

Sharifian Morocco and the Ottoman Empire The Western Reaches of Civilization Under Seige

I. Sharifian Morocco

A. Dynasty (founded in 8th century)

1. *sharif*— descendent of Muhammad
2. Opposition to Portuguese (16th century)
 - a. Portuguese took Ceuta (1415) and Tangiers (1471)
 - b. Muhammad al-Mahdi (“the Messiah”) took Fez (1550)
 - c. Sa‘dians rule Morocco — 1554–1659
 - d. Battle of Alcazaralquivir (1578)
 - e. Sultan al-Mansur (1578–1603)
 - f. Moroccan army takes Timbuktu (1590)
3. Sufi influence

II. The Ottoman Empire

A. Early Figures

1. Osman defeated Byzantine army at Nicomedia (Izmit) in 1302
2. Mehmet II (1451–1481) conquered Constantinople in 1453

B. The Ruling Institution — military organization (*ghazis*)

1. Sultan — “Shadow of God on Earth”
2. Harem
 - a. Imperial family
 - b. Personal servants and entertainers
 - c. Those being educated for personal service
 - d. House servants
 - e. Older women who teach, keep accounts, and manage establishment
3. Grand Vizier = prime minister
4. *Diwan* = council of state
5. *Timar* = system of military land grants
6. Janissaries = “recruits”
7. *Devshurmeh* = “tribute children”

8. *Ulama* = “knowers” (Muslim scholars)

C. The Religious Institution — Islamic (Sunni)

1. Toleration for Christians (Catholic, Protestant, and Orthodox) and Jews
 - a. called *dhimmis* (“People of the Book”)
 - b. Sultan appointed patriarch of “Constantinople”
 - c. *Müfti* (*sheikh ül-Islam*)
2. Only Muslims could hold high office

D. Süleymân the Magnificent (r. 1520–1566)

1. Views About:
 - a. Ogier Ghiselin de Busbecq
 - b. Roger B. Merriman
 - c. Halil Inalcik
2. Topkapı Palace
3. Hurrem (Khurrem) = Aleksandra Lisowska (Roxelana)
4. Sinan Pasha, architect
 - a. Shehzade mosque (1544–48) — Istanbul
 - b. Sulimaniye mosque (1550–57) — Istanbul
 - c. Selimiye mosque (1569–75) — Edirne
5. Barbaros Khayr ad-Din (d. 1546) — Admiral of Ottoman fleet
6. Ibrahim Pasha — Grand Vizier (d. 1536)

E. Reasons for Its Success and Reasons for Its Decline

1. Military Expansion
 - a. Battle of Chaldiran (1514) against Safavids
 - b. Battle of Lepanto (1571) against Spain and Venice
 - c. Battle of Mohacs (1526)
 - d. First Seige of Vienna (1529)
 - e. Taking of Baghdad (1534)
 - f. Taking of Crete (1669)
 - g. Taking of Right-Bank Ukraine (1670’s) (“The Ruin”)
 - h. Second Seige of Vienna (1683)
2. Trade
3. Administration
4. Leadership