-conquest of Georgia
- 1578 Grand Vizier Sokollu Pasha assassinated by a dervish
- Murad III addicted to money and women
 - treasury from Yedikule to Topkapi
 - price of slave women 2x on Istanbul market; sired 100+ children
- 1589 Janissaries storm divan (end debasement silver coinage)
- 1593 battles between Sipahis and Janissaries in Istanbul

II. THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY

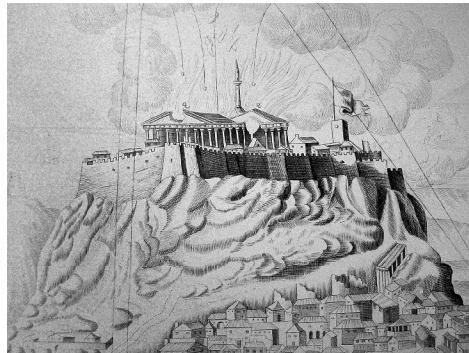
- series of ineffectual sultans
- Janissaries
 - 1622 Osman deposed
 - 1648 Ibrahim the Mad deposed
- Ottoman government increasingly corrupt and ineffectual
 - Köprülü family as Grand Viziers until 1676
- Ulema develops an “anti-Western = orthodox Islam” stance
- collapse of Ottoman agriculture
 - crop failures: epidemics, droughts
 - rapaciousness of tax collection > low production, flight to cities, beyond empire
 - failure to improve agricultural techniques
 - peasant revolts: Balkans (Christian uprisings), Anatolia (drift towards heretical Islam)
- peripheral provinces drift towards virtual independence
 - need to re-conquer Baghdad, Armenia, Yemen
- occasional architectural masterpieces
 - 1609-1616 Sultanahmet Mosque (Blue Mosque)
 - architect: Mehmet Ağa
 - final solution to interior space problem
 - six minarets; seventh erected in Mecca
 - portion of Black Stone imbedded in mihrab
 - 20,000+ Iznik tiles; some pre-date 1585
 - only market, türbe, Marmara University remain of outbuildings



Mehmet Sokollu Pasha.



- occasional military conquests
 - 1669 Crete
 - 1672 Podolia and parts of Ukraine captured
 - 1676 Cossacks become vassals of the sultan
- growth of strong states on Ottoman Empire's immediate periphery: Persia, Russia, Poland, Austria
- 1681 Russia conquers newly conquered Ukraine
- 1683 Grand Vizier Kara Mustafa leads Ottoman armies to Vienna
 - Sultan Mehmet IV as far as Belgrade > command to Kara Mustafa
 - 100,000+ army; no rains as per 1529
 - no heavy artillery; supply routes not secured; enemy castles not taken; camp not defended
 - Vienna defended with less than 12,000 men; Emperor Leopold I slow to respond
 - Vienna with superior artillery
 - failure to launch immediate assault: assault: loot to men; capitulation: loot to Kara Mustafa
 - mining vs artillery or assault; both beaten back
 - King John III Sobieski of Poland arrives at the heights (undefended)
 - September 12 Sobieski's downhill charge against Turks, backs to Vienna
 - daylong battle; desertion of Cossacks; camp abandoned; Janissaries slaughtered
 - Sobieski pursues fugitive Ottoman army
 - Kara Mustafa executed at Belgrade on orders from Mehmet IV
- 1684 Pope Innocent XI forms the Holy League
 - Venice captures Morea, Corinth, Athens (Parthenon explosion)



- Austria captures Croatia, Buda(pest), Belgrade, Niš
- Russia (Peter I the Great) inroads into Crimea
 - dreams of Third Rome, capture of Byzantium, unification of Orthodox
 - adopts double-headed eagle
- 1696 Sultan Mustafa II, unsuccessful attempt at reversing losses
 - defeated by Prince Eugene of Savoy
- 1699 Peace of Karlowitz: Venice, Poland, Austria, Russia, Ottoman Empire
 - principle of *uti possidetis* = (L) as you possess; possession of lands occupied
 - acknowledgement of Ottoman defeats

III. SULTAN AHMED III AND THE TULIP ERA

- humiliating defeats, loss of territory, dictated peace terms
- 1703-1718: 13 grand Viziers
- need for reform obvious
 - previous reforms (Köprülü): weed out corruption, execute malefactors
 - revitalize the old institutions, restore old mores
 - current reform (Ibrahim Pasha): weed out corruption, execute malefactors
 - Westernize

- Tulip Era: Grand Vizier and serious reforms; sultan and frivolous pastimes
- Grand Vizier Nevshahir Ibrahim Pasha (*reg.* 1718-1730)
- Sultan Ahmed III (*reg.* 1703-1730)
 - patron of the arts (Fountain of Ahmet III)
 - published poet under pseudonym of “Nedjib”
 - musician
 - gardener obsessed with tulips
 - native to Asia; with Seljuks to Anatolia
 - *lâle* = (T) tulip; tulip < (Fr) *tulipan* < (T/Per) *dülben* = turban
 - de Busbeq returns to Flanders with bulbs
 - tulip breeding and speculation in Europe-Ottoman Empire
 - Mehmet IV and Topkapi Tulip Garden
 - Ahmed III and Tulip Festival of April
- Grand Vizier Nevshahir Ibrahim Pasha (*reg.* 1718-1730)
 - ambassadors sent to Western states
 - study European (French) ways
 - revitalize military
- reaction from vested interests
 - Ulema forbids printing press to publish religious books
 - Janissaries resist Western military reforms
 - reaction to “Frankish” ways of Sultan
- 1730 Janissary riots against “Infidel Ways” supported by Ulema
 - Ibrahim strangled; Ahmet III > *kafes*; Mahmud I to throne

