



ISTANBUL  
**GELISIM**  
**UNIVERSITY**

# **ATATURK'S PRINCIPLES AND HISTORY OF TURKISH REVOLUTION I**

**THE BACKGROUND OF THE OTTOMAN DECLINE,  
EXTERNAL REASONS**

WEEK 3

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## The Background of the Ottoman Decline – External Reasons

- The conditions in the Empire
  - The Ottoman Empire expanded its lands and wealth through the war against the fragmented European and Anatolian states at the beginning until the conquest of Istanbul in 1453.
  - The storm of the Ottoman conquest reached at the doors of the Vienna in the West, Qazvin in the East, Aden in the South and the Don River in the North.
  - However, this expansion embodied many ethnic and religious groups into the Empire and confronted the Ottomans with strong and centralized states of Austria, Safevids and Russia.
  - The economy of the Ottoman Empire depended mostly on the taxes on the agricultural production and domestic trade, spoils of the conquests and the tariffs on the international trade through the Spice and Silk Roads.
  - Furthermore, controlling the Spice and Silk Roads enabled the Empire to tax the traders and merchants who conducted business between the East and the West.
  - However, from the 15th Century, the Ottoman administration granted economic privileges to Venice, France and England regarding the trade and tax advantages (widely known as Capitulations) to prevent the empire from negative effects of geographical discoveries.



## The conditions in Europe

- While the Ottoman Empire swept the Balkans and Central Europe; France and England were going through the «Hundred Years War»; Germany and Italy were scattered by the feudal principalities; Russia was struggling to unite the small principalities in the region.
- However, from the 15th century onwards, France and England constituted a central government and started to increase their share in the world production and trade.
- Italy created a class of merchants and small city states such as Venice, Florence, Milan and Genoa gained power and wealth through their Mediterranean trade with the East, especially with the Muslims.
- Germany, despite its being fragmented, formed a mercantilist system and a merchant class.
- The emergence of a European merchant/capital class resulted in **the Renaissance** which enabled the further developments in science.
- European scholars and artists created a basis for **the Age of Discovery (geographical discoveries)** and **the Industrial Revolution** with their contributions in the navigation, publication and industry.
- The Industrial Revolution marked the start of a new era for the world because of the outstanding shift in production, transportation and the warfare.



**Europe Main Map at the Beginning of the Year 1500**



## The Effects on the Ottoman Empire

- The **scientific developments made the geographical explorations** possible and changed the trade routes at the expense of the Ottomans.
- **The shift of trade routes from the traditional Silk and Spice Roads** to the Cape of Good Hope inflicted a heavy damage on the Ottoman Treasury.
- The warfare and the war techniques were proved to insufficient and old-fashioned during the wars at the end of the 16th Century.
- The Ottomans incurred profound damages through these long-lasting wars (more than ten years each) against Austria, Safevids and Russia.
- These wars formed a great economical depression in the Empire.
- **The Capitulations** which were granted to the Europeans in the 15th and 16th Century expanded to new chapters-areas and also to the new countries.



## The Effects on the Ottoman Empire

- These Capitulations transformed the Empire into a free source of raw material and an open market for the European products.
- This situation directly destructed the Ottoman craftspeople and hindered the local production of commodities.
- Moreover, the new techniques of warfare, developments in the shipbuilding, boom in the economy, enriched governments and new and vast source of soldiers due to the colonial people surpassed the medieval Ottoman warfare, administration and economy.
- At the outset of the 19th Century, the Ottoman Empire stood out as a medieval giant in the Industrial Age with its underdeveloped economy, old-fashioned army, traditional education and administration.



