

## Chapter 21: The Muslim Empires

AP World History

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### The Ottoman Empire



- ✦ Ottomans gain ground in Asia Minor (Anatolia) throughout the 1350's
- ✦ 1453: Ottoman capture of Constantinople under the Ottoman sultan Mehmed II
- ✦ Ottomans were a major power in the Arab World, the Balkans, and around the Black and Red Seas.

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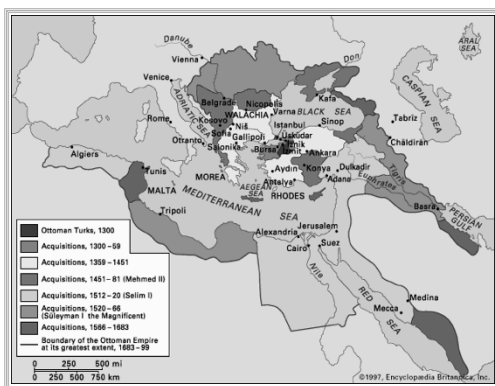
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### *The Ottoman Empire*

- ✦ Turkic Cavalry quickly turns into a warrior aristocracy
- ✦ Janissaries: infantry divisions which dominated the imperial armies
  - Usually conscripted as adolescents
  - Controlled the artillery and firearms
  - Gained tremendous power as time went on

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### *The Ottoman Empire*

- ✦ Sultans were absolute monarchs
- ✦ Ottoman conquest usually meant effective administration and tax relief
- ✦ The grand vizier (wazir) was the true head of “state.”
- ✦ Political succession was vague and often contested however
  - Sons often battled after the death of their father

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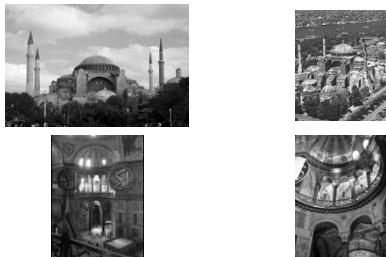
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### *The Ottoman Empire*



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*The Ottoman Empire*

- ✦ Ottoman sultans worked tirelessly to improve the imperial capital of Constantinople (Istanbul)
- ✦ Saint Sophia was converted to a mosque
- ✦ Built the Suleymaniye mosque (below)



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*The Ottoman Empire*

- ✦ What were some of the social features of life along the Bosphorus?
  
- ✦ Explain the function of both the merchant and artisan classes.

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*The Ottoman Empire*

- ✦ Was the Ottoman Empire plagued to decline?
- ✦ The empire did last into the 20<sup>th</sup> century, and lasted for over 600 years!
- ✦ However, later sultans were less prepared to rule
  - Increasing power to the viziers, and Janissary corps.
  - Ottoman defeat at the battle of Lepanto against the combined Spanish and Venetian fleet in 1571
  - Ottomans were unable to push the Portuguese from the Indian Ocean in the 1500s
    - Ottoman tax collectors lose critical revenue

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### *The Ottoman Empire*

- ✦ Influx of silver bullion in the 16<sup>th</sup> century from the New World also destabilized the Ottoman economy
- ✦ Ottomans did not overly concern themselves with developments in Europe, like Scientific Revolutions, enlightenment, and industrial advancements of the 17-1800's.
- ✦ Ottomans fell behind in trade and warfare more than anything
- ✦ Janissaries block most modes of change in defense of their own power.

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### *The Safavids*

- ✦ Sunnis: recognized the legitimacy of the first three successors to Muhammad (abu Bakr, Umar, and Uthman)
- ✦ Shi'a: recognized only the fourth caliph (Ali... Mohammad's cousin and son-in-law)
  - Ottomans: Sunni
  - Safavids: Shi'a
- ✦ This rivalry has gone on since the 7<sup>th</sup> century, and continues today!

