OTTOMAN EMPIRE AT ITS HEIGHT

MUGHAL EMPIRE AT ITS HEIGHT

SAFAVID EMPIRE

RUSSIAN EMPIRE

KAZAKHS

QING EMPIRE

HUNGARY

STANBUL

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

BUKHARA

TIBET

SAFAVID EMPIRE

BEDOUINS OMAN
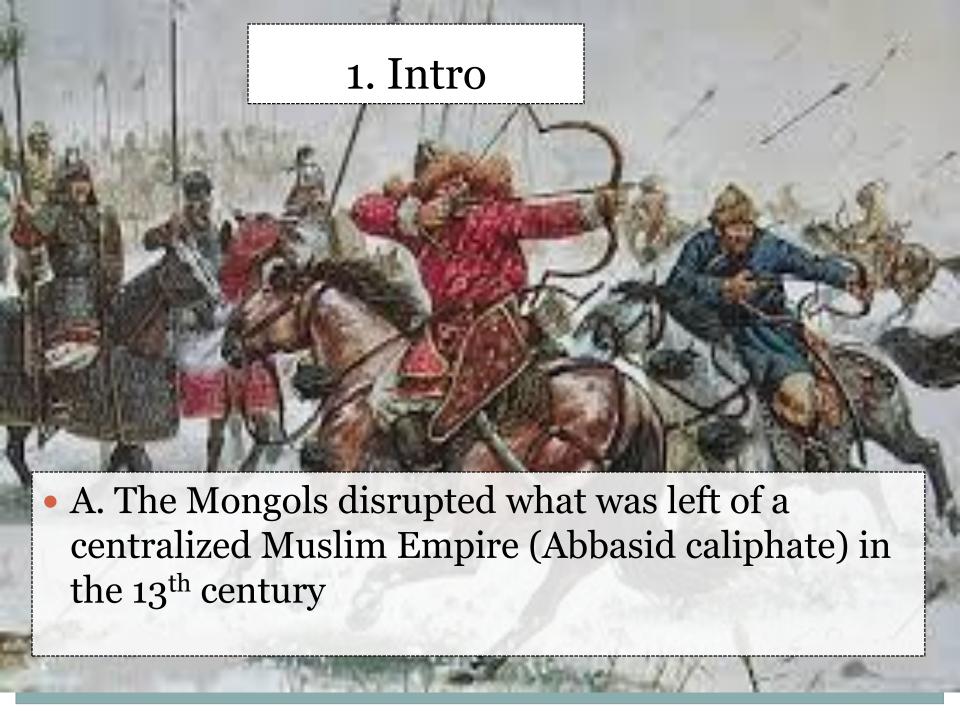
DELHI

The Muslim World, 1450-1750

CHALLENGE QUESTION!

- 1. How did the Mongols impact the Islamic Heartland?

