

Turški vpadi

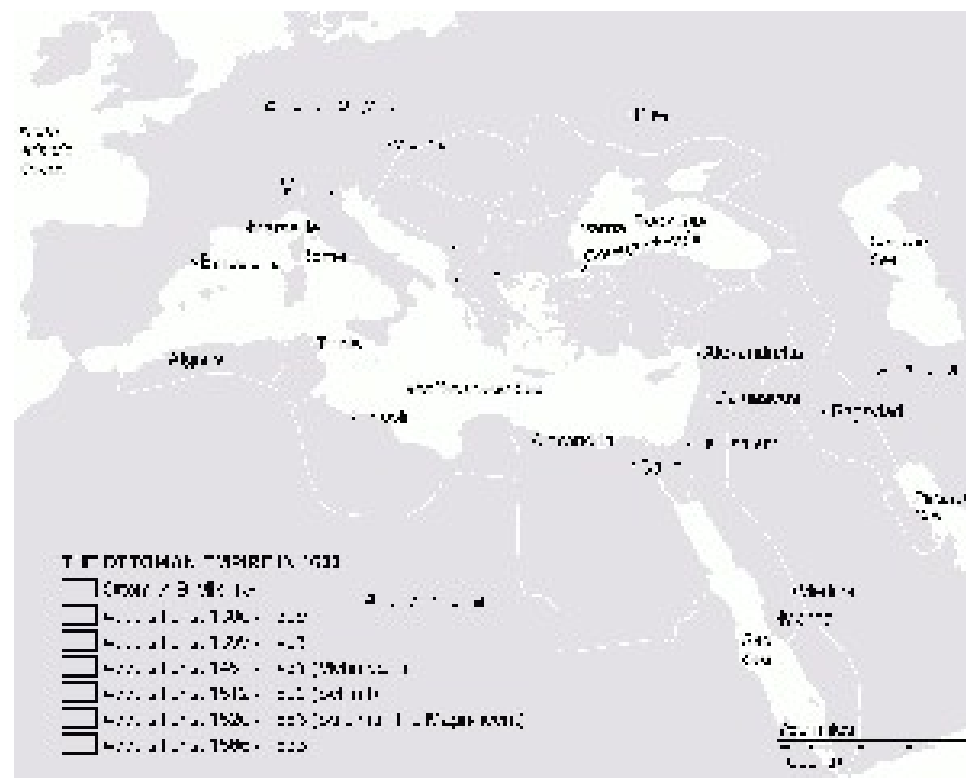


The map illustrates the territorial growth of the Ottoman Empire from its founding in 1300 to its peak in 1683-99. Key geographical features include the Danube, Don, Adriatic Sea, Aegean Sea, Mediterranean Sea, Black Sea, Caspian Sea, Persian Gulf, Red Sea, Nile, Tigris, and Euphrates rivers. Major cities such as Vienna, Venice, Rome, Algiers, Tunis, Tripoli, Belgrade, Nicopolis, Varna, Kafa, Istanbul, Sinop, Tabriz, Chaldiran, Basra, Medina, Mecca, Jerusalem, Alexandria, Cairo, Suez, Bursa, Izmit, Ankara, Konya, Dulkadir, Adana, Antalya, Rhodes, and Otranto are marked. Specific regions like WALACHIA, MOREA, and MALTA are also labeled. The legend indicates that the empire's territory expanded through several distinct periods, each associated with a specific ruler or time frame. The boundary shown in red represents the empire's maximum extent during the late 17th century.

