

■ Essential Question:

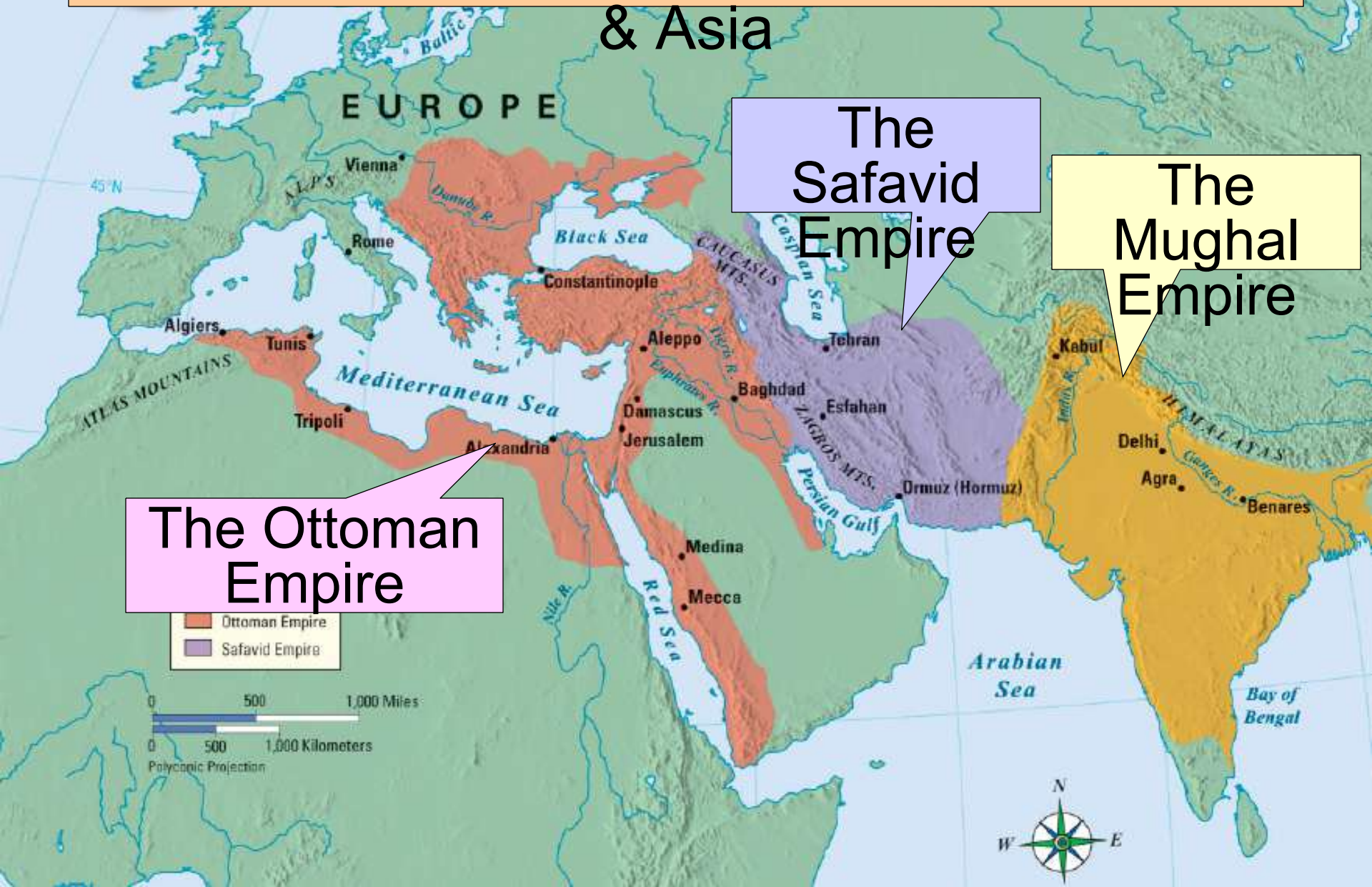
- What were the achievements of the “gunpowder empires”: Ottomans, Safavids, & Mughals?

■ Warm-Up Question:

■ Brainstorm the empires that we studies first semester

- What are the top 3 most successful empires?
- Name 3 reasons these empires were so successful.

