

Ottoman Turks



The Seljuk Turks, 1100

Fatimids

Byzantine Empire

Seljuks

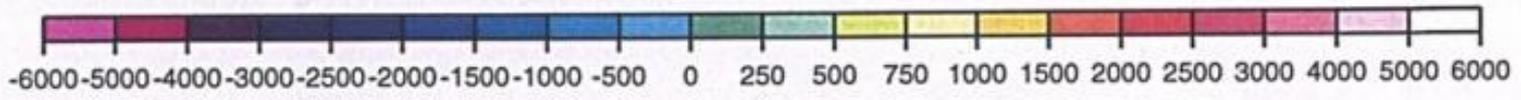
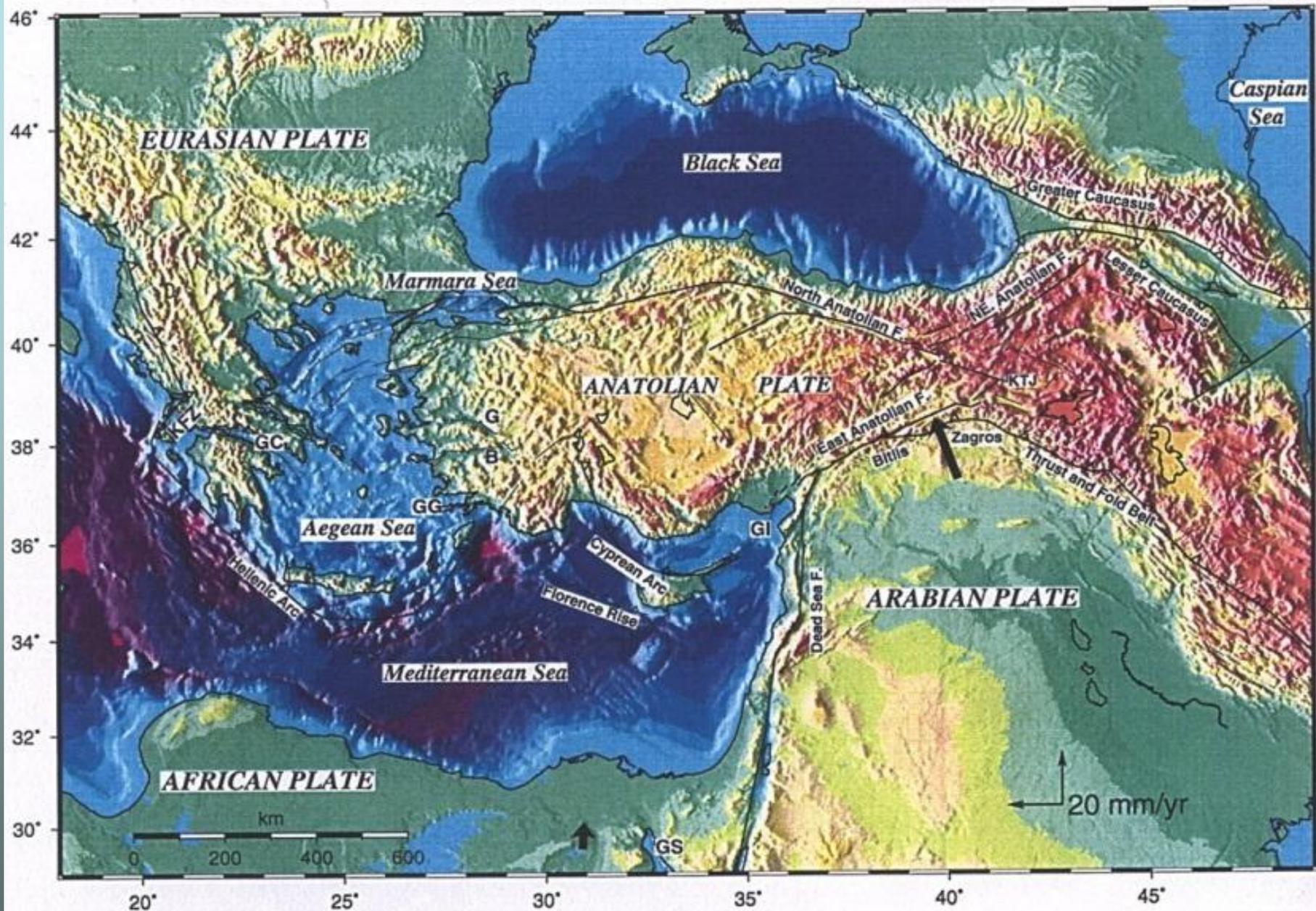


Mevlani Mosque, Konya



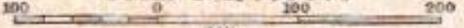
OSMANLI DEVLETİ VE OSMANLI PADIŞAHLARI (1299-1922)







II The Byzantine Empire and the Ottoman Turks in 1355.

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
|  Byzantine Empire |  Kingdom of Bulgaria |  Dominion of the Mamelukes |
|  Greek Empire of Trebizond |  Kingdom of Serbia at its greatest [extent] |  Byz.Prov.-Byzantine Province D.-Duchy |
|  Kingdom of Armenia |  States under Latin rule |  P.-Principality, Rep.-Republic |
|  Ottoman (Osmanli) Turks |  Venetian possessions | Scale 1:15,000,000 |
|  Other Turks |  Genoese possessions |  |

