

Chapter 11 - The Muslim World. (622-1629).

- (1) Rise of Islam.**
- (2) Islam Spreads.**
- (3) Golden Age of Muslim Civilization.**
- (4) Muslims in India.**
- (5) The Ottoman and Safavid Empires.**

(1) Rise of Islam

Islam (Ar. 'salama') - 'submission' to God (Ar. 'salam' - peace).
muslim (Ar. 'aslama') - true believer.

Written Arabic has 28 consonants and three vowels, namely a, i, and u.
Accordingly, the transliteration of classical Arabic spellings of words are:

Muhammad. Not Mohammed.
Makka. Not Mecca (Arabic does not have consonant c).
Quran. Not Koran.

Muhammad.	Hijra.	Muhammad.	Battle.	Muslim.	Suleiman.
born.	Mecca.	dies.	of.	Dehli.	rules.
	to.		Tours.	Sultanate.	Ottoman.
	Medina.				Empire.
570.	622.	632.	732.	1206.	1520.

Setting the Scene.

In Arabian town Mecca a husky, black-bearded man, Muhammad, spoke Quran words. At first, scoffed at . Once a good merchant . Now gone mad? Later seen as the Prophet. His followers will take his message of Islam to three continents (Asia, Africa, Europe) and set off force in history.

In 100 years Islam has empire larger than Roman empire at its peak.

The Prophet Muhammad

Islam emerges from Arabian Peninsula.

Deserts, trade centers shape early life of Muhammad.

Muhammad ibn Abdullah (570-632) will live to be 62.

His father 'Abdullah' died weeks before he was born, and his grandfather took him in charge. According to custom, he was entrusted to a Bedouin foster-mother for several years in desert. Back home, his mother took him to Medina to visit tomb of 'Abdullah' and she died on return trip. He was at age 8 given to care of an uncle who was hardly able to provide for his own family. Young Muhammad thus becomes a shepherd boy. At 10, he joins uncle to Syria on caravan. When 25, Muhammad was well known in Mecca for his composure and honesty. A rich widow, Khadijah, hired him. Delighted in unusual profits and personal charm. She offered him her hand. She was older than he was: 28 or 40 years old. Most likely she was closer to 28 since she gave birth to five daughters.

Geographic Setting.

Arabian Peninsula is mostly desert but farming is possible through irrigation or oases.

(An oasis is a fertile area in a desert, watered by a natural well or spring.)

Arab clans occupied Arabia: nomadic herders called Bedouins rode camels to cross desert.

*Raids for scarce grazing land led to frequent warfare in 600s and 700s. Bedouins traded with other Arabs who settled in oasis towns.

One of these towns was Mecca which was at a caravan crossroads.

Mecca led to Syria, Palestine (north), and to Africa (west).

Mecca was also a popular pilgrimage center with the Kaaba, an ancient shrine traced to prophet Abraham. Kaaba is cube-shaped shrine which contains Black Stone (meteorite, heaven-sent). * In Muhammad's time Kaaba housed statues of many local gods/goddesses. Pilgrim traffic!

Muhammad's Vision.

Muhammad was born in Mecca about 570.

Youth, a shepherd boy.

Young man, a successful merchant.

At 25, he marries Khadija (kah DEE jah), wealthy widow with prosperous caravan business.

Khadija is older. They have five children. Four daughters survive.

Devoted husband. Loving father to "his daughters."

He stays married to Khadija until she dies (616-619 before hijira) even though polygamy was common in Arabia.

Quran specifies 'up to 4 wives' later on.

He marries more wives after she dies. Chieftain. Aisha (favorite). Hafsa. He has no children with new wives.

Troubled by idol worship and moral ills.

605. At 35, he joins other citizens in reconstruction of Kaaba after fire and heavy rains.

Known as al-Amin (the honest) he mediates placement of Black Stone.

He (like his grandfather) starts to retire in month of Ramadan to a cave.

610. At 40, he is in desert cave for the 5th year of annual retreats.

Hears angel Gabriel say "Recite" ... become messenger of God.

Illiterate. Terrified. Puzzled.

Wife is first convert. She is first to submit.

Islam is an Arabic word that means 'submission.'

*New scripture Quran (Ar. 'recitation') was spoken since most could not read.