From 1300 to 1700, three “gunpowder empires” dominated parts of Europe, Africa, & Asia



These empires were unique but shared some similarities:

All 3 empires were able to conquer neighboring people because they formed strong armies using rifles & artillery

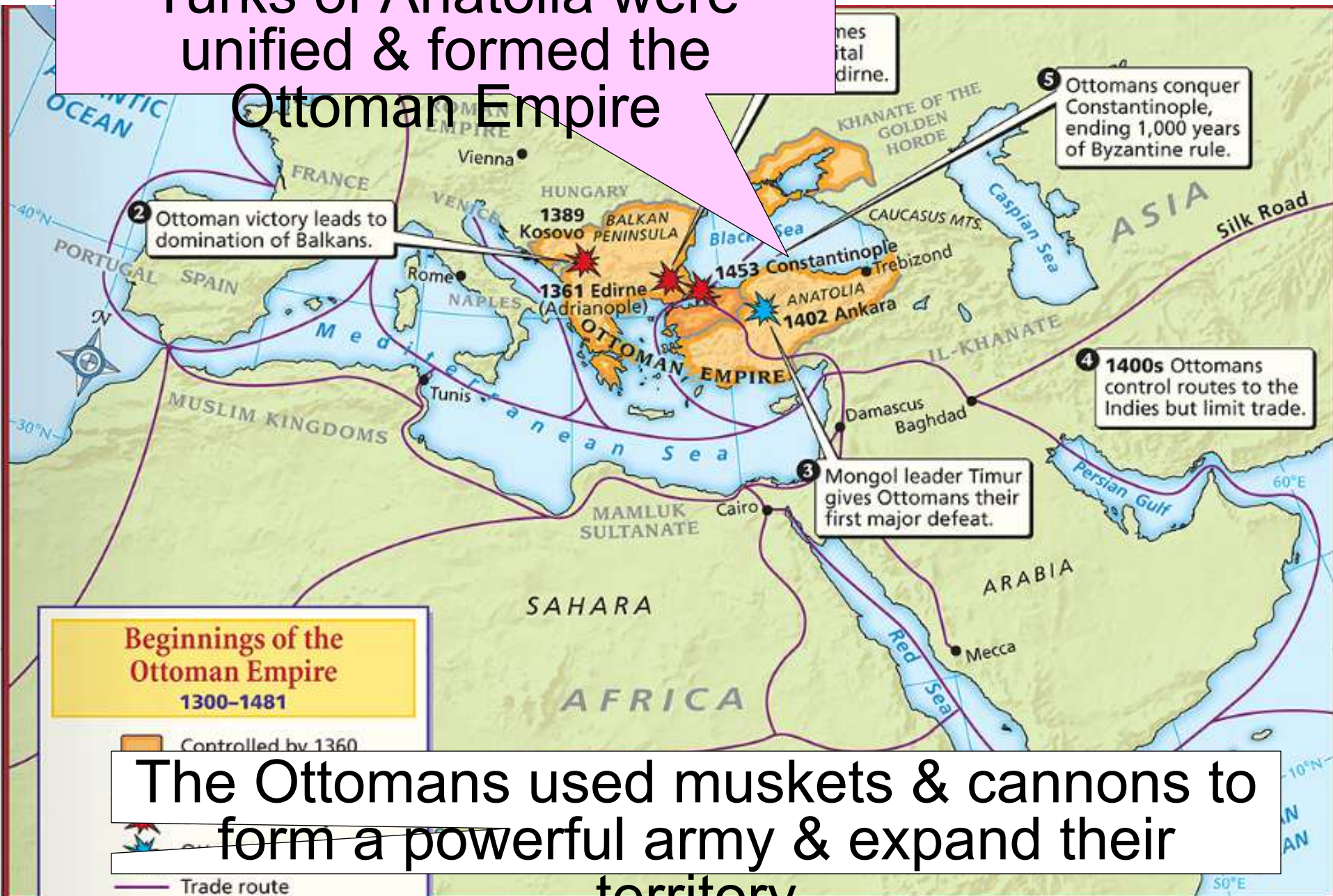


All 3 empires were Islamic & ruled by Muslim leaders with well-organized gov'ts made up of loyal

All 3 empires blended their culture with neighboring societies to create a high point of Islamic culture

Empire

Around 1300, the Muslim Turks of Anatolia were unified & formed the Ottoman Empire



The Ottomans used muskets & cannons to form a powerful army & expand their territory

The Ottoman army included 30,000 elite soldiers called janissaries who were slaves that were trained to be loyal to the government



