

# 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

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∞ 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

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- 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

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## Concepts:

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



# Dates and Names

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1648: Peace of Westphalia

1492

Henry the Navigator

Doña Maria

Giovanni Pico della Mirandola

Qing Dynasty (1644-1911)



# Places

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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

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- ❧ Both the online readings and Worlds of History
  - ❧ Shah Wali Allahs: use of 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

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∞ Lecture

∞ Text

∞ Worlds of History



# Reading for Today

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- ❧ 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

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∞ 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

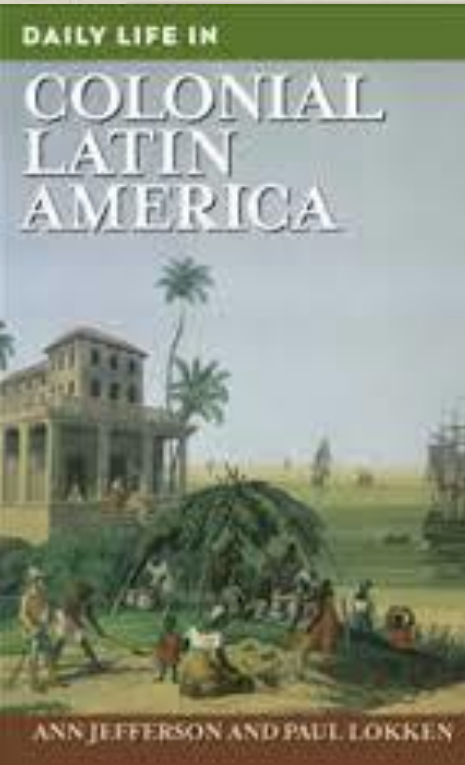
↪ Cities

↪ 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”

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The Military Revolution: Successive transformation of methods of warfare in the European-Mediterranean regions (15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> 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

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- ☞ Gunpowder were not new. The Chinese invented it and then made the first guns in the 10<sup>th</sup> 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





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∞ All the pepper from Calicut  
came dyed red with blood





# Islamic gunpowder states

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☞ 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”

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- ❧ 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

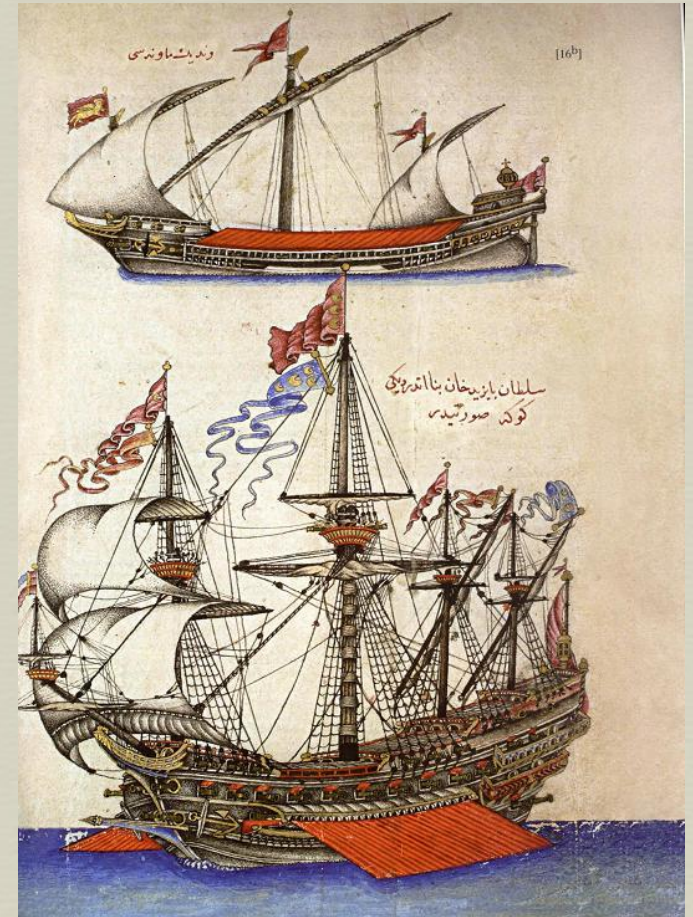
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1. Ottomans: expansion of global commerce through import of goods (silver) from Americas.
2. Safavids: land-based silk trade throughout Eurasia.
3. Mughals: Production of manufactured goods  
shipbuilding industry, textile, and steel.



