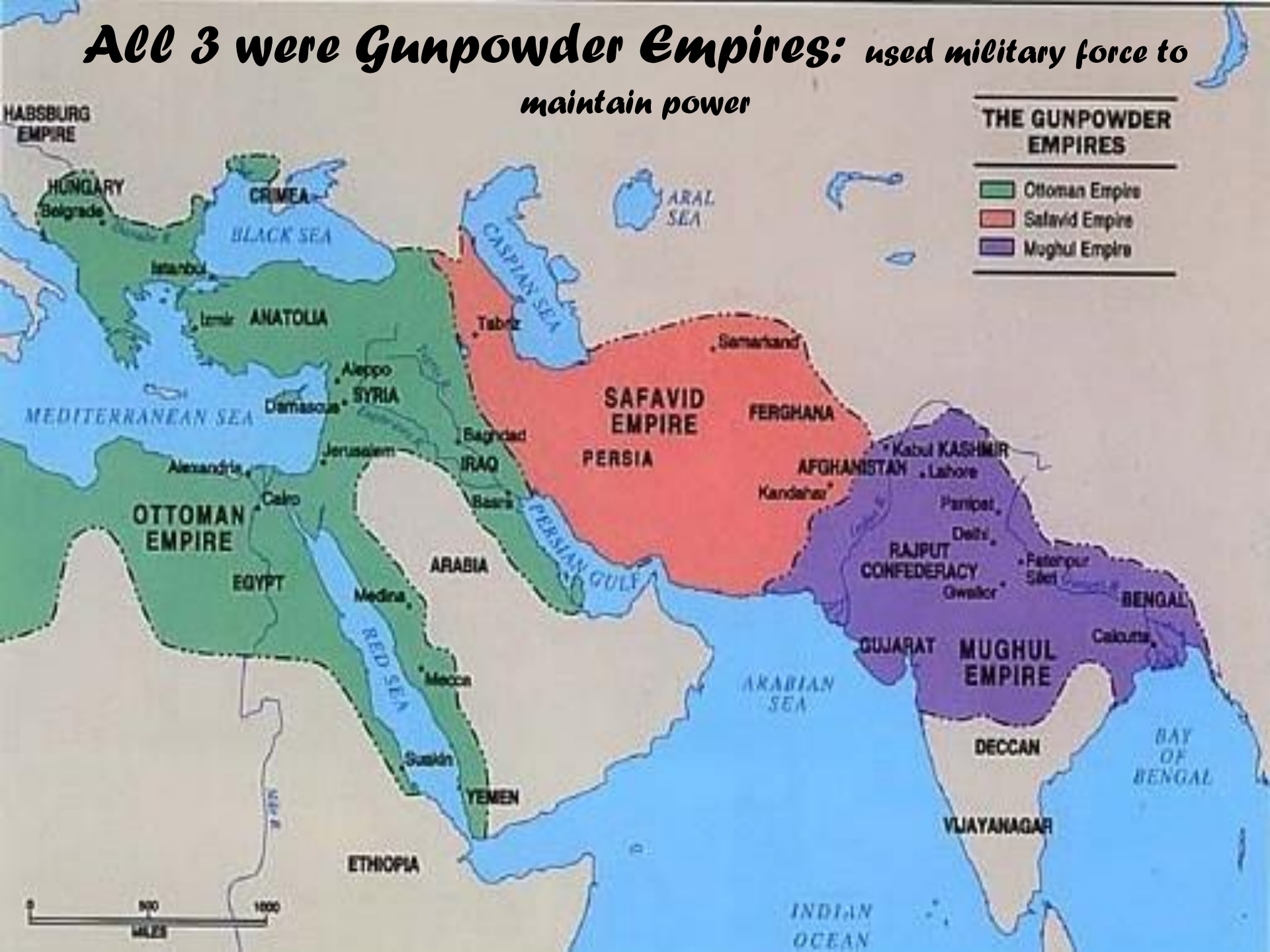


All 3 were Gunpowder Empires: used military force to maintain power



Ottoman Expansion

- **Mongol invasion in 1243 allowed their rise of power**
- **Named after leader **Osman Bey**—est. empire in **Anatolia****
- **1453 conquered Constantinople (by Mehmed II)**

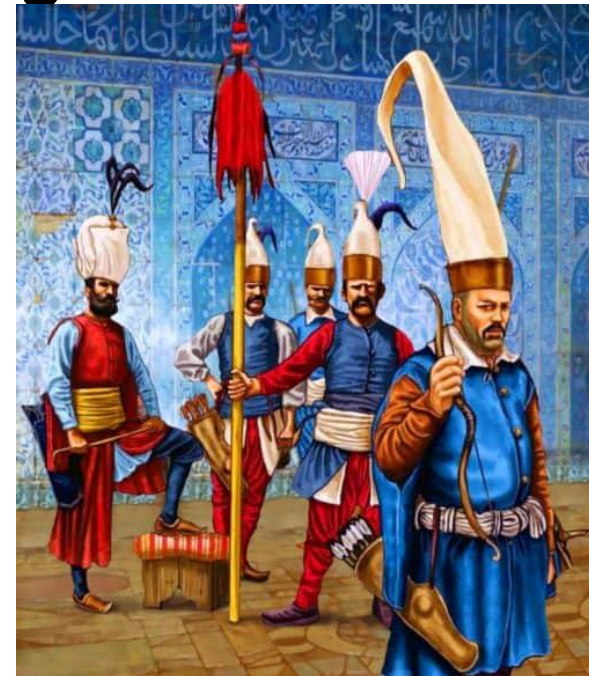


Ottoman Empire (1299-1918)



