

Land-Based Empires and Transoceanic Interconnections 1450-1750



Istanbul

Land Based vs. Maritime Empires

**Ottomans, Safavids,
Mughals, Russia, China**



**Spain, Portugal,
Netherlands, England**



Islamic Empires: Ottomans, Safavids, Mughals

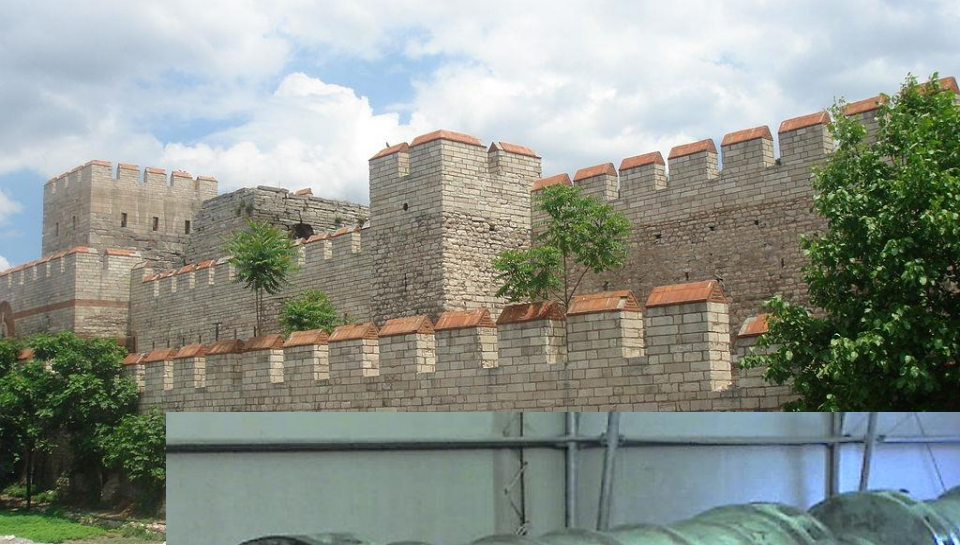


Ottoman Empire

- Founder: Osman
- Benefitted from location on Dardanelles Strait
- Ended 1,100 years of Byzantine rule



