

devshirme definition ap world history

****Understanding Devshirme: Definition and Significance in AP World History****

Devshirme definition AP world history is a fascinating topic that often piques the curiosity of students and history enthusiasts alike. At its core, devshirme was an Ottoman Empire practice that played a crucial role in shaping the empire's military and administrative elite. If you're studying AP World History, understanding devshirme unlocks insights into how empires managed diversity, power, and loyalty in complex, multi-ethnic societies. Let's dive into what devshirme means, how it functioned, and why it mattered in the broader context of world history.

What Is Devshirme? A Clear Definition

The term "devshirme" (pronounced dev-SHUR-may) refers to the system employed by the Ottoman Empire from the late 14th century through the 17th century. It involved the periodic collection of Christian boys from the empire's Balkan provinces, particularly from areas like modern-day Greece, Albania, and Bosnia. These boys were taken from their families and communities to be converted to Islam, trained, and then integrated into the Ottoman military and administrative apparatus.

In AP World History, devshirme is often described as a form of "child levy" or "tribute," but it was much more than a simple tax. It was a unique social and political institution designed to serve the Ottoman state's needs for loyal, highly trained officials and soldiers.

How Devshirme Worked

The process began with Ottoman officials visiting Christian villages to select boys, generally between the ages of 8 and 18. These boys were chosen based on physical fitness, intelligence, and potential for leadership. Once selected, they were taken to the capital, Istanbul, where they underwent rigorous training in language, religion, military skills, and administration.

After their education, some boys became part of the elite Janissary corps—a formidable infantry unit known for its discipline and loyalty to the Sultan—while others rose to prominent administrative positions in the empire's bureaucracy. Importantly, devshirme recruits were often promoted based on merit rather than birthright, which was a significant departure from traditional aristocratic systems.

The Historical Context of Devshirme in AP World History

Understanding devshirme within the AP World History curriculum means situating it within the broader themes of empire-building, social hierarchy, and cultural interactions. The Ottoman Empire was a vast, multi-ethnic empire that needed a reliable and efficient means of managing its diverse

population.

Why Did the Ottomans Implement Devshirme?

Several factors made devshirme an attractive policy for the Ottomans:

- **Centralized Control:** By recruiting boys from conquered Christian populations and converting them to Islam, the Ottomans ensured loyalty directly to the Sultan, bypassing local power structures.
- **Meritocracy:** Devshirme allowed talented individuals to rise through the ranks based on ability, helping create an effective and professional military and administrative class.
- **Religious and Cultural Integration:** The system facilitated the integration of diverse populations into the Ottoman framework, reinforcing Islamic dominance while still allowing some degree of cultural diversity.
- **Military Strength:** The Janissaries, many of whom were products of devshirme, became the backbone of the Ottoman military, playing a key role in the empire's expansion.

Comparisons with Other Historical Systems

In AP World History, devshirme is often compared to other systems of forced recruitment or social mobility, such as:

- **Mamluk Slave Soldiers:** In Egypt, military slaves who rose to significant power.
- **Feudal Levies in Europe:** Where lords provided soldiers for the king's army based on land tenure.
- **Imperial Examination System in China:** A merit-based bureaucratic recruitment system, though based on exams rather than conscription.

These comparisons highlight the unique blend of coercion and opportunity within devshirme, which set it apart as a distinctive Ottoman institution.

The Social and Cultural Impact of Devshirme

Devshirme wasn't just a political or military tool—it had profound social and cultural consequences across the Ottoman Empire and beyond.

Effects on Christian Communities

For the Christian populations subject to devshirme, the system was a mixed experience:

- **Loss and Trauma:** Families often suffered the trauma of having their sons taken away, sometimes permanently severing ties.
- **Social Mobility:** Some boys who entered the system attained high status, power, and wealth, which was otherwise inaccessible to them.

