

rise and fall of ottoman empire

****The Rise and Fall of the Ottoman Empire: A Journey Through Time****

rise and fall of ottoman empire is a fascinating tale that spans over six centuries, chronicling the transformation of a small Anatolian principality into one of the most powerful empires in history. From its humble beginnings in the late 13th century to its eventual dissolution in the early 20th century, the Ottoman Empire shaped the political, cultural, and religious landscape of three continents. Understanding this empire's ascent and decline offers valuable insights into the complexities of power, governance, and cultural integration over time.

The Origins and Rise of the Ottoman Empire

The Ottoman Empire began in the late 1200s when Osman I, a leader of a Turkic tribe in northwestern Anatolia, established control over a small area. The name “Ottoman” is derived from Osman’s name, highlighting his foundational role. At the time, the region was a patchwork of rival principalities emerging from the weakening Seljuk Sultanate and the declining Byzantine Empire.

Strategic Location and Early Expansion

One of the key factors in the rise of the Ottoman Empire was its strategic positioning at the crossroads of Europe and Asia. This location allowed the Ottomans to control vital trade routes and gain influence over both Christian and Muslim territories. Early Ottoman rulers capitalized on the decline of the Byzantine Empire, steadily expanding their territory through military conquest and alliances.

The conquest of Bursa in 1326 marked a significant milestone, as it became the first major Ottoman capital and a center of administration and culture. This victory gave the Ottomans a foothold in Asia Minor and helped consolidate their power.

The Conquest of Constantinople

Perhaps the most iconic event in the rise of the Ottoman Empire is the conquest of Constantinople in 1453 under Sultan Mehmed II, also known as Mehmed the Conqueror. This victory not only marked the end of the Byzantine Empire but also established Istanbul as the new Ottoman capital.

The fall of Constantinople was a turning point that resonated across Europe and the Islamic world. It symbolized the Ottomans' dominance and opened up new avenues for expansion into the Balkans, the

Mediterranean, and beyond. The city's capture also showcased the Ottomans' military ingenuity, including the use of large cannons and advanced siege tactics.

The Golden Age: Height of Power and Influence

The 16th and 17th centuries are often regarded as the Ottoman Empire's golden age, particularly under the reign of Suleiman the Magnificent (1520–1566). During this time, the empire expanded to its greatest territorial extent, encompassing much of Southeast Europe, Western Asia, and North Africa.

Administrative Excellence and Legal Reforms

Suleiman was not only a formidable military leader but also a brilliant administrator. He introduced significant legal reforms that streamlined governance and codified laws, blending Islamic principles with practical governance to maintain order in a vast and diverse empire. These laws, known as the Kanun, helped balance the empire's religious laws with the needs of its multi-ethnic population.

Cultural Flourishing and Architectural Achievements

The Ottoman Empire during this period was a melting pot of cultures, languages, and religions. This diversity fostered a rich cultural environment that produced remarkable advances in art, literature, and architecture. The construction of iconic buildings such as the Suleymaniye Mosque in Istanbul exemplifies the empire's architectural ingenuity and its commitment to cultural patronage.

Military Prowess and Naval Power

Ottoman military strength was a cornerstone of its power. The empire's elite infantry unit, the Janissaries, was renowned for discipline and effectiveness. The Ottoman navy also grew to dominate much of the Mediterranean, challenging European powers and securing vital sea routes.

The Gradual Decline: Challenges and Setbacks

Despite its formidable strength, the Ottoman Empire began to face significant challenges from the late 17th century onward. The phrase "rise and fall of Ottoman empire" captures the inevitable shift from expansion to contraction and eventual collapse.

Military Defeats and Territorial Losses

The empire's first major military setback occurred during the Battle of Vienna in 1683, where Ottoman forces failed to capture the city. This defeat marked the beginning of a gradual retreat from Europe. Over the next centuries, the empire lost significant territories due to wars with European powers, including Russia, Austria, and France.

Internal Strife and Administrative Issues

The vastness of the empire made it difficult to govern effectively. Corruption, nepotism, and inefficiency plagued the Ottoman administration. Additionally, the traditional military and bureaucratic systems, such as the Janissary corps, became resistant to reform and innovation, weakening the empire's ability to respond to new challenges.