Osman Ghazi & the Ottomans



Haci Ozbeck Mosque

- 1333-35 AD
- Single domed

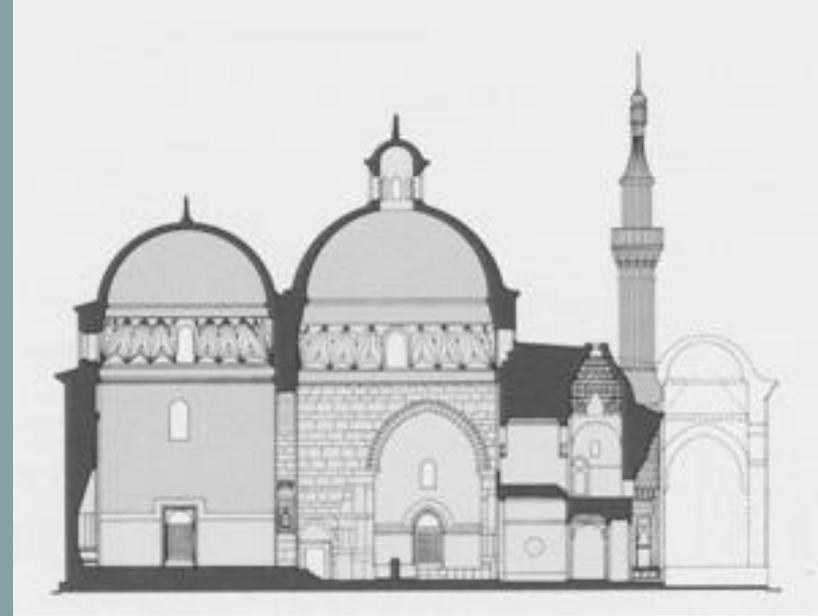




Samarkand



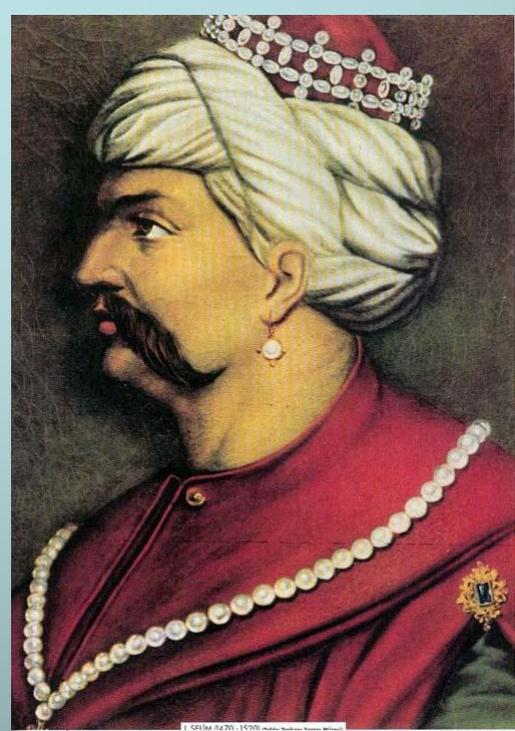
Bursa-early Ottoman Mosques

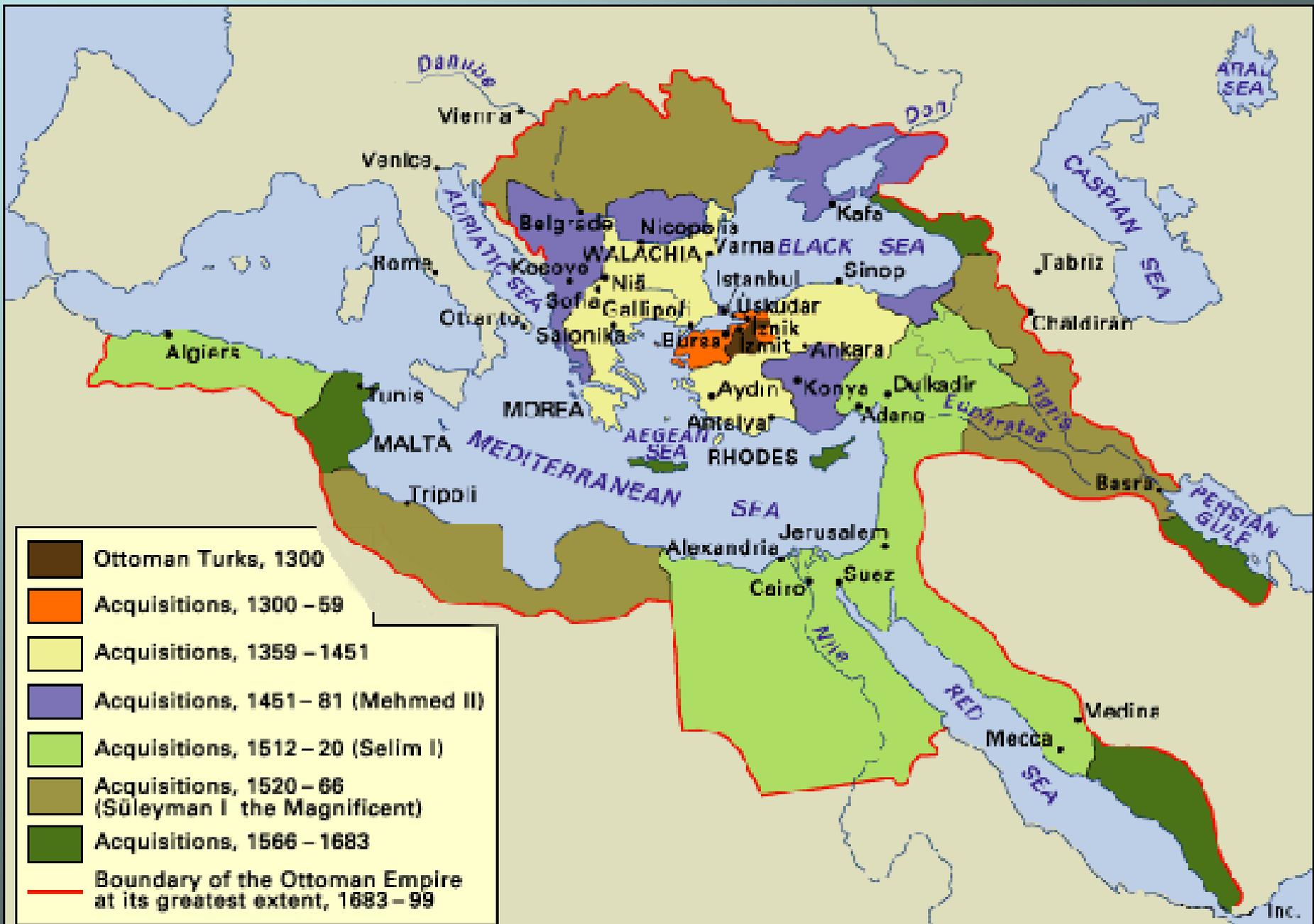


Mehmet I and the conquest Of Constantinople 1453



Selim I and Suleiman





Sultan Selim II
1524 –1574),
also known as "Selim the Sot (Mest)"
or "Selim the Drunkard";
and as "Sarı Selim" or "Selim the Blond."

He spends most of his time drinking or in
The Harim. So who ran the country?
The Valedé Sultana, or the Janissaries.



The Selemiye, Mosque for Selim II by Sinan

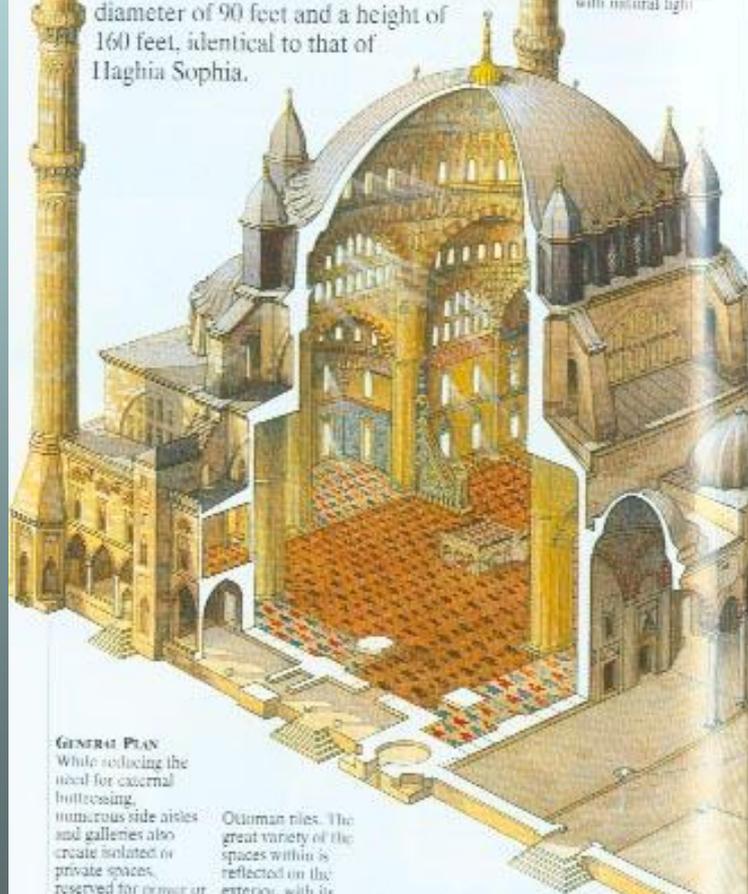


29/04/2008

● THE SELIMIYE, IMPERIAL MOSQUE

The mosque at Edirne, built by Sinan between 1568 and 1574 for Sultan Selim II, was considered by the architect himself, by contemporaries, and also by posterity, as his masterpiece and as the finest example of Ottoman architecture ever built. The building is admired for its originality and renowned for a dome with a diameter of 90 feet and a height of 160 feet, identical to that of Haghia Sophia.

