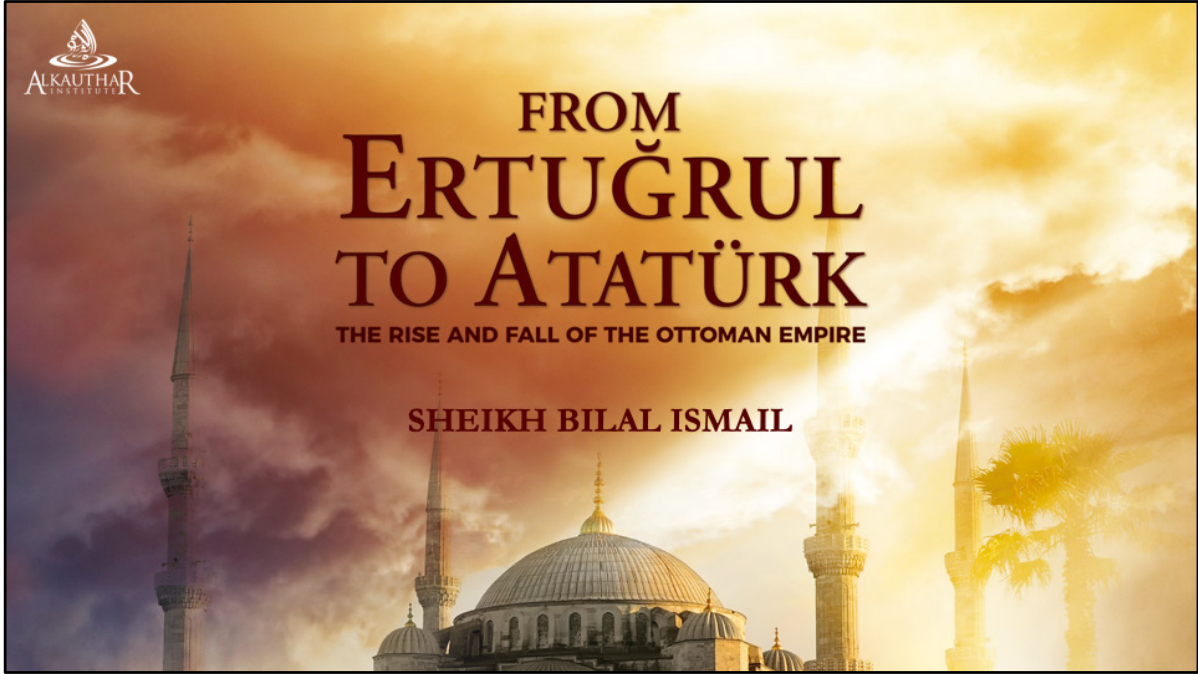


FROM
**ERTUĞRUL
TO ATATÜRK**
THE RISE AND FALL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE



FROM
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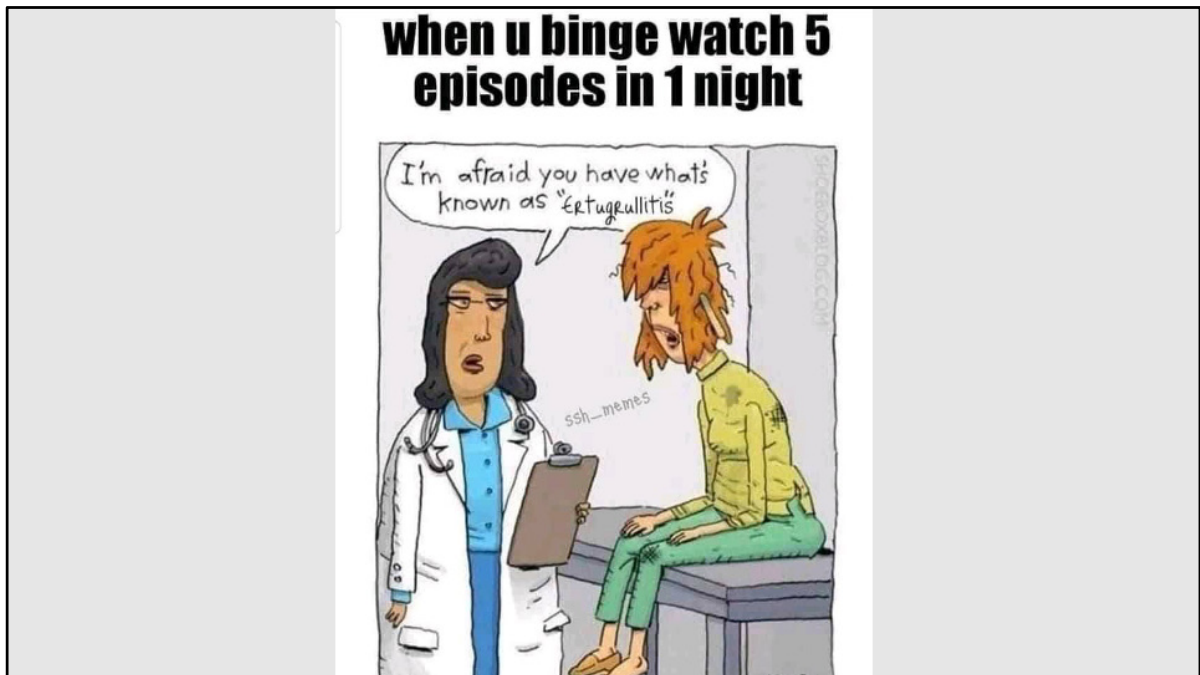
- What do you know about Ertugrul/Ottomans/Ataturk?
- Ottoman from Uthman
- Ottoman – Turks have difficulty with ث in Uthman and say Usman and Italians have difficulty say s and thus say Ottoman/o
- Ottomans ruled for +-623 years
- Any other Muslim Empires/Dynasties you know? Abbasids, Umayyads of Damascus, Umayyads of Spain, Fatimids, Mughals, Ayyubids, Seljuks

FROM
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- Late Ottoman & Turkish Republic flag
- Coat of Arms

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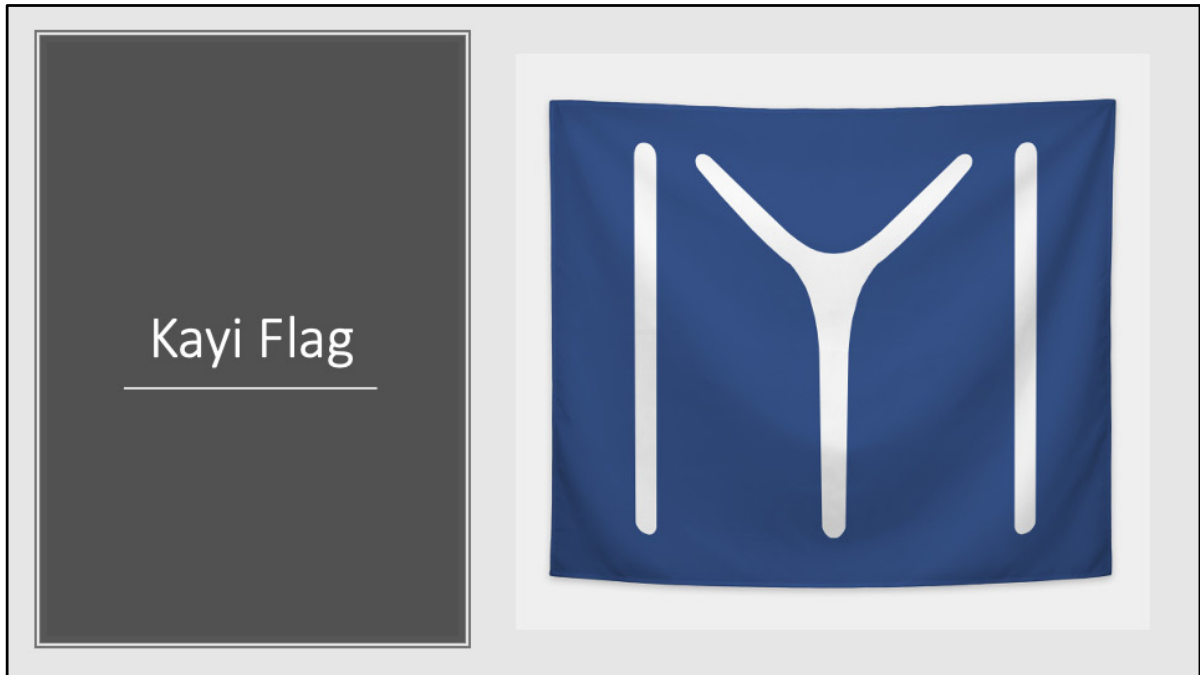
- Why the addiction? Why this phenomena?

FROM
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THE RISE AND FALL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE



- Indian Lancers guarding Ottoman prisoners in Jerusalem, December 1917 after its fall to the Allies

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- It is said that it represents a bow and 2 arrows

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FROM
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<p>The İyi Party (Good Party) is a nationalist, liberal-conservative, secularist political party in Turkey.</p> <p>The party adheres to the principles and ideals of Turkey's founder Mustafa Kemal Atatürk.</p>		
		

- What does Ataturk mean?

FROM ERTUĞRUL TO ATATÜRK

THE RISE AND FALL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE



- Oghuz Nomadic Turkish tribes fled the Mongol invasion in Central Asia into Anatolia

FROM ERTUĞRUL TO ATATÜRK

THE RISE AND FALL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE



- The Muslim world around the time of Ertugrul (d 1280) (7th Hijri Century)
- Islamization of Anatolia took place 500 years after Persia
- Alp Arslan (d1072), from the Great Seljuks – defeats Byzantium Emperor Romanos IV in the Battle of Manzikert (**1071**), 948 years ago – which then ushers in Turkish Muslim settlement into Anatolia (Asia Minor/Asian Turkey)
- Seljuks of Rum ruled from 1077-1308 with Konya (Iconium) as their capital. Alaeddin Keykubat (r1220-1237) was the most famous of the Seljuk rulers. Mewlana Jalaludin Rumi (1207-1273) buried in Konya
- Ayyubids (1171–1260) ruled in Shaam, Hijaz & Egypt. Al-Aziz ibn Dahir Ibn Salahudin of Aleppo (1213 –1236) was Salahuddin's grandson
- Abbasids of Baghdad ruled from 750 to 1258 until their fall at the hands of the Mongols. The Abbasids in Cairo reigned from 1206 to1258
- 5th Crusade (1217-1221) & 6th Crusade (1228-1129)
- Mongol invasion between 1218-1260 and finally halted by the Mamluks in the Battle of Ayn Jalut
- Ibn Taymiyyah was born in Harran, Turkey in 1263 & died in 1328. His family fled the Mongols and moved to Damascus
- Santa Claus is also said to have been from Turkey
- Nicea/Iznik – Council of Nicea – Nicene Creed – 325 AD

FROM
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THE RISE AND FALL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE



- Salahudin took Quds in 1187 and died in 1193
- His nephew al-Kamil in 1229 was fighting with his brother al-Muazzam Esa gave Quds to the Christians (Frederick II) for their help
- The Sultan and the Saint movie

FROM ERTUĞRUL TO ATATÜRK

THE RISE AND FALL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE



FROM
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Alp Arsalan

- Battle of Manzikert 1071
- Camlica Mosque Minaret is 107.1m high
- Took Aleppo from Fatimids and returned it to the Abbasids
- He is the nephew of Tughril Bey
- He and uncle Katalmish fought and Katalmish was killed
- Post Alp Arsalan, Katalmish's four sons rose and set up the Seljuks of Rum

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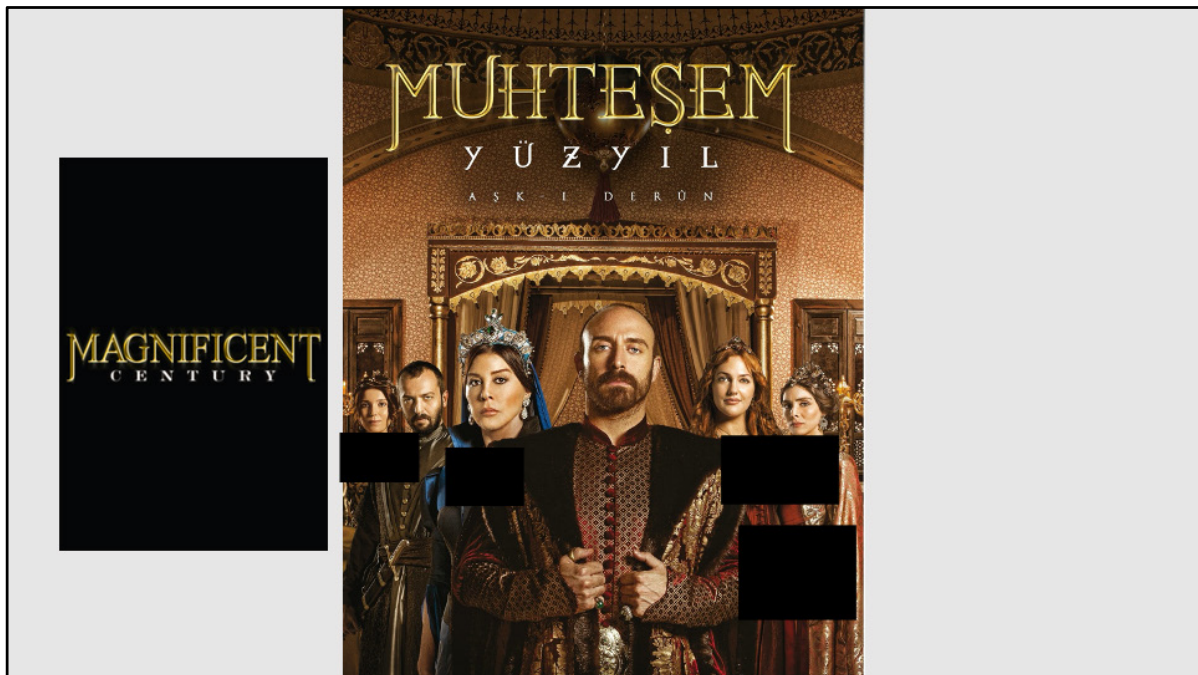
- Turgut of the Ertugrul series plays Alp Arslan in the forthcoming movie

FROM
**ERTUĞRUL
TO ATATÜRK**
THE RISE AND FALL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE



- Over 65 million viewers
- Subtitled into +- 25 languages
- Previous dramas on Ottomans would make fun/distort/mock the Ottomans
- This series is testament to the Muslim Ummah's hunger for good leadership
- Soft power for Turkey

FROM
**ERTUĞRUL
TO ATATÜRK**
THE RISE AND FALL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE



- Muhtesem Yuzyil/Harem Sultan
- The Prime Minister Recep Tayyip Erdoğan condemned the show as "an effort to show our history in a negative light to the younger generations."
- Suliman ruled for 47 years – 30 years in conquest

FROM
ERTUĞRUL
TO ATATÜRK
THE RISE AND FALL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Ertugrul Ghazi
(d.1280)



