

Letter

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The Siege of Byzantine Empire's capital, Constantinople, took place in 1453. The Siege took place under the command of Sultan Mehmed II, the ruler of the Ottoman Turks. The Turks had an army comprising of about 100,000 to 150,000 men while about 10,000 men defended the city. The Turks army used warships to break the city's sea defense and huge cannons to break the walls. After breaking the sea defense and the fortified walls, the attack began on the morning of a May 1453 at 1:00 a. m. Men could be heard shouting miles away during the first attack. This was under the command of Bashi-bazouks. They attacked the city from the weakest point of the walls, but they were called to retreat after fighting for two hours.

Anatolian Turk, from Ishak's army, launched the second attack. They were easy to recognize because they were more organized and had specialized uniforms. They managed to break the attentions of the city's men by using trumpets and huge cannons to break through the wall. They were the first troop to enter Constantinople, and they managed to massacre most of the army officers who were mostly Christians. This attack was then ended at dawn.

Before the city's soldiers were able to gain order and strength, another troop referred to as Janissaries, which was Mehmet's favorite troop, launched another attack. They used bullets, missiles, stones, arrows and javelins to attack the Constantinople soldiers. This battle lasted for several hours, which made some of the soldiers give up. During the battle, the Turkish army remembered port Kerkoporta, which Christian soldiers used to attack them. They tried to break the port's gate, but were stopped by the Christian soldiers.

While attempting to capture the city, the Turks were also gaining control of <https://assignbuster.com/letter-essay-samples-10/>

the sea where they placed many warships at the Golden Horn to help siege the capital. These warships supplied more soldiers as a backup. This made the capital soldiers defeated and captured making the Turkish army take complete control of the city. Islam now officially occupied it, and they built beautiful monuments, baths, fountains, aqueducts, palaces, mosques and other public buildings. However, they still allowed the Christians practice their religion, but to use distinguish robes, which could not bear arms. This led to the fall of the Constantinople.

Bibliography

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?gl=KE&hl=en&client=mv-google&v=-ZLFeZnwNHE&nomobile=1>