

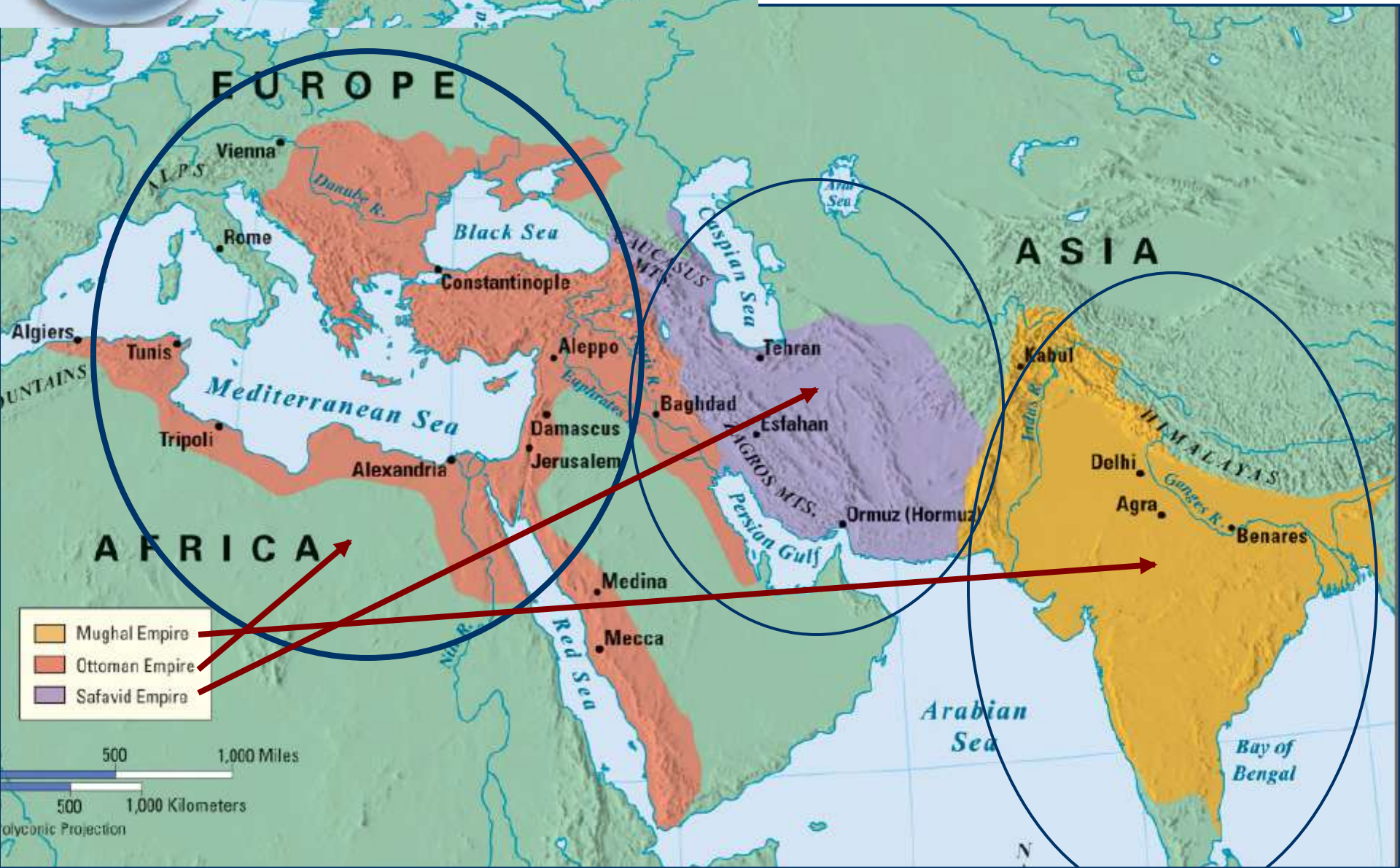
The Gunpowder Empires



The Ottomans, Safavids,
and Mughals

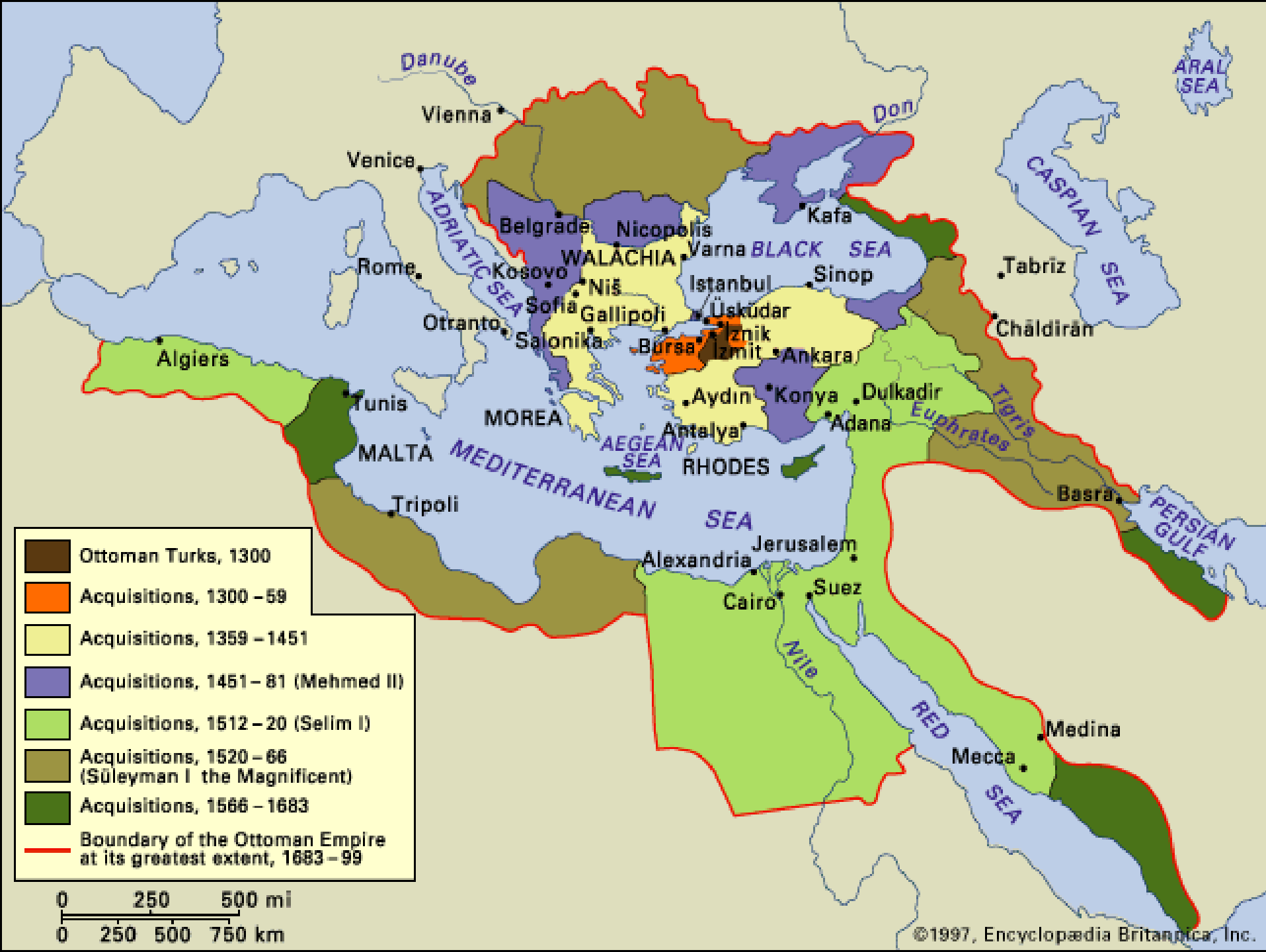


Empire Builders, 1683



The Ottomans

- Originally a nomadic people from the North China plain, the Ottomans came south to conquer the declining Byzantine and Islamic empires of the Middle East to establish the Ottoman Empire.



