

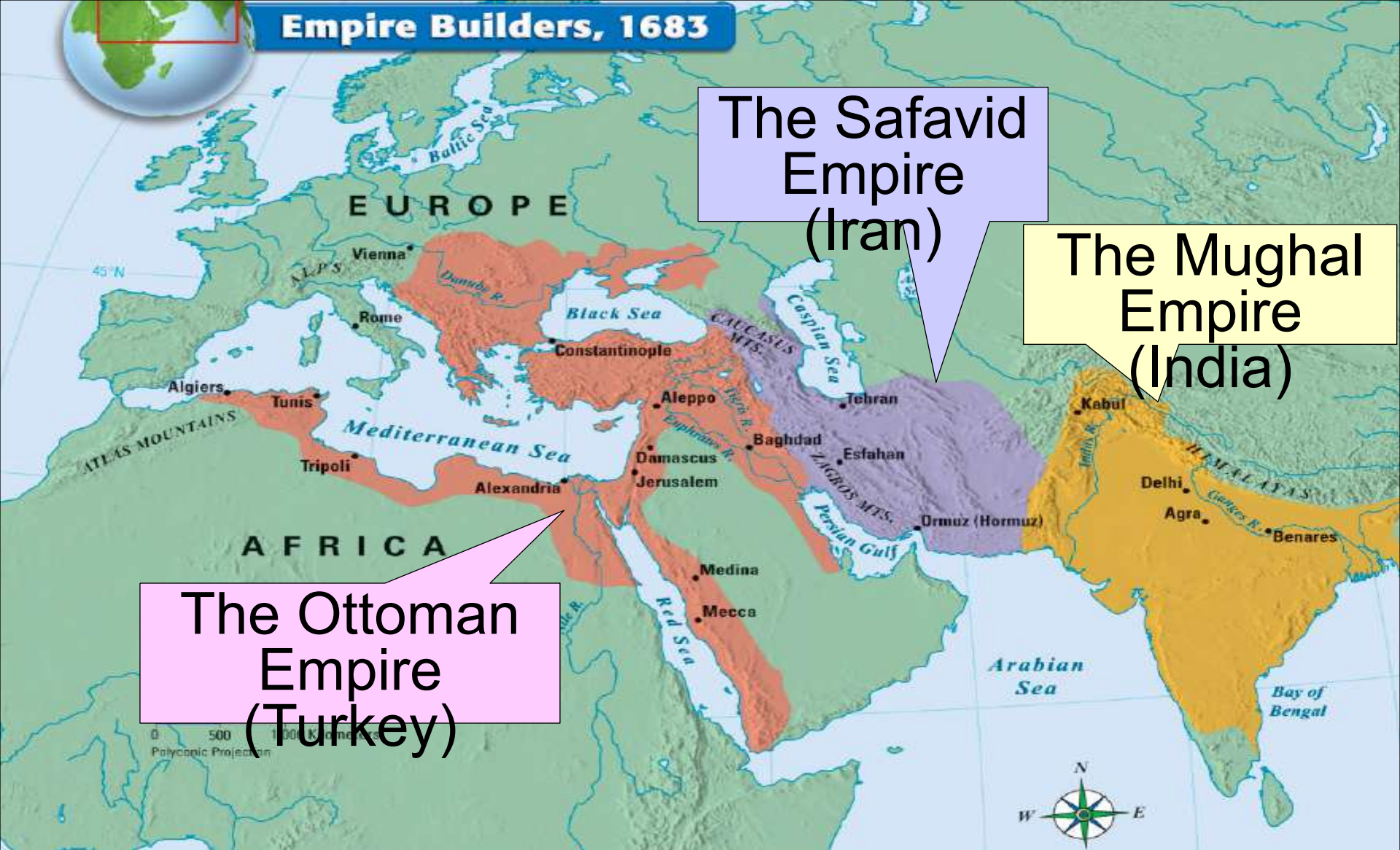
THE GUNPOWDER EMPIRES



Essential Question:

What were the achievements of the “Gunpowder Empires” of the Ottomans, Safavids, and Mughals?

Empire Builders, 1683



The Safavid Empire (Iran)

The Mughal Empire (India)

The Ottoman Empire (Turkey)

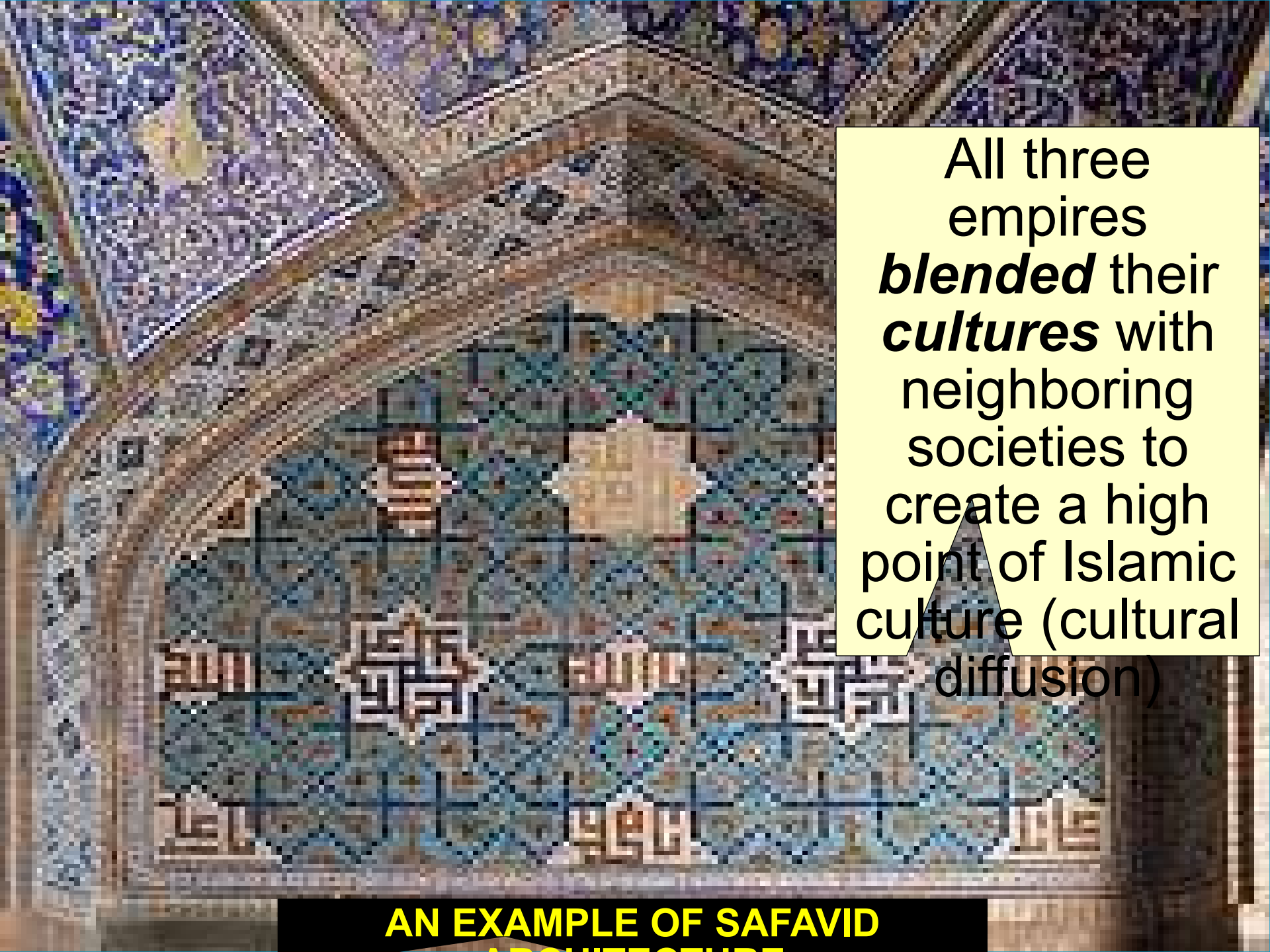
From 1300 to 1700, three **“Gunpowder Empires”** dominated parts of Europe, Africa, and Asia



These three empires were unique but shared some



All three empires were able to **conquer** neighboring people by forming strong armies that used **rifles** and **artillery**; this gave them the nickname “Gunpowder Empires”

