

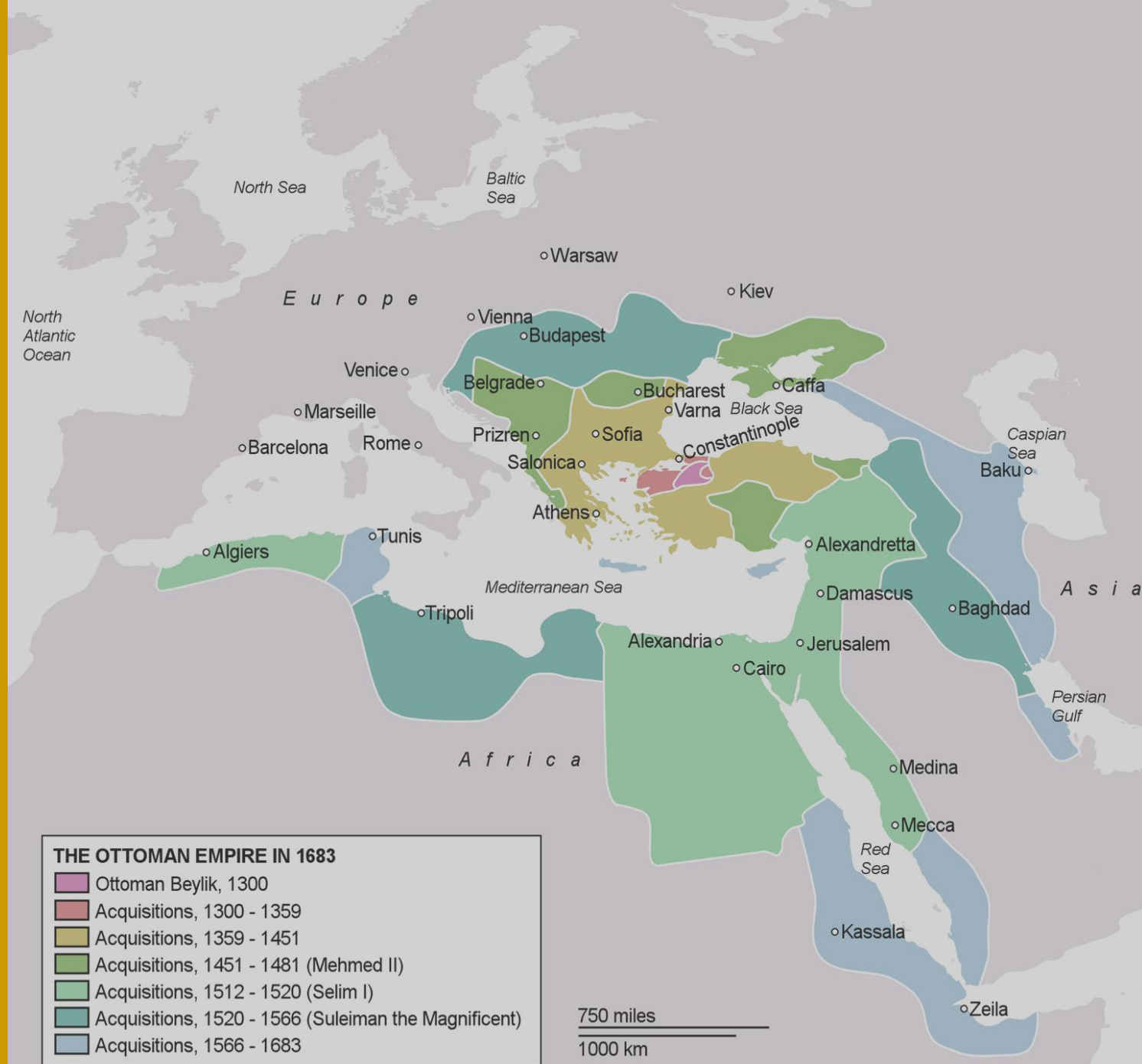
The Ottoman Empire

“the most long-lived of the post-Mongol Muslim empires...”