Revelations stop for 3 years.

Then call to "proclaim bounty of God" (Q. 93:3-11) or preach.

612. At 42, he preaches for first time. Starts secretly among friends, then tribe members, and thereafter publicly in the city and suburbs.

Muhammad does not think he is founding a new religion.

He thinks he is merely bringing One God to the Arabs.

He urges Arabs to give up false gods for one true God.

(Arabic al-Lah).

Mohammad has verse by verse revelations of Quran next 21 years.

The Hijra: A Turning Point.

Initial rejection to his message: angry merchants fear loss of pilgrim trade.

622. Muhammad faces threat of murder by well-to-do locals in Mecca.

His clan faces a boycott that forbids anyone to marry or trade with the Muslims. This ban (for two years) meant that nobody could sell them food, and the food shortages may well have caused death of Khadija (before ban being lifted in 619).

Muhammad and followers left Mecca for Yathrib, an agricultural settlement some 250 miles north of Mecca, where nomad turned settlers (many Jewish now) feuded.

Yathrib would become known as Medina (al-Medinah, the city) **“city of the Prophet”** because it became the pattern of a perfect Muslim society. Mohammad’s first act was to build a simple mosque (Ar. *masjid*: literally, place of prostration). It was a rough building that expressed the austerity of early Islamic ideal. Tree trunks supported the roof, a stone marked the direction of prayer ... and the Prophet stood on a tree trunk to preach.

The journey was called hijra.

Muslim families slip away, one by one, from Mecca to go to Medina. The hijra marks the start of Muslim era because it was at this point that Muhammad was able to implement the Quranic ideal fully. The hijra was no mere change of address. In pre-Islamic Arabia the tribe was a sacred value. To turn your back on your blood group was unheard of: it was essentially blasphemous!

Muhammad is accepted as prophet AND ruler AND lawgiver!

Muhammad becomes head of collection of tribal groups that were not bound together by blood - but by a shared ideology - an astounding innovation in Arabian society. The ‘supertribe’ unity at Medina meant a vow not to attack, and to protect each other.

*** the Muslim calendar (based on lunar year) uses A.H. for dates after the hijra.**

624. It becomes clear that most of Jews in Medina would never be reconciled with the Prophet. In January 624 Muhammad makes a creative gesture and tells all in salat prayer to turn around to pray in direction of Mecca rather than that of Jerusalem.

* Muslims in Medina had no means to earn a living.

There was not enough land for them to farm and, anyhow, they were merchants, not farmers. So Muslims had to get some money.

They start to raid (*ghazu*), a national sport in Arabia which meant to attack a caravan from a rival tribe but do not kill anybody (to incur a vendetta).

630 - Muhammad returns in triumph to Mecca, destroys idols in Kaaba. Spends next two years to unite Arabs under Islam.

A Muslim was one who made submission of entire being to Allah.

632 - Muhammad dies in Medina in the arms of his beloved wife Aisha.

Teachings of Islam.

Like Judaism and Christianity, Islam is monotheistic (one God).

The Quran, sacred text, teaches that God is all-powerful and compassionate and people are responsible for their own actions.

Each individual will stand before God on judgment day to face either eternal punishment in hell or eternal bliss in paradise.

Muslims recognize no official priests to mediate between people and God.

Five Pillars.

All Muslims accept five basic duties:

- (1) declaration of faith: there is only one God and Muhammad is messenger.
- (2) daily prayer ... anywhere ... maybe in mosques (Arabic *masjids*).
- (3) charity to poor.
- (4) fasting sunrise to sunset during holy month of Ramadan (9th month Muslim calendar).
- (5) hajj or pilgrimage to Mecca to visit Kaaba at least once in lifetime.

Some Muslims look on jihad or 'effort in God's service' as another duty.

Jihad has often been mistakenly translated as "holy war" while it was the effort to live in the way God had intended.

"People of the Book."

Muslims profess faith in the same God as that worshipped by Jews and Christians.

The Quran teaches that Islam is God's final and complete revelation, and that the Torah and Bible contain partial revelation from God.

A Way of Life.

Islam is both a religion and a way of life.

Islamic law governs many aspects of daily life, and Islamic traditions determine ethical behavior and influence family relations.

Sharia.

