

Bellringer: 10/14 and 10/17

- ☞ 1. Pick up the papers by the door.
- ☞ 2. Take out your vocab so we can check them against the key that will be projected.
- ☞ 3. Update your ToC:
 - Page 35: Notes – Ottoman and Mughal Empires
 - Page 36: Map – Ottoman and Mughal Empires
- ☞ 4. Write down your HW:
 - Begin reviewing for your Global Trade vocab quiz (on 10/20 and 10/21)

The Mughal and Ottoman Empires



Middle East



The Middle East and South East: 1450-1650

- ☞ Known as the “age of gunpowder empires”
- ☞ The empires of the “Middle East” and South East are:
 - **1. Mughal India**
 - **2. Ottoman Empire (Turkey)**
- ☞ Mughals ruled India
- ☞ Ottomans in modern-day Turkey

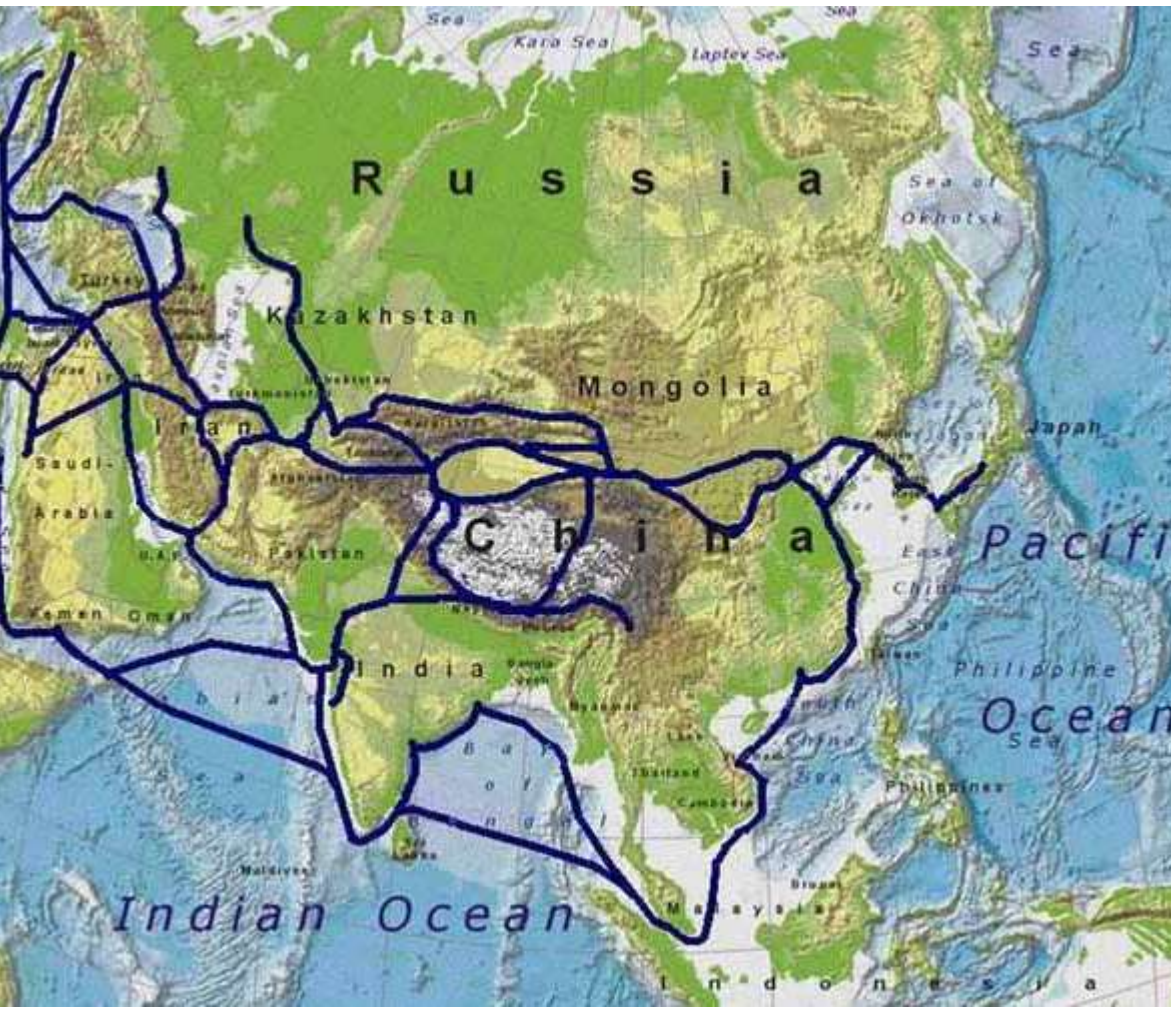


The Middle East: 1450-1650

- ∞ All had cannons, gunpowder, and muskets, reducing the need for ordinary foot soldiers
- ∞ Why did they want firearms?
 - Reduce need for foot soldiers
 - Easier to conquer peoples
 - Makes warfare easier for the empires



The Pre-Mughal Empire



- Hindu and Buddhist princes controlled India before the establishment of the Mughal Empire
- Huge trade network with Middle East, Southeast Asia and China
 - Along the Silk Road and Maritime trade routes

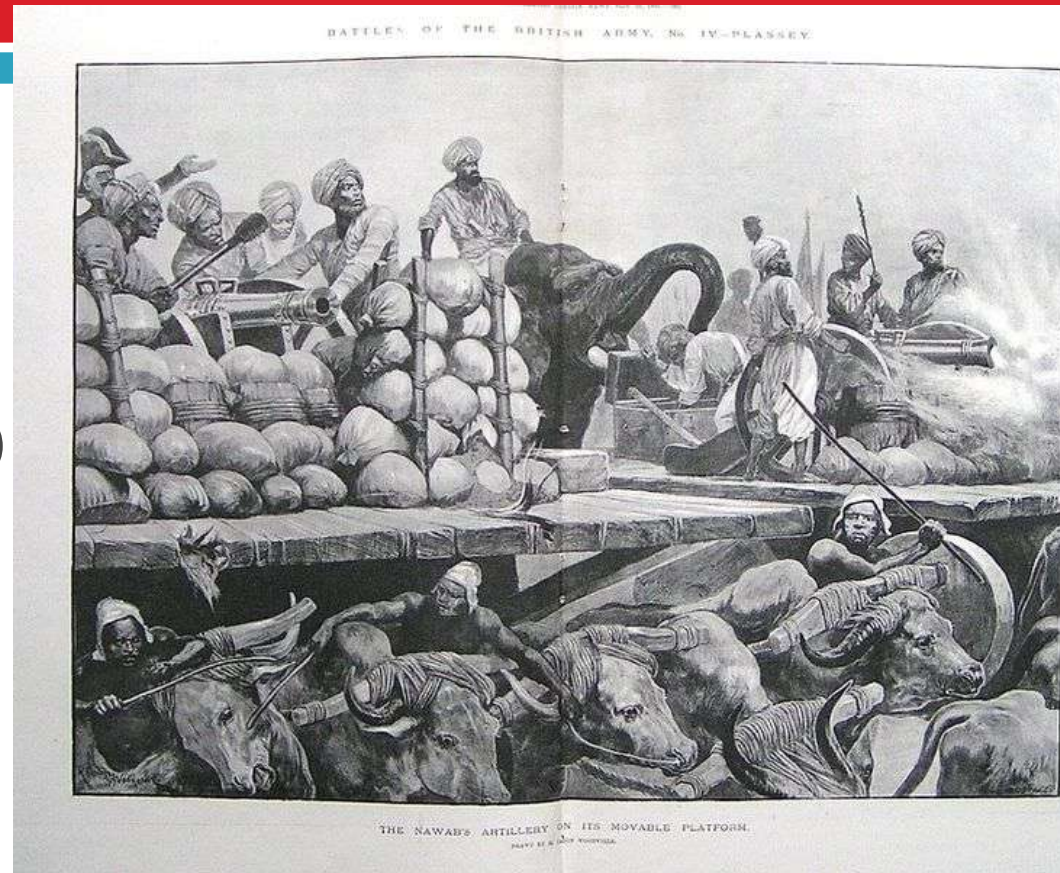
Sultans Defeat Hindu's

☞ Sultan = Muslim ruler

☞ Late 1100's - 1526 =
Muslim Rule (ruled by Sultans)

☞ Why did the Muslims win?