Economic Difficulties and Trade Shifts

The shifting global trade routes, especially following the discovery of the Americas and the sea route to India around Africa, marginalized Ottoman-controlled land routes. European powers increasingly dominated maritime trade, reducing the empire's economic influence. Inflation, tax burdens, and economic mismanagement further strained the state's finances.

Attempts at Modernization and Reform

Recognizing the empire's vulnerabilities, Ottoman rulers initiated several reform efforts during the 19th century aimed at modernization and revitalization.

The Tanzimat Reforms

Between 1839 and 1876, the Tanzimat era brought sweeping reforms intended to modernize the military, legal system, and administration. These reforms sought to centralize authority, promote equality among subjects regardless of religion or ethnicity, and foster economic development.

Despite some successes, the reforms faced resistance from conservative factions and were often inconsistently implemented, limiting their overall impact.

Nationalism and Ethnic Tensions

One of the most difficult challenges during the empire's final centuries was the rise of nationalism among its diverse populations. Greek, Serbian, Armenian, Arab, and other ethnic groups increasingly sought independence or autonomy, leading to internal conflicts and weakening imperial cohesion.

The Final Years and Legacy

The Ottoman Empire's involvement in World War I on the side of the Central Powers proved disastrous. Military defeats, territorial losses, and internal turmoil accelerated the empire's disintegration.

The empire officially ended in 1922 when the last Ottoman Sultan, Mehmed VI, was deposed, and the Republic of Turkey was established under Mustafa Kemal Atatürk. This marked the end of a remarkable empire that had lasted for over 600 years.

Enduring Cultural and Historical Impact

While the empire itself fell, its cultural, architectural, and legal legacies continue to influence many regions. The Ottoman Empire's role as a bridge between East and West shaped the history of the Middle East, Europe, and North Africa in profound ways. Many modern nations that emerged from its former territories still grapple with the legacy of Ottoman governance, law, and cultural diversity.

Lessons from the Rise and Fall

Studying the rise and fall of the Ottoman Empire offers valuable lessons about the importance of adaptability, governance, and cultural integration in maintaining empire longevity. It highlights how external pressures and internal weaknesses can converge to challenge even the most powerful states.

The Ottoman story also reminds us of the human dimension behind empires—how diverse peoples, ideas, and traditions come together to create something unique but also how fragile such constructs can be over time.

The narrative of the Ottoman Empire, with its dramatic rise to power and eventual decline, remains a captivating chapter in world history. Its legacy continues to inspire curiosity and provide a rich field of study for historians, scholars, and anyone interested in the complex dynamics of empire.

Frequently Asked Questions

What were the main factors that contributed to the rise of the Ottoman Empire?

The rise of the Ottoman Empire was driven by strategic military conquests, effective leadership under sultans like Osman I and Mehmed II, centralized administration, and control over key trade routes connecting Europe and Asia.

How did the conquest of Constantinople in 1453 impact the Ottoman Empire?

The conquest of Constantinople in 1453 marked a significant turning point, establishing the Ottomans as a dominant power in both Europe and Asia, transforming Constantinople into Istanbul, and securing control over vital trade routes.

What role did the Janissaries play in the Ottoman military system?

The Janissaries were elite infantry units composed of converted Christian youths trained as soldiers loyal to the sultan, playing a crucial role in the military strength and expansion of the Ottoman Empire.

How did the Ottoman Empire manage its diverse populations and religions?

The Ottoman Empire employed the millet system, allowing various religious and ethnic communities autonomy to govern their own affairs under their religious leaders while remaining loyal to the sultan, fostering relative social harmony.

What were the causes of the decline of the Ottoman Empire?

Causes included military defeats, administrative inefficiency, economic difficulties, loss of control over trade routes, internal corruption, nationalist movements among subject peoples, and increasing European intervention.

How did the Treaty of Karlowitz (1699) affect the Ottoman Empire?

The Treaty of Karlowitz marked the first major territorial losses for the Ottoman Empire, ceding large parts of Central Europe to the Habsburgs and signaling the beginning of the empire's gradual decline.

What was the significance of the Tanzimat reforms in the 19th century?

The Tanzimat reforms aimed to modernize the Ottoman Empire's administration, legal system, and military in response to internal challenges and European pressures, but ultimately had limited success in preventing decline.

How did World War I contribute to the fall of the Ottoman Empire?

