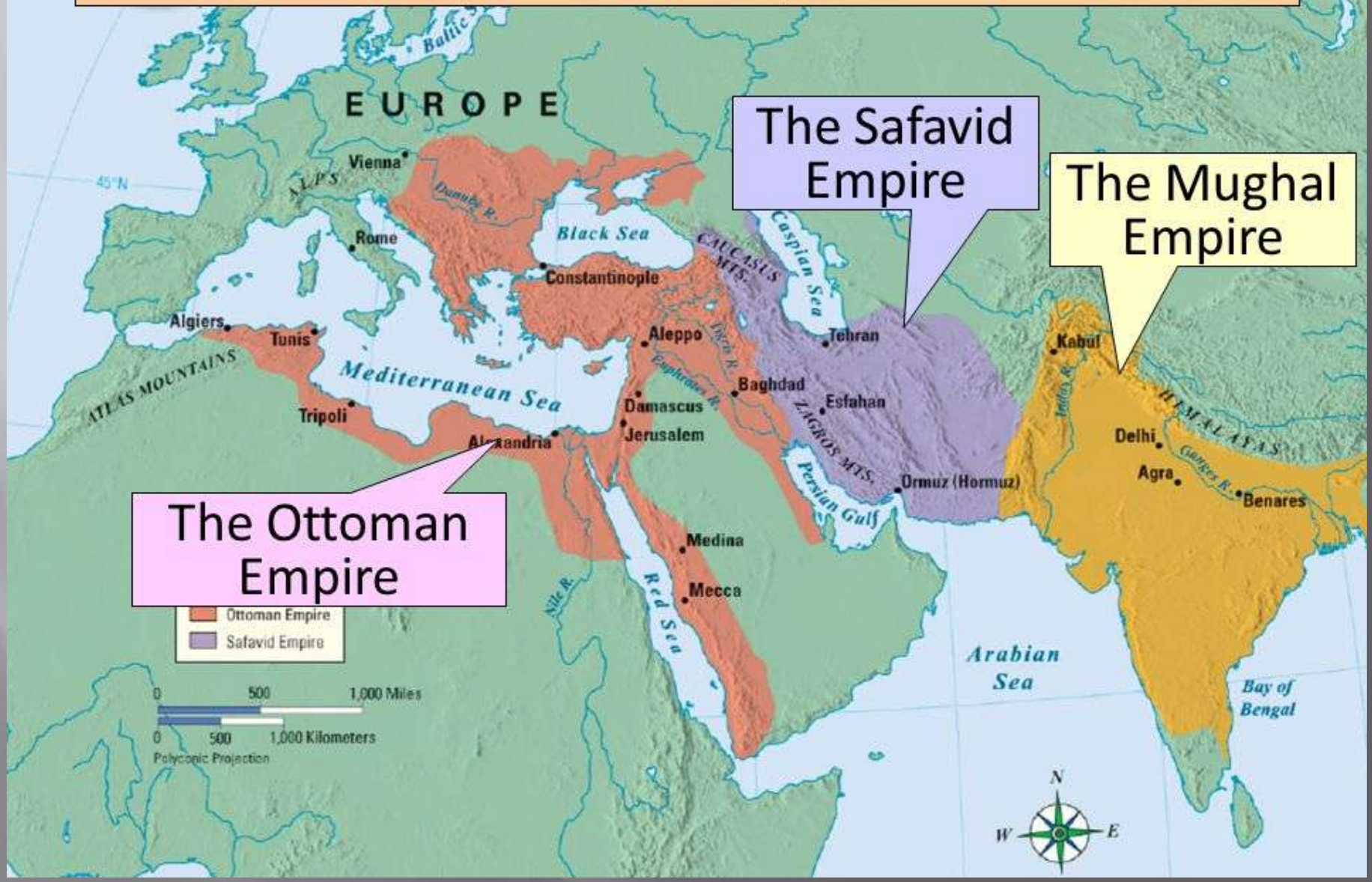
OTTOMAN, SAFAVID, AND MUGHAL EMPIRES

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



Ottomans

- Original power base – NW Turkey
- Expanded west into Byzantine Empire, Balkans
- Captured Constantinople in 1453 – renamed Istanbul