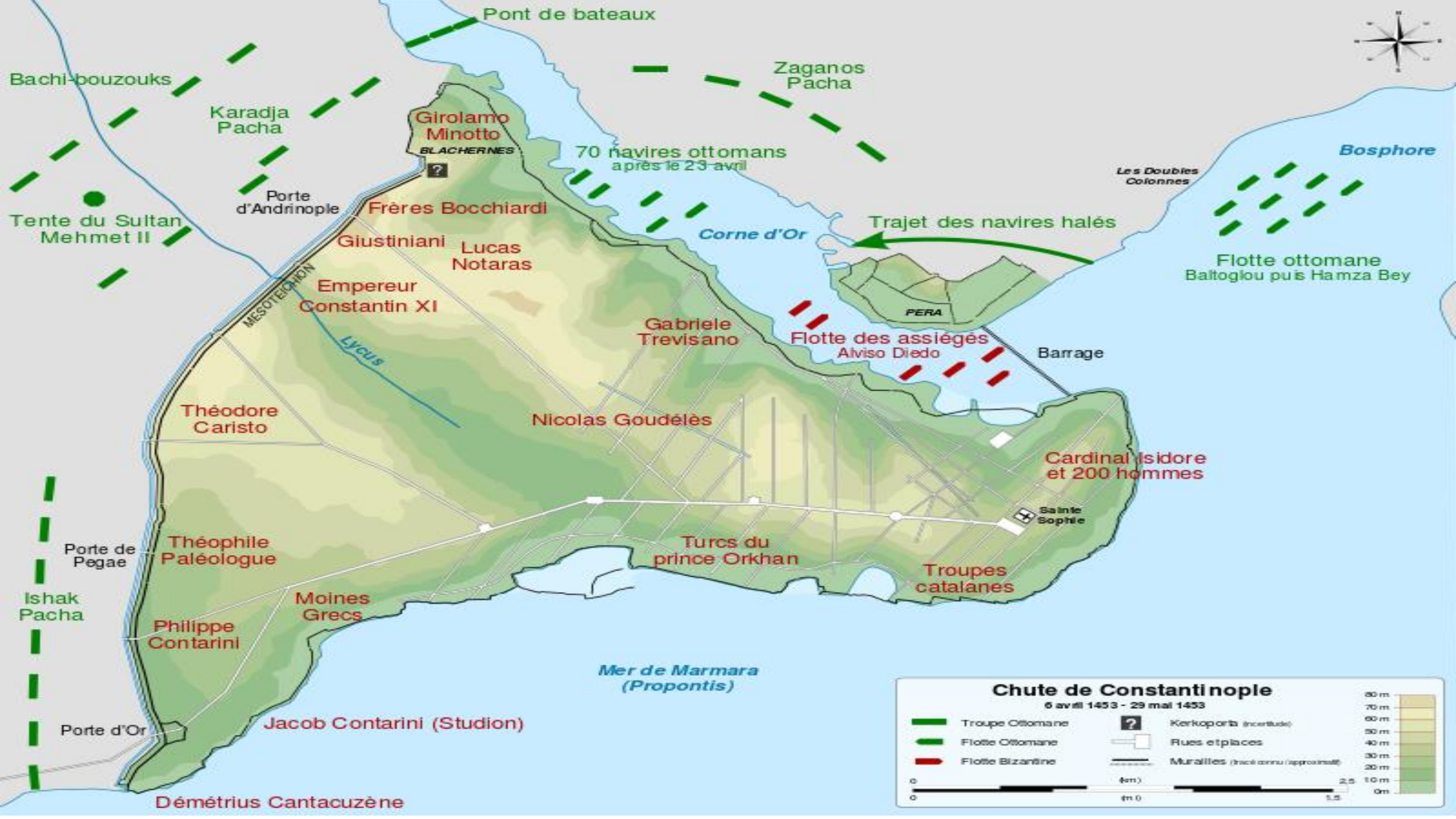
Ottoman Empire



Siege of Constantinople (April-May 1453)

- Led by **Mehmet II**
- Used canons and 80,000 troops to breach walls
- Byzantine emperor died in battle

CITY FALLS IN 1453



Pont de bateaux

Zaganos Pacha

Bosphore

Les Doubles Colonnes

Flotte ottomane
Baltoglou puis Hamza Bey

Trajet des navires halés

Corne d'Or

70 navires ottomans
après le 23-avril

PERA

Barrage

Flotte des assiégés
Alviso Diedo

Gabriele Trevisano

Nicolas Goudèles

Cardinal Isidore
et 200 hommes

Sainte Sophie

Turcs du
prince Orkhan

Troupes catalanes

Mer de Marmara
(Propontis)

Chute de Constantinople

6 avril 1453 - 29 mai 1453

	Troupe Ottomane		Kerkoporia (incertitude)		80 m
	Flotte Ottomane		Rues et places		70 m
	Flotte Byzantine		Murailles (tracé connu (approximatif))		60 m

