

**10. To what extent did Uthuman contribute to the rise of the Uthumanic administration in Anatolia.**

- The Uthumanic / Ottoman administration started in 1299AD founded by Uthuman.
- Anatolia was its Capital in the present day Turkey, lasted for six centuries and collapsed in 1922 with the declaration of a republic.
- Uthuman was the founder of the dynasty who ruled from 1299 - 1326AD - hence the first sultan
- He played a vital role in the rise of factors that led to its rise.
- He established a firm foundation by 1300 to uproot the Byzantine / Roman empire.
- He promoted and enhanced unity among the multiracial community of the Arabs Syrians, Iraqis, Egyptians, Berbers, Greeks etc.
- He founded and formed a strong multi-national army.
- He contributed in finding and building a unique. Turko - Islamic culture - brotherhood fostered.
- He enforced the observance and practice of Islamic virtues for example Saraf, Zakat etc.
- He streamlined the system of laws based on the teaching of the holy Quran, Hadith and Fiqh.
- He promoted a harmonious co-existence between the Turkish Muslims and people of other Faith For example the Orthodox Christians.

**Besides**

- The promotion of the Turkish by the Abbasids as strong soldiers serving in the Abbasids army.
- The decline of the Byzantine empire.
- This enabled the oppressed groups to rebel against the Romans.
- The reluctances of the Abbasids Caliphs to govern a vast empire.
- The assimilative and accommodative policy of the strange fighting forces For example they accommodated the Greeks.
- There was disorder. In the Muslim world in the later years of the Abbasids administration.
- The fighting tactics adopted by the ottomans i.e that of gradual expansionism earned them success.
- The restoration of peace in Asia Minor by the Turkish forces.
- The Christians had several Turkish allies For example between Uthuman and emperor

John VI.

- The minting of the silver coins gave people hope that trade was to be promoted.
- The vastness of the Abbasids empire amidst the weak Caliphs. For example Al-Muttawakkil.
- The failure of the crusaders to defeat the Muslims between the 11<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> Century.

## **10. Discuss the political life during the Ottoman Empire.**

Give a brief background of the Ottoman Empire. Provide details of their political life/organization.

- Administration of the Ottoman was a centralized one.
- The sultan was the main focus of loyalty. He was helped by governors to implement laws
- They allowed the natives some autonomy though they could be supervised to some extent.
- They had a strong army which underwent military training and drilling in the capital and other centers.
- The house of Uthman remained an aristocratic family because it was independent and had absolute power to administer the state.
- The Ottoman sultan had to be the leader of the Ottoman family and this post was hereditary.
- The Sultan was being helped in his administration by a number of ministers each having the title "pasha."
- The Ministers were helped by a group of administrators headed by the secretary of state.
- He had powers similar to the foreign minister in modern administration.
- Daftar - Darr. This minister had obligations confined on financial issues ways of collecting revenues and expenditure.
- The Ministers and senior employees of the central! administration would meet in a place called Diwan and resolutions passed to the Sultan.
- The army was the most important pillar of the administration to fight and gain victory.
- During training those who were intelligent would go to the sultan's court for administrative jobs.
- The army was divided into two groups one in Europe and another in Asia.
- The Ottoman started a big fleet and the sultan paid special care to the Navy. They built warships.
- The Judiciary was highly honoured the head of the Judicial system was sheik Islam. Head of Ulamaas.

## **12. Discuss the political and social organization of the Ottomans.**

- The Ottoman Empire was founded in 1299AD by Uthman. Its capital was at Anatolia

and it existed for 6 centuries.

- Socially, the Ottomans were characterized by social classes i.e. the ruling class and the class of the subjects.
- The ruling class was considerably small as it consisted of only rulers while the subject class comprised the majority population.
- For one to graduate to the upper class he was required to first show loyalty to the Sultan, be practicing Muslim and knowledgeable about the Ottoman language.
- The Sultan was the overall controller of the ruling class and was accorded due respect.
- For effective administration the ruling class shared different responsibilities in respective departments i.e. the imperial / leadership institution, military / defense and keeping of order, administration of revenue and collective responsibility, religious and cultural institutions.
- The subject class was given enough freedom to organize themselves depending on their interests. However, this made them rather disorganized as they lacked the overall seer
- The subject class organize itself into millets / committees with independent laws and guideline but still remains answerable to the Sultan
- Each millet was free to cater for its own social obligation e.g marriage, internal security and justice among its members.
- Within the millets, leadership was based on merit
- Politically, the Ottoman had centralized government under the Sultan who was responsible for all affairs of the empire.
- The Sultan was absolute in secular affairs but his authority was limited in Sharia / religious affairs
- The Sultan was assisted by ministers headed by the prime minister but all still remained answerable to the Sultan.
- The ministers were also assisted by secretaries for state who were as well charged international relations but answerable to the sultan.
- They had a special minister (Daffa-rDarr) who was concerned with the financial issue of the state.
- The state was protected by a very strong army knows as Al - Nashiriyyah for security purposes.
- Military training was a prerequisite for appointment to administrative positions in the \$It boasted of a strong naval force which was once highly respected all over Europe and the Mediterranean regions.

- They had a well-established judicial department headed by Sheikh al - Islam. As regards religious affairs, sheikh al Islam had authority to reserve an improper religious decision initially taken by the Sultan.
- The empire was divided into provinces for easy administration.