- 1. Hindu's rode slow-moving elephants (easy target)
- 2. Hindu princes wasted \$ fighting each other
- 3. Lower Castes convert to Islam (were promised equality)



Muslim & Hindu Religions Clash

☞ Buddhism declines due to Muslim destruction

Hinduism

- **Ancient**
- **polytheistic**
- **caste system**
- **celebrated religious occasions w/ music and dance**

Muslim

- **New**
- **monotheistic**
- **equality of all/no hierarchy**
- **no celebration of events**

Sultans

- ☞ Grew tolerant of Hindu subjects
- ☞ Could practice with the payment of a Poll Tax
- ☞ Merchants converted to Islam **because it expanded their trade network**

Akbar the Great

☞ Babur (1483-1530) founds empire in 1526-1857

- First Mughal emperor

☞ Babur's grandson, Akbar (1542-1605) takes control

- Established strong central government
- Muslim
- Supported Hindu
 - Allowed them to hold government office
 - Ended tax to non-Muslims
 - Married a Hindu





Shah Jahan

☞ Shah Jahan (1592-1666)

☞ Akbar's grandson

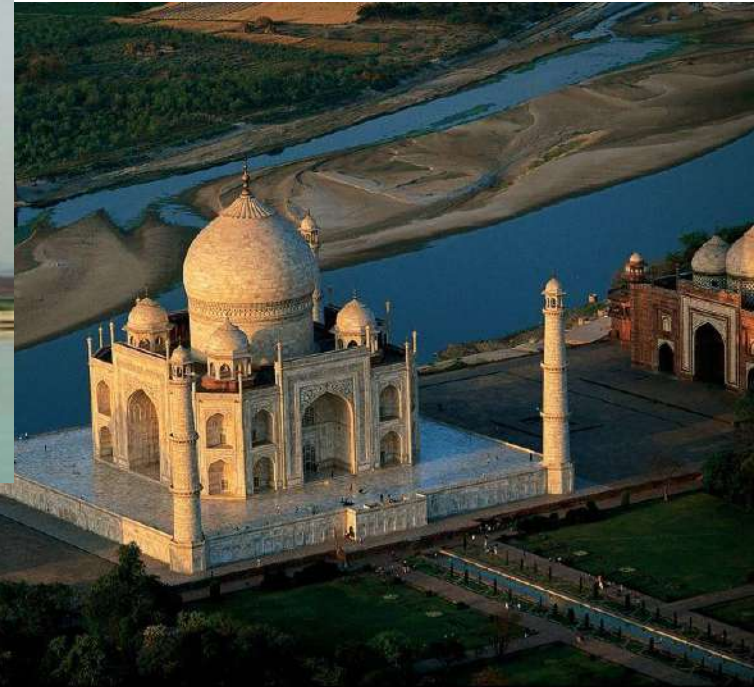
☞ High point in Mughal's history (made lots of \$)

☞ Known for marrying Mumtaz Mahal

- Built a tomb for her
- The Taj Mahal



Taj Mahal



TAJ MAHAL, In Agra, Uttar Pradesh, India (N 27°10' E 78°03')