Islamic law that interprets Quran and applies its teachings to daily life is called Sharia.

It regulates moral conduct, family life, business practices, government.

Unlike law codes in west, Sharia does not separate religious matters from criminal or civil law. It applies the Quran to all legal situations.

Impact of Islam on Women.

Islam affirmed spiritual equality of women, gave greater protection under law, prohibited killing of daughters, guaranteed a share of husband's property, and right to education.

Arabs later absorbed attitudes from people conquered: adopted practice of veiling upscale women and secluding them in separate part of home (not same with lower-class women).

(2) Islam Spreads.

Setting the Scene.

After Muhammad dies (632) the first four caliphs or successors were men who had been among his closest companions, and had played a leading role in Mecca and Medina. They are known as the *rashidun*, the ‘rightly guided’ caliphs. Muslims would define themselves and their theology according to the way they assessed events during their rule. The four caliphs are as follows:

Abu Bakr (632-634).

Umar ibn al-Khattab (634-644).

Uthman ibn Affan (644-656).

Ali ibn Abi Talib (656-661).

Abu Bakr is first caliph (by a majority of votes). **Despite some ‘bitter struggles’ Arab unity did not collapse. Arab armies surge across Byzantine and Persian empires. In a stunningly short time an Arab empire reaches from the Atlantic to the borders of India.**

An Age of Conquests.

Abu Bakr faced crisis of Arab dissenters loyal to the personal command of Muhammad. He reunited Arabs on basis of allegiance to Islam.

Abu Bakr, an early convert to Islam, was father of Aisha, the favorite wife of Muhammad. His reign (632-634) was short but crucial. Various tribes tried to break away and reassert their former independence. Not a religious defection. Rather a revolt that was political and economic. Most of the Bedouin tribes who had entered the Islamic Confederacy had little interest in the details of Muhammad’s religion. The Prophet, a realist, had realized that many of the alliances he formed were purely political, a manner of one chief joining forces with another. Some chiefs may have believed that their pact had been only with Muhammad and not with his successor, and that after his death they were free to raid tribes in the Confederacy. Abu Bakr quelled uprisings with wisdom and clemency, and thus completed the unification of Arabia. Some rebels were drawn back by the prospect of taking part in lucrative *ghazu* raids in neighboring lands, which gained dramatic momentum under the rule of the second caliph.

Umar ibn al-Khattab (634-644), second caliph, revives the *ghazu* raids in response to problem that had arisen from the new Islamic peace. For centuries, the Arabs had eked out a living through *ghazu* raids. But Islam had put a stop to this: tribes of the Muslim community cannot attack one another. Umar saw a need to divert energies into a common activity which turned out to be raids against non-Muslims. Under Umar’s leadership, Arabs burst into Iraq, Syria, and Egypt ... and later the whole of the Persian empire. They encountered stiffer resistance in Byzantine empire. This was a period of triumph that ended abruptly in November 644 when Umar was stabbed to death in the mosque of Medina by a Persian POW who had a personal grievance with him.

The last years of the *rashidun* were characterized by violence.

Uthman ibn Affan (644-656) who was married to one of Muhammad's daughters was elected third caliph by six of Prophet's companions. A weaker character than his predecessors, he nonetheless governed well and Muslims won new territory: Cyprus and in North Africa reached Tripoli (Libya). Uthman alienated Muslims by giving prestigious posts to members of his own Umayyad family (nepotism). In 656 discontent turned into mutiny. A group of Arab soldiers broke into Uthman's simple house in Medina and assassinated him.

Ali ibn Abi Talib (656-661) who was married to Fatima, another Muhammad daughter becomes fourth caliph and seems to be obvious choice. But he does not avenge Uthman's death. What follows is a five-year civil war known as the *fitnah*, the time of temptation. Ali's rule was not accepted in Syria where opposition was led by Muawiyah, Uthman's kinsman, from Damascus.

In 661 Ali is murdered. His son Hasan is bought off by Muawiyah who becomes the next caliph.

From Victory to Victory.

Under the first four caliphs Arab armies conquered a lot of Byzantine empire, including the provinces of Syria and Palestine, with cities of Damascus and Jerusalem ... then Persian empire ... then Egypt across North Africa ... from which into Spain (711) upward to France.