# Participated in global trade





# Sufi brotherhoods or Sufi inspired

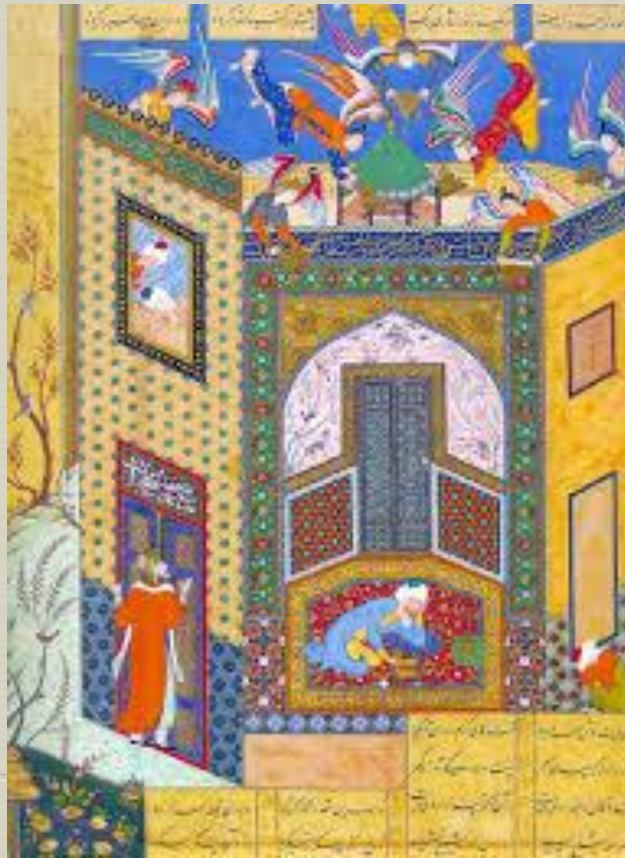




# Shared Administrative and Literary Culture

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∞ Persianate ethos





# Scripturalism

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# jizya

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☞ 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.



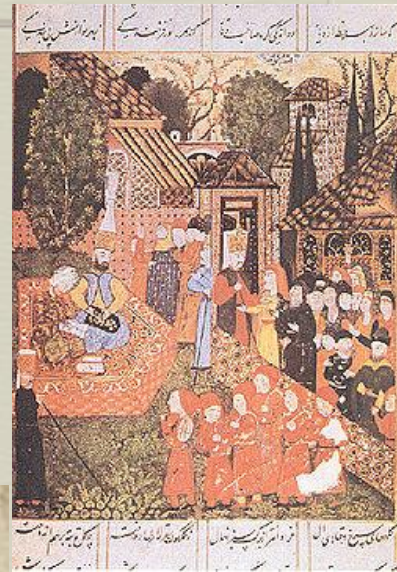
# Janissaries Corps ("New Troops")

☞ 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*

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

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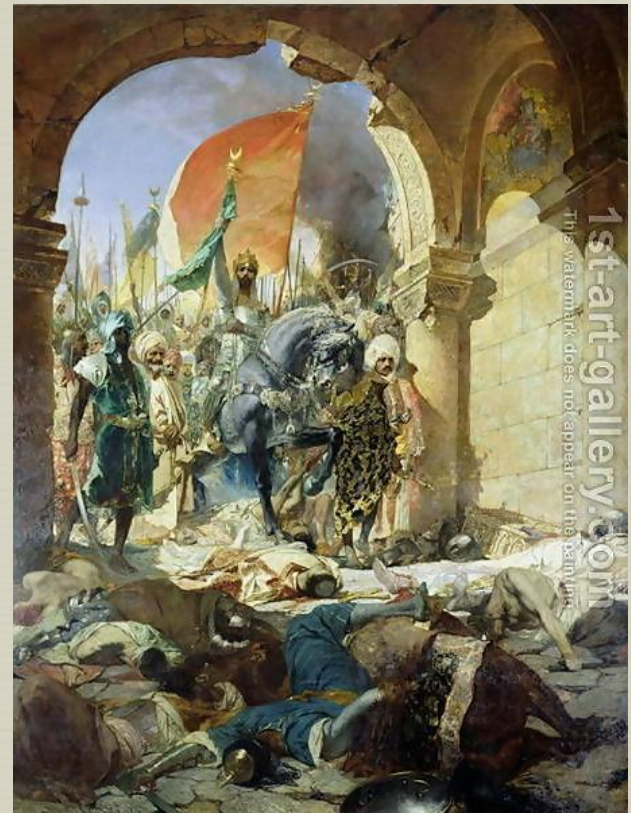