STRUCTURE
The huge cupola sits on eight piers surmounted by eight segments of a circle, appears almost to float on air. Meanwhile, the absence of bearing walls made it possible to pierce windows at every level, thereby flooding the mosque with natural light.



GENERAL PLAN
While reducing the need for external buttressing, numerous side aisles and galleries also create isolated or private spaces, reserved for prayer or the recitation of the Kuran, as well as for the superb imperial *taqsim* decorated with the most beautiful

Ottoman tiles. The great variety of the spaces within is reflected on the exterior, with its wonderful mix of façades. The four minarets mark the cardinal points.

The ablutions fountain at the center of the large courtyard.



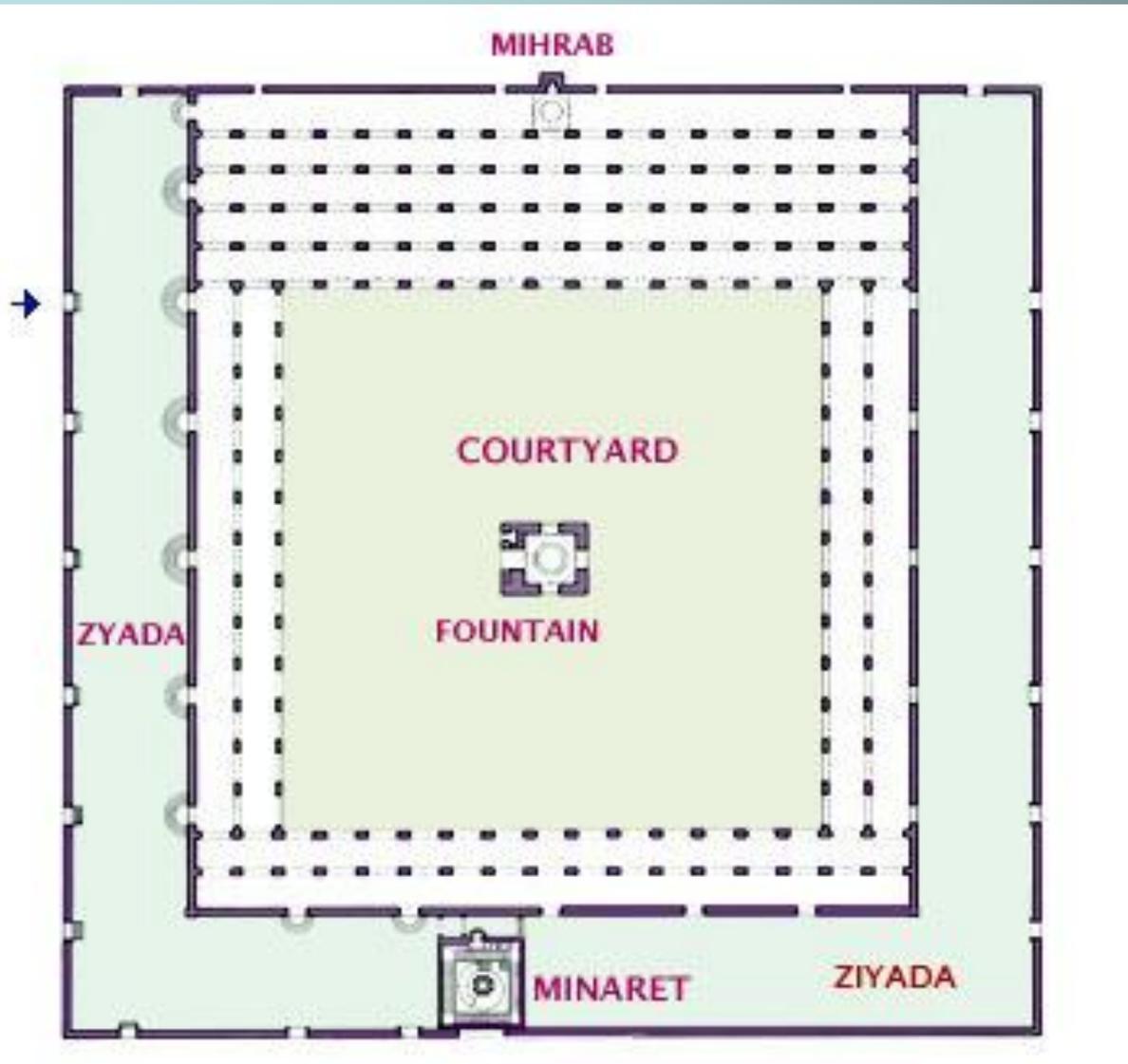
MIHRAB
A prayer niche (shown) oriented towards Mecca.

MINBAR
The pulpit in the Selimiye is made entirely out of marble and is crowned with a ceramic cone surmounted by a gilded copper crescent.

