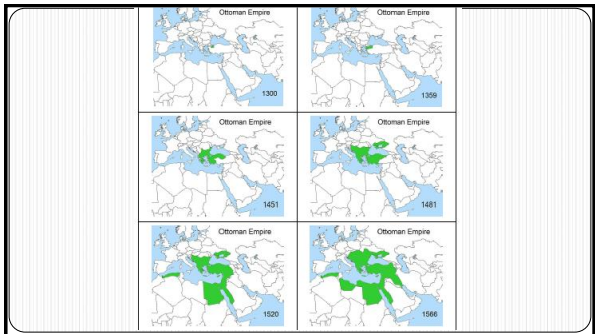


The Gunpowder Empires



Ottoman Empire



Strengths of the Ottoman Empire

- Control of Trade
 - location
 - control of waterways
- Wealth from Trade
- Superior Technology

Ottoman Characteristics

Position of Jews and Christians

- Official Status
 - "people of the book"
 - given state protection (Ahl al-Dhimma)
 - autonomy in religious affairs



- Restrictions
 - seen as inferior
 - required to pay special tax (jizya)
 - positions always subordinate to Muslims
 - restrictions in dress
 - social segregation

- Millet System
 - dealt with religious minorities as a community
 - rabbi or priest acted as representative for entire community
 - taxes paid as a community, not individually
 - allowed for autonomy

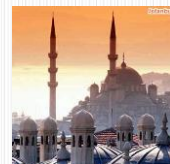


Mehmet II

- captured Constantinople (1453)
- made himself absolute sovereign
 - total power



- End of Byzantine Empire
 - Muslims change European names
 - Constantinople to Istanbul



- Hagia Sophia
- former church converted to mosque by Ottomans



Suleiman the Magnificent (1520-1566)

- peak of development (cultural, economic)
- known as
 - “the Magnificent” – b/c of splendors of his court
 - kanuni – “law giver”
 - combined Ottoman and Islamic legal codes



Janissaries

- infantry units
- formed sultan's household troops



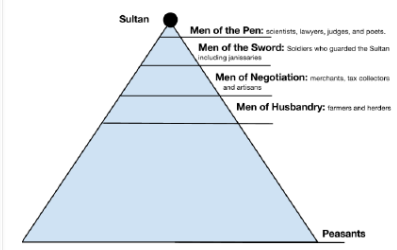
- Background
 - Sultan's consideration of human captives as spoils of war
 - captives became elite slave-soldiers



- As time goes on, less land to conquer = less captives
- plan changes to breed and train children to become these slave soldiers
- devsirme system
 - system of kidnapping children for military service



Two Jewish Women Standing, Facing Each Other, in Tunisia.
 Description: This photograph presents two Jewish women in Tunisia (North Africa), a country that was a French protectorate at the time, although formally a territory of the Ottoman Empire. (1903) Source: <http://www.ajph.org/pubsrrts/vol110/10/1600mainimg/1600mainimg.html>



The Safavid Empire

Characteristics

- present day Iran
- Shi' a Islam
- land based empire
- no navy, Europe controlled coast



Attempt at Expansion

- Battle of Chaldiran (1514)
 - battle of ideals
 - Safavids routed, but Ottomans can't finish the job



Abbas the Great (1588-1629)

- revived glory of ancient Persia
- force and diplomacy against Ottomans
- alliances w/ European states



- toleration for non-Muslims
- new capital (Isfahan)



Isfahan v. Istanbul



Decline

- small/unproductive industry
- little agricultural innovation
- expense of firearms
- warfare w/ Ottomans
- inflation (cheap silver)

- ends in 1722

Mughal Dynasty



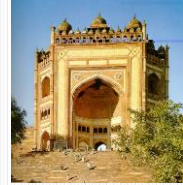
Expansion

- Akbar
 - combo of military and social policies



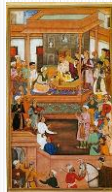
- Most important- cooperation with Hindus
 - intermarriage
 - rid of jizya
 - promotions in government
 - new temples
 - respect for cows

- invents a new faith...Din-i-Ilahi



Social Reform

- improves calendar
- taking care of beggars
- regulating alcohol



- most visionary ...women's reforms
 - + remarriage for widows
 - + discouraged child marriages
 - + prohibited sati
 - + market days for women



Decline

- no surprise...taxes, uprisings, overextension