

Lecture 18

Islamic Gunpowder Empires



June 12



❖ Final Exam:

❖ Thursday 7:00-9:59pm





Please...



❖ DO NOT WRITE YOUR NAMES ON THE
BLUENOTE BOOK !

Study Guide



- ❖ 20 multiple choice questions (2 points)
- ❖ 12 essay questions, choose only 6:
(10 points)
- ❖ Second half of the course (lectures that follow the Midterm exam)
- ❖ Consists of key ideas, names, dates and key concepts

Key concepts for the essay part: examples

- ❖ • Perspectivism
- ❖ • Renaissance
- ❖ • Absolutist and constitutional European
- ❖ • The Protestant Reformation
- ❖ • Military Revolution (Gunpowder States)
- ❖ • Protestantism and Thirty Years' war
- ❖ • Capital and labor (slavery)
- ❖ • Shia rituals under the Safavids

Multiple Choice Questions



Concepts:

- ❖ Bourgeoisie
- ❖ The English Glorious Revolution
- ❖ “Putting-Out System”?
- ❖ The Black Legend
- ❖ Mercantile Capitalism
- ❖ Peace of Westphalia
- ❖ Middle Passage

Dates and Names



1648: Peace of Westphalia

1492

Henry the Navigator

Doña Maria

Giovanni Pico della Mirandola

Qing Dynasty (1644-1911)

Places



Tenochtitlan (capital city)

Capital city of Qing Dynasty?

Capital city of Incas?

Chaldiran (battle)

Significance of Vienna (1529)?

Other Readings: make sure you go over them

- ❖ Both the online readings and Worlds of History
- ❖ Shah Wali Allahs: use of the Sassanians and Byzantine empires to illustrate the process of decay of Mughul power.
- ❖ Immanuel Kant’s “An Answer to the Question: What is Enlightenment”

“Enlightenment is man’s emergence from his self-incurred immaturity.”

Study them separately and yet
thoroughly with a keen eye

on key themes

❖ Lecture

❖ Text

❖ Worlds of History

Reading for Today



- ❖ No longer responsible for it: Chapter 2: The Ottoman Empire from its Origins Until 1685
- ❖ Missing pages Shi'i Rituals and Power: Pages 139 - 156
- ❖ Shi'i Rituals and Power: Pages 157 – 177
- ❖ Don't worry

Tuesday's lecture



- ❖ Will be in the exam.
- ❖ The lecture is on the MMW website
- ❖ The reading assignments for these two lectures will be in the exam.

The early modern times

❖ European Colonialism

❖ Capitalism

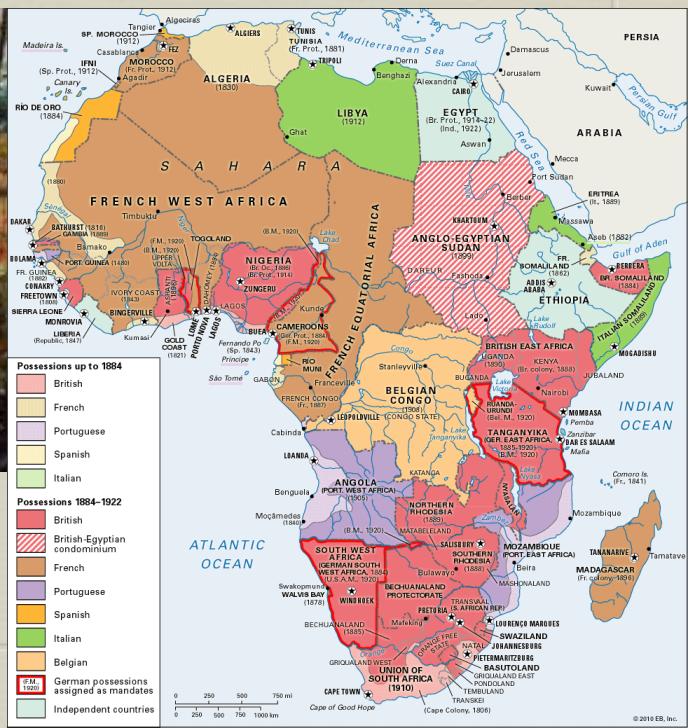
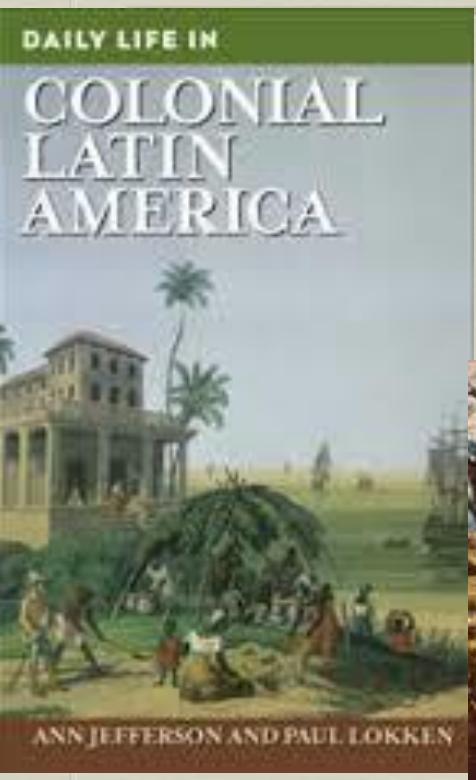
❖ Science and Technology

❖ Cities

❖ Republican politics



Colonial America, Africa and Pacific Islands



Early Modern East Asia



Tokugawa Japan
The Unification of Japan



1600-1867

Ottomans, Safavid and Mughuls



“The Military Revolution”

The Military Revolution: Successive transformation of methods of warfare in the European-Mediterranean regions (15th to 16th centuries)

- a) Introduction of Fire weapons or gunpowder weapons, such as cannon and musket.
- b) Increase in army size and the expansion of territorial state through organized violence.

* Europeans and Ottomans are leading the way.