IV. DISINTEGRATION OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE IN THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY

- 1730-1768 reforms stalled, relative peace with West
 - general stagnation of Ottoman Empire
 - indifference rather than opposition to reform
 - creeping corruption, lethargy; continued decentralization
- 1768 Mustafa III declares war on Russia
 - Catherine II the Great (*reg.* 1762-1796)
 - plans for division of Ottoman Empire
 - Russian protectorate over all Orthodox faiths
 - revived Byzantine Empire for son, Constantine, capital: Tsargrad
- 1774 Abdulhamid I sues for Peace of Küçük Kainardji
 - terms dictated to Ottomans
 - land loss to Russia; economic and trade concessions to Russia
 - Russian protectorate over Orthodox
- Abdulhamid I re-starts reforms > superficial, sporadic, suspended
- 1787-1792 another war with and defeat by Russia and humiliating peace imposed
- continued loss of power by central government
 - Ishak Pasha Sarai, Doğubayezit
- Selim III (*reg.* 1789-1807) reforms in earnest
 - tax collection and coinage (debasement)
 - land tenure system (sipahis)
 - military: creation of Nizam-i Jedid = (T) New Order
 - European uniforms, drills, weapons, instructors
 - 25,000+ by 1807
 - Janissary uprising > Nizam-i Jedid dissolved, Selim III deposed > Mustafa IV
- reforms ended, reformers executed
- 1805 First National Uprising of Serbia; Black George
- Mustafa IV deposed > Mahmud II (*reg.* 1808-1839)



V. THE NINETEENTH CENTURY

1. EGYPT

- 1789 Napoleon invades Egypt, Palestine > Syria
 - failure at Acre, return to Egypt; abandons army in Egypt
- 1802 French surrender to British (and Ottomans); Rosetta Stone
- 1805 Mehmet / Mohammed Ali (Albanian) seizes power in Egypt
 - westernizes army
- 1811 decimation of the Mamelukes
 - “loyal subject of the Sultan”



2. ARABIA

- 1807 Wahabbis control Medina and Mecca; purge of decadent Islam
- 1813 Mecca and Medina recovered for sultan by troops of Mehmet Ali
- 1818 Abdullah ibn Saud captured > Istanbul: Ulema declares him heretic, beheaded
- Wahabbism continues to flourish

3. GREECE

- Greek cultural revival amongst Phanariot Greeks
 - loyalty to Sultan; obedience of Orthodox clerics to Ottoman establishment
 - Greek merchants, bankers, sailors prosperous
 - Greek agricultural towns of Morea: severe tax exaction > bandit brotherhoods
 - foreign Greek communities (West, Russia): Greek culture + Western Enlightenment
 - Greek nationalism born: an independent Greek nation for the Greek people
 - 1820 Alexander Ypsilantis' abortive uprising
 - 1820 Ali Pasha “Lion of Ioanina” virtually independent; 1821 captured and beheaded
 - 1821 Metropolitan of Patras declares Greek war for independence
 - Nafplion captured
 - massacre of Turks at Livadia
 - Athens (later Acropolis) captured
 - monks of Mt. Athos take up arms
 - slaughter of Christians on Crete > religious civil war
 - mutual atrocities widespread
 - Ottomans subdue Greek revolts north of Corinth
 - Morea (Peloponnese) rushes to statehood > inter-Greek rivalries > open civil strife > warfare
 - 1824 Lord Byron to Mesolonghi with cash, inspiration, mediation
 - Byron dies of malaria; money squandered; Greek civil war continues
 - 1825 Mahmud II calls on Mehmet Ali to suppress Greeks; son Ibrahim Pasha to Greece
 - by 1827 Greeks subdued
 - European intervention
 - cultural Philhellenism of West; Orthodox Protectorate of Russia
 - sacrifice of Lord Byron
 - tales of atrocities of Ibrahim Pasha: “resettle Greece with Egyptians”
 - 1827 Russian, French, British intervention; armistice, boundaries of Greece determined
 - Ibrahim Pasha forced back to Egypt
 - Serbians fight for autonomy
 - 1809 Stevan Sindelic and Skull Tower
 - 1842 Serbians capture Belgrade
 - 1877 Serbians capture Niš
 - Rumanians begin fight for independence
- ### 4. THE JANISSARIES
- Janissaries conspicuous during Greek War of Independence by their absence
 - reliance on modernized troops of Mehmet Ali
 - Janissary refusal to fight; attempts to dethrone Mahmud II; riots & fires in Istanbul

- 1826 establishment of an “Islamic” fighting force modeled on Egyptians
 - modern uniforms, weapons, drills, instructors (Egyptians)
 - sanctioned by Ulema
- Janissaries rebel, march on Topkapi
- new troops, population of Istanbul, Ulema rise to defend Mahmud II
- qadi: “...send them back to their natural judge...”
- 6,000-20,000 Janissaries killed in Istanbul
- empire-wide order for extermination of Janissaries
- “The Auspicious Event”