Political

- **Repaired defense syst. of Constantinople**
- **Focused on warfare**
- **Major naval power in 15th C. (until...)**
 - **1571: Battle of Lepanto—Venetian & Spanish defeated**
- **Janissaries = Chr. Boys who were captured & enslaved**
- **Devshirma = selection of janissaries—placed boys in family of Turkish to learn lang. & Islam**
- **Vizier—head of imper. Admin.**



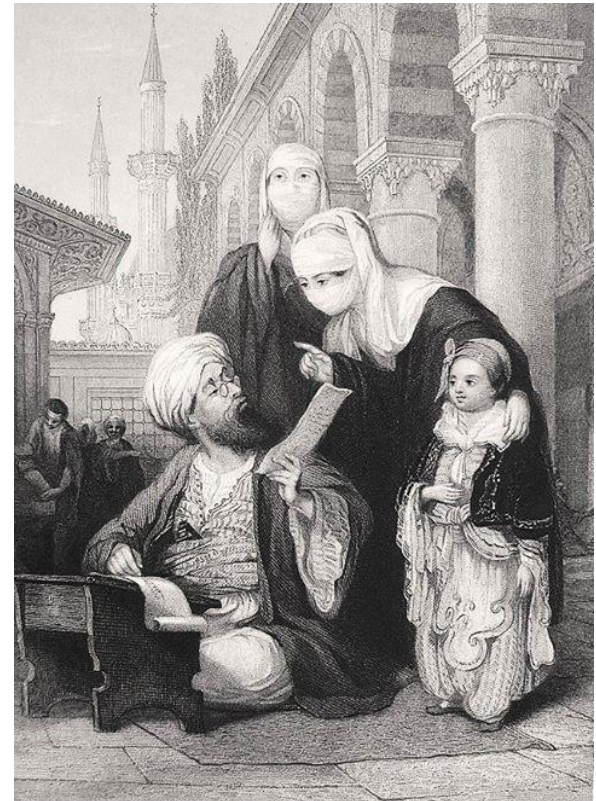
Economic

- **Inflation** in Europe caused infl. In Ottoman
- **Bazaars, standardized weights & measurements**
- **Not as interested in trade—Chr. & Jews did most of trading**



Women in Ottoman Empire

- **As whole little ed. & political involvement**
- **Lower class: involved in trade & small businesses**
- **Elite: veil and seclusion in harem**



Ottoman Culture

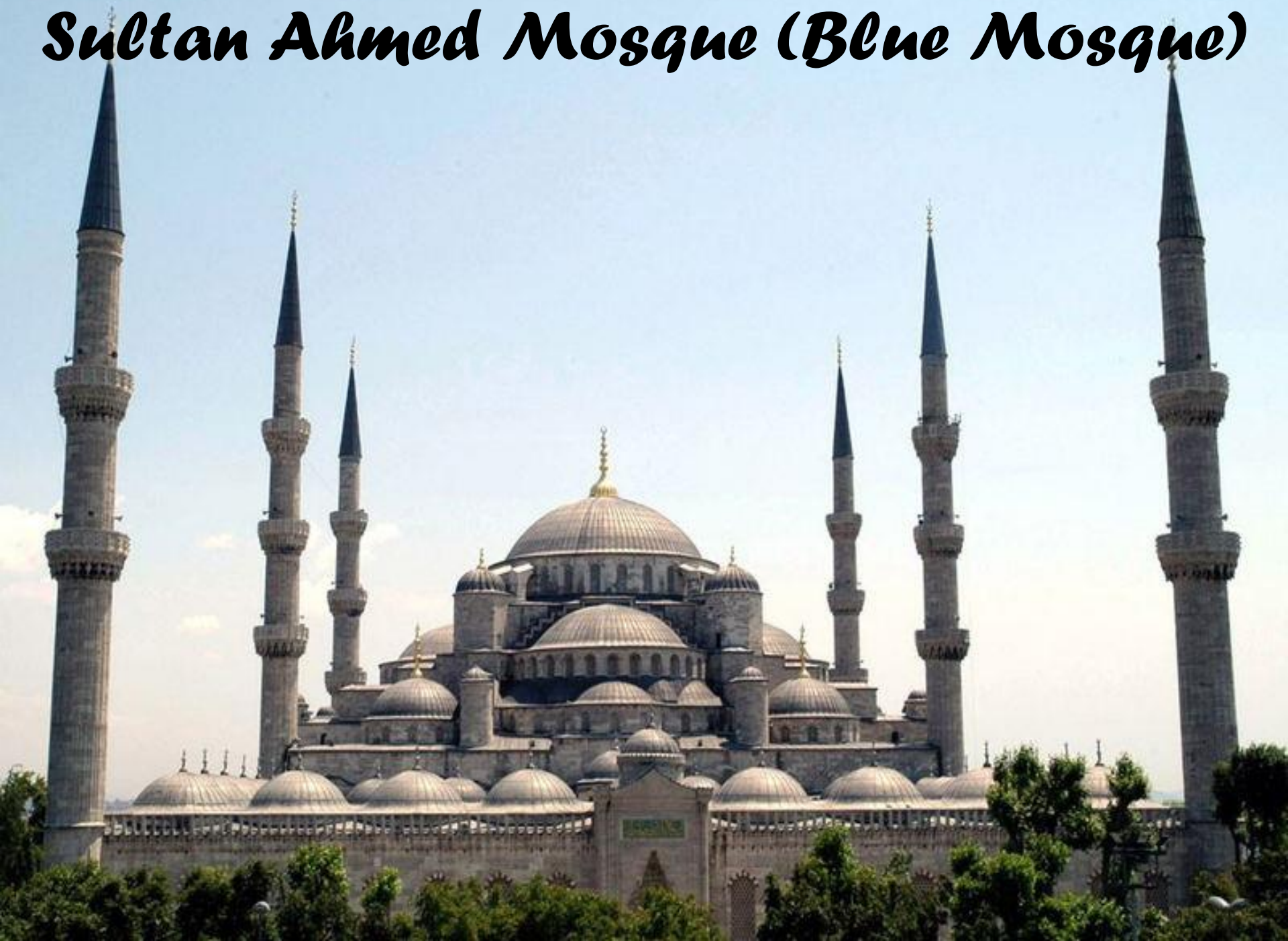
- **Built aqueducts**
- **Built hospitals, rest houses, coffee houses for men**
- **Sueymaniye Mosque**
- **Hagia Sophia—conversion**