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### *The Safavids*

- ✦ Sail al-Din (Saladin): with the Mongol collapse of the 14<sup>th</sup> Century, he began a militant campaign to purify and reform Islam and spread teachings amongst Turkic tribes



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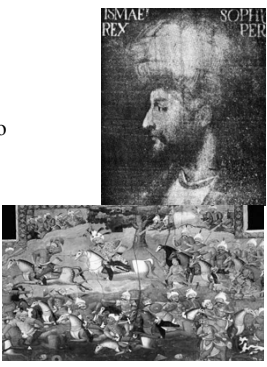
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### The Safavids

- ✦ In 1501, Isma'il led the Shi'a followers to victory in the city of Tabriz, where he proclaimed *shah*, or emperor.




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### The Safavids

- ✦ Variants in Islam led the Safavids to battle with the Ottomans by 1514.
- ✦ The Safavids were NOT as militarily technologically advanced as the Ottomans.
- ✦ The Safavids were sorely defeated at the Battle of Chaldiran.
- ✦ Isma'il was largely ineffective after this defeat.
  - Ottomans could not take Tabriz (capital) because of distance from supply lines
  - Shi'ism would be confined to this area (modern day Iran/southern Iraq)

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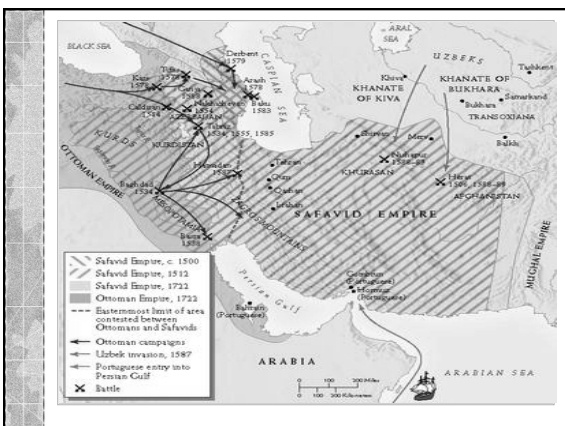
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*The Safavids*

- ✦ Abbas I (r. 1587-1629), aka Abbas the Great
  - Empire reaches the height of its strength and prosperity
  - Used "slave" regiments that mirrored the Janissaries
  - Built the army to 40,000
  - Moved capital to Isfahan
  - Founded several colleges
  - Supported the arts, architecture, etc.



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*The Safavids*

- ✦ Shahs claim to be descended from imams, or successors of Ali
- ✦ Mullahs are local and mosque officials who were prayer leaders
- ✦ Shia'ism becomes an integral part of Iranian identity
  - Pressuring conversions of other faiths
- ✦ Women faced legal and social disadvantages

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*The Safavids*

- ✦ After Abbas the Great (I), the decline of the empire was rapid.
- ✦ Weak shahs which were supported by the "slave" regiment were often the culprit
  - (although Abbas II from 1642-1666 was rather effective)
- ✦ By 1722 Isfahan was besieged by Afghani tribes
- ✦ Area becomes battleground for surrounding empires, and nomadic raiders for years

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### The Mughals

✦ Babur founds the Mughal Dynasty through military conquest by 1526.

- Used Ottoman military tactics
- Was less motivated by religion than the other Muslim Dynasties
- Establishes a dynasty that will expand and last for over 300 years!




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### The Mughals

✦ Babur dies at age 48 in 1530, and his son Humayan takes over.



- Disputes over succession
- Exiled into Safavid land
- Returns to restore Mughal rule in 1556, and is successful
- Dies as a result of library accident (!)

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### The Mughals

✦ Akbar (one of Humayan's sons) takes over at age 13

- Imperiled by enemies
- One of the greatest leaders in history
- Ruled at the same time as Elizabeth I, Philip of Spain, Suleyman the Magnificent, and Abbas I.




