Objective: Day 1: Where was the Ottoman Empire? How interconnected was it to other regions?

- **Describe** where the Ottoman Empire is located and their interconnectedness to other regions.

Introduction

 направлен: Label the continents, regions, and bodies of water listed on the map below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Continents</th>
<th>Regions</th>
<th>Bodies of Water</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Asia</td>
<td>Middle East</td>
<td>Mediterranean Sea</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Africa</td>
<td>North Africa</td>
<td>Indian Ocean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe</td>
<td>Southern Europe</td>
<td>Black Sea</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Where was the Ottoman Empire (1683 CE)? How interconnected was the Ottoman Empire?

Directions: Examine the maps of the Ottoman Empire, then answer the questions that follow.
Relative location is a description of where a place is in relation to how a place is related to other places. For example, Canada is north of the state of New York.
Using the map and directional words above, complete the tasks below.

1. Identify the **three continents** on which the Ottoman Empire existed.

2. Describe the location of the Ottoman Empire to **two regions**.

3. Describe the location of the Ottoman Empire relative to **one ocean**.

4. Describe the location of the Ottoman Empire relative to **two other bodies of water**.

➡ **Directions:** Examine the images below, then complete the questions that follow.
1. What is the purpose of the maps above?

2. Based on your knowledge of previous empires, how do you predict the Ottoman empire was able to gain control of large territories across three continents?
SQ 1. Where was the Ottoman Empire? How interconnected was it to other regions?

**Task 1:**
Relative location is a description of where a place is in relation to how a place is related to other places.

Using the maps above, write one sentence to describe the *relative location* of the Ottoman Empire using the bank of cardinal directions below. For example, Canada is *north of* the state of New York.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>North</th>
<th>South</th>
<th>East</th>
<th>West</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Northeast</td>
<td>Southeast</td>
<td>Northwest</td>
<td>Southwest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Task 2:**
Describe how the Ottoman Empire’s territory changed between 1300 and 1566.
Objective:

Day 2: What was the Ottoman conquest of Constantinople? Why was the Ottoman conquest of Constantinople a turning point?
- **Describe** the Ottoman conquest of Constantinople.
- **Explain** why this was a turning point.

Introduction

➡ Directions: Examine the image and make a prediction below.

Predict

Make a Prediction: How do you think the Ottomans were able to conquer Constantinople?
**Think Like a Geographer**

**Protecting Constantinople**

**Directions:** Read the text and watch the video, then respond to the questions.

**Constantinople** was the capital city of the Roman/Byzantine (330–1204 and 1261–1453) empires. Named after, Emperor Constantine the Great, Constantinople was the largest and wealthiest city in Europe for around 1000 years from the mid 400s to the early 1400s. Over the centuries, there were several attempts to conquer Constantinople.

1. **Constantinople was “designed to be the center of the world.”** In what way was Constantinople designed to be the center of the world?

2. **Why did Constantine protect and fortify Constantinople?**

3. **How did Constantine fortify Constantinople?**

4. **Who was finally able to breach through Constantinople’s fortification?** How did they accomplish this?

---

*Image: The Byzantine Empire under Manuel I, c. 1180*

*Image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons and is considered public domain in the United States.*
Interest in Constantinople

Contextualize

Directions: Read the excerpt and map below, then respond to the questions.

...Their [Ottoman] aim was not merely political and military. For centuries Constantinople was the largest metropolis in the known world, the impregnable [unconquerable] core of a great [Byzantine] empire, served by a deep-water port that gave access to the sea. Known as New Rome and the Queen City, it had been built to impress, its magnificent public monuments, decorated with statuary set in an elegant classical urban landscape. Its apparent invincibility and famous reputation made it a great prize. The city was also reputed to be hugely wealthy. While the [Ottoman] Turks had no interest in its famous collection of Christian relics, the fact that many were made of solid gold and silver, decorated with huge gems and ancient cameos, was of importance. Their existence added weight to the rumour that Constantinople contained vast stores of gold, a claim which cannot have been true by 1453. By the early fifteenth century the city had lost all its provinces to Turkish occupation and was totally isolated. The surviving Greek territories of Trebizond and the Morea were similarly surrounded and made no effort to assist the ancient capital....