- **Religious Conversion:** The forced conversion to Islam was a significant cultural shift, often creating tension between religious communities.
- **Demographic Changes:** The periodic removal of young males affected demographic structures in certain regions.

Devshirme and Ottoman Society

Within Ottoman society, devshirme helped create a class of elite administrators and soldiers who were personally loyal to the Sultan rather than to local or familial ties. This loyalty strengthened the central government and helped maintain the empire's cohesion.

Moreover, devshirme contributed to a relatively fluid social structure where merit could sometimes override birth. This openness was unusual for the early modern world and contributed to the Ottoman Empire's administrative sophistication.

Devshirme in AP World History: Why It Matters

When studying devshirme in AP World History, it's important to recognize its broader implications:

- **Empire Management:** Devshirme illustrates how empires managed multi-ethnic populations and integrated diverse groups into imperial systems.
- **State Power and Control:** The system exemplifies strategies of control, loyalty-building, and centralization in pre-modern empires.
- **Cultural and Religious Dynamics:** It shows the complex interplay between religion, coercion, and identity in empire-building.
- **Military Evolution:** Devshirme-fed Janissaries were crucial in the military success of the Ottoman Empire, shaping the course of Eurasian history.

Tips for Students Studying Devshirme

If you're preparing for AP World History exams or essays, keep these points in mind:

- **Contextualize Devshirme:** Always link devshirme to broader themes like empire-building, social hierarchy, and cultural integration.
- **Use Comparative Analysis:** Compare devshirme to other recruitment or social mobility systems to demonstrate critical thinking.
- **Highlight Impact:** Discuss both the benefits for the Ottoman state and the social/cultural costs for subjected populations.
- **Remember Key Terms:** Words like Janissaries, Ottoman bureaucracy, Christian Balkan provinces, and forced conversion will help you write more nuanced responses.

Legacy of Devshirme in World History

Though devshirme officially ended in the 17th century, its legacy continued to influence Ottoman society and the regions affected. The Janissaries remained a powerful military force until their dissolution in the early 19th century, and the practice left lasting impressions on ethnic and religious relations in the Balkans.

Today, devshirme serves as a case study in how empires balance coercion and opportunity, using human resources to sustain their power. It also challenges us to think about the costs of empire—not only in terms of land and wealth but also in terms of human lives and cultural identity.

Exploring devshirme in AP World History reveals much about the complexities of empire, the human stories behind political systems, and the intricate tapestry of world history itself.

Frequently Asked Questions

What is the Devshirme system in AP World History?

The Devshirme system was an Ottoman practice of recruiting Christian boys from the Balkans, converting them to Islam, and training them for military or administrative service in the Ottoman Empire.

Why was the Devshirme system significant in world history?

The Devshirme system was significant because it helped the Ottoman Empire build a loyal and efficient military and bureaucratic elite, notably the Janissaries, which contributed to the empire's expansion and governance.

During which period was the Devshirme system predominantly used?

The Devshirme system was predominantly used from the 14th century until the 17th century in the Ottoman Empire.

How did the Devshirme system impact the Christian communities in the Ottoman Empire?

The Devshirme system had a profound impact on Christian communities as many boys were taken from their families, converted to Islam, and integrated into Ottoman society, which sometimes caused resentment but also provided avenues for social mobility.

What roles did boys recruited through the Devshirme system typically serve?

Boys recruited through the Devshirme system were trained to become Janissaries (elite soldiers) or

administrators in the Ottoman government.

How does the Devshirme system relate to the concept of social mobility in AP World History?

The Devshirme system illustrates a unique form of social mobility, as Christian boys taken as part of this system could rise to high positions of power and influence within the Ottoman Empire despite their origins.

What does the Devshirme system reveal about the Ottoman Empire's approach to governance and military organization?

The Devshirme system reveals the Ottoman Empire's pragmatic approach to governance and military organization by incorporating diverse populations into its elite forces and bureaucracy, ensuring loyalty through conversion and training rather than relying solely on hereditary nobility.