732 - Muslims defeated at battle of Tours: So advance into Western Europe was halted!

***Yet Muslims would continue to rule parts of Spain for centuries. (1492).**

***Muslims would continue to fail to take Constantinople for centuries. (1453)**

Reasons for Success.

(1) weakness of Byzantine and Persian empires which were longtime rivals exhausted from fighting each other.

(2) people in Fertile Crescent welcomed Arabs as liberators from harsh rule in Byzantine and Persian empires.

(3) Arabs had bold, efficient fighting methods: Bedouins on camels and horses were aggressive with mobile offensives that overwhelmed traditional armies.

(4) common faith (perhaps most important reason) provided unity of tribes and certainty of paradise for those who fell in battle.

Treatment of Conquered People.

Muslims imposed a tax on 'non-Muslims' they conquered but offered toleration to Christians, Jews, Zoroastrians.

***In time, many non-Muslims converted to Islam.**

Many nomads chose Islam immediately:

^message was simple and direct.

^no religious hierarchy or class of priests.

^in principle, stress was equality of all believers.

Muslims in Europe.

Up to 1492. Spain flourished as center of Muslim civilization.

Muslim rulers in Spain presided over brilliant courts for arts and learning. Cordoba (city)

- Christian scholars studied science and philosophy,

Granada (city) - architects built Alhambra, fortified palace, a grand building.

Movements Within Islam.

Not long after Muhammad's death there is a split between Sunni and Shiite Muslims.

Sunni.

- felt caliph should be chosen by leaders of Muslim community.
- saw caliph (a pious Muslim) simply as a leader, not a religious authority.
- saw inspiration coming from the example of Muhammad on record.
 - *today 90% are Sunnis - e.g., Saudi Arabia.

Shiite.

- felt caliph should be a descendant of Muhammad's daughter (Fatima).
 - Son-in-law (Ali) and descendants were divinely inspired.
- grew to admire martyrdom since Ali (4th caliph) and his son are killed.
 - * today 10% are Shiites: e.g., Iran, Lebanon, Iraq, Yemen.

Sufi.

Muslim 'mystics' who sought communion with God through meditation, fasting, etc.

Empire of the Caliphs.

Umayyad dynasty (661-750) is set up after death of Ali.

Capital moved to Damascus (Syria) which was more than a political expedient: it was a move away from the world of the Prophet.

Directed spectacular conquests.

Relied on locals to run things: Byzantine and Persian traditions influence Arab rulers.

Lavish court life caused resentment.

Shiites hated Umayyads: they had defeated Ali, killed his son, dishonoring Prophet's family.

Caliph Muawiyah (661-680) managed to restore the unity of the empire. Muslims were horrified with a lethal civil war and strong government, and Muawiyah was an able ruler who could give it to them. At first, the Arabs, who had no experience of imperial government, relied on the expertise of non-Muslims, who had served the previous Byzantine and Persian regimes. The court developed a rich culture and luxurious lifestyle, and became indistinguishable in many respects from any other ruling class.

Before his death Muawiyah arranged for the accession of his son, Yasid I (680-683), but there was an immediate outcry for Ali's second son, Husain, who gets killed on battlefield with infant in his arms. Abd al-Malik (685-705) was able to reassert Umayyad rule and to ensure that his son, al-Walid I, succeed him. The following caliphs become autocrats which is necessary for strong rule but it was un-Islamic ... and the Umayyads would fall to the Abbasids.

Abbassid dynasty (750-1258).

A leader Abu al-Abbas (750-754) captures Damascus in 750.

Umayyad family at banquet gets killed.

(Indiscriminate slaughter of a noble Arab family was once unthinkable.)

Significance: Arab dominance over. Islam becomes a truly universal religion.

Capital moved to Iraq, first to Kufah, then to Baghdad (Iraq).

Persian traditions strongly influenced Arabs.

But Islam was the religion, Arabic was the language.

Poets, scholars, philosophers, entertainers all flock to Abbassid court.

minaret - slender tower of mosque.

muezzin - a mosque official up in the minaret
calling faithful to prayer.

Baghdad was at its peak during the rule of caliph Harun al-Rashid (786-809).
His reign is considered superlative.

But was he a model ruler?!