 <http://www.history.com/topics/taj-mahal/videos>

Timeline

Babur

- Hamayun

Akbar
the
Great

- Emperor
Jahangir

Shah
Jahan

Rule of Akbar and Shah Jahan

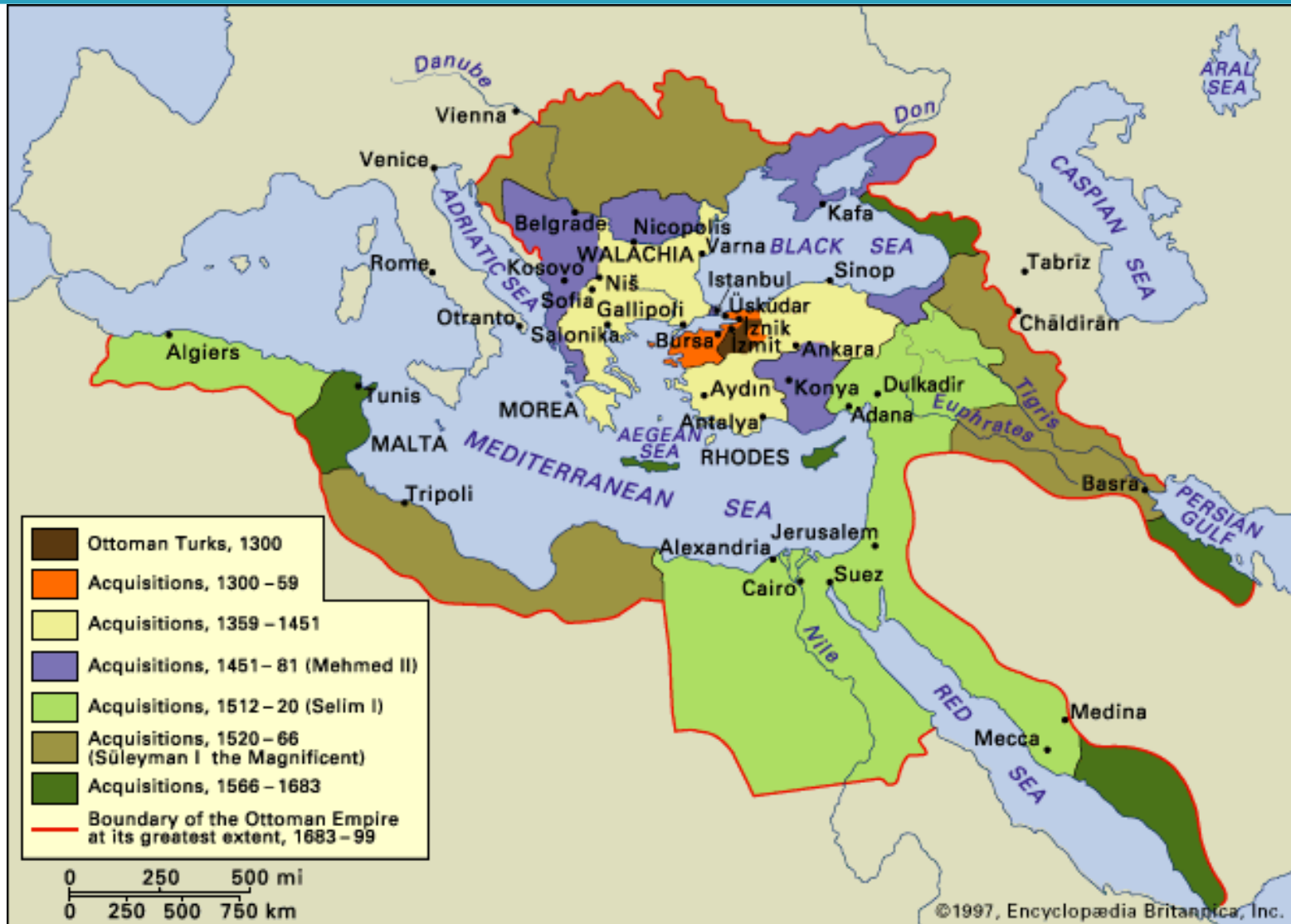


Downfall of Mughal Empire

- ☞ 1) Successors are not as tolerant of Hindu's
- ☞ 2) Heavy tax = economic hardships = Hindu revolts
- ☞ 3) European traders take advantage of the weakened Empire

