

Ottoman Turkey the Sorrowful Period of Islam's Political Journey

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ABSTRACT

Background. Talking about Islam cannot be separated from the long history of the struggle of Muslims in the world.

Purpose. History is strong evidence that a civilization can be seen to exist and the fragrance of its name.

Method. According to the literature, history is an event or event that really happened in the past, science, knowledge, lesson stories about events or events that have really happened.

Results. Since Islam was born until now, there have been many dynamics of civilization that can be learned as lessons and encouragement for the people afterwards.

Conclusion. From this history, Muslims are increasingly aware that their predecessors left a scientific and civilizational legacy that can be emulated for the people after them in the future.

KEYWORDS

Journey, Political, Sorrowful

INTRODUCTION

Talking about Islam cannot be separated from the long history of the struggle of Muslims in the world (Ferlay dkk., 2021). History is strong evidence that a civilization can be seen to exist and the fragrance of its name. According to the literature (Campanale dkk., 2020), history is an event or event that really happened in the past, science, knowledge, lesson stories about events or events that have really happened. Since Islam was born until now, there have been many dynamics of civilization that can be learned as lessons and encouragement for the people afterwards (Y. Chen, Kang, dkk., 2021) . . From this history (M

azza dkk., 2020), Muslims are increasingly aware that their predecessors left a scientific and civilizational legacy that can be emulated for the people after them in the future (Casino dkk., 2019).

One of the studies of Islamic civilization is about the Islamic caliphate that was established after the death of the

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Prophet Muhammad. Beginning with consisted of the companions of the the Khulafaur Rashidin which

Prophet, namely Abu Bakar, Umar Bin Khattab, Uthman Bin Affan and Ali Bin Abi Talib then continued to the Umayyah, Abbasid dynasties and so on. The continuity of Islamic leadership indicates that Islam has a leadership to which all Muslims submit and obey (Mahmoud dkk., 2020). Islamic leadership from time to time always experiences the ups and downs of the glory of Islam. This is the promise of God in the Al-Quran Surah Ali Imron which explains that the glory and destruction of Islam is God's turn to provide lessons for humans (Jackson dkk., 2020).

In the middle period of the Al Musta'sim sultanate (Casino dkk., 2019), the glory of Islam had to be destroyed by Mongol forces (Imhoff & Lamberty, 2020). At that time the Mongols were led by Hulagu Khan and succeeded in bringing down Baghdad by invading and destroying the entire Baghdad (Al-Ghezi dkk., 2022). In addition (Zhang dkk., 2019), the Mongols destroyed the central library and threw books by scholars into the river to eliminate the valuable knowledge that made Islam rise (Tiyasha dkk., 2020). Not stopping there (Chan dkk., 2020), Muslims continued to fight and proselytize to many regions until finally the political situation of Islam gradually began to improve and recovered and then gave birth to three major sultanates (Casino dkk., 2019), namely the Ottoman Turkish Sultanate in the era of the 1280s, the Safawi sultanate in Persia in the era of 1501, and the Mongol sultanate which had submitted to Islam in India in the era of 1526.

The Ottoman Empire in the study of Islamic civilization became the center of Islamic power after the collapse of the Abbasid Sultanate. However (Karras dkk., 2019), the process of its establishment began with the Seljuk Sultanate which became the foundation of the Ottoman Empire (Lei dkk., 2020). Usman Bin Erthogril was the first Ottoman Sultan who later left an important mark on the Ottoman Islamic world. As time went by, the dynamics and events of domestic and international politics continued to occur (Setti dkk., 2020), causing ups and downs of glory as happened when the Abbasid Sultanate was first. Not even 5 sultans who led, the Ottomans were forced to decline when led by Sultan Beyazid I and only rose again when led by Sultan Muhammad I.

Many events occurred during the Ottoman Turkish Empire (Bar-Oz dkk., 2019). Islam flourished during the first period of the Ottoman Caliphate (Jongerden, 2022). The best troops that conquered Constantinople were first formed in these periods (Tang dkk., 2020). Ottoman Turkey had achieved much progress during this period. Political affairs (Alshayban dkk., 2020), cooperation and expansion became the routine of Muslim life under the Ottoman Turks, especially in this first period. In writing this article (Lee dkk., 2020), the author tries to explain the condition of Muslims and the dynamics that occurred when Islam was under the leadership of the sultans who served in period 1. In addition (Wu dkk., 2020), one of the sub-chapters of this article will also explain the factors of the end of period 1 or the causes of the first Ottoman decline (Y. Chen, Klein, dkk., 2021).

