

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 => "Raya paid taxes + supported the military"
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