

Source: [KBHistoryMasterIndex](#)

1 | Bulliet, Chapter 19

#disorganized

- Ottoman empire grew from small size
- With Syria and Egypt shrinking 16th century, Ottomans became the biggest Muslim empire
- Less medieval, and represented more the new age centralized monarchy
- Beginnings
 - Turkish Nomads + Muslim Warriors + Christian Islamic Converts
 - 3 factors of growth
 - Original leader was quite shrewd
 - Strategic link between Europe + Asia at the Daranelles strait
 - Creation of army combining Trukish techniques + high tech gunpowder
 - Eventually in 1453 conquered Constantinople, which ended Byzantine rule + gave a pretty good capital
 - Schedule of Battlings
 - Conquered Safavid Empire => 1514
 - Conquered Egypt => 1516-1517
 - Eastern frontier => where Safavid was
 - Southern frontier => red sea
- Sought control of the Mediterranean
- (Unsuccessfully) tried to fight Venice
 - Initial fight => reduced military power + tribute
 - Finally fell another century later, but due to unrelated reasons
- Fought the Portuguese, too!
 - Tried to deter Portuguese threats
 - Successfully prevented them from closing in, but ultimately did not conquer into Portugal
- Military might
 - Used traditional mounted warriors
 - Also gained Christian POWs
 - Lived in barracks and trained all year round
 - Barred from jobs or marrying
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 - Learned to use guns to support horseback soldiers
- A cosmopolitan empire
 - Sophisticated language
 - Advanced class system
 - "Most powerful and best organized"
 - Advanced land forces aforementioned

- Heavy military technology
- Militaryistic government?
 - Cavalrymen administered the rural land
 - Maintained order, collected taxes, and, come summer, fought
- Model of government => "Taxes help fund military and sultan which provides justice for the people"
- Reality => Government had little actual involvement
 - Local customs prevailed
 - Looked to religious leaders that *is not necessarily muslim* for guidance