FROM
ERTUĞRUL
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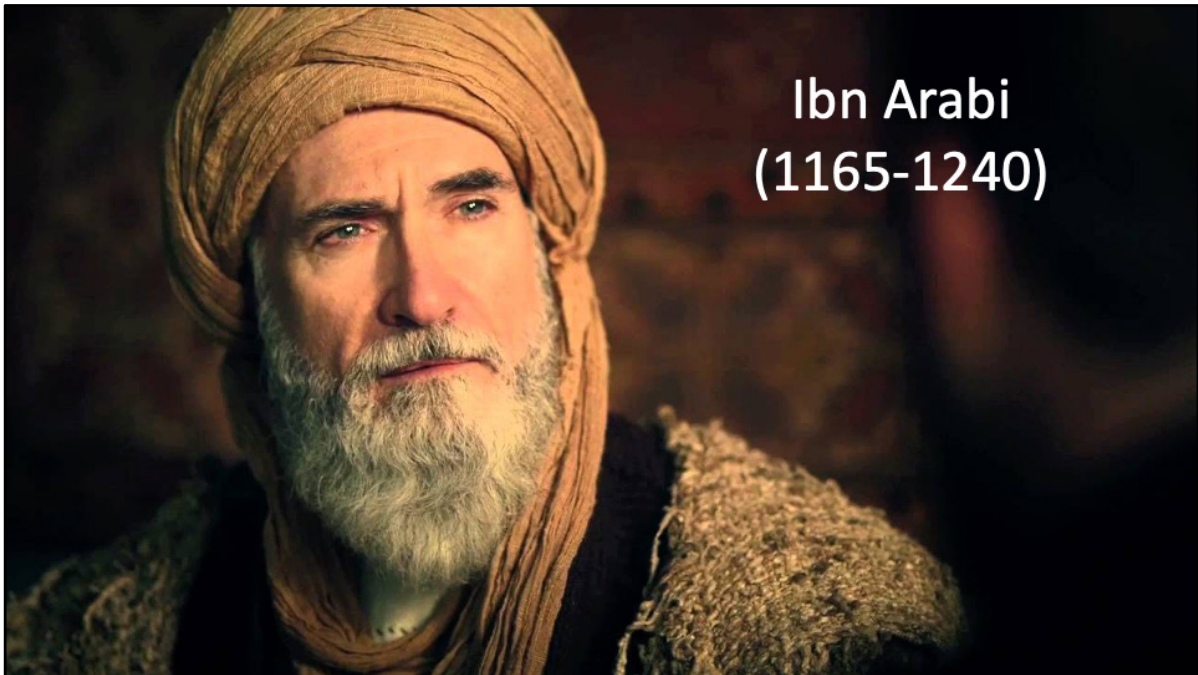


- Ertugrul Ghazi Mosque in Turkmenistan

FROM
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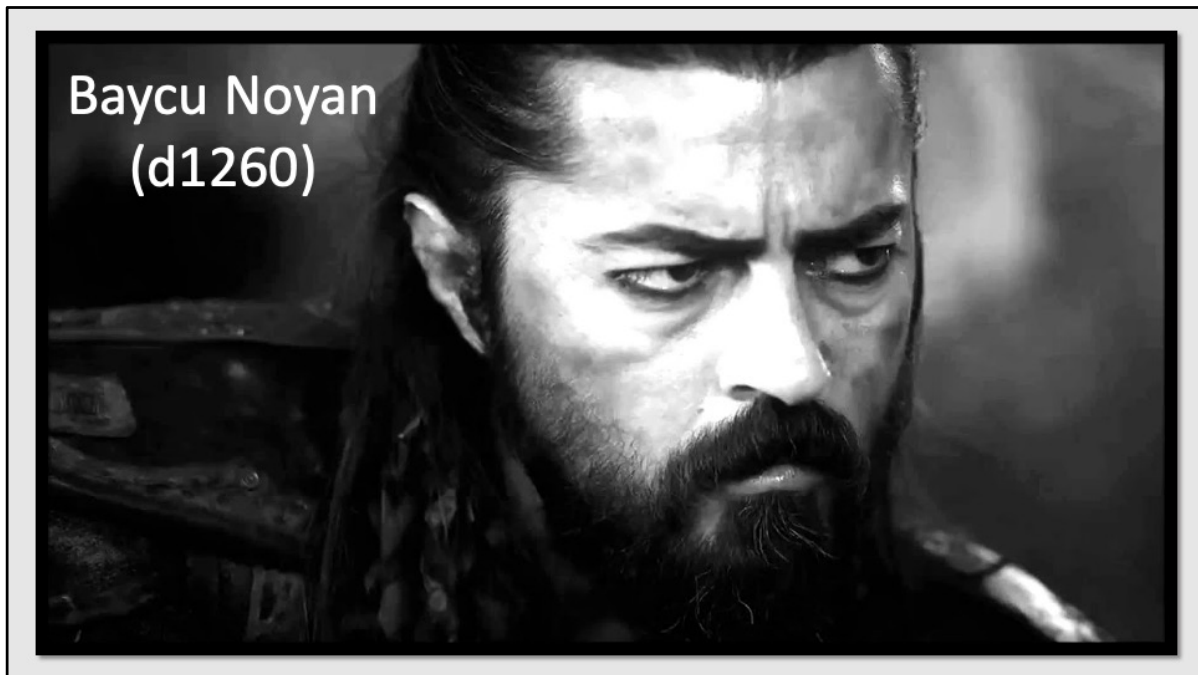


FROM
ERTUĞRUL
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THE RISE AND FALL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE



- Born in Andalus (1165-1240)
- Debate if he met Ertugrul. It seems once as Ibn Qunawi mentions
- Didn't play an important role in guiding and directing Ertugrul as shown in the series
- Sheikh al Akbar so they portray him as spiritual father of the Ottomans. These are claims to legitimacy
- Lived in Halab, Konya and last 15 years in Damascus
- Controversial – Sheikh al Akbar/Akfar
- His advices in the series are beautiful

FROM
**ERTUĞRUL
TO ATATÜRK**
THE RISE AND FALL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE



- Ertugrul did not kill him
- He participates in the defeat of the Seljuks of Rum in the Battle of KosDag (1243)
- He eventually goes to Hulaku, grandson of Genghis Khan (of Ilkhan) in Baghdad and participates in the Fall of Baghdad (1258)
- Mongols roll up the Caliph al-Musta'sim in a carpet and ride over him until death as to not spill royal blood
- Berke Khan (of Golden Horde) becomes Muslim in 1252 & wages war against Hulaku post fall of Baghdad

- Ayn Jalut in 1260 between Mamluks (Saifudin Qutz, Baibars) and the Ilkhanate Mongols who are stopped
- Ghazan of Ilkhan becomes Muslim in 1295

- After Genghis Khan, the Mongols divided into Four groups:
 - Yuan
 - Ilkhan – became Muslim – Ghazan 1295
 - Chagatai – became Muslim
 - Golden Horde – became Muslim – Berke 1252

FROM
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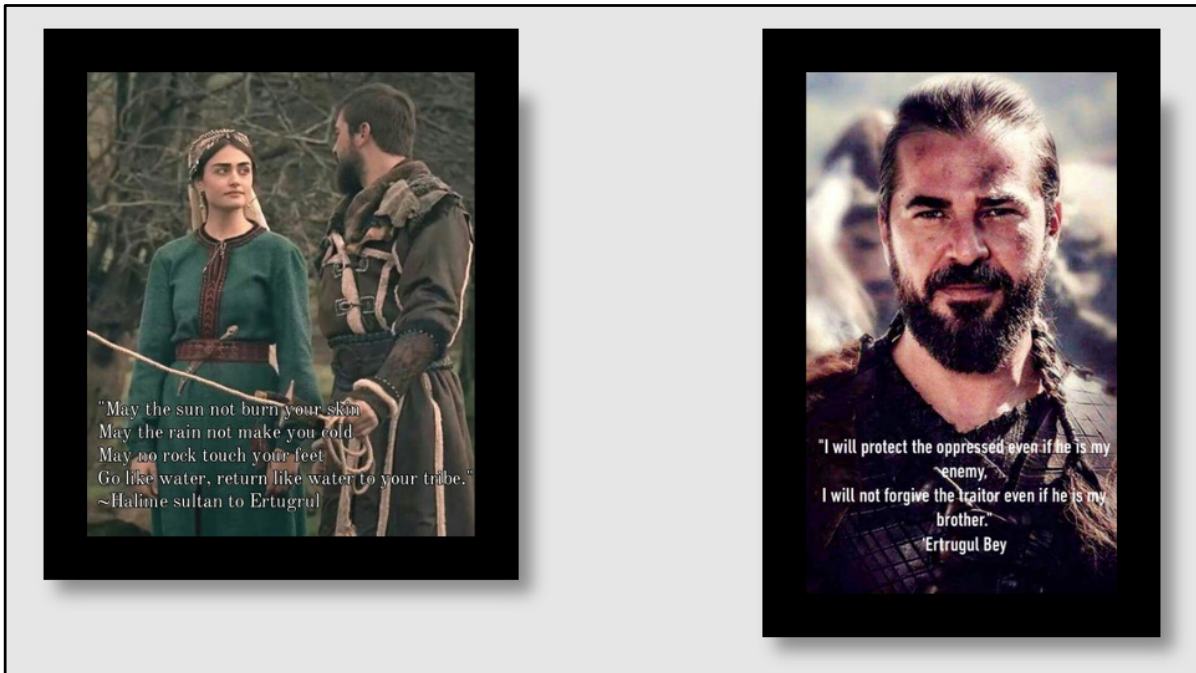
- Would even ally with even the devil
- Ertugrul does not kill him
- Seljuk ruler orders his killing
- Evil of the Hypocrites – Look at the Battle of Uhud/Khandaq in the Seerah
- How much of Hypocrisy do I have?

FROM
ERTUĞRUL
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THE RISE AND FALL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE



- Grave of Ertugrul in Sogut

FROM
ERTUĞRUL
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THE RISE AND FALL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE



- Are there Shariah contraventions in the Ertugrul series?
- Its not for everyone

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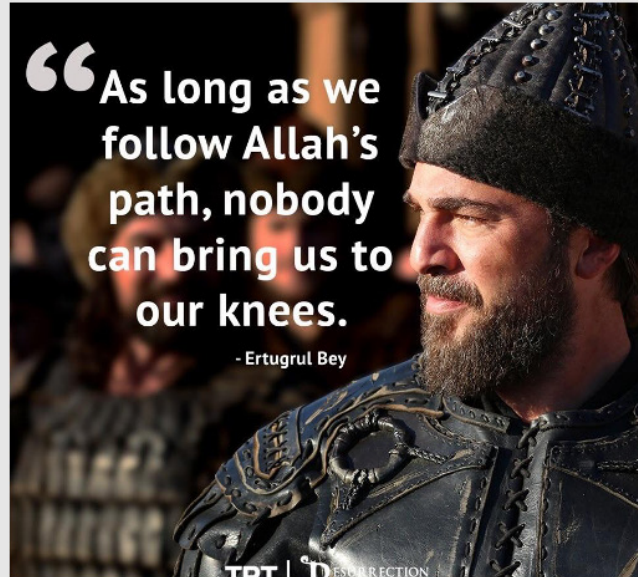


FROM
**ERTUĞRUL
TO ATATÜRK**
THE RISE AND FALL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

5 Lessons
from the
Series

“As long as we
follow Allah’s
path, nobody
can bring us to
our knees.

- Ertugrul Bey



- Honour/Izzah of the Muslim
- Reliance on Allah
- Hope/Redemption in the story of Seljan
- Portrays the Muslim Man in a positive light
- Ertugrul is younger but wiser than his brother
- Principled vs Pragmatic
- Importance and value of being principled
- Give me your blessings is a beautiful practice
- Advices of Ibn Arabi
- Evil of the hypocrites
- Establishing something takes time, effort and sacrifice - Struggles polish you
- Vision/Mentor/Belief/Struggle

Cons

- No mention of Arabs nor the Abbasids
- In Osman – more women's hair exposed
- 5% fact
- Don't google the actors in their real life
- **Historical Inaccuracies:**
- Qadi ibn Shaddad taking bribes
- Al-Aziz portrayed as very weak
- Ertugrul didn't kill Noyan/Kopek

FROM ERTUĞRUL

- Ibn Arabi was only 10 years older than Ertugrul
- Portrayal of Ibn Arabi as the Spiritual Father of the Ottomans

FROM
ERTUĞRUL
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FROM
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- Your best scene/episode?

FROM
ERTUĞRUL
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- The series has played a big part in the Turkish Ottoman Revival

FROM
ERTUĞRUL
TO ATATÜRK
THE RISE AND FALL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE



- He is from Qasim Pasha in Istanbul
- Was in the Refah Party with Erbakan
- Was the Mayor of Istanbul in 1944 -1998
- Was banned from politics for 5 years and jailed for 4 months
- He started the AKP, Justice and Development Party after the banning of the Refah Party
- Erdoganistan?
- Next election 2023

FROM
ERTUĞRUL
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THE RISE AND FALL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE



FROM
ERTUĞRUL
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THE RISE AND FALL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Ottoman Empire Facts

- Ruled for over 600 years (1299 – 1924)
- 36 Rulers
- Covered +-20 Million km2 (32 present day countries)
- **Capitals:**
 - Söğüt (1299–1335)
 - Bursa (1335–1363)
 - Edirne (1363–1453)
 - Istanbul (Constantinople) (1453–1922)

- 37 if you include the last caliph
- 30% of Europe was Ottoman territory

FROM
ERTUĞRUL
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THE RISE AND FALL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE



- Crescent affinity - Dream of Osman
- 3 Crescents = 3 continents: Europe, Africa, Asia
- Last Ottoman flag adopted by the Turkish state

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THE RISE AND FALL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Ottoman Timeline	
1299-1326	Osman I is the ruler of a small state in northwest Anatolia.
1362	Janissary conscription instituted by Murad I.
1389	Murad I leads an army against Lazar of Serbia in the Battle of Kosovo.
1402	Battle of Ankara against the Central Asian ruler Timurlane in which Bayezid I is captured.
1453	Fall of Constantinople to Sultan Mehmed II ending 1000-year Byzantine rule.
1459	Mehmed II orders the construction of Top Kapi Palace.
1512-1520	Selim conquers Syria, Egypt & Hijaz. Takes the title of caliph in 1517.
1520-1566	The greatest ruler of the Ottomans, Suleiman the Magnificent extends the empire to its greatest extent.
1539	Suleiman makes Sinan his chief architect. He was responsible for the construction of over 300 major structures.
1571	Ottomans lose in the naval Battle of Lepanto against the Holy League led by Spain.
1683	Second failed attempt to take Vienna.
1718-1730	Tulip Period in which the Ottomans are fascinated by tulips and plant thousands in city gardens. Art and poetry also flourishes in this period.
1774	Ottomans officially lose Crimea to the Russians.
1798	Napoleon invades Egypt.
1830	Algeria is lost to the French.

