

Quaestio: _____

Ottoman Conquest of Constantinople

Ottoman Turks

- 1300s – Turkish military leader named _____ began to conquer and unite Turkish tribes in Western _____ (Asia Minor), beginning the _____ Sultanate
- Mainly motivated by a desire for _____ of war
- Like previous Turkic warriors, they originally used cavalry forces in battle
- These mounted warriors, called Sipahis, received land from the Sultan and passed down their positions much like European knights
- Mid-1300s: Sultan Murat I worried about the growing threat of the power of Turkish _____
 - Set out to conquer _____ lands in _____ where he would not have these challenges
 - Conquered the _____ (a region in Southeastern Europe to the north of Greece)
 - Created _____ System- Policy of recruiting (by force) mostly Christian _____ from the Balkans, converting them to _____, and then training them as elite soldiers called _____, loyal only to the _____
 - Janissaries were forbidden to have children so they could not pass down their positions and grow too powerful
 - The most skilled Janissaries often went on to great careers in the Ottoman _____
 - Christian communities at first tried to avoid having their children taken but eventually _____ for it due to because it gave them great opportunities and honor

Fall of Constantinople

- 1400s: _____ Empire weak due to many invasions over centuries
- 1453: Sultan _____ II “The Conqueror” led a successful conquest of _____, ending the Byzantine Empire
 - _____ made the victory possible- Cannons destroyed the walls of the city
 - For three days the city was looted by the troops for _____ and _____ but then it ceased and the Sultan allowed people to go back to their regular lives
 - Renamed the city _____ and made it their capital
 - Added _____ to the Hagia Sophia and made it a _____
 - The Sultan began to also use the title Qayser-i-Rum, or _____ of Rome, and saw his Empire as “The Third _____”