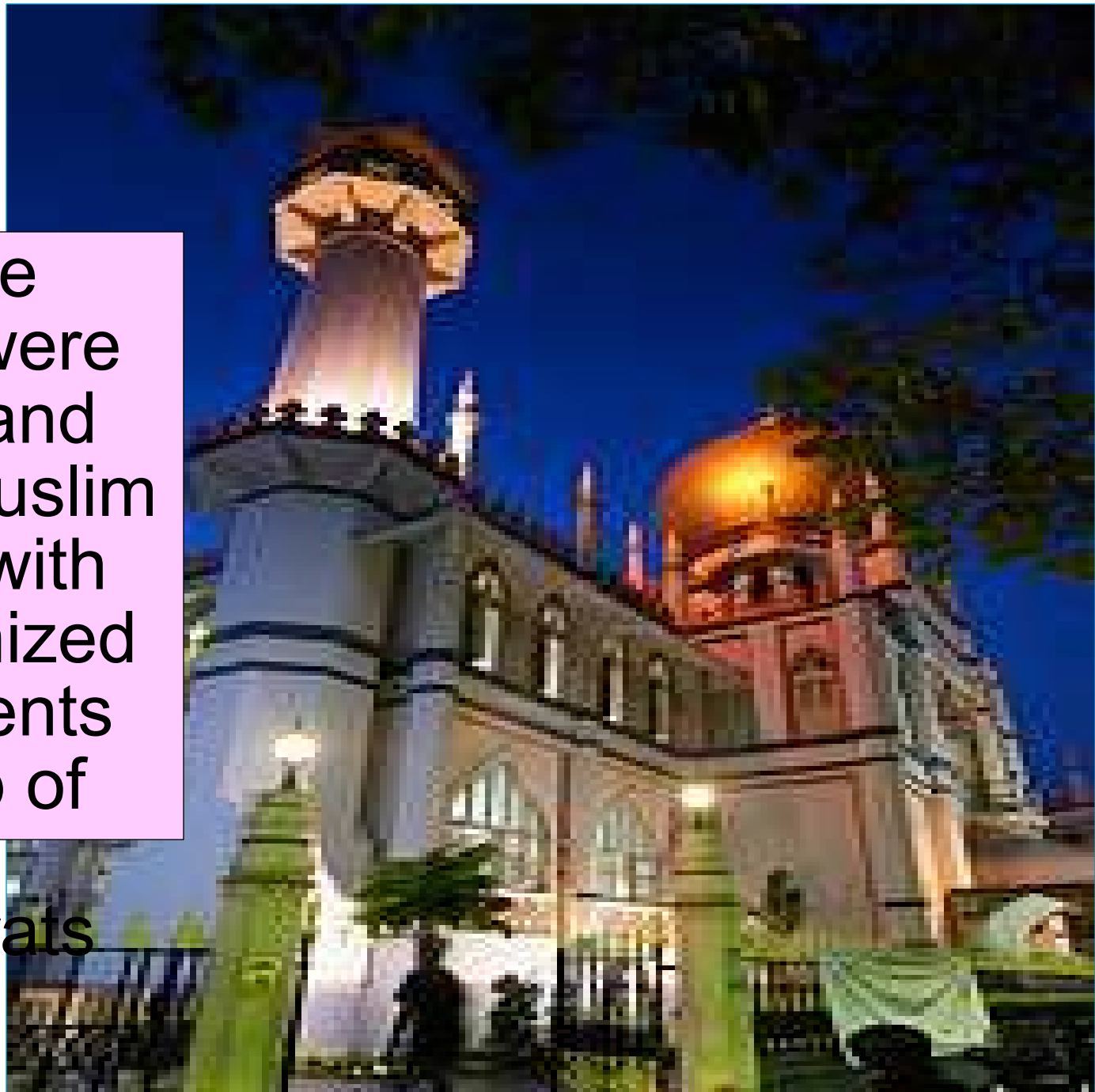


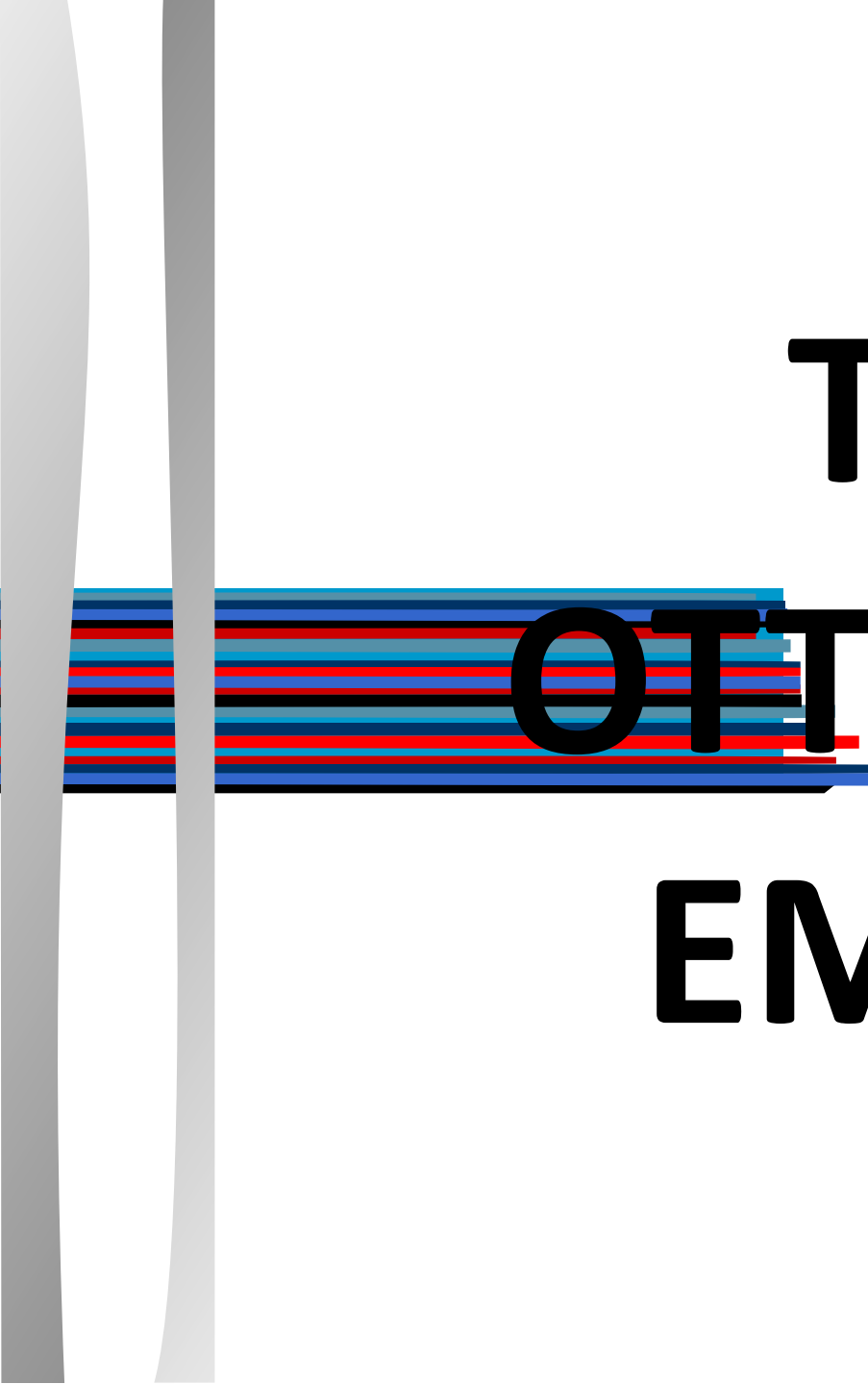
All three empires ***blended*** their ***cultures*** with neighboring societies to create a high point of Islamic culture (cultural diffusion)

AN EXAMPLE OF SAFAVID

ARCHITECTURE

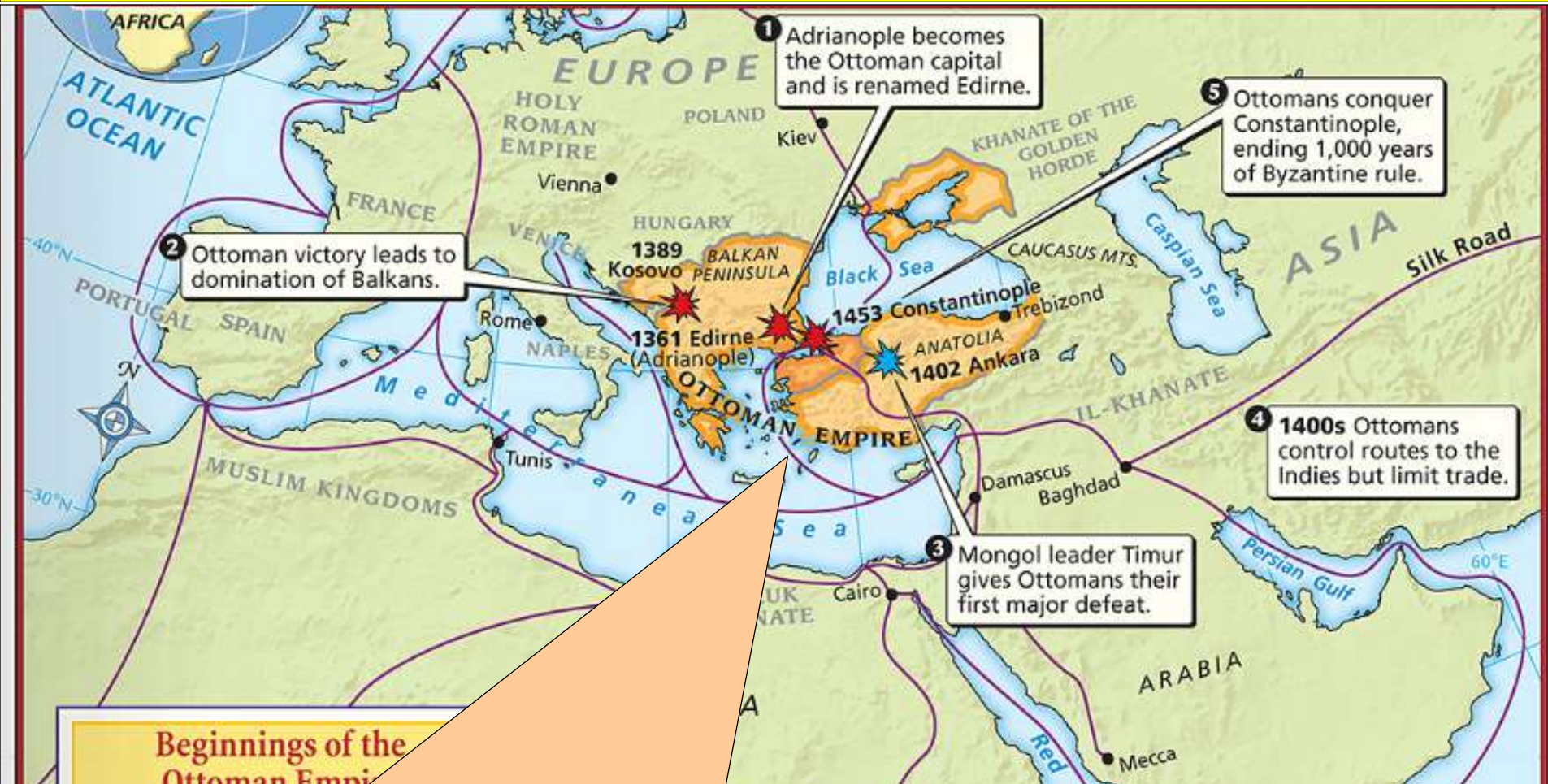
All three empires were ***Islamic*** and ruled by Muslim leaders, with well-organized governments made up of loyal bureaucrats



A decorative vertical bar on the left side of the page, featuring a grey outer border and a central section with horizontal stripes in blue, red, and black. The stripes are slightly offset, creating a layered effect.