- Jannissary – (Yeni Ceri – New Troops) – Ottomans did what Abbasids (Mu'tasim) did with Mamluks (who were Turks)
- Many say the decline started after the 2nd failed attempt at taking Vienna. Was the end of expansion
- 1774, first major loss of territory
- Egypt was the richest province. Usually whoever controlled Egypt controlled the Haramain
- 1821 Greece revolts & France, Britain & Russia supported them

FROM
ERTUĞRUL
TO ATATÜRK
THE RISE AND FALL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

1839-1876	Tanzimat Reforms instituted.
1853-1856	The Ottomans with the help of Britain & France face off Russia in the Crimean War.
1912-1913	Balkan Wars leave the Ottomans with almost no territory in Europe.
1914	The Ottomans join World War I on the side of Germany, Austria-Hungary against Russia, England and France
1915	The Gallipoli Campaign: Under the command of Mustafa Kemal, the Ottoman army successfully repels Britain's invasion of the Dardanelles in Turkey.
1918	Ottomans surrender & Armistice of Mudros is concluded.
1916-1919	Siege of Madinah led by the sons of Sharif Hussain, Ali, Abdullah & Faisal.
1919	Turkish War of Independence commences.
1922	The Ottoman sultanate is abolished and the last sultan, Mehmed VI is exiled. The Republic of Turkey is proclaimed on 29 October 1923, with Mustafa Kemal (Ataturk) as president.
March 3, 1924	Abolition of the Caliphate by Grand National Assembly of Turkey.
1928	Islam removed as the religion of the state.

- Tanzimat reforms: Equality between all citizens, abolishing of slavery, the decriminalization of homosexuality (1858), fiscal reforms, Sadr al A'zam post, Ulama have little say
- They tried to make people loyal to the Empire without religion
- 1853 – Called the sick man of Europe by Nicholas I of Russia
- 1875 State declares bankruptcy
- 1877-1878 War with Eastern Orthodox coalition led by the Russian Empire & ended with the independence of Bulgaria, Romania, Serbia, and Montenegro
- Arab Revolts 1916-1918
- Dec 1917 General Allenby enters Jerusalem
- 2.7-year siege on Madinah ends in 1919 – one of the longest in history
- 1920 Treaty of Serves signed between the Allies and the Ottomans
- 1923 Treaty to Lausanne signed defining the borders of modern turkey

FROM ERTUĞRUL TO ATATÜRK

THE RISE AND FALL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE



- 37 if you include the last caliph

FROM ERTUĞRUL TO ATATÜRK

THE RISE AND FALL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE



- 1/3 of Europe was under the Ottomans

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- Edirne was the capital

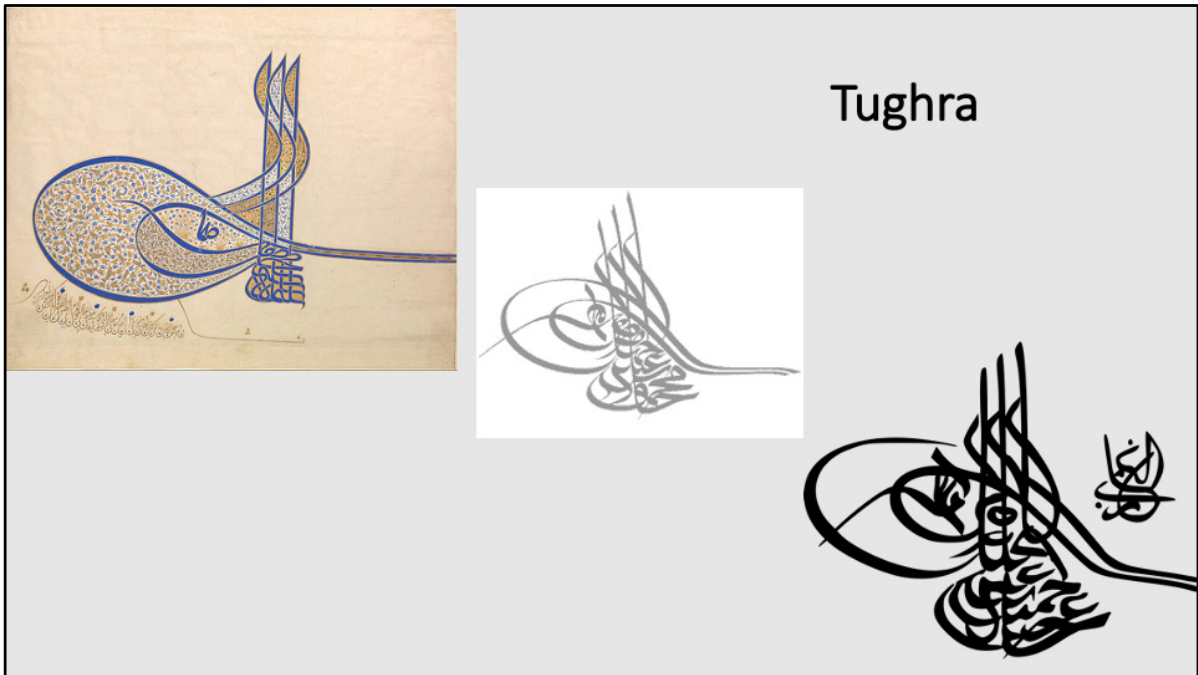
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THE RISE AND FALL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

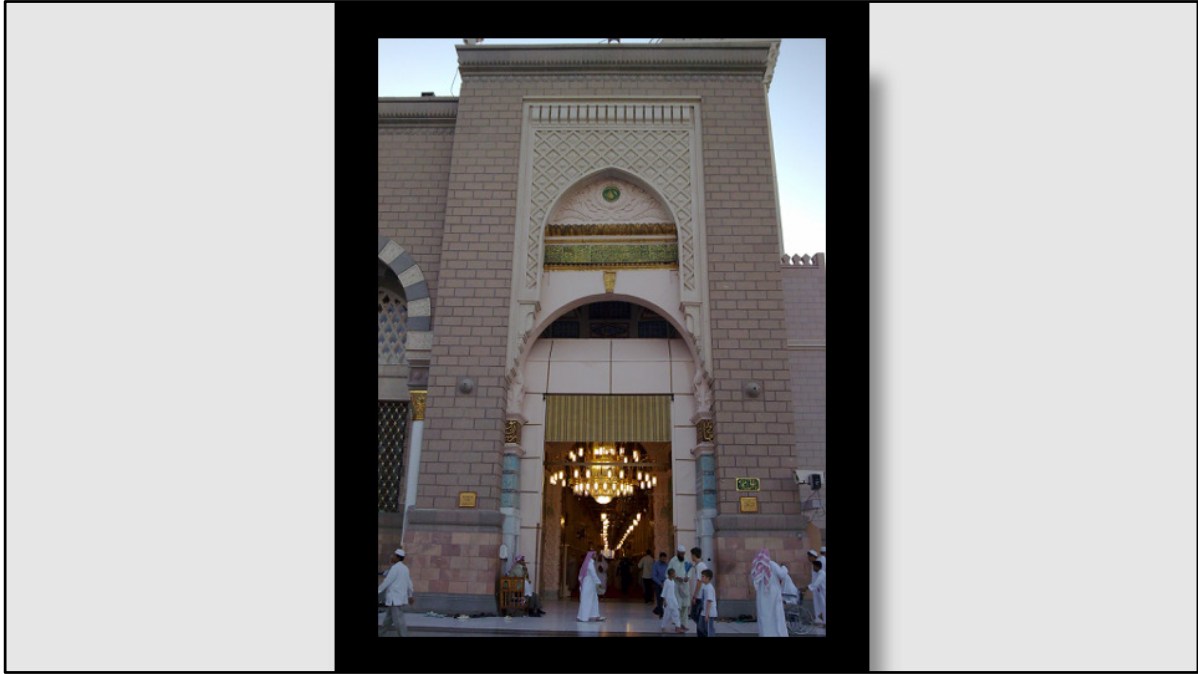
Ottoman Capitals



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- Bab al Salam

FROM
ERTUĞRUL
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THE RISE AND FALL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

<p>First 200 Years Osman I (r1299–1326) Orhan (r1326–1360) Murad I (r1360–1389) Bayezid I (r1389–1402) Mehmed I (r1413–1421) Murad II (r1421–1451) Mehmed II (r1451–1481) Bayezid II (r1481-1512)</p>	 <p>Osman I (1299–1326)</p>
---	---

- It is claimed that Osman was born the same year that Baghdad was sacked by the Mongols 1258
- Gonduz and Saru are his brothers - some mention a third by the name of Savci
- He had a dream of moon emanating from the chest of his Sheikh to his chest and then a tree growing from his navel covering and shading the world. It seems this dream was first recorded about 150 years after Osman. These claims to legitimacy
- Sheikh Edebali (1246-1326), was his mentor and father in law. He married at 19. He was buried in Bursa & Orhan is buried next to him
- Murad I started the Jannisary. One might argue this was

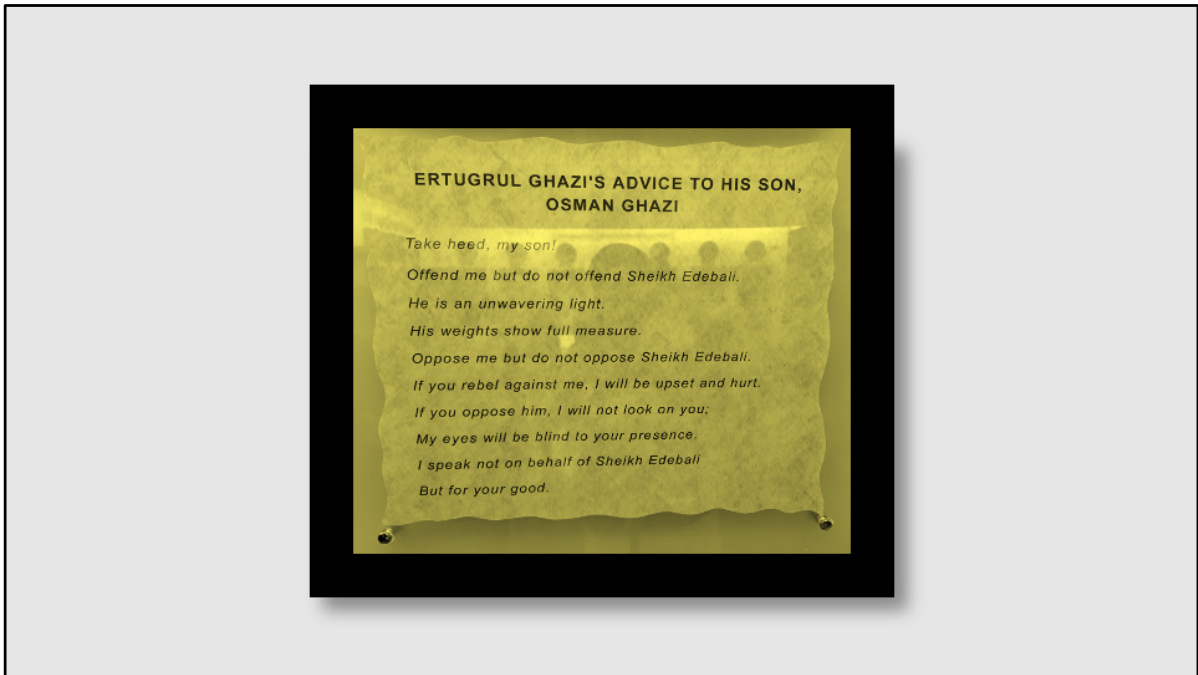
FROM
ERTUĞRUL

unislamic as they were taken from conquered Ottoman lands and not via wars.

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- Conquered Bursa
- Orhan marries Emperor John VI daughter Theodor in 1346 after assisting the Byzantines
- Ibn Battuta visited Bursa and praised the people

FROM
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TO ATATÜRK**
THE RISE AND FALL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Bayezid I “the
Thunderbolt”
captured by
Tamerlane



- He doubled the size of the state
- Bayezid I called “**Sultan** of Rum” by Abbasid Caliph now based in Egypt
- He wrote to the Emperor of Constantinople about the affairs of Muslims in Constantinople – A Qadi/Masjid was set up
- Son of Lazar of Serbia fights alongside Bayezid I against Timur. His sister was married to Bayezid.
- Lost the battle due to Tatar/Turkic troops defecting to Timur
- Timur's forces killed about 17 million it is estimated
- Bayezid I was captured and taken to Samarqand as prisoner
- Power vacuum leads to Ottoman 20yr civil war

FROM
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THE RISE AND FALL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Battle of Ankara
(1402)



- Some mention that fratricide became common after the Ottoman 20yr civil war to avoid internal feuds
- Mughals trace their lineage to Timur
- Timur called himself “Saiful Islam”

FROM
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THE RISE AND FALL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Mehmed II
“The Conqueror”
(1451–1481)



- Took over at 19
- Tutored by Sheikh Aag Shams who miraculously found the grave of Abu Ayyub (rd)
- Took Constantinople at 21/22
- Was fluent in 6 languages
- Ruled for 30 years
- Pope had festivities the day he died
- Was poisoned and died at 49
- The Ka’bah cover is placed over his grave

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- Painting by Gentile Bellini of Venice, Italy, 1479

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- From Fatih 1453

FROM
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- Umayyads tried 700 years before

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Constantinople



52

- Founded over 2600 years ago by Emperor Constantine moves the capital here and names it Constantinople
- Capital of Byzantine Empire
- In 1204 Knights of 4th crusade attacked it
- Umayyads tried to take it 700 years before but failed
- 46-54 Day Siege upon the city by the Ottomans
- Prince Orhan was living in Constantinople and fought alongside the Byzantines