Süleymaniye Mosque



Sultan Ahmed Mosque (Blue Mosque)



Blue Mosque







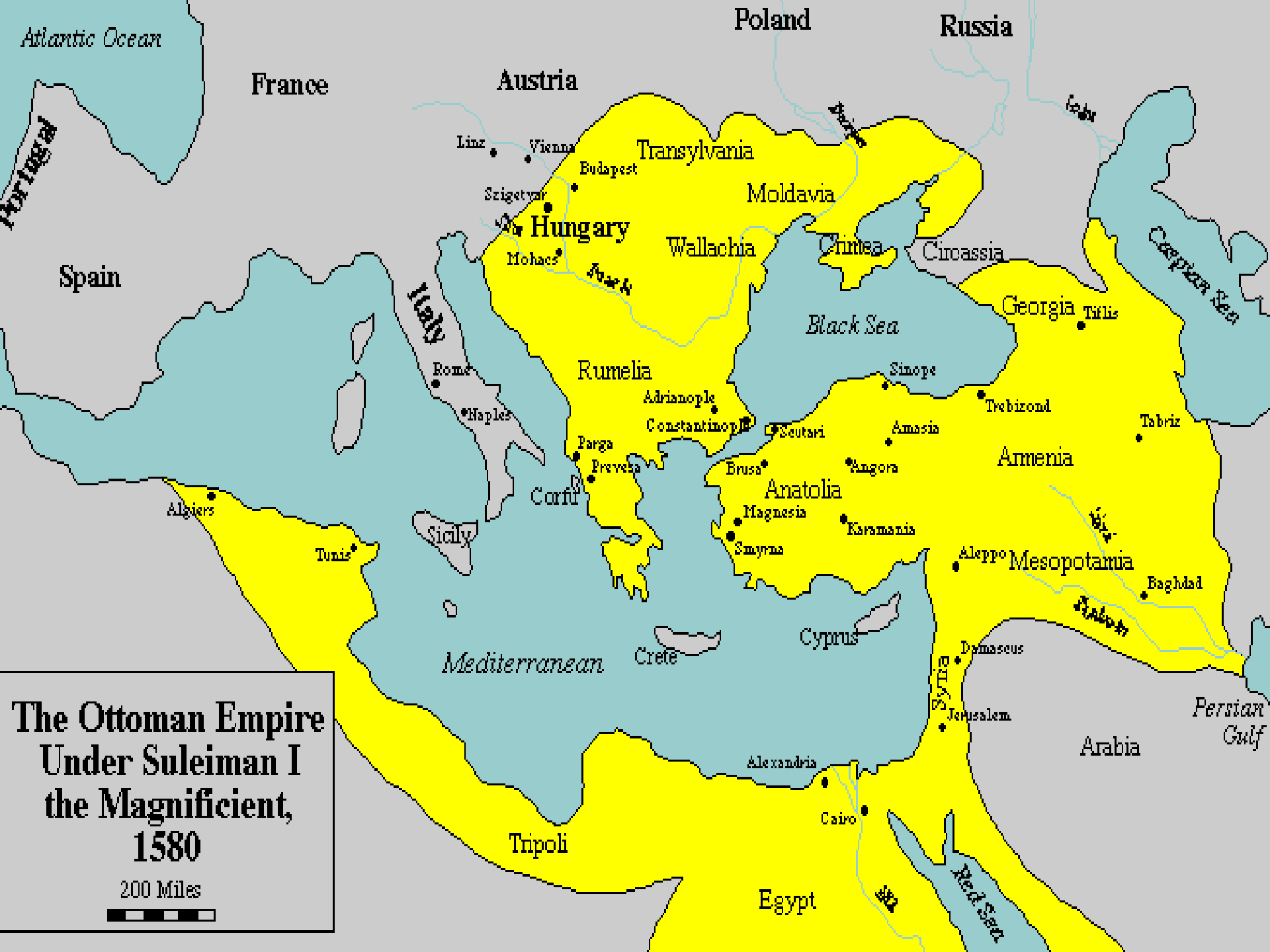
حَافِظُوا الصَّلَاةَ وَالصَّلَاةَ الْوُسْطَى