Additional Resources

Devshirme Definition AP World History: An In-depth Exploration of the Ottoman Practice

devshirme definition ap world history serves as a crucial concept for understanding the administrative and military systems of the Ottoman Empire, particularly during its period of expansion between the 14th and 17th centuries. This practice, often described as a form of levy or tribute, involved the periodic conscription of Christian boys from the empire's European provinces. These boys were taken from their families, converted to Islam, and trained for service in various capacities within the Ottoman administration, notably as Janissaries—elite infantry units that played a pivotal role in the empire's military dominance.

Understanding devshirme is essential for students and scholars of AP World History, as it sheds light on the complex interactions between empire and subject populations, religious dynamics, and the mechanisms of state control. This article provides a comprehensive analysis of the devshirme system, its historical context, operational features, and its broader implications within Ottoman governance and global history.

Historical Context and Origins of Devshirme

The devshirme system emerged in the late 14th century under the reign of Sultan Murad I, coinciding with the Ottoman Empire's territorial expansion into the Balkans. The empire's diverse population included numerous Christian communities, primarily in the Balkans, such as Serbs, Albanians, Greeks, and Bulgarians. The Ottomans implemented devshirme as a means to recruit loyal and capable administrators and soldiers from these subject populations, thereby reinforcing the central authority of the sultan while minimizing reliance on traditional tribal or hereditary aristocracies.

The term "devshirme" itself derives from the Turkish word for "collection" or "gathering," highlighting the system's nature as a state-sanctioned levy rather than voluntary enlistment. While

the practice is often characterized as a form of forced conscription, it also functioned as an institutionalized method for social mobility within the Ottoman imperial structure, albeit one rooted in coercion and religious conversion.

Operational Mechanics of the Devshirme System

The devshirme process involved several distinct stages:

- **Selection:** Ottoman officials conducted periodic rounds in Christian villages, selecting boys typically between the ages of 8 and 18 based on physical health, intelligence, and potential.
- **Conversion and Training:** Selected boys were converted to Islam and subjected to rigorous education, including military training, language acquisition (Ottoman Turkish), and administrative skills.
- **Assignment:** Graduates of the devshirme system were assigned various roles, with the most talented often recruited into the Janissary corps or administrative positions within the palace bureaucracy.

This system was unique in that it bypassed traditional hereditary privilege, allowing individuals from humble origins to ascend to prominent positions of power. However, it also entailed significant disruption for the families and communities from which these boys were taken, often causing lasting social and cultural impacts.

Devshirme's Role in Ottoman Military and Administrative Structures

One of the most prominent outcomes of the devshirme system was the creation of the Janissary corps, an elite military unit that served as the backbone of Ottoman military power for centuries. Unlike feudal levies common in Europe, Janissaries were professional soldiers, highly trained and loyal directly to the sultan.

The Janissaries: Elite Infantry and Political Actors

Janissaries, recruited primarily through devshirme, were distinct in several ways:

- **Military Innovation:** They were among the first infantry units in the region to be equipped and trained as a standing army, which contributed significantly to Ottoman battlefield successes.
- **Political Influence:** Over time, Janissaries amassed considerable political power, occasionally

influencing or even challenging the sultan's authority.

- **Social Mobility:** For many devshirme recruits, Janissary service offered pathways to wealth and status unattainable in their birth communities.

In addition to military roles, devshirme recruits often served in administrative capacities, including as scribes, tax collectors, and provincial governors. This dual function of devshirme personnel strengthened the empire's centralized control and bureaucratic efficiency.

Comparative Perspectives and Global Implications

When analyzing devshirme within the broader context of world history, several key points emerge that highlight its uniqueness and influence:

Comparison with Other Imperial Recruitment Systems

Unlike hereditary aristocracies or feudal levies prevalent in Europe and Asia, devshirme represented a meritocratic and institutionalized form of recruitment that was both coercive and integrative. Similar systems, such as the Mamluk slave-soldier institutions in Egypt or the Chinese civil service examination system, reveal different approaches to state-building and military organization. However, devshirme's combination of religious conversion, forced conscription, and social mobility stands out as particularly distinctive.