Gunpowder States



- ❖ Gunpowder were not new. The Chinese invented it and then made the first guns in the 10th century.
- ❖ The Mongols improved it into an offensive force, mostly to blow open city gates.
- ❖ Europeans and Ottomans, and less Safavids and Mughuls, used gunpowder and changed warfare.
- ❖ Europeans made deadlier gunpowder weapons mostly because they had better access to metal.
- ❖ Since no European power could have the monopoly, states fiercely competed, inventing new, deadlier weapons

Handheld musket



❖ All the pepper from Calicut
came dyed red with blood



Islamic gunpowder states

❖ Shared a common heritage from Central Asia

Ottomans, Safavids and Mughuls of Turkic nomadic origins

Dynastic rule with women playing a major role at the court

Dynamic artistic and literary cultures

Turkic People EURASIA



The historical expansion of the highly mobile Turks indicates how fast a language group might spread.



What was
“Islamic” about
these Empires?

“Islamic Empires”



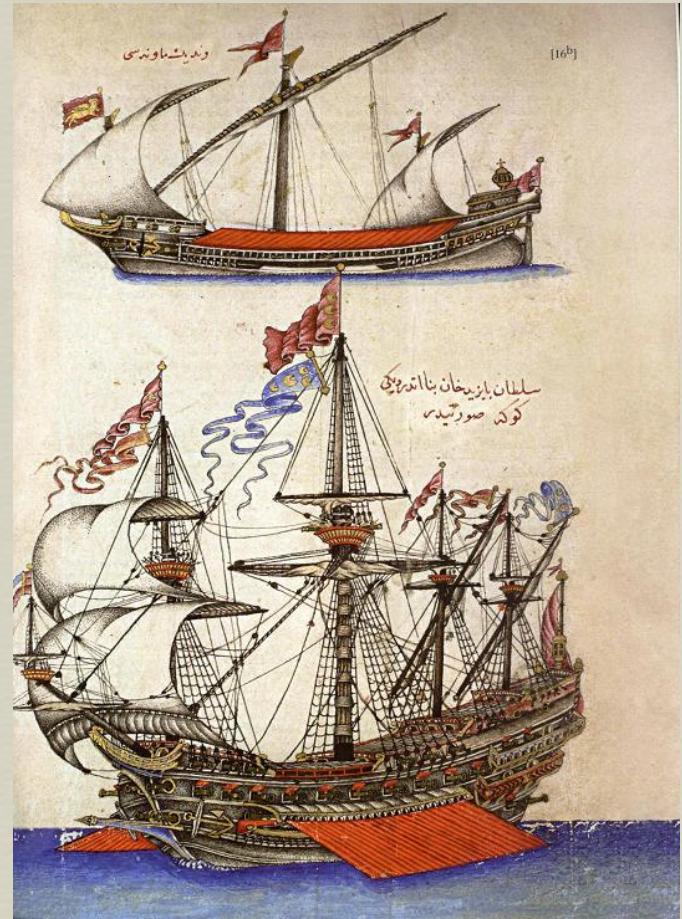
- ❖ The name could be misleading
- ❖ Example: Safavid and Ottomans as “Islamic”
- ❖ “Islamic Empires” in name, but not necessarily share an essential identity.
- ❖ Used multiple sources of identity and law.
- ❖ Made alliances with Europeans to compete with one another.

Major Economic differences

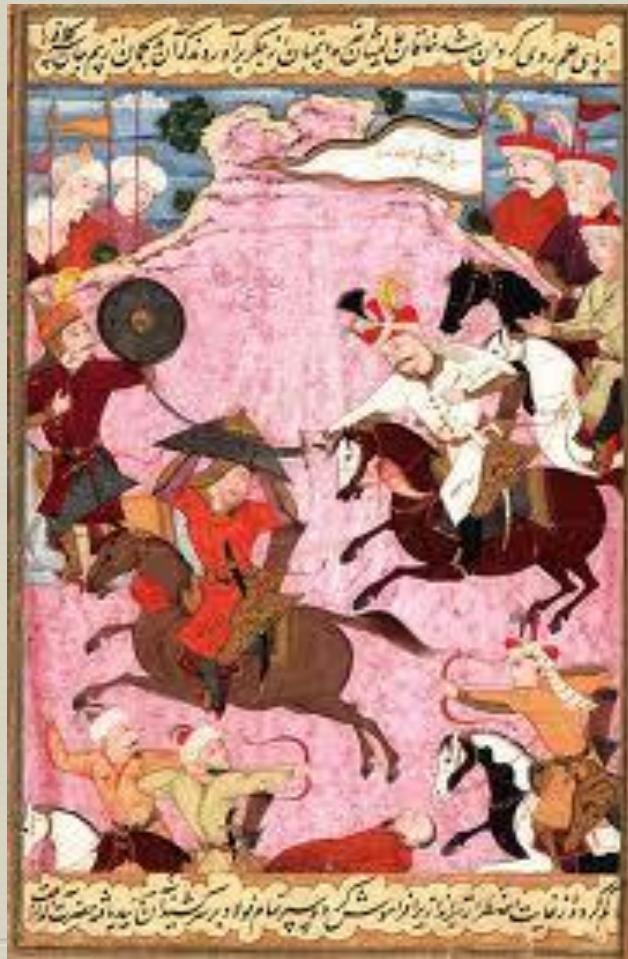


1. Ottomans: expansion of global commerce through import of goods (silver) from Americas.
2. Safavids: land-based silk trade throughout Eurasia.
3. Mughals: Production of manufactured goods
shipbuilding industry, textile, and steel.

