

V-Cola: Confidential Instructions for Connie Sultant

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Ottoman geography

- Originated in Turkey
- Grew to northern Africa to Switzerland
- Ottomans controlled Balkan Peninsula
- Conquered Greece, Macedonia, and Spain
- Controlled major cities like Jerusalem, Baghdad, and Constantinople
- Ruled over 450,000,000 and 600,000 square miles
- One of the largest empires in history



Safavid geography

- Struck between Arab and Ottoman empires
- Neighbors with the Mughal Empire
- On the Persian Gulf
- Had access to Persian Gulf and Caspian Sea
- Ruled over current Iraq, Iran, and Georgia at it's height
- Also controlled bits of Greece, Mesopotamia

Ottoman and Safavid Dynasties

Founded by family
 Had many
 wars
 fought
 against
 each other

Ottoman Religion

The Ottoman sultans in the Ottoman empire were Sunni Muslims. They followed the Hanafi school of Sunni Islam. They were also known for their tolerance towards other religions. They allowed Christians, Jews, and Zoroastrians to practice their own religions. They also allowed them to have their own courts and laws. They were known for their military power and their expansion into Europe, Africa, and Asia.

Safavid Religion

The Safavid sultans in the Safavid empire were Shia Muslims. They followed the Twelver school of Shia Islam. They were also known for their military power and their expansion into Europe, Africa, and Asia. They were known for their religious intolerance towards other religions. They forced all their subjects to convert to Shia Islam. They were also known for their art and architecture. They built many beautiful buildings and monuments. They were also known for their poetry and literature. They were also known for their science and technology. They were also known for their medicine and surgery. They were also known for their philosophy and ethics. They were also known for their politics and government. They were also known for their culture and society. They were also known for their economy and trade. They were also known for their education and learning. They were also known for their religion and spirituality. They were also known for their art and culture. They were also known for their science and technology. They were also known for their medicine and surgery. They were also known for their philosophy and ethics. They were also known for their politics and government. They were also known for their culture and society. They were also known for their economy and trade. They were also known for their education and learning. They were also known for their religion and spirituality.

Ottoman Empire Technology

1498: The printing press was introduced into the Ottoman Empire by the Venetian printer, Johannes Gensfleisch, who had fled from Mainz to Constantinople. He set up a printing house in Constantinople, which became the first printing house in the Ottoman Empire. This led to the spread of printed books and the development of the Ottoman printing industry.

Safavid Empire Technology

1500: The printing press was introduced into the Safavid Empire by the Venetian printer, Johannes Gensfleisch, who had fled from Mainz to Constantinople. He set up a printing house in Constantinople, which became the first printing house in the Ottoman Empire. This led to the spread of printed books and the development of the Ottoman printing industry.



Ottoman empire society and culture

- ruled by one family for seven centuries
- laws created in ottoman empire
- 1st class: slaves had to be loyal and practice islam and ottoman customs
- 2nd class: everyone else in the empire many different cultures, languages, and people practiced many different languages
- relaxed law: allowed religious freedom (christians exempt)
- even muslims had to pay heavy taxes and had many restrictions
- muslims had to pay the military, but didn't have to pay taxes
- muslims: some religious groups: 10 forms of sharia (religious commentaries) each sharia could follow its own religious laws and choose its own leader - who were required to be law "scholars"

Safavid Empire Culture and Society

1501: Shah Ismail I of Persia introduced the Safavid Shia Islam. He was a descendant of the Safavid order, a Shia Islamic sect. He established the Safavid dynasty in Persia. He was known for his military power and his expansion into Europe, Africa, and Asia. He was also known for his religious intolerance towards other religions. He forced all his subjects to convert to Shia Islam. He was also known for his art and architecture. He built many beautiful buildings and monuments. He was also known for his poetry and literature. He was also known for his science and technology. He was also known for his medicine and surgery. He was also known for his philosophy and ethics. He was also known for his politics and government. He was also known for his culture and society. He was also known for his economy and trade. He was also known for his education and learning. He was also known for his religion and spirituality.



Ottoman and Safavid Empire

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Ottoman Empire= 1299-1922
Safavid Empire= 1501-1722

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- Originated in Turkey.
- Grew to northern Africa to Switzerland.
- Ottomans controlled Balkan Peninsula.
- Conquered Greece, Macedonia, and Syria.
- Controlled major cities like Jerusalem, Baghdad, and Constantinople.
- Ruled over Atlas Mountains and Caucasus mountains.
 - One of the largest empires in history.

- Stuck between Uzbek and Ottoman empire.
- Neighbors with the Mughal Empire.
- On the Persian Gulf.
- Had access to Persian Gulf and Caspian Sea.
- Ruled over current day Iran.
- Ruled over parts of Turkey and Georgia at it's height.
- Also controlled bits of Caucus Mountains



UZBEK EMPIRES



Ottoman Religion

- The main religion of the Ottoman empire was Islam
- They practiced Shia Islam (or Shi'ism)
- Ottomans increased Islamic territory through Jihad, or the struggle to defend Islam
- In the Ottoman empire, they also had a millet system which gave minor religions some power to regulate their own affairs
- They had Orthodox Christian, Jewish, and Armenian Christian millets
- In return, Non- Muslims had to give some of their children as a tax under the devshirme
- The children were then converted into Muslim slaves
- These children played a big part in the takeover of Constantinople

Safavid Religion

- Shah Ismail of the Safavid empire's main goal was to convert everyone in the empire to a form of Islam called Shi'ism
- Most of the population at the time were Sunnis, a different form of Islam
- Sunnis believe that the first four caliphs (Muhammad's successors) rightfully took Muhammad's place.
- Shiites believe that only the heirs of the fourth caliph, Ali, were the only rightful successors of Muhammad
- Brought in scholars from Shiite countries to form a new religious elite
- A Sadr (official) was appointed to coordinate this elite
- Safavids spent money trying to promote the religion
- Started killing Sunni Muslims and Shiites with different views
- Reduced the importance of going on a pilgrimage to Mecca and replaced it with Shiite shrines
- People of the empire started embracing the faith
- Celebrated festivals very enthusiastically
- Most important festival was Ashura, where Shia Muslims mark the death of Husayn (a Timurid ruler)