## Capitulations

- Foreign subjects now protected by their individual country's laws
- They were no longer legally accountable in the Ottoman Empire
- Possible for foreign governments to levy duties (taxes) on goods sold in Turkish ports
- Foreign Powers were also able to set up banks, post offices, and commercial houses on Turkish soil that were exempt from Turkish taxes and were able to compete with local firms



## The French Revolution

- However, the worst case became a reality only when all these circumstances merged with the collapsing effects of «Nationalism» which stormed all the world after the French Revolution in 1789.
- The Ottoman Empire comprised of numerous ethnicities and religious groups which were directly affected and aroused by the nationalist movements.
- Starting from the minorities in the Balkans, almost all peoples of the Ottoman Empire started an independence movement to realize their ideal of founding a country.



# Causes and Effects of the French Revolution

Long-Term Causes	Immediate Causes
<p>Corrupt, inconsistent, and insensitive leadership</p> <p>Prosperous members of Third Estate resent privileges of First and Second estates</p> <p>Spread of Enlightenment ideas</p>	<p>Huge government debt</p> <p>Poor harvests and rising price of bread</p> <p>Failure of Louis XVI to accept financial reforms</p> <p>Formation of National Assembly</p> <p>Storming of Bastille</p>
Immediate Effects	Long-Term Effects
<p>Declaration of the Rights of Man and the Citizen adopted</p> <p>France adopts its first written constitution</p> <p>Monarchy abolished</p> <p>Revolutionary France fights coalition of European powers</p> <p>Reign of Terror</p>	<p>Napoleon gains power</p> <p>Napoleonic Code established</p> <p>French public schools set up</p> <p>French conquests spread nationalism</p> <p>Revolutions occur in Europe and Latin America</p>

## Three Estates

- **In France, people were divided into three estates**

- **First Estate**

- *High-ranking members of the Church*
- *Privileged class*

- **Second Estate**

- *Nobility*
- *Privileged class*

- **Third Estate**

- *Everyone else – from peasants in the countryside to wealthy bourgeoisie merchants in the cities*
- *Unprivileged class*





# Causes of European Exploration and Rise

1. **God, Glory & Gold!**
2. **Crusades → raised interest in Asia.**
3. **Renaissance → curiosity about other lands and peoples.**
4. **Reformation → refugees & missionaries.**
5. **Monarchs seeking new sources of revenue. (competition between them)**
6. **Technological advances.**
7. **Fame and fortune. (The rise of banks and commercial ventures)**

# Age of Exploration

## The Causes

### 1. Trade with Asia

-Wanted to trade with Asia—especially China and India  
-Wanted silks and spices  
-Since the Middle Ages, Europeans had been trading with Asia along the Silk Road  
-too expensive

### 2. Land route was closed.

In 1453, the Ottoman Turks captured Constantinople and from then on, the land route to Asia was closed to Europeans. Italians controlled trade with Middle East. So Europeans tried to find a sea route to Asia.

### 3. Technology

Thanks to new technology, Europeans could make ocean voyages.

Technology like....  
the caravel ship  
the magnetic compass  
the astrolabe  
(finds latitude)



# The Renaissance

Mean “rebirth” and refers to the great cultural development and societal changes that begin in the 14<sup>th</sup> century Italy and spread to the rest of Europe in the 16<sup>th</sup> and 17<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Italy-central location in the Mediterranean region made it the crossroad for commerce between Western Europe and the Levant (countries of the eastern Mediterranean.)

Urban centers, like Florence and Venice, provided opportunities for the mingling of ideas and culture between East and West, as well as surplus wealth to finance painters, architect, poets, and scholars.



# The Causes of the Renaissance

- 1) Revival of Learning (12th Century Renaissance)
- 2) The Crusades – Increased Contact of Europeans with Middle Eastern Trade Routes, Goods and Ideas
- 3) Expansion of **Cities** and Growth of Trade – Development of City Government – Republics of Venice and Florence
- 4) Rise of Bourgeoisie – Middle Class of Merchants, Traders and Artisans  
- Importance of **Guilds**
- 6) Rise of **Capitalism** - led to
- 7) **The Commercial Revolution** – New Ways of Doing Business – Rise of the **Corporation – Partnerships and Joint Stock Companies**
- 8) Rise of Banking – Bills of Exchange (easier and safer than carrying gold)
- 9) **The Black Death** – Decline of Serfdom – Rise of Urban Population
- 10) **Fall of Constantinople** – More Byzantine/Greek Scholars came to Italy with Classical and Ecclesiastical Greek Manuscripts
- 11) **Invention of Printing** – Johannes Gutenberg in Germany, William Caxton in England, Aldus Manutius in Italy