The Ottoman Empire's alliance with the Central Powers led to military defeat, territorial losses, and occupation by Allied forces, culminating in the empire's dissolution and the establishment of the Republic of Turkey.

What legacy did the Ottoman Empire leave in the modern Middle East?

The Ottoman Empire's legacy includes the shaping of modern Middle Eastern borders, cultural and architectural influences, the spread of Islam, and the socio-political structures that influenced successor states after its fall.

Additional Resources

****The Rise and Fall of Ottoman Empire: A Historical Analysis****

rise and fall of ottoman empire encapsulates one of history's most remarkable narratives of imperial expansion, cultural fusion, and eventual decline. Spanning over six centuries, the Ottoman Empire emerged from the ashes of the Byzantine Empire to become a dominant power in Europe, Asia, and Africa. This article delves into the intricate dynamics that propelled the Ottomans to greatness and the complex factors that ultimately led to their disintegration, offering a detailed, analytical perspective on this transformative period.

The Ascendancy: Foundations and Expansion of the Ottoman Empire

The Ottoman Empire was founded around the end of the 13th century by Osman I, a tribal leader of Turkic origin. The empire's rise was marked by strategic military conquests, astute leadership, and an adaptable administrative system. The early Ottomans capitalized on the weakening Byzantine Empire and the fragmented political landscape of Anatolia.

Military Innovation and Strategic Conquests

A key driver behind the rise and fall of Ottoman empire phases was its military strategy. The Ottomans integrated the use of gunpowder weaponry earlier than many contemporaries, which gave them a significant advantage on the battlefield. The elite Janissary corps, composed initially of Christian youths conscripted through the devshirme system, became a formidable and disciplined infantry force.

The conquest of Constantinople in 1453 under Sultan Mehmed II was a pivotal moment, marking the end of the Byzantine Empire and establishing Istanbul as the empire's capital. This victory not only symbolized Ottoman dominance but also secured control over crucial trade routes between Europe and Asia.

Administrative and Social Structures

The Ottoman Empire's governance blended Islamic principles with pragmatic administration, allowing it to manage a diverse population that included Muslims, Christians, and Jews. The millet system granted religious communities a degree of autonomy, reducing internal conflicts and fostering coexistence.

Economically, the empire thrived by controlling key trade corridors and developing agricultural production. The empire's legal system, based on Sharia law supplemented by sultanic decrees (kanun), facilitated social order and economic regulation.

Height of Power: The Ottoman Empire at Its Zenith

By the 16th and 17th centuries, the Ottoman Empire had reached its territorial peak, extending from the gates of Vienna in the west to the Persian Gulf in the east, and from North Africa to the Caucasus. This era was characterized by political stability, economic prosperity, and cultural flowering.

Economic Prosperity and Trade Dominance

The empire's control over key trade routes between Europe and Asia, including the Silk Road and maritime pathways in the Mediterranean, positioned it as a central hub for commerce. Ottoman cities like Istanbul, Cairo, and Aleppo became bustling centers of trade, attracting merchants from Europe, Asia, and Africa.

The empire's economic model was diverse, relying on agriculture, artisan crafts, and trade tariffs. However, its heavy dependence on controlling land routes made it vulnerable to the rise of sea-based European powers, which later contributed to economic challenges.

Cultural and Scientific Contributions

The Ottoman Empire was a melting pot of cultures, languages, and religions, which fostered significant contributions in art, architecture, science, and literature. The construction of grand architectural works like the Süleymaniye Mosque symbolized the empire's wealth and artistic achievement.

Moreover, the Ottomans were patrons of science and education, supporting advancements in fields such as astronomy, medicine, and engineering. This cultural efflorescence was integral to the empire's identity and its soft power influence throughout the region.

The Decline: Complex Causes Behind the Fall of the Ottoman Empire

Despite its formidable rise and centuries of dominance, the Ottoman Empire experienced a prolonged period of decline starting in the late 17th century. The reasons behind the fall of the Ottoman empire are multifaceted, involving internal weaknesses, external pressures, and global shifts.

Military Stagnation and Technological Lag

One critical factor was the empire's inability to keep pace with military innovations, particularly in Western Europe. While the Ottomans had once pioneered the use of gunpowder, by the 18th century, European armies had advanced in artillery, naval power, and military organization. The Janissaries, once the backbone of Ottoman military might, became politically entrenched and resistant to reform, undermining the empire's combat effectiveness.