Religious and Cultural Dimensions

Devshirme's enforced conversion from Christianity to Islam was a tool for consolidating imperial identity and loyalty. This religious transformation was often traumatic for the communities involved but also facilitated the integration of diverse ethnic groups into the Ottoman imperial framework. The system exemplifies the complex interplay between religion, ethnicity, and power in pre-modern empires.

Pros and Cons of the Devshirme System

While devshirme contributed significantly to the Ottomans' military prowess and administrative sophistication, it also had notable drawbacks:

- **Pros:**
 - Provided the empire with a loyal, skilled, and disciplined military force.

- Enabled social mobility for non-Muslim subjects, albeit under coercive conditions.
 - Strengthened centralized control by circumventing traditional local power structures.
- **Cons:**
- Caused social disruption and resentment among Christian communities.
 - Involved forced religious conversion and cultural assimilation.
 - Eventually contributed to Janissary corruption and political instability in later centuries.

Legacy and Historical Significance

In AP World History, devshirme is often examined not only as a military or administrative tool but as a case study in empire-building strategies and the management of diverse populations. The system's long-term effects included the creation of a multi-ethnic, multi-religious empire with a unique socio-political structure.

By the 17th century, devshirme began to decline, partially due to changing military technologies and the increasing recruitment of Muslim-born soldiers into the Janissary ranks. Nonetheless, the practice remains a compelling example of how empires engineered social and religious transformation to sustain power.

Through analyzing devshirme, historians gain insights into the dynamics of coercion and accommodation, as well as the ways empires negotiate identity and authority across diverse populations. It is a vivid illustration of the complexities that defined Ottoman rule and contributed to the empire's enduring influence in world history.

Devshirme Definition Ap World History

Find other PDF articles:

<http://142.93.153.27/archive-th-030/Book?dataid=Ipw27-9721&title=50-most-common-interview-questions.pdf>

devshirme definition ap world history: AP World History: Modern Premium, 2022-2023: Comprehensive Review with 5 Practice Tests + an Online Timed Test Option John McCannon, 2022-02 Looking for an additional way to prep for the AP exam? Check out Barron's AP World

History Podcast wherever you get your favorite podcasts. Be prepared for exam day with Barron's. Trusted content from AP experts! Barron's AP World History: Modern, Premium: 2022-2023 includes in-depth content review and online practice. It's the only book you'll need to be prepared for exam day. Written by Experienced Educators Learn from Barron's--all content is written and reviewed by AP experts Build your understanding with comprehensive review tailored to the most recent exam Get a leg up with tips, strategies, and study advice for exam day--it's like having a trusted tutor by your side Be Confident on Exam Day Sharpen your test-taking skills with 5 full-length practice tests--2 in the book, and 3 more online Strengthen your knowledge with in-depth review covering all Units on the AP World History: Modern Exam Reinforce your learning with practice questions at the end of each chapter Online Practice Continue your practice with 3 full-length practice tests on Barron's Online Learning Hub Simulate the exam experience with a timed test option Deepen your understanding with detailed answer explanations and expert advice Gain confidence with scoring to check your learning progress

devshirme definition ap world history: AP World History: Modern Premium, 2024: Comprehensive Review with 5 Practice Tests + an Online Timed Test Option John McCannon, 2023-07-04 Always study with the most up-to-date prep! Look for AP World History: Modern Premium, 2025: Prep Book with 5 Practice Tests + Comprehensive Review + Online Practice, ISBN 9781506291888, on sale July 2, 2024. Publisher's Note: Products purchased from third-party sellers are not guaranteed by the publisher for quality, authenticity, or access to any online entities included with the product.