- Began as a tiny state in NW Anatolia in 1300, built by Turkish horsemen including Osman
- Grew because:
 - 1) shrewdness of Osman and successors
 - 2) control of the Dardanelles
 - 3) army with Turkish skills and new guns/military practices

Important people and conquests:

- 1453 Capture of Constantinople (now forever called Istanbul) by Sultan Mehmed II (ended 1100 years of Byzantine rule)
- Egypt and Syria added 1516, northern Africa (Algeria & Tunisia) voluntarily joined.
- Suleiman the Magnificent: conquered Belgrade (Serbia) 1521, Vienna 1529
- Muslims merchants in the Red Sea asked for help against the Portuguese, which the Ottomans provided until it wasn't lucrative.



North Atlantic Ocean

North Sea

Baltic Sea

Europe

Warsaw

Kiev

Vienna

Budapest

Venice

Belgrade

Bucharest

Caffa

Marseille

Varna

Black Sea

Barcelona

Rome

Prizren

Sofia

Constantinople

Caspian Sea

Baku

Salonica

Athens

Algiers

Tunis

Alexandretta

Asia

Mediterranean Sea

Damascus

Baghdad

Persian Gulf

Tripoli

Alexandria

Jerusalem

Africa

Cairo

Medina

Red Sea

Mecca

Kassala

Zeila

Bosporus Strait

Dardanelles Strait

30°

Black Sea

Istanbul

Sea of Marmara

40°

Çanakkale

Aegean Sea

Turkey



Ottoman Institutions

The military:

- Original military was Turkish cavalry supplemented in late 1300s with captured Christian troops from the Balkans—"new troops"= *The Janissaries*
- In the 15th century Ottomans began recruiting men for the Janissaries and for government positions through the *devshirme* system—taking male Christian children, converting them, and making them fight
- During reign of Suleiman the Magnificent land forces defeated the Safavids, but were defeated at sea by Christians at the Battle of Lepanto (1571)

Society:

- Osmanli -speaking, tax exempt military class was the *askeri* served as soldiers and bureaucrats
- Common people (Christians, Jews, and Muslims) were the *raya* (flock of sheep)

Law:

* the sultan supplied justice and defense for the *raya* while the *raya* supported the sultan through taxes.

Military Crisis 1585-1650

- The role of the cavalry lessened as the expense of firearms went up
- Financial deterioration occurred as New World silver caused inflation, messing up the tax system
- military began using short term mercenaries, The Janissaries declined in military readiness
- Religious law prevented them from reforming the tax system
- Revolts occurred from 1590-1610-bandits and widespread violence