Administrative Corruption and Inefficiency

Centralized control weakened over time due to bureaucratic corruption and local power struggles. The timar system, which distributed land revenues to cavalymen, deteriorated, reducing the state's ability to finance its military and administration effectively.

Additionally, the empire's vast and culturally heterogeneous territories became increasingly difficult to govern. Nationalist movements among various ethnic groups, inspired by European ideas of self-determination, further destabilized imperial cohesion.

Economic Challenges and Shifting Trade Routes

The discovery of sea routes to Asia by European powers diminished the importance of Ottoman-controlled land trade routes. This shift diverted wealth away from Ottoman ports and cities, exacerbating economic decline.

Moreover, the empire's economy was burdened by a growing fiscal deficit, inflation, and dependency on foreign loans. European industrialization also left Ottoman industries less competitive, leading to economic stagnation.

Geopolitical Pressures and Territorial Losses

The empire faced continuous military conflicts with emerging European powers such as Austria, Russia, and later Britain and France. Notable defeats, such as the failed Siege of Vienna (1683) and the Russo-Turkish wars, resulted in significant territorial losses.

The 19th century saw the empire referred to as the "sick man of Europe," as it struggled to maintain sovereignty over its remaining territories. The Balkan Wars and World War I further accelerated the empire's disintegration.

Legacy and Historical Significance

The rise and fall of Ottoman empire not only reshaped the geopolitical landscape of the Middle East, Southeastern Europe, and North Africa but also left an enduring cultural and political legacy. The empire's complex administrative systems, multicultural policies, and artistic achievements continue to influence the modern nations that once formed its domain.

Its dissolution after World War I led to the establishment of the Republic of Turkey and the redrawing of borders in the Middle East, consequences that still reverberate in contemporary international relations.

The Ottoman narrative serves as a profound case study of how empires rise through military innovation, administrative pragmatism, and cultural integration, yet fall due to stagnation, internal decay, and external pressures. Understanding this historical arc provides valuable insights into the dynamics of imperial power and decline.

Rise And Fall Of Ottoman Empire

rise and fall of ottoman empire: The Rise and Fall of the Ottoman Empire Don Rauf, 2016-07-15 Ruling from 1299 until 1922, the Ottoman Empire was one of the biggest and longest-lasting empires in history. Although weak leadership, a failing economy, and wars with neighboring Russia and other countries led to its decline, the empire left a lasting legacy for its arts, trade, government, and multiculturalism. This appealing volume chronicles the rise and decline of the Ottoman Empire, including its beginnings in nomadic cultures, its toppling of the Byzantine Empire, and its peak under Süleyman the Magnificent, as well as the various conflicts in which it was often embroiled.

rise and fall of ottoman empire: The Ottoman Empire Jack Johnson, 2016-08-08 The Ottoman Empire was a strong world power for over six hundred years beginning in the late 13th century. How did it rise from one man who was given charge of a small parcel of land to an empire that spanned three continents? Why did it begin to lose battle after battle, eventually reaching a point where it was beaten back by its enemies? Which sultans presented the empire with the tools for success and which destroyed the unity? What contributed to its demise? These questions and more will be answered through this book as the secrets of the Ottoman Empire are revealed. This book contains a description of the origins and basics about the population of citizens within the empire along with descriptions about each of the thirty-six emperors' personal rises and falls in their quest to better the empire. Additionally, the contributions the Ottomans made to their empire and beyond to other countries will be described along with the daily life of those within the palace and those without. Is there anything left today that came from the Ottoman Empire? Or did the Ottoman Empire simply disappear without a trace left to indicate it existed?

rise and fall of ottoman empire: The Ottoman Centuries Patrick Balfour Baron Kinross, 1977 The Ottoman Empire began in 1300 under the almost legendary Osman I, reached its apogee in the sixteenth century under Suleiman the Magnificent, whose forces threatened the gates of Vienna, and gradually diminished thereafter until Mehmed VI was sent into exile by Mustafa Kemal (Ataturk). This text elaborates on the grand, audacious, and sometimes ruthless personalities involved, while keeping in focus the larger economic, political, and social issues.