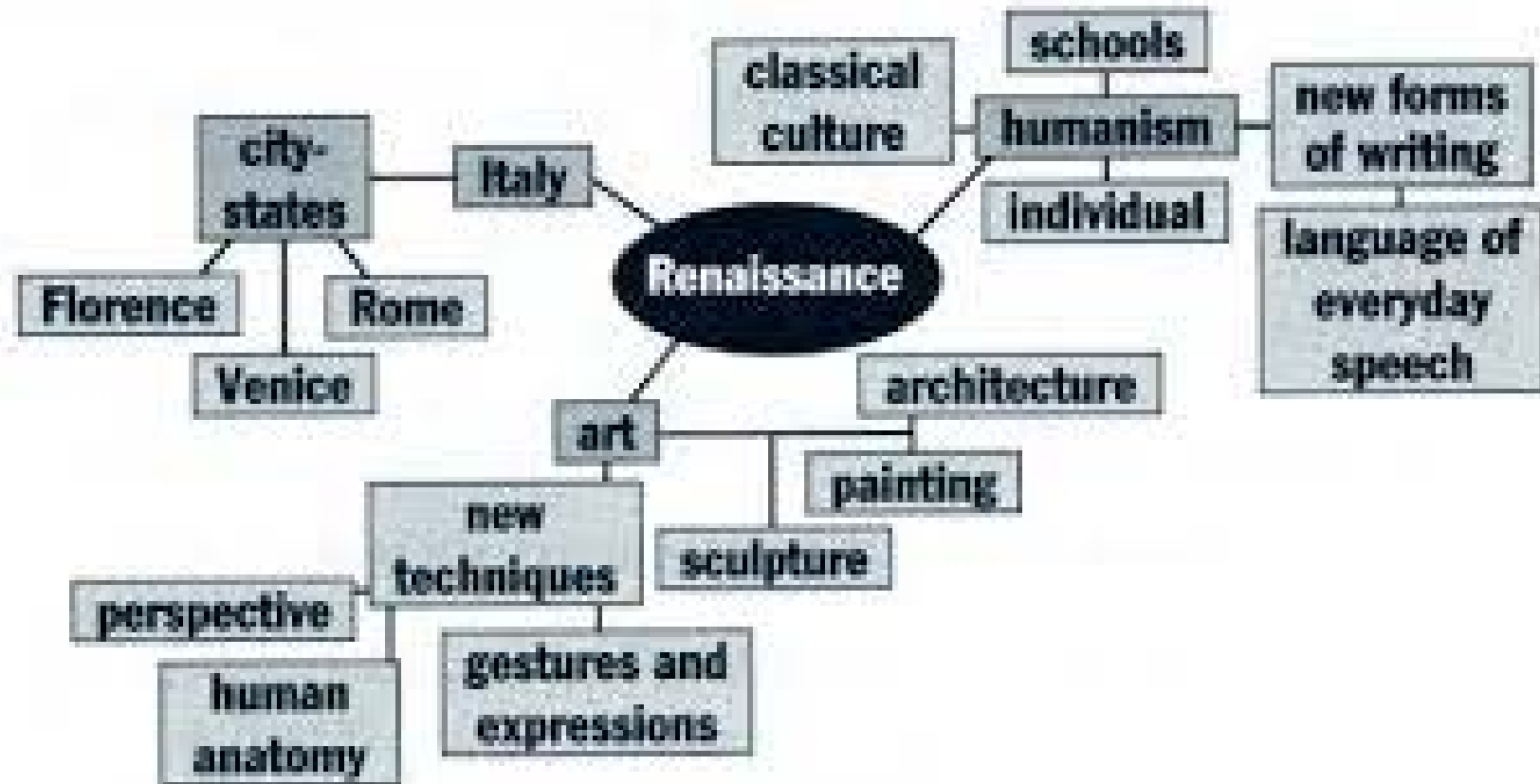
# Differences between the Middle Ages and the Renaissance