5. Based on the text and images above, why was Constantinople a desirable region?
By the early 1400s, the Ottoman Empire had extended its territory, leaving only Constantinople as the desirable region to conquer. By the 1400s, the Byzantine empire was in a decline. The city suffered with depopulation and had shrunk in size. A previous sultan, Sultan Murad II attempted to conquer Constantinople in 1422, but failed. In 1453, the Ottomans invaded Constantinople under the leadership of the then 21-year-old Ottoman Sultan Mehmed the Conqueror. After a 53-day siege, the Ottomans successfully defeated the army led by the Byzantine Emperor Constantine XI Palaiologos. Mehmed II attacked Constantinople with a force of between 75,000 and 100,000 as well as a large fleet. Mehmed II also used a powerful cannon. While first attempt to break through the fortifications were unsuccessful, however, they were eventually able to breach the city walls, kill the emperor, and attack others within the city walls. It is said that Mehmed II rode a white horse through the streets.

The Ottoman Empire’s conquest of Constantinople was a major turning point because it marked the end of the Byzantine Empire and some argue, the end of the Middle Ages. This victory by the Muslim Ottoman Empire also threatened the dominance of Christianity in the region as the Ottoman came to control one of the most important cities which also held significant Christian structures like the Hagia Sophia. Mehmed II converted Hagia Sophia from a church to a mosque. Additionally, Constantinople became the capital of the Ottoman Empire. The conquest had specific economic impacts as well. Control of Constantinople meant control of important trade routes. In search of trade new trade routes to the East, the 16th century saw European nations increasingly invest in funding explorers and exploration technology.


6. How did the Ottomans conquer Constantinople in 1453?
7. Why was this conquest a turning point? (TURNING POINT: AFFECTED A LOT OF PEOPLE IN A BIG WAY FOR A LONG TIME)

**SQ 4:** What was the Ottoman conquest of Constantinople? Why was the Ottoman conquest of Constantinople a turning point?

**Directions:** Using evidence from the documents above, respond to the task below in the space provided.

---

**Event:** The conquest of Constantinople

Who?

When?

Where?

Why? (causes or effects)

How did this event lead to a turning point in history? / How is this event a turning point?

---

**Historical Context:** refers to the historical circumstances that led to this event/idea/historical development

1. Explain the historical circumstances that led to the conquest of Constantinople. [1]

---

UNIT 5 LESSON 61 | Ottomans and Ming Pre-1600 | SQ 1: Where was the Ottoman Empire? How interconnected was it to other regions?
Ottomans and Ming Pre-1600

SQ 1: Where was the Ottoman Empire? How interconnected was it to other regions?
Objective:

Day 3: How did the Ottoman Empire, as led by Suleiman the Magnificent, gain, consolidate, and maintain power?

- **Describe** how the Ottoman Empire, as led by Suleiman the Magnificent, gained, consolidated, and maintained power.

Introduction

WRITE NOW Directions: Examine the map below and answer the questions that follow.

At the height of its power, the Ottoman Empire under Suleiman (1520-1566) controlled a large territory in Europe, Africa, and Asia.

Map adapted from this [image](https://commons.wikimedia.org/wiki/File:Ottoman_Empire_1566.png), which is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons and is public domain.

UNIT 5 LESSON 61 | Ottomans and Ming Pre-1600 | SQ 1: Where was the Ottoman Empire? How interconnected was it to other regions?
Geographic Context- refers to where this historical development/event is taking place and why it is taking place there. (Why is THIS thing happening HERE?)

1. Explain the geographic context for the development shown in the map above. [1]
Directions: Read the excerpts below and respond to the questions.