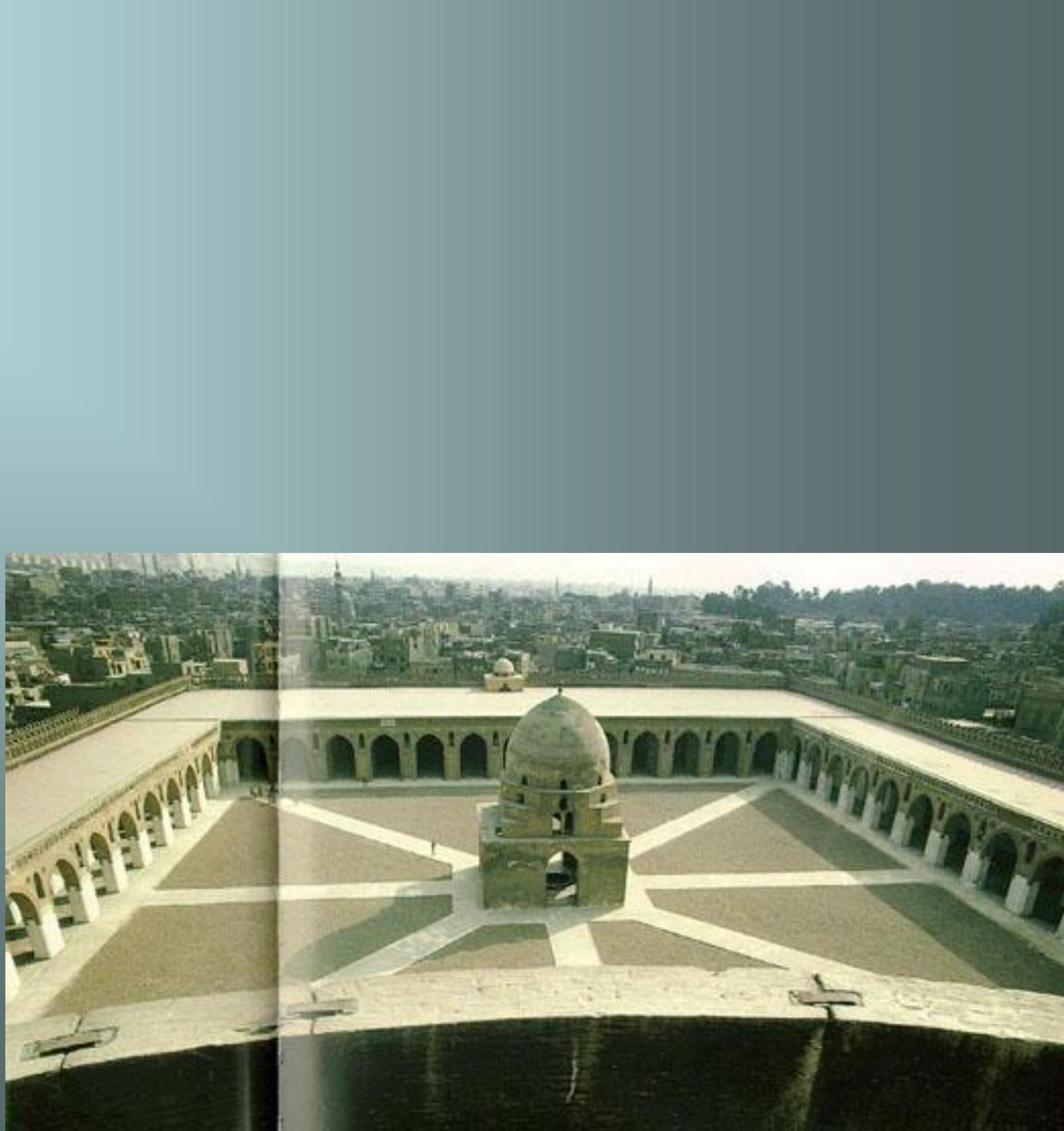
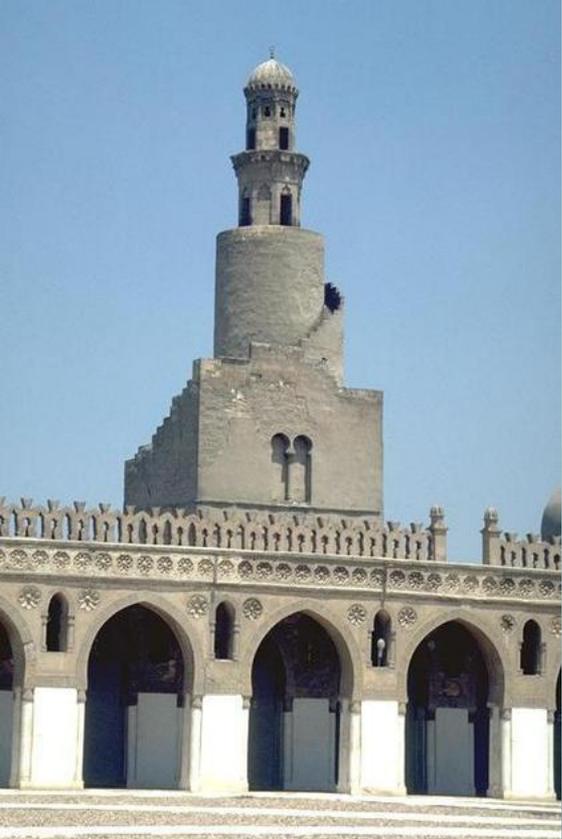


MINARET
Shown in section, this is one of the minarets in the forecourt side, with its triple spiral stairway providing a separate access to each of the balconies. This astonishing feature is unique in Ottoman architecture, but unfortunately it is not open to the public.





- Consists of
- 1 Minaret
 - 2 Courtyard or portico (in rainy areas) usually w/ ablution fountain
 - 3 covered prayer room
 - 4 Mihrab