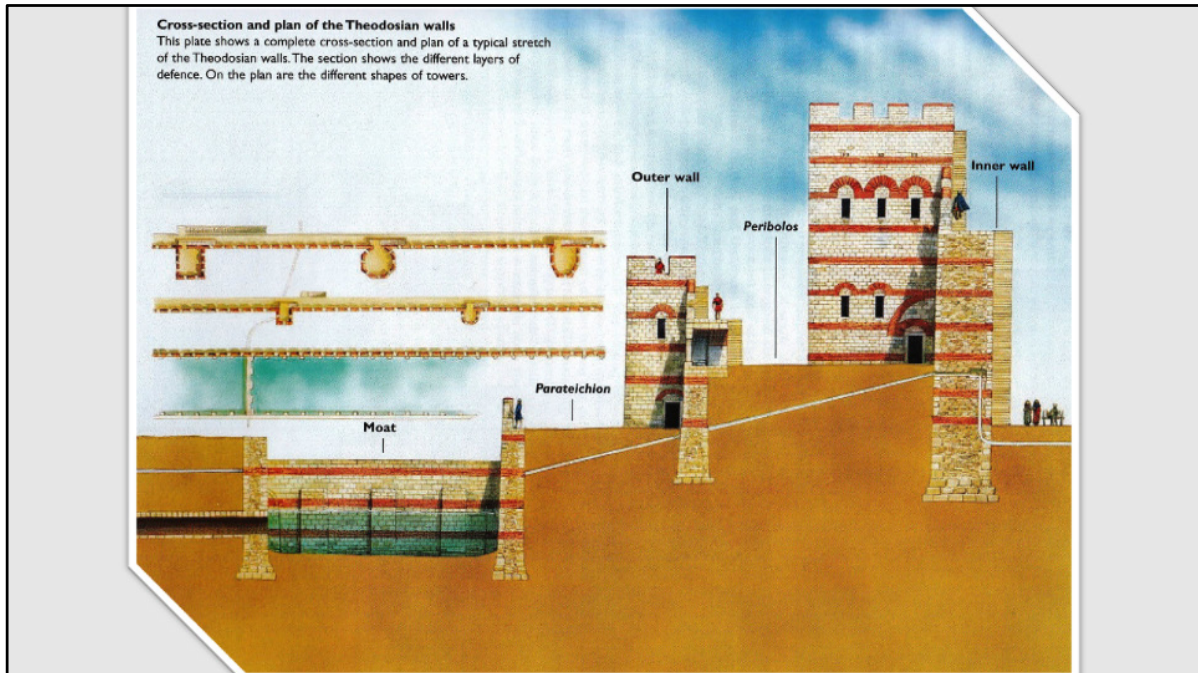
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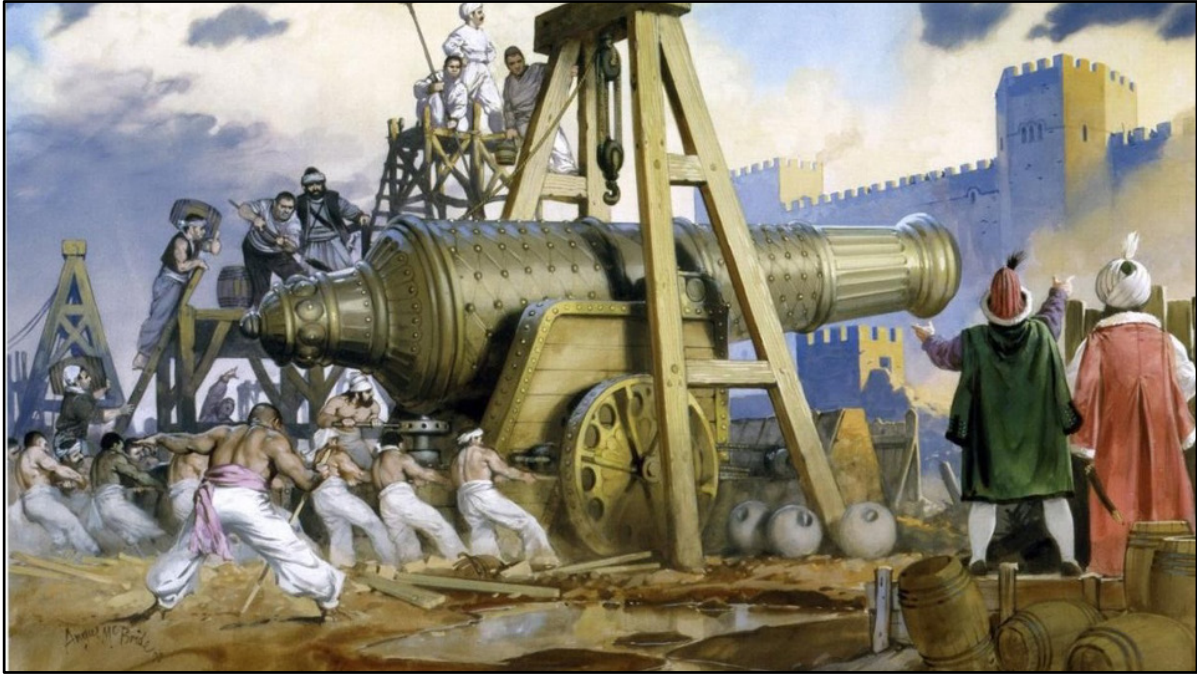
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- 5 levels of defences

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- Called the Bear
- 8m long
- Designed by a Hungarian Christian

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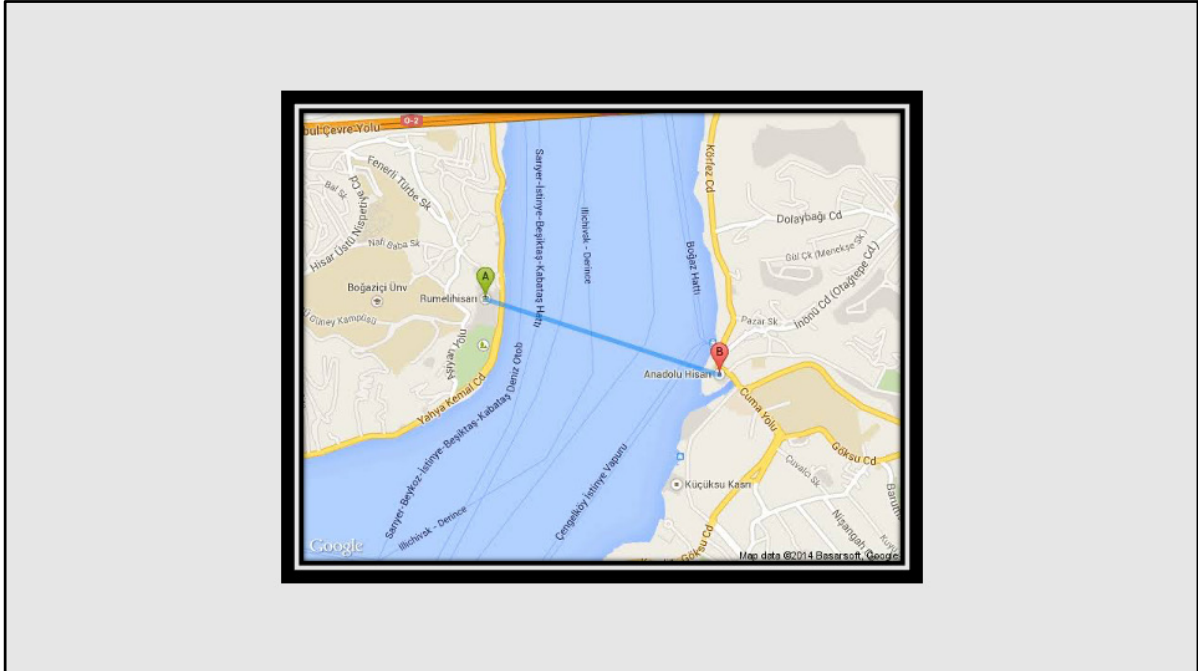
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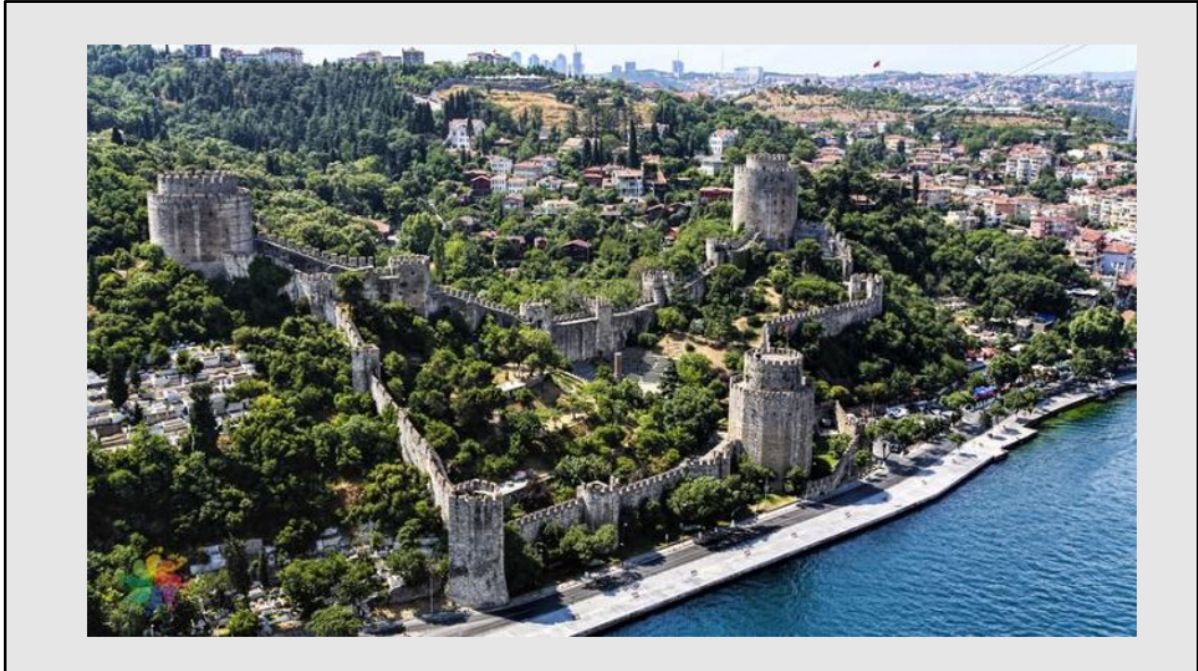
- Rumeli Fort on the European side
- Built in in 1452 within 4 months
- Opposite the Anadolu Hisari fort on the Asian side, which was commissioned by Bayazid I in 1393
- Built to cut off Byzantine supplies via the Bosphorus

FROM ERTUĞRUL TO ATATÜRK

THE RISE AND FALL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

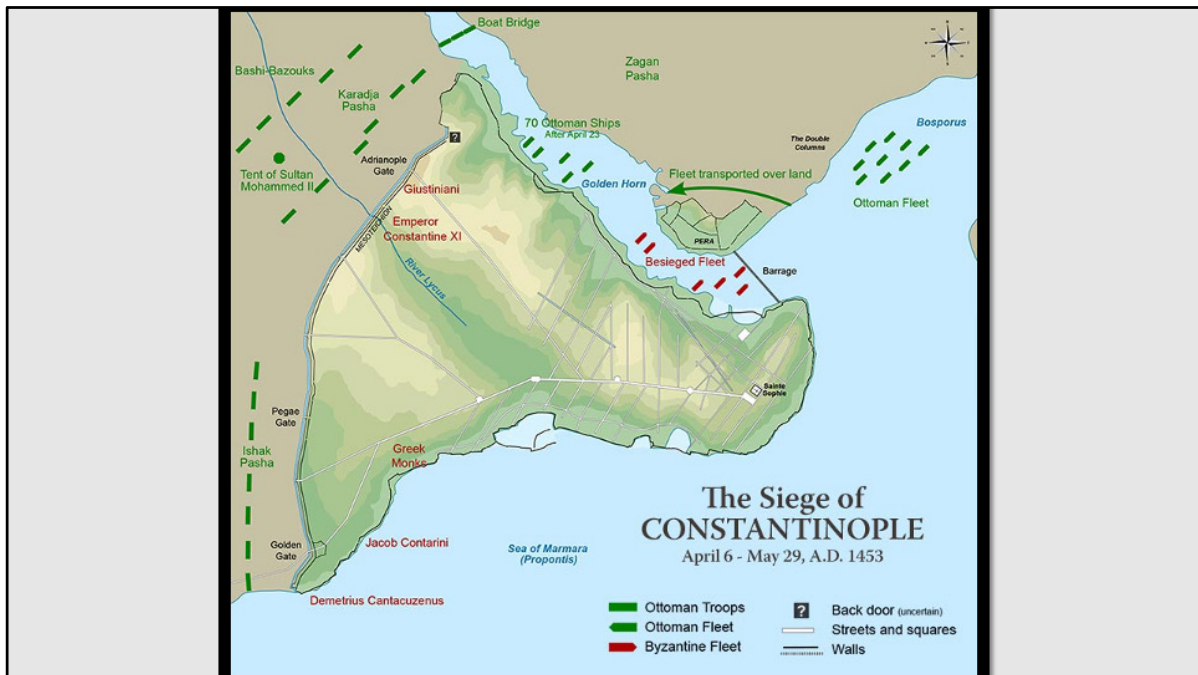


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FROM ERTUĞRUL TO ATATÜRK

THE RISE AND FALL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE



- Ottomans also tried building tunnels under the walls
- Golden Horn chained closed
- Ships taken across the land into the Golden Horn

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THE RISE AND FALL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE



- 70 ships taken across the land into the Golden Horn

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- About 2km across land

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- 29 May 1453 the Muslims took Constantinople after a 2-month siege
- After taking Constantinople, the Ottomans are now regarded as an Empire
- This ends the period of the Middle Ages

FROM
ERTUĞRUL
TO ATATÜRK
THE RISE AND FALL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE



- Edirnekapı Gate (Adrianople Gate), it is from here that Mehmed II made his triumphal entry into the conquered city
- This gate stands on top of the sixth hill, which was the highest point of the old city at 77 meters.

FROM
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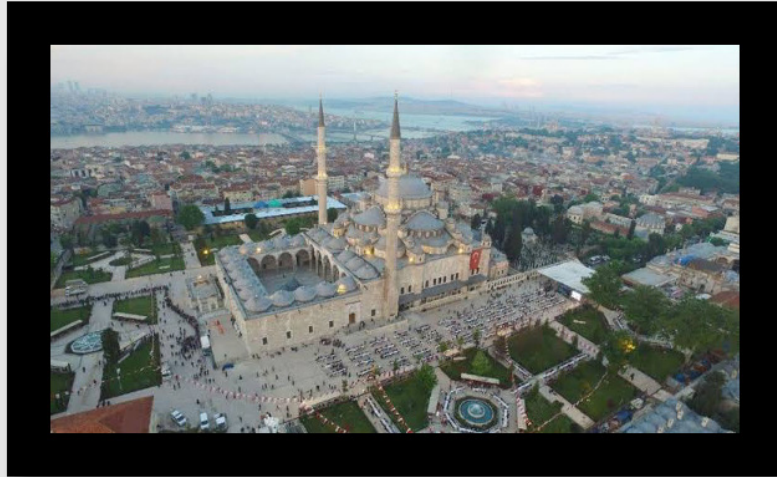
- Abu Ayyub (rd) Grave/Mosque
- Sultans Road – Every Sultan is given the sword of Osman I which was gifted to him by Sh Edabali
- Its handed over to the new Sultan by the Mufti/Sheikhul Islam

FROM
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THE RISE AND FALL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE



- Fatih Mosque
- Al Fateh Mosque – Original Mosque started in 1463
- Built upon site of the Church of the Holy Apostles – Constantine & Heraclius buried here
- Current mosque was rebuilt in 1771 under Sultan Mustafa III after the earthquake of 1766. The Original courtyard etc remains
- Halil Inalcik, the Ottoman historian was buried here in 2016
- During WW1 the Mufti gave the call to Jihad from here

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THE RISE AND FALL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE



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- Mehmet II started the Grand Bazar
- Over 4000 shops
- About 91 million visitors annually

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- Built in 532 (the current structure)
- Mehmet II turned it into a Mosque post conquest & it remained as such until until 1931
- From 1935 its been a museum
- Sinan added 2 minarets
- On 1 July 2016 after 85 years Muslims were allowed to pray in it & then again in 2017 & 2018 other prayers were held
- Its now a Unesco heritage site

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THE RISE AND FALL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE



- Topkapi Palace
- Construction started during Mehmed II rule
- 10 mosques in the complex
- +- 5000 people were fed in it daily
- Many renovations and additions were added
- It is a UNESCO heritage site
- Serves as a museum today
- Chamber of Holy Relics

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- Istanbul has over 3000 Mosques
- Orthodox Church is based in Constantinople
- 7 hills of Istanbul
- Sulemaniye Mosque

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- Hadith about the Conquest of Constantinople
- How many conquests of Constantinople?

