



Conquest of Istanbul by Fatih Sultan Mehmet.

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ABSTRACT

This article deals with the personal life of Sultan Mehmet the Conqueror, the siege of the immortal city, and after this siege, the inhabitants of the city, along with the architecture implemented by the conquistador's descendants, are devoted to the place of Istanbul in the life of Turkey

Keywords:

The prophet's prediction about the conquest of Istanbul, Fateh Sultan Mehmet Personality , preparations for the conquest and its beginning , Sultan Mehmet the Conqueror , White Shamsitdun, the Byzantine Empire, the emperor, cannons, the conqueror's knowledge of eight languages, Venice, Geneva, etc.

Introduction: The present-day city of Istanbul, named "Golden Bridge" (Constantinople), connected two continents in its time and had an incomparable importance in the Eurasian continent in terms of history. Its appearance today is known to the world with its modern and national architecture, as well as its convenient geography for tourism. But we should not forget the factors that caused its appearance today, which is related to the conquest of the city by the Turkish Ottoman Sultan Fatih Mehmet. Fatih Sultan's siege of the city was not only related to its history, but also to his complex personality. Focusing on his personality, the article focuses on the coverage of the conquest and its impact on the life of the city in later periods. Although this topic is considered a comprehensive topic for world historians, it has not received enough attention from the point of view of studying in the "Central Asia" and "Uzbekistan" regions,

through posts prepared on Internet sources or content related to this topic. information can be obtained. Many researches related to the conquest can be learned from the articles, books, etc. published in Europe by Turkologists and Turkish historians.

We can find information about the prophecy of our Prophet Muhammad Mustafa (S.A.W) in his time before the conquest.

H. Muhammad states that Istanbul will be among the places conquered by Muslims as follows: "Surely, Istanbul will be conquered, what a beautiful commander is the commander of the soldier who conquered it, and what a beautiful soldier this soldier is." These hadiths greatly influenced the Arabs and they besieged Istanbul 7 times. During the 7-year siege, H. Bannerman of the Prophet Muhammad. Eyüp was martyred and later buried under the walls in a place whose location is lost. The Prophet

who appeared to Aqshemseddin in a dream. Eyup reports the burial place and this dream will increase the soldier's efforts and help in the conquest of Istanbul.¹

Of course, this prophecy will come true and the city will be captured as a result of the siege. These processes are covered in the article.

About the personality of Fatih Mehmet (Muhammad). Fatih Sultan Muhammad's personality was mature and quite complex for his time. According to Turkish historians, he was born on March 30, 1432, as the third son of Sultan Murad II in Edirne, the capital of the Ottoman Sultanate at that time, and his mother's name was Huma (Humo) Hotun. It is said that he is a grandson of Chandaroglu Isfendiyar Bey.²

After the death of his mother, his later life was directly related to his greatness Piri Aq Shamsuddin Pasha. Because it is this person's education that determines the future of the conqueror and causes him to seal his name in history. Mehmet Sultan received the most advanced knowledge of his time. Historians cite amazing information about his intellect, including: Ottoman political theorists Imam Taskoprudoda, Sharafuddin Bidlisi and others were able to effectively use the Sufi prophetic term "Zill Allah" - the word of God [Shadow on the Earth] and turn the state into a powerful state. Ottoman caliphs had to meet four conditions: justice, courage, moderation and wisdom. Mehmet Fatih was the perfect choice for such a ruler. He was an ardent admirer of philosophy, science and art. He commissioned prominent scholars and intellectuals such as Mulla Jami, Ali Khushji, Khojazada and others to write books, conduct scientific discussions and many other things. He became interested in Sufism under the guidance of Sheikh Aq Shamsuddin. If Mehmet Fatih had lived longer, Muslims would have penetrated deeper into the heart of Europe and defeated the coalition organized by the Vatican against them. According to some sources, the Vatican priest was very afraid of this righteous ruler who was

one of the successors of Rasulullah, may God bless him and grant him peace, and the defender of Islam. For this reason, this impious pontiff initially invites Fatih to convert to Christianity. But after receiving a refusal, he tried to poison Mehmet Fatih, who died at the age of 49 for the ruler. Although this cause is not considered very reliable, it is believed that the Jew was poisoned by Yakub Pasha.³

Fatih Sultan Mehmet speaks 8 languages. These languages are primarily Turkish, but also Slavic, Greek, Arabic, Persian, Latin, Hebrew, Chaldean and Italian. He began to learn foreign languages from a young age and has a character that constantly improves himself in the field of education throughout his life. In this sense, he received his first education and training in public administration from his father Murad II. Being able to speak 8 languages, he personally managed meetings and correspondence with other countries..⁴

Briefly about the siege of Constantinople by Fatih Sultan and preparations for it.

The city of Constantinople served as the cradle of a new civilization as the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire during the split of the Roman Empire.