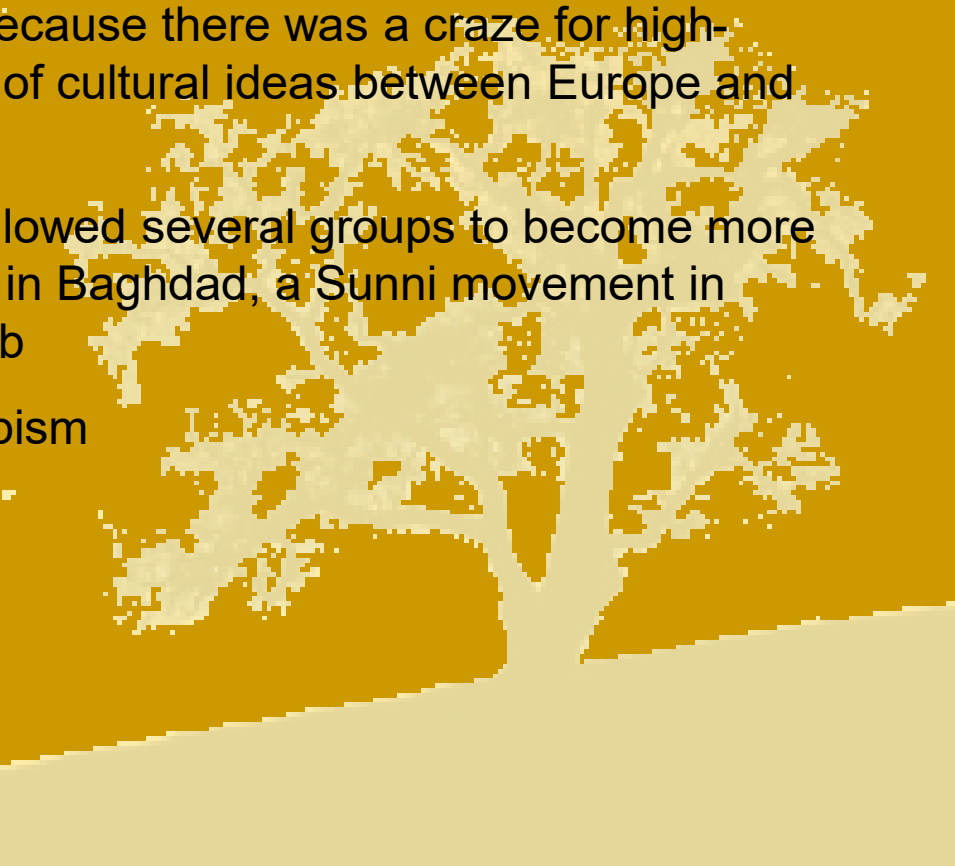
The Changed Empire 1650-1750

- The sultan was reduced from a warrior to a leader who stayed home. His grand vizier dealt with government issues.
- Devshirme was discontinued but the Janissaries used their power to become hereditary
- Tax farming rose: advancing the government money in order to obtain the taxpayers money when it came in, making a profit

Decline of the Empire

- The Ottoman Empire was not wealthy enough after in the 1700s to match European advances.
- Because of imbalanced trade agreements, Europe dominated sea trade in the Mediterranean, but since they didn't own any strategic ports, they didn't colonize the Ottoman Empire
- The Tulip Period (1718-1730) named because there was a craze for high-priced tulips, also demonstrating a trade of cultural ideas between Europe and the Ottomans
- The growing weakness of the empire allowed several groups to become more powerful: Mamluks in Egypt, Janissaries in Baghdad, a Sunni movement in Arabia by Muhammad ibn Abd al-Wahhab

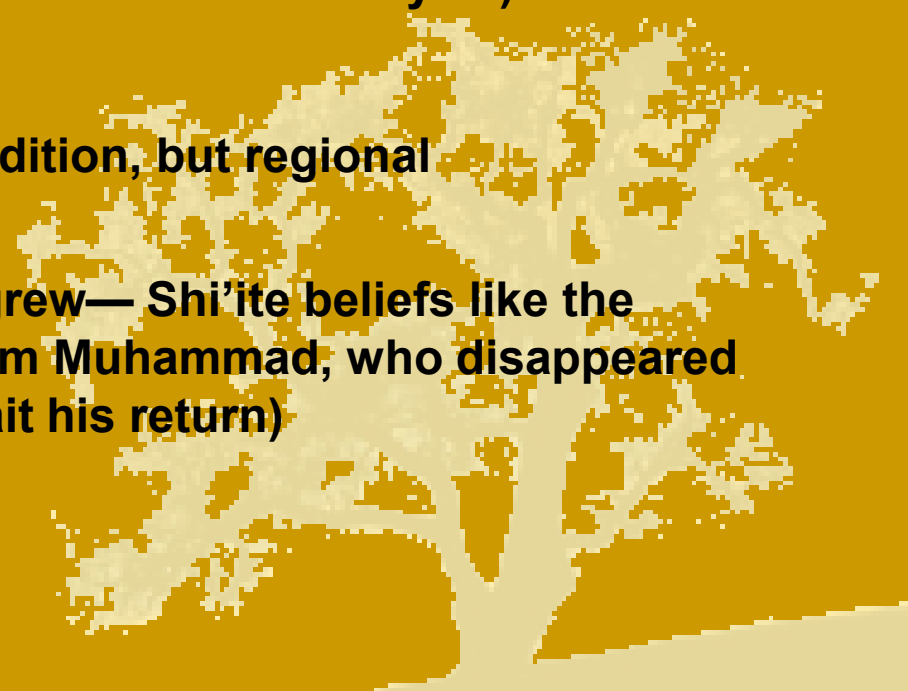
* From this man comes Wahhabism



The Safavid Empire 1502-1722 = Iran

Ismail declared himself shah in 1502 and ordered followers adopt Shi'ite Islam

- **A deep rift was formed between Iran and its Sunni neighbors**
- **The differences between Iran and its Arab neighbors had already been forming with Persian culture (lit. and decorative styles)**
- **Islam remained center of cultural tradition, but regional interpretations began to unfold.**
- **Under the Safavids this distinction grew— Shi'ite beliefs like the Hidden Imam (the 12th descendent from Muhammad, who disappeared as a child and all Muslims should await his return)**