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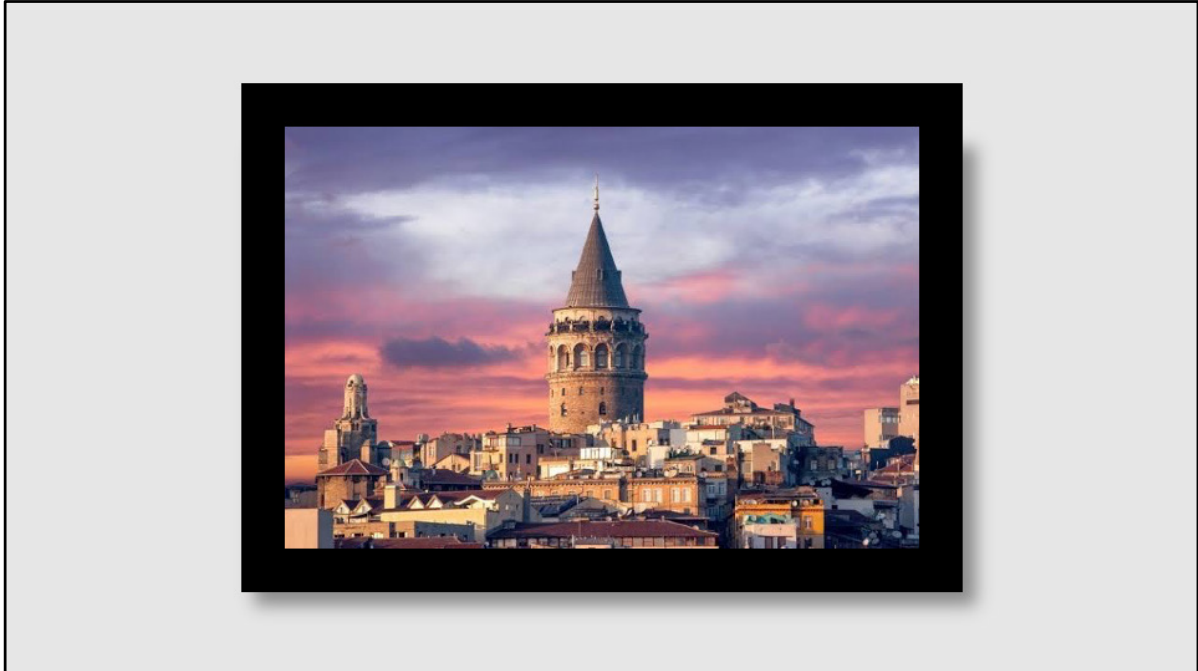
- Maps of Matrakçı Nasuh, 1537

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- Arab Mosque/Galata Mosque
- Its claimed that a masjid was built here during the 2nd Umayyad siege by Maslamah ibn Abd al Malik
- Others state, it was a church and converted into a Mosque by Mehmed II.
- Andalusian Muslims settled in this area during Beyazid II rule. Beyazid II gave the Muslim and Sephardic Jewish refugees sanctuary in 1492, even sending ships for their journey

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- Galata Tower or Tower of Christ
- Built in 1348
- 66m in height

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- Designed by two female architects, Bahar Mızrak and Hayriye Gül Totu, at a cost of around TL 150 million (\$66.5 million)
- Ottoman Seljuk style
- 63 000 capacity
- Six minarets reaching 107.1m high

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Selim I (the Grim) (r1512-1520)
Sulaiman I (“The Magnificent”) (r1520-1566)
Selim II (r1566-1574)
Murad III (r1574-1595)
Mehmed III (r1595-1603)
Ahmed I (r1603-1617)

- Selim I took Egypt from the Mamluks & adopted the title of Caliph
- Selim II was killed by the Janissaries + Selim III + Mahmud II
- Mimar built his masterpiece, the Selim II Mosque in Edirne
- Mehmet III killed 19 of his brothers
- Ahmed I, the 14th ruler stopped the practice of fratricide

FROM
**ERTUĞRUL
TO ATATÜRK**
THE RISE AND FALL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Selim I (the
Grim)
(r1512-1520)



- He was the 9th ruler
- His brother was chosen over him & he rebelled against his father and brother
- Ruled for 8 short years but achieved alot
- He prepared the road to glory for Suliman his son
- He said "A carpet is large enough to accommodate two Sufis, but the world is not large enough for two kings"

FROM ERTUĞRUL TO ATATÜRK

THE RISE AND FALL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE



- Selim I fought the Safavids and Mamluks
- Defeated the Safavids under Shah Ismail in the Battle of Chaldiran 1514
- Conquered Lebanon, Syria, Palestine, Egypt & Hijaz.
- Mamluks were too weak to fend off the threat of the Portuguese to Hijaz
- Last Mamluk Sultan Tuman Bey killed – with his death the 2nd Mamluk Dynasty ended
- He took last Abbasid *Shadow* Caliph al-Mutawakkil III to Istanbul & adopted the title of Caliph
- Ottoman caliphate lasted for 407 years
- Controlled the 3 Haram
- Called Khamidul Haramain
- Expanded territories from 2 million km² to 6 million km² – He more than doubled it
- He united the Lands of Islam
- Was a threat to Europe, later they will become a temptation
- The Ottomans, Safavids and Mughals were all Turkic peoples. All Iranian dynasties have been Turkic except the Zand & Pahlavi
- From 1030 (421 AH) to 1924, the dominant authority was to the Turks /Seljuks, Ottomans, Safavids, Zhengid, Qajar
- Safavids were descendants & followers of Sh Safi-ad-din Ardabili (1252–1334).
- They were originally a Sunni Shafi’ Sufi order
- Shah Ismail who turned to Shiasm founded the dynasty in 1501 which lasted until 1736
- He even took Baghdad but died a sad death after the loss to Selim I in the Battle of Chaldiran 1514
- Shah Abbas, 5th ruler from 1588-1629 made Isfahan beautiful and great
- Because of the Safavids, the Ottomans became more Sunni
- Babur, the first Mughal ruler was also Turkic & claimed descent from Timurlane
- Mughals ruled from 1526-1857
- About the Alevis in Turkey
- Make up between 10-20% of the population
- Followers of the Bektashi/kizilbash order
- Branch of the Shia
- Regarded as deviant by Twelver Shia
- No 5 daily salah nor Jumuah
- No qiblah to Makkah
- Pilgrimage to Bektashi saints graves
- Very secretive

FROM
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THE RISE AND FALL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE



- Yavuz Selim Mosque built by Suliman in dedication to his father

FROM
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- Kingdom of Fire Series by MBC (Saudi/Emirate)

FROM
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Sulaiman I
("The
Magnificent")
(1520-1566)



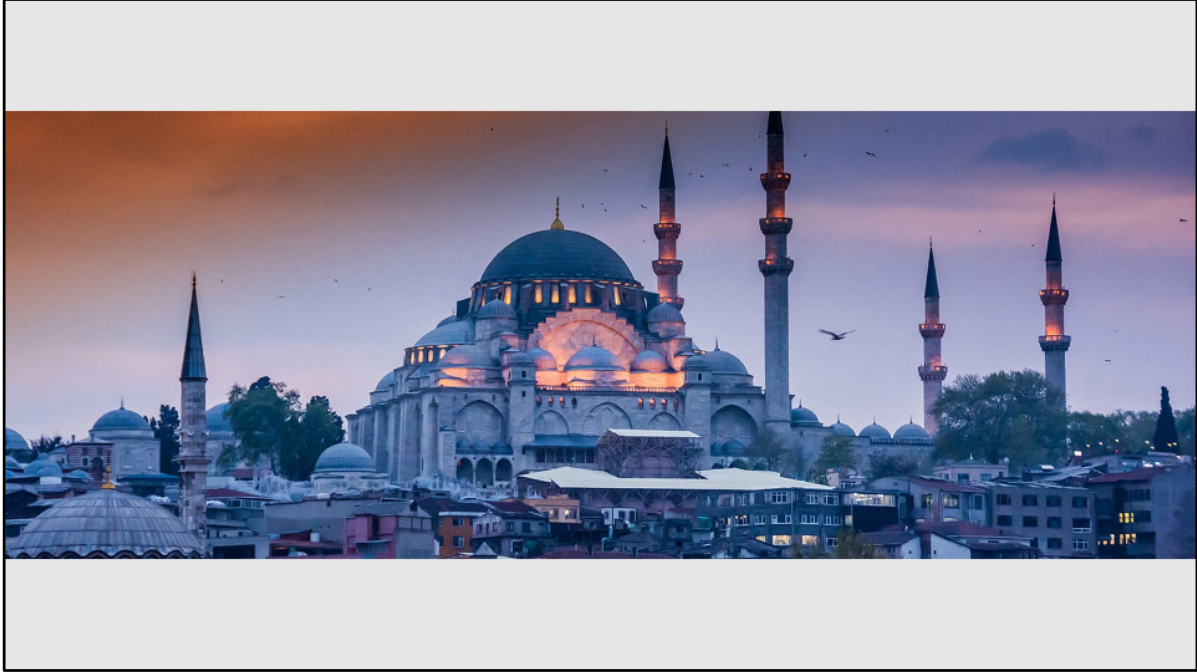
- Suliman al-Qanuni as he is known in the East & the title he used himself
- Longest ruler of the Ottomans, ruled for 47 years rule
- He took over at 26 years
- Ruled at the turn of 1000 years after the Hijrah of the Prophet (saw)
- Spent about 30 years on campaigns
- In the 16th century, the Ottomans were at their peak
- One historian stated that if a traveler from Mars arrived on earth, he might think the world was about to become Muslim
- Martin Luther thought Suliman was the Anti-Christ
- Ottoman Empire was a multi-ethnic, multi religious society
- He **marries** Roxalana his concubine, 14 years after meeting her (daughter of Ukranian priest) & had 6 kids with her. He broke the norms by doing this
- He appointed Admiral Barbarosa as his Chief Admiral
- He made Istanbul beautiful by using the skills of Mimar Sinan
- Died in Hungary on conquest
- Hajr Aswad stone on his tomb

FROM
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THE RISE AND FALL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

**"I who am the Sultan of Sultans,
the sovereign of sovereigns,
the dispenser of crowns to the monarchs on the face of the earth,
the shadow of the God on Earth,
the Sultan and sovereign lord of the Mediterranean Sea and of the
Black Sea, of Rumelia and of Anatolia, of Karamania, of the land of
Romans, of Dhulkadria, of Diyarbakir, of Kurdistan, of Azerbaijan, of
Persia, of Damascus, of Aleppo, of Cairo, of Mecca, of Medina, of
Jerusalem, of all Arabia, of Yemen and of many other lands which my
noble forefathers and my glorious ancestors (may God light up their
tombs) conquered by the force of their arms and which my August
Majesty has made subject to my flaming sword and my victorious
blade,
I, Sultan Suleiman Khan,
son of Sultan Selim Khan,
son of Sultan Bayezid Khan:**

To thee who art Francesco, king of the province of France..."
Part of a letter from Süleyman Kanuni to Francis I of France

FROM
ERTUĞRUL
TO ATATÜRK
THE RISE AND FALL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE



- Süleymaniye Mosque
- 2nd largest Mosque in Istanbul
- Has 4 minarets
- Minarets have 10 galleries indicating the 10th ruler
- On the 3rd hill
- Sinan's most important Mosque in Istanbul
- Half the workers were Christian & finished in 1557

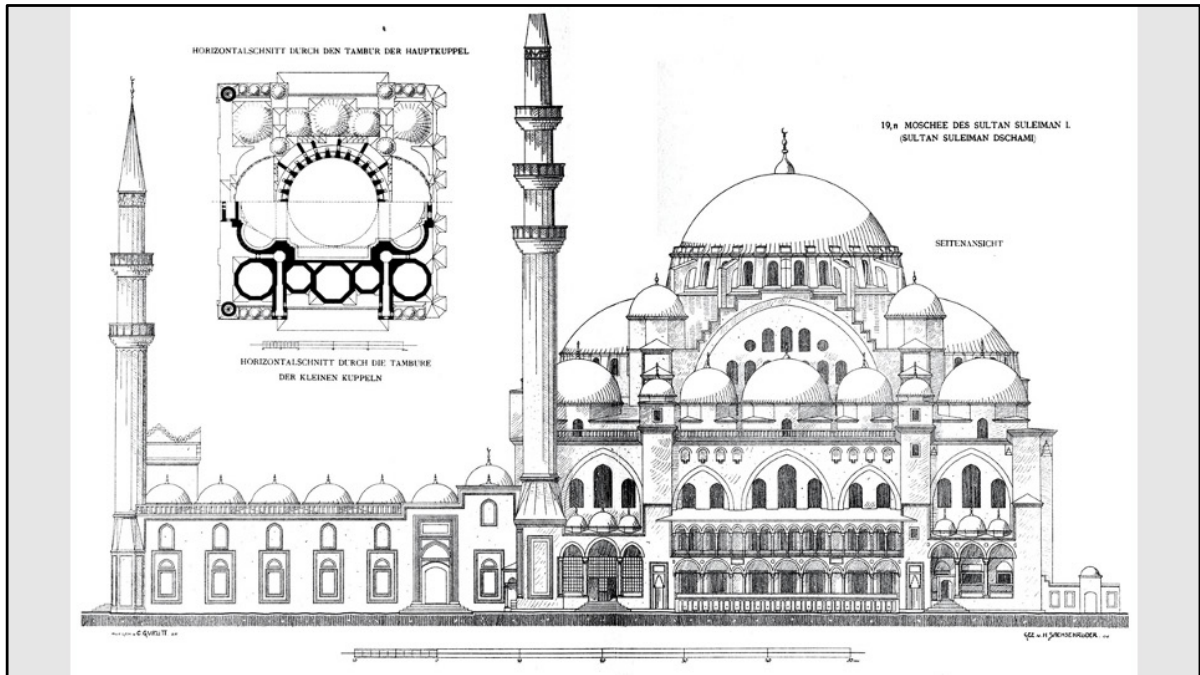
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- Süleymaniye Mosque
- Damaged by fire in 1660 and an earthquake in 1766
- Süleyman I, Roxelana, Süleyman II, Ahmed II, Sinan are buried in the complex
- The Hamam is still in use