In 1453, the Ottomans attacked Constantinople & conquered the Byzantine Empire

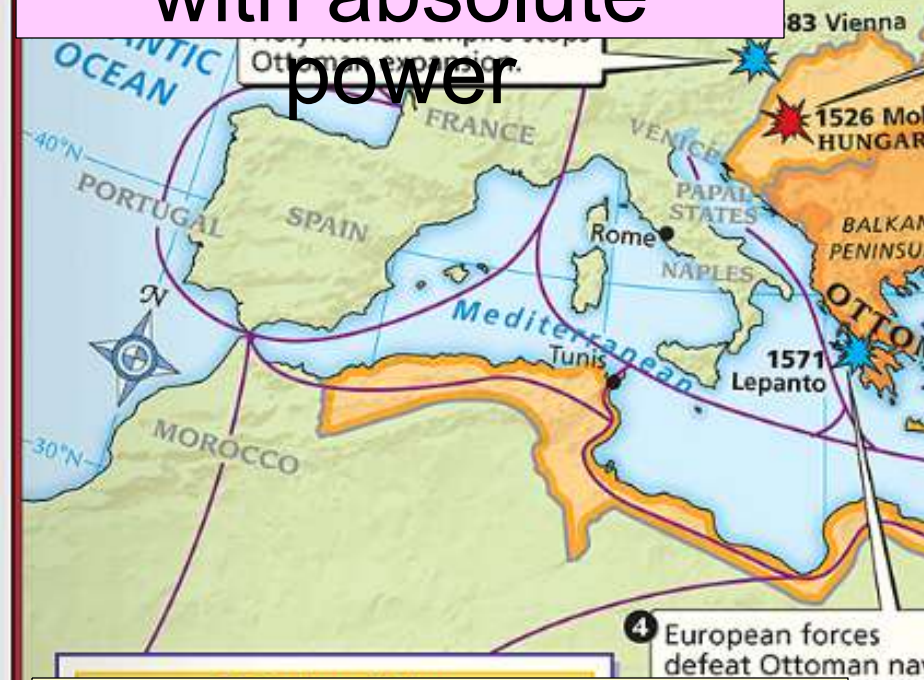


By the late 1600s, the Ottomans expanded into the Middle East, Northern Africa, & Eastern Europe



Ottoman rulers were called sultans & they governed with absolute power

The greatest Ottoman sultan was Suleyman the Magnificent who came to power in 1520



Under Suleyman, Ottoman armies attacked Eastern Europe & the empire reached its height

By the mid-1500s, Suleyman was the most powerful king in the world

Suleyman's greatest accomplishment
was creating a stable gov't for his
empire



He was known as
“Suleyman the
Lawgiver” because he
created a
law code that governed
criminal & civil issues

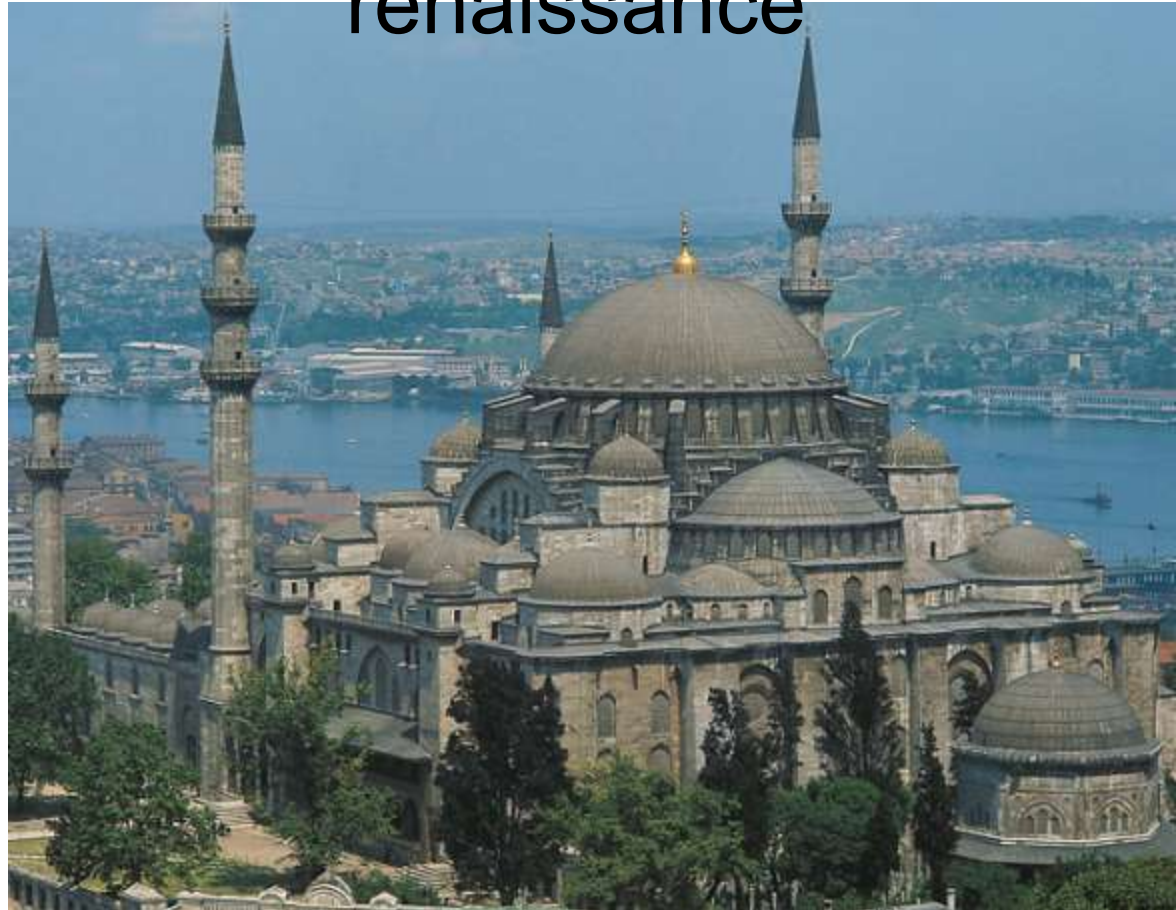
He created a simplified
& fair tax system to
raise money for his
empire