Ottoman Decline

- **Empire too big** to maintain
- **Ottomans lost ability to maintain large army & bureaucracy**
- **Fell behind in warfare techn. b/c of reliance on huge weapons for siege tactics**
- **Ignored Western technological innovations & growing power of W. Europe—hastened decline**



Atlantic Ocean

France

Austria

Poland

Russia

Linz Vienna

Transylvania

Budapest

Moldavia

Scigetvar

Hungary

Wallachia

Chinea

Circassia

Spain

Italy

Mohacs

Rumelia

Adrianople

Constantinople

Black Sea

Georgia

Rome

Naples

Sinope

Trebizond

Tabriz

Parga

Preveza

Brusa

Angora

Armenia

Corfu

Anatolia

Magnesia

Karamania

Algiers

Tunis

Sicily

Smyrna

Aleppo

Mesopotamia

Baghdad

Mediterranean

Crete

Cyprus

Damascus

Persian Gulf

Arabia

The Ottoman Empire Under Suleiman I the Magnificent, 1580

200 Miles

Alexandria

Cairo

Tripoli

Egypt

Red Sea

Syria

Jerusalem

Safavid Empire

- **Began from Turkish nomads**
- **Current-day Iran**
- **Shi'i Muslim**
- **Battle of Chaldiran—clash b/w Ottoman & Safavid**
 - **Ottoman won**
- **VIP = Shah Abbas I**
 - **Brought to height**
 - **Built road & rest areas**
- **European advisors helped them fight Ottomans**
- **Declined b/c weak rulers & poor weaponry**