rise and fall of ottoman empire: The Rise and Fall of the Ottoman Empire Charles River Charles River Editors, 2018-01-21 *Includes pictures *Includes online resources and a bibliography for further reading In terms of geopolitics, perhaps the most seminal event of the Middle Ages was the successful Ottoman siege of Constantinople in 1453. The city had been an imperial capital as far back as the 4th century, when Constantine the Great shifted the power center of the Roman Empire there, effectively establishing two almost equally powerful halves of antiquity's greatest empire. Constantinople would continue to serve as the capital of the Byzantine Empire even after the Western half of the Roman Empire collapsed in the late 5th century. Naturally, the Ottoman Empire would also use Constantinople as the capital of its empire after their conquest effectively ended the Byzantine Empire, and thanks to its strategic location, it has been a trading center for years and remains one today under the Turkish name of Istanbul. The end of the Byzantine Empire had a profound effect not only on the Middle East but Europe as well. Constantinople had played a crucial part in the Crusades, and the fall of the Byzantines meant that the Ottomans now shared a border with Europe. The Islamic empire was viewed as a threat by the predominantly Christian continent to their west, and it took little time for different European nations to start clashing with the powerful Turks. In fact, the Ottomans would clash with Russians, Austrians, Venetians, Polish, and more before collapsing as a result of World War I, when they were part of the Central powers. The Ottoman conquest of Constantinople also played a decisive role in fostering the Renaissance in Western Europe. The Byzantine Empire's influence had helped ensure that it was the custodian of various ancient texts, most notably from the ancient Greeks, and when Constantinople fell, Byzantine refugees flocked west to seek refuge in Europe. Those refugees brought books that helped

spark an interest in antiquity that fueled the Italian Renaissance and essentially put an end to the Middle Ages altogether. The long agony of the sick man of Europe, an expression used by the Tsar of Russia to depict the falling Ottomans, could almost blind people to its incredible power and history. Preserving its mixed heritage, coming from both its geographic position rising above the ashes of the Byzantine Empire and the tradition inherited from the Muslim Conquests, the Ottoman Empire lasted more than six centuries. Its soldiers fought, died, and conquered lands on three different continents, making it one of the few stable multi-ethnic empires in history - and likely one of the last. Thus, it's somewhat inevitable that the history of its dissolution is at the heart of complex geopolitical disputes, as well as sectarian tensions that are still key to understanding the Middle East, North Africa and the Balkans. When studying the fall of the Ottoman Empire, historians have argued over the breaking point that saw a leading global power slowly become a decadent empire. The failed Battle of Vienna in 1683 is certainly an important turning point for the expanding empire; the defeat of Grand Vizier Kara Mustafa Pasha at the hands of a coalition led by the Austrian Habsburg dynasty, Holy Roman Empire and Polish-Lithuanian commonwealth marked the end of Ottoman expansionism. It was also the beginning of a slow decline during which the Ottoman Empire suffered multiple military defeats, found itself mired by corruption, and had to deal with the increasingly mutinous Janissaries (the Empire's initial foot soldiers). Despite it all, the Ottoman Empire would survive for over 200 more years, and in the last century of its life it strove to reform its military, administration and economy until it was finally dissolved.

rise and fall of ottoman empire: The Rise and Fall of the Ottoman Empire Epic Epoch, 2025-04-18 The Rise and Fall of the Ottoman Empire by Epic Epoch (Disclaimer: This is an original work of historical non-fiction by Epic Epoch.) How did the Ottomans build an empire that lasted over 600 years—and why did it finally collapse? Forget the outdated textbook summaries. This is the untold, uncensored story of the Ottoman Empire—from horseback conquests to palace intrigues. Through ambition, religion, war, and reform, this book uncovers the real forces that shaped the Islamic world's longest-lasting empire. "A rising state must expand, a stagnant state declines." - Sultan Selim I Journey from the steppes of Anatolia to the domes of Constantinople. Witness how the Ottomans transformed from warriors into rulers of a multicultural empire stretching across three continents—and how that same vastness led to stagnation, internal decay, and eventual ruin. Indulge in a gripping narrative of power, culture, and collapse—and uncover the echoes of empire that still shape the modern Middle East. P.S. This book is your all-access pass to 600 years of Ottoman grandeur, decline, and unforgettable legacy—told simply, powerfully, and without fluff. Why Choose Us, Epic Epoch? • Epic History. Told Simply. • Bold, vivid, cinematic storytelling • Clear, concise, and never boring • Real takeaways. Real history. (Disclaimer Once Again: This is an original book written and published by Epic Epoch. It is not a summary or affiliated with any other work.)