He granted freedom of
worship to Christians &
Jews living in the
empire

Art, architecture, & poetry flourished under Suleyman as the Ottoman Empire experienced a cultural renaissance

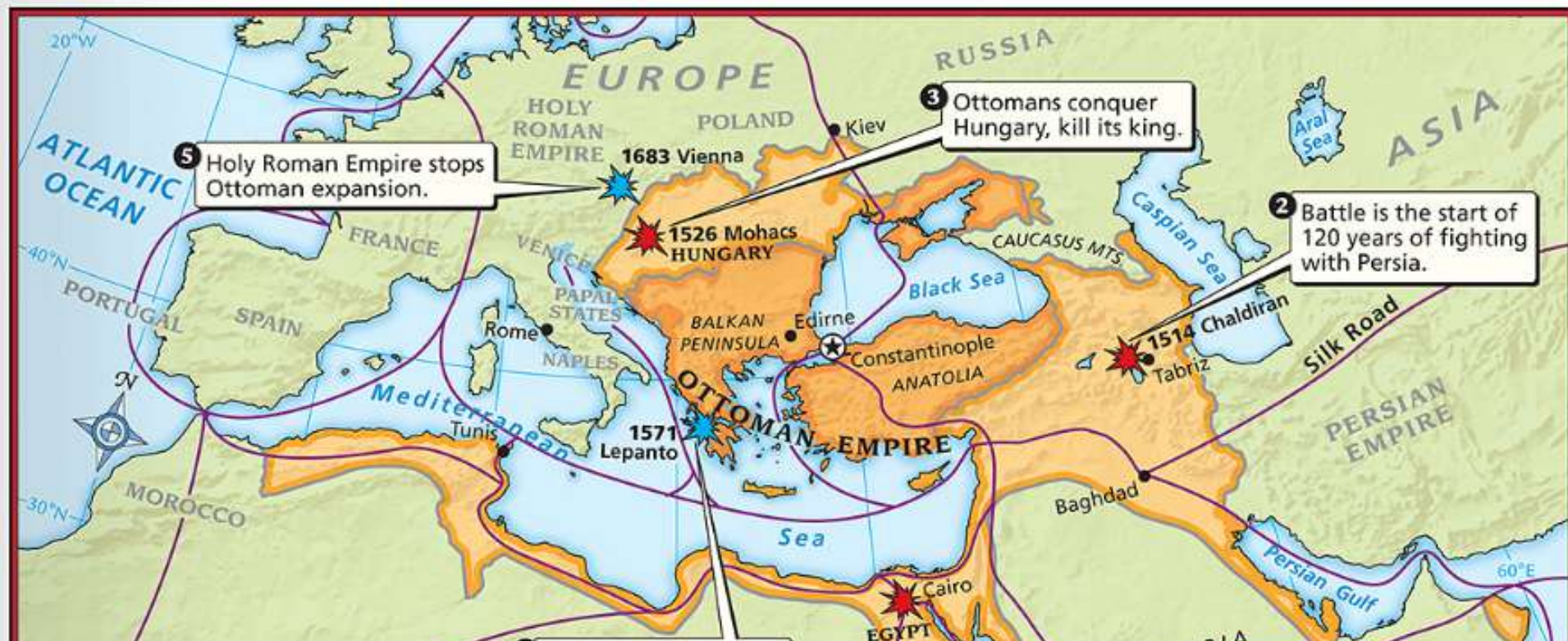


Ottoman miniature painting



Mosque of Suleyman by architect, Sinan

The Decline of the Ottoman Empire



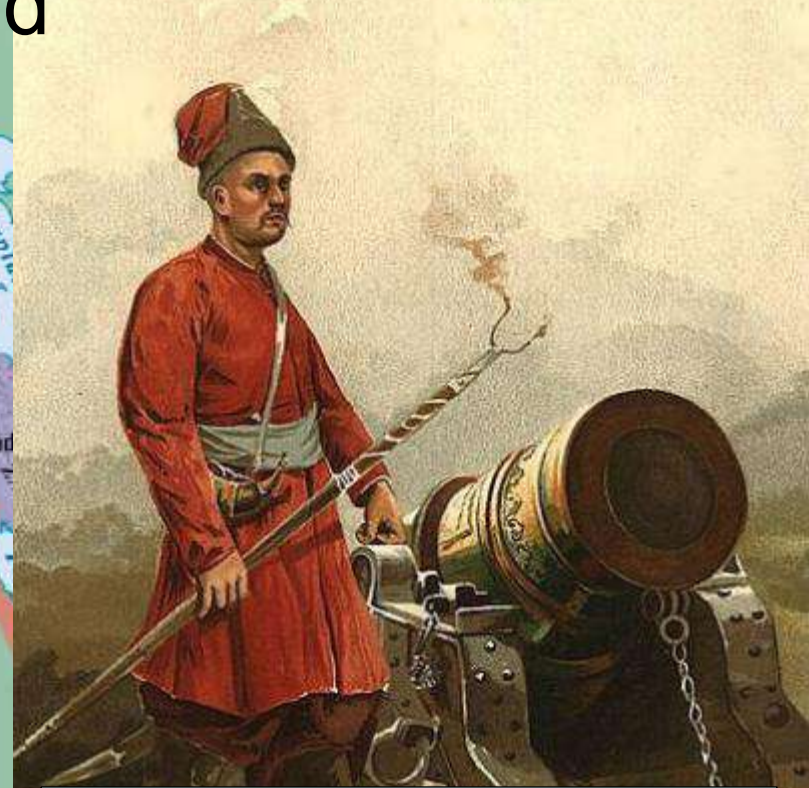
To maintain their power against rivals, Suleyman & other Ottoman sultans executed their brothers & jailed their sons which led to progressively weaker

By the outbreak of World War I in 1914, the Ottoman Empire was so weak it was known as the

Unlike the Ottomans who were Sunni Muslims, the Safavids believed in Shi'a Islam & strictly converted the people they conquered



The Safavids were Turks living in Persia who built a powerful gunpowder army & created an empire in