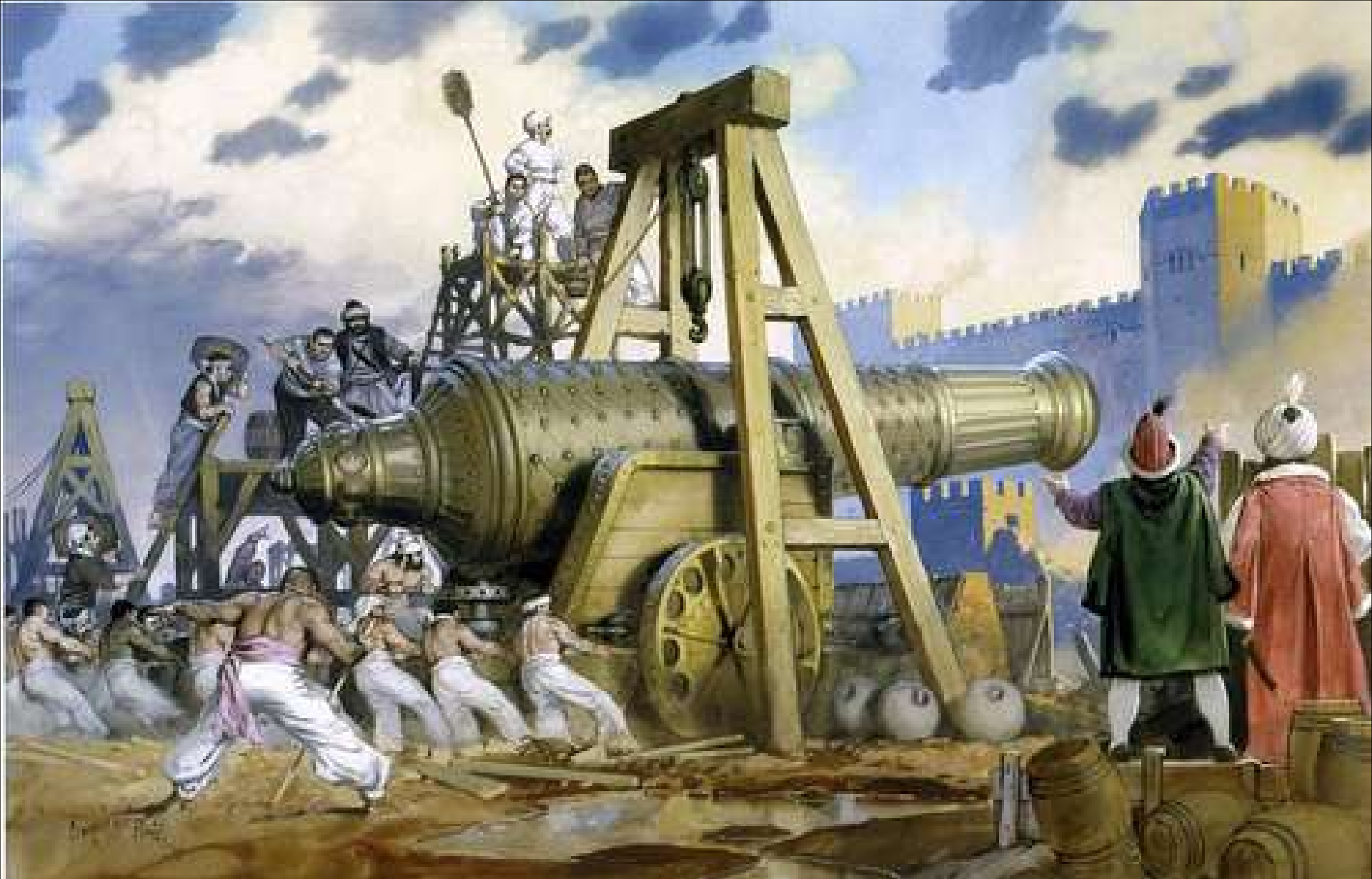
THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

The Ottoman Empire Begins



Beginnings of the Ottoman Empire

Around 1300, the **Muslim Turks** of Anatolia were unified and formed the **Ottoman Empire** (the name came from an early leader named Osman)



The Ottomans used ***muskets*** and ***cannons*** to form a powerful army and expand their territory.

The Ottoman army included 30,000 **elite soldiers** called **janissaries**; these fierce soldier-slaves were trained to be completely **loyal** to their Ottoman Turk rulers



Janissaries were usually Bosnian, Bulgarian, Greek, Serbian, or Albanian by blood and Christian by religion; they were taken from their homes at an **early age**, forced to **convert** to Islam, and **trained** to be soldiers

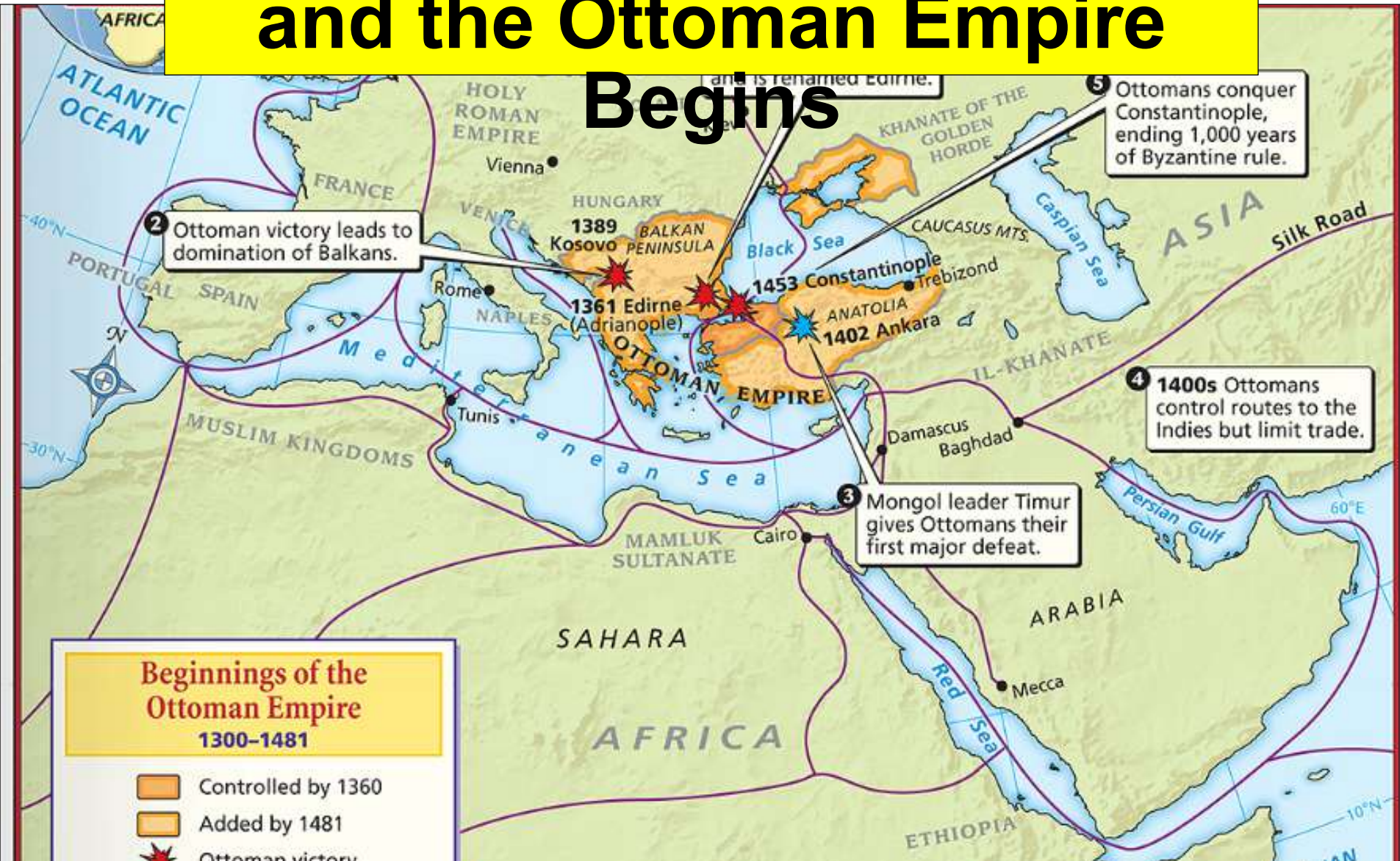
The ***Byzantine Empire*** had been around since the fall of the old Roman Empire in the late 400s; Byzantine ***territory*** increased and decreased over the years, depending on the outcomes of its ***wars*** with neighboring people, such as the ***Seljuk Turks***



By the 1400s, Byzantine territory was cut away to almost *nothing*, except for its capital city, **Constantinople**



The Byzantine Empire Ends and the Ottoman Empire Begins



Constantinople finally *fell* to the Turks in 1453



With the fall of Constantinople,
the Byzantine Empire was
conquered by the Seljuk
Turks

ishing



The Byzantine people (which included Greeks, Syrians, Armenians, Georgians, Jews, Hellenized Asiatic tribes, and others) were made subjects of the ***new Ottoman Empire***; a thousand years of

Want the Hagia Sophia to become a mosque Just add minarets.