5. ALGERIA

- since Barbarossa, Barbary Pirates active; shipping, raids on coastal towns; loot and slaves
- Barbary Pirates hold European shipping hostage for tribute, raid coastal towns for slaves
- 1784 first USA merchant ship captured and crew enslaved; 12 by 1793
 - USA without funds to ransom or pay tribute
- 1794 US Navy established
- 1801-1805 First Barbary War (1804 *Philadelphia*)
- 1815 Second Barbary War; end of actions against USA shipping
- 1815-1830 Barbary pirates still active against European shipping
 - lesson of USA
 - end of Napoleonic Wars; large military establishments idle
 - British in control of Malta
- 1830 France attacks and annexes Algeria

5. EGYPT (AGAIN) AND RUSSIA

- 1832 Mehmet Ali (promised Pashaship of Crete for Greece aid)
 - Ibrahim Pasha > Palestine
 - captures Acre > Syria > Anatolia (Konya)
 - to outskirts of Bursa; dethrone Mahmud II
- Mahmud II appeals for foreign military aid > Russia (Nicholas II)
- 1833 Russian army and navy encamped around Istanbul
 - Ibrahim withdraws
 - England and France insist on Russian withdrawal
 - concessions given to Russians in Ottoman Empire (Bosphorus transit)
- 1838 Mehmet Ali refuses to pay tribute to Istanbul
- 1839 Ottoman military expedition against Mehmet Ali fails
- British and French (threatened) intervention
- 1841 Mehmet Ali recognized as hereditary Pasha of Egypt (only)
 - Mahmud II died 1839

VI. TANZIMAT

- Mahmud II begins program of modernizing / Westernizing / reforming Ottoman Empire
- von Moltke (Prussia): troops and defenses
- USA shipbuilders and British naval advisors
- government: elimination of hereditary posts
 - elimination of tenured sinecures
 - Palace School closed
 - new schools to train government employees
 - new dress: trousers, coat, fez
 - new school for foreign languages; no Greek dragomen since 1827
- French and Turkish printing presses opened
- 1839 Abdulmedjid I (*reg.* 1839-1861)
- Mustafa Reshid Pasha as foreign minister
- Dolmabahce Palace (completed 1853) symbol of Westernization

- 1839 Imperial Edict of Gülhane
 - decline blamed on non-observance of *Koran* and laws
 - tax reform
 - universal military conscription
 - equality of all subjects
 - promise of a legislative body appointed by Sultan
- Tanzimat Era = (T) re-organization, re-ordering
- European “interest” in Ottoman Empire’s religious minorities and shrines
 - Fossati brothers 1847-1849 work at Hagia Sophia
 - French: Catholics and Maronites
 - British: Armenians and Greeks; holy places of Palestine
 - Russians: all Orthodox sects > friction in Palestine between Orthodox & Catholics
 - 1852 (1862) *Status Quo*
 - Nicholas I and “immanent division of Empire”
 - 1853 to Hamilton Seymour
 - “We have a sick man on our hands, a man gravely ill. It would be a misfortune if one of these days he slips through our hands, especially before the necessary arrangements are made.”
- Russian demands for protectorate over all orthodox clerics and laity of Ottoman Empire
 - resistance from British, French, Austrians, Prussians
- 1853-1856 Crimean War
 - Ottomans declare war, cross Danube; Russian-Ottoman Battle of Sinope
 - Russia at war against Ottomans, defended by Britain and France
 - Ottoman soldiers (outgunned, understaffed, outmanned) performed beyond all expectations
 - Ottomans win war on the Danube
 - British and French (Napoleon III) war fever > Crimea; Ottomans with small role
 - first war extensively covered by press; Florence Nightingale, Light Brigade
 - Nicholas I > Alexander II sues for peace
- Crimean War and vindication of Westernization
 - state sponsored secondary schools, University of Istanbul
 - telegraph and railroad (1855)
 - state-sponsored charitable works
- 1856 Hatt-i Hümayun (Noble Rescript of Human Rights)
 - rights of the individual
 - emphasis on economic peace, progress, and prosperity
 - equality of all under law; all races, all religions as individuals (not millets)
 - no reference to the *Koran*
- *Osmanlilik* = (T) Ottomanism
 - not previous Ottomanism: universal access to elite through conversion (*devshirme*)
 - political equality; equal access to and protection of law of Ottoman Empire
 - “benevolent imperial dictatorship”
- failure of *Osmanlilik*
 - Ulema: *Osmanlilik* abolishes superiority of Islam and *Koran*
 - *Osmanlilik* ends divinely ordained gulf between believer vs unbeliever
 - *Osmanlilik* destroys natural distinction between rulers and the ruled
 - European powers and protectorates over minorities within Ottoman Empire
 - separate and inferior status as pretext for intervention
 - nationalism = every people must have their own nation-state
 - days of multi-ethnic empires passing
 - agitation of European communities-in-exile (Greeks, Armenians)
 - limited appeal to a Turkish educated governing elite