The Ottoman Empire

- As rulers, the Ottomans were tolerant of other cultures, only taxing Non-Muslims for their exemption from the Turkish army
- Ottoman expansion was briefly halted by Timur the Lame (or Tamerlane) from Central Asia who conquered Baghdad in 1402.

The Ottoman Empire

- After crushing Baghdad, Timur turned his attention to China, leaving the Ottomans to expand their empire into Hungary, the Balkans and to take the city of Constantinople, renamed Istanbul by Mehmed, the 21 year old ruler of the Ottomans.



Suleyman the Lawgiver

- Often called Suleyman the Magnificent, Suleyman expanded the Ottoman empire into North Africa, advanced into Austria and became the most powerful monarch on earth.



Suyleman the Lawgiverbv

- Suyleman's greatest achievement was organizing the government's new law code, making it able to handle criminal and civil actions.



History Makers



Suleyman the Lawgiver **1494–1566**

In the halls of the U.S. Congress are images of some of the greatest lawgivers of all time. Included in that group are such persons as Thomas Jefferson, Moses, and Suleyman.

Suleyman's law code prescribed penalties for various criminal acts and for bureaucratic and financial corruption. He also sought to reduce bribes, did not allow imprisonment without a trial, and rejected promotions that were not based on merit. He also introduced the idea of a balanced budget for governments.

INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGY

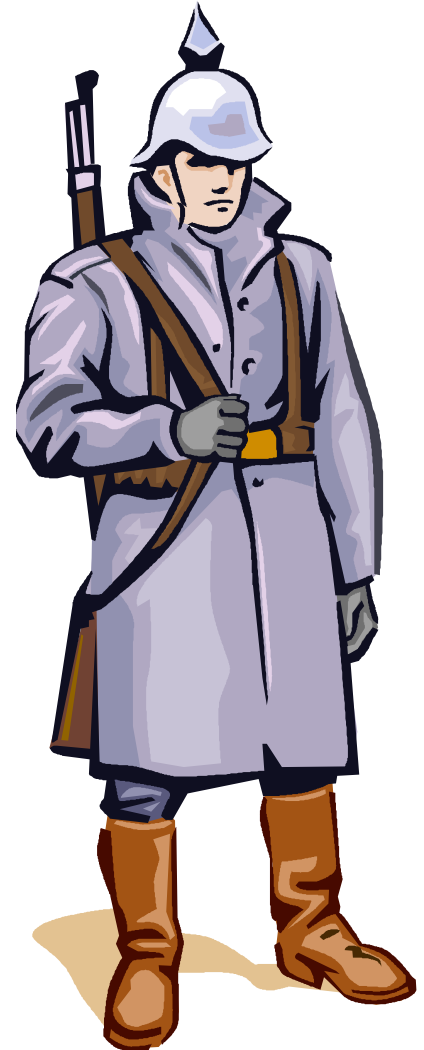
RESEARCH LINKS For more on Suleyman, go to classzone.com

The Ottoman Empire

- The Ottoman Empire also followed Muslim law, allowing their citizens freedom of worship, particularly Christians and Jews.
- Each religious community was called a *millet* and had a special representative that reported to the Sultan

The Ottoman Empire

- The Ottoman Empire would remain an influential world power until 1918 when it broke up after World War I.



The Ottoman and Safavid Empires, ca. 1600



* Baghdad under Safavid Control: 1508-34; 1624-38



The Safavid Empire

- The Safavid Empire first began in 1201 when 12-year-old Isma'il seized portions of the Persian Empire (Iran).
- Two years later, Isma'il took the title of shah (the Persian title for a king) and began to forcibly convert people to Shi'a Islam.