By the late 1600s, the Ottomans expanded a great deal, taking over much of the **Middle East**, some of **Northern Africa**, and a large part of

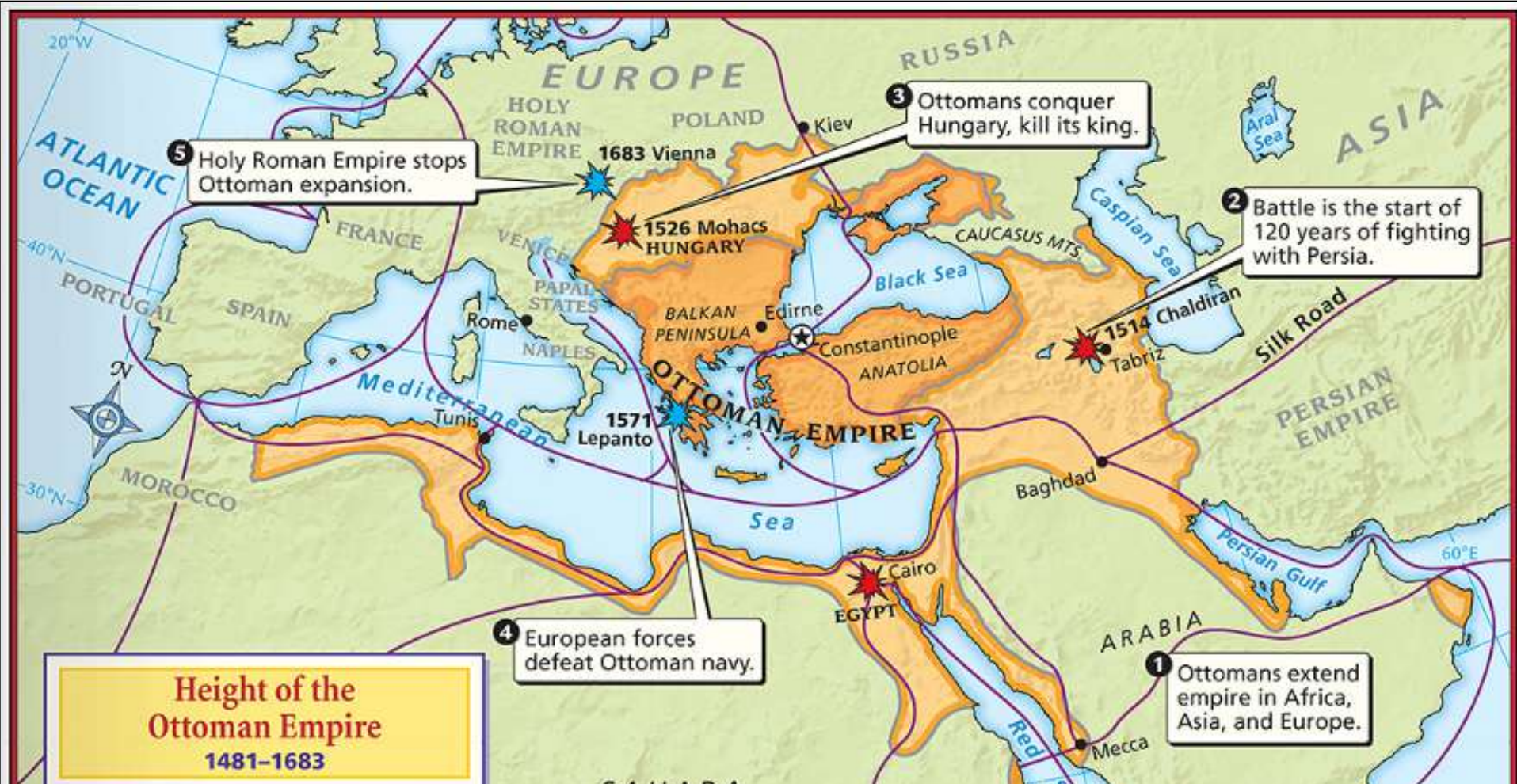


Ottoman
kings/emperors
were called
sultans and
they governed
with ***absolute***
power

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

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





Height of the Ottoman Empire
1481-1683

Under Suleyman, the Ottoman Empire reached its **height**, expanding deep into Eastern Europe

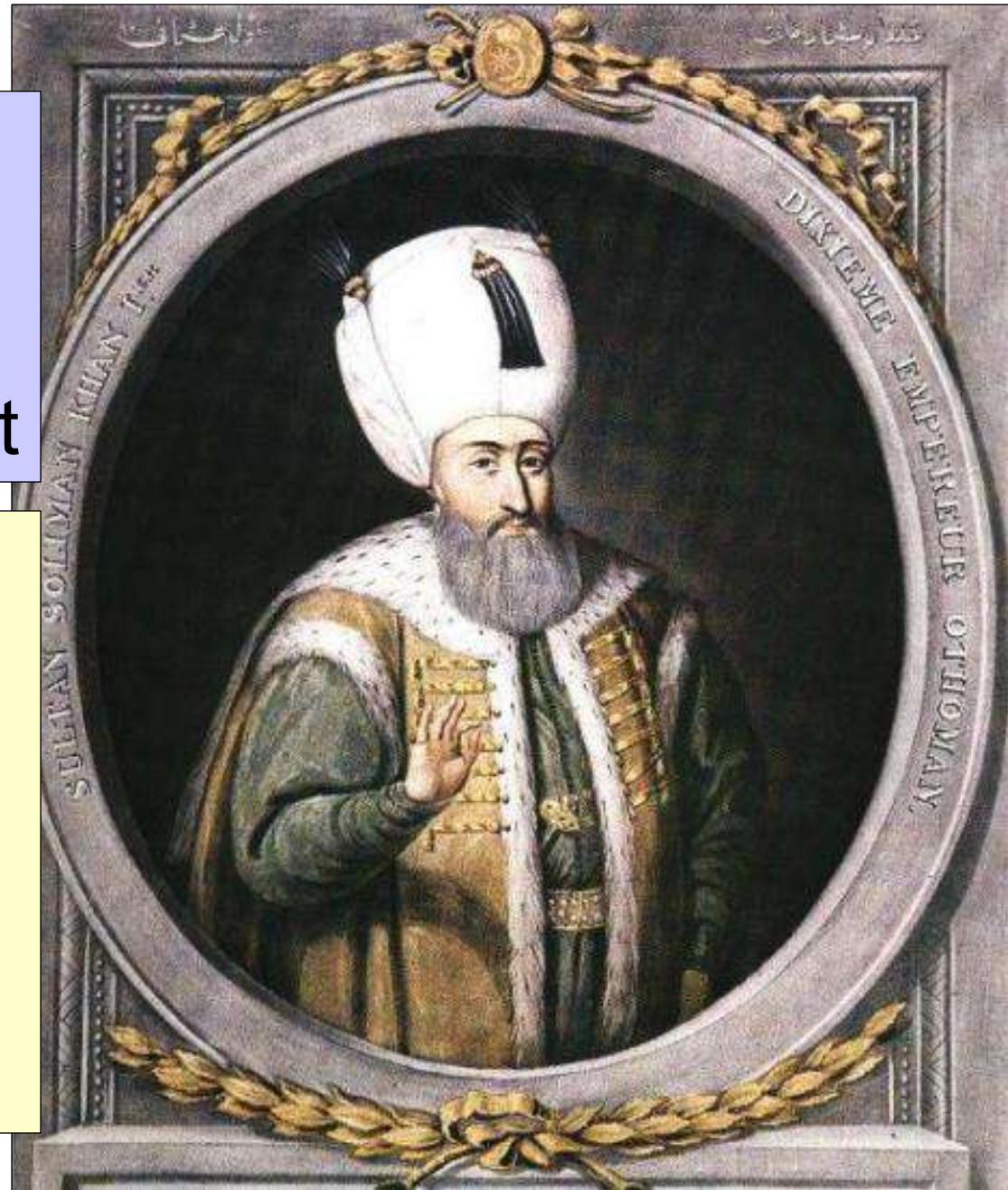
Suleyman's fleet ruled the **Mediterranean Sea** and controlled the **Silk Road** trade routes that connected Europe and Asia

Suleyman was ***stopped*** by the Holy Roman Empire (various German kingdoms) from taking over ALL of Europe after the unsuccessful Siege of Vienna in 1529; this would be the ***limit*** of ***Ottoman power*** in Europe



Suleyman's
greatest
accomplishment
was creating a
stable government
for the Ottoman

He was known as
**"Suleyman the
Lawgiver"**
because he
created a
law code that
governed criminal
and civil issues
within his empire



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

He granted **freedom of worship** to Christians and Jews living in the empire, wisely showing tolerance of his subjects' ways



Art, poetry, and *architecture* flourished under Suleyman as the Ottomans experienced a cultural “golden age”