devshirme definition ap world history: 5 Steps to a 5 AP World History 2016, Cross-Platform Edition Peggy J. Martin, 2015-07-31 A 5-step program for success on the AP World History exam. The unique Cross-Platform format enables you to study the entire program in print, online, or on a mobile device. 5 Steps to a 5: AP World History will guide your preparation program and help you build the skills, knowledge, and test-taking confidence you need to succeed. This fully revised edition covers the latest course syllabus and matches the latest exam. Features include: 3 complete practice AP World History exams All the terms and concepts needed to get a top score 3 separate study plans to fit a test-taker's learning style About the Cross-Platform format: The Cross-Platform format provides a fully comprehensive print, online, and mobile program: Entire instructional content available in print and digital form Personalized study plan and daily goals Powerful analytics to assess test readiness Flashcards, games, and social media for additional support For the time-pressured AP student, this unparalleled digital access means that full study resources are always at hand.

devshirme definition ap world history: 5 Steps to a 5 AP World History 2016 Peggy J. Martin, 2015-07-31 Get ready for your AP World History exam with this straightforward, easy-to-follow study guide—updated for all the latest exam changes 5 Steps to a 5: AP World History features an effective, 5-step plan to guide your preparation program and help you build the skills, knowledge, and test-taking confidence you need to succeed. This fully revised edition covers the latest course syllabus and matches the latest exam. The book provides access to McGraw-Hill Education's interactive AP Planner app, which will enable you to receive a customizable study schedule on your mobile device. Bonus app features daily assignment notifications, plus extra practice questions to assess test readiness 3 complete practice AP World History exams 3 separate study plans to fit your learning style

devshirme definition ap world history: 5 Steps to a 5 AP World History, 2015 Edition Peggy J. Martin, 2014-07-16 This easy-to-follow study guide includes a complete course review, full-length practice tests, and access to online quizzes and an AP Planner app! 5 Steps to a 5: AP World History features an effective, 5-step plan to guide your preparation program and help you build the skills, knowledge, and test-taking confidence you need to succeed. This fully revised edition covers the latest course syllabus and matches the latest exam. It also includes access to McGraw-Hill Education's AP Planner app, which will enable you to customize your own study schedule on your mobile device. AP Planner app features daily practice assignment notifications delivered to your

mobile device 3 full-length practice AP World History exams Access to online AP World History quizzes 3 separate study plans to fit your learning style

devshirme definition ap world history: 5 Steps to a 5 AP World History, 2014-2015

Edition Peggy Martin, 2013-07-10 Get ready for your AP exam with this straightforward and easy-to-follow study guide, updated for all the latest exam changes! 5 Steps to a 5: AP World History features an effective, 5-step plan to guide your preparation program and help you build the skills, knowledge, and test-taking confidence you need to succeed. This fully revised edition covers the latest course syllabus and provides model tests that reflect the latest version of the exam. Inside you will find: 5-Step Plan to a Perfect 5: 1. Set Up Your Study Program 2. Determine Your Test Readiness 3. Develop Strategies for Success 4. Develop the Knowledge You Need to Score High 5. Build Your Test-Taking Confidence 2 complete practice AP World History exams 3 separate plans to fit your study style Review material updated and geared to the most recent tests Savvy information on how tests are constructed, scored, and used

devshirme definition ap world history: Islam and Dhimmitude Bat Ye'or, 2002 Dhimmitude is thus discussed from the perspective of Muslim theory, and also in regard to divergent Christian attitudes to Jews and Zionism.--BOOK JACKET.

devshirme definition ap world history: International Index to Periodicals , 1955 An author and subject index to publications in fields of anthropology, archaeology and classical studies, economics, folklore, geography, history, language and literature, music, philosophy, political science, religion and theology, sociology and theatre arts.