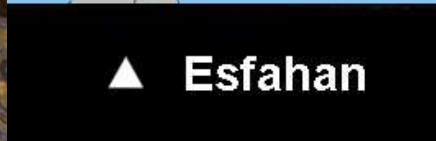
The Golden Age of the Safavid Empire

- Shah Abbas or Abbas the Great, brought the Safavid Empire into its golden age. He encouraged European settlers to enter the empire, including Christian church officials.



The Golden Age of the Safavid Empire

- A new capital was built as Esfahan, the design came from both Persian and from Chinese designs. Hundreds of Chinese artisans came to Persia to help construct the new city.



The Safavid Empire

- Under Shah Abbas, Persia became known for its carpets and began to trade more frequently with Europeans.
- As demand increased for Persian carpets Abbas sent artists to Italy to study with Raphael to learn European design and blend it with traditional Persian designs.



Persian

The Decline of the Safavid Empire

- Shah Abbas was succeeded by his less able grandson, Safi, who led the Safavid empire into a decline similar to the Ottoman empire.
- The Safavid Empire ended in 1747 with the assassination of Nadir Shah Afshar by his own troops, known for his cruelty.

The Mughal Empire

- In the year 1000, well-trained Turkish armies began to invade India, leaving the region in ruins and vulnerable to other invasions.
- Delhi eventually became the capital for the Turkish invaders and the center of a Turkish empire in India, called the Delhi Sultanate. (Sultan=one w/ power)

The Mughal Empire

- Timur the Lame, destroyed the city in 1398 and it would be years until the region fully recovered.

(Also destroyed
Baghdad)



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Tamerlane

The Mughal Empire

- The Mughal Empire first began under Babur (11 yrs old!), who was driven south to build an army after his kingdom north of India was taken away
- Eventually, Babur conquered a large portion of India that served as the foundation for the Mughal Empire, created by his grandson, Akbar.

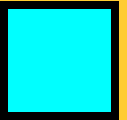
The Golden Age of the Mughal Empire

- Akbar (13 yrs old), began to rebuild his grandfather Babur's empire that was lost by his father, Humayun.
- Akbar utilized heavy artillery, allowing him to break into walled cities that were once unable to be conquered. Soon, his empire extended into most of the Deccan plain in Northern India.

AKBAR
(1556-1605)



EXPANSION UNDER
SHAH JAHAN &
AURANGZEB
(1627-1707)