Participated in global trade



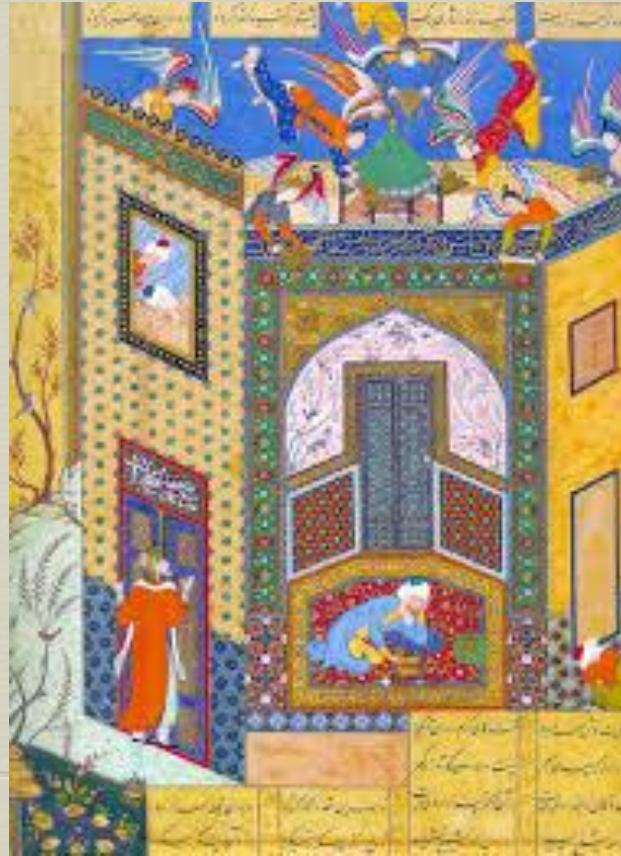
Sufi brotherhoods or Sufi inspired



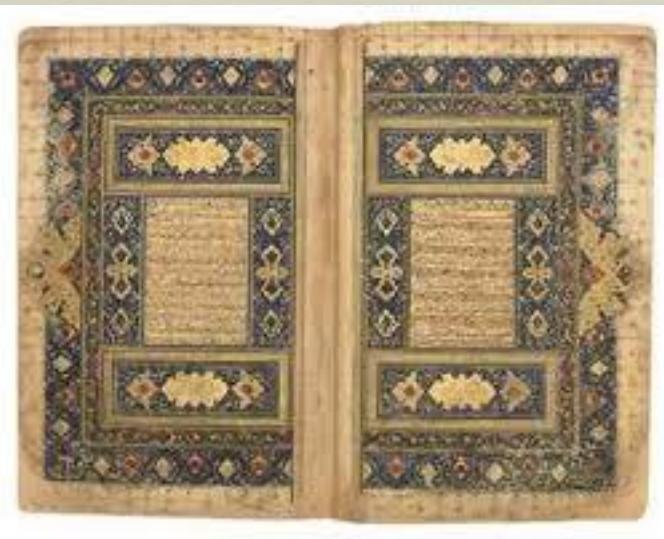
Shared Administrative and Literary Culture



❖ Persianate ethos



Scripturalism



jizya



- ❖ Head tax imposed on non-Muslims
- ❖ Mughuls: Hindus



OTTOMANS



- ❖ They played a leading role in the expansion of gunpowder warfare.
- ❖ The most enduring world power that ever existed.
- ❖ One of the most cosmopolitan empires in human history.
- ❖ State: Expansionist and militaristic.

Janissaries Corps ("New Troops")

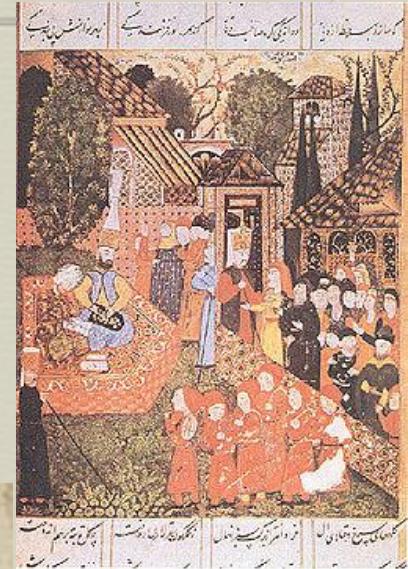
❖ Slave troops: constituted the Cavalry force.

❖ Devshirme: an Ottoman institution that recruited

male Christian children from the Balkans.

- Trained and converted to Islam.

- Famous for use of military technology.





Christian children being led to work

Registration of boys for *Devshirme*



Only infantry division of the Ottoman army
using cannon and smaller firearms



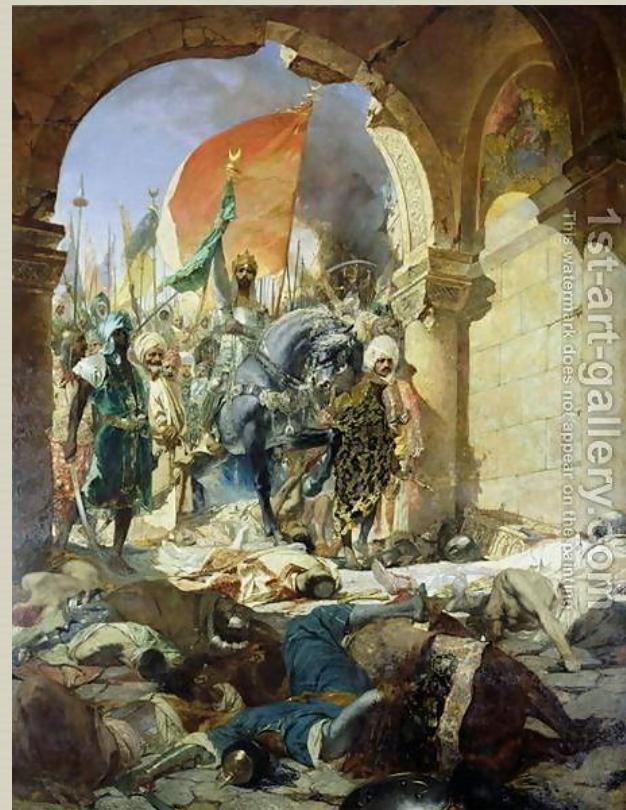
Constantinople



- ❖ 1440 began to use firearms
- ❖ 1453



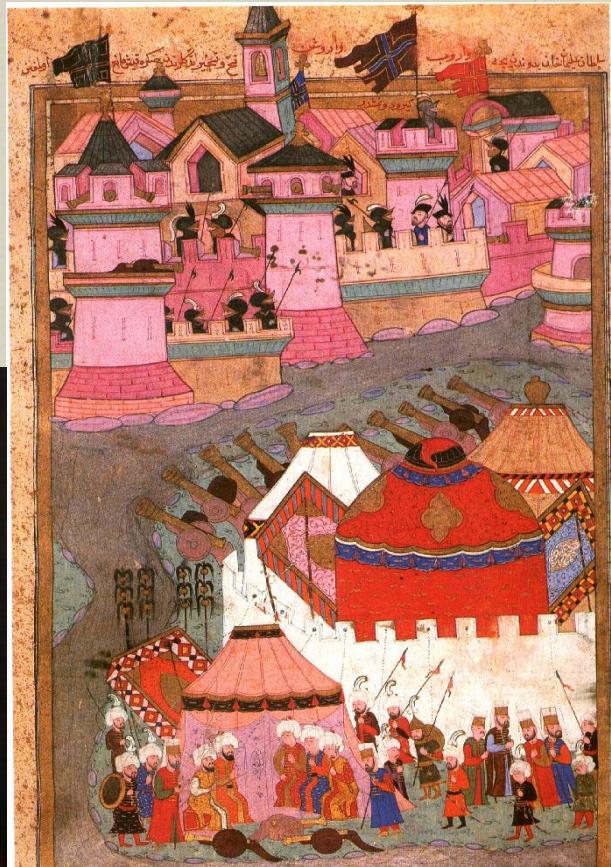
www.histoire-fr.com



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Siege of Vienna (1529)