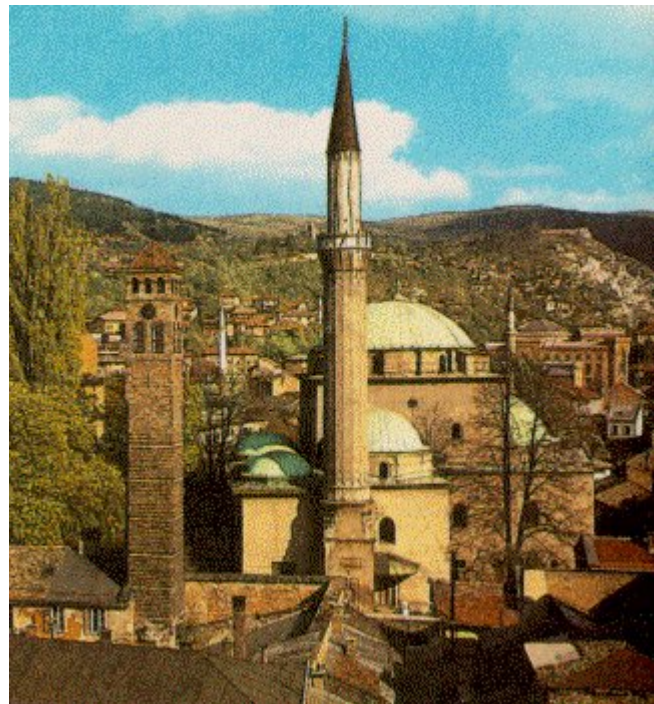


- Ustanovitelj Osman I., okrog 1300
- 1389 bitka na Kosovem polju – padec Srbije, sledi širitev Turkov na Balkan
- 1453 pade Konstantinopel
- 1529 obleganje Dunaja (neuspešno)
- 1683 drugo obleganje Dunaja, neuspešno

# Širjenje Osmanskega cesarstva



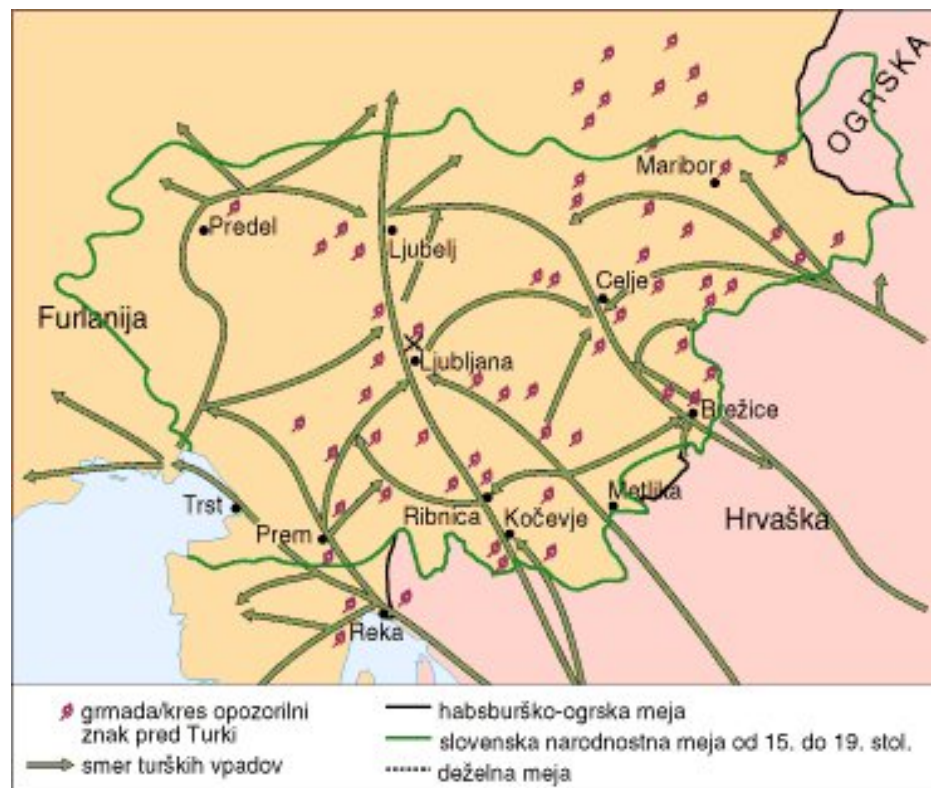
# Džamija v Sarajevu



# Turški vpadi na slovensko ozemlje

- Prvi leta 1408, najpogosteje 1469 – 1484. Prenehajo po bitki pri Sisku leta 1593.
- Najbolj na udaru so obmejne pokrajine (Metlika, Kočevje)
- Roparski pohodi (cilj je plenjenje, visok krvni davek, opustošenje ozemlja)

# Smeri turških vpadov





# Obramba

- Tabori (cerkev obdana z obzidjem)
- Kresovi
- Obzidja gradov, mest
- Vojna krajina (poseljena z uskoki) – pas ozemlja ob mejo s turško državo, večinoma na današnjem hrvaškem ozemlju. Cilj je zaustaviti pohod Turkov že na meji.

tabo<sup>r</sup>



# Tabor nad Cerovim





- beneška posest
- Hrvatska
- ozemlje, ki so ga osvojili Turki
- turška država 1526
- Senj kapetanija
- turški vpadi

# Vojna krajina