## • Middle Ages

- Church Power
- Pope rules
- Little travel
- Communities matter
- Learn and Accept it
- Geocentric
- Catholic and united
- City states
- Feudalism
- 3 Estates
- No perspective
- Heredity and position matter

## Renaissance

- Nation Power
- King Rules
- Lots of travel
- Individuals matter
- Learn and Question it
- Heliocentric
- Protestants divide
- Nation states
- Capitalism
- 3 Estates plus merchant class
- Perspective in art
- Money matters





# The Reformation

Social	Political	Economic	Religious
The Renaissance values of humanism and secularism led people to question the Church	Powerful kings challenged the Church as the supreme power in Europe	European princes and kings were jealous of the Church's wealth	Some Church leaders had become worldly and corrupt
The printing press helped spread ideas critical of the Church.	Many leaders viewed the pope as a foreign ruler and challenged his authority	Merchants and others resented having to pay taxes to the Church	Many people found Church practices such as sale of indulgences unacceptable

- Causes of the Reformation:
  1. The Crusades
  2. Social and Economic Changes (breakdown of feudalism and manorialism)
  3. Renaissance ideas like humanism (realism) and the rethinking of old beliefs.
  4. Corrupt Church leaders
- These four causes led to a theological conflict that would divide the Christian community.

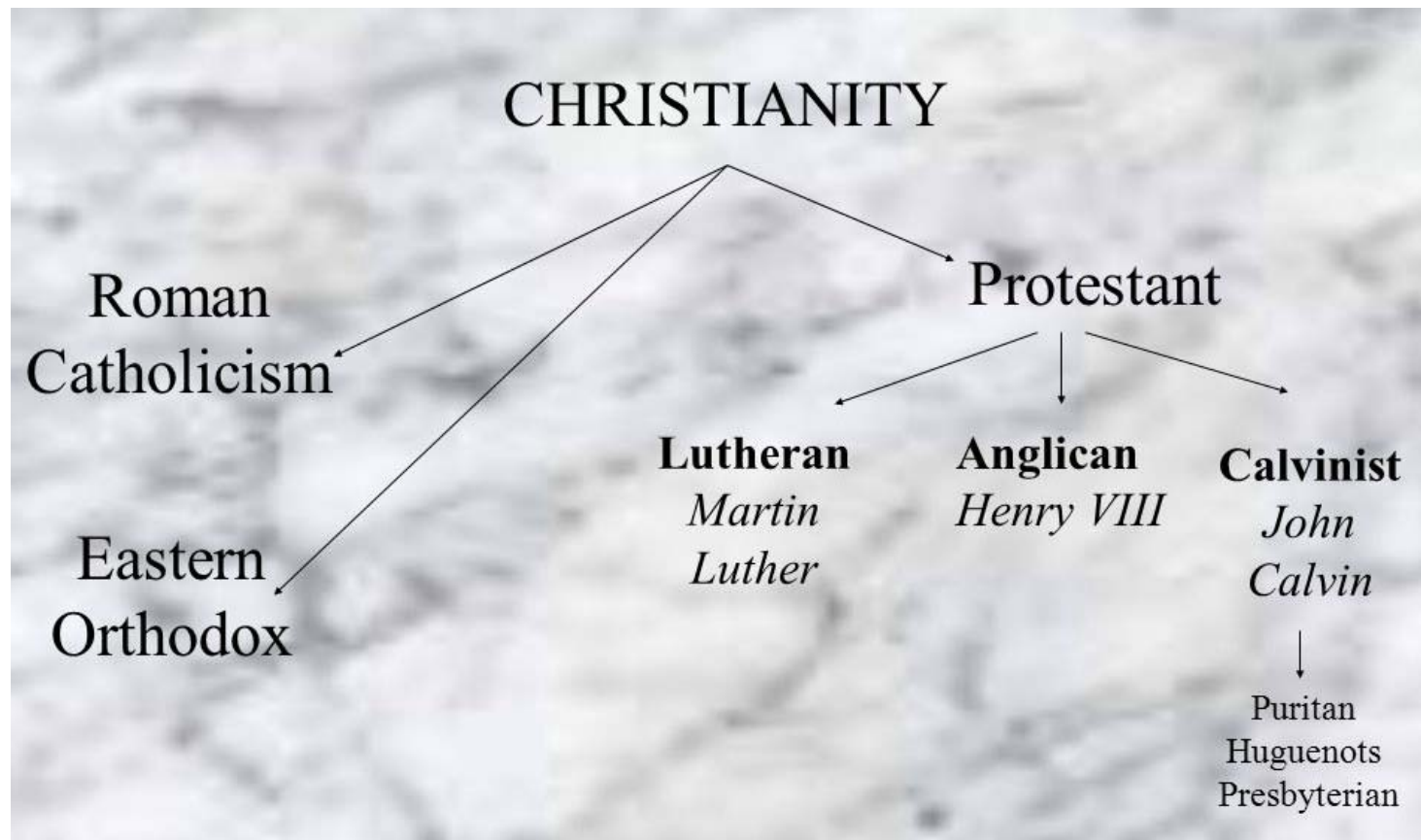
# Results of the Reformation

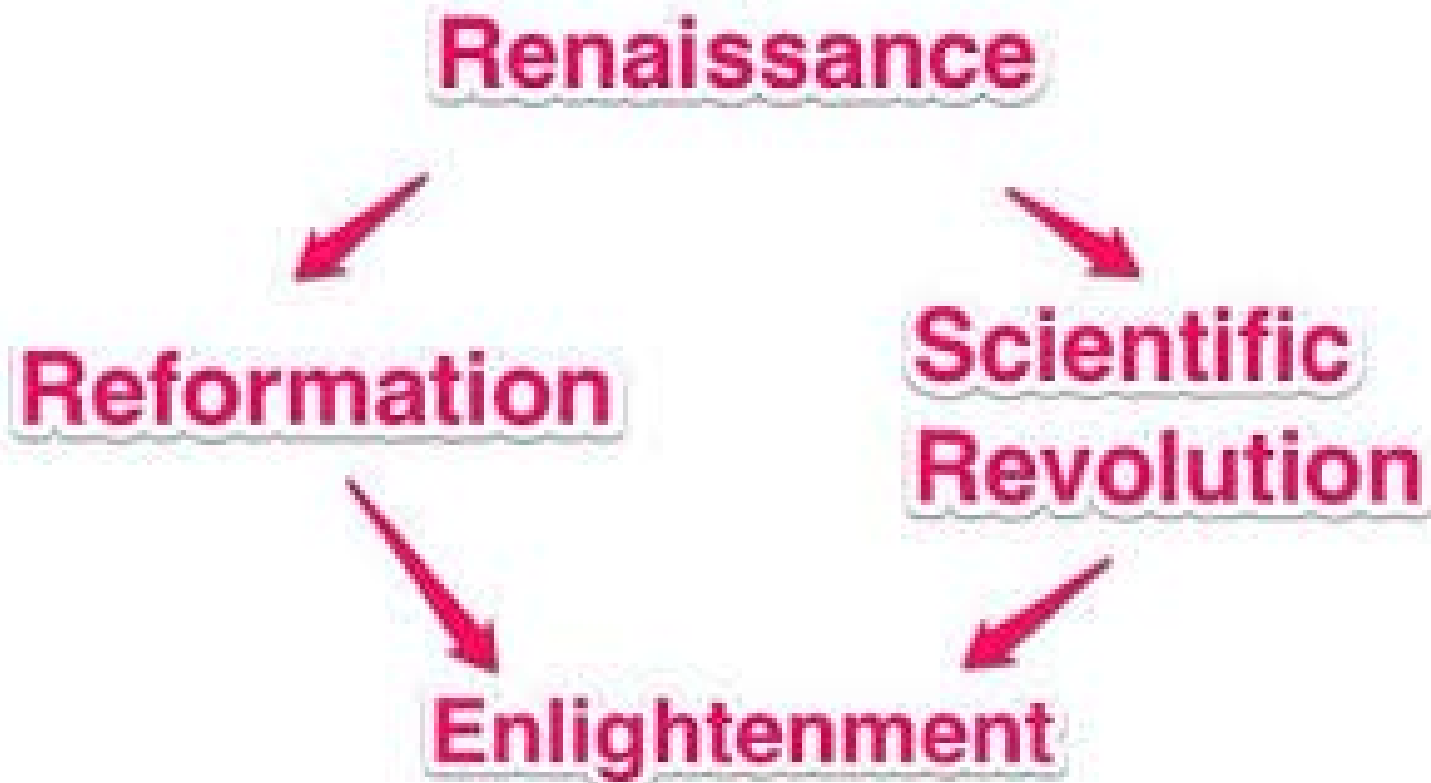
- Many different churches arose in Europe.
- In many areas, especially in the north, Protestants outnumbered Catholics.
- As the power of the church and the pope decreased, the power of monarchs (kings/queens) and national governments increased.
- Religious wars in parts of Europe led to long-lasting political and social change in Europe.