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Fall of the Ottoman Empire and the Life of Suleiman the Magnificent Billy Wellman,
2023-01-31

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rise and fall of ottoman empire: *The Turkish Empire, Its Growth and Decay* G. Shaw-Lefevre Baron Eversley, 2021-05-19 In *The Turkish Empire, Its Growth and Decay*, G. Shaw-Lefevre Baron Eversley navigates the complex tapestry of the Ottoman Empire's historical trajectory, examining its rise to prominence and the multifaceted factors contributing to its decline. Eversley employs a scholarly yet engaging style, combining vivid narratives with meticulous analysis that underscores the empire's socio-political dynamics and cultural intricacies. Set against the backdrop of the 19th century, a period marked by imperialism and nationalist movements, the book provides a comprehensive overview that is both informative and thought-provoking, situating the Ottoman Empire within a broader global context. Eversley, a respected historian and political figure, was uniquely positioned to explore the Ottoman Empire, having served in various governmental roles and cultivated a deep interest in international relations and colonial studies. His insights are informed by a rich background in politics and history, allowing him to draw connections between the empire's governance and the tumultuous events of his time, particularly the emerging nation-states and the

responses of European powers to the Ottoman decline. This book is a must-read for students of history, political science, and international relations, as it offers invaluable perspectives on the transformative processes that shaped the modern world. Eversley's astute observations and comprehensive analysis make it essential reading for anyone seeking to understand the complexities of empire, as well as the enduring legacy of the Turkish Empire in contemporary geopolitics.

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rise and fall of ottoman empire: Proceedings of the International Conference on Strategic and Global Studies (ICSGS 2024) Ibrahim Kholilul Rohman, Wu Zhaoyang, Mohammad Izdiyan Muttaqin, Ismail Suardi Wekke, Irene Sondang Fitrinitia, 2025-01-31 This is an open access book. The pandemic turned to endemic has pushed many countries in the world to digitalize almost all sectors in order to accelerate the development. Every crisis moments create momentum of opportunity to revive and reawaken the hidden potencies of nations. Instead of given thought about the digital culture, the social changes rapidly occurred. The discourses of digital security, cyber threats, monetization, crypto currency, big data, internet of things (IoT), artificial intelligence (AI), and social media had taken us concern about future generations. The very existence of AI application distorts the academic world too where the difference of human and bot could hardly determine. Chat GPT also opened academic eyes where the human analytics skill would perish against the advancement of technology that could provide more precise answers, despite lack of wisdom. Alipay has turned MSMEs to wider market and reach even small villagers to allow opportunity reach them. Gojek eases the burden of stagnancy in making affordable and comfortable public transportation where at the same time reduce the traffic frequency. Would everyone be fitted with the recent situation or still some country left behind? Whereas, for some parts of the world the very basic needs like electricity, elementary education, clean water, healthy food, and secure shelter are still luxurious and hard to access for certain part of the world. The gap disparity remains and recent world order is not everyone's favor or answer for all problems. Meanwhile, the attack of HAMAS to the Israeli shocked the world when the Operation Aqsa Flood launched in 7th of October 2023, days gone by the casualties mounted and the psychology of Palestinian disturbed to the extent incurable. Worse things worst Iran retaliates Israel after the attack to its consulate in Syria. The international society and global politics failed to show solidarity amidst the humanitarian catastrophe in Palestine, where Western alliance continuously rejected the cease fire in the UNGA. The US as the global power failed to show its quality as the world leader which prove the political constellation moved to the multipolarity. The injustice still persists and the voice to transform world order in UN resonates. The consequence lies on the transformation of global security where each nations pursue its own weaponization to ensure its national survival and well-being in the face of uncertainty and unpredictable threats. The opportunity arises in the sector of global halal industry. The player is not only Muslim countries, but non-Muslim countries are taking part. The industry expanded from food to banking and financial system, as well as tourism and fashion. Countless exhibition in regards with halal industry appeared and triggered more expansion in market as the global expense in halal industry significantly increased. This conference will become the melting pot of brilliant idea and push forward the solution to the global problem by making strategic decision into useful resource for all to solve the matters.

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