# Constantinople

↪ 1440 began to use firearms

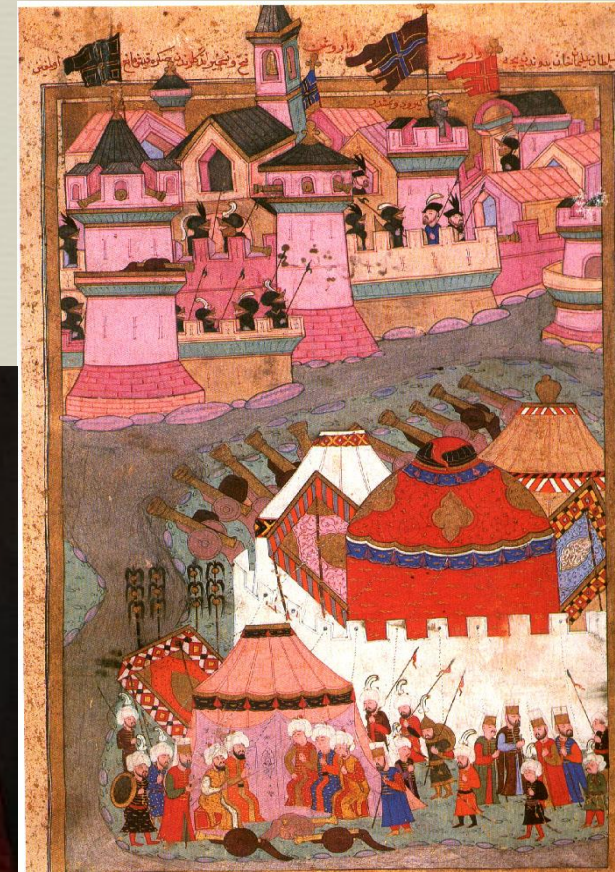
↪ 1453





# Siege of Vienna (1529)

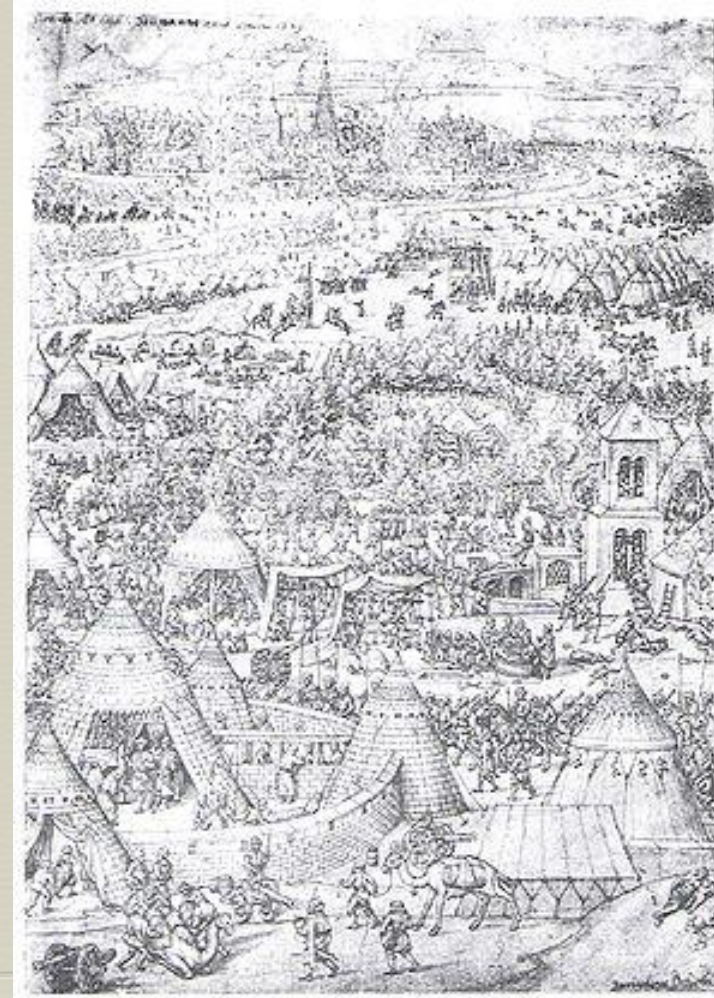
- ☞ Led by Sullyman the Magnificant (1494-1566) to capture Vienna
- ☞ Ottoman's extent into Central Europe with the aim to control Hungary.
  - The failure of conquering Vienna brought to standstill the Ottoman waves of conquest.