- nascent Turkish nationalism amongst Yeni Osmanlilar = (T) New Ottomans
- pro-modernization, anti-Western (interference)
 - economic: capitulations; increasing debt to foreign banks
 - military: foreign advisors and commanders
 - religious: minority protectorates
 - political: disintegration of empire, dictated peace terms
- result: growth of a Westernized, secular governing elite
 - reforms in government structure
 - secular courts (friction with religious courts)
 - educational reforms (widen social gulf between religious and secular)
 - early 1860s newspapers appear in large cities
 - importation of superficial European customs in cities
 - great divide in Ottoman society
- Yeni Osmanlilar call for “constitutional government” > exiled; agitation from abroad
- 1867 Serbians capture Golbac
- 1869 Suez Canal completed
 - constructed largely without reference to Ottomans
 - eventual bankruptcy of Egypt > British control of Suez Canal
 - 1860s in Egypt: British legal system
 - British and French railroads
 - growth of cotton exports (USA civil war)
 - 1871 Verdi’s *Aida* performed in new Cairo Opera House (opening of Suez Canal)
- 1875 Ottoman Empire declares bankruptcy
- 1875 Slavic revolts in Herzegovina and Bosnia; lethargic government response
- 1876 coup of government officials: Abdulaziz > Murad V > Abdulhamid II

VII. SULTAN ABDULHAMID II (reg. 1876-1909): THE EARLY YEARS

- competing forces of traditional Islam and Western secularism
- drafting of a constitution
- December 19, 1876 constitution promulgated
 - council of ministers; elected chamber of deputies
 - legislative body appointed by sultan
 - sultan approves / vetoes legislation
 - secular judiciary
 - bill of individual rights; equality of all subjects
 - Abdulhamid II declared “Sultan and Caliph”
- 1877 Russia invades Ottoman Empire to protect Slavic minorities
 - Pan-Slavism replaces Orthodox protectorate
- 1878 Turkish defenses broken; Russians > Edirne > Istanbul
- 1878 Treaty of San Stefano
 - Serbia, Montenegro, Rumania independent
 - Bulgaria autonomous
 - Bessarabia to Russia; Kars to Russia
- Russian advances provoke wider European intervention
- 1878 Treaty of Berlin engineered by Bismarck to deal with “The Eastern Question”
 - sizes of Serbia, Montenegro, and Bulgaria reduced
 - Bosnia and Herzegovina administered by Austro-Hungarian Empire
 - Cyprus administered by Britain; base to defend Ottomans from Russians; Suez
 - Italian given vague promises about Albania
 - Germany took nothing; Bismarck “disinterested broker”
- 1878 Haji Ahmed Efendi blames sultan for war outcome, other ills of the empire
- 1878 Abdulhamid II prorogues the parliament, suspends the constitution



- 1878 abortive plots to free Murad V from the *kafes*
- 1881 Europeans force Ottomans to concede more land to Greece (Thessaly)
 - Greek Lyceum of Phanar built
 - France occupies Tunis; begins penetration of Morocco
 - French administer Ottoman tax and revenue system
- 1882 Britain occupies Egypt (including Sinai) after Arabi's anti-Western riots
 - serious economic, land reforms
- repression of internal dissent
 - 16 Prime Ministers / Grand Viziers within 6 years
 - books and newspapers censored, closed > official government press
 - establishment of elaborate spy system; foreign mail opened
 - foreign schools closely watched
 - spy networks to spy on spy networks
 - 1890s Abdulhamid II sequesters self in Yildiz Palace
- turn towards Germany
 - 1883 General von der Goltz re-organizes Ottoman military
 - 1888 railroad track laid from Vienna to Istanbul
 - 1889 Wilhelm II visits Istanbul
 - 1895 Wilhelm II visits Istanbul, Damascus (Saladin's tomb), and Jerusalem
 - 1890s track laid from Istanbul to Ankara to Konya
- Abdulhamid's Pan-Islamism
 - to counter nationalistic movements in Ottoman Empire, Balkans, Middle East
 - frequent use of title of "Caliph"
 - repair mosques in Mecca, Damascus, Jerusalem
 - subsidize pilgrimages to Mecca
 - 1908 Damascus-Medina railroad with Moslem men and Moslem money
 - Arabs into positions of government
 - Europe portrayed as anti-Islamic
- Westernization and modernization
 - extension of telegraph to corners of the empire
 - improvement of secular primary and secondary educational facilities
 - University of Istanbul law and medicine faculties
 - continued improvement of military (Germany), army rather than navy
 - 1897 Ottoman victory over Greeks
 - military preparatory schools established
- 1889 Committee of Union and Progress (CUP) founded
 - secret organization of military and medical students
 - educated, Westernized elite; some government bureaucrats
 - critics of Abdulhamid's suppression, espionage, patronage system
 - inspired by Yeni Osmanlilar; vehemently pro-Ottoman
 - dubbed "Young Turks"
 - CUP cells (Istanbul, Thessalonike) spread across Ottoman Empire
- 1890 Armenian Revolutionary Federation
- 1893 Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization

ATATÜRK: THE FALL OF THE EMPIRE AND THE RISE OF THE REPUBLIC

I. THE REIGN OF ABDULHAMID: THE LATER YEARS

- Abdulhamid II (*reg.* 1876-1909)

- democratic government (constitution, assembly) suspended since 1878
- increasingly suppressive regime; spy network; retreat to Yildiz Palace
- increasingly vocal and violent nationalistic movements