In this writing the author aims to know the history of the Ottoman Turkish Empire (Lei dkk., 2020), understand well how progress and development in the fields of military (F. Chen dkk., 2019), government (Dong dkk., 2020), science (Abdar dkk., 2021), culture (Léonard-Lorant dkk., 2020), and religion (Guo dkk., 2020). Therefore (Hindricks dkk., 2021), the author will reveal how the state of the Islamic political situation after experiencing attacks from the Mongol army and after the emergence of three major kingdoms (Wang dkk., 2019), one of which is the Ottoman Turkish kingdom and what are the factors causing the decline of the Ottoman Turkish kingdom (Sanderson dkk., 2019).

Literature Review

The period of the Ottoman Turkish Empire replaced the Abbasid Daulah with its territory. During the Ottoman Turkish period, there was not much development in science that had been obtained. After the death of Sultan Sulaiman al-Qanuni in 974 AH/1566 AD, Ottoman Turkey gradually declined. At the time of replacing the leadership of Sultan Sulaiman al-Qanuni, it turned out to be more selfish (Yıldırım dkk., 2021), so that the Ottoman Empire experienced a decline (Twenge dkk., 2019). On the other hand, Mustafa Kemal pasha, a brilliant military cadre who worked and worked in politics, wanted Turkey to be a secular state that was no longer an empire (Lei dkk., 2020).

The issue that is often lost in the exchange of ideas about the caliphate is how to get to the caliphate (Zenn, 2020). Based on historical information that after destroying Byzantium and the Mamluks, the Ottomans could occupy the position of caliphate. With this victory, the Ottomans took control of Constantinople as well as the three Muslim holy cities (Jerusalem, Mecca and Medina). Ottoman rule made it the largest and most dominant governing institution in the Muslim world, which provided the impetus for the Ottomans to claim the position of caliph in the Muslim world .

The Ottoman Empire took its name from and was nationalized by their first ancestor (Murina dkk., 2019), Sultan Ottoman Ibn Sauji ibn Orthogol Ibn Sulaiman Shah Ibn Kia Alp, a Central Asian chieftain. The former Ottoman Empire was originally a small family of Ughu/Oghus tribes later joined the Seljuk Empire when it was attacked by the Mongol army (Jiang dkk., 2020). The overall political situation of Muslims progressed after the emergence and development of the three major empires viz: Ottoman Empire in Turkey, Mughal Empire in Indian Turkey and Safavid Empire in Persia. The Ottoman Empire in Turkey was the first to come into existence, and the largest and most enduring compared to the other two empires, the Mughals and the Safavids. The Ottoman Empire was a pioneer in terms of the overall development of the Islamic world in its day and also its demise became the entry point of the Industrial Age into the Islamic World .

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The writing of this article uses the manuscript study method, in this case the period of the decline of Islam during the 1st period of the Ottoman Empire (Bar-Oz dkk., 2019). The sources used are secondary data, where the author uses literature obtained from literature studies to several trusted journals (Packer dkk., 2020), books and articles. Writing with a study of several journal or book sources is intended to get more complex data to make a complete writing.

In writing this article, the author started with 4 journals and several books as an initial basis for writing this article, for example the journal "The decline and political development of Ottoman Turkey". This article explains the chronology of every decline and development of Islam during the Ottoman period. It contains many tragedies of decline in Ottoman history. For example (Arnold dkk., 2019), what happened during the first period of the sultanate, then the factors of its decline are explained and there is also an explanation of the Ottoman collapse in 1924. The author realizes that the article does not specifically explain the decline that occurred in the 15th century, so the author takes other literature "The leadership of the Ottoman Turkish empire: its progress and decline" as a reference aid. The article above contains a clearer division of Ottoman power from each period. For example, the first sultan is Usman I, then Orkhan, Murad I and Bayazid I. This makes it clearer and more detailed. This makes it clearer and more detailed to focus on the first period. Diakh.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The Ottoman Turkish Empire comes from the name of their first ancestor, Sultan Ustmani Ibnu Saji Ibnu Orthogol Ibnu Sulaiman Syah Ibnu Kia Alp, the head of the kab tribe in Central Asia. The Ottoman Turkish Empire ruled from the 13th to the 19th centuries. A royal system depends on the ability of a leader to control the government which makes it vulnerable in the progress and even the decline of an empire. At the beginning of the Ottoman sultanate's emergence, the worst conditions had already occurred. The Ottomans had to experience many conflicts so that there was a setback in its development. In one reference, that 4 Ottoman sultans had led the sultanate before finally having to decline. The 4 sultans in question were Sultan Osman 1, Sultan Orhan 1, Sultan Murad 1 and Sultan Bayezid 1. Then afterward there was a civil war and had an impact on the decline of the Ottomans (Aizid, n.d.).