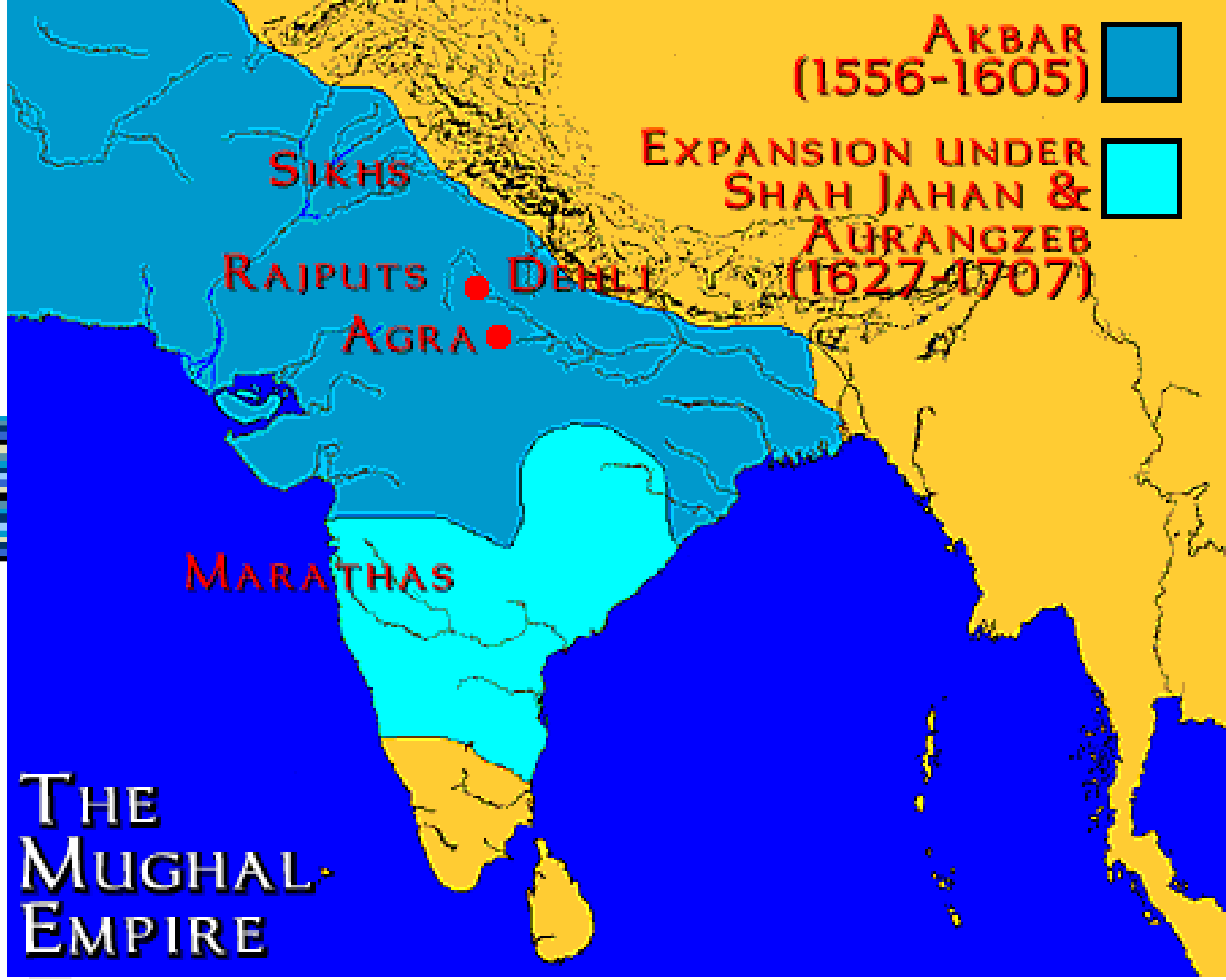
SIKHS

RAJPUTS • DELHI

AGRA •

MARATHAS

THE
MUGHAL
EMPIRE



Akbar's Liberal Rule

- As a Muslim, Akbar retained the Islamic tradition of religious tolerance, abolishing special taxes on non Muslims, allowing anyone of merit to hold high offices in his government.

The Golden Age of the Mughal Empire

- The Mughal Empire was incredibly diverse and to try and reconcile religious differences, Akbar created a new religion that blended Hindu and Islamic traditions together.
- Both Hindus and Muslims alike rejected Akbar's ideas, finding them to be in conflict with their traditional beliefs.



The Decline of the Mughal Empire

- The Taj Mahal is the best example of Mughal architecture – a blending of Hindu, Persian, Turkish and Islamic styles.
- It was built by Akbar's great grandson, Shah Jahan, as a mausoleum for his favorite wife, Mumataz Mahal.



- While the Taj Mahal is loved for its beauty and romantic story, the Indian people paid high taxes and suffered while their rulers lived extravagantly.

The Decline of the Mughal Empire

- The Mughal Empire declined during the reign of Aurangzeb (Shah Jahan's son), who revoked all freedoms given to non-Muslims under Akbar in an attempt to purge India of non-Islamic influences.

The Decline of the Mughal Empire

- At the end of Aurangzeb's reign, European traders began to take an interest in gaining power in India. In 1661, Aurangzeb gave the English traders in India the city of Bombay, the start of English dominance in India.