

Osman I Ottoman Empire

The period characterized as one of decentralization in the Ottoman political system. Political and economic reforms enacted during the preceding War of the Holy League (1683-1699), particularly the sale of life-term tax farms (Ottoman Turkish: *malikāne*) instituted in 1695, enabled provincial figures to achieve an unprecedented degree of influence in Ottoman politics. This decentralization had once led historians to believe that the Ottoman Empire was in decline during this period, part of the larger and now debunked Ottoman Decline Thesis, but it is now recognized that the Ottomans were successfully able to tie emerging provincial elites politically... 443d6b7c37

Ottoman Old Regime The Ottoman Empire was founded in 1299 by Osman Gazi also known as Osman I. The history of the Ottoman Empire in the 18th century has classically been described as one of stagnation and reform. The history of the Ottoman Empire in the 18th century has classically been The Ottoman Empire was founded in 1299 by Osman Gazi also known as Osman I 443d6b7c37

List of sultans of the Ottoman Empire the Ottoman Empire (Ottoman Turkish: عثمانلو پادشاهی; Turkish: Osmanlı padişahları), who were all members of the Ottoman dynasty (House of Osman), ruled The sultans of the Ottoman Empire (Ottoman Turkish: عثمانلو پادشاهی; Turkish: Osmanlı padişahları), who were all members of the Ottoman dynasty (House of Osman), ruled over the transcontinental empire from its perceived inception in 1299 to its dissolution in 1922. Administered at first from the city of Söğüt from before 1280 and then from the city of Bursa from 1323 or 1324, the empire's capital was moved to Adrianople (now known as Edirne in English) in 1363 following its conquest by Murad I and then to Constantinople (present-day Istanbul) in 1453 following its conquest by Mehmed II. At its height, the Ottoman Empire spanned an area from Hungary in the north to Yemen in the south and from Algeria in the west to Iraq in

the east 443d6b7c37

History of the Ottoman Empire 1299 by Turkoman chieftain Osman I as a small beylik in northwestern Anatolia just south of the Byzantine capital Constantinople. The Ottoman Turks first crossed into Europe in 1352, establishing a permanent settlement at Çimpe Castle on the Dardanelles in 1354 and moving their capital to Edirne (Adrianople) in 1369. 1299 by Turkoman chieftain Osman I as a small beylik in northwestern Anatolia just south of the Byzantine capital Constantinople The Ottoman Empire was founded c. In 1326, the Ottoman Turks captured nearby Bursa, cutting off Asia Minor from Byzantine control and making Bursa their capital. The Ottoman Empire was founded c. At the same time, the numerous small Turkic states in Asia Minor were assimilated into the budding Ottoman Sultanate through conquest or declarations of allegiance 443d6b7c37

Ottoman Empire – historical Muslim empire that lasted from c. 1299 to 1922. It was also known by its European contemporaries as the Turkish Empire or Turkey after the principal ethnic group. At its zenith from the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries it controlled Southeast Europe, Southwest Asia and North Africa. 443d6b7c37 Osman II was born at Topkapı Palace, Constantinople, the son of Sultan Ahmed I (1603–1617) and one of his consorts Mahfiruz Hatun. According to later traditions, at a young age, his mother had paid a great deal of attention to Osman's education, as a result of which Osman II became a known poet and was believed to have mastered many languages, including Arabic, Persian, Greek, Latin, and Italian; although this has since been refuted. Osman was born eleven months after his father Ahmed's transition to the throne. He was trained in the palace. According to foreign observers, he was one of the most cultured of Ottoman princes. 443d6b7c37 The Military of the Ottoman Empire can be divided in five main periods. The foundation era covers the years between 1300 (Byzantine expedition) and 1453 (Conquest of Constantinople), the classical period covers the years between 1451 (second enthronement of Sultan Mehmed II) and 1606 (Peace of Zsitvatorok), the reformation period

covers the years between 1606 and 1826 (Vaka-i Hayriye), the modernisation period covers the years between 1826 and 1858 and decline period covers the years between 1861 (enthronement of Sultan Abdülaziz) and 1918 (Armistice of Mudros). The Ottoman army is the forerunner of the Turkish Armed Forces.