Related to devshirme definition ap world history

Devshirme - Wikipedia The devshirme conscripts were set apart from the janissaries in that they were not a cavalry group, rather exclusively infantry. At first, the soldiers serving in these corps were selected

Devshirme System - World History Commons 3 days ago The devshirme was a system of forced labor, probably begun in the late 14th century, in which Christian boys, mostly from the Balkans, were taken from their homes to serve the

Devşirme | Ottoman government | Britannica By the system known as devşirme (the notorious "blood tax"), numbers of Christian children were periodically recruited into the Turkish army and administration, where they were Islamized and

Devshirme | A tradition of Elite Training & Slavery | Timeless Myths Under the Ottoman Empire's Devshirme, Ottoman Empire soldiers would take Christian boys ages 8-20 from Eastern to Southern Europe. They were transferred to Istanbul

Ottoman Empire's devshirme system - (AP World History: The devshirme system was a practice in the Ottoman Empire where Christian boys, typically from the Balkans, were taken from their families, converted to Islam, and trained for various roles in

Devshirme Explained Devshirme (ota|devşirme|collecting, usually translated as "child levy" or "blood tax") [1] was the Ottoman practice of forcibly recruiting soldiers and bureaucrats from among the children of

Devşirme: Ottoman Empire's Elite Soldier System The devshirme system, implemented by the Ottoman Empire, was a method of recruiting young Christian boys from the empire's Balkan territories to serve as elite soldiers

Children and Youth in History | Devshirme System [Gravure] Christian boys were recruited by force to serve the Ottoman government. The boys were generally taken from the Balkan provinces, converted to Islam, and then passed through a series of

Waning of the Devshirme System | Research Starters - EBSCO Originating in the 14th century, the devshirme system was designed to provide the elite Janissary troops, as well as various state officials, by converting these boys to Islam and training them in

Devshirme - Detailed Pedia The devshirme (from the Turkish word meaning 'to collect') came up out of the kul system of slavery that developed in the early centuries of the Ottoman Empire, and

which reached this

Devshirme - Wikipedia The devshirme conscripts were set apart from the janissaries in that they were not a cavalry group, rather exclusively infantry. At first, the soldiers serving in these corps were selected

Devshirme System - World History Commons 3 days ago The devshirme was a system of forced labor, probably begun in the late 14th century, in which Christian boys, mostly from the Balkans, were taken from their homes to serve the

Devşirme | Ottoman government | Britannica By the system known as devşirme (the notorious "blood tax"), numbers of Christian children were periodically recruited into the Turkish army and administration, where they were Islamized and

Devshirme | A tradition of Elite Training & Slavery | Timeless Myths Under the Ottoman Empire's Devshirme, Ottoman Empire soldiers would take Christian boys ages 8-20 from Eastern to Southern Europe. They were transferred to Istanbul

Ottoman Empire's devshirme system - (AP World History: The devshirme system was a practice in the Ottoman Empire where Christian boys, typically from the Balkans, were taken from their families, converted to Islam, and trained for various roles in

Devshirme Explained Devshirme (ota|devşirme|collecting, usually translated as "child levy" or "blood tax") [1] was the Ottoman practice of forcibly recruiting soldiers and bureaucrats from among the children of

Devşirme: Ottoman Empire's Elite Soldier System The devshirme system, implemented by the Ottoman Empire, was a method of recruiting young Christian boys from the empire's Balkan territories to serve as elite soldiers

Children and Youth in History | Devshirme System [Gravure] Christian boys were recruited by force to serve the Ottoman government. The boys were generally taken from the Balkan provinces, converted to Islam, and then passed through a series of

Waning of the Devshirme System | Research Starters - EBSCO Originating in the 14th century, the devshirme system was designed to provide the elite Janissary troops, as well as various state officials, by converting these boys to Islam and training them in

Devshirme - Detailed Pedia The devshirme (from the Turkish word meaning 'to collect') came up out of the kul system of slavery that developed in the early centuries of the Ottoman Empire, and which reached this

Devshirme - Wikipedia The devshirme conscripts were set apart from the janissaries in that they were not a cavalry group, rather exclusively infantry. At first, the soldiers serving in these corps were selected