0 4m 2,5 0

0 1,5 0m

Bachi-bouzouks

Karadja Pacha

Girolamo Minotto
BLACHERNES

Porte d'Andrinople

Frères Bocchiardi

Giustiniani

Lucas Notaras

Empereur Constantin XI

Tente du Sultan Mehmet II

MESOTEICHION

Lycus

Théodore Caristo

Porte de Pegae

Ishak Pacha

Théophile Paléologue

Philippe Contarini

Moines Grecs

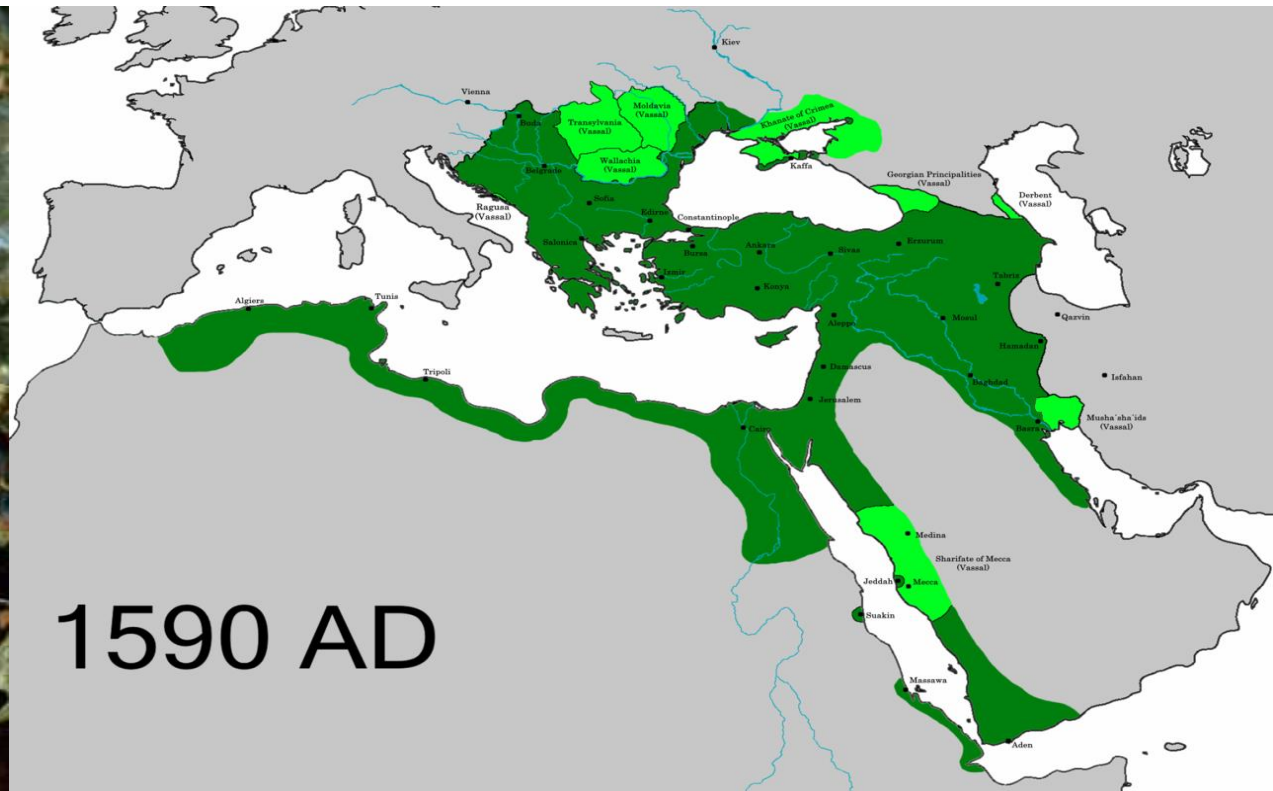
Porte d'Or

Jacob Contarini (Studion)

Démétrius Cantacuzène

Ottoman Empire

- **Golden Age of Suleiman the Magnificent (1520-1566)**
 - Pushed into Christian Europe (compare to Tours)
 - Conquered Serbia and Hungary
 - Halted at Vienna in 1529 (Hapsburgs)



Ottoman Empire



Devshirme (“gathering”)

- “Tax” on Christian boys from the Balkans.
- Educated in Turkish, Islam, military strategy, etc.
- Top 10% became government officials, the rest became soldiers.



Ottoman Empire

- **Janissaries:** infantry (of slave origin) who were the elite of the army from 1400s -1826.