# 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

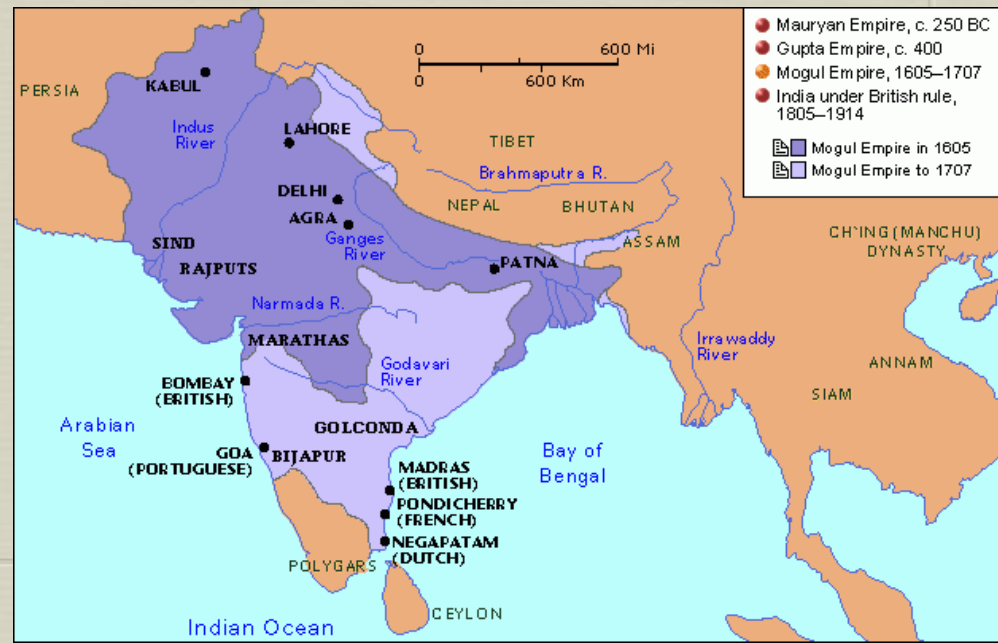




# The Mughal Empire claim descent from the Mongols

- 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

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- ☞ 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 قریش - دوران صفویان  
Cavalier Qizilbash - Epoque Séfévide  
Qizilbash cavalryman, Safavid period



# Battle of Chaldiran

## August 23, 1514

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☞ Defeated by

Selim I (1465-1520)