Devshirme System - World History Commons 3 days ago The devshirme was a system of forced labor, probably begun in the late 14th century, in which Christian boys, mostly from the Balkans, were taken from their homes to serve the

Devşirme | Ottoman government | Britannica By the system known as devşirme (the notorious "blood tax"), numbers of Christian children were periodically recruited into the Turkish army and administration, where they were Islamized and

Devshirme | A tradition of Elite Training & Slavery | Timeless Myths Under the Ottoman Empire's Devshirme, Ottoman Empire soldiers would take Christian boys ages 8-20 from Eastern to Southern Europe. They were transferred to Istanbul

Ottoman Empire's devshirme system - (AP World History: Modern) The devshirme system was a practice in the Ottoman Empire where Christian boys, typically from the Balkans, were taken from their families, converted to Islam, and trained for various roles in

Devshirme Explained Devshirme (ota|devşirme|collecting, usually translated as "child levy" or "blood tax") [1] was the Ottoman practice of forcibly recruiting soldiers and bureaucrats from among the

Devşirme: Ottoman Empire's Elite Soldier System The devshirme system, implemented by the Ottoman Empire, was a method of recruiting young Christian boys from the empire's Balkan

territories to serve as elite soldiers

Children and Youth in History | Devshirme System [Gravure] Christian boys were recruited by force to serve the Ottoman government. The boys were generally taken from the Balkan provinces, converted to Islam, and then passed through a series of

Waning of the Devshirme System | Research Starters - EBSCO Originating in the 14th century, the devshirme system was designed to provide the elite Janissary troops, as well as various state officials, by converting these boys to Islam and training them in

Devshirme - Detailed Pedia The devshirme (from the Turkish word meaning 'to collect') came up out of the kul system of slavery that developed in the early centuries of the Ottoman Empire, and which reached this

Devshirme - Wikipedia The devshirme conscripts were set apart from the janissaries in that they were not a cavalry group, rather exclusively infantry. At first, the soldiers serving in these corps were selected

Devshirme System - World History Commons 3 days ago The devshirme was a system of forced labor, probably begun in the late 14th century, in which Christian boys, mostly from the Balkans, were taken from their homes to serve the

Devşirme | Ottoman government | Britannica By the system known as devşirme (the notorious "blood tax"), numbers of Christian children were periodically recruited into the Turkish army and administration, where they were Islamized and

Devshirme | A tradition of Elite Training & Slavery | Timeless Myths Under the Ottoman Empire's Devshirme, Ottoman Empire soldiers would take Christian boys ages 8-20 from Eastern to Southern Europe. They were transferred to Istanbul

Ottoman Empire's devshirme system - (AP World History: The devshirme system was a practice in the Ottoman Empire where Christian boys, typically from the Balkans, were taken from their families, converted to Islam, and trained for various roles in

Devshirme Explained Devshirme (ota|devşirme|collecting, usually translated as "child levy" or "blood tax") [1] was the Ottoman practice of forcibly recruiting soldiers and bureaucrats from among the children of

Devşirme: Ottoman Empire's Elite Soldier System The devshirme system, implemented by the Ottoman Empire, was a method of recruiting young Christian boys from the empire's Balkan territories to serve as elite soldiers

Children and Youth in History | Devshirme System [Gravure] Christian boys were recruited by force to serve the Ottoman government. The boys were generally taken from the Balkan provinces, converted to Islam, and then passed through a series of

Waning of the Devshirme System | Research Starters - EBSCO Originating in the 14th century, the devshirme system was designed to provide the elite Janissary troops, as well as various state officials, by converting these boys to Islam and training them in

Devshirme - Detailed Pedia The devshirme (from the Turkish word meaning 'to collect') came up out of the kul system of slavery that developed in the early centuries of the Ottoman Empire, and which reached this

Devshirme - Wikipedia The devshirme conscripts were set apart from the janissaries in that they were not a cavalry group, rather exclusively infantry. At first, the soldiers serving in these corps were selected