A. Created Sunni/Shia Split

B. Isolated it from Western Europe, used feudalism

C. Fractured central leadership into three empires

D. Rid empire of scholar gentry and exam system

YOU GOT THIS

1. Intro

- A. The Mongols disrupted what was left of a centralized Muslim Empire (Abbasid caliphate) in the 13th century
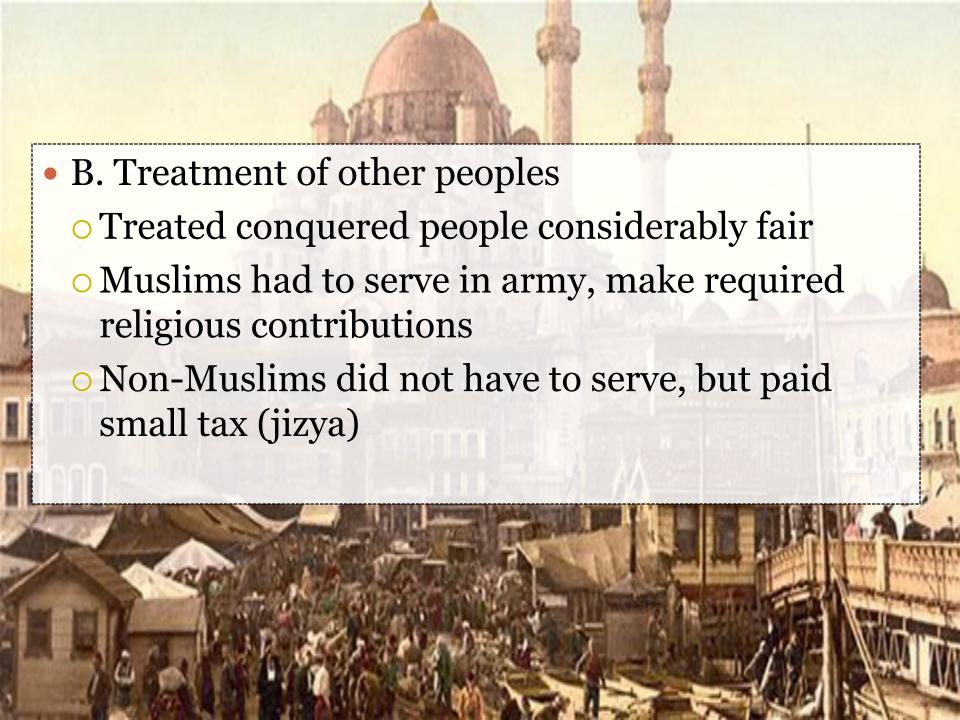
- B. After break up of unified Mongol Empire, the Islamic Heartland divided into three major empires
  - Ottoman Empire (based in Turkey – controlled much of Arabian peninsula, North Africa, Balkans)
  - Safavid Empire (based in modern-day Iran)
  - Mughal Empire (based in northern India, modern-day Pakistan)

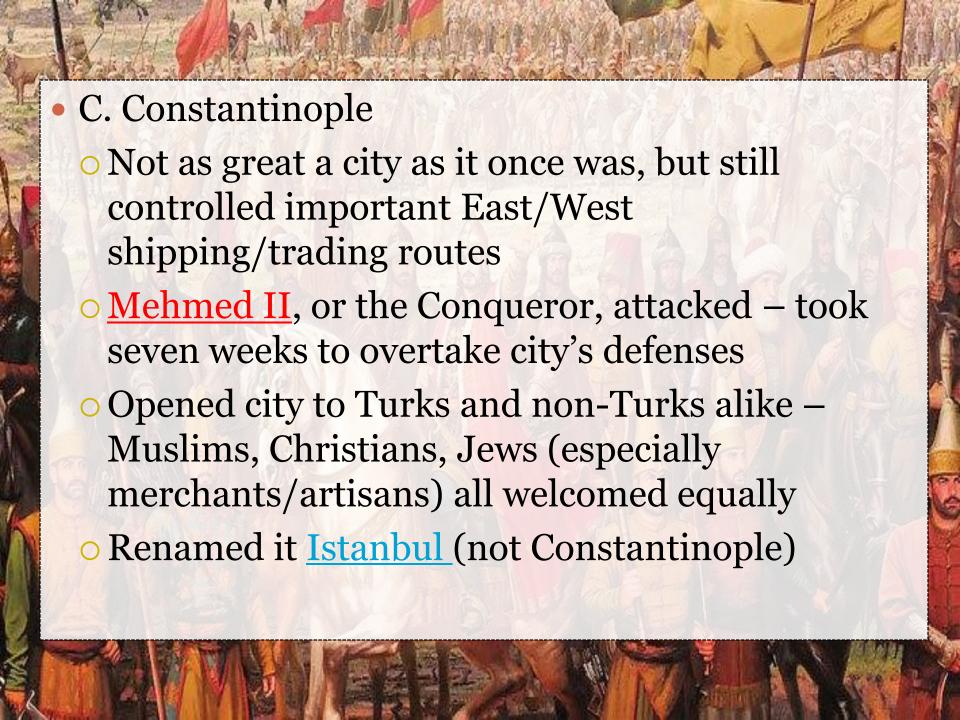- C. Each was known for blending of cultures and traditions