FROM ERTUĞRUL TO ATATÜRK

THE RISE AND FALL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE



FROM
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- Admiral Hayreddin Barbarossa
- Years of service 1500-1545
- Dominated the Mediterranean

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- The world was Mediterranean centric but will soon change

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Mimar Sinan (d 1588)



- Appointed Chief Architect at the age of 50
- Over 200 works of his survive
- He served under 3 sultans for over 50 years
- Oversaw +- the following projects: 80 Friday Mosques/400 Mosques/60 Quran schools/30 palaces/19 tombs/17 hospices/3 hospitals/7 bridges/33 bath houses
- He wasn't wasting time watching Ertugrul 😊
- Apprentice stage – Shahzade Mosque
- Qualification stage – Sulemaniye Mosque
- Master stage – Selimiye II Mosque
- Built Mosques in Turkey, Hungary, Bulgaria, Jerusalem, Aleppo, Crimea, Damascus, Iraq, Greece etc

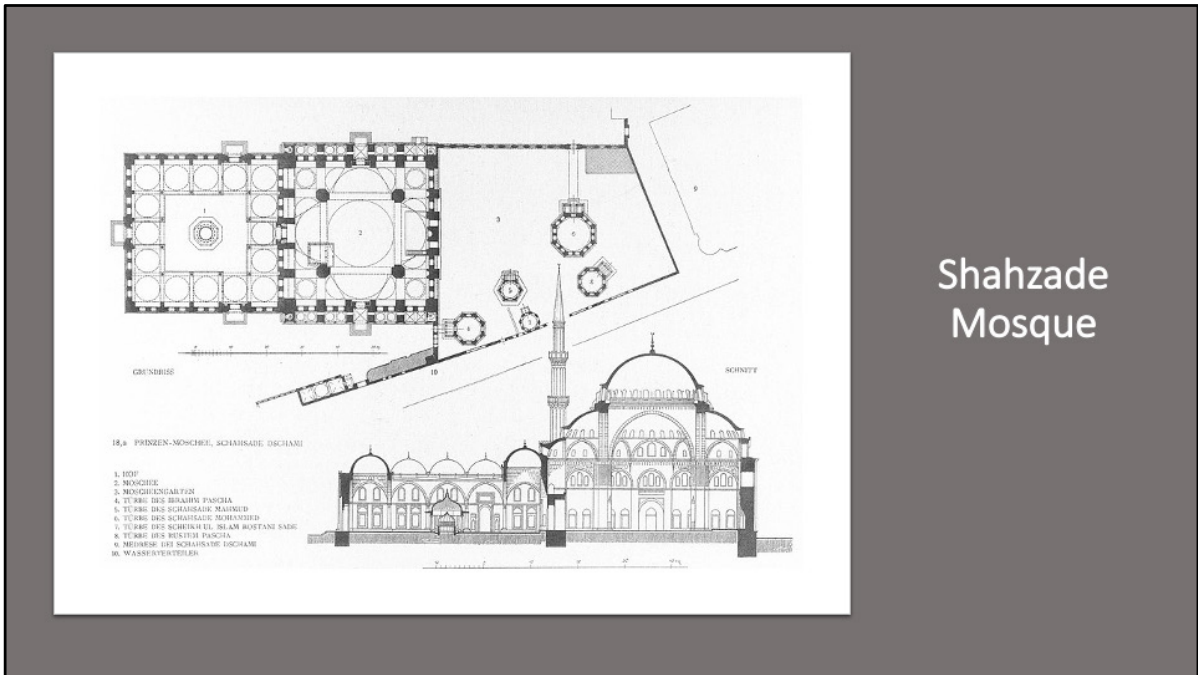
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- Shahzade Mosque – built by Sinan, his 1st imperial mosque
- Finished in 1548
- Minaret is 55m tall
- Mehmed was the son of Hurrem Sultan, he died on the way back from Hungary after successful campaign
- Graves of Mehmed, Rustum Pasha, Ibrahim Pasha in the complex

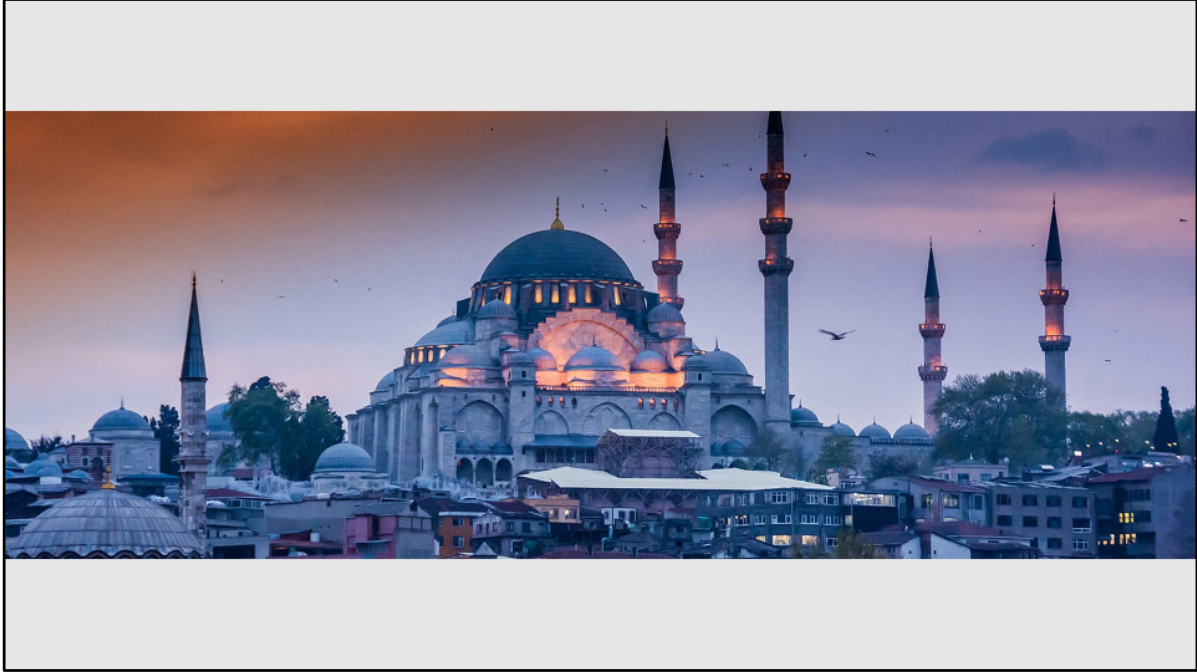
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Shahzade Mosque

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THE RISE AND FALL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE



- Süleymaniye Mosque
- Sinan's most important in Istanbul
- Sinan buried next to it

FROM
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THE RISE AND FALL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE



- Selim II Mosque in Edirne
- Finished in 1574 and was Sinan's Masterpiece

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- Selim II Mosque in Edirne

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- Qanuni Suliman Bridge, Istanbul

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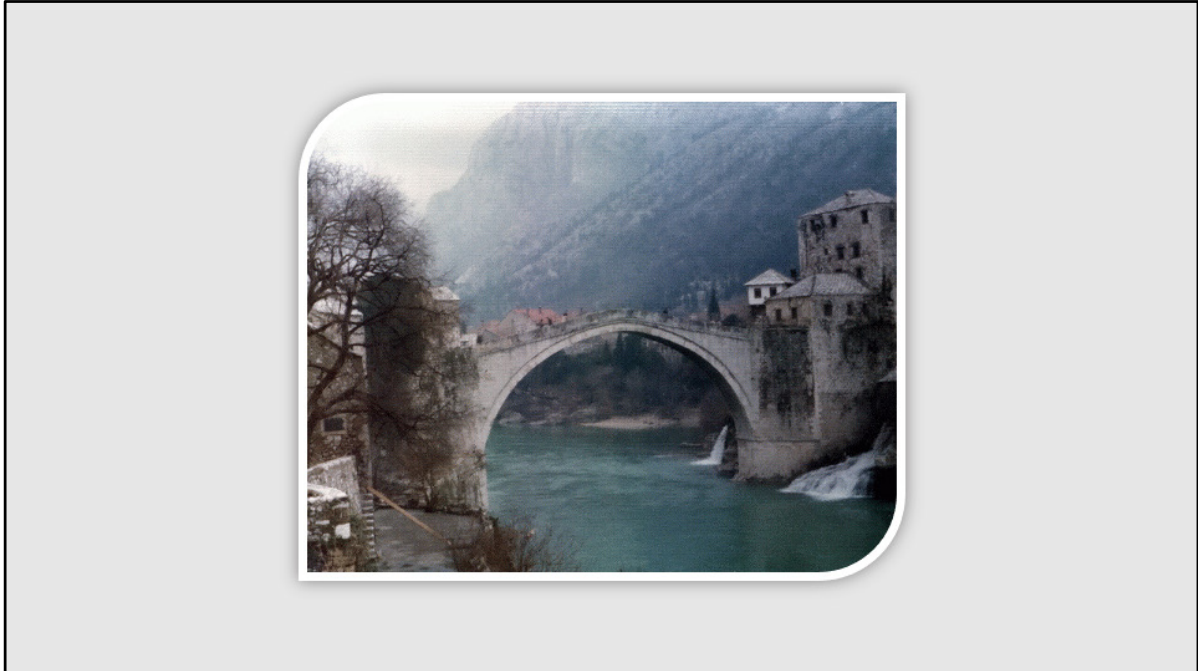
- Mehmet Pasha Bridge, Bosnia

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- Mostar bridge by Sinan's student Mimar Hayruddin
- Commissioned by Suliman

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- Original bridge before being destroyed by the Croats in 1993

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- Sent by Murad III in 998AH/1590

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- Sultan Ahmed I Mosque or Blue Mosque, built by student of Sinan, Sedefkâr Mehmed Agha
- Built between 1609-1617
- One of 5 Mosques in Turkey with 6 minarets
- A 7th minaret was built in Makkah
- 14th Ruler, ruled 14 years & was around 14 when he took over
- Ka'bah cover now sent from Istanbul

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- 1683 – Failed siege on Vienna by the Ottomans led by Kara Mustafa Pasha during the rule of Mehmet IV
- Expansions stopped
- An origin theory on croissants is that the people of Vienna made croissants in the shape of crescents to celebrate their victory over the Ottomans

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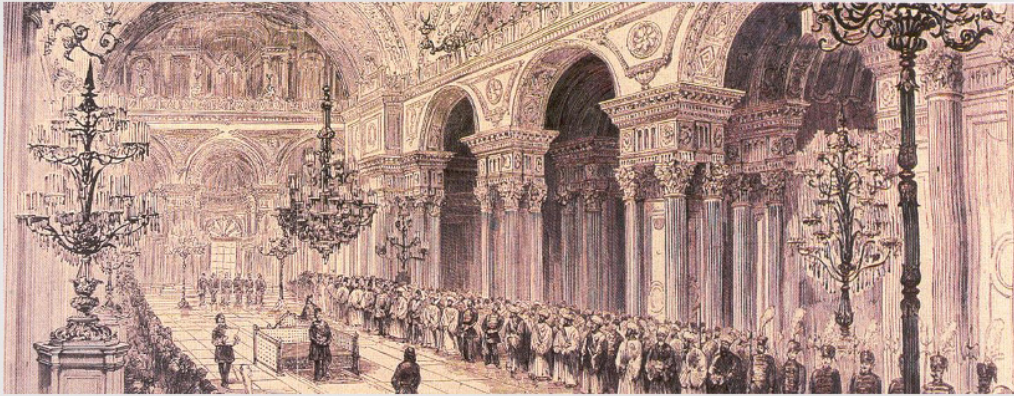
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Abdulhamid I	1774–89
Selim III	1789–1807
Mustafa IV	1807–08
Mahmud II	1808–39
Abdulmejid I	1839–61
Abdulaziz	1861–76
Murad V	1876

- Skipped 12/13 rulers (1617-1774)
- During Abdul Hamid I period (1774) they lost Crimea to the Russians. First major loss
- During Selim III rule in 1798 Napoleon invaded Egypt
- Mahmud II and Muhammad Ali Pasha of Egypt go to war
- Mahmud II and Abdul Mejid pushed for reforms
- Mahmud II abolished the Janissary
- Tanzimat Period 1839 – 1876
- Loans taken from Europeans to accelerate reforms
- Nationalism growing in Europe and in Balkans

FROM
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THE RISE AND FALL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

Dolmabache Palace



- Built by Abdul Mejid I (1839-1861), 31st ruler - was infatuated with the West
- The palace was built between the years 1843 and 1856
- Has 285 rooms

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FROM
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- 6 Sultan lived here
- Last sultan, Mehmet 6th left from here to exile in 1922
- Last Caliph Abdul Mejid II also lived here
- Ataturk died here

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Abdul Hamid II (1876-1909)
Mehmed V (1909-1918)
Mehmed VI (1918-1922)
(Abdul Majid II)

FROM
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THE RISE AND FALL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE



- 34th Ruler & in reality the last real Caliph as those after him were mere puppets
- 1876 forced to accept a new constitution
- 1877 Russia declared war on the Ottomans and the Ottomans lost
- His period was a period of post Ottoman-Russian War
- Many were questioning whether the Empire will survive
- He pushed the Pan Islamism Project as the glue to bind the Empire
- Herzl said for as long as Abdul Hamid II was in charge, we have no hope of getting Palestine
- Was deposed in 1909 by the Young Turk Revolution – with a Fatwa from Mufti Muhammad Ziaduddin
- Died in 1918

FROM
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“Advise Dr. Herzl not to take any further steps in his project. I cannot give away a handful of the soil of this land as it is not my own; it belongs to the Islamic Nation who have fought for the sake of this land and watered it with their blood. The Jews may keep their millions; if the Islamic Caliphate is one day destroyed then they would be able to take Palestine without a price. While I am alive I would rather push a sword into my body than see the land of Palestine is taken away from the Islamic State. This will never happen. I will not start cutting our bodies while we are alive” (The Diary of Theodore Herzl, Vol.I, Page 378-379)

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- Yildiz Palace, residence of Abdel Hamid II