The Safavid Empire—Isfahan and Istanbul:

Istanbul:

- Busy port city with a colony of European merchants, a walled palace and a skyline of domes and minarets
- Cosmopolitan—lots of connections with other cultures

Isfahan:

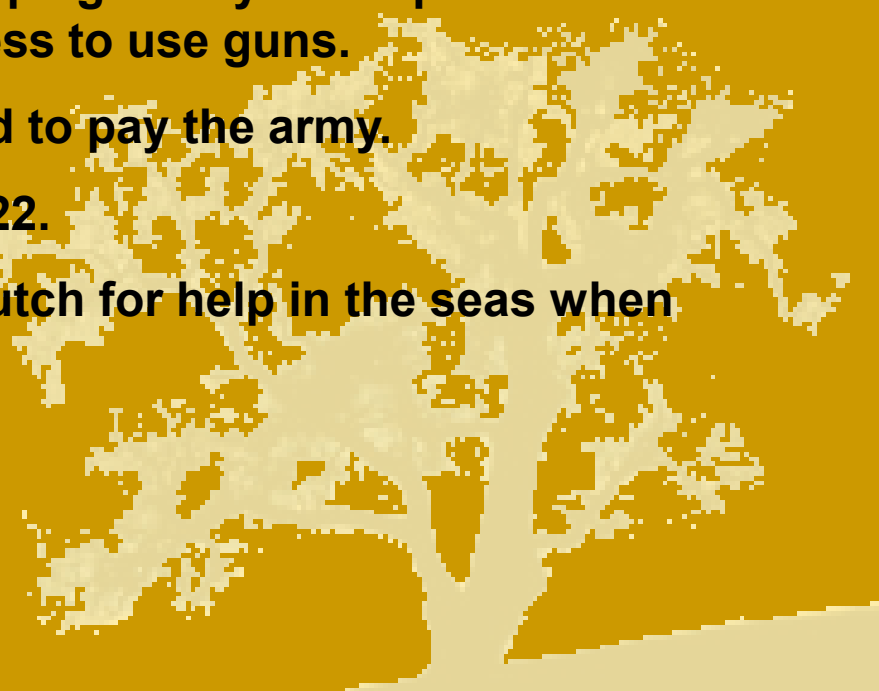
- Inland city with few Europeans, unobtrusive minarets, bright domes, and an open palace
- Not a cosmopolitan city, nor was it diverse (neither was the Safavid Empire)
- Both cities:
 - built for walking (not a lot of wheeled vehicles), few open spaces, narrow streets, artisans and merchant guilds
 - women were seldom seen in public, men dominated public life



The Safavid Empire: Crisis and Collapse

The manufacturing sector of the Safavid Empire was small, but dominated by the silk trade

- the agricultural sector did not advance technologically and the farmers had no desire to change in order to grow
- Like the Ottomans, the Safavids were plagued by the expense of firearms and their soldiers' unwillingness to use guns.
- Inflation caused by silver made it hard to pay the army.
- An Afghan army wiped them out in 1722.
- No real navy, relied on English and Dutch for help in the seas when necessary.



The Mughal Empire 1526-1761 = India

A land of Hindus ruled by a Muslim minority, far from Islamic homelands

- Founder: Babur. Grandson Akbar and his 3 successors brought most of India under Mughal rule.
- Mughal means Mongol in Persian, and many traditions came from Mongol ones.
- Akbar was religiously tolerant, allowing Muslims and Hindus to be warriors. Mansabdars were soldiers paid with land grants. Rajputs were Hindu warriors.
- He differed from his Ottoman and Safavid counterparts (Suleiman the Magnificent and Shah Abbas the Great) by seeking social harmony, not just territory.
- He allowed Hindus to retain some of their traditions—in justice, a fight between two Hindus would be settled according to their customs.



