In the 16th century, Architect Sinan -the Chief Royal Architect of the Ottoman Empire- not only founded soundly the base of Ottoman architecture, but also affected the course of Turkish Architecture until the 20th century. Sinan, who was responsible for all construction work of the Empire throughout his appointment as the chief architect, built mostly in Istanbul. His buildings, each usually studied and evaluated as a single entity of great importance on its own, is actually part of a complex/Külliye composed of buildings of different functions. These complexes, as a whole, are the focal points of the city; the centers of cultural, religious, commercial, educational activities. In brief, they represent the social centers of the city. Even if most of the buildings of the period have now been erased, these centers build the real character of the city. This study aims to investigate the complexes which are so important for cities of today from a historical point of view in the example of the Architect Sinan’s buildings within the urban context.