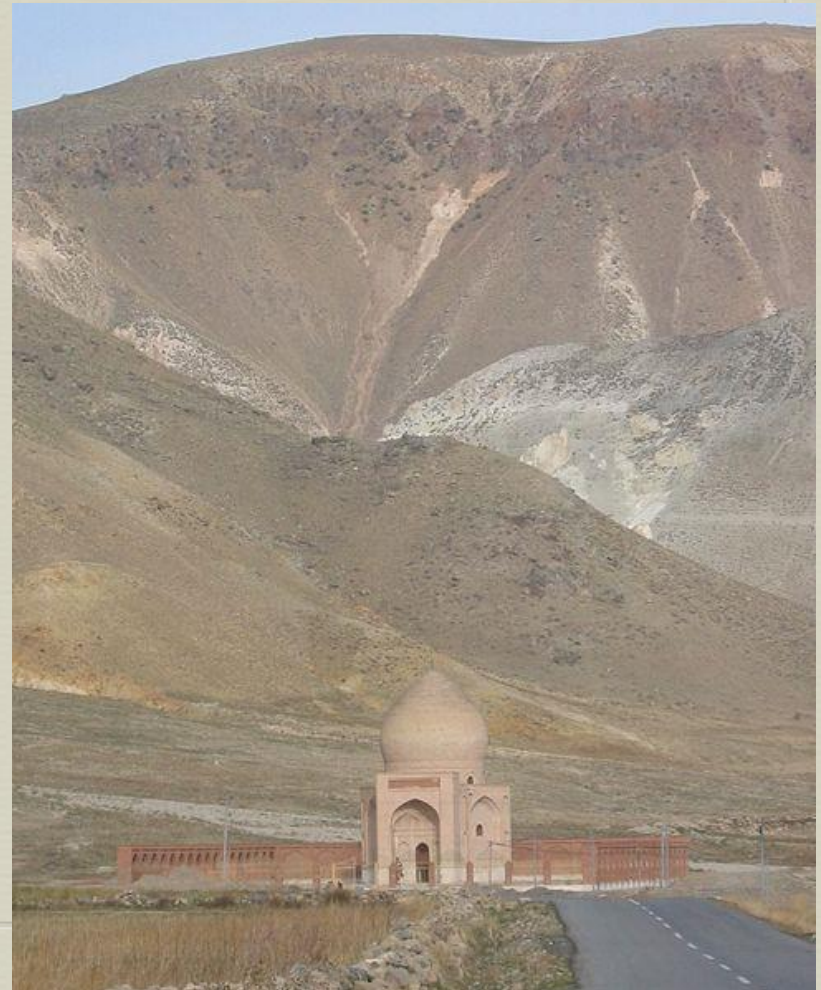
The Janissaries

fire and

artillery

● End of Ismail's

Claim to be a Mahdi



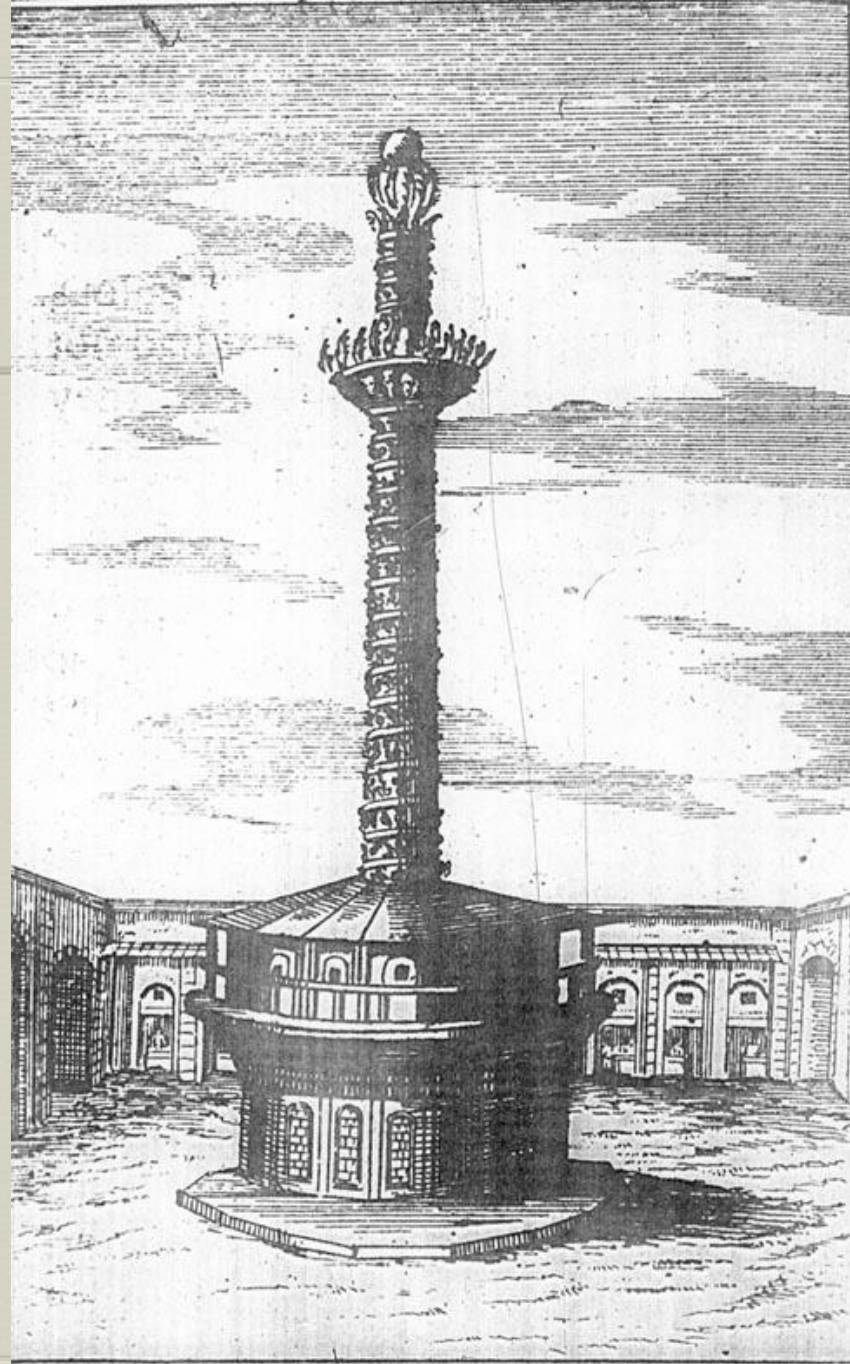


# Cannibalism: Steppe Tradition

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*Tower of Bones and Hornes*



# Shia Islam

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- ☞ 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

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





# Conversion of Persia

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☞ Sunni to Shia Islam.

1) Popular Rituals.

2) And clerical migration from (southern) Lebanon.