- Military professionals of the empire (compare to samurai)

Ottoman Empire

Administration

- **Sultan** was absolute monarchs (Topkapi Palace)
- The **vizier** was the true head of state (compare to Abbasid vizier)
- Political succession was vague and often contested



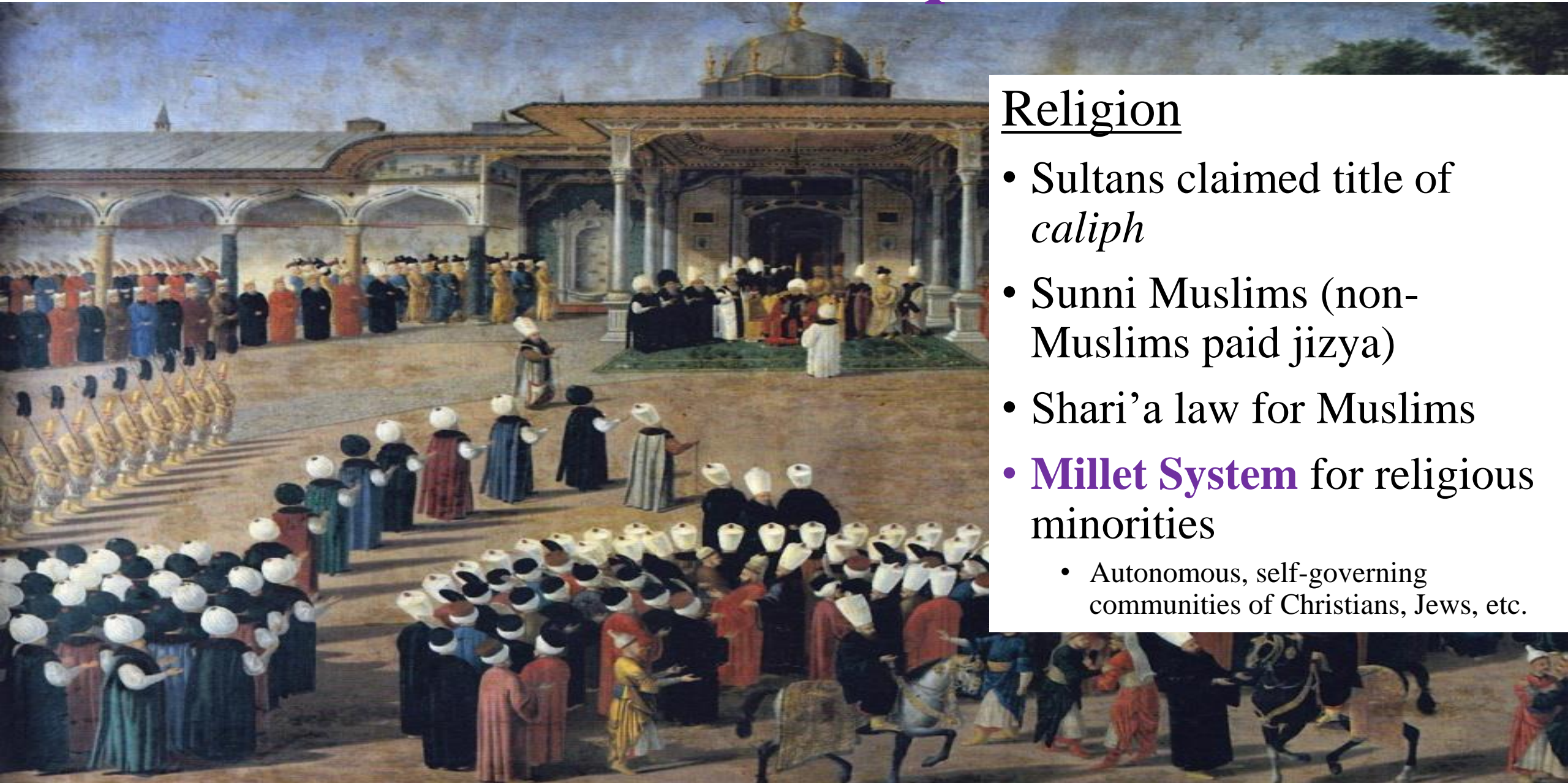
Ottoman Empire

Role of Women – The Harem

- Private quarters of the sultan.
- A system designed to produce heirs.
- Unique because slaves often produced royal heirs!
- Education part of life in the harem.
- “Queen mother” wielded tremendous power (“Sultinate of Women”)