No!! He ruled like an old-style absolute monarch, not like the *rashidun*.

His reign is symbolic of wealth and splendor!!

He had courtiers kiss the ground when they came into his presence,
which was unimaginable in the days when Arabs prostrated themselves only before God.

Decline of Caliphate.

Starting around 850, Abbassid control over empire became fragmented.

Seljuks

900s. Seljuk Turks migrate into Middle East. Adopt Islam. Build empire.

1055. A Seljuk sultan (authority) controls Baghdad.

Abbassid caliph is actually a figurehead.

1095. Pope Urban calls 1st Crusade because Seljuk Turks kill Christians.

Crusaders

1099. Christian crusaders capture Jerusalem

1187. Saladin ousts Christians from Jerusalem. Keeps it until his death.

1244. Christians lose Jerusalem again.

Mongols

1216. Genghis Khan led Mongols out of Central Asia across Persia.

1258. Hulagu (grandson of Genghis Khan) burns and loots Baghdad.

Kills. the last caliph.

Mongols later adopt Islam.

1300s. Tamerlane, another Mongol, leads armies into Middle East.

He is a Muslim but conquers Muslim as well as non-Muslim lands.

Looking Ahead.

By 1200s Arab empire had fragmented and fallen. Five centuries of unity was over!

(3) Golden Age of Muslim Civilization.

Setting the Scene.

Muslims blended Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Persian, and Indian cultures into their own.

Society and the Economy.

Muslim rulers united people from diverse cultures, including Arabs, Persians, Egyptians and other Africans, and Europeans.

Social Classes.

People enjoyed some social mobility or ability to move up in social class.

Muslims could not be enslaved. If non-Muslims converted to Islam they did not automatically get free but their children did.

An International Trade Network.

Merchants were honored in Muslim world. Muhammad had been a merchant.

Between 750 to 1350, merchants built a vast trading network from its center in Middle East. The Islamic Empire commanded the trade routes of world.

Cities and commerce thrived in Islamic Empire when most West Europeans were living in small manors.

Spectacular wealth and luxury of cities like Baghdad were unknown in West.

Arabs introduced letters of credit for cash, and used payment receipts called bills of lading.

The English word 'check' comes from Arabic word 'sakk.'

Manufacturing.

Manufacturing flourished: steel (for swords), and textiles (cotton and satin).

Agriculture.

Farming improved so that more food was available to feed large city populations. Muslim world had two types of land: 'the desert and the sown.'

Massive irrigation projects got water to farms to improve food output.

Art and Literature.

Like Christian Europe and Hindu India, religion shaped arts and literature of Islamic world. The great work of Islamic literature was the Quran itself.

Design and Decoration.

The Quran strictly bans the worship of idols. So Muslim leaders forbid artists to portray God or human figures in Islamic religious art. Walls and ceilings of mosques are decorated with elaborate abstract and geometric patterns.

The arabesque is an intricate design of curved lines that suggest floral shapes.

(Muslim artists did paint human and animal figures in non-religious art.) Muslim artists perfected skills in calligraphy, beautiful handwriting, to put flowing Arabic script from Quran into decorations on buildings and objects of art.

Architecture.

Mosques reflected blend of Roman, Byzantine, and Persian styles.

Muslim architects put domes and arches of Byzantine buildings to new uses.

In Jerusalem, they built the Dome of the Rock, a great shrine with big dome.

Domed mosques were to Muslims as cathedrals were in Christian cities.

Architects designed minarets (A. 'manarah'=lamp, lighthouse) or slender towers outside mosques from which people were called to pray.

Poetry.

Arabs had a tradition (ere Muhammad) of oral poetry. Bedouin poets chanted about the dangers of desert journeys, joys of battle, glories of their clan.

Their most important themes: chivalry and the romance of nomadic life.

Persian Muslims also had a poetic tradition. Two Persian poets:

- (1) Firdawski wrote in Persian using Arabic script. His masterpiece 'Sha Namah' (Book of Kings) tells the history of Persia.
- (2) Omar Khayyam (c.1048-c.1122) wrote 'The Rubaiyat,' a collection of four-line poems on fate and fleeting nature of life. Famous.

Tales.

Arab writers prized the art of storytelling.