- every race with own nation-state
 - model of Greece (1830); questions of: Macedonia and Crete
 - Serbians, Bulgarians, Rumanians
 - Armenians: 1881 Protectors of the Fatherland
 - 1890 Armenian Revolutionary Federation
 - Arabs (Turks, British, Zionists)
 - Albanians
 - Macedonians
 - European “protectorates” over Christian minorities
 - loss of territory to former subjects and external powers
- Abdulhamid’s pan-Islamism and use of claims of the “Caliph”
- need for modernization-westernization; turn to Germany
- military modernization (1883 von der Goltz)
 - educational reforms
 - extension telegraph & railroad
 - 1888 Vienna-Istanbul
 - by 1890 Istanbul-Ankara-Konya
 - 1903 Konya > Tarsus > Baghdad concession granted to Germans
 - 1901-1908 Damascus-Medina
- 1889 Committee of Union and Progress (CUP), “Young Turks”
- secret society (Istanbul, Salonika > other cities)
 - military, medical students, government bureaucrats, officers, “intellectuals”
 - reformist, pro-democratic, anti-Hamidian, pro-Ottoman
 - increasingly pro-Turkish undercurrent gains ground
 - Turkish pre-Islamic origins > Pan-Turanism
 - purification of court Osmanli Turkish of Arab and Persian elements
 - rehabilitation of word “Turk”
 - suppression and exile of CUP members
 - small “revolutionary” elite

II. THE ARMENIANS

- 2,500,000 in Ottoman Empire, Russia, Persia (disputed borders); 1,500,000 in east Anatolia
- not majority in any vilayet
 - uneasy accommodation with Turks, Circassians and Kurds since Ani, Lesser Armenia
- British claim of protectorship over Armenians; consuls to report on Armenian affairs
- nationalistic claims of various Armenian groups
 - 1878 Congress of Berlin; representative requesting appointment of Christian governor
- 1881 Protectors of the Fatherland
- 1885 Armenagans founded in Van
- 1887 Hunchaks formed in Geneva
- 1890 Armenian Revolutionary Federation
- Armenian nationalists vs Armenian Ottomans & rural peasantry
- protection or autonomy (?); minor raids and riots
- 1891 Abdulhamid forms Hamidiye to control Armenians
 - armed Kurds to police Armenians > predators against Armenians; Moslem vs Christian

- 1894 Kurdish exactions > Armenian riots
 - > Ottoman troops & Hamidiye launch all-out attack on Armenians
 - “First Armenian Massacre”
- 1895 Commission of Inquiry by Abdulhamid re: “Armenian brigands”
 - armed riots in Istanbul, Trabzon, Erzurum, Urfa, Zeitun
 - Ottoman troops whip Moslem population into anti-Christian frenzy
 - ca. 100,000 Armenians killed in 1895 (?)
- 1896 Armenians take hostages in Ottoman Bank in Istanbul; publicize grievances
 - captors > exile
 - anti-Armenian riots in Istanbul leave 6,000 dead; connivance of police
 - threat of British landing marines > riots ended
 - protests of Six Powers
 - William Gladstone and European press
- 1897 Six Powers’ threats and inaction

III. CRETE

- 90% Greek, 10% Turkish
- constant agitation during Greek War of Independence
- 1880s riots and mutual atrocities
- 1896 open warfare on Crete; Greece sends troops to Crete, blockade
- Six Powers impose peace: Ottomans and Greeks withdraw
 - Crete autonomous within Ottoman Empire
 - Crete with Greek prince
- 1898 Crete independent
- 1908 Crete becomes part of Greece

IV. MACEDONIA

- *macédoine, macedonia*
- ethnic diversity: Serbs, Bulgarians / Macedonians, Vlachs, Albanians, Greeks, Turks, Jews, Donmehs, Gypsies, Armenians, Rumanians, Germans; own languages, own religions
- aggrandizement plans of neighbors: Bulgaria, Greece, Serbia
 - religious & political propaganda > armed guerilla bands
 - Europe’s plans for independent/autonomous Macedonia nixed by Bulgaria, Greece, Serbia
- Ottoman administration borders on rapine
- Third Army pay in arrears
- 1908 Enver to the hills with troops; Monastir (Bitola) troops rebel (Niyazi)
- CUP demands restorations of constitution of 1876; via telegraph to Abdulhamid II
 - sultan’s troops join rebels
 - Albanian Moslems join rebels
 - Grand Mufti of Istanbul supports rebel demands
 - Divan expresses sympathy with rebels
 - European powers support constitutional demands of rebels
- Abdulhamid capitulates / acquiesces
- celebration of Abdulhamid’s generosity
 - spy network disbanded (?)
 - press censorship lifted; amnesty granted
 - new bridge over Golden Horn
 - constitution restored and elections called
 - CUP majority
 - all races and religions represented
- 1908 Bulgaria declares full independence (vs autonomy)
 - Austria-Hungary annexes Bosnia-Herzegovina (administration since 1878)
 - Crete becomes part of Greece