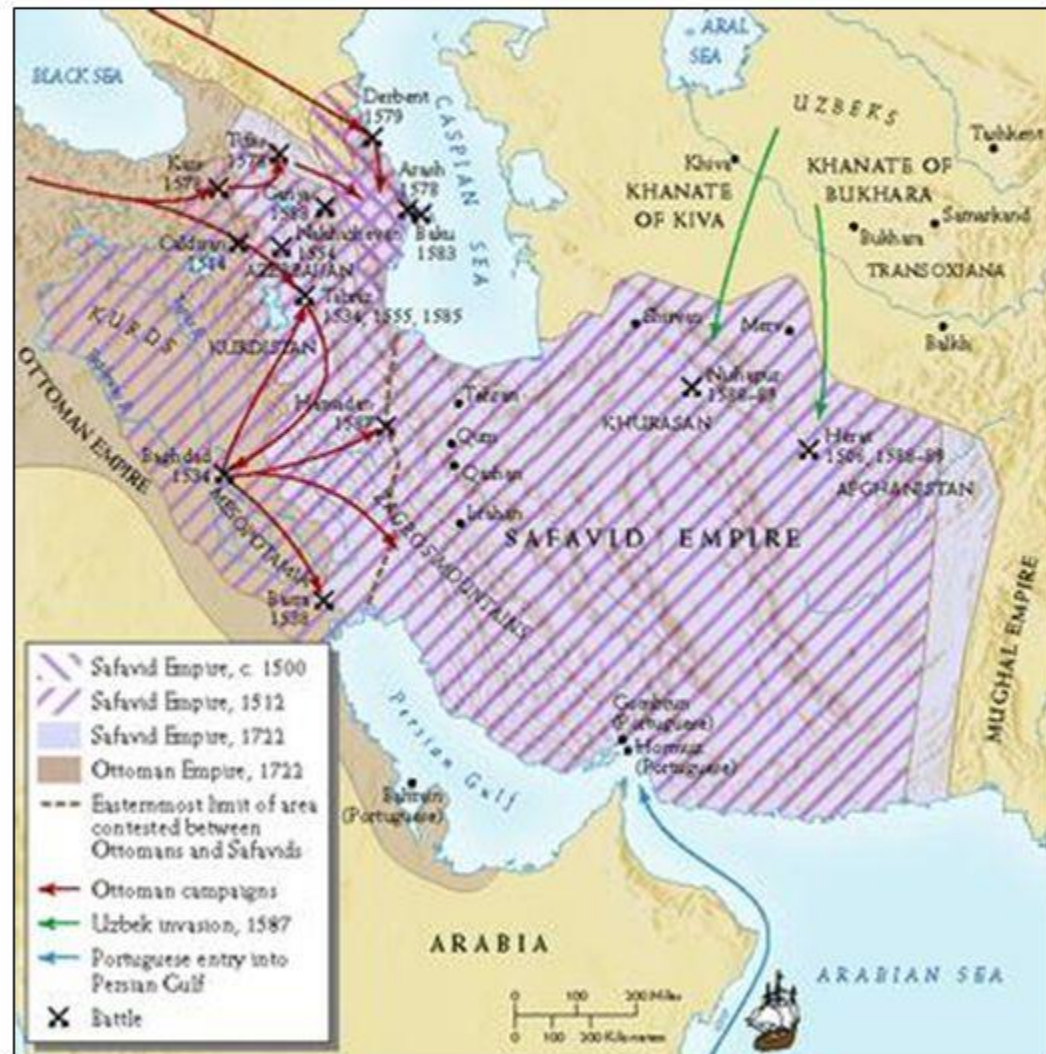
Safavid Expansion

- Origins w/ **Sufi mystics**
- Conquered much of Persia & advanced into Iraq
- **Battle of Chaldiran—1514**— clash b/w Shiite and Sunni
 - Demonstrated importance of field cannon
 - Ottomans won b/c of weapons



Battle of Chaldiran

- The critical battle in this campaign was the battle of Chaldiran in 1514
- The Ottomans won and temporarily occupied the Safavid capital of Tabriz but could not completely destroy the Safavid state
- The Ottomans and Safavids continued to fight intermittently for the next two centuries



Safavid Economy

- Major international trade & Islamic cultural center
- Silk textiles, Persian rugs
- Traded with: **India, China, Dutch, English**
- Roads, rest houses, travel safe