Safavid rulers were called shahs, using the Persian title for

The greatest ruler of the Safavid Empire was Shah Abbas who came to power in

1587

Abbas borrowed ideas from outside groups to improve the Safavid Empire

He modeled Ottoman janissaries, used merit to employ gov't workers, & introduced religious toleration which helped Safavids trade with European Christians

Art flourished, especially carpets that blended Persian & European designs



The Decline of the Safavid Empire



Like the Ottomans, Shah Abbas blinded or killed his most capable sons in order to keep

As a result, weak leaders led to a rapid decline of the Safavid Empire

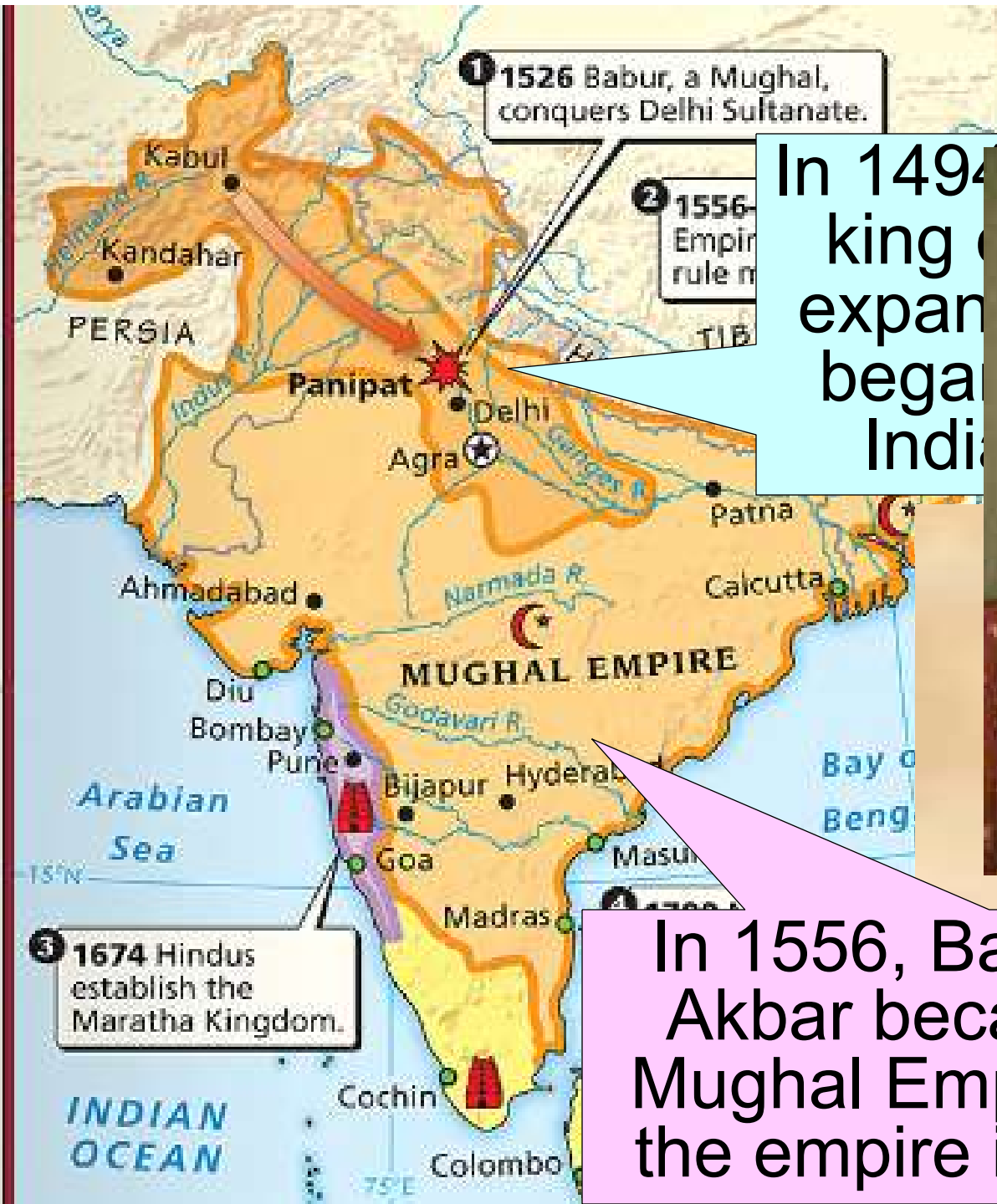
While the Ottoman Empire lasted until 1922, the Safavid Empire fell in 1747