Contextualize

Suleiman the Magnificent was the sultan of the Ottoman Empire and Caliph of Islam from 1520 to 1566. Ottoman power reached its height and became a world power under his rule. His rule represented one of the most orderly periods of Ottoman history. While Suleiman was known as “the Magnificent” in the West, he was known as the “The Lawgiver” to his own Ottoman subjects. He was known as “The Lawgiver” because of how he ruled his empire:

- Enforced Shari'ah, or Sacred Islamic Law
- Created another legal code called Kanuns which covered criminal law, land tenure and taxation that lasted for over three hundred years
- Acted against corrupt officials, especially those who overtaxed the population
- Protected Jewish subjects from persecution
- Created schools for Muslim boys to learn grammar, philosophy, the sciences, etc.
- Built strong fortresses to defend the places he conquered and adorned the cities with mosques, bridges, aqueducts, and other public works
- Transformed the previously Christian Byzantine city of Constantinople into Istanbul, the Islamic center of the Ottoman Empire

References:

1. According to the excerpt above, how did Suleiman gain, consolidate, and maintain power?

2. Why might Suleiman have chosen these methods to gain, consolidate, and maintain power?

3. How are Suleiman’s methods similar to or different from other empires and civilizations you have studied?
Under Suleiman there were communities called millets. A millet is an Ottoman Turkish term for a legally protected religious minority like Jewish people or Christians. Each millet was under the supervision of a leader, most often a religious leader, who reported directly to the Ottoman Sultan. The millets set their own laws and collected and distributed their own taxes. Their main requirement was that they remained loyal to the empire. The millets allowed religious freedom and this prevented them from resisting Ottoman rule.

“Ottoman Empire: The Millet Systems’ Contemporary Legacy.” New World Encyclopedia. Web. 17 July

4. According to the image and text, how did Suleiman gain, consolidate, and maintain power?

5. Why might Suleiman have chosen this method to gain, consolidate, and maintain power?

6. How are Suleiman’s methods similar to or different from other empires you’ve studied?
The Janissaries were the elite army of the Ottoman Empire until 1826. The Ottoman Empire used Janissaries in all its military conquests such as the 1453 capture of Constantinople. The Janissaries were mostly made up of young Christian boys from the Devshirme system. They owed complete loyalty to the sultan and were required to follow strict rules such as celibacy and no marriage until they left active duty.

7. According to the images and text, how did Suleiman gain, consolidate, and maintain power?

8. Why might Suleiman have chosen this method to gain, consolidate, and maintain power?

9. How are Suleiman's methods similar to or different from other empires you've studied?
See
List three things you see in the images above.

Think
Based on your observations, how do you think Suleiman gained, maintained, and consolidated power?

Wonder
Write two questions you have about the images above.

UNIT 5 LESSON 61 | Ottomans and Ming Pre-1600 | SQ 1: Where was the Ottoman Empire? How interconnected was it to other regions?
This map shows Suleiman's conquests in comparison with his predecessors and successors. Image is courtesy of Wikimedia Commons and is public domain.

Directions: Examine the map to your left and the table below, then respond to the questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Campaign Year</th>
<th>Conquest Name</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1521</td>
<td>Belgrade / First Hungarian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1522-1523</td>
<td>Rhodes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1526</td>
<td>Second Hungarian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1529</td>
<td>Vienna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1532</td>
<td>Great German</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1534-1536</td>
<td>Persia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1537</td>
<td>Apulia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1538</td>
<td>Moldavia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1541</td>
<td>Hungary</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1548-1549</td>
<td>Persia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1553-55</td>
<td>Persia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1556</td>
<td>Szigetvár</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

4. According to the map and table, how did Suleiman gain, consolidate, and maintain power?

5. Why might Suleiman have chosen this method to gain, consolidate, and maintain power?

6. How are Suleiman’s methods similar to or different from other empires you’ve studied?
SQ 3: How did the Ottoman Empire, as led by Suleiman the Magnificent, gain, consolidate, and maintain power?

Directions: Using evidence from the documents above, respond to the task below in the space provided.

**Cause**- refers to something that contributes to the occurrence of an event, the rise of an idea, or the bringing about of a development.

**Effect**- refers to what happens as a consequence (result, impact, outcome) of an event, an idea or a development.

3. Identify and explain a cause and effect relationship associated with the ideas or events in documents 1 the map above and document 2 the table above. Be sure to use evidence from both documents 1 and 2 in your response. [1]
SQ 1: Where was the Ottoman Empire? How interconnected was it to other regions?