Ottoman miniature painting



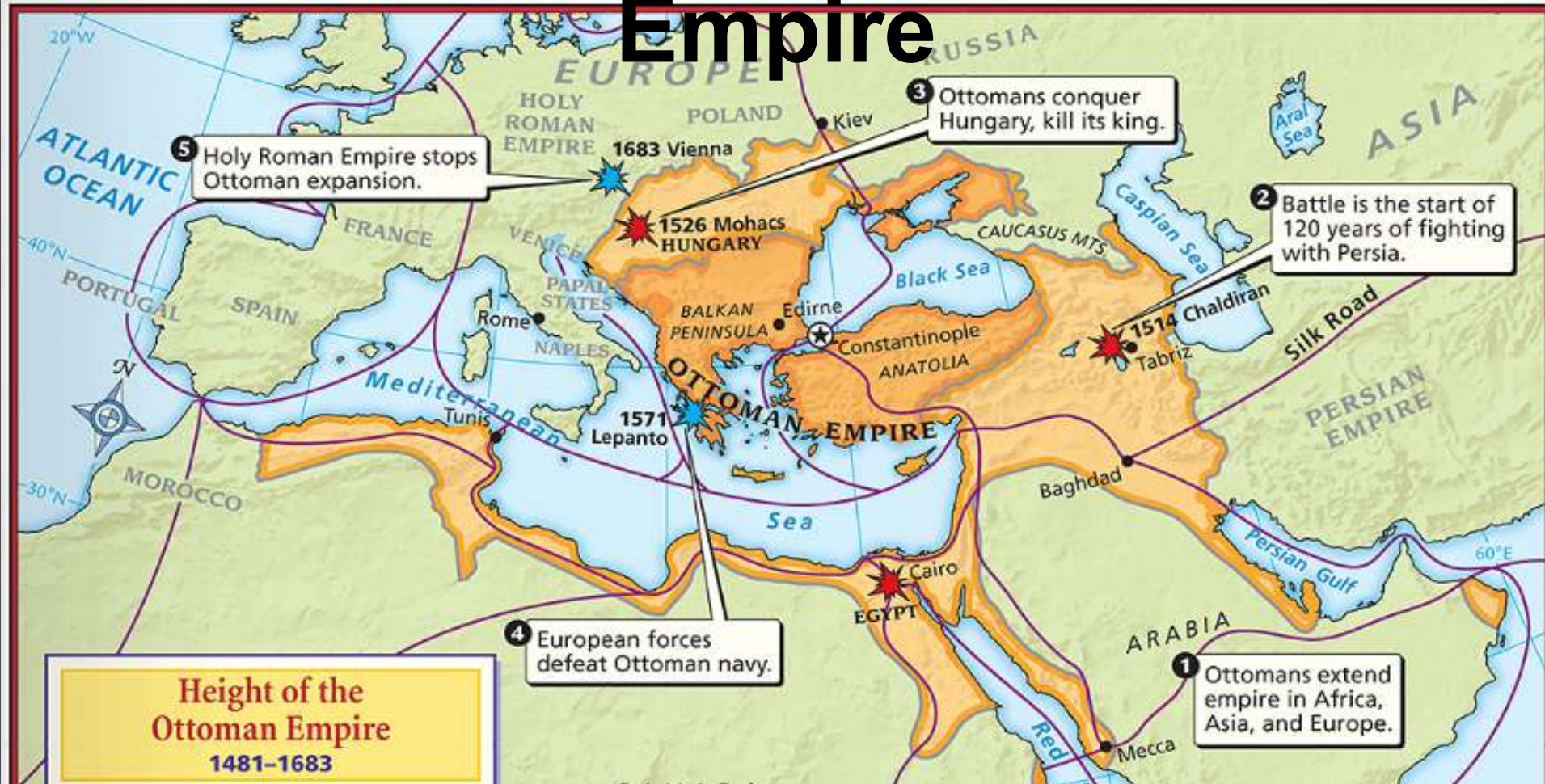
Mosque of Suleyman by architect, Sinan




Scene
from a
Turkish
movie
about
Suleyman
: the
sultan
has his
son
Mustafa
strangled

To maintain their power against *rivals* within their own families, Suleyman and other Ottoman sultans *executed* and/or jailed their sons and brothers, which led to progressively *weaker* leaders as the most capable sons

The Decline of the Ottoman Empire



By the outbreak of World War I in 1914, the Ottoman Empire was so weak it was known as the **“Sick Man of Europe”** and would end in 1922



THE SAFAVID EMPIRE



The ***Safavids*** were
Turks living in ***Persia***
who built a powerful
gunpowder army and
created an empire in
modern-day ***Iran***



Unlike the Ottomans (who were Sunni Muslims), the rulers of the Safavid Empire believed in **Shi'a** Islam and strictly **converted** the people they conquered



The Safavid Empire

Safavid rulers were called ***shahs***, which is the Persian title for ***king***





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

Abbas **borrowed** ideas from outside groups to improve the Safavid Empire

He used the Ottoman idea of janissaries, used *merit* to employ government workers, and introduced religious *toleration* (which helped Safavids *trade* with European Christians)





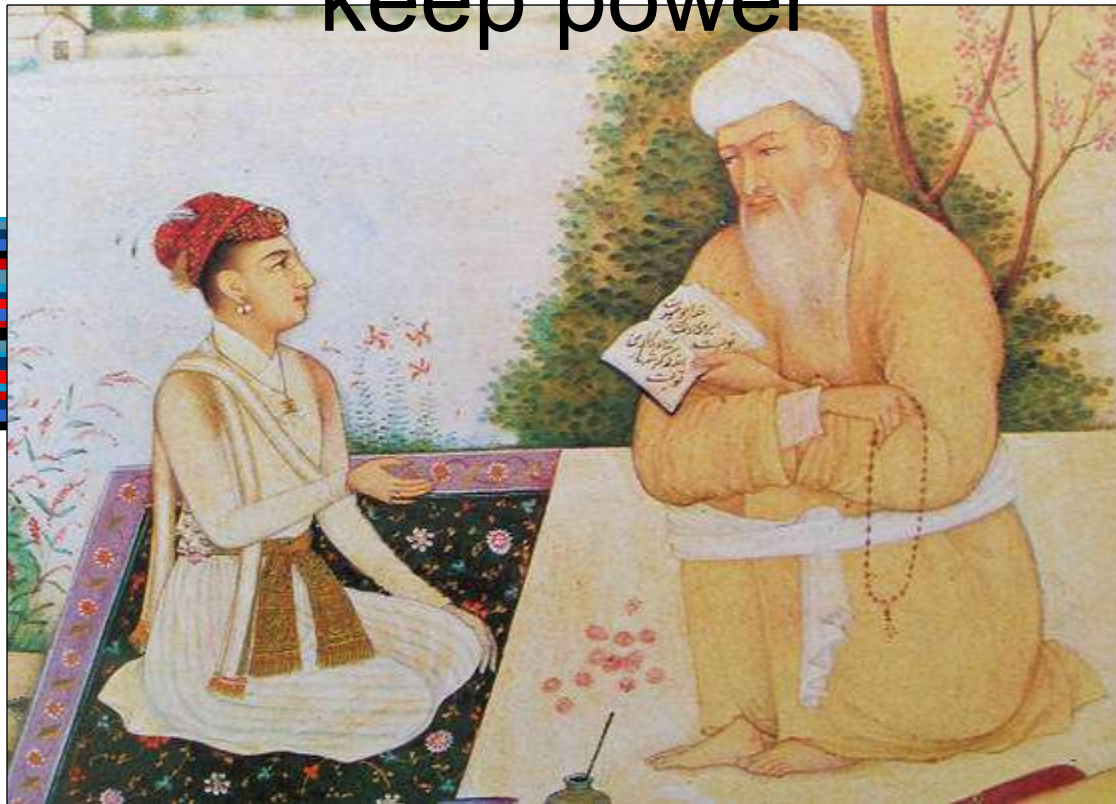
Art flourished, especially ***carpets*** that blended ***Persian*** and European designs; these became luxury items highly desired by Europeans