The Mughals were Muslims who descended from Turks, Afghans, & Mongols living in Central Asia

Like the Ottomans & Safavids, the Mughals built a powerful army with guns & cannons





1 1526 Babur, a Mughal, conquers Delhi Sultanate.

2 1556- Empir rule m

3 1674 Hindus establish the Maratha Kingdom.

In 1494
king
expan
bega
India



In 1556, Babur's grandson Akbar became king of the Mughal Empire & expanded the empire into almost all of

Akbar was the greatest of all the Mughal rulers



Akbar's greatest achievement was cultural blending & religious toleration

He held religious discussions with Hindu & Muslim scholars

He ended the tax that non-Muslims were required to pay & created a fair & affordable tax system

Because he was Muslim ruling in a largely Hindu region, Akbar allowed non-Muslims to worship

He married many wives, among them were Muslim, Hindu, & Christian women

The best example of Akbar's tolerance was his creation of a new religion called the Divine Faith

The Divine Faith was an example of syncretism because it blended ideas from Islam, Hinduism, Christianity, & Zoroastrianism

Akbar hoped the Divine Faith would end conflicts between Muslims & Hindus

But, the Divine Faith never attracted many Muslim or Hindu converts... When Akbar died, so did the Divine Faith



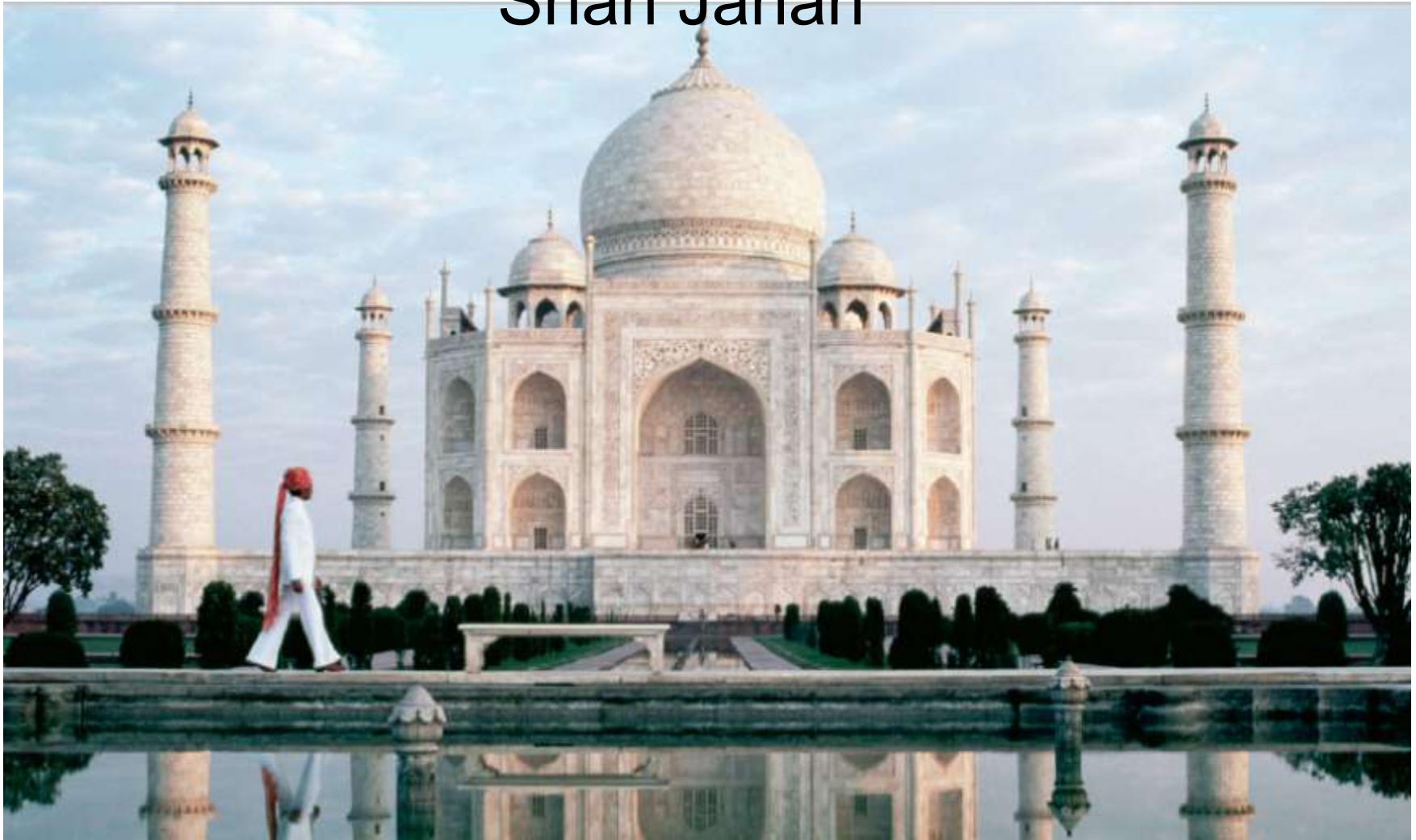
During Akbar's reign, art flourished

Mughal artists were known for their colorful paintings called miniatures



Mughal architecture was known for blending of Hindu & Islamic designs

The greatest example of Mughal architecture is the Taj Mahal which was built in 1631 by Shah Jahan



The Decline of the Mughal Empire

The map illustrates the Mughal Empire's territory in orange, stretching from Persia and the Himalayas in the north to the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean in the south. Key cities like Kabul, Kandahar, Delhi, Agra, Patna, Calcutta, Ahmadabad, Bombay, Pune, Bijapur, Hyderabad, Madras, and Cochin are marked. The map also shows the Arabian Sea, Indian Ocean, and the Bay of Bengal. Four numbered callouts provide historical context: 1. 1526 Babur conquers Delhi; 2. 1556-1707 Mughal Empire; 3. 1674 Hindus establish the Maratha Kingdom; 4. 1700 Europeans are still on coast.