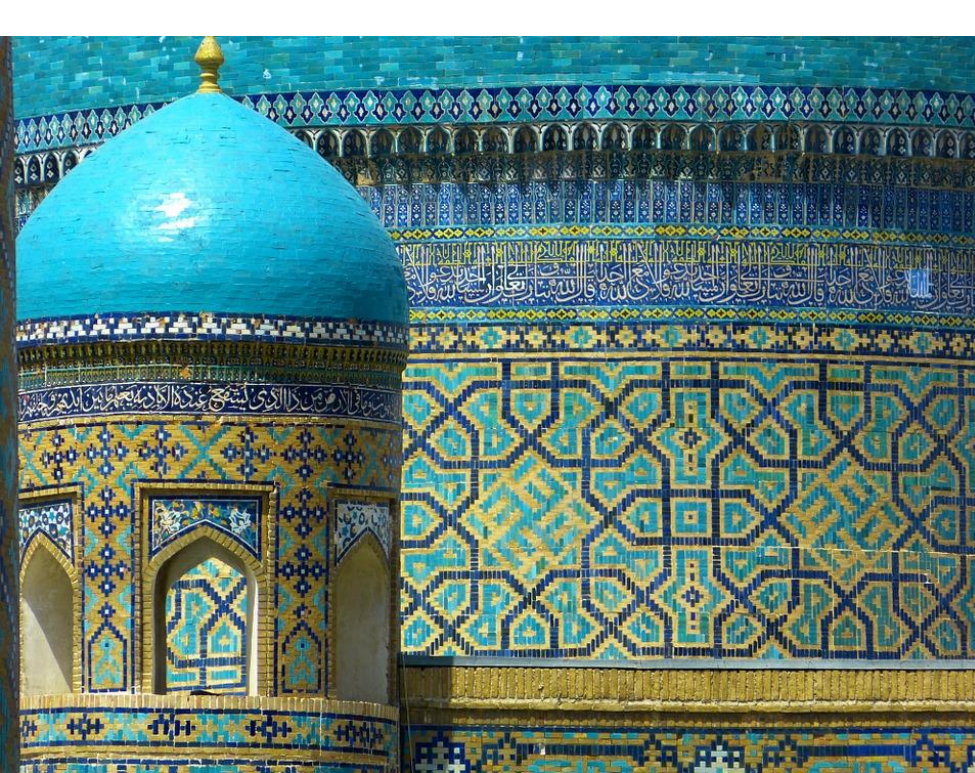


Religion of Safavid

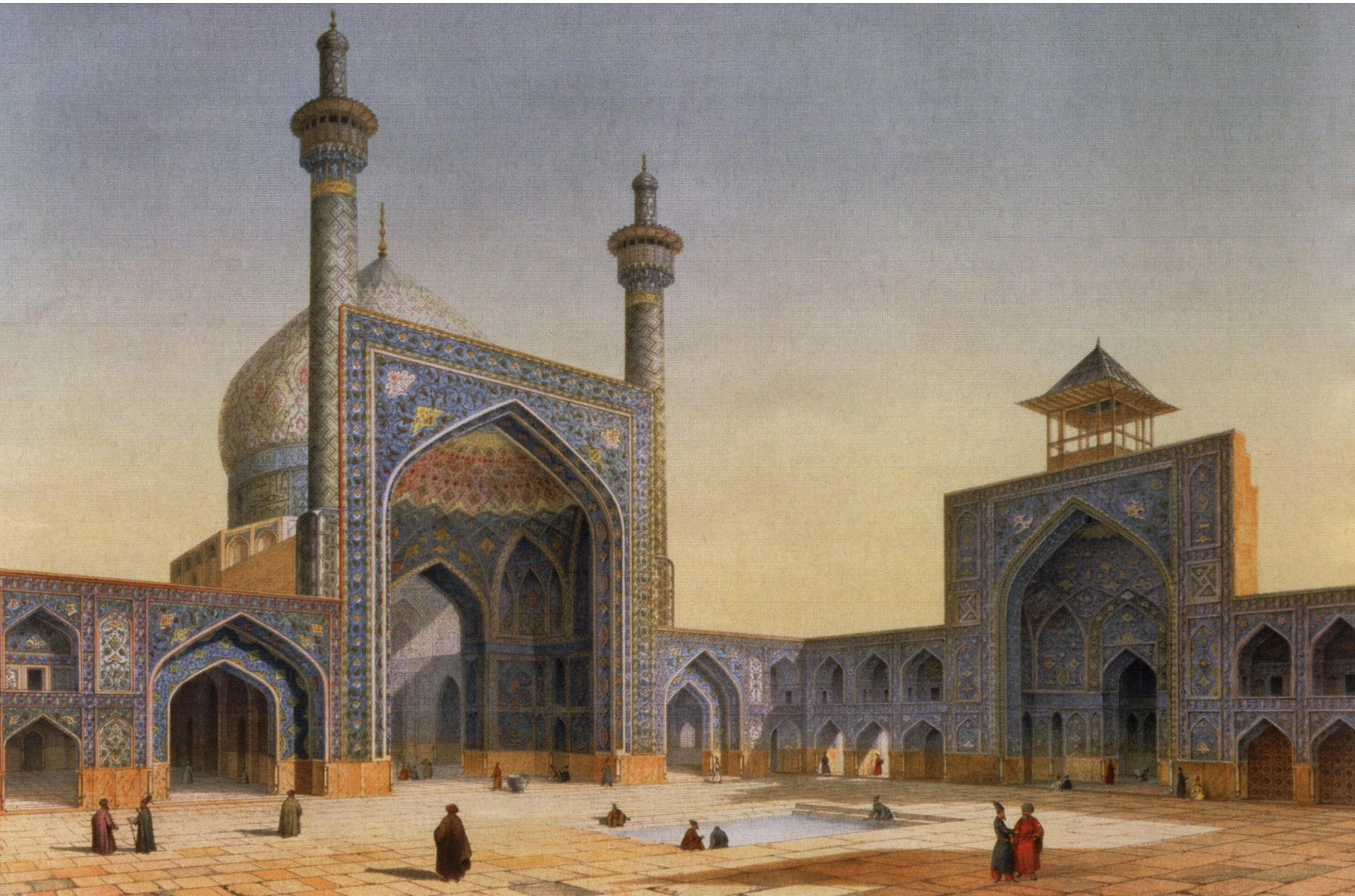
- **Strongest & most enduring centers of Shi'tism**
- **All religious leaders required to curse 1st 3 caliphs & mention Safavid ruler in Friday sermon**
- **Teaching in mosque directed by state officials**

Culture

- **Persian language**
- **Elaborate court rituals**
- **Shah Abbas—made roads & rest areas—
travel safer**
- **vivid tiles**
- **geometric design & Quran writings**



Imam Mosque



Safavid Women

- **Women: subordinate**
- **nomadic women gradually lost independence**
- **Seclusion, veiling impost on all, but strictly imposed on elite**
- **wives & concubines of rulers had influence**

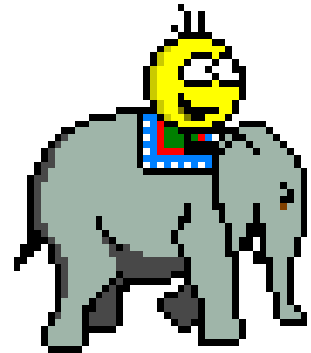


Isfahan A banquet of song and dance Hasht Behesht palace

Mughal Empire

(1526-1858)

- **Founder: Babur**
- **VIP = Akbar**
 - **Brought most of India under his control**
 - **United Muslims & Hindus**
 - **Created new religion—Din-i-Ilahi**
 - **Gave rights to women**
- **Taj Mahal—build for Shah Jahan's wife**
- **Decline b/c of corruption, too large**
 - **Aurangzeb –expanded empire, but intolerant**
 - **Issues w/ Sikhs (from Punjab)**
 - **Opened door for foreigners**



Mughal Rise

- **1526—Babur** (desc. Of Mongols & Turks) migrated from central Asia to India
- **1528** has superior gunpowder tech. to conquer N. India
- **Aurangzeb**—extended empire to most of subcontinent—from Kabul to Afghanistan

Mughal Under Akbar

- **Akbar—one of greatest leaders in history**
 - brought more of N. & central India under control, est. bureaucracy
 - Genius
- **Promoted Hindus to highest places in gov.**
- **Wanted to unite Hindus & Muslims**



Mughal Economics

- Akbar encouraged merchants to arrange women only market days
- Trade opium, spices, indigo cotton, silk
- Akbar repealed jizya tax on Hindus
- Traded with Europeans