The civil war that occurred in the Ottoman Empire occurred from 1402 to 1413. This period is referred to as the decline of Ottoman Turkey period 1. During that 1 year, power was completely out of balance, so that the sultan who led it would certainly have great difficulty in managing Islam throughout the world. In the literature, there are 4 sultans who led the Ottomans during the decline, including Sultan Isa, Sultan Suleyman, Sultan Musa and Sultan Mehmed. Then since 1413, the Ottomans began to rise under Sultan Mehmed I and the peak was during the reign of Sultan Mehmed..

A. Masa-masa awal 1299-1402



1.1 Osman I

https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daftar_sultan_Utsmaniyah

The Turkish leadership from 1299-1324 was led by Uthman son of Ertugrul. Uthman bin Ertugrul is considered the founder of the Ottoman Empire. As the leader of a tribe whose territory was granted by the Seljuks, Uthman adopted the same political policies as his father Ertugrul. He was friendly with the Seljuks, who shared his nationality and religion. Uthman's territory was a buffer zone between the hostile Seljuks and Byzantines. This condition made Uthman and his tribesmen always ready to face Byzantine attacks actually aimed at the Seljuks. This condition also encouraged Uthman with the intention of expanding into Byzantium to stop Byzantine expansion into Uthman's and Seljuk's own territory. It seemed that for Uthman, the best way was to protect himself from the Byzantine threat of invading Byzantine territory and making it his territory .

He attacked the Byzantine frontier and conquered the city of Broessa in 1317 AD, then in 1326 AD made it the capital of the kingdom. His territory included Eastern Europe, Asia Minor, the

Arab lands of Western Asia and North Africa. With a narrow territory in Central Anatolia and the former Seljuk Rum region, the Ottoman Turks were able to expand into Eastern Europe, Asia Minor, West Asia and North Africa. The expansion of territory and victorious battles against the Byzantines created an attraction for the Turks..



1.2 Orkhan

https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daftar_sultan_Utsmaniyah

The Ottomans were able to take control of the city of Bursa and were able to make it the capital of the sultanate, Bursa was the first permanent capital of the Ottoman Empire. Byzantine cities that had not yet fallen to the Ottomans during Orkhan's leadership fell to the Ottomans such as Nicea and Izmit. Orkhan established the constitution first higher education.

Orkhan also forming a jannisary army. Orhan died in 1362 and was succeeded by his son known as Murad I.



1.3 Murad I

https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daftar_sultan_Utsmaniyah

Murad moved the capital of the Ottoman Empire from Bursa to Edirne around 1365, 19 a year after the pope moved the capital called for a crusade to expel the Ottoman Empire from the Balkans. But unfortunately, the pope's call was only answered by his cousin, Duke Amadeo VI of Savoy the Byzantine Emperor who brought his fleet from the Aegean Sea to the Dardanelles The Pope's call for a crusade against the Ottomans did not bring any Ottoman defeat.

When Murad I moved the Ottoman capital from Bursa to Edirne, he basically focused on Europe. As a result, around In 1385, Murad I captured the city of Sofia. in the battle of kosovo Murad I died around 1389 AD, and then the Ottoman leadership passed to his son Beyezid I. Murad I's death was exploited by some rulers to encroach on Ottoman territory. Some Ottoman-compliant rulers tried to regain their autonomy. Beezid I was able to silence the secession attempts but the threat to Bayezid I also came in the hands of the Anatolian ruler by his subordinate Suleiman Pasha of Central, Burhaneddi. Beyezid I managed to stop Suleiman Pasha and he was executed in 1391 AD.