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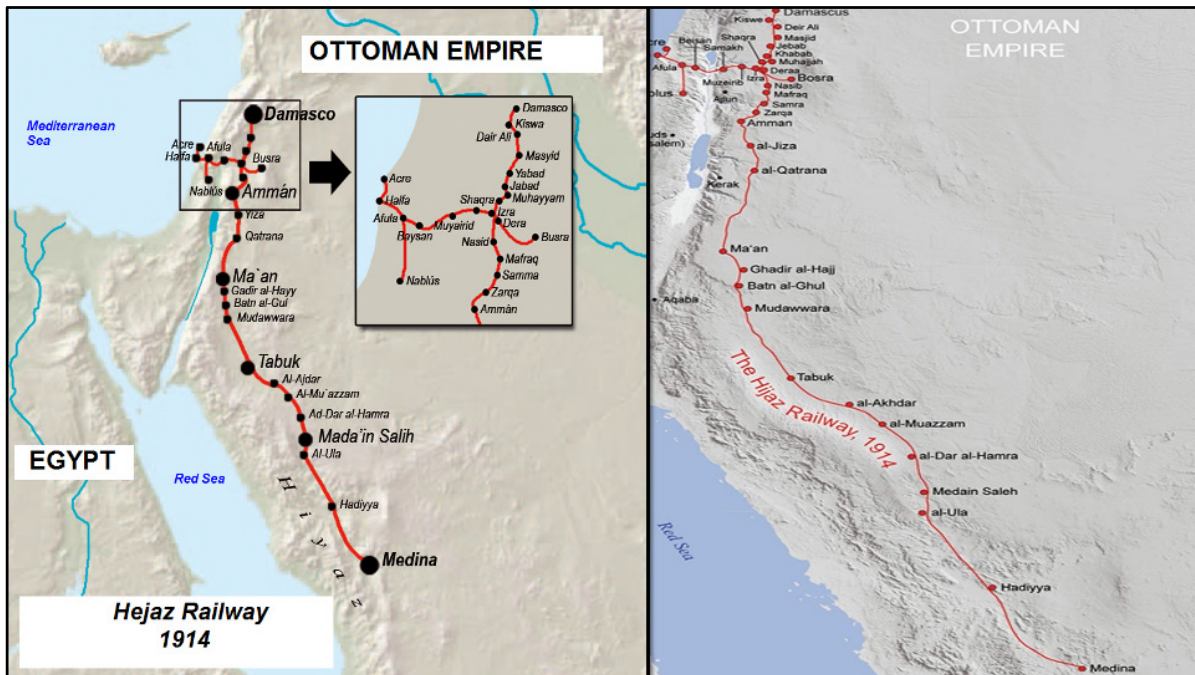
- A high quality series on his life

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FROM ERTUĞRUL TO ATATÜRK

THE RISE AND FALL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE



- The Hijaz railway took 8 years to complete
- Started in 1900 and completed in 1908
- Durban Muslims contributed 1600 liras for railway
- Orient Express from Paris to Istanbul in 3 days

FROM
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- Hijaz Railway Station in Madinah

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Ottomans & South African Muslims

- Angora goats to the Cape in 1838
- Sheikh Abu Bakr Effendi resided in the Cape Colony from 1863-1880
- Sultan Abdul Aziz finances the building of the Grace St Mosque in Port Elizabeth – 1864
- Celebration of the Sultans birthday at Mosques– 1867
- Caliphs name mentioned in the Friday Khutba's
- Fez introduced
- Hisham Effendi raised funds for the Hijaz Railway
- Muslims of Natal send well wishes to Sultan Abdul Hamid on his 25th year of rule
- Muslims of SA financially support the Ottoman Red Crescent Society
- Between 1919-1922, 130 000 pounds sent to the Empire

- All the goats were infertile except 1 or 2, later more imported although it was difficult. Today SA is the largest exporter of mohair
- In 1804 a decree giving religious freedom was passed
- 16 April 1862 the Cape Muslims requested a religious figure to help with disputes
- Sheikh Abu Bakr Effendi was sent to the Cape Colony by the Ottomans
- Selim Argun has a master's thesis on Abu Bakr Effendi
- Durban Muslims contributed 1600 liras towards the Hijaz Railway
- World War 1 – created issues for Muslims of SA – they couldn't openly show support for the Ottomans. Religious conviction vs political affiliation
- Between 1919-1922, 130 000 pounds sent to the Empire from South Africa
- 1917 Ottoman flag raised at Mosque in Dundee

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THE RISE AND FALL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE



- Angora Goat (Originally from Ankara thus its name)
- Sheikh Abu Bake Effendi
- Grace Street Mosque – Sultan Abdul Aziz gave 400 liras for its completion – completed in 1864

FROM
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THE RISE AND FALL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE



FROM ERTUĞRUL TO ATATÜRK

THE RISE AND FALL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE



- Before WW1 Ottomans already lost Algeria, Tunisia, Egypt, Libya and the Balkans
 - WW1 1914 - 1918
 - 1914 Ottoman Empire sided with the Central Powers (Germany, Austro-Hungarian Empire) against Russia, England and France
 - Why did they join? Manipulated/Felt Germany would win/Issues with the Allies/ Talat, Anwar & Jamal Pasha – The 3 Pasha’s basically controlled the Empire until WW1 – Jamal was called Saffah by the Arabs
 - 1 Million Muslims sided with Russia- Religious conviction vs political affiliations
 - 2.5 Million Muslims fought with the Allies against the Ottomans
 - The French recruited 170 000 from Algeria, 80 000 from Tunisia and 45 000 Moroccans
 - Indian soldiers made up the largest force within the British forces – over a million
- Aftermath
- The Middle East is a post World War I phenomenon
 - Led to Palestinian-Israeli conflict, Lebanon problem, Kurds state?/ Armenian Genocide
 - From 1500 to 1850, the Middle East was one of the most peaceful of places & Europe was in a mess
 - 4 centuries of peace ended with 4 years of war
 - Greatest calamity upon the Middle East since Mongols (1250) and Bubonic plague in 14th century
 - Led to 3 Nationalist movements – Arab, Turkish and Zionist
 - 1911-1923 was a period of war in the Ottoman Empire and modern-day Turkey is a child of those wars
 - 1918-1923 Turkey occupied as per Armistice of Mudros
 - Turkish war on independence was fought against this occupation

FROM ERTUĞRUL

- 600 000 Indian soldiers with the British enter Iraq
- 1 million from Egypt as it was a British colony

FROM ERTUĞRUL TO ATATÜRK

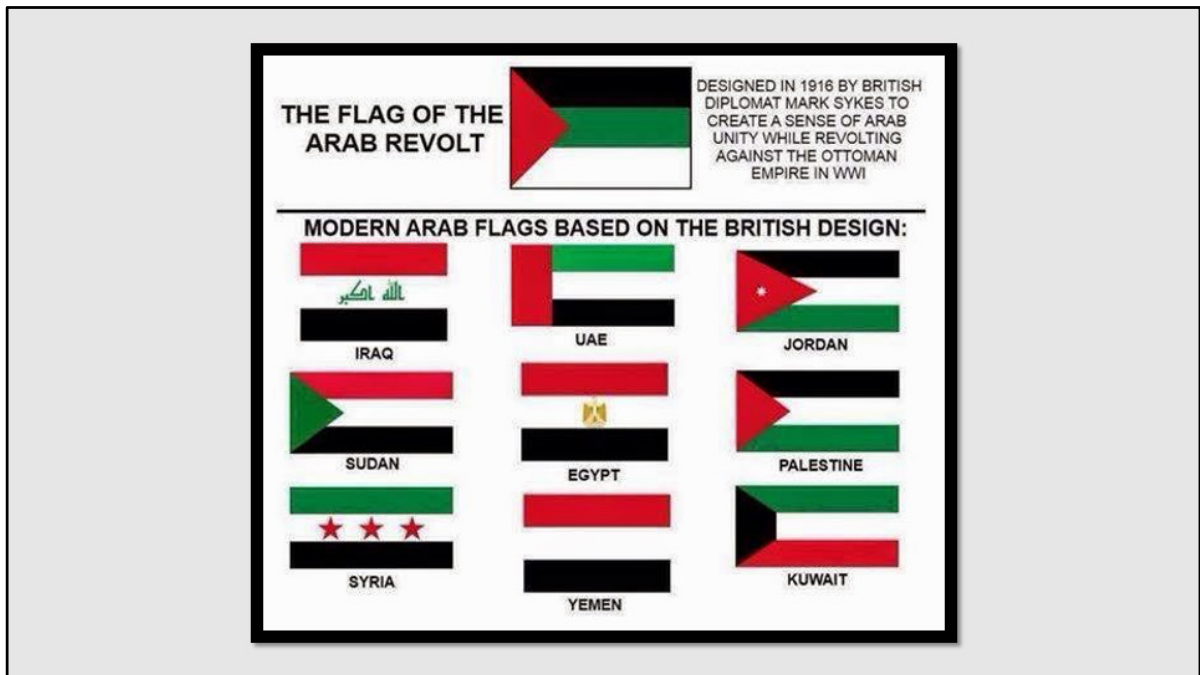
THE RISE AND FALL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE



- Sykes-Picot map
- When the Bolshevik revolution occurred, this Sykes Picot agreement was exposed to the public

FROM ERTUĞRUL TO ATATÜRK

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- Sykes didn't know Arabic nor Turkish

FROM
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- Sharif Husain
- Faisal – King of Iraq – Anthem – God save the Queen
- Ali - Hijaz
- Abdullah I - Jordan

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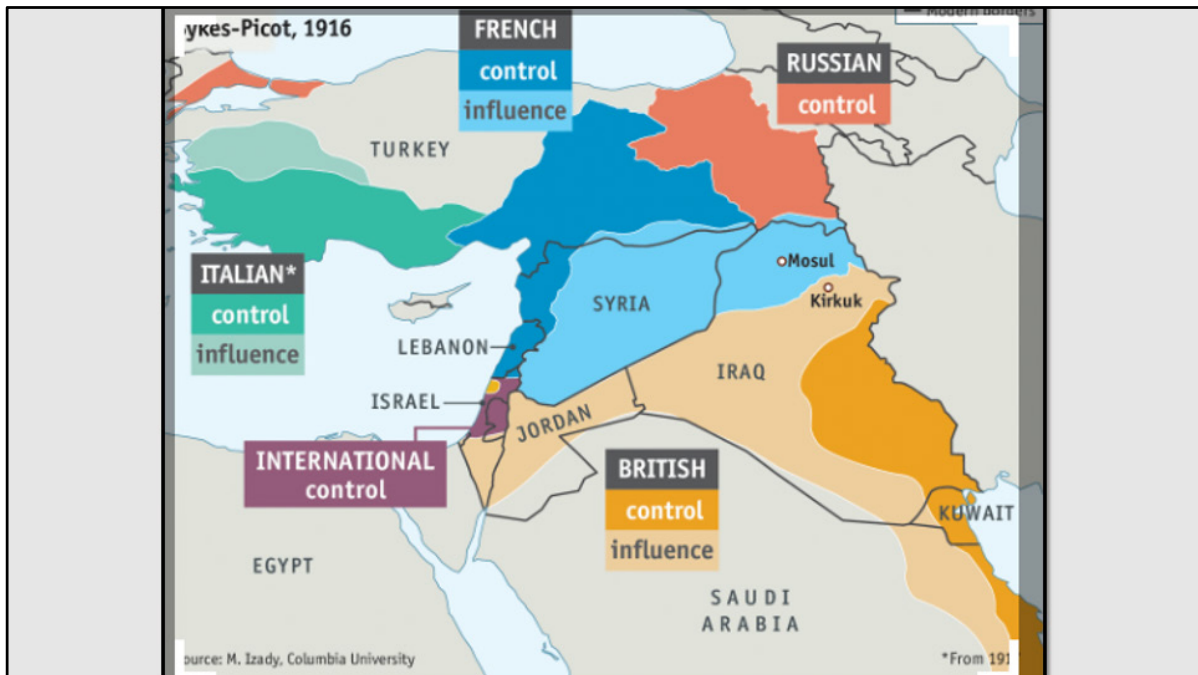
- TE Lawrence of Arabia

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FROM ERTUĞRUL TO ATATÜRK

THE RISE AND FALL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE



- First 2 presidents of Israel studied in Istanbul - Yitzhak Ben-Zvi & David Ben-Gurion
- 400 years Ottomans ruled over the area called Israel today
- Palestine was promised to the Arabs in the Husain/MC correspondence
- Was promised to the Zionists in the Balfour. One country promising another entity the land of a 3rd
- Was to be international territory according to the Sykes Pico
- This was the greatest calamity upon the Middle East after the Mongol invasion 1258 & Bubonic Plague 1347

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THE RISE AND FALL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE



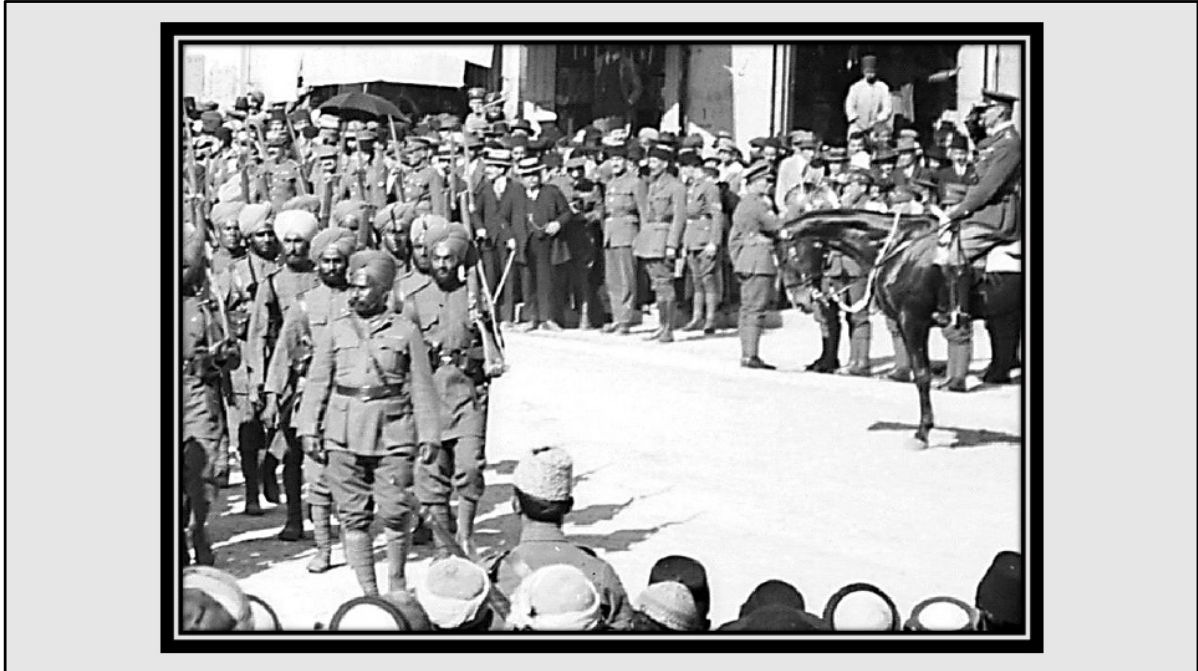
- General Allenby enters Jerusalem on foot, 11 December 1917
- Damascus fell in 1918

FROM
ERTUĞRUL
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THE RISE AND FALL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE



- Indian Lancers guarding Ottoman prisoners in Jerusalem in December 1917

FROM
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THE RISE AND FALL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE



- General Allenby on his horse saluting the Indian troops outside of Jerusalem's Jaffa Gate on December 11, 1917

FROM
ERTUĞRUL
TO ATATÜRK
THE RISE AND FALL OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE



- 1922 Last Sultan Mehmed 6th departs to exile in Malta (then Italy) upon a British warship
- Sultanate of Political power lost – Caliphate or spiritual slogan remained