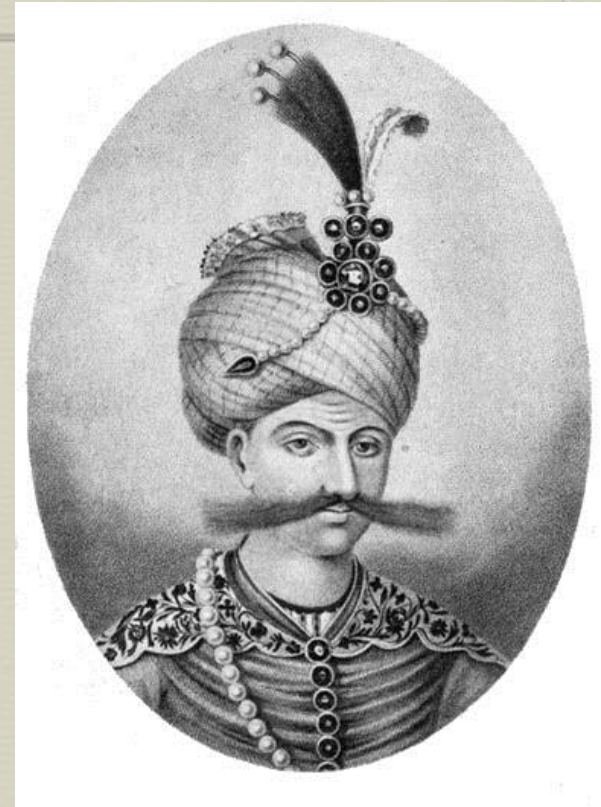
# Muharram Rituals as state rituals





# Shah Abbas I (1587-1629)

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





# Ghulam

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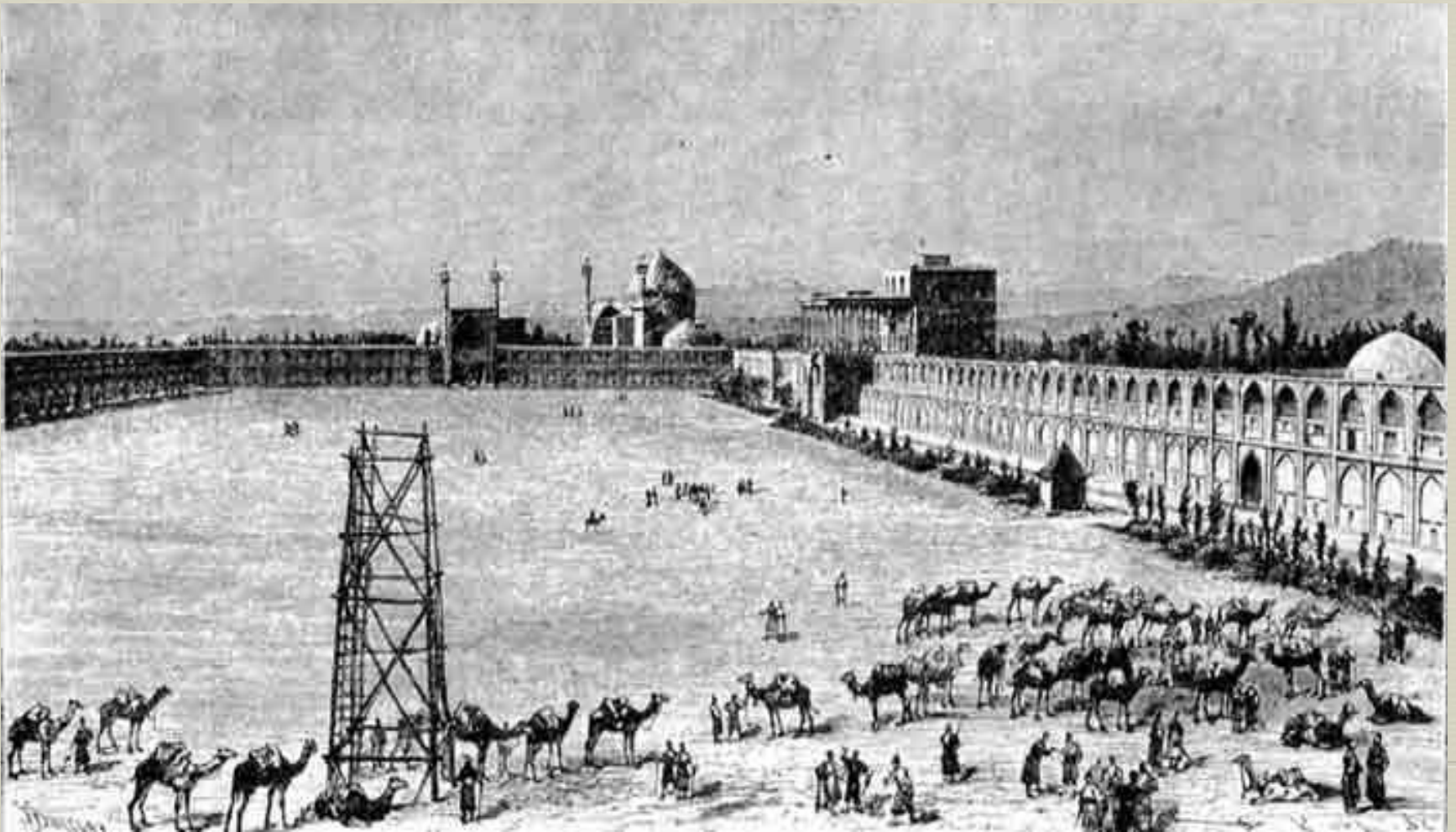
# New Isfahan:





# Naqsh-e Jahan Square

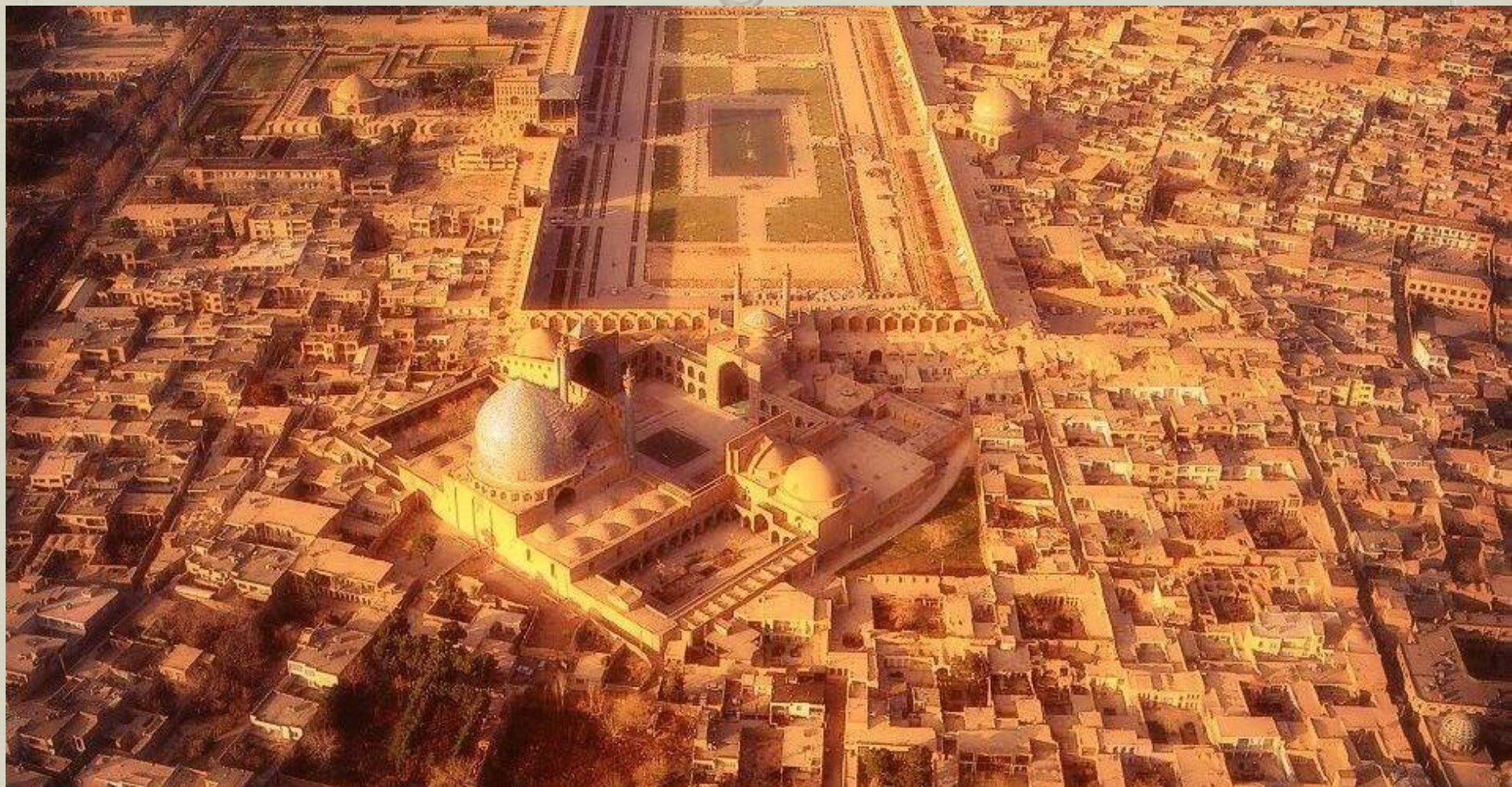
## “Image of the World Square”















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# High heel shoes: legacy of a common past

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# Winter 2015

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∞ Religion and Cinema

∞ Islam and Cinema