

The Islamic Gunpowder Empires - Land based powers - represent the height of muslim political and military power in world History

| | Ottoman Empire | Safavid Empire | Mughal Empire |
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| <p>Political: Rise to Power:</p> <p>Characteristics : Military Bureaucracies Administration Key figure heads</p> | <p>Sultan - autocrat/basis of power is religious piety Large central bureaucracies; sultan aided by vizier</p> <p>Millet system</p> <p>Land grants to aristocracy (reward for military service)</p> <p>Gunpowder empires - to withstand powerful nomadic invaders and enlarge territory; ghazi and Janissaries (devshirme) Powerful Navy</p> <p>Battle of Chaldiran - illustrated the importance of gunpowder technology - Ottomans victorious but held up due to winter; extended warfare</p> <p>Osman - founder Mehmed II Suleyman/Suleiman the Magnificent/the Lawgiver</p> | <p>Sultan - autocrat/basis of power is religious piety Large central bureaucracies</p> <p>Land grants to aristocracy (reward for military service)</p> <p>Gunpowder empires - to withstand powerful nomadic invaders and enlarge territory; ghazi and Russian slaves - slave infantrymen</p> <p>Battle of Chaldiran - illustrated the importance of gunpowder technology - Ottomans victorious but held up due to winter; extended warfare Marker event - showed the limits of Shiite expansion (still today the Shiites are surrounded by Sunni and conflicts continue)</p> <p>Inland capitals - sea vessels privately owned - control of sea ports to Europeans Shah Ismail - founder Shah Abbas the Great</p> | <p>Sultan - autocrat/basis of power is religious piety Large central bureaucracies Land grants to aristocracy (reward for military service) Gunpowder empires - to withstand powerful nomadic invaders and enlarge territory</p> <p>Army of the pure - attempt of the tenth guru to challenge the Mughal army and reassert Sikh beliefs</p> <p>Babur the Tiger invaded for plunder Founder Akbar Aurangzeb - less religiously tolerant Shah Jahan</p> |

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| <p>Economic Characteristics Trade Economy</p> | <p>Based on agriculture but trade important - most favorably located of the three Emperor owned everything Jizra (head tax) Little impact from Americas - Coffee and tobacco Shared parts of Silk Road Large number of merchants and artisans/guilds supervised by govt</p> | <p>Based on agriculture but trade important Inland capitals - sea vessels privately owned - control of sea ports to Europeans Emperor owned everything Jizra (head tax) Little impact from Americas - Coffee and tobacco Shared parts of Silk Road - Persian carpets</p> | <p>Based on agriculture but trade important Inland capitals - sea vessels privately owned - control of sea ports to Europeans Emperor owned everything Jizra (head tax) Little impact from Americas - Coffee and tobacco Not as interested in trade; allowed Europeans to set up trading posts</p> |
| <p>Religion/culture</p> | <p>Sunni Ottoman - from Osman Cultural differences led to frequent warfare Encouraged the arts and unique artistic styles developed</p> | <p>Shiite - Twelver Shiism - followers: qizilbash Safavid after Safi al-Din (Sufi) Cultural differences led to frequent warfare Blend of Turkish and Persian influences Encouraged the arts and unique artistic styles developed - Persian calligraphy emphasized</p> | <p>Divine Faith - Akbar encouraged Muslim Hindu tolerance (primarily Sunni) Hindu -sati Mughal - Persian for Mongol Cultural differences led to frequent warfare Encouraged the arts and unique artistic styles developed Influenced by Hindu preference for intricate designs</p> |
| <p>Social Characteristics</p> | <p>Steppe Turkish traditions and intra-family conflicts for power Patriarchal - wives of elite had influence; purdah and veiled Multiplicity of faiths in each empire led to tension Sons kept in palace to prevent coups/led to sheltered less</p> | <p>Against technology Steppe Turkish traditions and intra-family conflicts for power Patriarchal - wives of elite had influence - purdah and veiled Multiplicity of faiths in each empire led to tension Princes fought to become heir; political instability caused by</p> | <p>Steppe Turkish traditions and intra-family conflicts for power Patriarchal - wives of elite had influence; purdah and veiled Multiplicity of faiths in each empire led to tension Princes fought to become heir; political instability caused by family</p> |

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| | competent rulers and instability threatened the empire | family controversies always threatened the empire | controversies always threatened the empire |
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| Decline: | <p>Looked inward, felt superior, and tried to keep out new ideas, which led to their eventual decline and extinction</p> <p>Political decline by 1750's - expansion dried up</p> <p>Ottoman princes become lazy through luxury</p> <p>Wahhabi movement</p> <p>Foreign trade controlled by Europeans</p> <p>Military, administrative network expensive to maintain</p> <p>Islamic empires less interested in outside world - thus didn't understand the tremendous changes Europe was bringing to the world - Thought they had it all</p> <p>Swiftly fell behind in technological development</p> <p>Corruption among local govt officials (taxing/pocketing)</p> <p>Disadvantage in world economy because of inflation caused by New World silver - Europeans controlled (sultans taxes were fixed rate - value of the taxes decreased)</p> <p>Empire had less money to pay, etc.</p> | <p>Looked inward, felt superior, and tried to keep out new ideas, which led to their eventual decline and extinction</p> <p>Political decline by 1750's - expansion dried up</p> <p>Safavid Shiites persecute Sunnis, non-Muslims, and even Sufis</p> <p>Foreign trade controlled by Europeans</p> <p>Military, administrative network expensive to maintain</p> <p>Islamic empires less interested in outside world - thus didn't understand the tremendous changes Europe was bringing to the world - Thought they had it all</p> <p>Swiftly fell behind in technological development</p> <p>Disadvantage in world economy because of inflation caused by New World silver - Europeans controlled - difficult to pay army and bureaucracy</p> | <p>Looked inward, felt superior, and tried to keep out new ideas, which led to their eventual decline and extinction</p> <p>Political decline by 1750's - expansion dried up</p> <p>Foreign trade controlled by Europeans</p> <p>Military, administrative network expensive to maintain</p> <p>Islamic empires less interested in outside world- thus didn't understand the tremendous changes Europe was bringing to the world - Thought they had it all</p> <p>Swiftly fell behind in technological development</p> <p>Disadvantage in world economy because of inflation caused by New World silver - Europeans controlled</p> <p>Unstable empire after Akbar's death - Europeans ready to take advantage of disunity</p> |

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| | <p>Marched on Europe, stopped just outside of Vienna</p> <p>Lost famous sea battle of Lepanto to Spanish - end of Ottoman Lake</p> <p>Gradually loses power and dominance</p> | <p>Collapsed in 1720's (Turkish and Afghani attack - a victim of Islamic infighting and growing dominance of sea-based powers)</p> | |
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