- 1909 another Armenian massacre
 - Arab-Zionist clashes increase
 - Abdulhamid foot-dragging on reforms
 - army & reactionary revolt for restoration of Islamic law (Abdulhamid acquiesces)
 - Third Army from Macedonia (by train): Mahmud Shevket, Enver, Niyazi (Kemal Mustafa) regain control of Istanbul, restore CUP
- 1909 parliamentary delegation and Grand Mufti decide Abdulhamid had acted contrary to Islamic law > deposed; exiled to Salonika
- Mehmet V installed as Sultan and Caliph

V. THE LAST WARS OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

- nationalism triumphant over Ottomanism, Pan-Slavism, Pan-Arabism, Pan-Turanism, Pan-Islamism
 - growth of Turkish nationalism
- CUP problems
 - inexperience in government
 - intermingling of military and politics
 - increasingly fractured internally
 - increasingly repressive (rigged 1912 elections)
 - westernization / modernization vs traditionalism
- 1911 Italy invades Tripoli (Libya)
 - Mustafa Kemal & Enver to organize Ottoman defenses (unsuccessfully)
 - Italian bombardment of Beirut; occupation of Kos, Rhodes
 - 1912 Ottoman defeat
- 1912 First Balkan War: Serbia, Greece, Bulgaria, Montenegro > to protect Christians of Macedonia
 - Greeks: under Crown Prince Constantine take Salonika
 - Serbs: down Vardar Valley
 - Serbs & Bulgarians take Edirne
 - Montenegrins capture Skhodra
 - Bulgarians: into Thrace to Istanbul
 - Istanbul and straits left to Ottomans
 - victors inability to divide the spoils
- 1913 Second Balkan War
 - Turks regain Edirne
 - Greeks retain Salonika
 - Serbia with a greater share of Macedonia
 - Bulgarian losses to Greece, Serbia, Turkey, Rumania
 - Albania independent
- Ottoman Empire ruled by CUP Triumvirate
 - Enver: War Minister
 - Talat: Minister of the Interior
 - Jemel: Navy Minister



- 1914 World War I
 - arms race, colonial & industrial competition, entangling alliances, historical hatreds and friendships
 - 28 June 1914 Archduke Francis Ferdinand assassinated by Serbian-Bosnian in Sarajevo
 - Central Powers:
 - Germany
 - Austria-Hungary
 - [Bulgaria]
 - Allied Powers:
 - England
 - France
 - Russia
 - [Italy, Greece, Rumania, Serbia]
- CUP leaders divided between Central & Allied; Mustafa Kemal argues neutrality
- Europe: Winston Churchill argued for an alliance with Ottomans; overruled
 - Kaiser Wilhelm II overrules his government's refusal of alliance with Ottomans

- 1 August: Ottoman-German (secret) alliance

RUSSIAN FRONT

- 1914-1915 Enver's Caucasian expedition; Turkish-Islamic Empire of Asia
- winter attack against Russians in Caucasus Mountains > near total annihilation Ottoman army
- failure due to delay of one column by Armenians armed and allied with Russians
- 1915 Russians aid / instigate Armenian revolt against Ottomans
- "The Armenian Genocide"
 - accusation of premeditated plan to exterminate Armenians
- 1915 expulsion of all Armenians from military > civilian Labor Brigades
 - executions of Armenians in Labor Brigades
- 1915 Van conscription > resistance by Armenians
 - conscription to isolate > to execute Armenian men (?)
 - armed Armenians rescued by Russians
 - Russian destruction of Turkish Van
- 29 May 1915 Law of Deportation
- 13 September Law of Expropriation and Confiscation
 - Ottomans plan to deport Armenians to Syria
 - a "Death March" without supplies, without protection
 - The Special Organization (released convicts) and Kurds escort Armenians
 - death *en route* from conditions, executions
 - Syrian camps as holding camps (mass graves)
 - reports from Europeans and Americans in Anatolia and Middle East
 - Armenian armed rebellion; Russian aid and atrocities against Turks
 - ca. 300,000 - 1,500,000 Armenians dead; Turks dead (?)

GALLIPOLI

- stalemate on western & eastern fronts in Europe > breakthrough to Russia, capture Istanbul
- Churchill envisioned as a naval operation with limited land forces; overridden
- 1915 Liman von Sanders, Mustafa Kemal stop, defeat ANZAC forces

MIDDLE EAST

- 1915 Jemal Pasha's two attempts to cross the Suez Canal fail; retreat to Palestine
- 1915 British begin push up Tigris-Euphrates
- 1916 Gen. Allenby, T.E. Lawrence and Arab allies begin fight in Arabia, Palestine
- 1918 Allenby enters Jerusalem
- 1918 Allenby stopped in Syria by Mustafa Kemal

MACEDONIA

- stalemate

VI. THE END OF THE OTTOMAN TURKISH EMPIRE

- by 1918 Russia out of war, USA in war
- 1918 Mehmet V dies > Mehmet VI
- September of 1918 General d'Esperey marches up the Vardar Valley; defeats Bulgarians
 - Bulgarians sue for peace; d'Esperey "armistice on the spot"
 - Germans sue for peace with opening of a second front in Vardar Valley > Austria
- October 1918 Ottomans sue for peace; Wilson's Point 14 re: Anatolia and Turks
- 13 November 1918 Allied warships in Golden Horn Harbor
 - occupation of Istanbul; Dardanelles de-militarized, Ottoman waters internationalized
 - Mehmet VI a prisoner in Dolmabache Palace
 - CUP leaders flee
- plans for the division of the Ottoman Empire; Sykes-Picot Agreement 1915-1916; Balfour Correspondence, McMahon-Husein Correspondence, *inter alia*
 - Britain: Egypt, Palestine, Arabia, Mesopotamia; Dardanelles under British administration
 - France: Lebanon, Syria, economic zone in Anatolia

