

The Gunpowder Empires

□ Ottoman, Safavid, Mughal

Introduction

- The three Muslim empires
 - Ottoman Empire
 - Safavid Empire
 - Mughal Empire



The Ottomans

- The Empire reigned from 13th to 20th
- Located in the Eastern Mediterranean
 - Anatolia
 - Balkins (Southeastern Europe)
 - North Africa
- Ruled by a Sultan
- Absolute monarch
- The administration was carried out by a Grand Vizier
- No clear rules for succession

Ottoman Military

- In 1453 Mehmed II conquers Constantinople
- The Ottomans had a strong Navy that projected power
- The Ottomans relied upon a slave force called the Janissaries
 - Most Christians
 - Become politically influential



Ottoman Economy and Culture

- The Ottoman Economy was based on military conquest and expansion
- Areas in Africa, Europe, and Asia were influenced by Ottoman culture
- Constantinople became the capital of the empire
 - Name later changed to Istanbul
- The Hagia Sophia becomes a mosque
- Persian, Arabic, and Turkish become the dominant languages

The Ottoman Empire

at Its Greatest Extent

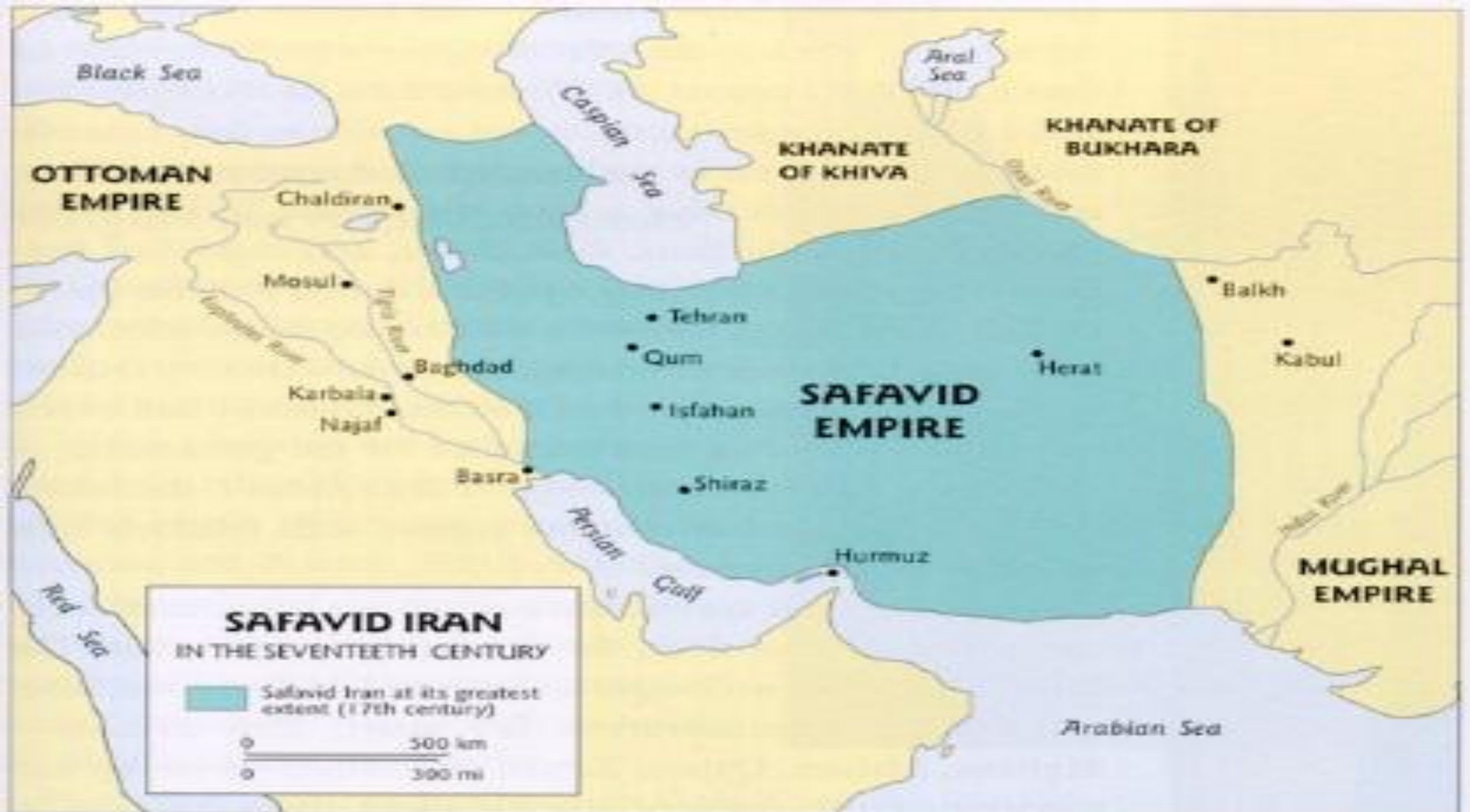


Ottoman Decline

- Problem within the empire
 - Empire too big
 - Infrastructure insufficient
 - As conquest declines, lands lost to Christian & rival Muslim kingdoms
 - Succession issues continue
- Ottomans fall behind European rivals in scientific, technological, & commercial transformations
- Portuguese beat Muslim navies in Indian Ocean

Safavid Empire

- The empire was established in the 14th century
- The empire was ruled by a Shah (king)
- Sunni (Ottomans) and Shi'a (Safavid) Muslims are huge rivals
- Shi'a Muslims concentrated in Persia
- Ottomans will defeat the Safavids and stop the western expansion of the empire



Safavid Golden Age

- Under Shah Abbas I the empire reaches its Golden Age
- The Safavids relied on the Russian slaves
- The Safavids will adopt the Persian language
- Sunni Muslims, Jews, Christians, Zoroastrians, and followers of Sufi preachers pressured to convert
- The Ottoman Empire and the Safavids had several things in common
 - Dominated by warrior aristocrats
 - Focus on trade & production
 - Women lose freedom and become subordinate



Safavid Decline

- The Safavid was invaded by several different groups including nomadic raiders, Ottoman, and Mughal armies

The Mughals

- Mughal
 - Formed in 16th century
 - Ruled by Babar
 - Strong military
 - Conquests not launched due to religion
 - Persian became the language of the Mughal court

