

# Sample essay on ottoman history

[Literature](#), [Russian Literature](#)



The Ottoman Empire embraced the ruling and subject classes and divisions by social affiliations. Each social group was often different and diverse based on wealth and rank in the society. The level of literacy in Ottoman Empire rose due to the presence of Christian, Jewish, primary and secondary schools. (Quataert 169). The architecture of the rural homes consisted sufficiently comfortable stone built houses. In the urban areas, the wealthy class lived in modernized and adequately furnished houses. The poorer class consisted of houses built with stone, which were plastered with cow dung (Quataert 156).

The homes among the nomads were mainly tents, and they contained weapons and utensils. The poorer class Women who were at home wore both baggy pants and dresses. Women who lived in urban areas wore puffy shirts and matched twisted hairstyles (Quataert 151). The fashion of women kept on changing where the women's veil that was thick was replaced with another one that seemed to be transparent. In this empire, the people were religious and went to worship in mosques, synagogues and churches.

Some people were innovative socially and started to revolutionize fashion. The innovators tested the uniqueness of this style in a private place then at residential sites before proceeding to display them in public places. The new fashion embraced in this empire was similar to that of the Indians. The poor people often ate vegetables, maize bread, rye and barley (Quataert 155).

The wealth class could afford luxury foods like dried meat and fish.

Of all the aspects of culture in Ottoman Empire, I think the unique culture was architecture because of how it changed the view the towns around this empire. Additionally, the architectural skills helped to build strong and

durable structures like temples and synagogues. It helped to drive the economy around the empire.

## **Works Cited**

Quataert, Donald. " Ottoman Society and Popular Culture." *The Ottoman Empire, 1700-1922*. London: Cambridge University Press, 2005. 142-171. Print.