Prayer Hall



Ottoman Mihrab



Sokollu Mehment Pasha Cami

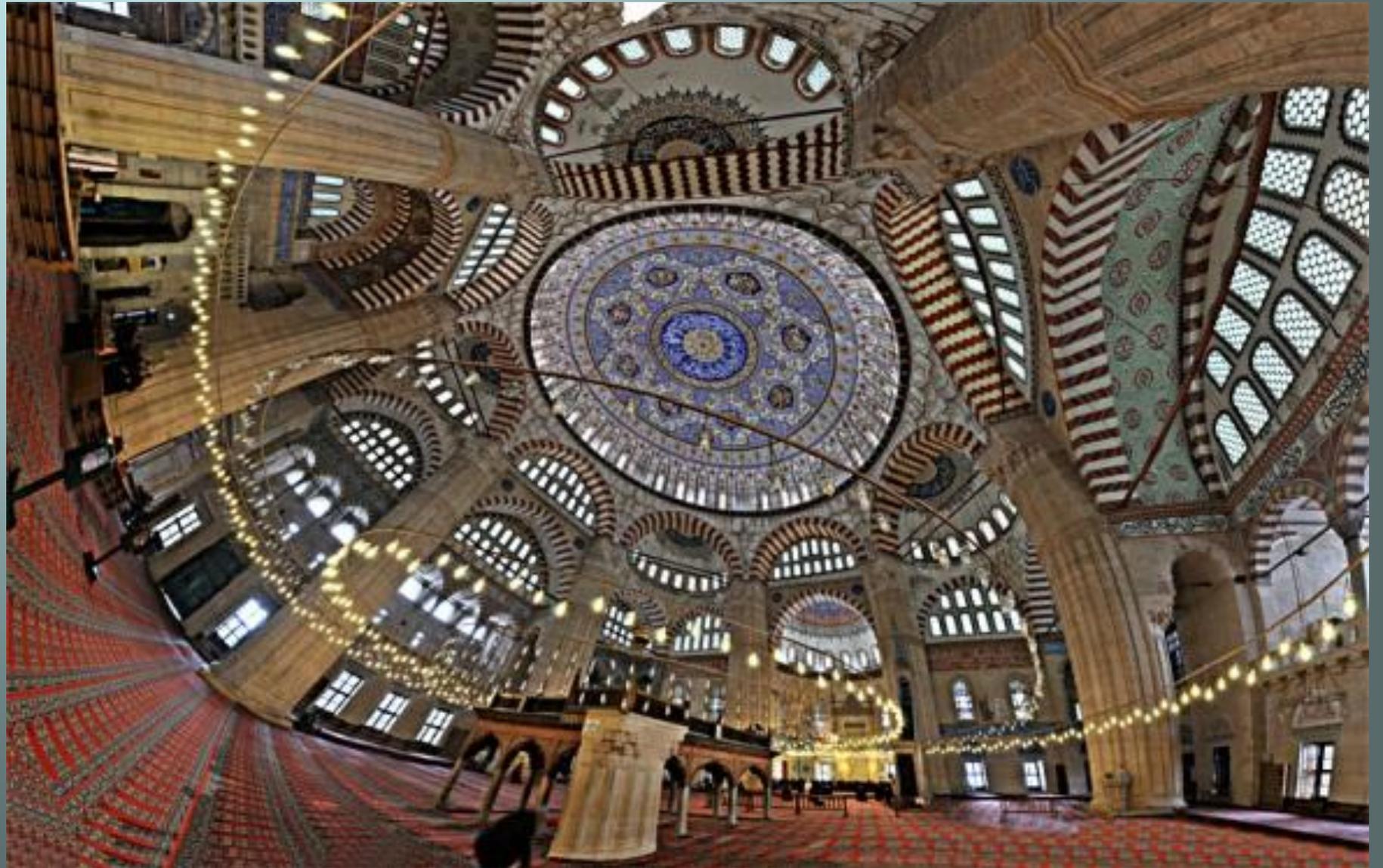
Istanbul

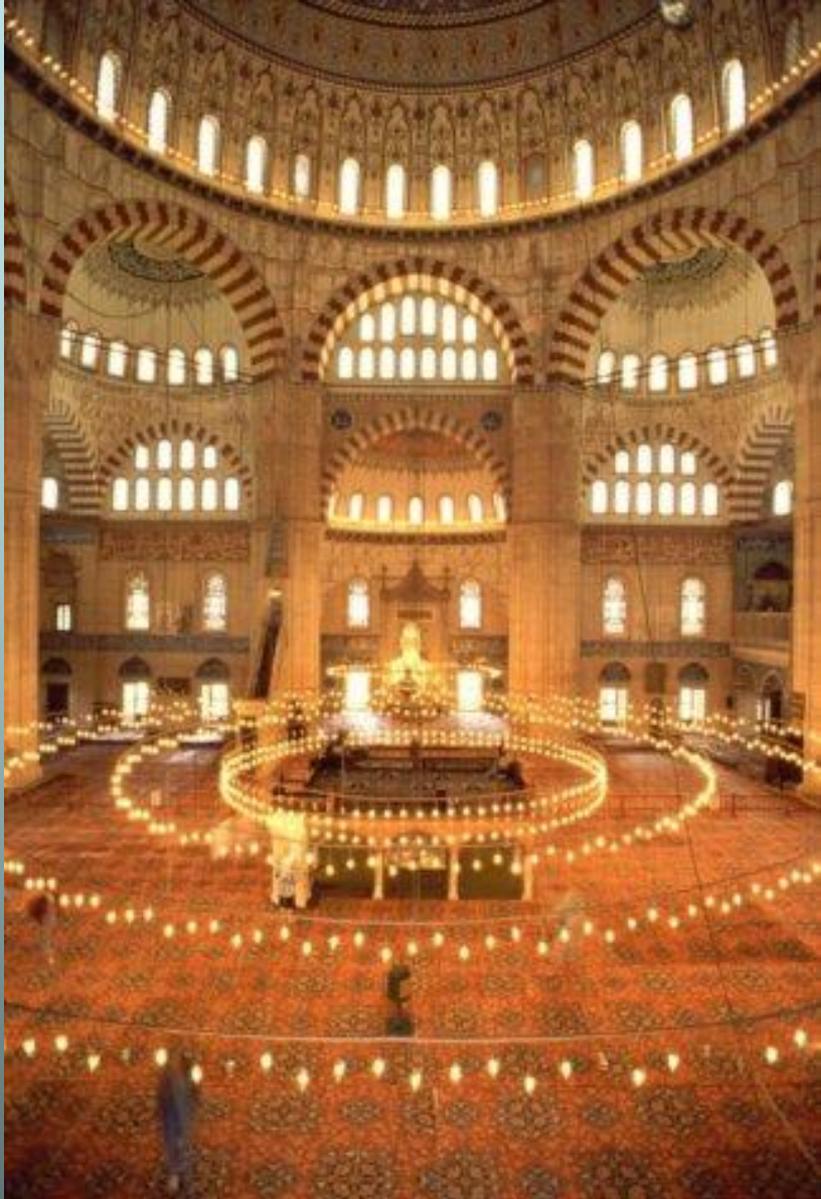




Sinan's
Selimiya

Largest dome



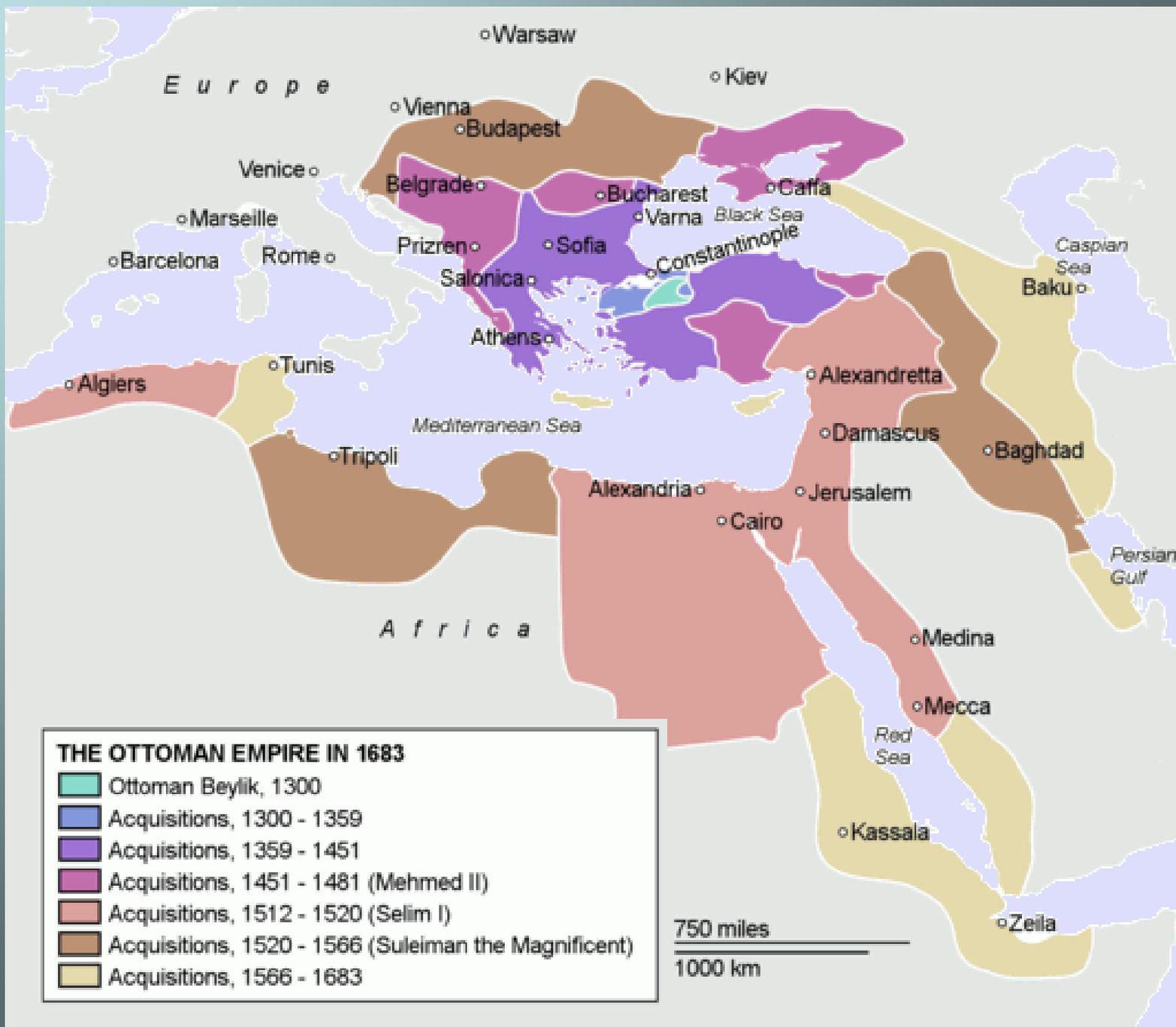


Selim II
1566-74
Selim the Sot

Battle of Lepanto 1571
Loss of 150 ships.
= great loss of treasure

Janissaries can marry





Europe

Warsaw
Kiev
Vienna
Budapest

Venice
Marseille
Barcelona
Rome

Belgrade
Prizren
Salonica
Athens
Sofia
Bucharest
Varna
Constantinople

Black Sea
Caspian Sea
Caffa
Baku

Algers
Tunis
Tripoli

Mediterranean Sea

Alexandretta
Damascus
Baghdad
Alexandria
Cairo
Jerusalem

Persian Gulf

Africa

Medina
Mecca

Red Sea
Kassala
Zeila

Catherine the Great

1762 (after the assassination of her husband, Peter III) to 1796.