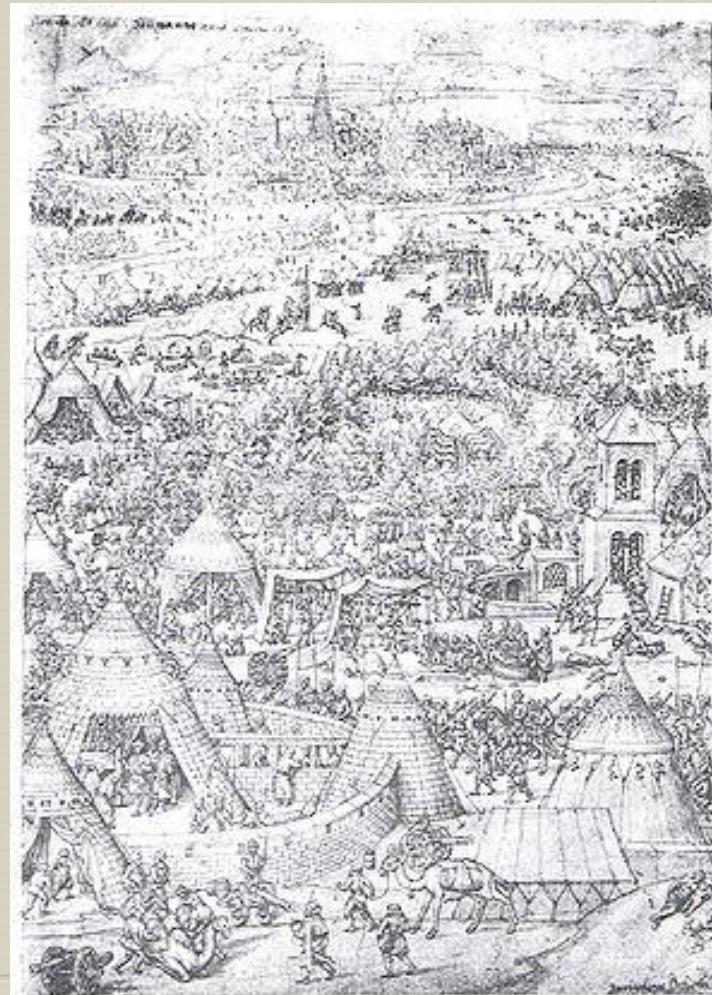
- ❖ Led by Suleyman the Magnificent (1494-1566) to capture Vienna
- ❖ Ottoman's extent into Central Europe with the aim to control Hungary.
 - The failure of conquering Vienna brought to standstill the Ottoman waves of conquest.



Military complications



- Despite 300 various artillery pieces and cannons
- shortages of supplies.
- Bad weather condition.
- Military:
 - a) Not enough heavy artillery
 - b) Light cavalry and lightly-armed.
 - c) Failure to blow up the walls



Second Siege of Vienna (1683)



1826

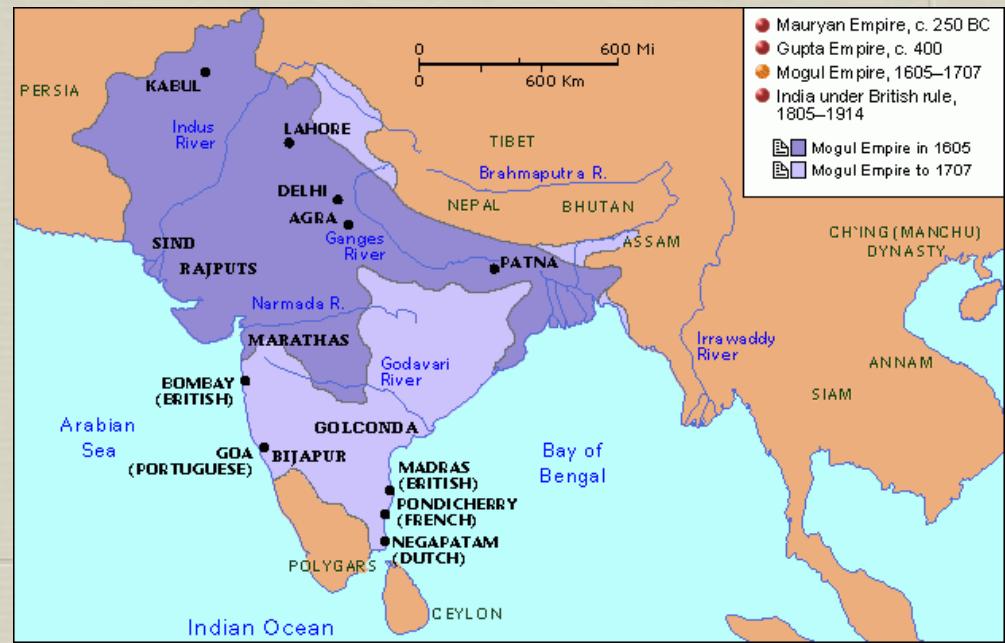


The Mughal Empire claim descent from the Mongols



- ❖ Another Gunpowder State (though much weaker than the Ottomans).
- ❖ 1523: Zahir al-Din Muhammad, known as Babur ("The Tiger"), conquers northern India.
- ❖ Conquest of Delhi

(1526)