2. Ottoman Empire

- A. Turks based in Anatolia – very militaristic
  - Attacked and raided territories surrounding Byzantine Empire
  - Early 14th century - Osman founded small Muslim state
    - Followers called Ottomans
    - Quickly expanded (dominate force in Middle East until 19th century)
    - Gunpowder Empire: adopted and utilized gunpowder as main means of attack

- B. Treatment of other peoples
  - Treated conquered people considerably fair
  - Muslims had to serve in army, make required religious contributions
  - Non-Muslims did not have to serve, but paid small tax (jizya)

CHALLENGE QUESTION!

- 2. Why were these empires called the 'Gunpowder' Empires?

- C. Constantinople
  - Not as great a city as it once was, but still controlled important East/West shipping/trading routes
  - Mehmed II, or the Conqueror, attacked – took seven weeks to overtake city's defenses
  - Opened city to Turks and non-Turks alike – Muslims, Christians, Jews (especially merchants/artisans) all welcomed equally
  - Renamed it Istanbul (not Constantinople)

CHALLENGE QUESTION!

- 3. How did Mehmed II change Constantinople?

- D. State revolved around military organization
  - Devshirme system – boys from conquered Christian territories were drafted, converted to Islam, and trained as soldiers
    - Slaves used to run palace or trained in military
    - Janissaries – elite force loyal only to the sultan, most powerful element of Ottoman military and political system

II. Safavid Empire

- A. Restored Persian kingdom, ruled by Shi'ite Muslim dynasty
  - Named after Sufi mystic founder, Sail al-Din
  - Worked to spread Islamic teachings among Turkic tribes after collapse of Mongol empire
  - Followers called <u>Red Heads</u>, after color of their headgear

II. Safavid Empire

- B. Expansion began in 1499 by 12-year-old <u>Isma'il</u>
  - Became religious tyrant
  - Eventually expanded empire to Caucasus Mountains, northeast
    Turkey , rivaled Ottomans in terms of territory

- C. Cultural blending – traditions/culture from Persians, Ottomans, Arabs, but not as religiously tolerant as other empires

- C. Socially, Safavid Empire was entrenched in patriarchal-based system
  - Few political or economic opportunities for women
  - The practice of seclusion and/or veiling became common-place over time
    - especially at the higher social levels

- D. Economy widely based on trade of
manufactured goods – such as rugs,
metal weapons/utensils,
paintings –
 that were created in imperial
workshops

III. Mughal Empire

- A. 1494 – <u>Babur</u>, an 11-year-old boy, inherited a small kingdom north of India
  - Was driven south by tribal elders – laid foundations for <u>Mughal Empire</u>
  - Great military leader, also appreciated the arts, education

- B. 1556-1605 – <u>Akbar</u>, Babur's grandson, united much of India
  - Was able to unite 100 million people through political and military strength
  - Tolerant of all religions and beliefs – included many views in his court
    - Abolished tax on Hindu pilgrims and other non-Muslims
    - Created new belief system – <u>Din-i-Ilahi</u> – that blended many other beliefs in attempt to unite Muslims and Hindus

- C. After Akbar
  - Religious conflict
    - Emergence of <u>Sikhs</u> – nonviolent religious sect with beliefs similar to Hinduism & Islam
  - Expansion of the arts
    - Blending of Persian/Hindu traditions
    - Built <u>Taj Mahal</u> – memorial to wife of Shah Jahan

- Economy tied to Indian Ocean trade system – destination area for European traders/merchants
- Some later leaders began to stray from the tolerance introduced by Akbar, which eventually will further divide Muslim/Hindu populations
  - Enforcement of strict Islamic laws
    - No drinking, gambling, writings were censored
    - High taxes imposed for territorial expansion efforts

CHALLENGE QUESTION!

- 4 and 5! Compare and contrast the empires and fill in the blank for characteristics.