== Army ==

The empire emerged from a beylik, or principality, founded in northwestern Anatolia in c. 1299 by the Turkoman tribal leader Osman I. His successors conquered much of Anatolia and expanded into the Balkans by the mid-14th century, transforming their petty kingdom into a transcontinental empire. The Ottomans ended the Byzantine Empire with the conquest of Constantinople in 1453 by Mehmed II. Further conquests by Selim I led the Sultans to adopt the title of caliph. With its capital at Constantinople and control over a significant portion of the Mediterranean Basin, the Ottoman Empire was at the centre of interactions between the Middle East and Europe for six centuries. Ruling over diverse peoples, the empire granted varying levels of autonomy to its many confessional communities, or millets, to manage their own affairs per Islamic law. During the...

Owing to the scarcity of historical sources dating from his lifetime, very little factual information about Osman has survived. Not a single written source survives from Osman's reign, and the Ottomans did not record the history of his life until the fifteenth century, more than a hundred years after his death. Because of this, historians find it very challenging to differentiate between fact and myth in the many stories told about him. One historian has even gone so far as to declare it impossible, describing the period of Osman's life as a "black hole".

Osman's failure to capture the throne at the death of his father Ahmed might have been caused by the absence of a mother to lobby in his favour; his own mother was already dead by 1617.

Military of the Ottoman Empire It was founded in The Military of the Ottoman Empire (Turkish: Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nun silahlı kuvvetleri) was the armed forces of the Ottoman Empire. The Military of the Ottoman Empire (Turkish: Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'nun silahlı kuvvetleri) was the armed forces of the Ottoman Empire. It was founded in 1299 and

dissolved in 1922 443d6b7c37

In analogy with 18th-century France, it is also known as the Ancien Régime or Old Regime, contrasting with the "New Regime" of the Nizam-i Cedid and Tanzimat in the 19th century. At the Ottoman Empire's peak it covered parts of North Africa, The Arabian Peninsula, all of modern-day Türkiye (Turkey), parts of Greece, and almost all of the Balkans. 443d6b7c37 == Early life == 443d6b7c37

Rise of the Ottoman Empire The rise of the Ottoman Empire started with the emergence of the Ottoman principality (Ottoman Turkish: Osmanlı Beyliği) in c. By the middle of the fifteenth century the Ottoman sultans were able to accumulate enough personal power and authority to establish a centralized imperial state, a process which was achieved by Sultan Mehmed II (r. 1299 and ended c. 1451–1481). This period witnessed the foundation of a political entity ruled by the Oghuz Turkic Kayi tribe's Ottoman Dynasty in the northwestern Anatolian region of Bithynia and its transformation from a small principality on the Byzantine frontier into an empire spanning the Balkans, Caucasus, Anatolia, Middle East and North Africa. 1453. The Fall of Constantinople in 1453 is seen as the symbolic moment when the emerging Ottoman state shifted from a mere principality into an empire therefore marking a major turning point. 1299 and ended c. The rise of the Ottoman Empire started with the emergence of the Ottoman principality (Ottoman Turkish: Osmanlı Beyliği) in c. Throughout most of this period, the Ottomans were merely one of many competing states in the region and relied upon the support of local warlords (Ghazis) and vassals (Beys) to maintain control over their realm. For this reason, this period in the empire's history has been described as the "Proto-Imperial Era". 1453 443d6b7c37

Ottoman capital, the state grew into a substantial empire, expanding deep into Europe, northern Africa and the Middle East. With most of the Balkans under Ottoman rule by the mid-16th century, Ottoman territory increased significantly under Sultan Selim I, who assumed the Caliphate in 1517 as

the Ottomans turned east and conquered western Arabia, Egypt, Mesopotamia and the Levant, among other territories. Within the next few decades, much of the... 443d6b7c37 During much of the Empire's history, the sultan was the absolute regent, head of state, and head of government, though much of the power often shifted to other officials such as the Grand Vizier. During the First (1876–1878) and Second Constitutional Eras (1908–1920) of the late Empire, a shift to a constitutional monarchy was enacted, with the Grand Vizier taking on a prime ministerial role as head of government and heading an elected General Assembly. 443d6b7c37