For thousands of years, it has shown its worth as the capital of the Eastern Empire in any period of its history. However, at a time when the city began to lose its importance due to the decline of the empire, an event took place in the life of the city that had a great impact on its further development. This was the conquest of the city by the Turkish Ottomans. The maturity of the requirements for the conquest led to the acceleration of the conquest even more. The conquest of Istanbul was also necessary for political reasons. The Byzantine Empire angered the princes. Princes fell against each other and fought for the throne. Byzantium, due to its location, was an obstacle to the growth of the Ottoman Empire in Rumeli. There was no connection between Anatoly and Rumeli. With the capture of Istanbul, this obstacle will

Festgabe für Paul Diels, München 1953.

³ https://t.me/ibtido_tarix

⁴ <https://www.hurriyet.com.tr/egitim/fatih-sultan-mehmet-kac-dil-biliyor-ve-konusabiliyorduk-42121078>

¹ <https://www.tarihinicinden.com/2019/05/istanbulun-fethi-ile-ilgili-kehanetler.html?m=>

² Süheyl Ünver, Fatih Külliyesi, 1946, s. 160 v.d. ; F. Babinger, Mehmed's IL, des Eroberers, Mutter, Legende und Wirklichkeit. Münchener Beiträage zur Slavenkunde

disappear. With the conquest of Istanbul, there will be no obstacle to a military transition between Anatolia and Rumeli. By inciting the Christians in Europe, the Byzantines created favorable conditions for the Crusades. He was inciting the Anatolian principalities against the Ottoman Empire. This caused the breakdown of Turkish unity in Anatolia. Economic reasons were also one of the factors that made the conquest of Istanbul necessary. With the conquest of Istanbul, the Ottoman Empire gained a favorable position in land and sea trade. It also dominates a branch of the Silk Road.⁵

Of course, Sultan Mehmet, who understood this well, had prepared thoroughly for the conquest. And the fact that this preparatory plan was developed by him made the conquest even more historic. Sultan Mehmet kept the preparatory process a secret and did not reveal it to anyone. The Sultan first built the Rumeli Hisor (fortress) opposite Anatolian Hisor (fortress). The structure was completed in a very short period of four months. Huge cannons (cannons) of their time were placed on the walls of Hisar. The composition of the Rumeli fortress began to disturb the Byzantine Empire. The reason is that now the control of the transition point from the Black Sea to the Sea of Marmara was completely in the hands of the Ottoman Turks. At that time, Venice and Geneva had a great naval power. By signing treaties with both sides, the Sultan left the Byzantine Empire in a helpless situation.⁶

The Beginning of the Conquest: "Either I will conquer Istanbul or Istanbul will conquer me," Sultan Mehmet said before the conquest..⁷

The first part of the Ottoman army marched to Karakat on the second of April, and there was a small military conflict between these troops and the Byzantine Empire. However, seeing that the advanced part of the Ottoman army was being

pursued by the Byzantine soldiers, they had no choice but to flee and close the gates of the fortress. They raised the bridges of the castle and put the defense preparations in an emergency state. On the fifth of April, Fatih Sultan Mehmet (Muhammad) II, who took control of the Turkish army on the same day, was on the hill on the right side of the Lycos (Bayramposha) valley. . Maltepe built a tent. He examined the coastal walls from the coast of Marmara to the Golden Horn from the sea side, and according to the plan he had prepared in advance, he sent his military units to the wall. It was the most effective weapon of the Ottoman brigades. During the siege, the batteries were carefully placed, according to contemporary sources, and they were changed frequently during the siege. After the preparations were completed, Mehmet II asked the emperor to surrender the city in accordance with Islamic tradition, but this offer was not accepted. As the land walls were calculated to last a long time, the plan to withdraw some of the naval vessels from the land to the Golden Horn had probably been thought of and preparations had already been made. It is assumed that the ships were drawn into the slipways by both manpower and machinery ('cerra'), which were heavily reinforced to put pressure on the weaker Golden Horn walls. -i eskal in Tursun Bey"), after these processes lasted for several days, they were lined up one after the other on the Kasımpaşa ridge and were suddenly brought down to the Golden Horn at night. On the front of the land walls. The siege intensified again. On May 6, a general attack on the walls in the stream of Bayrampaşa. On the 16th of May, a large underground tunnel was dug through the walls and extended into the city, but this tunnel, discovered by the Byzantines, was collapsed by another tunnel dug on the opposite side the sound increased the atmosphere of fear and

⁵ <https://www.islam-ve-ihsan.com/istanbulun-fethi.html>

⁶ Turgutlu Anadolu İmam Hatip Lisesi Tarih Dergi Ekibi İstanbul'un Fethi Fatih Sultan Mehmet Yayın No: 1 Yayın Yönetmeni Varol ÖZTÜRK Tarih Öğretmeni Nurgül AKPINAR Araştırmacılar Yüksel AYDIN Mustafa AYDIN Recep ŞENTÜRK Fırat AKBAŞ Yusufcan YAĞIZ Dergi Tasarımı Ömer Faruk OKOLU Turgutlu Anadolu İmam