Isfahan, Iran



The Decline of the Safavid

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

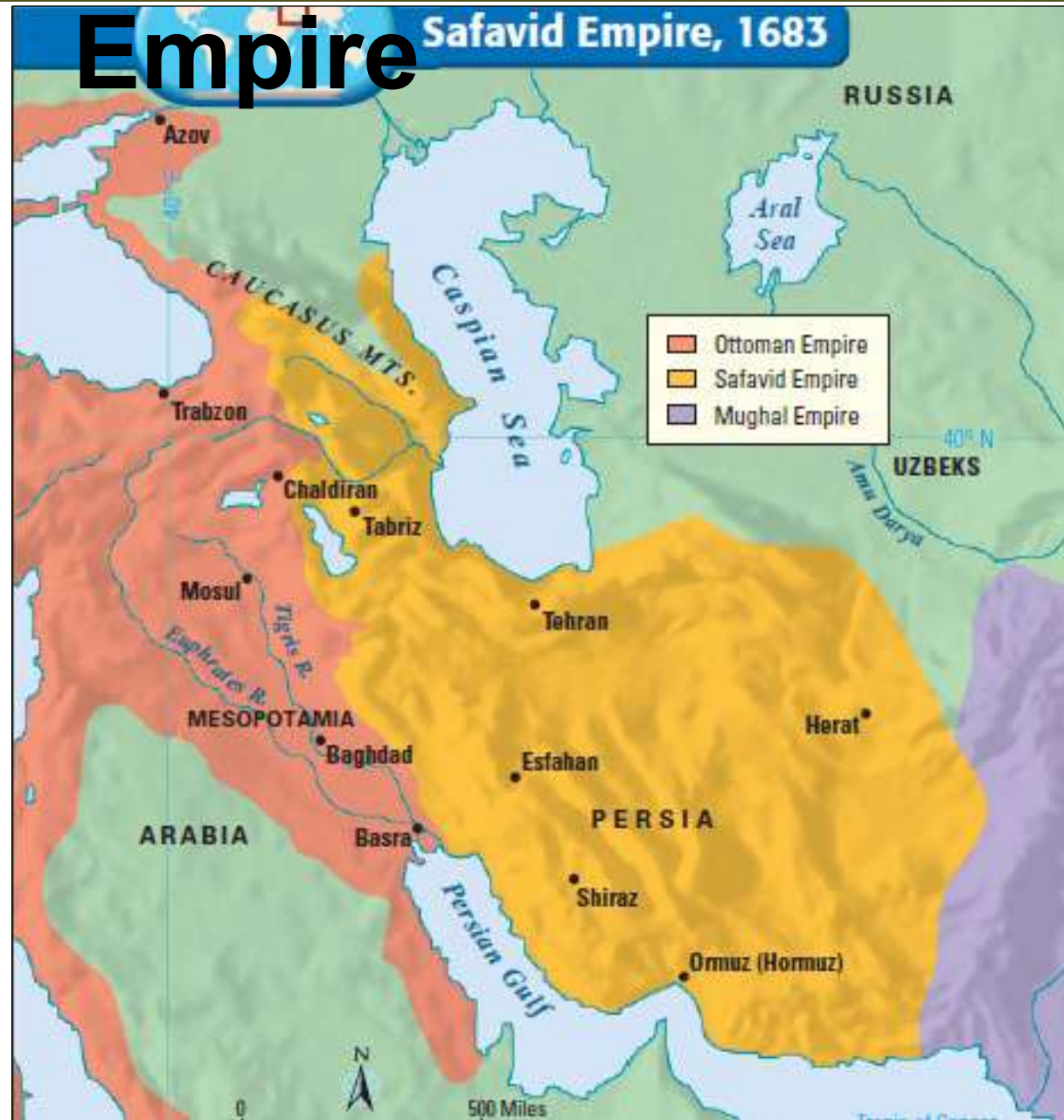



As a result, *weak leaders* led to a *rapid decline* of the Safavid Empire

The Decline of the Safavid

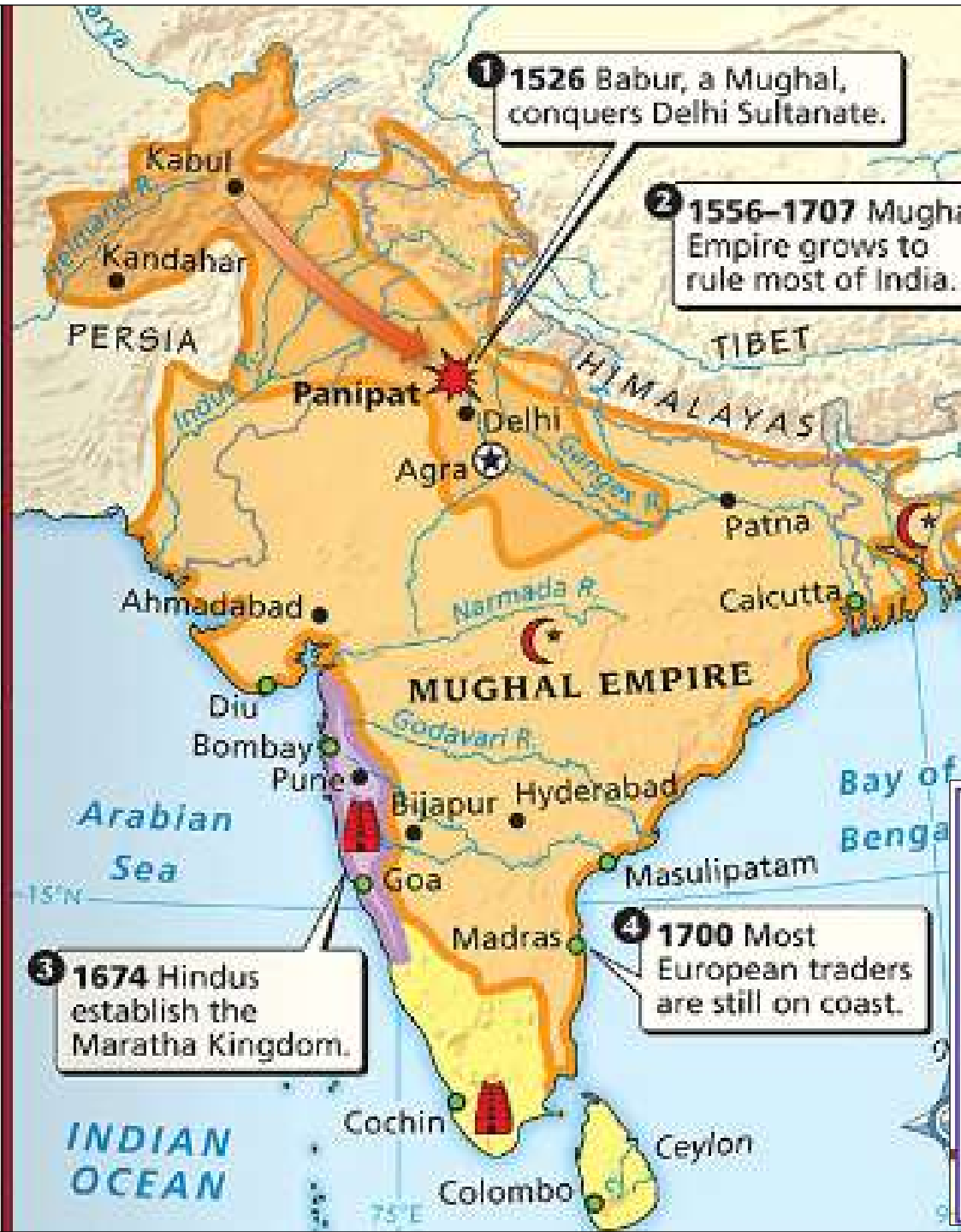
Empire

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





THE MUGHAL EMPIRE



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

Rise of the Mughal Empire 1526–1707

- Mughal Empire at death of Babur, 1530
- Mughal Empire's greatest extent, 1707
- Maratha Kingdom
- European trade settlement

See complete legend at map A.

0 250 500 miles
0 250 500 kilometers

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





In 1494,
Babur
became king
of the
Mughals; he
expanded the
army and
began
invasions into
India to create
his empire



Rise of the Mughal Empire
1526-1707

- Mughal Empire at death of Babur, 1530
- Mughal Empire's greatest extent, 1707
- Maratha Kingdom

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

Akbar was the ***greatest*** of all the Mughal rulers



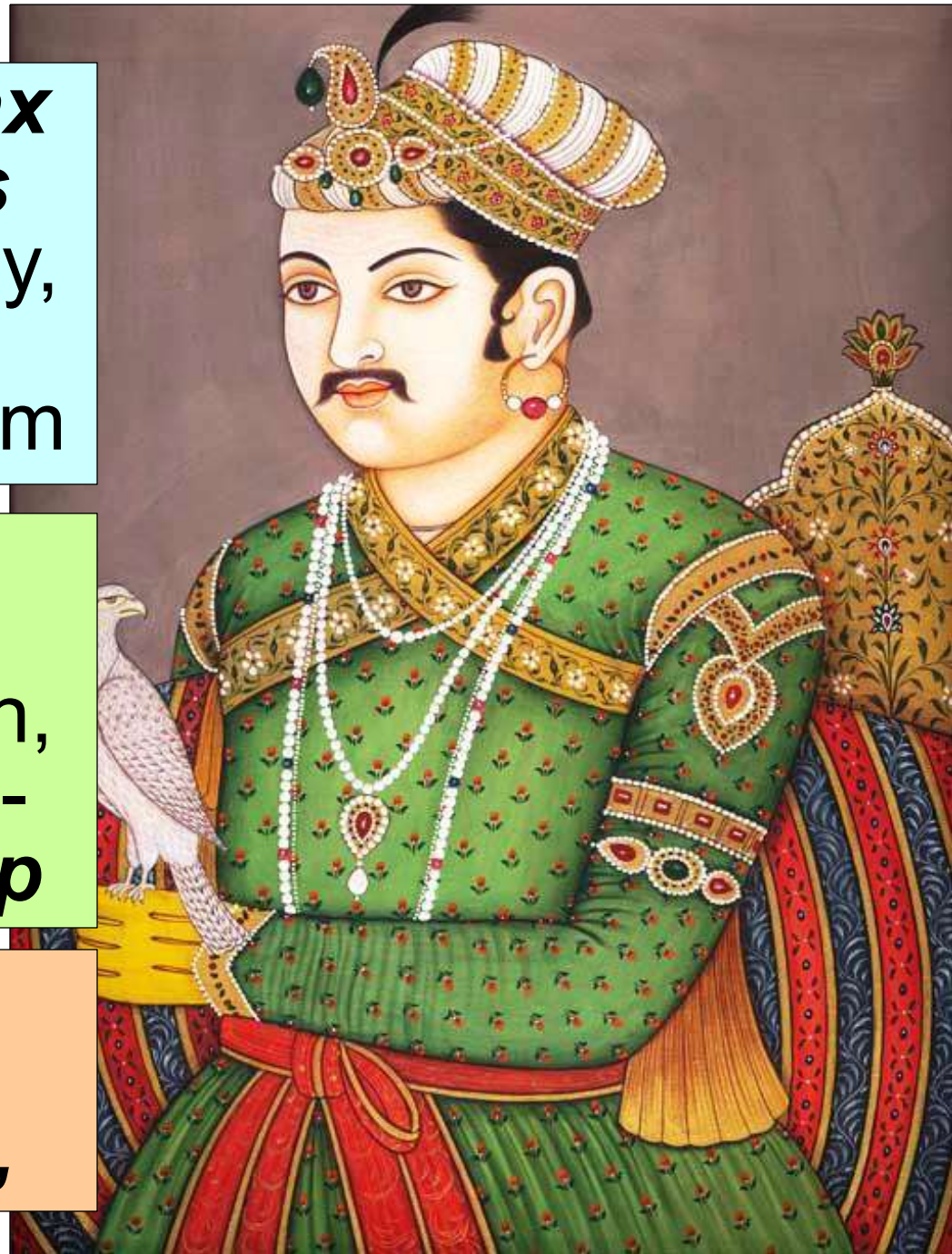
Akbar's greatest achievement was cultural ***blending*** and ***religious*** toleration he instilled in his

empire. He held religious discussions with ***Hindu*** and ***Muslim*** scholars

Akbar ended the ***tax*** that ***non-Muslims*** were required to pay, creating a fair and affordable tax system

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

Akbar had many wives, including ***Muslims, Hindus, and Christians***





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

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



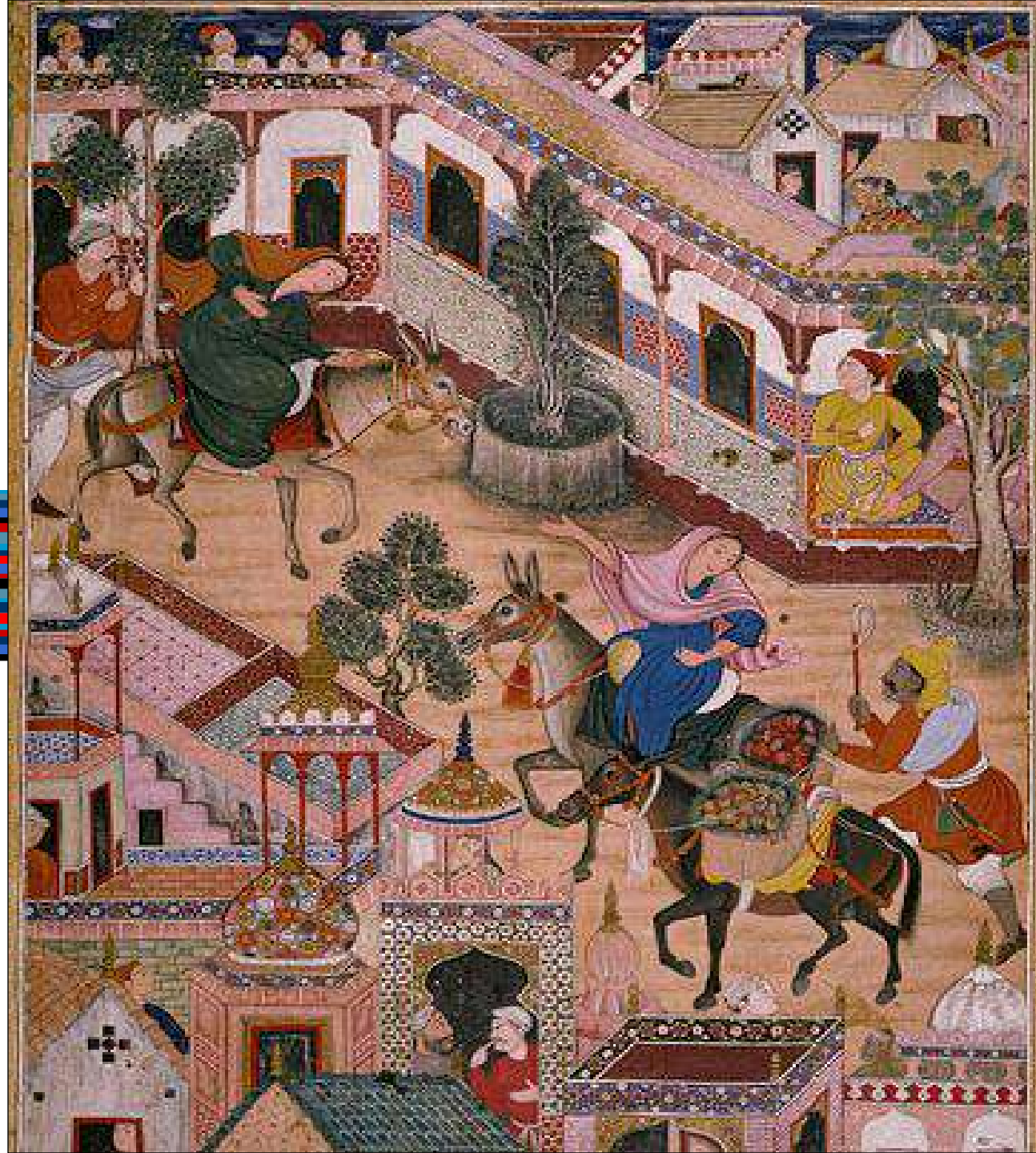
Akbar hoped the
Divine Faith
would end
conflicts
between Muslims
and Hindus