The Mughal Empire 1526-1761 = India

Akbar was the center of the “Divine Faith”, a combination of Muslim, Hindu, Sikh, Zoroastrian, and Christian beliefs. It did not last.

- **Emergence of Sikhism: spiritual teachers called “gurus”. The first was Nanak, who stressed meditation as a means of seeking enlightenment, combining imagery of Islam and Hinduism.**

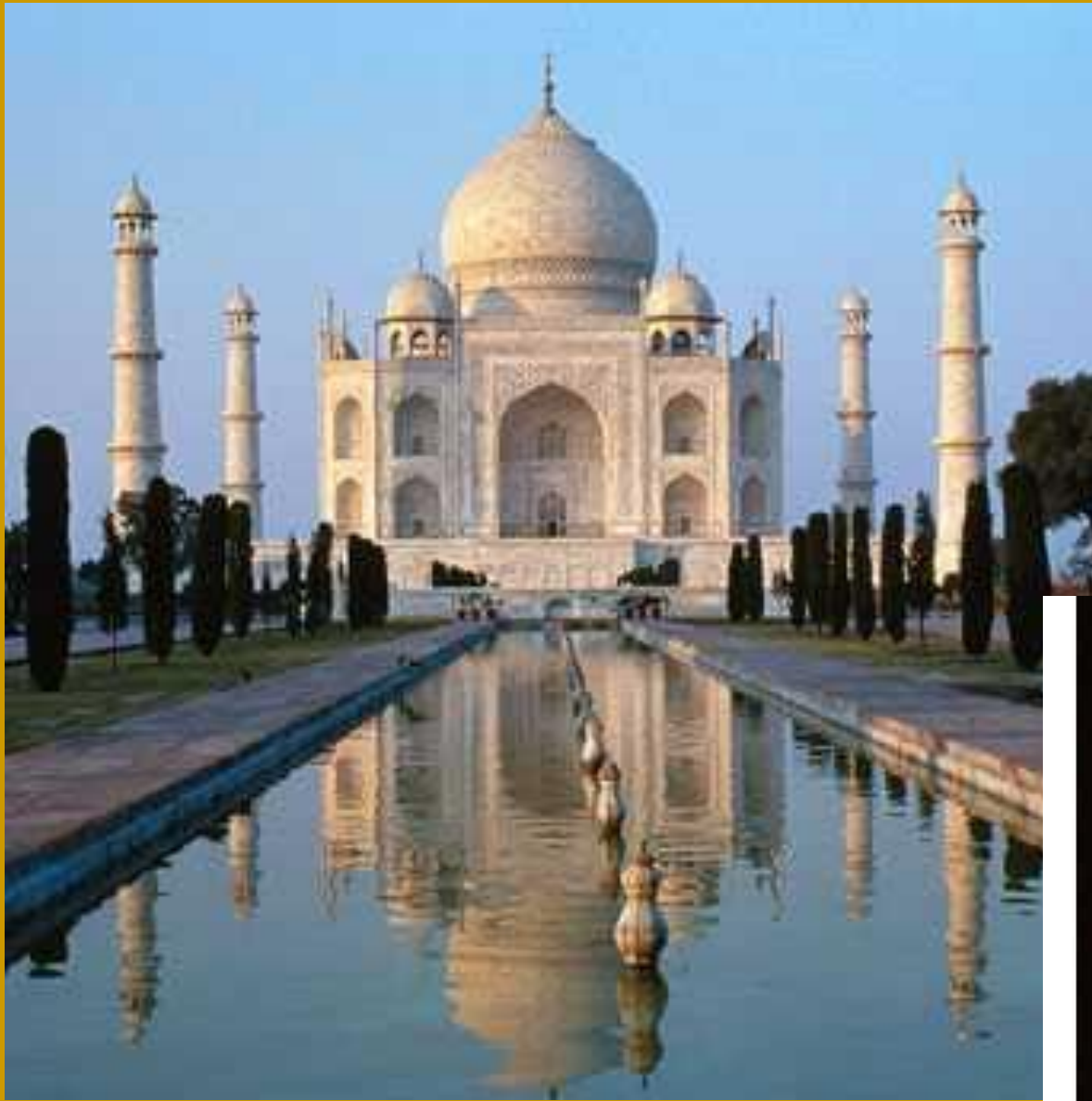
- **After the 9th guru killed someone for not converting, the next one created the “army of the pure”, a religious order dedicated to defending Sikh beliefs.**