- Greece: Thrace, Smyrna / Izmir & coastal zone to administer; Constantinople (?)
 - Italy: Dodecanese Islands, economic zone in Anatolia
 - Armenia: independent
 - Kurdistan: autonomous
 - waters internationalized
 - Istanbul occupied
 - Ottoman finances under Allied control
 - 1920 Treaty of Sevres
 - signed by representatives of Mehmet VI; throne saved, Ottoman Empire intact
- VII. MUSTAFA KEMAL AND TÜRKİYE**
- 1881 born in Salonika, Macedonia
 - 1893 Monastir (Bitola) military school
 - 1899-1905 War College (Istanbul)
 - 1905-1911 rise up through ranks; Ottoman nationalist; association with CUP members (until 1909)
 - 1911 organizes Arab resistance to Italian invading forces in Libya
 - 1914 advises against alliance with Germany, Austria-Hungary
 - 1915-1916 Gallipoli
 - 1916 regain lands lost to Russians in eastern Anatolia
 - 1918 stops Allenby's forces north of Aleppo
 - 13 November 1918 Mustafa Kemal in Istanbul when Allied Fleet enters Golden Horn
 - 1919 Greeks occupy Smyrna / Izmir > push into interior
 - 1919-1920 Ottoman War Tribunals
 - CUP found guilty for dragging Empire into war, crimes against Armenians
 - Talat, Enver, Jemal found guilty, condemned to death *in absentia*
 - 130+ CUP members jailed
 - May 1919 Mustafa Kemal given commission to disarm Ottoman troops in Anatolia; Samsun
 - forms a nationalist Turkish resistance movement to Allies
 - "Sultan a prisoner"
 - congresses called to unify Turkish resistance
 - July 1919 National Pact proclaimed
 - integrity of Ottoman Turkish nation within armistice lines
 - end of Allied occupation
 - end of foreign economic controls over empire
 - Sultan-Caliph (prisoner) within a Turkish nation
 - late 1919 elections, nationalist majority to power; Atatürk remains in Ankara
 - January 1920 National Pact ratified in Istanbul
 - Britain deports 20+ deputies to Malta; others escape to Ankara
 - April 23, 1920 government of the Grand National Assembly convened in Ankara
 - GNA as government while sultan under arrest and Allies occupy Istanbul
 - Atatürk elected president
 - Atatürk condemned to death by Mehmet VI
 - 1920 Treaty of Sevres signed by sultan's government not by GNA
 - GNA recognized as real voice of Turkish people by Russia, France, Italy
 - arms and money from Bolshevik Russia
 - *Türkiye* and USSR divide Armenia
 - 1921 *Türkiye* declared by GNA
 - recognized by USSR, Italy and France withdraw troops from Anatolia
 - Atatürk as commander-in-chief
 - check Greek advance into interior of Anatolia
 - Battle of the Sakarya River
 - 1922 Atatürk pushes Greeks back to Smyrna / Izmir; city torched

- Atatürk to Thrace to stop Greek advance to Istanbul
 - British allow Turks into demilitarized zone, control of Istanbul
 - Allied plans for new peace treaty at Lausanne; GNA and sultan's government invited
 - November 1922 separation of Sultanate and Caliphate
 - House of Osman usurped the sovereignty of Turkish people
 - *Türkiye* has regained that sovereignty
 - November 13 sultanate abolished; Mehmet VI dethroned
 - November 17 Mehmet VI flees Istanbul on British ship
 - roams about Europe; settles in San Remo, Italy; dies May 1926 in debt
 - eventually buried in Mosque of Selim I in Damascus
 - Abdulmejid (cousin) elected Caliph by GNA; March 3, 1924 Caliphate abolished
 - Abdulmejid and all known members of House of Osman banished from *Türkiye*
 - Lausanne Conference; Ismet Pasha represents *Türkiye*
 - 1923 Treaty of Lausanne signed
 - no Armenia, Kurdistan
 - no foreign zones of influence
 - straits under Turkish control; demilitarized > internationalized
 - Britain retains Mosul
 - Hatay not part of Turkey until 1938
 - Greece- *Türkiye* exchange of populations
 - October 13, 1923 Ankara proclaimed the capital
 - October 29, 1923 Republic of Turkey established; Atatürk elected president, Ismet Prime Minister
- VIII. THE REPUBLIC OF TURKEY UNDER MUSTAFA KEMAL ATATÜRK**
- 1923 Republican People's Party (RPP) formed by Atatürk
 - only political party; dissension within ranks
 - Atatürk strengthens hand within RPP; RPP as vehicle for Atatürk reforms
 - 1924 Caliphate terminated
 - office of Sheik ul-Islam abolished
 - Ministry of Public Instruction takes over education from medresses
 - Prime Minister takes over charitable foundations
 - April 1924 new constitution adopted
 - Turkey a republic, Ankara its capital, religion Islam (clause removed 1928)
 - Assembly exercises legislative and executive powers
 - Assembly elects President, President chooses cabinet
 - 1924 break within ranks; Progressive Republican Party formed in opposition
 - 1925 armed Kurdish rebellion instigated by Nakshbendi dervishes
 - rebellion suppressed
 - dervish tekkes closed
 - press censorship established
 - PRP suppressed
 - 1925 fez (Mahmud II) outlawed; Atatürk and "hats"
 - symbol of Ottomans vs symbol of modern civilization
 - riots in eastern Turkey
 - veil left to "the law of fashion"
 - 1926 Gregorian calendar (Pope Gregory XIII) of Europe replaces Islamic lunar calendar
 - Swiss civil code, commercial code (Italy, Germany) replace *Sheri'ah*
 - millet system of Ottomans abolished
 - polygamy abolished
 - 1926 assassination attempt against Atatürk foiled
 - swift, harsh arrests, jail terms, executions
 - 1927 Atatürk visits Istanbul; enthusiastic reception