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⁷ https://www.kitapyurdu.com/kitap/ya-ben-istanbulu-alacagim-ya-istanbul-beni/269748.html?srsItd=AfmBOoryt9-nu8cRV_Eb3QGk4MYkj0T5pR8ehwTkiZnBmbH07tb1Q_M_

panic in the city, one after another the dug tunnels were discovered by the defenders and collapsed. However, both the people and the soldiers had exhausted their patience, the seven weeks of the siege destroyed the hopes and hopes of relief, the general attack was final. The necessary plans for the attack were completed. On the night of May 28 to May 29, the Ottoman army, which illuminated the surroundings with candles, suddenly passed these lights, which illuminated the walls like daylight and terrified the people of Byzantium. completed the final preparations with decay. ,

The last attack that resulted in the fall of Byzantium took place on the morning of May 29, but the navy blockaded the walls of Marmara. they attacked the walls, which were destroyed and repaired in places, with great force, and the soldiers, in a panic, began to descend to the port of the Golden King to board the ships. then united and surrounded the defenders in Edirnekapi and surrounded them from three points at once and succeeded in entering the city. Conquest of the city by the sword meant that it would be open to pillaging according to Islamic practice, and the Ottoman soldiers, who were pouring into the city from almost every direction, converged on Aksaray, taking many prisoners and having the right to pillage for 3 days. they were. Meanwhile, part of the local population in the city and the Italians managed to reach the ships in the Marmara.⁸

It is no exaggeration to say that the historical significance of the conquest of the city is that it started a new period of development and harmony in its history. The architecture of the city was enriched not only during the time of the conqueror, but also during the time of his successors. After conquering the city, the conqueror did not change the ancient architecture of the city, on the contrary, he started the process of merging with the national style, the Arab style, the Ottoman architecture is an example of the Arab style, and the Western

style. We can see an example of this in the example of buildings with a complex architectural solution built by the Ottoman rulers.

These structures remained as a luxury of architectural development in the history of the Ottoman Empire. In this regard, it is appropriate to recognize only Mehmet Sultan's constructive reforms after the conquest. In particular, "Topkapi Palace" was built between 1460 and 1478 according to the decree of the Fatih after the conquest of Istanbul. The reason for this name of this palace is that the name of Top Kapi palace was used after the name of the palace called Toplu Kapi after the influence of the name of the old palace in Boyazit "Sarayi Jadidi Amire".

One such historical architectural complex is Fatih Kulliyeti "Fatih Kulliyesi" built by the sultan between 1463 and 1470. "Fatih Kulliyesi" consists of a mosque, madrasas, a hospital, a building, a caravanserai, a Sibyon school, a library, a bathhouse, a cobbler's shop, etc..⁹

In fact, many buildings of this type have been built, and each of them is a piece of history. As we mentioned above, the conquest and his descendants did not change the architecture of the city, but increased its value. In this place, Sultan Suleiman built it in 1551 - 1558 based on the project of the most famous architect of his time, Me'mor Sinon. "Suleymaniye Mosque" was also considered a masterpiece of Istanbul. This mosque is one of the most important examples of classical Ottoman architecture. Jome has 4 minarets, each of which is 75 meters high. The height of the dome of the mosque is 53 meters.¹⁰

Another such magnificent architectural complex is the "Sultan Ahmet Mosque", which was built by Sultan Ahmet in the 17th century by Sadafkar Mehmet Agha, a student of the architect Sinon. The mosque is also called "Mavi Camii" i.e. "Blue Mosque" because blue Iznik tiles are thickly placed on the walls of the mosque..¹¹

⁸ DÜNYA'YI TİTRETEN HADİSE: İSTANBUL'UNFETHİ FEYZA BURHANLI 4 -5 b

⁹ <https://www.sabah.com.tr/egitim/fatih-sultan-mehmet-doneminde-insa-edilen-yapilar-hangisi-fatih-sultan-mehmet-doneminde-insa-edilen-yapilardandir-e1-6528914>

¹⁰ <https://www.fatih.gov.tr/suleymaniye-camii>

¹¹ <https://www.kulturportali.gov.tr/turkiye/istanbul/gezilecek/yer/sultan-ahmet-camii>

Sultan Ahmet Camii (Sultan Ahmet Mosque).



Suleymaniye Camii (Sulaymoniya Mosque) .



Conclusion: Turkey differs from other countries in the region in its antiquity and modernity in the Eurasian Continent. Social life, industry, tourism, art, culture of today's Turkey and diversity in other directions is the cause of increasing interest in this country. This city is especially distinguished by its architecture, which combines its great history and the present. The city of Istanbul is one of the hot spots of the country, and the charm of this city has become the business card of Turkey and Istanbul with its magnificent architectural complexes. providing participation. The choice of the city of Istanbul for the holding of international conferences, exhibitions, and festivals also provides an opportunity to

demonstrate the city's architecture. Just like every country has its own business card, Turkey also has business cards such as Istanbul, Izmir, Izmit, Bursa, which attract the attention of the world public and are a great way to study the history of the region. It is revealing.

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