1.4 Beyezid I



https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daftar_sultan_Utsmaniyah

Bezid I continued his military expansion. His army also grew from Serbs, Bulgarians and Albanians, and even some Byzantine troops. Something that was not found in the Ottoman armies of Orhan or Murad. With such a large force, around 1392 AD, Bezid I actually led an army to conquer Serbia. However, Serbia, threatened with invasion by King Sigismund of Hungary, chose to peacefully become Bezid I's vassal. The peace treaty between the Ottoman Empire and Serbia and the Ottoman Empire's commitment to protect Serbia was marked by the marriage of Bayezid I and Oliveira, the sister of Kosovar nobleman Stepan Lazarevic.

The Ottoman Empire allied with Kosovo, Beyezid I extended into Wallachia interpreted by Hungary as a threat. Given the Ottomans' military reputation the battle proved Hungary was in need of allies face to face on a pedestal. King Sigismund managed to gather allies in an anti Ottoman Empire coalition joined by Venice and Byzantium. Bayes I Constantinople was captured in response in 1394. However, despite Beyezid I's efforts to conquer Constantinople, the city was still very capable of surviving even with outside help .

In 1396 AD, Hungary, Venice, and Byzantium formed an alliance to attack the Ottoman Empire. The coalition forces were still growing with French and Burgundian troops. The Ottomans were defeated by Europe. Beyezid I managed to survive and.

B. The period of decline 1402-1413



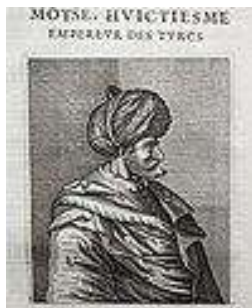
2.1 Isa

https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daftar_sultan_Utsmaniyah

https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daftar_sultan_Utsmaniyah



2.2 Sulaiman



2.3 Musa

https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daftar_sultan_Utsmaniyah

https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daftar_sultan_Utsmaniyah



2.4 Mehmed

The clash between Timur Lenk and Beyezid was a result of the end of the Abbasid Caliphate. When the Abbasids fell in 1258 CE, Al Mu'tashim's uncle Al Muntashir Billah was appointed Mamluk caliph. The Abbasid Caliphate seemed to continue in Cairo, but without any political power or authority. This opened up the possibility of positional rivalry for the Caliph. Timur Lenk was one of the Muslim rulers who participated in the competition. This planned military campaign made him the supreme leader not only in the Muslim world but also to the rest of the world.

The Ottoman revival under Beyezid I became one of Timurlenk's victims. Beyezid I's defeat of Timur Lenk had a profound effect. The defeat became the first decline in Ottoman history after a whole period of victory and progress in territorial control. Even if it didn't collapse after Bezid I's defeat, the Ottoman Empire's territory shrank drastically. Ottoman problems did not stop there. Ottoman leadership was also disputed. The Ottomans ruled in chaos and waged wars against each other. In 1403, Sulaiman, the eldest son of Bezid I, became the strongest candidate among his brothers. Sulaiman ruled over the Ottoman territories in Europe. In 1404 AD he crossed the Anatolian Straits to expel his younger brother Mehmed I from Bursa. Mehmed I left his brother in despair of the others.

C. Revival efforts Utsmani 1413



3.1 Mehmed I

https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daftar_sultan_Utsmaniyah

After ten years of power struggle, Mehmed I finally defeated his brothers. Thus, Mehmed I became the rightful Sultan of the Ottoman Turkish Empire and also the sole Ottoman ruler. His first endeavor was to make improvements and lay the foundation for local security. However, Mehmed I continued to face threats to the stability of his performance. The leader of Karaman was the first to intervene. Mehmed I managed to defeat this Karaman leader in 1415 AD. In 1418 AD, Venice managed to destroy the Ottoman fleet beyond the Dardanelles, Mehmed was also still worried about the Bedredin and Borkluje rebellions. But Mehmed I managed to stop the rebellions and keep the Ottomans as the sole ruler. In 1421 AD Mehmed I died and was succeeded by his son Murad II.