Expansion of the Ottoman Empire

Original Location: Asia Minor



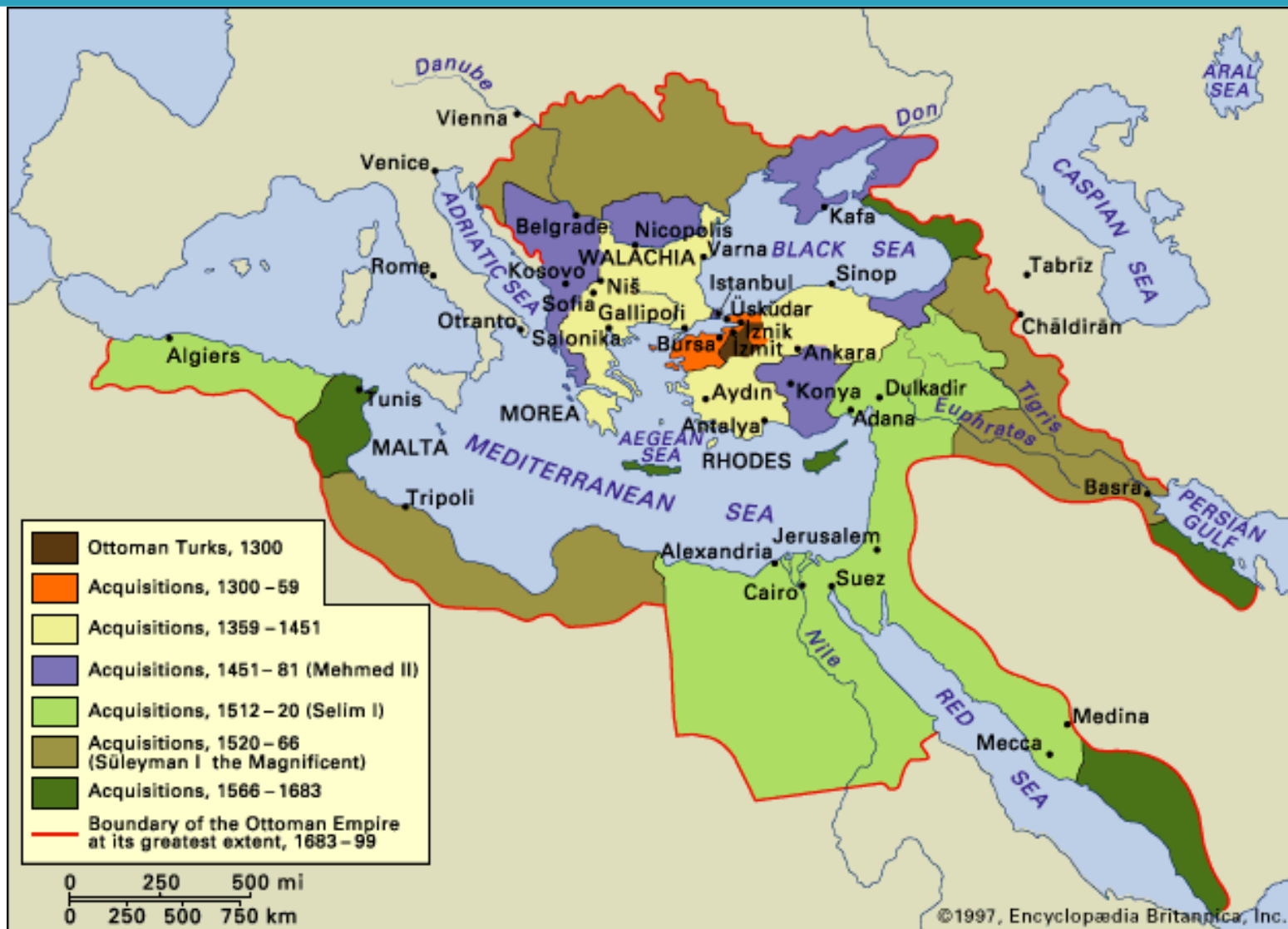
Constantinople Falls to the Ottomans

- ✧ Byzantine Empire controlled Constantinople
- ✧ Mehmet II (Ottoman) captures
- ✧ Renames capital Istanbul



Expansion of the Ottoman Empire

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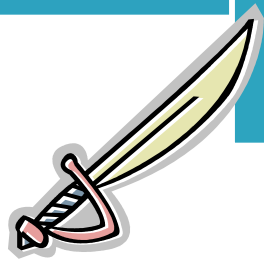
The Ottoman Economy

☞ TRADE, TRADE, TRADE!!!

☞ Products: **Coffee and Ceramics** (produced in the empire),
items from India & China



Ottoman Culture Class System



“Men of the Sword”
– Soldiers,
Janizaries

“Men of the Pen” –
scientists, lawyers
poets



“Men of
Negotiation” –
merchants, tax
collectors, artisans

“Men of
Husbandry” –
farmers, herders,
food producers



What are Janizaries?

- ⌘ Young Christian boys were sent to the palace for government service
 - Converted to Islam
 - Religious military training
 - Best soldiers won title of Janizaries
- ⌘ Were able to serve the Muslim government

Ottoman Religion



- ☞ Islamic religion was used to unify the areas that were conquered
- ☞ These areas are typically still Muslim today.

Decline of the Ottomans

- ☞ **1. Suleiman died in 1556 and his most able son was killed**

- ☞ **2. Successors were weak**
 - **European countries saw this as an opportunity to take land**



The Decline of the Ottoman Empire