The Ottomans were Muslim

- Brought much of the Muslim territory in Southwest Asia and North Africa under their rule.
- Islamic religion was used as a unifying force
- Accepted other religions

Ottoman Cannon

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

- Mesopotamia, Egypt, and Arabia all brought under Ottoman control (use of janissaries)

- Siege of Vienna failed twice – limiting Ottoman expansion into Europe

Ottoman Rule

- Sultan was hereditary monarch
- Extensive bureaucracy established (viziers, pashas, etc)
- Sharia law applied to Ottoman domains (*ulema*)
- Religiously tolerant, but non-Muslims paid *jizya*

Suleyman the Magnificent

- Led the expansion of the Ottoman Empire
- The Lawgiver created a law code to handle both criminal and civil actions
- Simplified the tax system and reduced government bureaucracy.

Decline

- Began in 1700
- Problem of overexpansion
- Bureaucracy became corrupt
- Sultans became isolated
- Failure to respond to challenge of Europeans
- Struggled on until broken up by Euros in 1923

SAFAVID EMPIRE

SAFAVIDS

- Founded by (Shah) Ismail Safavi in 1501
- Shi'a, not Sunni
- Empire reached apex under Shah Abbas
- New capital established in Isfahan

Isfahan, Iran

- All challenges to Shia Islam suppressed
- Benefitted as a crossroad of trade
- Declined after 1629- succession problems
- Afghans took Isfahan -1726 (religious and secular power remained separate)

MUGHAL EMPIRE

Mughals 1526-1857

- Descendants of the Mongols
- Empire founded by Babur in 1526
- Akbar brought most of India under his rule.
  - Married a *Rajput*
  - Ended *jizya*
- Urdu became official language
- Art and architecture flourished.

Mughal Accomplishments

- The Mughals made many advancements is the areas of Art, Architecture, and Literature/1
  - Art: Textiles made from cotton
  - Architecture – the Taj Mahal

The Taj Mahal

- Mausoleum in India
- Built by Emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his favorite wife, Mumatz Mahal.
- 22 years to complete
- 1,000 elephants
- 20,000 laborers