The best known collection is 'The 1001 Nights' narrated by the fictional princess Shererezade about romances and fables in 12th century Baghdad.

Later versions: 'Aladdin and His Magic Lamp'.. 'Ali Baba and 40 Thieves.'

The World of Learning.

Muhammad could not read or write. But his respect for learning inspired Muslims to make great advances in learning. Muhammad purportedly said that "the ink of the scholar is holier than the blood of the martyr."

Centers of Learning.

Scholars flocked to centers of learning that grew up in cities.

Baghdad (with its House of Wisdom) became greatest Muslim center.

Other cities had centers: Cairo. Bukhara. Timbuktu. Cordoba.

Muslim scholars made advances in philosophy, mathematics, medicine.

Muslim scholars preserved the learning of earlier civilizations by translating ancient Persian, Sanskrit, and Greek texts into Arabic.

Philosophy.

Ibn Rushd or Averroes (1126-1198), a Spanish Muslim, tried to reconcile the teachings of Aristotle with Islam 'Commentaries on Aristotle.' Has no conflict between faith and reason. Influenced Thomas Aquinas (1225-1274).

Ibn Khaldun set standards for study of history. He stressed importance of economics and social structure as causes of historical events.

Mathematics.

Studied Indian and Greek (Euclid) mathematicians. al-Khwarizmi pioneered study of algebra (Arabic 'al-jabr'). Wrote book (800s) that gets translated into Latin and used in Europe. Muslims adopt decimal system from India.

Astronomy.

al-Khwarizmi (again): Develops astronomical tables based Greeks, Indians.

Medicine.

Muhammad al-Razi or Rhazes, head doctor at Baghdad hospital, pioneers study of smallpox and measles. 'Treat mind as well as body' he advised.

Muslims set up advanced medical training with qualifying exam for doctors.

Persian physician Ibn Sina or Avicenna wrote medical encyclopedia of what Greeks and Arabs and he himself knew of treatment and diagnosis of disease.

Looking Ahead.

Muslim knowledge gets to Christian Europe mainly through Spain and Sicily.

Medical texts by Avicenna and al-Razi are used in Europe for 500 years.

(4) Muslims in India.

Vocabulary.

sultanate - land ruled by a sultan.

caste - (rigid) social group.

rajah - ruler.

Setting the Scene.

1001. Mahmud leads his armies into northern India. Smashes Hindu temples.

Uses riches of India to turn capital into Muslim center.

Later Muslim invaders build new Muslim empire in India.

Muslim arrival has impact like Aryan migration 2500 years ere.

The Delhi Sultanate.

After Gupta empire fell (550) India was split into many local kingdoms.

Rival princes battled to control north. Yet Indian culture flourished.

Origins of Sultanate.

711. Arabs conquer Indus valley but advance no further than north.

1000. Muslim Turks and Afghans push into India. Stay north.

1100s. A sultan makes Delhi his capital.

1206. Sultan's successors organize 'Delhi sultanate.' Start Muslim rule.

Delhi sultanate (1206-1526) marks Muslim rule in northern India.

Muslim invaders triumph because:

(1) Mounted archers had better mobility.

Hindus rode slow war elephants.

(2) Enemy was not united.

Hindu princes fought each other.

(3) Caste system.

Low caste Hindus convert to Islam.

Effects of Muslim Rule.

Muslim rule changes Indian government and society.

Turks. Persians. Arabs. >Migrate to India.

> Newcomers create brilliant civilization at Delhi.

With Persian Art & Architecture.

Decline.

1398. Tamerlane invades India. Plunders northern plain.

Smashes Delhi (which will survive slowly).

Sultans no longer control a large empire in northern India.

India fragments into rival Hindu and Muslim states.

Muslims and Hindus.

Hinduism.

Ancient religion. Thousands of years.

Many sacred texts. Brahmin high priests.

Statues of many gods and goddesses.

Caste system. Inequality.

Islam.

New religion. Starts 7th century (622).

Quran is sacred book. No priests.

Monotheism. Allah is one god.

Equality. (No caste system.)

Cultural Blending.

Indian merchants convert to Islam for trade network in Muslim lands.

Indian Muslims absorb some Hindu culture: marriage customs, caste idea.

New language Urdu evolves as mix of Persian, Arabic and Hindi.