- October 15-20 Atatürk six day speech to People's Party Congress
 - history of Nationalist movement since 1919
 - census taken: 13,648,270; Turkey overwhelmingly agricultural
 - estimated 10% literacy
- 1928 alphabet change from Arabic > Latin ("Turkish") characters
 - Atatürk's teaching tours
 - made mandatory for 1929
- 1932 **Turkish Linguistic Society**
 - purification of Turkish language of Persian and Arabic influences
 - purging excesses, eventually halted
- Turkish Historical Society**
 - pre-Islamic Turkish history
 - historical excesses and bizarre theories, eventually abandoned
 - interest in pre-Turkish archaeology of Anatolia (continuation of Hamdi Bey, *et al.*)
- Turkish Houses (*Halkevleri*)**
 - community centers: lectures, exhibits, plays, movies
 - aspects of Turkish folk cultures & western European culture
 - republicanism, nationalism, secularism, westernization
- 1933 Hagia Sophia (Ayasofia Mosque) turned into a museum (secularized)
 - uncovering of frescoes (again)
 - excavations; exhibits
- 1934 adoption of surnames made mandatory
 - necessity: plethora of similar names, increasingly mobile society (cities)
 - Assembly calls Mustafa Kemal > Atatürk = (T) Father-Turk; Ismet Inonu
- status of women
 - limited advances in upper classes under sultanate
 - 1926 polygamy outlawed; male prerogatives of divorce ended
 - 1930, 1934 extension of voting franchise to women
 - 1933 13 females judges; 1935 17 female deputies; 1932 Turkish Miss Europe
 - Atatürk urges social mingling of sexes
- 1935 day of rest established as Sunday
 - Islamic Friday: congregational prayer and market day; not day of rest
 - day of rest: Friday > Sunday
- 1937 "Six Arrows" written into the Turkish constitution
 - 1931 Atatürk speech
 - republicanism, nationalism, populism, statism, secularism, reform
 - populism = sovereignty of the people
 - statism = government direction and control of economy
 - popularity of statism / socialism in 1930s
 - "Buy Turkish" campaigns
 - barriers to foreign imports to protect native industries
 - little encouragement of private enterprise
 - statism generally considered a failure
- 1923-1938 "Peace at home, peace abroad"
 - 1923 affairs set straight with Greece; exchange of populations
 - 1925 borders set with Russia
 - by 1930 borders set with Iran
 - 1932 Turkey enters League of Nations
 - 1934 Balkan Pact (Turkey, Greece, Yugoslavia, Rumania)
 - 1937 Saadabad Non-Aggression Pact (Turkey, Iraq, Iran, Afghanistan)
 - 1938 plebiscite; Hatay becomes part of Turkey



- November 10, 1938 Atatürk dies in Dolmabache Palace; buried in Ankara



IX. ASSESSMENT

- incredible feat of:
 - salvaging a Turkish nation from the wreckage of the Ottoman Empire
 - creating a political tradition largely alien to the bulk of the population
 - “modernizing” a newly created nation
 - maintaining peace with neighbors (former enemies, out of WWII)
- criticisms: authoritarian vs democratic; failed experiments with opposition parties
 - reforms superficial; city vs countryside
 - reforms never took; modern religious vs secular tension
 - economic programs a failure; general failure of socialism
 - personal foibles
- “Father of the Country” status; idols with clay feet

X. CONCLUSION

- two empires as a continuum, not as two separate academic specialties
- historical continuity often difficult to discern with stark political changes
- two empires ruled over same peoples, fought same enemies, ruled from same capital city, received ultimately fatal blows from same source, Western Europe
- as empires rulers had to find accommodation for subject peoples
 - Byzantines co-opt Armenians; convert Slavs
 - Turks and devshirme & Ottomanism
- both succeeded, but only for a while
- both empires failed for same 3 reasons:
 - 1) subjects wanted out
 - from Byzantines to form own kingdoms
 - from Ottomans to form own nations
 - 2) failure to adapt their institutions to external challenges
 - Byzantines: western innovations in war, finances, technology; Ottoman fervor
 - Ottomans: western innovations in war, finances, science & technology
 - 3) internal decay
 - incredible corruption and extravagance of ruling elite towards end
 - cause of failure to adapt or its consequence remains uncertain
- Does moral decay cause or proceed from political decay?