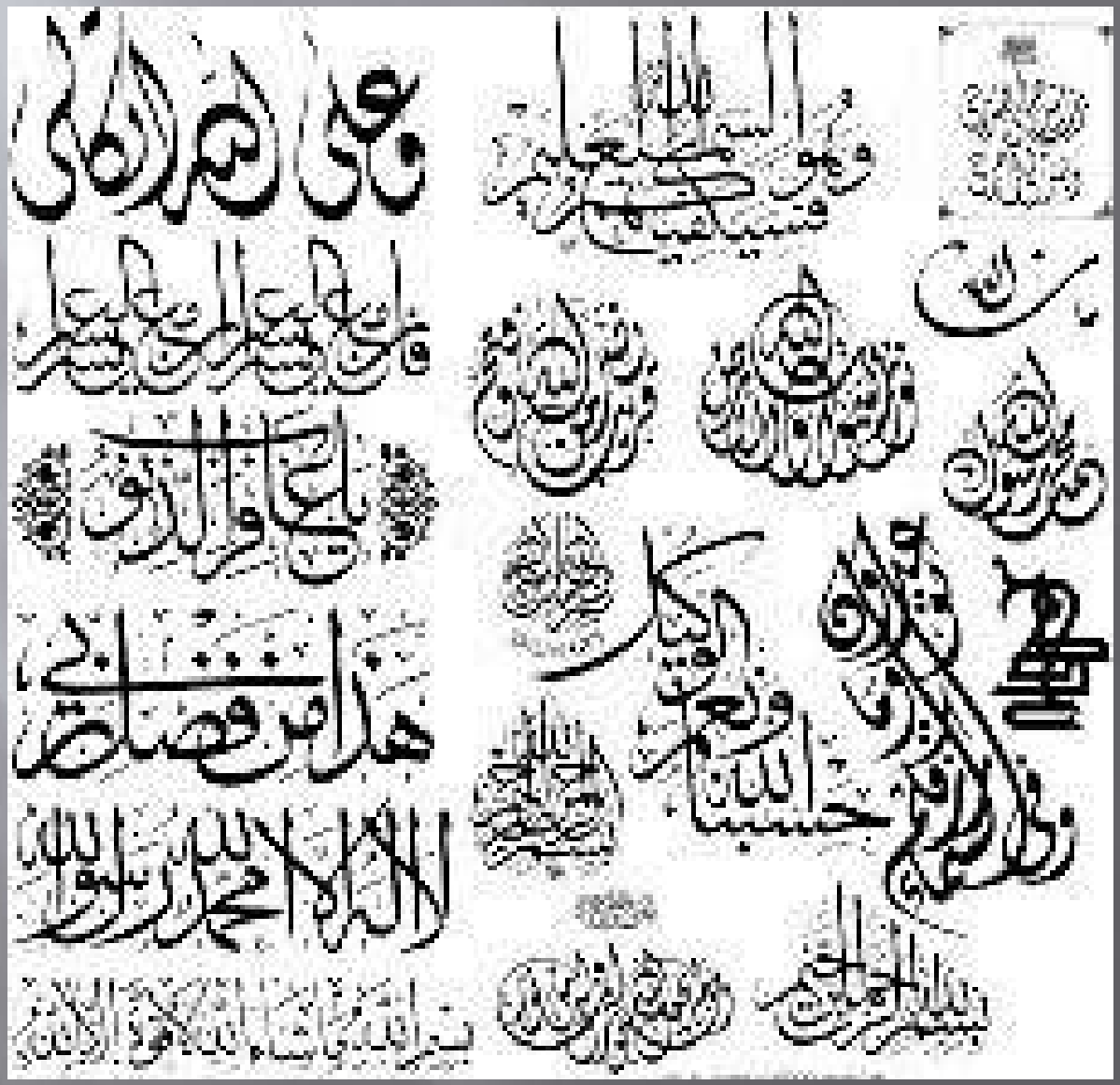
TAJ MAHAL

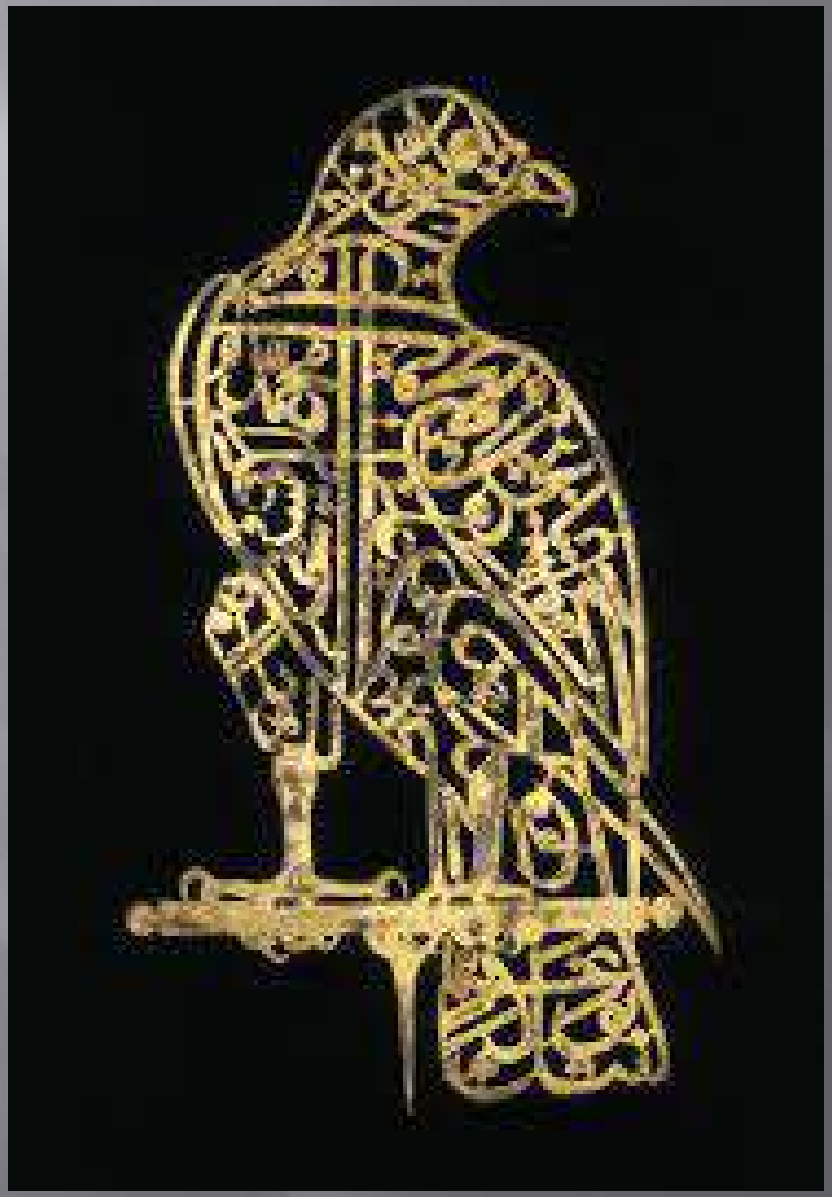
Trade with Europeans

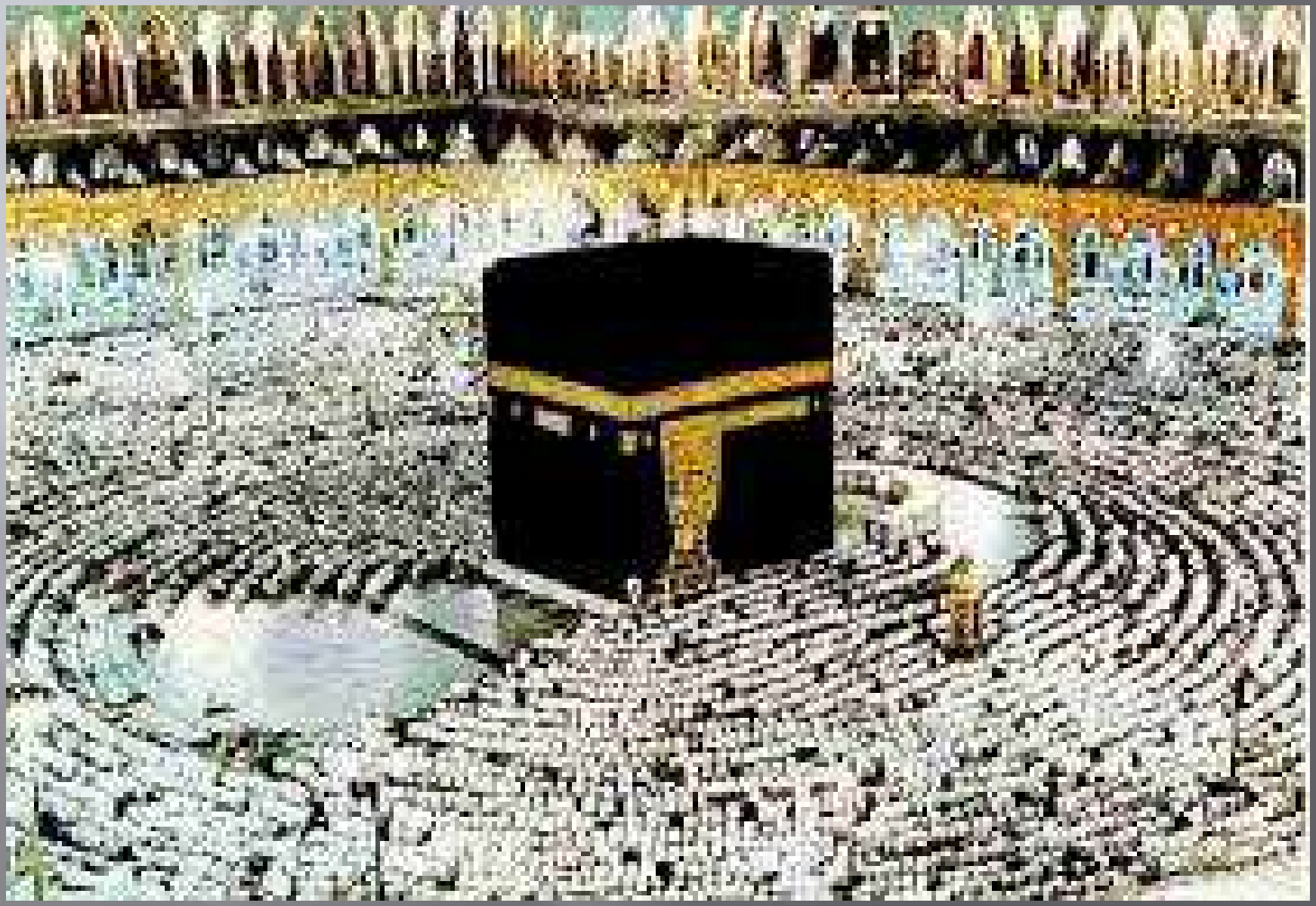
- Portugal, England, and the Netherlands want Mughal textiles
- They competed for the Indian Ocean trade by establishing coastal ports on the Indian subcontinent.