Russo-Turkish Wars

1760es to 1780es

Saw the greatest defeats the Ottomans had ever had. As a consequence, Russia gains the north shore of the Black Sea and Crimea.





Tsar PETER III
Peter would live 6 more months!!!



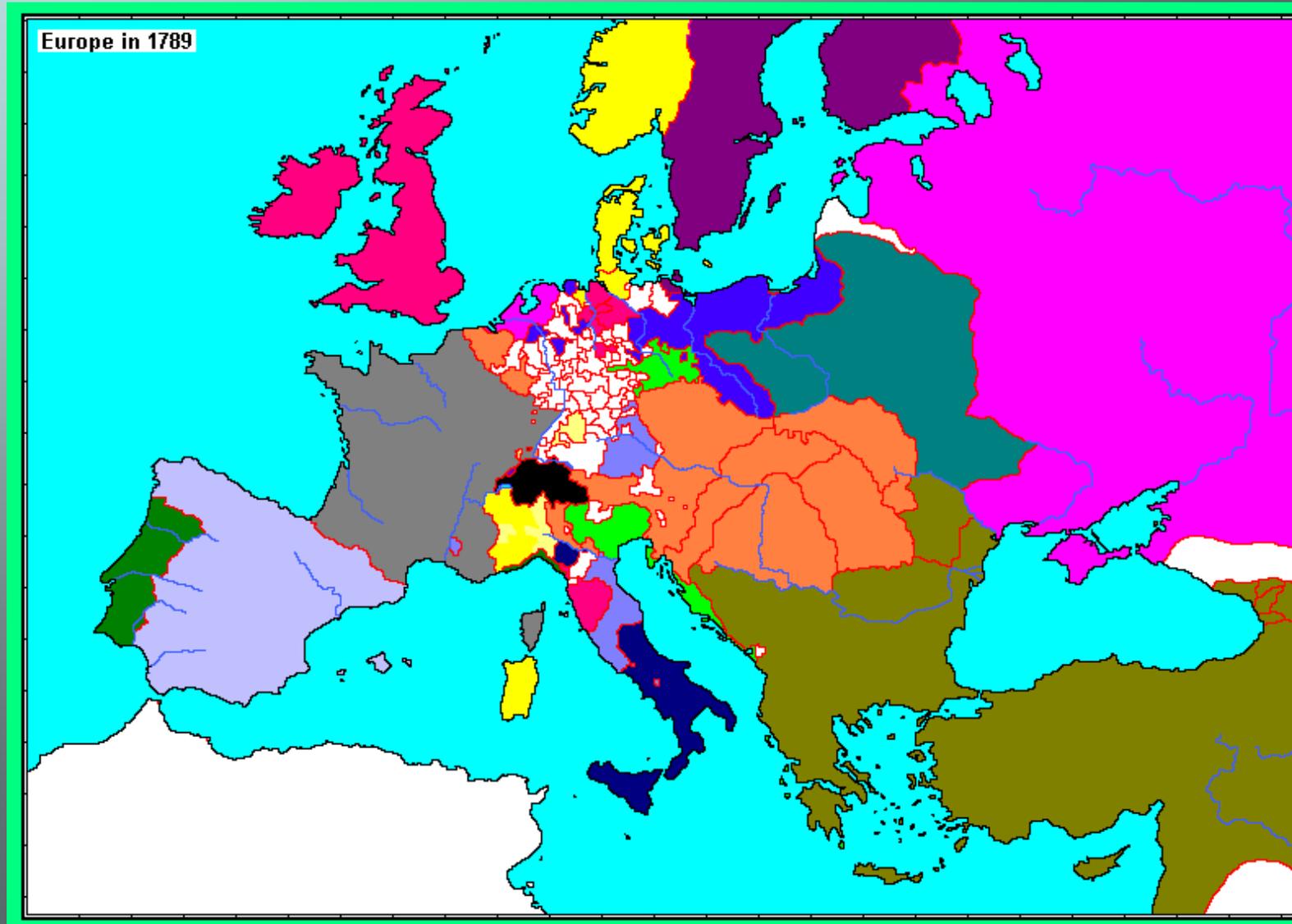
CATHERINE on her arrival in Russia

Austria

Alfred T Mahan= need a port

Sooooo The Balkans

Bosnia and Herzegovina



Battle of the Pyramids

July 1798

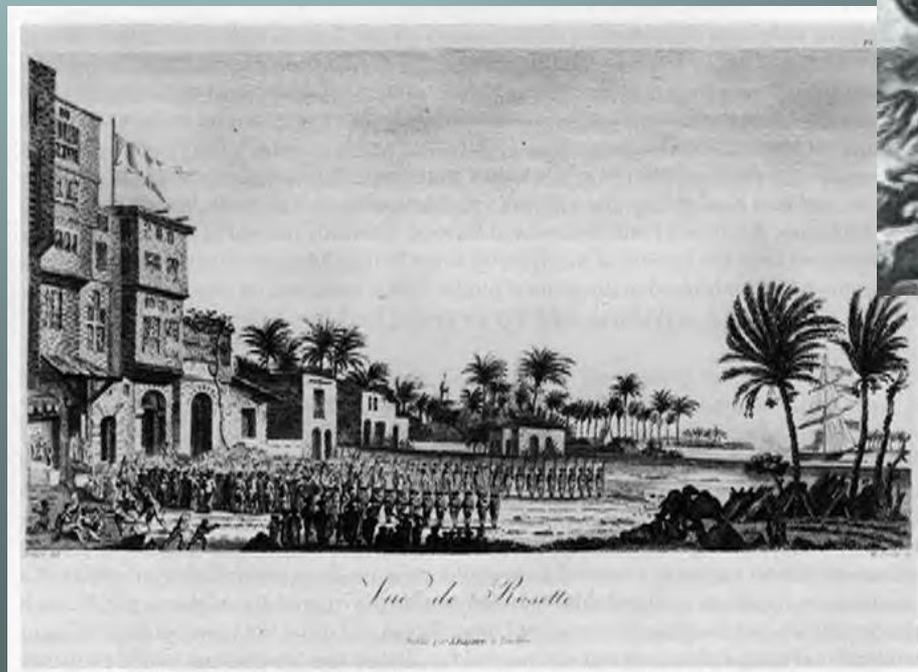
Mamluks vs. Napoleon





DESCRIPTION
DE L'ÉGYPTE,
OU
RECUEIL
DES OBSERVATIONS ET DES RECHERCHES
QUI ONT ÉTÉ FAITES EN ÉGYPTE
PENDANT L'EXPLÉDITION DE L'ARMÉE FRANÇAISE.
PAR
LES ORDRES DE SA MAJESTÉ L'EMPEREUR
NAPOLÉON LE GRAND.
ANTIQUEZ, DESCRIPTION,
TOME PREMIÈRE

A PARIS,
DE L'IMPRIMERIE IMPÉRIALE.
M. DCC. CC. XL.



French troops of Napoleon's Expeditionary Force parading at Rosetta.

Mahmud II was the 30th Sultan from 1808 until his death in 1839.



Before reforms



After reforms

“The Janissary Tree” by Jason Goodwin is set in 1836 Constantinople, with Mahmud II's modernizing reforms (and conservative opposition to them) forming the background of the plot. The Sultan himself and his mother appear in several scenes.

So by 1800 Ottomans are losing power.

North Africa to France and England.

Black Sea to Russia.