- **Northern Europe is Protestant**
- **Southern Europe remains Catholic**
- **England is Anglican (Protestant)**

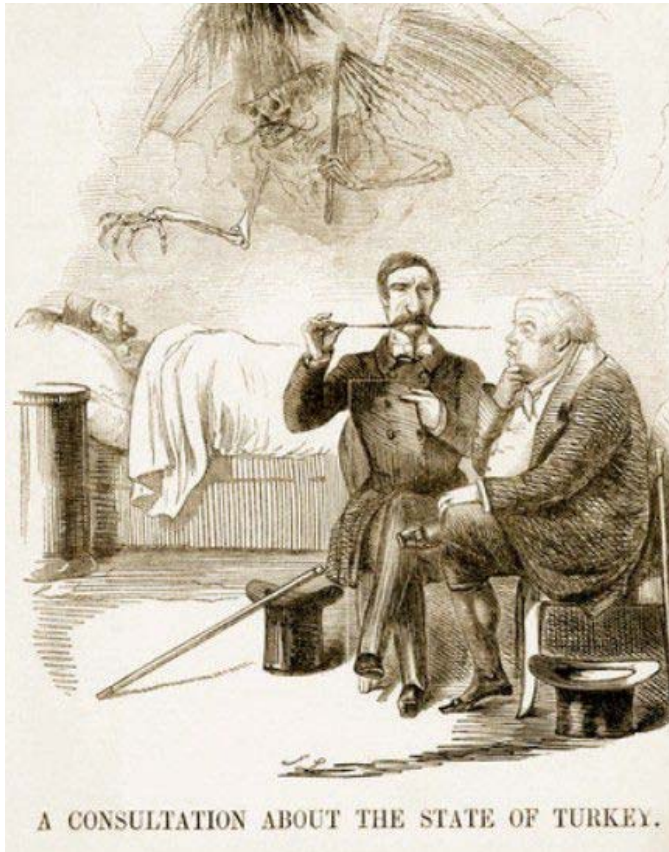


# Branches of Christianity





# The Sick Man of Europe: The Ottoman Empire



SULTAN—"BISMILLAH! Make me into a limited company? M'M - AH - S'pose they'll allow me to join the board after allotment."

—Punch (London), Nov. 28, 1896