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 and Islamic designs



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

The Decline of the Mughal Empire



The Mughal Empire grew weak by 1700, as rulers spent too much money on *palaces* and *war* while *famine* brought *starvation* to millions

The Decline of the Mughal

Empire



Also, the large population of *Hindus* in India began to **revolt** against their Muslim rulers

The Decline of the Mughal

Empire



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

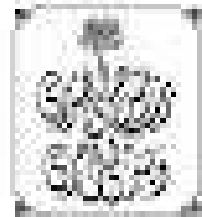
CONCLUSIONS

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



These empires provided new contributions in *law*,

Their decline by the 1800s allowed newly *industrialized* European nations to *dominate* Asia



وَمِنْ مَعْنَى كَلِمَاتِهِ
فِي تَرْجُمَانِ حَقِيقَتِهِ

عَمَّا كَرَّمَ

وَالْحَقُّ عَلَى كَلِمَاتِهِ

بِأَنَّهَا وَالَّذِي

عَلَّمَ مِنْ فَضْلِهِ

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

بِعَرَفَتِهِ وَأَسْمَاءُ الْبَلَدِ هُوَ الْأَلَمُ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

وَالْحَقُّ عَلَى كَلِمَاتِهِ

بِأَنَّهَا وَالَّذِي

عَلَّمَ مِنْ فَضْلِهِ

لَا إِلَهَ إِلَّا اللَّهُ

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هُوَ الْأَلَمُ

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

وَالْحَقُّ عَلَى كَلِمَاتِهِ

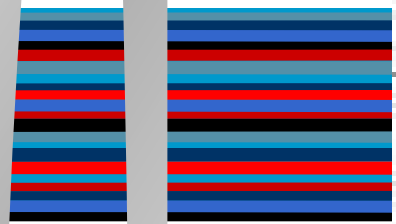
بِأَنَّهَا وَالَّذِي

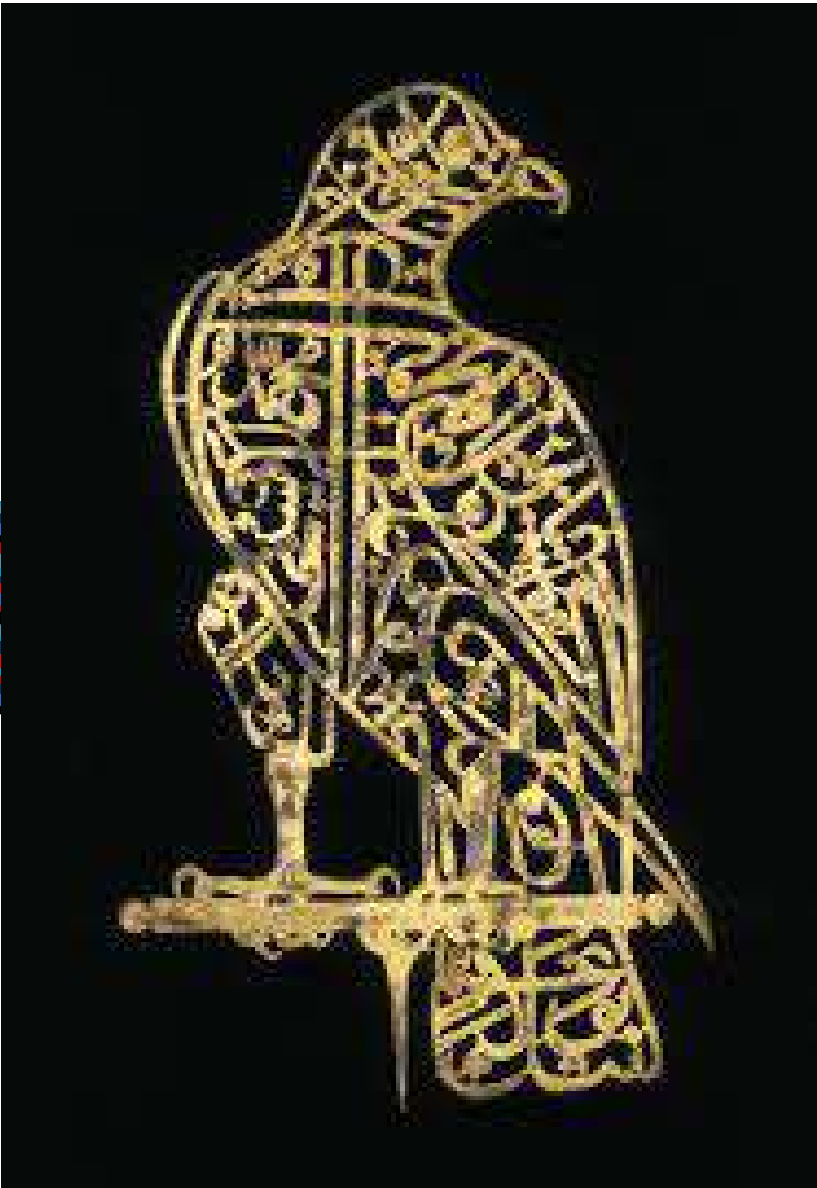
عَلَّمَ مِنْ فَضْلِهِ

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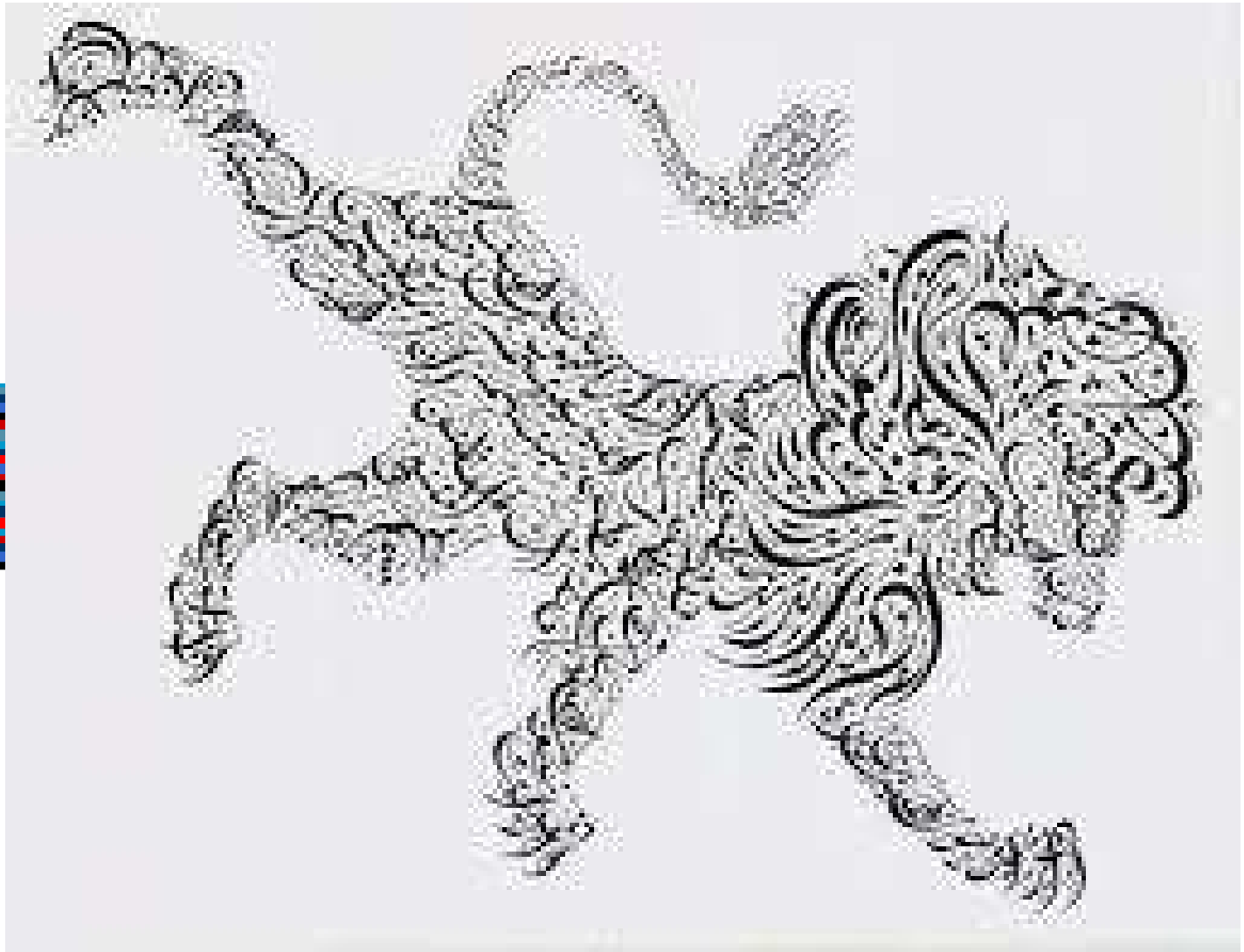
بِعَرَفَتِهِ وَأَسْمَاءُ الْبَلَدِ