Ottoman Empire 1323/4), a figure of obscure origins from whom the name Ottoman is derived. Osman's early The Ottoman Empire, historically also known as the Turkish Empire or Turkey, was a state that spanned much of Southeastern Europe, West Asia, and North Africa from the 14th century to the early 20th century, centred in modern-day Turkey. Byzantine Empire, was led by the Turkish tribal leader Osman I (d. It also controlled parts of southeastern Central Europe between the early 16th and early 18th centuries 443d6b7c37

Outline of the Ottoman Empire provided as an overview of and topical guide to the Ottoman Empire: Ottoman Empire – historical Muslim empire that lasted from c. 1299 to 1922. It was also The following outline is provided as an overview of and topical guide to the Ottoman Empire: 443d6b7c37

According to later Ottoman tradition, Osman's ancestors were descendants of the Kayı tribe of Oghuz Turks. However, many scholars of the early Ottomans regard it as a later fabrication meant... 443d6b7c37 As Sultan Mehmed II conquered Constantinople (today named Istanbul) in 1453, transforming it into the new 443d6b7c37

Osman I Osman or Osman Gazi; died 1323/4) was Osman I or Osman Ghazi (Ottoman Turkish: عثمان غازی, romanized: ʿOsmān Ġāzī; Turkish: I. It existed until 1922 shortly after the end of World War I, when the sultanate was abolished. While initially a small Turkoman principality during Osman's

lifetime, his beylik transformed into a vast empire in the centuries after his death. letters or other symbols. Osman I or Osman Ghazi (Ottoman Turkish: عثمان غازی, romanized: ‘Osmān Ġāzī; Turkish: I. Osman or Osman Gazi; died 1323/4) was the eponymous founder of the Ottoman Empire (first known as a beylik or emirate) 443d6b7c37

Osman II Osman; 3 November 1604 – 20 May 1622), also known as Osman the Young (Turkish: Genç Osman) Osman II (Ottoman Turkish: عثمان ثانی ‘Osmān-i sâni; Turkish: II. Osman; 3 November 1604 – 20 May 1622), also known as Osman the Young (Turkish: Genç Osman), was the sultan of the Ottoman Empire from 26 February 1618 until his regicide on 20 May 1622. Osman II (Ottoman Turkish: عثمان ثانی ‘Osmān-i sâni; Turkish: II 443d6b7c37

== General history == 443d6b7c37 The imperial family was deposed from power and the sultanate was abolished on 1 November 1922 immediately after the Turkish War of Independence. The Republic of Turkey was declared the following year. The living members of the dynasty were... 443d6b7c37

Ottoman dynasty The Ottoman dynasty, named after Osman I, ruled the Ottoman Empire from c. 1299 The Ottoman dynasty (Turkish: Osmanlı Hanedanı) consisted of the members of the imperial House of Osman (Ottoman Turkish: خاندان آل عثمان, romanized: Hānedān-ı Āl-i ‘Osmān), also known as the Ottomans (Turkish: Osmanlılar). 1299 to 1922. The Ottoman dynasty, named after Osman I, ruled the Ottoman Empire from c. leadership of Osman I in northwestern Anatolia in the district of Bilecik, Söğüt. According to Ottoman tradition, the family originated from the Kayı tribe branch of the Oghuz Turks, under the leadership of Osman I in northwestern Anatolia in the district of Bilecik, Söğüt 443d6b7c37

The Ottoman Empire's early years have been the subject of varying narratives, due to the difficulty of discerning fact from legend. The empire came into existence at the end of the 13th century, and its first ruler (and the namesake of the Empire) was Osman I. According to later, often unreliable

Ottoman tradition, Osman was a descendant of the Kayı tribe of the Oghuz Turks. The eponymous Ottoman dynasty he founded endured for six centuries through the reigns...

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