Balkans to independence movements-Greece in 1820es
and to Austria.

Economic power by lose of trade route monopolies to
Port, Spanish/Dutch

How to react to the Battle of the Pyramids:

1. Westernization and/or nationalism
2. Arabian peninsula to Wahhabiism

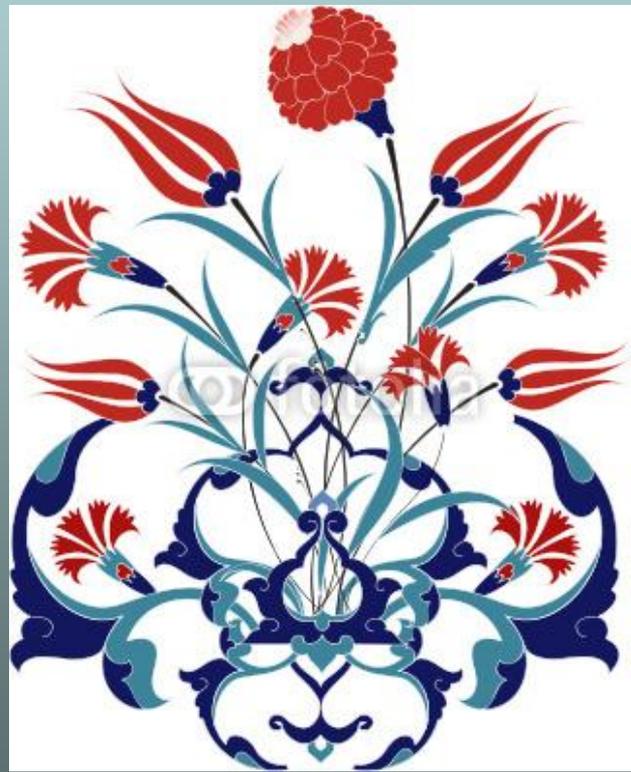
Examples: 1. Muhammad Ali and his dynasty in Egypt,
idea of a Turkish nation. 2 Islamic fundamentalism

So Selim II
Mosque is THE
prototype for most
modern mosques,
BUT there were
new directions.



Tulip Period (1703-1757)

(The tulip became a symbol of Luxury and this Period saw great tulip Gardens created and private People moving out of Topkapi.



Ahmet Afif Pasha Yalı,
Istanbul, Turkey

Tulip Period (1703-1757)

(The tulip was introduced to Europe in the mid-16th century from the Ottoman Empire, and became very popular in the United Provinces (now the Netherlands). It became a symbol of Luxury.

Topkapı Palace

Topkapı Sarayı



Süleyman I's tuğra over the main gate

BETWEEN 1459 and 1465, shortly after his conquest of Constantinople (see p24), Mehmet II built Topkapı Palace as his principal residence. Rather than a single building, it was conceived as a series of pavilions contained by four enormous courtyards, a stone version of the tented encampments from which the nomadic Ottomans had emerged. Initially, the palace served as the seat of government and contained a school in which civil servants and soldiers were trained. In the 16th century, however, the government was moved to the Sublime Porte (see p61). Sultan Abdül Mecit I abandoned Topkapı in 1853 in favor of Dolmabahçe Palace (see pp128–9). In 1924 it was opened to the public as a museum.



★ Harem

The labyrinth of exquisite rooms, where the sultan's wives and concubines lived, can be visited on a guided tour (see pp58–9).

Exhibition of arms and armor (see p56)

Entrance to Harem

Harem ticket office

Gate of Salutations: entrance to the palace



Divan

The viziers of the imperial council met in this chamber, sometimes watched covertly by the sultan.

Second courtyard

The Gate of Felicity is also called the Gate of the White Eunuchs.

The kitchens contain an exhibition of ceramics, glass, and silverware (see p56).

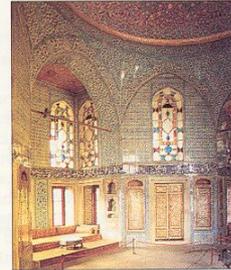


İftariye Pavilion

Standing between the Baghdad and Circumcision pavilions, this canopied balcony provides views down to the Golden Horn.

Baghdad Pavilion

In 1639 Murat IV built this pavilion to celebrate his capture of Baghdad. It has exquisite blue-and-white tilework.



Exhibition of miniatures and manuscripts (see p57)

Konyalı Restaurant (see p194)

The fourth courtyard is a series of gardens dotted with pavilions.

Third courtyard



Library of Ahmet III

Erected in 1719, the library is an elegant marble building. This ornamental fountain is set into the wall below its main entrance.

Circumcision Pavilion

Exhibition of clocks (see p57)

Pavilion of the Holy Mantle (see p57)

Exhibition of imperial costumes (see p56)

Throne Room



★ Treasury

This 17th-century jewel-encrusted jug is one of the precious objects exhibited in the former treasury (see p57).

VISITORS' CHECKLIST

Bahühümayun Cad. Map 3 F3.
 ☎ (0212) 512 04 80. 🗺 Sultanahmet. 🕒 9:30am–5pm; public hols: 12–5pm Wed–Mon. 🎫 📺
 ☑ Harem ☐ 10am–4pm Wed–Mon. 📅 (book early).