1 1526 Babur conquers Delhi

2 1556-1707 Mughal Empire

3 1674 Hindus establish the Maratha Kingdom.

4 1700 Europeans are still on coast.

The Mughal Empire grew weak by 1700 as kings spent too much money on palaces & war

In addition, the large population of Hindus in India began to revolt against their Muslim rulers

Great Britain took advantage of this weakness, conquered India, & removed the last Mughal emperor from power in 1858

The Decline of the Mughal Empire

The map illustrates the Mughal Empire at its peak, covering a vast area from Persia and Central Asia in the north to the Indian subcontinent in the south. Key cities like Kabul, Kandahar, Delhi, Agra, Patna, Calcutta, Ahmadabad, Bombay, Pune, Bijapur, Hyderabad, Madras, and Cochin are marked. The map also shows the Arabian Sea, Indian Ocean, and the Himalayas. Four numbered callouts highlight significant events: 1. 1526 Babur conquers Delhi; 2. 1556-1707 Mughal Empire; 3. 1674 Hindus establish the Maratha Kingdom; 4. 1700 Europeans are still on coast.

1 1526 Babur conquers Delhi

2 1556-1707 Mughal Empire

3 1674 Hindus establish the Maratha Kingdom.

4 1700 Europeans are still on coast.

The Mughal Empire grew weak by 1700 as kings spent too much money on palaces & war

In addition, the large population of Hindus in India began to revolt against their Muslim rulers

Great Britain took advantage of this weakness, conquered India, & removed the last Mughal emperor from power in 1858

The Decline of the Mughal Empire

The map illustrates the Mughal Empire at its peak, covering much of the Indian subcontinent. Key locations marked include Kabul, Kandahar, Persia, Panipat, Delhi, Agra, Patna, Calcutta, Ahmadabad, Diu, Bombay, Pune, Bijapur, Hyderabad, Masulipatnam, Madras, Goa, Cochin, and Ceylon. The map also shows the Arabian Sea, Indian Ocean, and the Himalayas. Four numbered callouts highlight key events: 1. 1526 Babur conquers Delhi; 2. 1556-1707 Mughal Empire; 3. 1674 Hindus establish the Maratha Kingdom; 4. 1700 Europeans are still on coast.

