Chapter 18, Section 1: The Ottomans

Osman:
- Turks that are Ghazis
  - Ghazi: warrior of Islam
- Conquering land
- Followed an amir
  - Islamic code of conduct
  - Raided the edges of Byz Empire
- Osman: Most successful Ghazi
  - Followers called Ottomans
  - They were successful because they used gunpowder (first people to use cannons as weapons)
- Successors expanded his land using 3 ways:
  - Conquered land
  - Made alliances with other amirs
  - Bought land
- The son of Osman, Orkan I, declared himself Sultan
  - Sultan: leader, one with power
- Captured Adrianople (important Byzantium city)
- They treated the people they conquered wisely
  - Improved life of peasants
  - Freedom of religion - non-Muslims didn’t have to be in the army only pay a small tax
  - Muslims had to serve in the army and pay a tax required by Islam
- Timur the Lame burnt Baghdad and defeated Ottomans in the Battle of Ankara
  - Europeans called him Timurlane

Mehmed II:
- The 4 sons of the Sultan fight
  - Mehmed I wins and becomes the Sultan
- His grandson, Mehmed II conquered Constantinople
  - Constantinople is important because it gives access to the Bosporus Strait which connects Asia and Europe
- He opened Constantinople to people from different religions and cultures

Suleyman I:
- Suleyman the Lawgiver was known as Suleyman the Magnificent in Europe (bc of his amazing achievements)
- He conquered many places including the coastlines, so it gave him access to trade routes in the sea
  - Also controlled all the trade routes inside Africa