- **Their traditions included never cutting their hair (under their turbans), carrying a comb, a steel bracelet, and a sword, and wearing military clothes.**

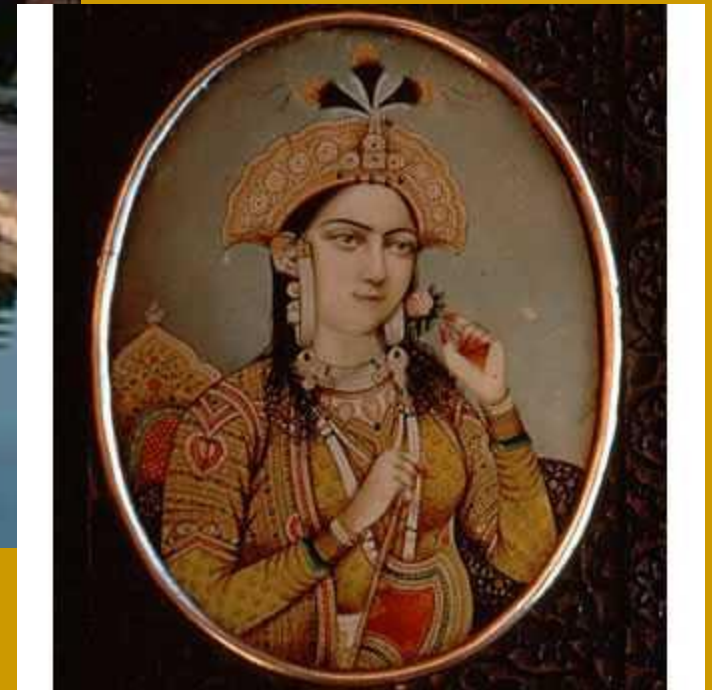
Disintegration in the central administration opened the door for European arrival.

The Mughal Empire 1526-1761 = India





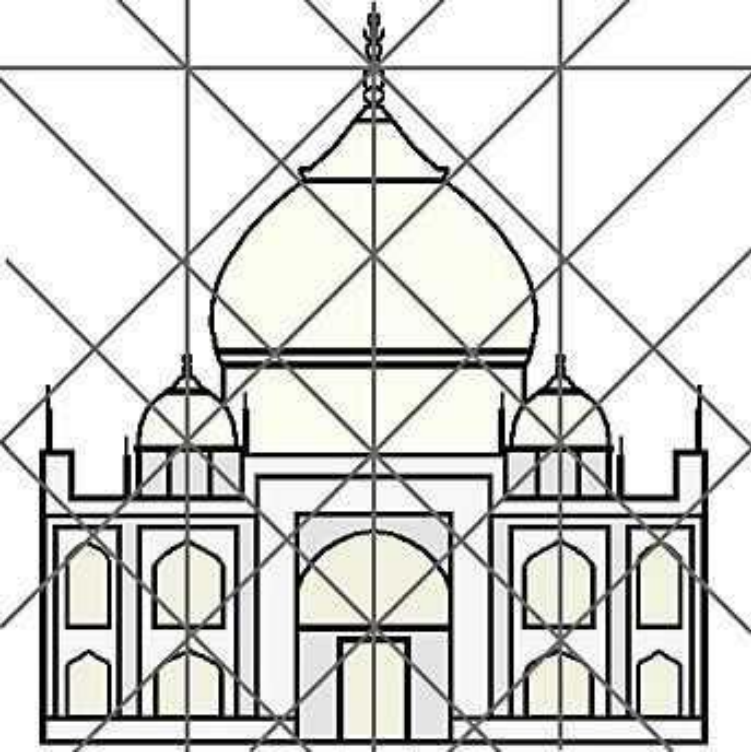
In December 1631 the fifth Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan commenced the construction of one of the greatest monuments of all time, the Taj Mahal. It is a mausoleum built in the memory of his beloved and favorite wife Mumtaz Mahal.