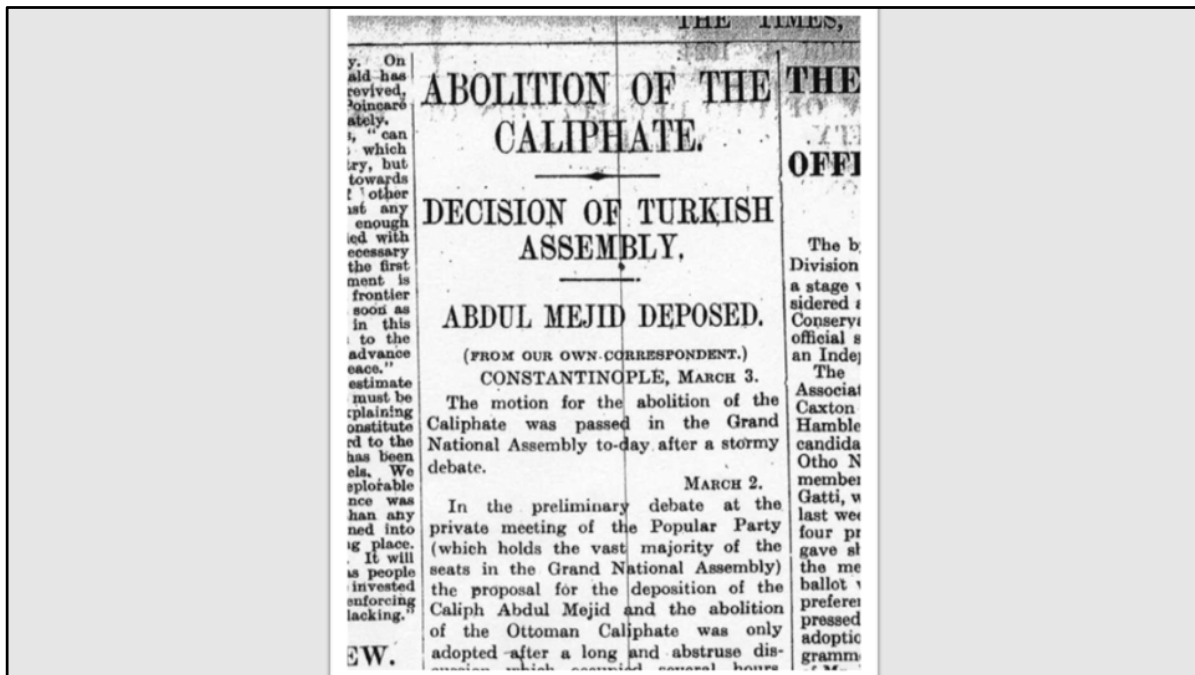
- Why it Ottoman Empire fell?
 - Naval strength on decline
 - In 1600 East India Company formed
 - Internal corruption
 - Rise of nationalism in Balkans – Many wars
 - Nationalism in Turkey
 - World War 1
 - Rise of Arab nationalism & revolution
 - Treaty of Serves -1920 – Humiliating treaty

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- Abdul Majid II - Appointed by Turkish National Assembly (1922-1924)
- Oct 29, 1923 Turkish republic is declared
- March 3, 1924 - Caliphate officially abolished
- Caliph exiled
- Was buried in Madinah
- Sheikhul Islam office abolished

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- Mustafa Kemal Atatürk in charge – Father of Turkey – felt Ottoman empire was dead weight – and wanted a Turkish homeland
- Shariah law removed
- Religious garb banned
- Fez forbidden
- Adhan now in Turkish
- Turkish script changed from Arabic to latin
- New capital is Ankara
- The work week Monday to Friday
- Sufi brotherhoods outlawed
- Polygamy now illegal
- Women can marry non-Muslims
- Women can initiate divorce
- Turkish woman won Miss Turkey & Miss Universe in 1932
- Shariah courts abolished
- Hijri calendar abolished
- Nationalized all Awqafs
- Islam no longer a regulating agent of the society
- 1-week later after the abolishing of the Caliphate, Sharif Husain of Makkah claims the title (March 1924) & Mehmet 6th endorses him – Ibn Saud defeats him in Oct 1924
- 1932 Kingdom of Saudi Arabia established (Unification complete)
- **Three Saudi States**
 - Emirate of Diriyah 1744–1818, ended by the Ottomans
 - Emirate of Nejd 1824–1891, ended through infighting
 - Third Saudi State 1902 - Present

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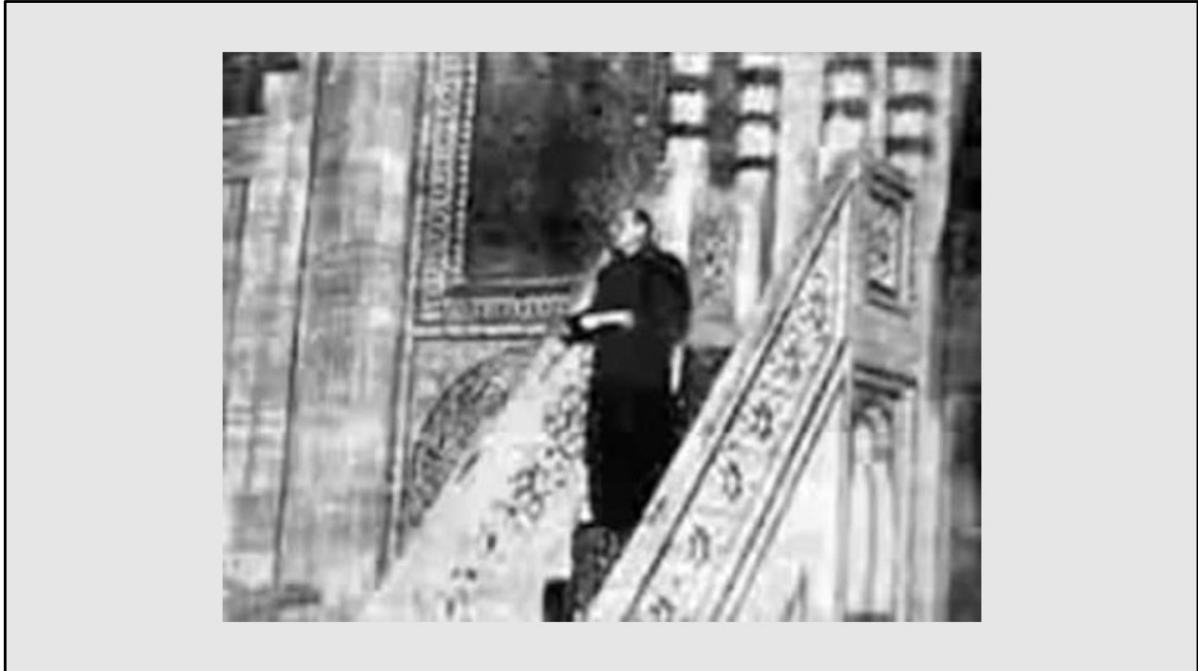


- Led the defense against the British invasion at Gallipoli in 1914 – 7 months
- Ordered them to fight and die
- Had 2/3 Arabs with him
- Ahmed Shawqi likened him to Khalid ibn al Waleed
- 5 countries occupied parts of modern-day Turkey
- 1918-1923 Turkish war of Independence

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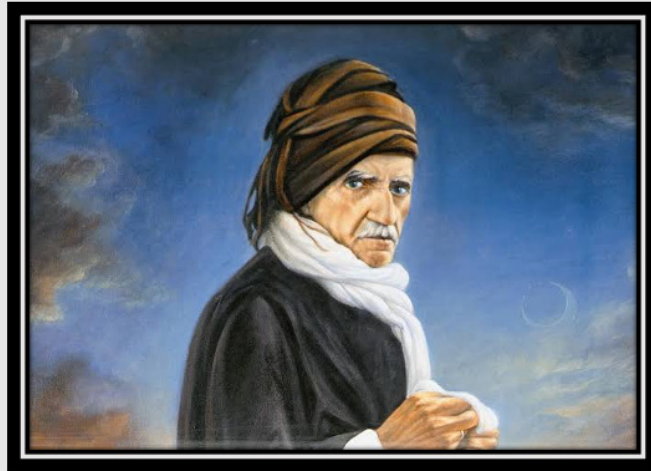


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- Adhan in Turkish

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- Badiuzzaman Said Nursi (1877-1950)
- Lived through WW1 and the Ataturk period
- Famous Khutba Shamiyyah where he lists 6 Problems of the Ummah
- Fought against Russia & was captured and put in a Siberian prison for 2 years
- Didn't marry – Its said cos he felt people with families are not so willing to sacrifice the required sacrifice
- He said “I seek Allah’s protection from the Devil and Politics” because people make enemies of political opponents
- Maryam Jameelah has a book in him

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- +- 100 years later we have!!

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Odds and Ends

1. Were Ertugrul & Uthman Muslims?!!
2. Why didn't the Ottoman rulers perform hajj or umrah?
3. Fratricide

- Umayyad history and Ottoman history has faced lots of distortions

1. Edward Gibbon mentions they were heathens, and some have regurgitated this for their agenda

2. Hajj takes around 4 months to go and 4 back excluding the time for the rituals. This requires around a year. Ulama and advisors advised it was in the interest of the Empire that the Ruler didn't do the hajj.

Salahudin, Moroccan sultans, Andalus rulers, 29 Abbasids (Only 3 did), No Umayyad after Hisham ibn Abdel Malik, Fatimids, Ayyubis, Mamluks (except Qaytbay) didn't perform hajj

3. About 60 princes were killed in total. Some Ulama sanctioned it as the lesser of two evils and the Hanbali al-Karmi regarded it as a good practice

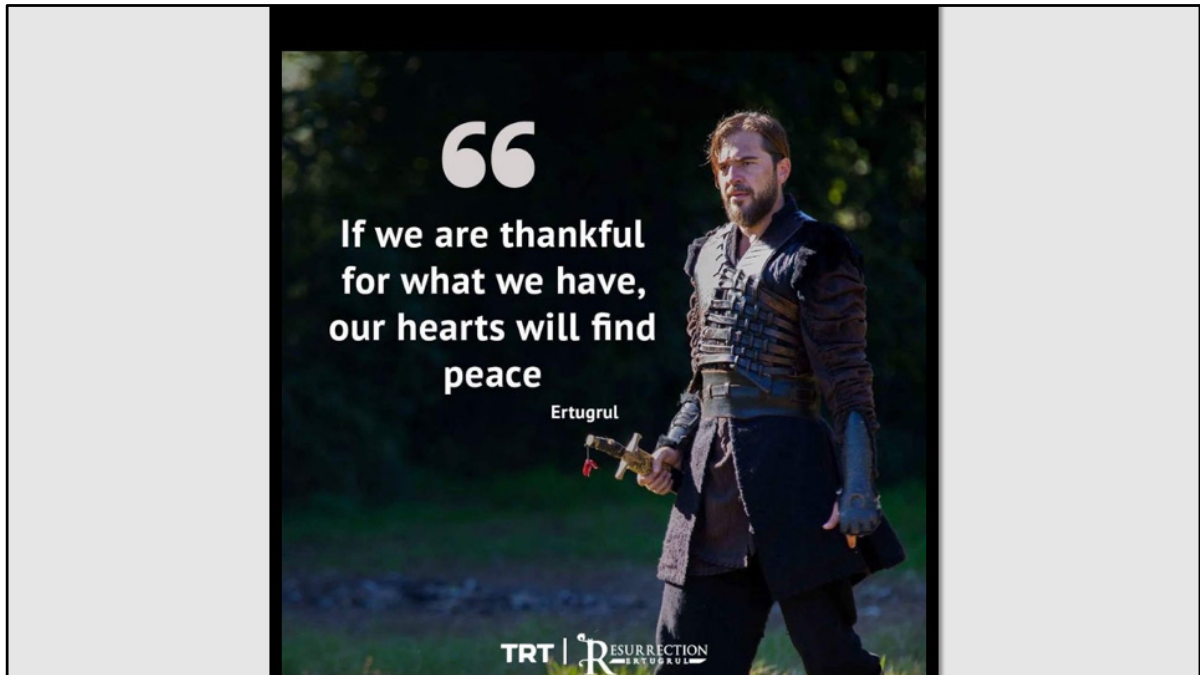
Arabs will not rule the Turks nor will the Turks rule the Arabs again

Power talks – Trump can tweet about Golan and move the US Embassy to Jerusalem cos of power & same with the new peace plan

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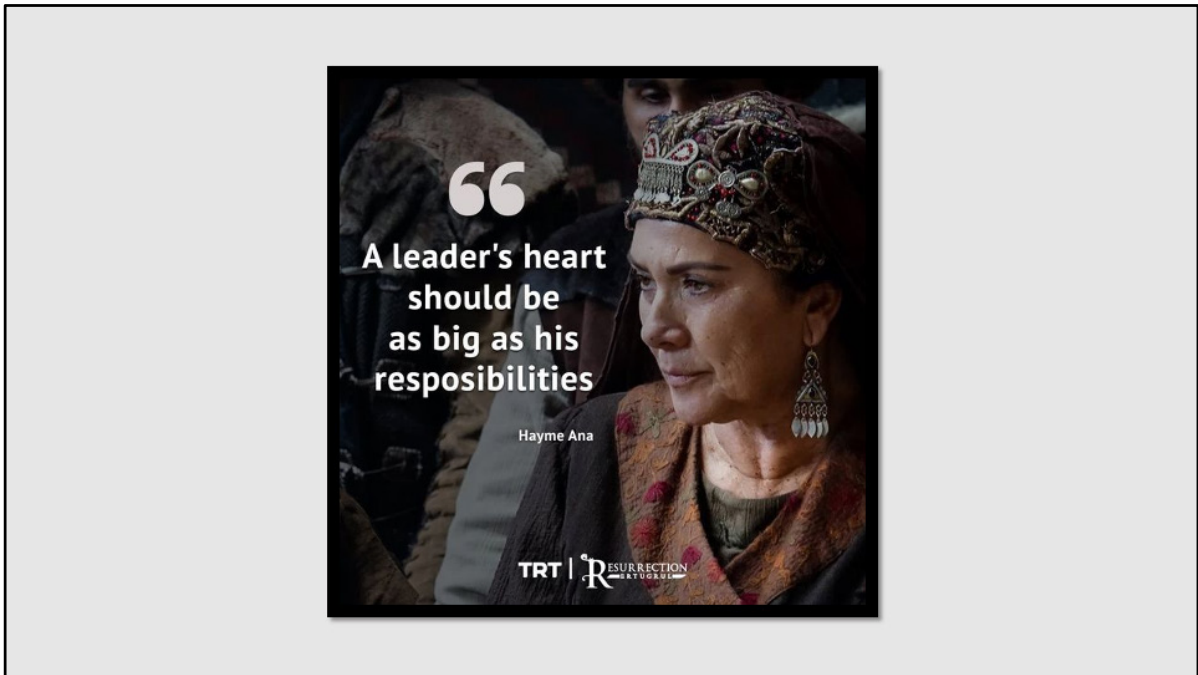
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Why is history so important?

What Lessons can we extract from this Course?

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