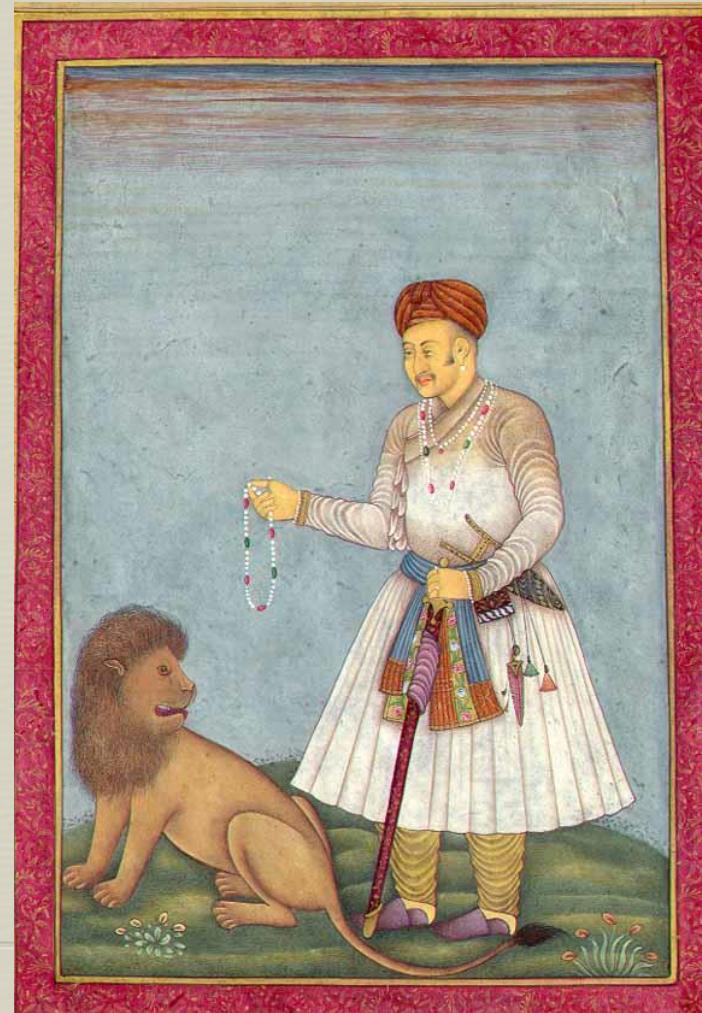


Battle of Panipat (1526)



Akbar, grandson of Babur (reigned 1556-1605)

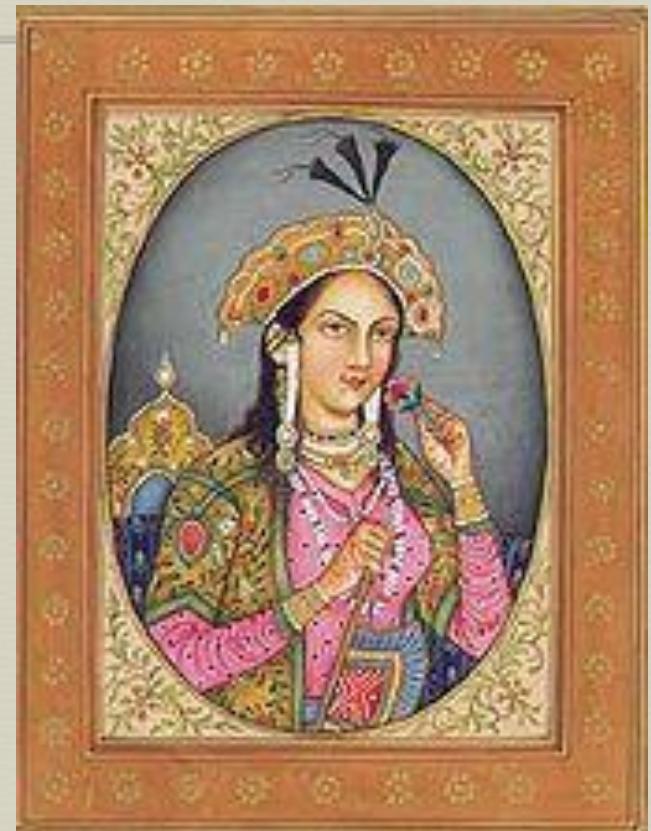
- ❖ Charismatic and shrewd emperor.
- Created a centralized state with ministries regulating The various provinces of the empire.
- Advanced syncretic religion: “Religion of God” with the emperor as the common symbol to all subjects of diverse ethnic, religious and social groups.



Mughal Court

Mumtaz Mahal (1593 – 1631)
Nur Jahan

Annemarie Schimmel



Hindu women carry water from rivers,
Cisterns or wells, many of them carry several
Pots on their heads, one on top of the other,
While talking and gossiping with their
Companions, and making their way over
Under ground. If the heart could maintain
The balance of its vessels in the same way,
It would not be affected by suffering. Why
Should one be more lowly than these women
In one's relationship to the Almighty?