1 1526 Babur conquers Delhi

2 1556-1707 Mughal Empire

3 1674 Hindus establish the Maratha Kingdom.

4 1700 Europeans are still on coast.

The Mughal Empire grew weak by 1700 as kings spent too much money on palaces & war

In addition, the large population of Hindus in India began to revolt against their Muslim rulers

Great Britain took advantage of this weakness, conquered India, & removed the last Mughal emperor from power in 1858

The Decline of the Mughal Empire

The map illustrates the Mughal Empire at its peak, covering a vast area from Persia and Central Asia in the north to the Indian subcontinent in the south. Key cities like Kabul, Kandahar, Delhi, Agra, Patna, Calcutta, Ahmadabad, Bombay, Pune, Bijapur, Hyderabad, Masulipatnam, Madras, Goa, and Cochin are marked. The map also shows the Arabian Sea, Indian Ocean, and the Himalayas. Four numbered callouts highlight significant events: 1. 1526 Babur conquers Delhi; 2. 1556-1707 Mughal Empire; 3. 1674 Hindus establish the Maratha Kingdom; 4. 1700 Europeans are still on coast.

1 1526 Babur conquers Delhi

2 1556-1707 Mughal Empire

3 1674 Hindus establish the Maratha Kingdom.

4 1700 Europeans are still on coast.

The Mughal Empire grew weak by 1700 as kings spent too much money on palaces & war

In addition, the large population of Hindus in India began to revolt against their Muslim rulers

Great Britain took advantage of this weakness, conquered India, & removed the last Mughal emperor from power in 1858

The Decline of the Mughal Empire

The map illustrates the Mughal Empire at its peak, covering a vast area from Persia and Central Asia in the north to the Indian subcontinent in the south. Key cities like Kabul, Kandahar, Delhi, Agra, Patna, Calcutta, Ahmadabad, Bombay, Pune, Bijapur, Hyderabad, Masulipatnam, Madras, Goa, and Cochin are marked. The map also shows the Arabian Sea, Indian Ocean, and the Himalayas. Four numbered callouts highlight significant events: 1. 1526 Babur conquers Delhi; 2. 1556-1707 Mughal Empire; 3. 1674 Hindus establish the Maratha Kingdom; 4. 1700 Europeans are still on coast.

1 1526 Babur conquers Delhi

2 1556-1707 Mughal Empire

3 1674 Hindus establish the Maratha Kingdom.

4 1700 Europeans are still on coast.

The Mughal Empire grew weak by 1700 as kings spent too much money on palaces & war

In addition, the large population of Hindus in India began to revolt against their Muslim rulers

Great Britain took advantage of this weakness, conquered India, & removed the last Mughal emperor from power in 1858

The Decline of the Mughal Empire

The map illustrates the Mughal Empire at its peak, covering a vast area from Persia and Central Asia in the north to the Indian subcontinent in the south. Key locations marked include Kabul, Kandahar, Panipat, Delhi, Agra, Patna, Calcutta, Ahmadabad, Diu, Bombay, Pune, Bijapur, Hyderabad, Masulipatnam, Madras, Goa, Cochin, and Ceylon. The map also shows the Arabian Sea, Indian Ocean, and the Himalayas. Four numbered callouts highlight significant events: 1. 1526 Babur conquers Delhi; 2. 1556-1707 Mughal Empire; 3. 1674 Hindus establish the Maratha Kingdom; 4. 1700 Europeans are still on coast.

1 1526 Babur conquers Delhi

2 1556-1707 Mughal Empire

3 1674 Hindus establish the Maratha Kingdom.

4 1700 Europeans are still on coast.

The Mughal Empire grew weak by 1700 as kings spent too much money on palaces & war

In addition, the large population of Hindus in India began to revolt against their Muslim rulers

Great Britain took advantage of this weakness, conquered India, & removed the last Mughal emperor from power in 1858

Conclusions

The Ottomans, Safavids, & Mughals built large Islamic empires using gunpowder militaries

These empires provided new contributions in law, art & religion

But, their decline by the 1800s allowed newly industrialized European nations to dominate Asia



Closure Activity

- Complete the chart on the bottom of the notes that compares the 3 gunpowder empires; Be prepared to answer some discussion questions when finished
- Create an acrostic for each empire by using at least 3 words that describe the empire

Ottomans SafavidsMughals

O S M

O S M

O S M