

THE PLACE OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE ON THE STAGE OF HISTORY

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Understanding the identity of a nation begins with knowing history
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Abstract

It is known from history that there were many Muslim empires in this world. For example, the Caliphate of Baghdad, the Great Amir Timur state, the Baburi Empire, the Ottoman Empire are among them. They were able to build a strong state in different continents of the world, and for centuries they left their names in history. We want to cover the history of the Ottomans.

Keywords: Ottomans, Anatolia, Kay clan, Ertugrul, Osman, Bursa, Constantinople, Ottoman, Murad II, Sultan Ahmed, White Rabbits.

The Ottoman Empire ruled from 1299-1922. This state was originally established as a small kingdom under the Seljuk Sultanate of Konya in the old city and Anatolia region of the north-western part of Asia Minor. Although the first ruler of this bek was Ertoğrul [belonging to the Kay clan of the Oghuz Turks], his son - because the bek became an independent state during the Ottoman period, the Ottoman Bek was named after him. got the name. Later, this country took the name of the Ottoman Empire and became one of the most powerful countries in the world in the Middle Ages. The sultans of this empire received the title "Caesar of Caesars". It retained this title until the 18th century. Ottoman writers called them "Casars of Rome" and historians called them "Successors of Caesar's Rulers". In the letters of the Ottoman rulers, the titles such as "emperor" and "heir to the throne of Jamshid", which commanded the Caesars of that time, speak about their claims to the one world state and state. The only stubborn Ottomans were forced to recognize the "Caesar title" from the rulers of the newly strengthened European states only due to exceptional circumstances. the Ottomans saw themselves as the original Turkish and Islamic state.

The name of the Ottoman Empire is associated with the name of the ruler Osman, who died in 1323. He ruled Britinia, a small land on the Black Sea coast.

The territory of the Ottoman state later ruled Asia Minor, Eastern Europe, the Middle East and North Africa, and partly the Caucasus and the Crimea. The capitals of the empire were different cities in different years. Sogut [1299-1329], Bursa [1329-1365], Ederna [1365-1453], Constantinople (Istanbul) [1453-1922].

Most of the Ottoman rulers were capable military commanders, intelligent and skillful politicians, mature statesmen of their time, and clever and clever people. Especially during the

reigns of Osman I, Orkhan Murad I, Murad II, Mehmed I, Mehmed II, Bayazid Yildirim, Salim I, Suleiman I, large territories were occupied and subordinated to the Ottoman Empire.

During the period of Ottoman Ghazi, several wars were fought against the neighboring Byzantine Empire, Karacha Hisar and Yor Hisar fortresses, and the surroundings of Bursa were occupied. After the death of Osman, the territory of the country spread to Anatolia and the Balkan Peninsula. His son Orkhan Ghazi conquered the cities of Bursa, Nikaia, Nicomedia of Byzantium and went to the shores of the Black Sea and the Sea of Marmara as early as the 14th century. They crossed the Dardanelles and entered the territory of Europe. In 1356, the conquest of the Balkans was completed, and a new province of Rumeli (Rumelia) was established on the territory of Europe. It was from this period that the process of turning the Ottoman state into a kingdom began. During the Orkhan period, in 1360, the janissaries (new *cherik* in Turkish) was established as a special infantry unit.

During the reign of Sultan Murad I, the capital was moved from Bursa to Edirne (Andrianopol). European territories were conquered during his reign. After the defeat of the Serbs in the Kosovo field (1389), the state of Serbia was annexed to the empire.

During the reign of Sultan Bayazid II, Salim I and Suleiman I, the empire became extremely strong.

Sultan Bayazid Yildirim captured the Bulgarian capital of Tirnovo, defeated the united army of 60,000 crusaders on the outskirts of Nikopol, and began to besiege Constantinople, the capital of Byzantium. He added Bulgaria, Wallachia, Macedonia, Thessaly to his state. However, the defeat of the Ottoman Empire by the army of Amur Temur in the Battle of Ankara in 1402 saved the Byzantine Empire from inevitable destruction. During the reign of Sultan Mahmud I and Mahmud II, the lost territories were recovered. In the Greek letters of this ruler's house, he is called "Basilion Basileon".

Murad II Ghazi, who made a name for himself as a fair and honest ruler, attacked Constantinople in 1422. In the battle near Varna on November 10, 1444 and the Kosovo field on December 17-19, 1448, he defeated the army of the Czech-Magyars, and in 1449-1450, he marched on Albania twice.

Mehmed II the Conqueror, the son of Murad II, personally led the Turkish troops and pursued a policy of worldliness. On May 29, 1453, he captured Constantinople, the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire - Byzantium, after a 40-day siege. According to historians, after this event, the Ottomans became an empire. Constantinople was called Istanbul in Turkish, and the capital was moved here. After this victory, Mehmed II began to conquer the Balkans and Central European countries. Captures Serbia [1459], Moravia [1460], Bosnia [1453], Wallachia [1457], Albania [1479], Trabizon [1461]. Military operations against Uzun Hasan, the ruler of the White Rabbits, were intensified. Plans were drawn up to occupy the European cities of Germany, Austria and Italy. Practical actions have been initiated. Military administrative reforms were also carried out during this period. Especially art, literature and culture flourished.