Taj Mahal (began in 1632-1653) at Agra

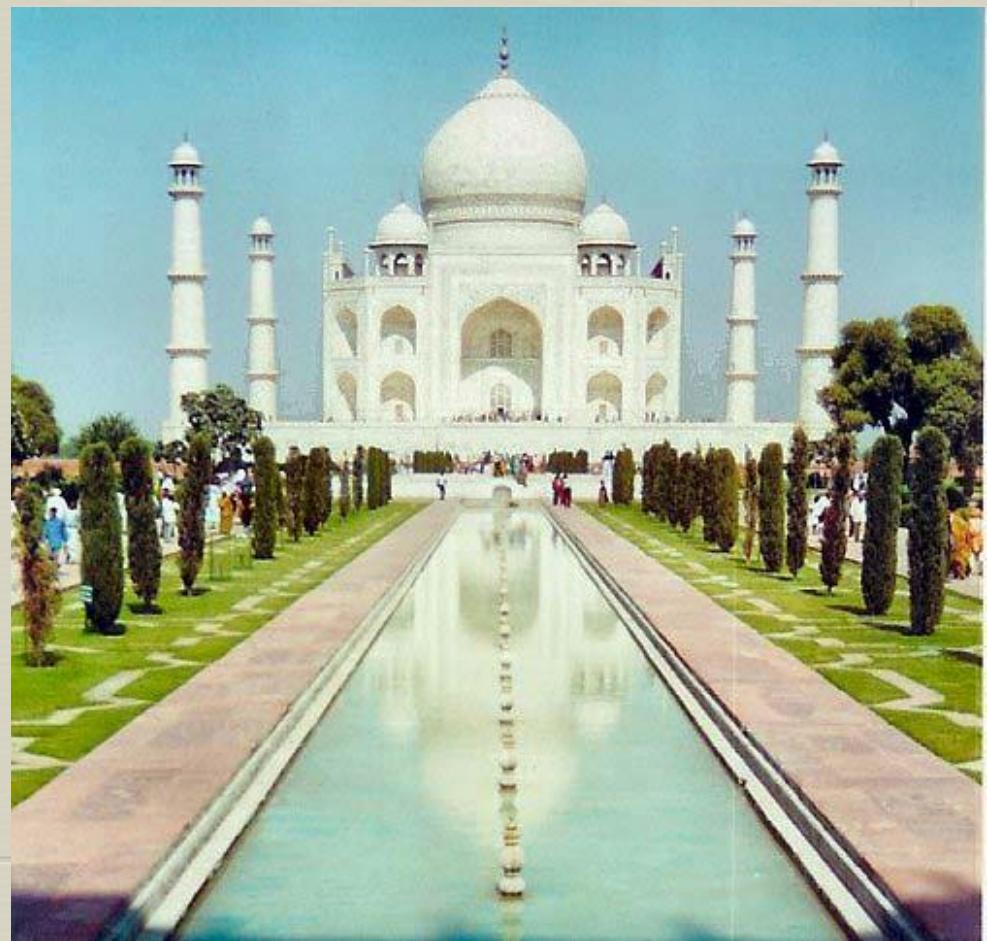
❖ Muhammad Shah Jahan I

(reigned 1628-1658).

- Mughal architecture

- a) Mix of Muslim and Hindu features

- b) delicate elegance and refinement of detail.



Ottoman and Safavid Empires



Safavid Origin



- ❖ Sheikh Safi (spiritual leader)
- ❖ Sunni-Sufi movement.
- ❖ Junayd (d. 1460s).
- ❖ Haydar (d. 1488) married to the daughter of the leader of Aqquyunlu (White Sheep), Uzun Hassan.
- ❖ Ismail in 1487.

Shah Ismail (1487-1524)

❖ Established the Safavid Empire in 1501.

❖ 1501 conquered

Eastern Anatolia (Tabriz) to

Eastern Iran

(Heart)

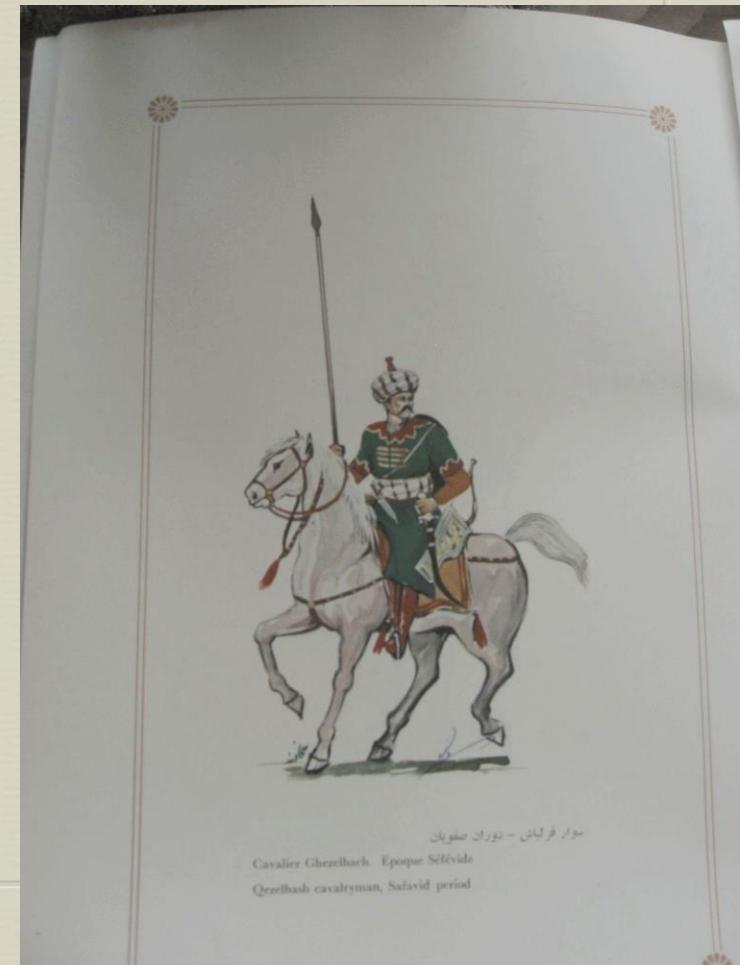
❖ A Prolific poet.



Qizilbash

“Red hats”

- ❖ A Turkish-tribal confederacy.
- ❖ Anatolia.
- ❖ Supporters of Safavid order.