Mughal Religion

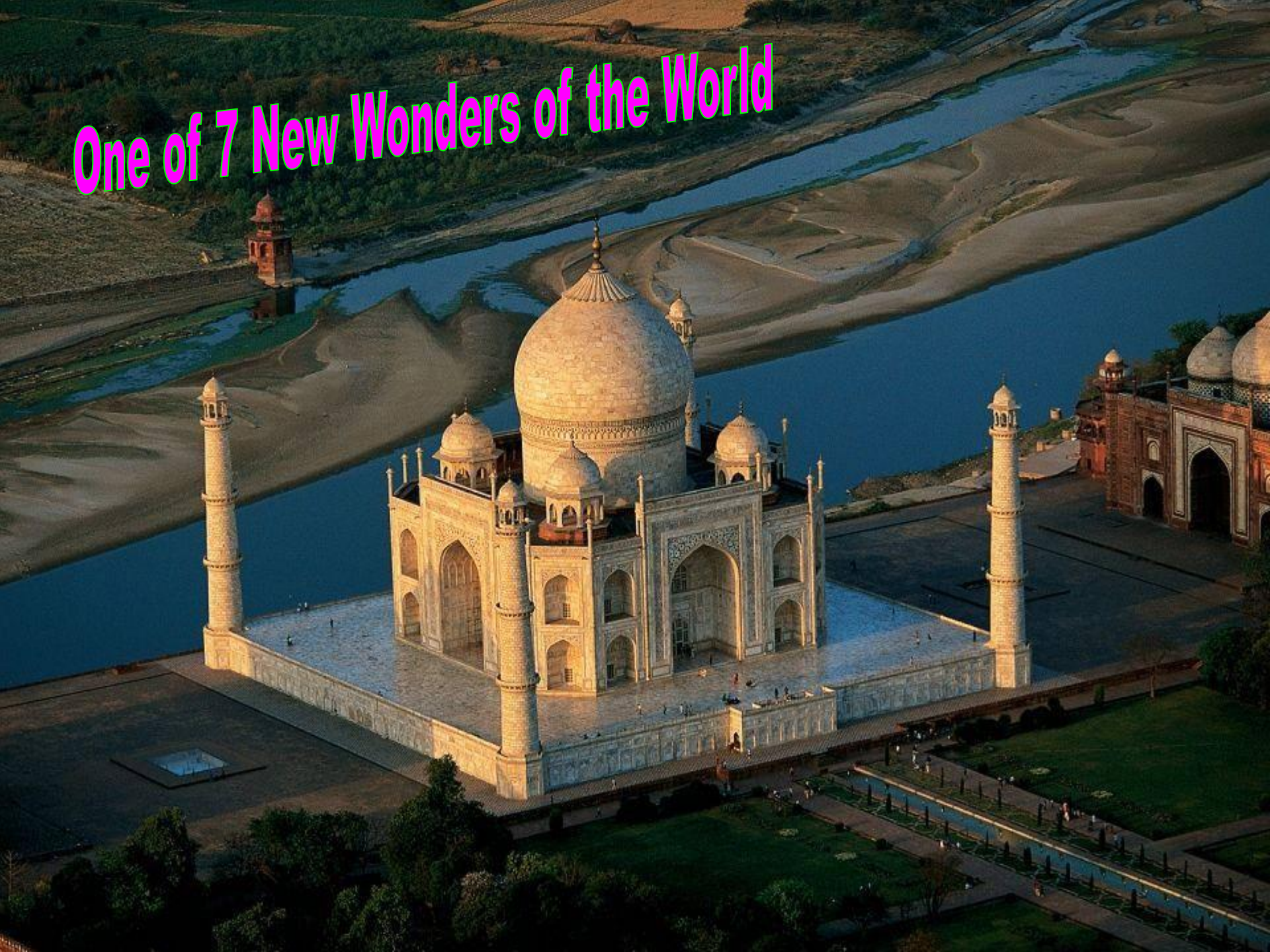
- **Akbar—encouraged cooperation b/w Hindu & Muslims**
 - **Outlawed sati**
 - **encouraged remarriage of women**
- **Din-i-Ilahi—new religion created by Akbar**
 - **Recognized no god or prophets**
 - **Very few converts**
 - **No religion had monopoly of truth**
 - **Mixture of Hinduism & Islam**



Mughal Culture

- **Akbar—patron of arts**
 - **blended Muslim style w/ other societies architecture**
- **Taj Mahal—constr. By Shah Jahan as tomb for wife Mumtaz Mahal (1648)**
 - **overly taxed people to pay for buildings**