During the reign of Sultan Salim Khan I [1512-1520], the borders of the country expanded even more. Under the command of Salim I, the Ottoman Empire invaded Syria. The 1st battle took place near Aleppo on August 24, 1516. The Turks won a complete victory in this battle. In battle, Turkish artillery ensures the superiority of the army. The Mamluk sultan Qansukh al-

ghur dies. In Egypt, the Mamluks resist but to no avail. Salim I's army also invades Cairo. Mamluks retreat to Upper Egypt. Their leader, Tumanbey, grew up and died in Cairo. Soon Salim I also gets the keys to the Kaaba. Thus, during the reign of Salim Khan I, the lands of Syria, Palestine, and Egypt were conquered.

Salim I was given the title of "Servant of the Two Holy Cities" during Friday prayers in Aleppo (August 28, 1516). As Caliph, his name is recited in conjunction with the Qutb.

From the time of Sultan Salim I, the empire becomes a caliphate. During his time, the country consisted of 32 provinces and many vassal states.

Suleiman I (1520-1566) also continued the policy of secularism. He carried out fierce military campaigns. After conquering Hungary, the Turks besieged Vienna for the first time.

He sent troops to Poland and Ukraine and occupied Rados and other islands in the Aegean Sea in 1522. 30 years after these marches, the Turks tried to march to Malta, but this attempt was unsuccessful. In Europe, Suleiman I fought hard with the Habsburg Empire. By this time, the Ottoman Empire had conquered the entire Red Sea coast in the south and southern Arabia. In the east, after a series of battles, in 1555, the king of Iran forces Tahmasp to sign a peace treaty. According to him, the whole of Western Armenia (Lake Van basin), Western Georgia and Iraq (along with Baghdad) fell into the hands of the Ottomans. During his 46-year reign, Solomon I took part in 13 military campaigns, 10 of which he led in Europe.

The Turkish navy controlled the entire Mediterranean basin in the 16th century.

In the 1st half of the 16th century, the large-scale invasion campaigns organized by the Turkish army confirm that it has great military power. During this period, the population of the Ottoman Empire was 25-30 million people. It is 7 thousand km from East to West, 5 thousand km from North to South, and in all, it occupied about 8 million km² of land. According to Turkish sources, in 1566, when Suleiman the Lawgiver died, the territory of the Ottoman Empire was 14 million 893 thousand km². About 2 million km² of it was located in Europe, 4.5 million km² in Asia, and the rest in Africa.

In the middle of the 16th century, the Ottoman Empire was divided into 21 provinces. The number of sanjaks was 250.

However, starting from the 17th century, the military, political and economic power of the Sultanate began to decline. Historians call this period "Rijat period". From the 18th century, the Ottoman Empire began to lose the lands it once occupied.

European countries formed an alliance with each other and began to fight against the Ottoman Empire. In two battles around Vienna, the Turkish army was defeated by the combined army of Austria, Germany and Poland. Regular Russian-Turkish wars [1676-1681, 1684-1699, 1710-1711, 1768-1774, 1787-1791, 1807-1812, 1828-1829, 1853-1856, 1877-1878, 1914-1915] and others. As a result, the Ottoman Empire was completely weakened. Even at this time, the influence of the Wahhabis increased, and with the help of the British, they captured El-Khasa [1792], Karbala [1801], Mecca and Medina [1803-1806] in the Persian Gulf and organized a massacre against the Turks.

During the reigns of Salim III and Mahmud III, reforms were carried out to save the kingdom from disintegration. Sultan Abdulmajid was able to stop the crisis of the sultanate by carrying out reforms (tanzimat) again (1839), on the one hand, and on the other hand, to form new Turkish intellectuals (they called themselves new Ottomans). In the current Crimean War,

Turkey won over its old rival, the Russian Empire, and regained its position on the Black Sea and the Danube River.

After the Tanzimat and the original constitution adopted in 1876 were abolished by Sultan Abdulhamid II (1878), a period of tyranny began in the country. During this period, the sultanate became economically dependent on European countries.

In conclusion, it can be said that the Ottoman dynasty began to become a powerful state of its time from 1299. This country made a great contribution to the spread of Islam. Most of the rulers of the country conducted a fair policy. Especially during the reign of Mehmed II, Salim Khan I, Suleiman I, science, culture and art developed at a high level. The life of the population has also improved. This proud Ottoman state, which ruled over 3 continents of the world, reached the peak of development in its time, that is, in the 15th-16th centuries. Very large lands were conquered. a great empire was built. The army of the Ottoman rulers was distinguished from the army of other states by its loyalty. The rulers were distinguished by their military leadership skills. But the state, which had been living and flourishing for many years, fell into decline due to internal conflicts and mutual struggles.

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