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*The Mughals*

- ✳ Akbar (cont'd)
  - Had a vision of uniting India under his rule
  - Patronized the arts
  - Pursued policies of reconciliation and cooperation with Hindu princes and the Hindu majority
    - Encouraged intermarriage
    - Abolished the Hindu head-tax
    - Promoted Hindus to the highest ranks
    - Ended a long-standing ban on the building of Hindu temples
  - Religious Tolerance was but a means to end sectarian divisions on the subcontinent
    - New faith: Din-i-ilahi which blended Hindu and Muslim elements

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*The Mughals*

- ✳ Akbar (cont'd)
  - Public works
  - Improved calendar
  - Alcohol regulation
  - Encouraged widow's to remarry (not accepted in Hindu or Muslim society) and children NOT to marry
    - Outlawed Sati
  - His sons fight over who will be successor
  - Din-i-Ilahi was unsuccessful

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*The Mughals*

- ✳ Mughal rule reaches its zenith under the rule of Akbar's sons...Jahangir (r. 1605-1627) and Shah Jahan (r. 1627-1658).
  - Delhi, Agra, and Lahore are cultural centers
  - Mughal army was HUGE (with elephants!)
  - Poverty amongst lower classes was rampant
  - Lack of discipline and training in Mughal armies
  - Lagged behind the west in invention and the sciences
- ✳ India was a trading post for the world, particularly exporting cotton, and other goods imported from Asia


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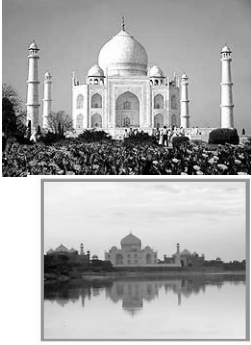
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*The Mughals*

✦ Jahangir and Shah Jahan are both known to be Patrons of the Arts...

- Building of the Taj Mahal
- Blends Persian and Hindu traditions
- Blends Islamic geometry with Hindu ornamentation




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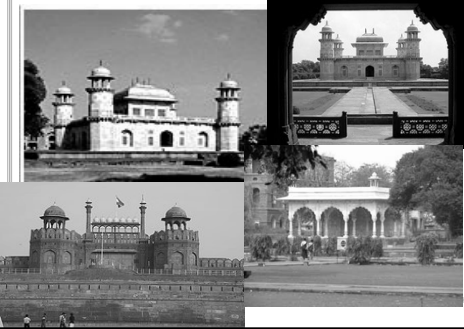
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*“If there is paradise on earth-It is here...it is here.”*




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*The Mughals*

✦ Status of women was higher in the court of the ruler

- Wives of Jahangir and Shah Jahan increased power as their husbands lost themselves in the arts and the vices
- Other women however, did not fare so well. Many of the reforms pushed by Akbar were lost.
  - Sati found its way back, unveiled women were shunned, burden of dowry returned

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### The Mughals

- ✳ Aurangzeb: Shah Jahan's son
- ✳ Two goals:
  - 1-extend Mughal control throughout the subcontinent
  - 2-purify Islam and rid the subcontinent of Hinduism




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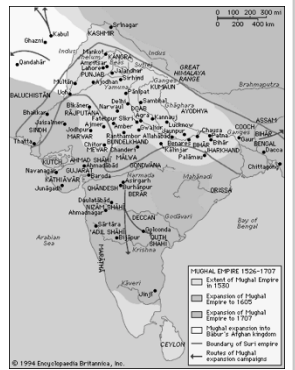
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### The Mughals

- ✳ The first of his goals (unification of all of India) was successful, but created lots of enemies, and cost lots of money
- ✳ While he led battles in the south, there were uprisings in the north!
- ✳ Local leaders were growing more autonomous.
- ✳ The lack of an efficient bureaucracy and administration, and lack of attention being paid to it, was causing the Dynasty to break apart!




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### The Mughals

- ✳ Religious policies weakened the internal alliances and disrupted the social peace from Akbar.
  - Revival of sectarian violence (not conversion, as Aurangzeb had hoped for)
  - Forbade the building of new temples (Hindu), reinstated the head tax on Hindus.
  - Development of Sikhism as an anti-Muslim force on the subcontinent
- ✳ Mughal Empire was under attack from all areas, and ultimately was too weak to do anything about it.
- ✳ Decline of the Mughals leads to growing military and economic intervention by the Europeans (like, the British).

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