سوار فریلانش - دوران صفویان

Cavalier Ghezelbach Epoque Séfévide
Qizilbash cavalryman, Safavid period

Battle of Chaldiran

August 23, 1514



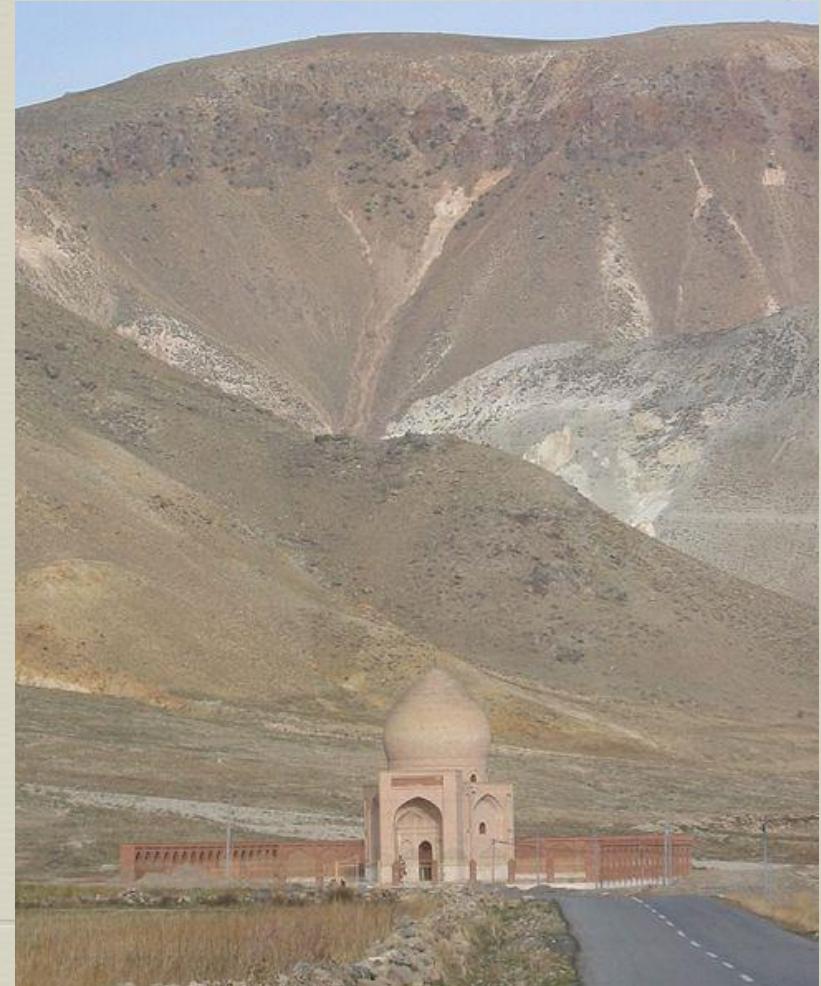
❖ Defeated by
Selim I (1465-1520)

The Janissaries

fire and

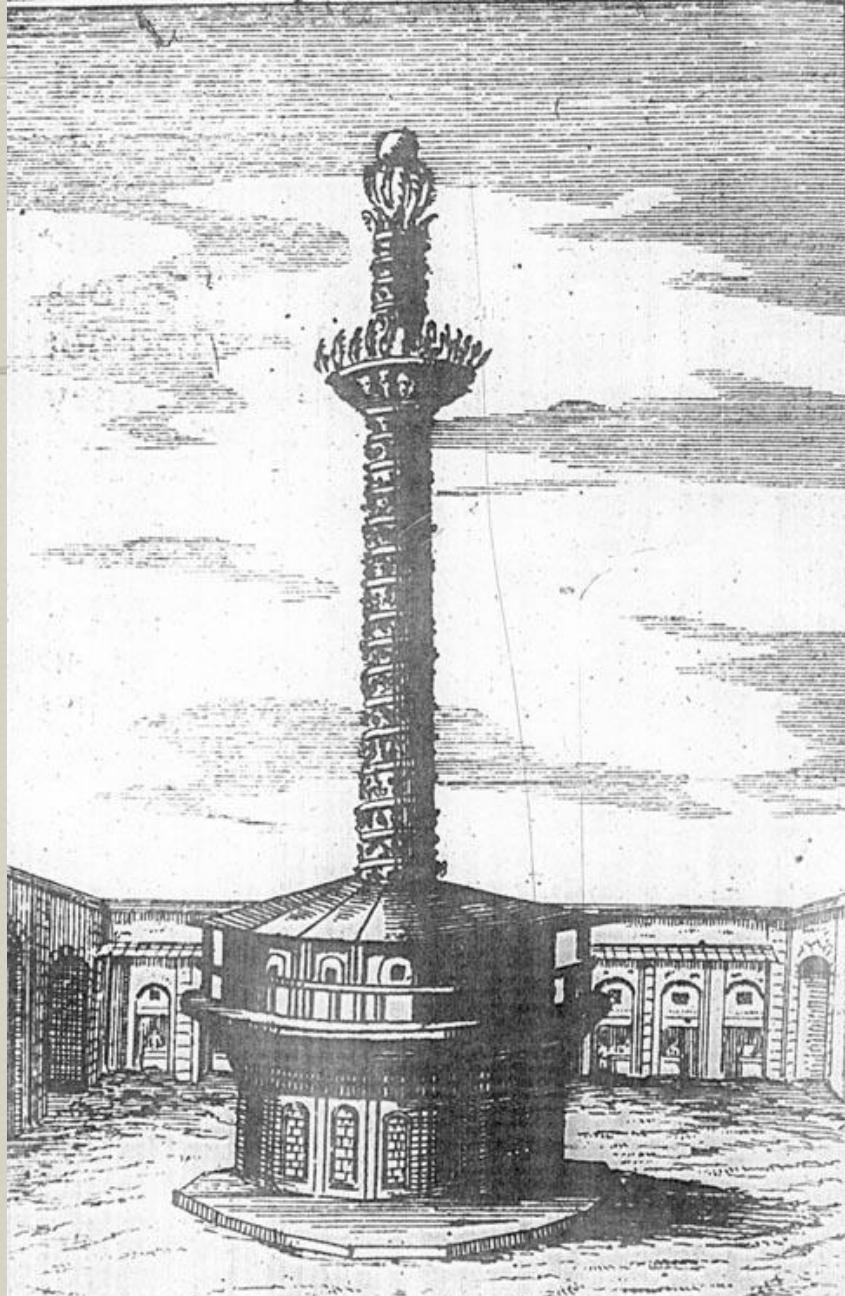
artillery

- End of Ismail's
Claim to be a Mahdi



Cannibalism: Steppe Tradition





Tower of Bones and Hornes

Shia Islam



- ❖ Ali: Son-in-law and the cousin of the Prophet.
- ❖ Shia: Party of Ali. .
- ❖ Messianic: Hidden Imam: Will return at the end of time to bring justice to earth.
- ❖ Cult of martyrdom: 680 C.E. Hussain, the grandson of the Prophet and the son of Ali dies a martyr's death on the battlefield of Karbala, Iraq

Karbala





❖ What is the name of the
ritual Shia Muslims observe
to commemorate the
martyrdom of Hussayn?

Muharram Rituals



Establishment of Safavid Dynasty



- ❖ 1501 Shah Ismail captures Tabriz.
- ❖ The third and most enduring Shia power in Islamic history.
- ❖ 1501: Shia religion made official.