3.2 Murad II



https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daftar_sultan_Utsmaniyah

During Murad II's reign, battles between the Ottomans and their neighbors continued. However, in the 20 years or so that followed, Murad II managed to reclaim Ottoman territories that had escaped Timur Lenk's victory over Bezid I. However, Karaman and parts of the Euphrates were not yet under Murad II's control. But the Karaman region and parts of the Euphrates were not yet under Murad II's control. The Ottoman Turkish Empire might be back under Murad II's leadership, their first path to success after the instability that followed Timur Lenk's capture of Beyezid I. But the story records a surprising turn of events. But the story records a shocking event within Ottoman rule. Around 1444 AD, Murad II handed over the Ottoman leadership to his son Mehmed. When his successor came, Prince Mehmed was said to be about 12 years old. The reason for the succession was Murad II's desire for seclusion after mourning the death of his beloved son Alaeddin in a military operation in the fall.

The sudden succession from Murad II to Prince Mehmed soon spread to the ears of the Pope in Rome. Assuming Prince Mehmed was still around but did not have enough experience to lead the Ottomans, the pope tried to capitalize on the situation by restarting the Crusade movement. With the Pope's permission, Vladislav of Hungary and Johannes Hunyadi of Transylvania moved their forces to the Black Sea. The aim of Vladislav and John Hunyadi was to destroy Varna. A crisis soon arose within the Ottomans. The viziers who had not fully trusted Prince Mehmed and persuaded M.

3.3 Mehmed II



https://id.wikipedia.org/wiki/Daftar_sultan_Utsmaniyah

In the history of the Ottoman Empire, the conquest of Constantinople is their most famous History. the leader of the Ottoman conquest This man, Prince Mehmed, will be known in Muslim history as Fatih. The Western world called him Mehmed II. Although Sultan Suleiman Al-Qanuni is considered the greatest Ottoman leader in history Mehmed II's prestige far surpasses that of Suleiman. The story of Mehmed II's victory In fact, the Byzantines in Constantinople had been written and discussed many times until the collapse of the Ottoman Empire. The conquest of Constantinople was important because the prophet Muhammad said the city would be liberated and controlled by Muslims. Constantinople itself became a symbol of Byzantium hostile to Islam and Muslims since the time of the Prophet Muhammad.

The murder of one of the prophet's messengers, Al Harith bin Umair Al Azdi of Shuhrabil bin Amr Al Ghassani was the trigger for the first physical confrontation between the Byzantines and the Muslims at Mut'ah. Al Harith bin Umair was captured by Shuhrabil and brought before the Byzantine Emperor Heraclius. Al Harith bin Umair was then executed by Shuhrabil in the presence of Heraclius. Shuhrabil's actions complemented the Ghassan Arabs' provocations against Muslims and sparked hostilities between Byzantium and Muslims. Shurabil and his men turned to the Byzantines, and fighting broke out between Zaid bin Harithah's army and the combined Ghassan-Byzantine forces. Muslims and Byzantines. From then on, the Muslims and the Byzantines fought one war after another until the conquest of Kashmir.

CONCLUSION

In the literature there are 4 sultans who led the Ottomans during the decline, including Sultan Isa, Sultan Sulaiman, Sultan Musa and Sultan Mehmed. Then since 1413 the Ottomans began to rise under Sultan Mehmed I and the peak was during the reign of Sultan Mehmed II or what we usually call Muhammad Al Fatih in 1453. In this research, the author focuses on the era of decline after 4 sultans led at the beginning of the Ottoman establishment until 1402 and was limited to 1413 before the Ottoman revival. This condition also encouraged Uthman with the intention of expanding to

Byzantium to stop Byzantine expansion into Uthman's and Seljuk's own territory. Capitalizing on the narrow territory of Central Anatolia and the former Seljuk territories of Rum, the Ottoman Turks were able to expand into Eastern Europe, Asia Minor, West Asia and North Africa. The expansion of territory and victorious battles against the Byzantines created an attraction for other Turkic tribes to come and join Uthman. After Uthman's death, the leadership was continued by Uthman's son Orkhan. The leadership of sultan Orkhan in 1323-1362 AD.

During Orkhan's leadership, the Ottoman Turkish Empire conquered Azmir (Smyrna) in 1327 AD, Thawasyanli in 1330 AD, Uskandar in 1338 AD, Ankara in 1354 AD, and Gallipoli in 1356 AD. The Ottoman Empire was able to take control of the city of Bursa and was able to make it the capital of the sultanate, Bursa was the first permanent capital of the Ottoman Empire.

AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTION

Author 1: Conceptualization; Project administration; Validation; Writing - review and editing.

Author 2: Conceptualization; Data curation; In-vestigation.

Author 3: Data curation; Investigation.

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