STAR FEATURES

★ Harem

★ Treasury

Topkapı The Ottoman Versailles

Baroque Period (1757-1808)
= circular, wavy, or curved lines

Lalei Mosque



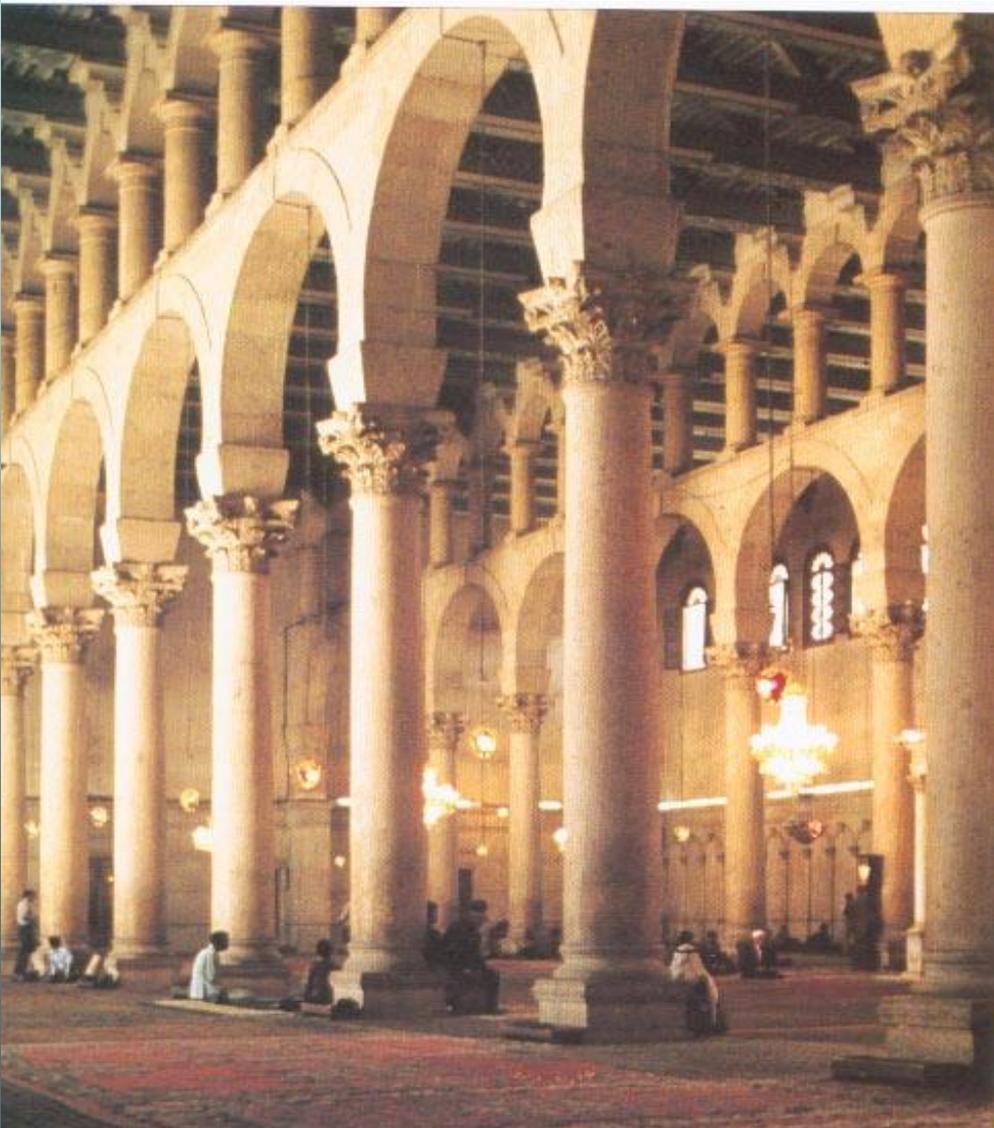
Nuruosmaniye Mosque, c. 1750



Advantage-note walls and windows, now space for stained glass.



Earlier flat roofed=a forest of cols.;



later Ottoman domed still has huge piers







Nuruosmaniye Mosque

Lots of interior space, cleaner lines

Nuruosmaniye Mosque, note the portico is not rectangular





Ortaköy mosque, Istanbul





Ciragan Palace

...the fact that it was built when the Ottoman Empire was in decline. It was financed by loans from foreign banks. The palace can be visited only on a guided tour. The best tour takes you through the Harem, the living quarters of the sultan and his entourage. If you want to see the sultan's private quarters, visit the Selamlık.



★ **Crystal Staircase**

The apparent fragility of this glass staircase stunned observers when it was built. In the shape of a double horseshoe, it is made from Baccarat crystal and brass and has a polished mahogany rail.

The Süferâ Salon, where ambassadors waited for an audience with the sultan, is one of the most luxurious rooms in the palace.

Entrance

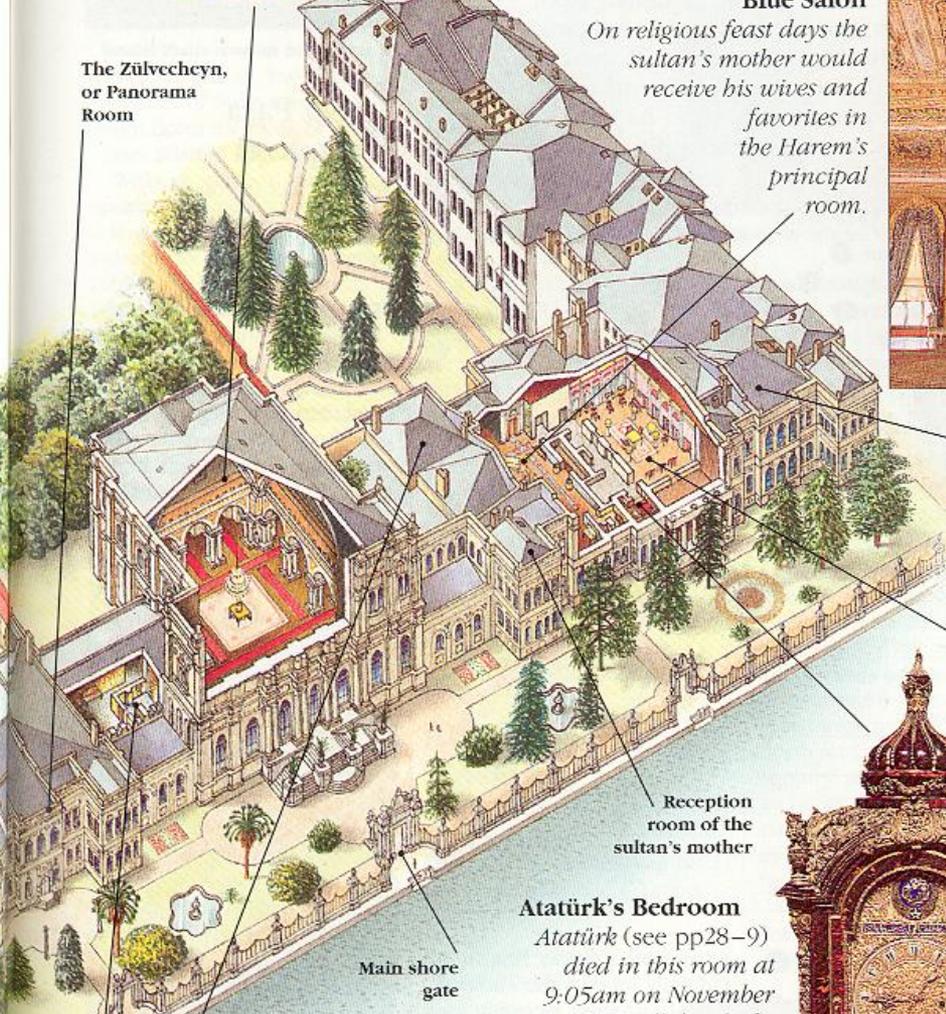
...sultan and his entourage now the palace. The sultan and his entourage now the palace. The sultan and his entourage now the palace.

ugh-

Imperial Fountain
The fountain stands in the Imperial Garden. The garden was created from recovered land, and it is the palace's name, Dolma-

The Red Room was used by the sultan to receive his guests.

The Zülveçeyn, or Panorama Room



Harem

The Rose-colored salon was the assembly room of the Harem.

Reception room of the sultan's mother

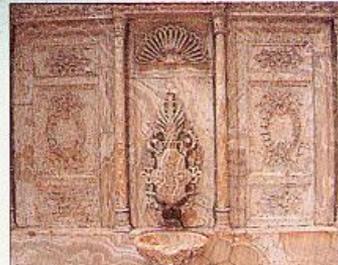
Main shore gate

Sultan Abdül Aziz's bedroom had to accommodate a huge bed built especially for the 150-kg (331-lb) amateur wrestler.

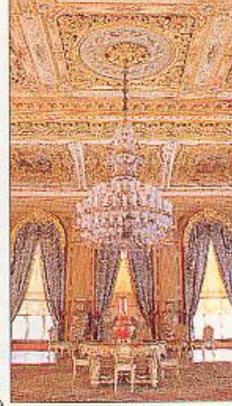
Atatürk's Bedroom
Atatürk (see pp28–9) died in this room at 9.05am on November 10, 1938. All the clocks in the palace, such as this one near the crystal staircase, are stopped at this time.



★ **Main Bathroom**
The walls of this bathroom are lined in the finest Egyptian alabaster, and the faucets are solid silver. The brass-framed bathroom windows afford stunning views across the city.



Blue Salon
On religious feast days the sultan's mother would receive his wives and favorites in the Harem's principal room.



- STAR FEATURES**
- ★ Crystal Staircase
 - ★ Ceremonial Hall
 - ★ Main Bathroom



