

ABSTRAK

Skripsi ini berjudul “*Politik Ekspansi Turki Utsmani di Bawah Kepemimpinan Suleiman The Magnificent 1520-1566 M*”. Masalah utama yang diangkat dalam skripsi ini adalah “Bagaimana proses ekspansi Turki Utsmani di bawah kepemimpinan Suleiman The Magnificent?”. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah metode *historis* meliputi Heuristik, kritik sumber, interpretasi dan historiografi. Dalam penelitian ini, peneliti menggunakan pendekatan interdisipliner melalui kajian ilmu sosiologi, politik dan salah satu cabang dari ilmu administrasi, dengan menggunakan konsep dan teori seperti konsep kepemimpinan, teori geopolitik, dan konsep perang. Suleiman The Magnificent atau Sultan Suleiman I merupakan Sultan Turki Utsmani ke-10, di bawah kepemimpinannya ia telah membawa Turki Utsmani kepada beberapa ekspansi di wilayah Eropa Tenggara, Afrika Utara, Mediterania, dan Asia Barat. Ekspansi tersebut dilatarbelakangi karena adanya faktor perebutan daerah strategis yang menjadi jalur perdagangan dan batas pertahanan, kemudian berkembang menjadi peperangan. Di Eropa Tenggara, Turki Utsmani menghadapi Hongaria dan Habsburg dalam memperebutkan wilayah Belgrade dan Buda, di Afrika Utara menghadapi Spanyol dalam memperebutkan Tunisia dan Aljir, dan di Asia Barat menghadapi Persia-Safavid dalam memperebutkan Baghdad. Penaklukan Sultan Suleiman I telah memperluas wilayah Turki Utsmani dari 576.900 mil persegi pada tahun 1520 sampai 877.888 mil persegi di 1566. Dalam Ekspansinya Sultan Suleiman I telah melakukan perluasan wilayah yang mencakup Belgrade, Rhodes, Hungaria, Tunisia, Buda, dan Baghdad. Sementara dalam dampak politik berkelanjutan dari Ekspansi Sultan Suleiman I adalah: (1) kembalinya perang di Hungaria, (2) revolusi di Yaman oleh Zaydi Imam, dan (3) revolusi Arab di utara Basra yang kemudian dihadapi oleh Selim II dan Wazir Agung Sokollu Mehmed Pasha yang banyak berperan penting pada masa kekuasaan Selim II.

Kata Kunci: Ekspansi, Geopolitik, Suleiman The Magnificent, Turki Utsmani.

ABSTRACT

This paper is titled *“Political Expansion of The Ottoman Empire Under The Leadership of Suleiman The Magnificent 1520-1566 CE”*. The main problem raised in this paper is "How was the process of expansion of the Ottoman Empire under the leadership of Suleiman the Magnificent?". The method used is the historical method includes heuristics, criticism of sources, interpretation and historiography. In this study, researcher used an interdisciplinary approach through the study of political science and one branch of the administrative science, using the concepts and theory such as the concept of leadership, geopolitics theory and the concept of war. Suleiman The Magnificent or Sultan Suleiman I was the 10th Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, under his leadership he had brought the Ottoman Empire to several expansions in the region of South East Europe, North Africa, Mediterranean, and Western Asia. Those expansions were motivated by the seizure of strategic areas which became the trade lanes and the perimeters, later evolved into the war. In Southeast Europe, the Ottoman against Habsburg and Hungary in seizing Belgrade and Buda territory, in North Africa against Spain in seizing Tunis and Algiers territory, and in Western Asia against Persia-Safavid in seizing Baghdad territory. The conquest of Sultan Suleiman I had expanded the territory of the Ottoman Empire from 576,900 square miles in 1520 to 877,888 square miles in 1566. In its expansion, Sultan Suleiman I had expanded territory that includes Belgrade, Rhodes, Hungary, Tunisia, Buda, and Baghdad. While the sustainable political impacts of the expansion of Sultan Suleiman I are: (1) a return to war in Hungary, (2) the revolution in Yemen by Zaydi Imam, and (3) the Arab revolutions in Northern Basra were then faced by Selim II and the Grand Vizier Sokollu Mehmed Pasha that played very important role during the reign of Selim II.

Keywords: Expansion, Geopolitics, Ottoman Empire, Suleiman The Magnificent.