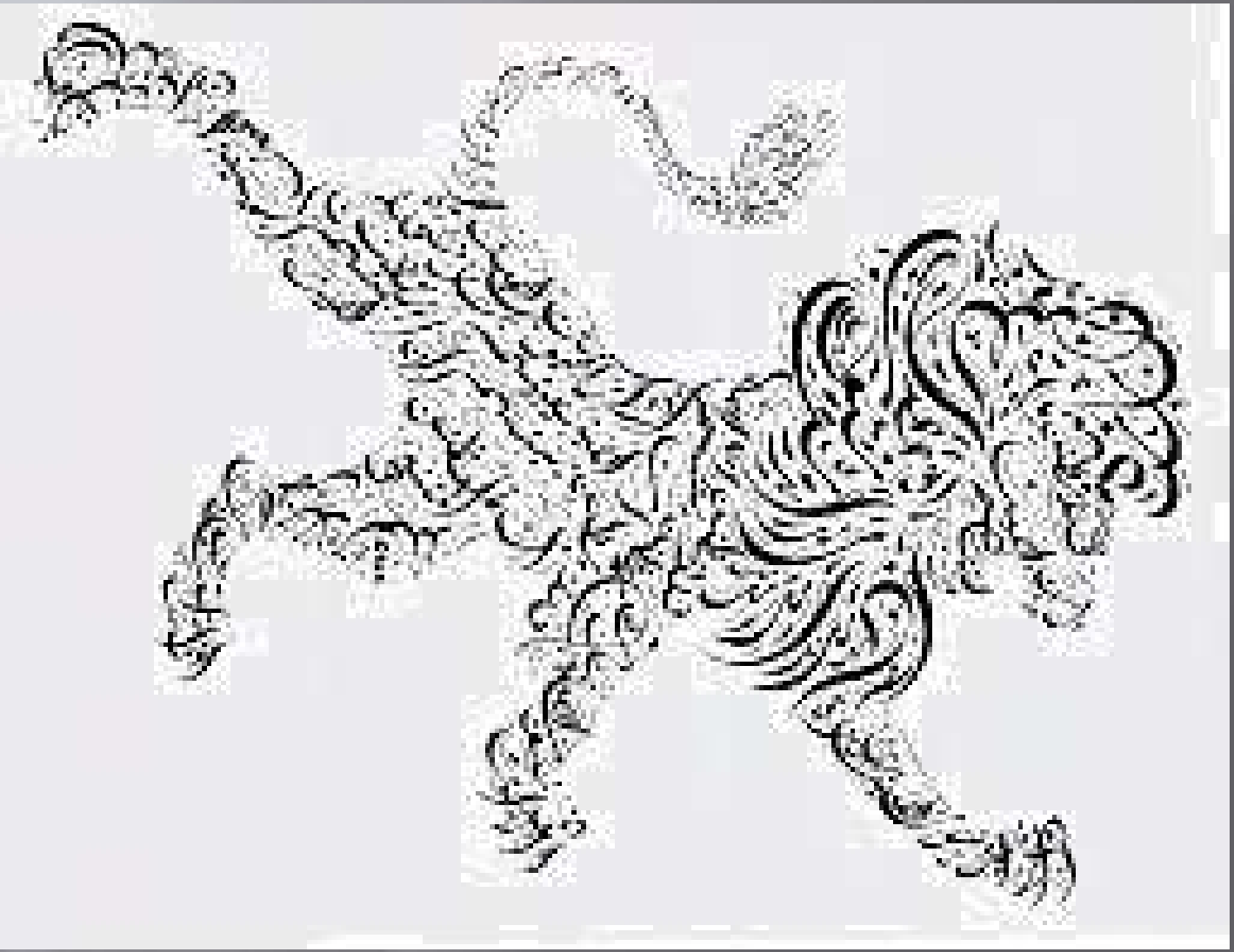
Decline

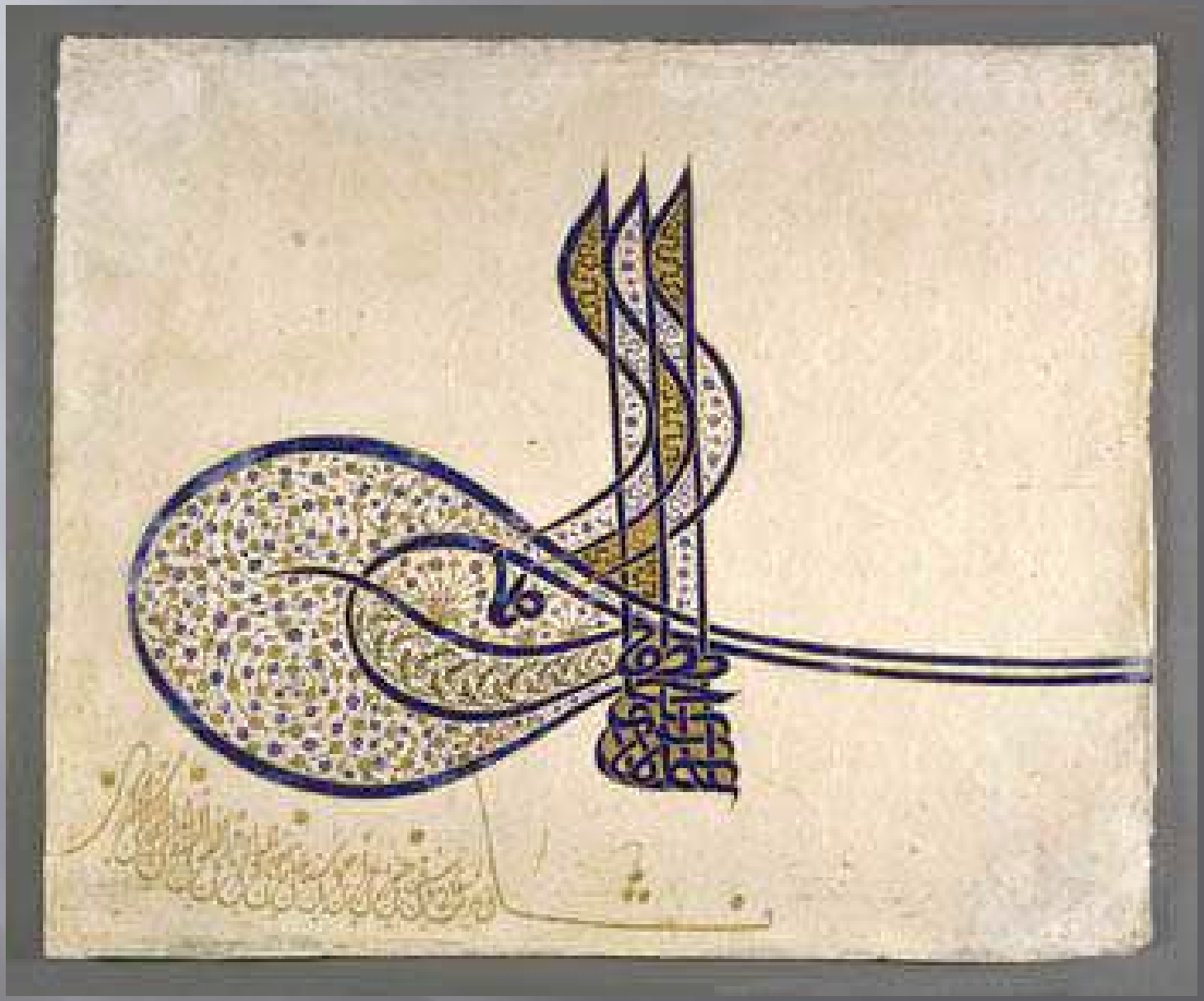
- Delhi sacked by Persians in 1739
- Mughal Empire continued in name only
- British influence increasingly important after 1750