Conversion of Persia



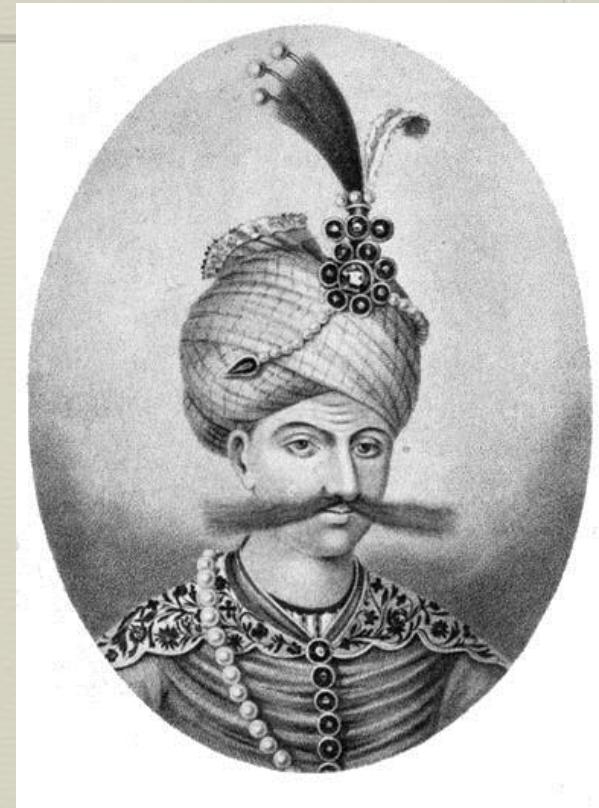
- ❖ Sunni to Shia Islam.
 - 1) Popular Rituals.
 - 2) And clerical migration from (southern) Lebanon.

Muharram Rituals as state rituals



Shah Abbas I (1587-1629)

- ❖ Centralized State.
- ❖ Replaced Qizilbash with standing army
(*Ghulams* or slaves)
- European visitors.
- Promoted economic activities (Armenians)
- Urbanization



Ghulam



New Isfahan:

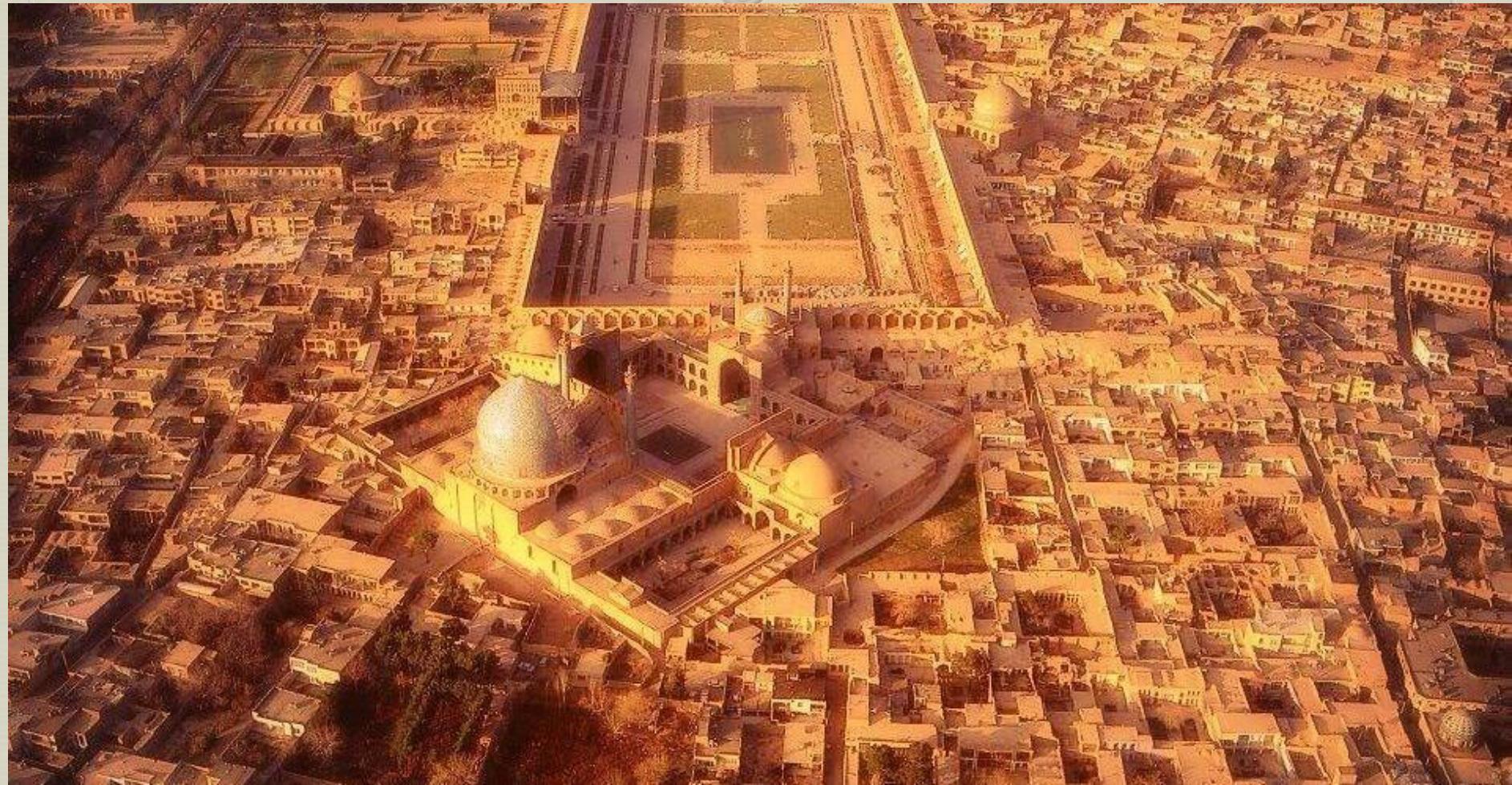


Naqsh-e Jahan Square

“Image of the World Square”









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High heel shoes: legacy of a common past



Winter 2015



❖ Religion and Cinema

❖ Islam and Cinema