One of 7 New Wonders of the World





Tomb







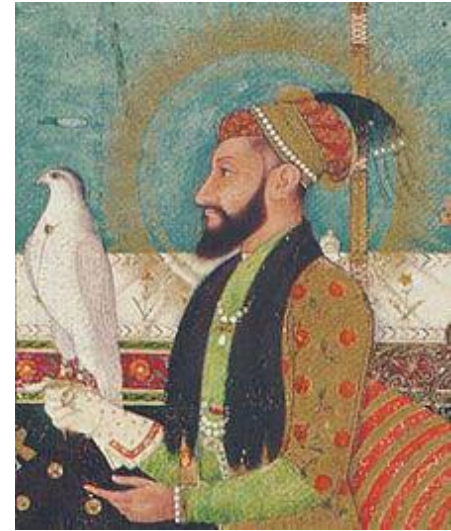
Mughal Contact With the West

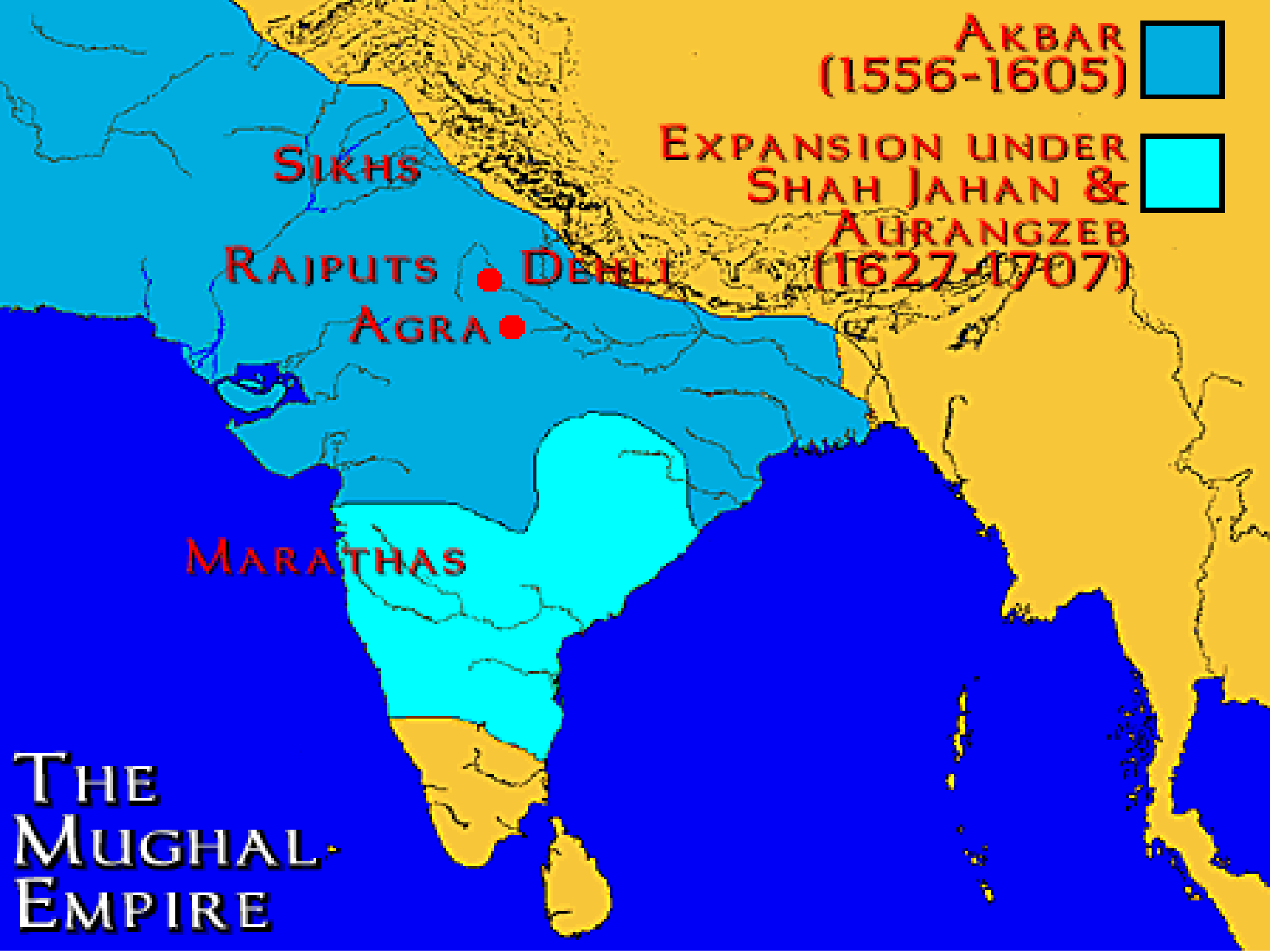
- **Da Gama—1498—marveled at products from India & Asia**
 - **Portugal wanted to dominate Indian Ocean trade—never did**
 - **Port. Wanted an Asian Empire**
- **Robert di Nobili—Jesuit missionary**
 - **Learned Indian languages, wore Indian clothes**



Mughal Decline

- **Aurangzeb**—tried to expand south
 - ignored social reform
 - tried to purify Islam
 - did major expansion yet revolutions while fighting
- centralized gov. broke down & India returned to local politics
- **decline of central government opened the door to foreigners—British**





AKBAR (1556-1605) 

EXPANSION UNDER SHAH JAHAN & AURANGZEB (1627-1707) 

SIKHS

RAJPUTS • DELHI

AGRA •

MARATHAS

THE MUGHAL EMPIRE

India Song *(to "You are My Sunshine")*

Indus Valley (2,500 – 1,500 BCE)

Vedic Age (1,500 – 500 BCE)

Maurya, Gupta (322 - 185 BCE) (320 – 550 CE)

Delhi Sultanate (1206 – 1527)

Mughal Empire (1526 - 1858)

British Raj (1858 – 1947)

Gandhi, then Independent State (1947 -)