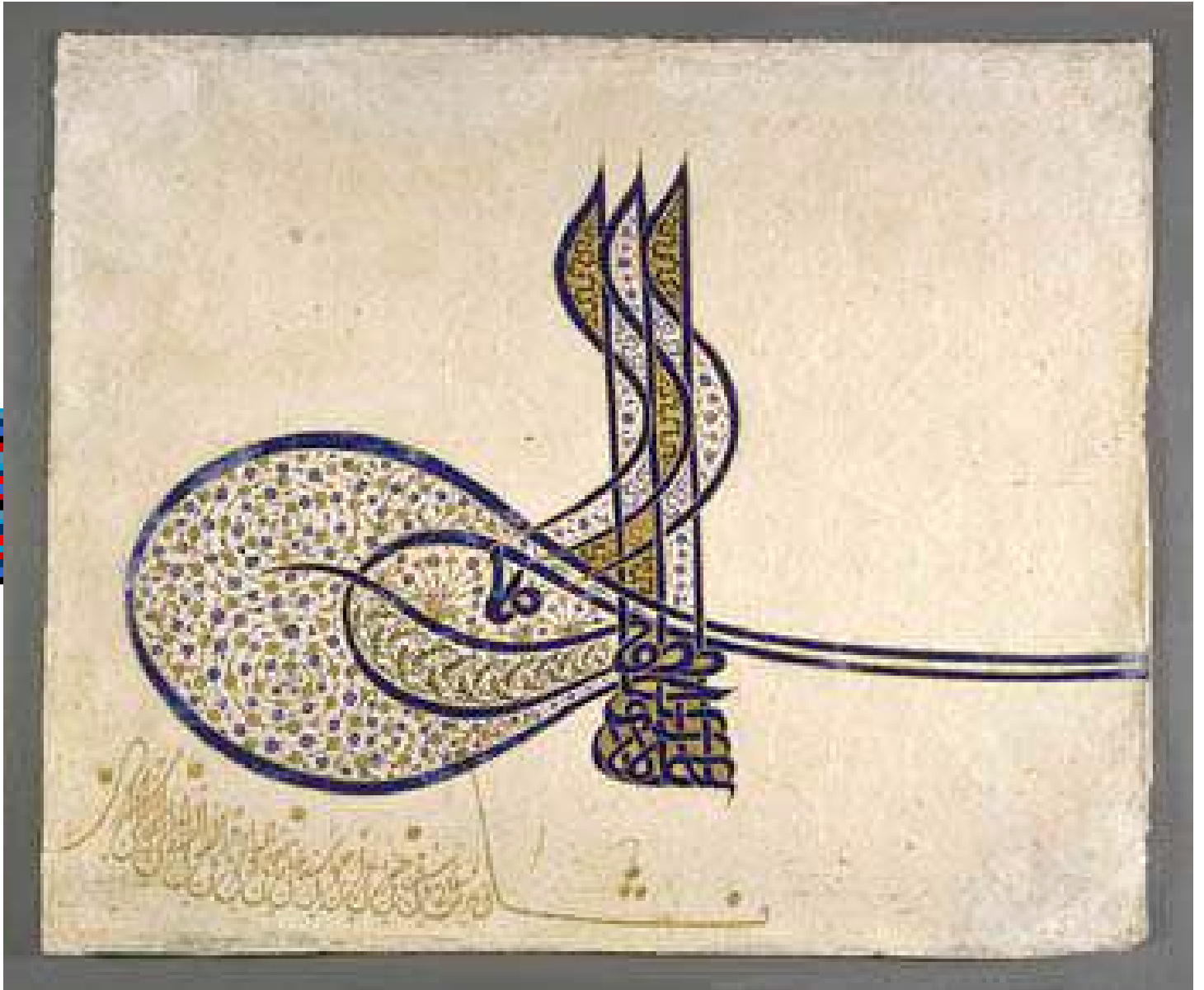
هُوَ الْأَلَمُ









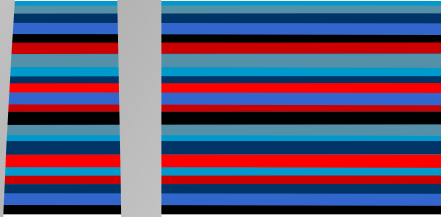




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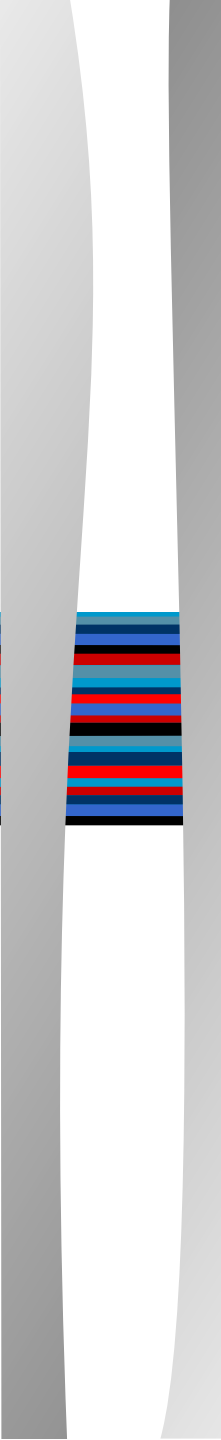
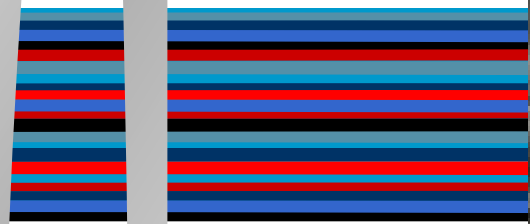
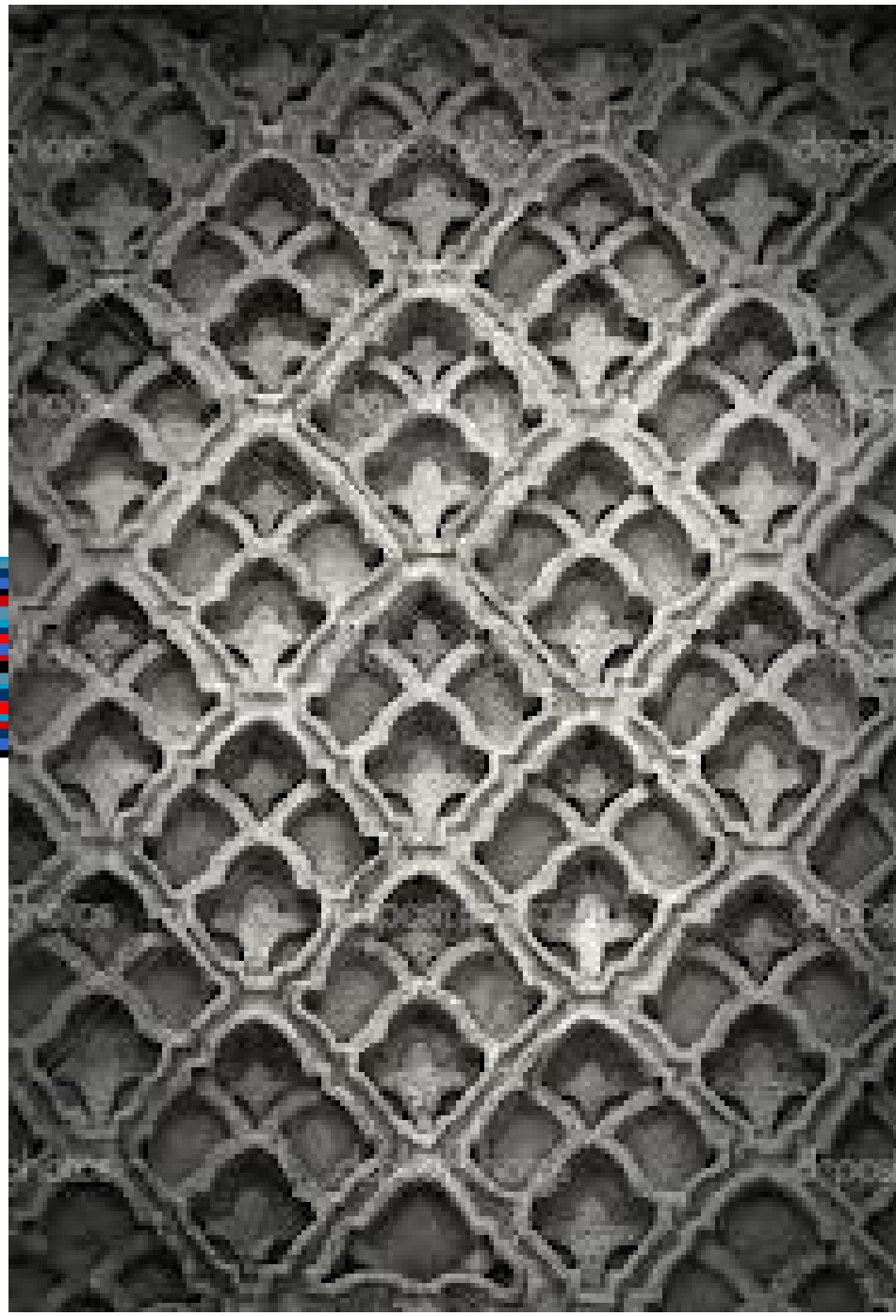
كتبه العرف بالله محمد بن علي















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