Devshirme System - World History Commons 3 days ago The devshirme was a system of forced labor, probably begun in the late 14th century, in which Christian boys, mostly from the Balkans, were taken from their homes to serve the

Devşirme | Ottoman government | Britannica By the system known as devşirme (the notorious "blood tax"), numbers of Christian children were periodically recruited into the Turkish army and administration, where they were Islamized and

Devshirme | A tradition of Elite Training & Slavery | Timeless Myths Under the Ottoman Empire's Devshirme, Ottoman Empire soldiers would take Christian boys ages 8-20 from Eastern to

Southern Europe. They were transferred to Istanbul

Ottoman Empire's devshirme system - (AP World History: Modern) The devshirme system was a practice in the Ottoman Empire where Christian boys, typically from the Balkans, were taken from their families, converted to Islam, and trained for various roles in

Devshirme Explained Devshirme (ota|devşirme|collecting, usually translated as "child levy" or "blood tax") [1] was the Ottoman practice of forcibly recruiting soldiers and bureaucrats from among the

Devşirme: Ottoman Empire's Elite Soldier System The devshirme system, implemented by the Ottoman Empire, was a method of recruiting young Christian boys from the empire's Balkan territories to serve as elite soldiers

Children and Youth in History | Devshirme System [Gravure] Christian boys were recruited by force to serve the Ottoman government. The boys were generally taken from the Balkan provinces, converted to Islam, and then passed through a series of

Waning of the Devshirme System | Research Starters - EBSCO Originating in the 14th century, the devshirme system was designed to provide the elite Janissary troops, as well as various state officials, by converting these boys to Islam and training them in

Devshirme - Detailed Pedia The devshirme (from the Turkish word meaning 'to collect') came up out of the kul system of slavery that developed in the early centuries of the Ottoman Empire, and which reached this

Devshirme - Wikipedia The devshirme conscripts were set apart from the janissaries in that they were not a cavalry group, rather exclusively infantry. At first, the soldiers serving in these corps were selected

Devshirme System - World History Commons 3 days ago The devshirme was a system of forced labor, probably begun in the late 14th century, in which Christian boys, mostly from the Balkans, were taken from their homes to serve the

Devşirme | Ottoman government | Britannica By the system known as devşirme (the notorious "blood tax"), numbers of Christian children were periodically recruited into the Turkish army and administration, where they were Islamized and

Devshirme | A tradition of Elite Training & Slavery | Timeless Myths Under the Ottoman Empire's Devshirme, Ottoman Empire soldiers would take Christian boys ages 8-20 from Eastern to Southern Europe. They were transferred to Istanbul

Ottoman Empire's devshirme system - (AP World History: Modern) The devshirme system was a practice in the Ottoman Empire where Christian boys, typically from the Balkans, were taken from their families, converted to Islam, and trained for various roles in

Devshirme Explained Devshirme (ota|devşirme|collecting, usually translated as "child levy" or "blood tax") [1] was the Ottoman practice of forcibly recruiting soldiers and bureaucrats from among the

Devşirme: Ottoman Empire's Elite Soldier System The devshirme system, implemented by the Ottoman Empire, was a method of recruiting young Christian boys from the empire's Balkan territories to serve as elite soldiers

Children and Youth in History | Devshirme System [Gravure] Christian boys were recruited by force to serve the Ottoman government. The boys were generally taken from the Balkan provinces, converted to Islam, and then passed through a series of

Waning of the Devshirme System | Research Starters - EBSCO Originating in the 14th century, the devshirme system was designed to provide the elite Janissary troops, as well as various state officials, by converting these boys to Islam and training them in

Devshirme - Detailed Pedia The devshirme (from the Turkish word meaning 'to collect') came up out of the kul system of slavery that developed in the early centuries of the Ottoman Empire, and which reached this

Back to Home: <http://142.93.153.27>