Indian music and dance (Muslim taboos) reappear in sultan's court.

Sikhs.

An Indian holy man, Nanak (1469-1539), is founder of Sikhism which is blend of Islam (one god) and Hinduism (many gods) on basis that both religions are 'monotheistic.' He preaches 'unity of God' and rejects caste system.

The Sikhs later organize into military forces that clash with Mughal rulers.

Mughal India.

Mughal is Persian for Mongol. Sometimes seen as 'Mogul' as well.

Babur.	Akbar. Grandson Babur. Muslim.	Shah Jahan. Grandson Akbar.
1526.	1556. 1605.	1627. 1658.
	Creates strong government. Ends non-Muslim tax. Tolerant. Marries Hindu princess.	Taj Mahal. (tomb).
<hr/>		
1526.	Mughal Empire.	1857.

1526. Babur leads Turks and Mongols. Founds Mughal empire. 300 years.

Wipes out Delhi sultanate. Rule: Himalayas to Deccan plateau.

1556. Akbar (Babur's grandson) is chief builder of Mughal empire.

-1605. 50 year reign. Creates strong centralized government.

Muslim. Tolerant. Ends tax on non-Muslims. Marries a Hindu.

1627. Shah Jahan (Akbar's grandson) rules during the high point of

-1658. Mughal literature, art, and architecture.

He has Taj Mahal tomb built for favorite wife who dies at 39.

Taj Mahal is perhaps greatest monument to Mughal empire.

Persian style. Spectacular white domes. Graceful minarets.

* Shah Jahan (1592-1666) gets sick in 1658.

Imprisoned for next six years.

His third son, Aurangzeb, takes throne.

- Rejects Akbar's tolerant policies.

- Resumes persecution of Hindus.

- Increases taxes.

Looking Ahead.

Economic hardships increase. Then revolts from Mughal rule.

The climate of discontent helps European traders get a foothold in India.

(5) The Ottoman and Safavid Empires.

Vocabulary.

millet - non-Muslim religious community.

janizary - elite of Ottoman army.

shah - king in Persia (Iran).

Setting the Scene.

While Mughals ruled India there were two other dynasties, the Ottomans and Safavids, dominated the Middle East and parts of eastern Europe.

Delhi Sultanate.

Mughal Empire.

1206. (300 years). 1526. (300 years). 1857.

Ottoman Empire.

1300s. Turkish-speaking nomads (central Asia to northwest Asia Minor) expand across Asia Minor into southeast Europe.

1453. Ottomans (Muhammad II) take Constantinople.

1520. Suleiman the Magnificent rules in 'golden age.'

-1566. Brilliant general. Heir of Abbassids? Caliph of all Muslims.

Ottoman Culture.

Absolute rule. With help. Grand vizier. Council. Huge bureaucracy.

Ottoman law is based on Sharia (like it is in other Muslim states).

Social Organization.

Ottomans divided subjects into four classes:

1. Men of the Pen. Scientists. Lawyers. Judges. Poets.
2. Men of Sword. Soldiers.
3. Men of Negotiation. Merchants. Tax Collectors.
4. Men of Husbandry. Farmers.

Non-Muslims were organized into millets or religious communities that included Greek Christians, Armenian Christians, Jews.

Janizaries.

Ottomans levied 'tax' on Christian families. Turn over young boys to government who convert to Islam and who undergo military training.

Best soldiers became janizaries, army elite. Brightest, government officials.

Ottomans also took young girls as slaves in wealthy Muslim households.

Literature and Arts.

The royal architect, Sinan, janizary military engineer, designs many mosques.

Decline.

1700s. Aging Ottoman empire depended on agriculture. Fell behind Europe.

Safavid Empire.

1500s. Safavid dynasty unites in Persia. Between India and Ottoman empire.

1588. Abbas the Great. Shah (king). Revives glory of ancient Persia.

-1629. Centralizes rule. Creates powerful military. Tolerates non-Muslims.

Decline.

Safavid glory fades slowly after the death of Abbas because:

Pressure from Ottoman armies. (Outside cause.)

Conservative Shiite scholars challenge shah. (Inside cause.)

Sunni (not Shiite) Afghans force last Safavid ruler to abdicate in 1722!