This fulfilled one of the promises that he made to her as she lay on her deathbed. The first was never to father another child, and the second was to erect a monument to match her beauty.

Most tombs of the Mughal era were designed to be entered through a court. The large forecourt at the Taj Mahal is surrounded by the same red sandstone wall which envelops the main mausoleum.

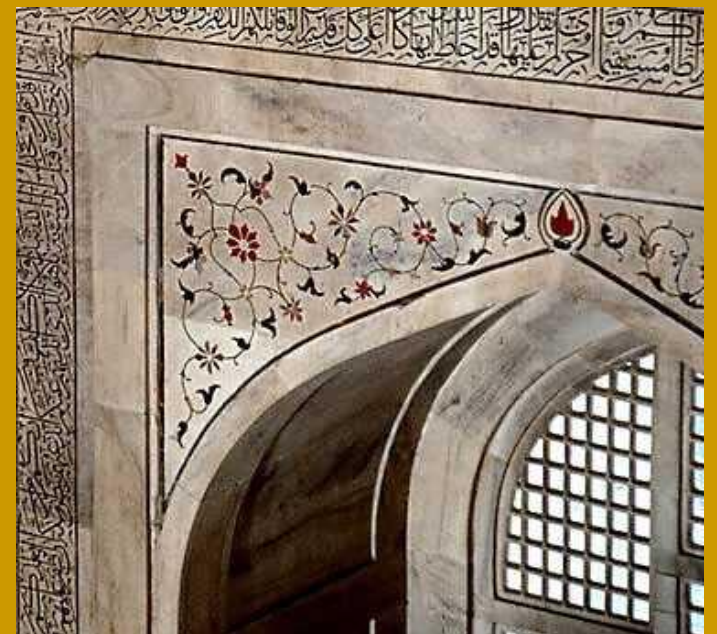
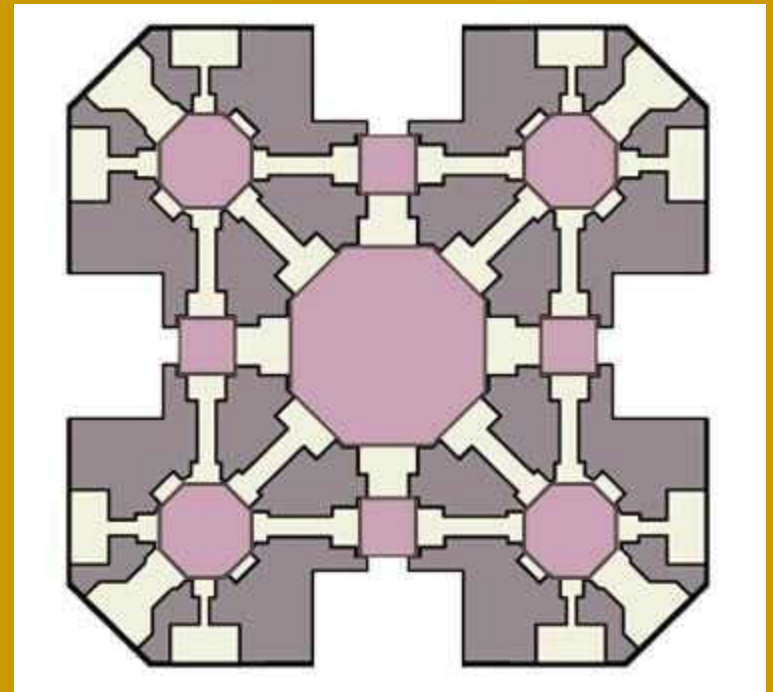




Mughal architects employed basic geometric principles in the design of their buildings. The design of the Taj Mahal is dominated by a series of grids.



The central chamber of the mausoleum is an octagonal room. It is flanked on each wall by outer chambers that create a layout used frequently in Mughal architecture.





The cenotaphs of Shah Jahan and his wife. Mumtaz Mahal was buried here after her death, and Shah Jahan's cenotaph was placed later, which explains the asymmetry in an otherwise perfectly symmetrical room and building.