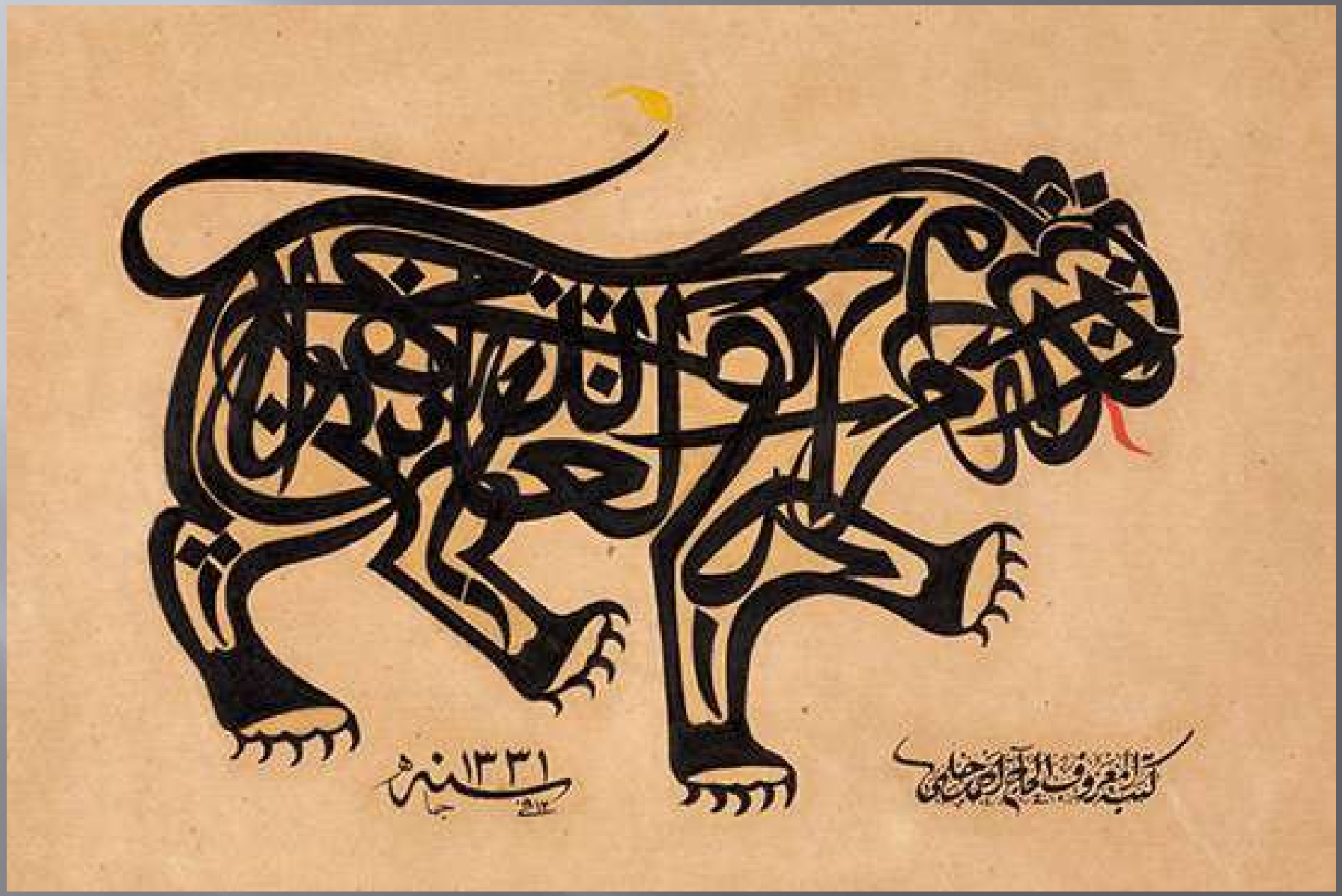











سنه ۱۳۳۱
کتبه المعروف بالحمد احمد حلمی