

The Muslim Empires

The Ottoman Empire

Background

- Ottomans gain ground in Asia Minor
 - o Anatolia
 - o 1350's
 - o Grew to be main power in Arabia, Balkans, Black Sea, and Red Sea
- Ottomans capture of Constantinople
 - o 1453
 - o Official End to Byzantine Power
 - Last of the Romans
 - o Ottoman sultan Mehmed II

Expansion

- Army Organization
 - o Turkic Cavalry
 - warrior aristocracy
 - o Janissaries
 - infantry divisions which dominated the imperial armies
 - Usually conscripted as adolescents
 - Controlled the artillery and firearms
 - Gained tremendous power as time went on

Political Structure

- Sultans were absolute monarchs
 - o Worked to build up capital of Istanbul
 - Building of Mosques
 - Suleymaniye Mosque
 - Converted Hagia Sophia
 - o The Grand Vizier was true head of "State"
 - In charge of bureaucracy
 - Well organized
 - Administration and taxation
 - o Political succession was vague and contested

Decline

- Politically
 - o Declined over period of 600 years
 - o Poor leadership of Sultans
 - Increasing power of viziers and Janissaries
 - o Ottoman defeat at the battle of Lepanto
 - against the combined Spanish and Venetian fleet in 1571
 - Unable to push the Portuguese from the Indian Ocean
 - o Lost Siege of Vienna
 - 1688
 - o Ottoman tax collectors lose critical revenue
- Economically/Culturally
 - o Silver bullion from New World destabilized economy
 - o Peasants rebel or runaway
- Did not keep up with Europe
 - o Little influence of Scientific Revolutions, enlightenment, and industrial Revolution
- Ottomans fell behind in trade and warfare more than anything
 - o Janissaries block change to defend power



The Safavid Empire

Background

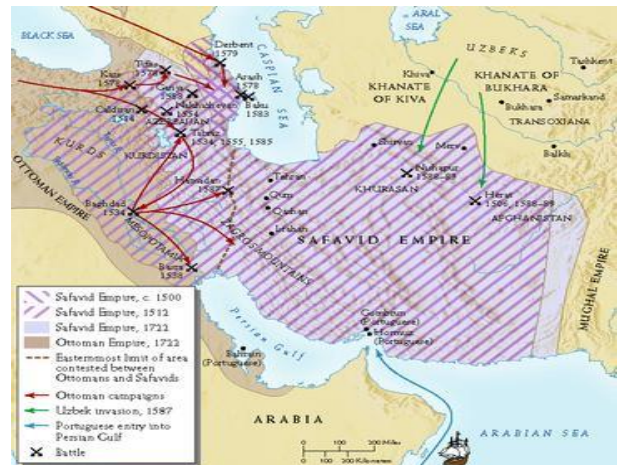
- Sunnis
 - o recognized the legitimacy of the first three successors to Muhammad
 - abu Bakr, Umar, and Uthman
 - Ottomans
- Shi'a
 - o recognized only the fourth caliph
 - Ali
 - Mohammad's cousin and son-in-law
 - Shi'a
- Sail al-Din
 - o Began process of purifying region
- Isma'il as Sufi mystic
 - o 1501
 - o descendant of Sail al-Din
 - o established capital at Tabriz and names himself Shah
 - o Begin expanding
- 1514- Battle of Chaldiran
 - o defeated by Ottoman
 - o stops westward expansion of shi'ism
 - o Empire mostly contained to modern Iraq/Iran

Politics

- Absolute monarchy
 - o restored by Tasmaph I in 1534
- Abbas the Great
 - o rules during golden Age (1589-1627)
 - Built universities
 - Moved capital to Isfahan
 - Central Iran
 - Supported Arts/Architecture
 - Built army to standing size of 40k
 - o brought some Turkic warriors under control
 - o recruited Persians into bureaucracy
 - o created elite gunpowder troops
 - made up of conquered Russian peoples
 - similar to Janissaries

Decline

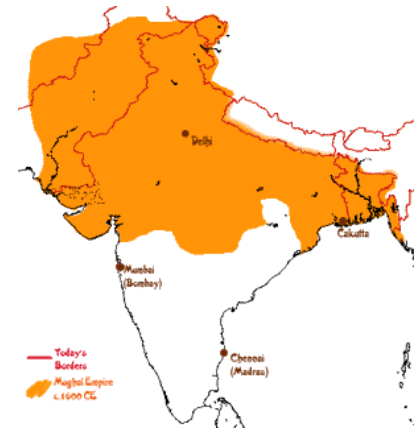
- Rapid after Abbas I
 - o Weak and ineffective Shahs
 - o Power struggles
- Fall of Isfahan
 - o 1722
 - o Afghani Raiders
- Area becomes battleground for nomads and surrounding Empires



The Mughals

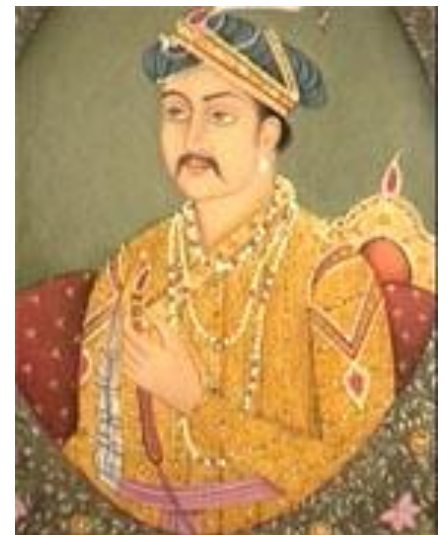
Background

- Babur
 - descendant of Tamerlain
 - Uses ottoman tactics
 - invades India in 1526 seeking wealth
 - get stuck and decide to stay
 - by 1528 control most of the Indus and Ganges region
 - Not as religious as other two empires
 - Dynasty lasts 300 years
 - Babur dies at age 48 in 1530
 - 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



Akbar the Great

- 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.
 - Had a vision of uniting India under his rule
 - Policies of cooperation with Hindu
 - Religious Tolerance
 - Din-i-ilahi
 - New religion
 - Blended Hinduism and Islam
 - Unsuccessful
 - Encouraged Intermarriage
 - Abolished Hindu head-tax
 - Allowed Hindus to take government positions
 - Promoted some to high positions
 - Allowed building of Hindu temples
- Public works
- Improved calendar
- Alcohol regulation
- Discouraged child marriages
- Encouraged widow's to remarry
 - not accepted in Hindu or Muslim society
 - Outlawed Sati
- His sons fight over who will be successor



Post Akbar

- 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!
 - Lacked discipline and technology

- Patrons of the Arts
 - o Built Taj Mahal
 - Blending of Persian and Hindu styles
- Socially problems arose
 - o Poverty amongst lower classes
 - o Religious intolerance re-arose
 - o Women of court arose in stature
 - Other women fell in stature
 - Sati re-arose
 - Dowries returned
 - Unveiled women shunned
- India was a trading post for the world, particularly exporting cotton, and other goods imported from Asia

Decline

- Religious policies weakened the internal alliances and disrupted the social peace from Akbar.
 - o Revival of sectarian violence
 - o Forbade the building of new temples
 - o Reinstated the head tax on Hindus.
 - o Development of Sikhism as an anti-Muslim force on the subcontinent
- Mughal Empire was under attack from all areas
 - o Regional lords gained power
 - o Too weak to do anything about it.
 - leads to growing military and economic intervention by the Europeans