Ottoman Empire



Religion

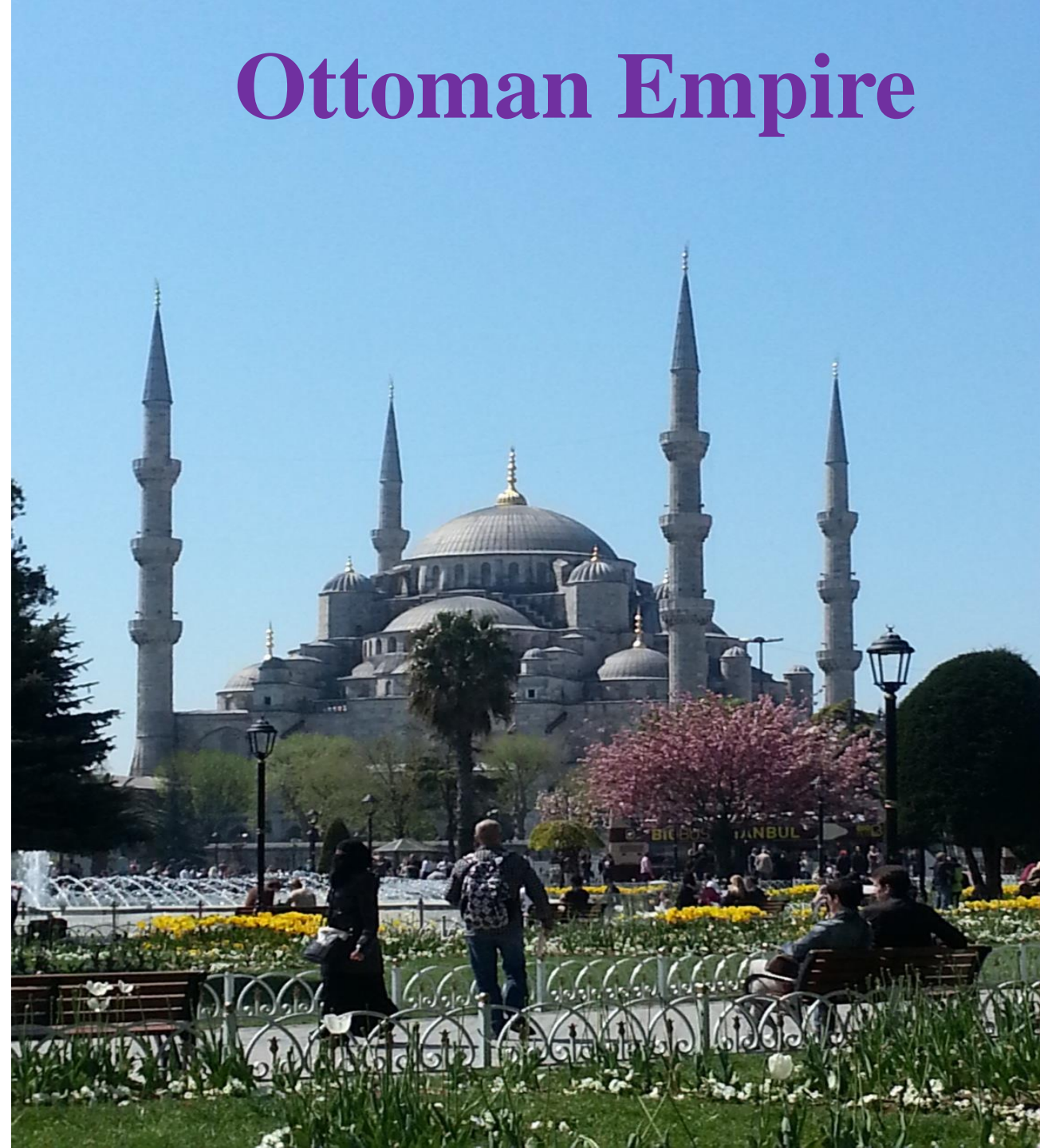
- Sultans claimed title of *caliph*
- Sunni Muslims (non-Muslims paid jizya)
- Shari'a law for Muslims
- **Millet System** for religious minorities
 - Autonomous, self-governing communities of Christians, Jews, etc.



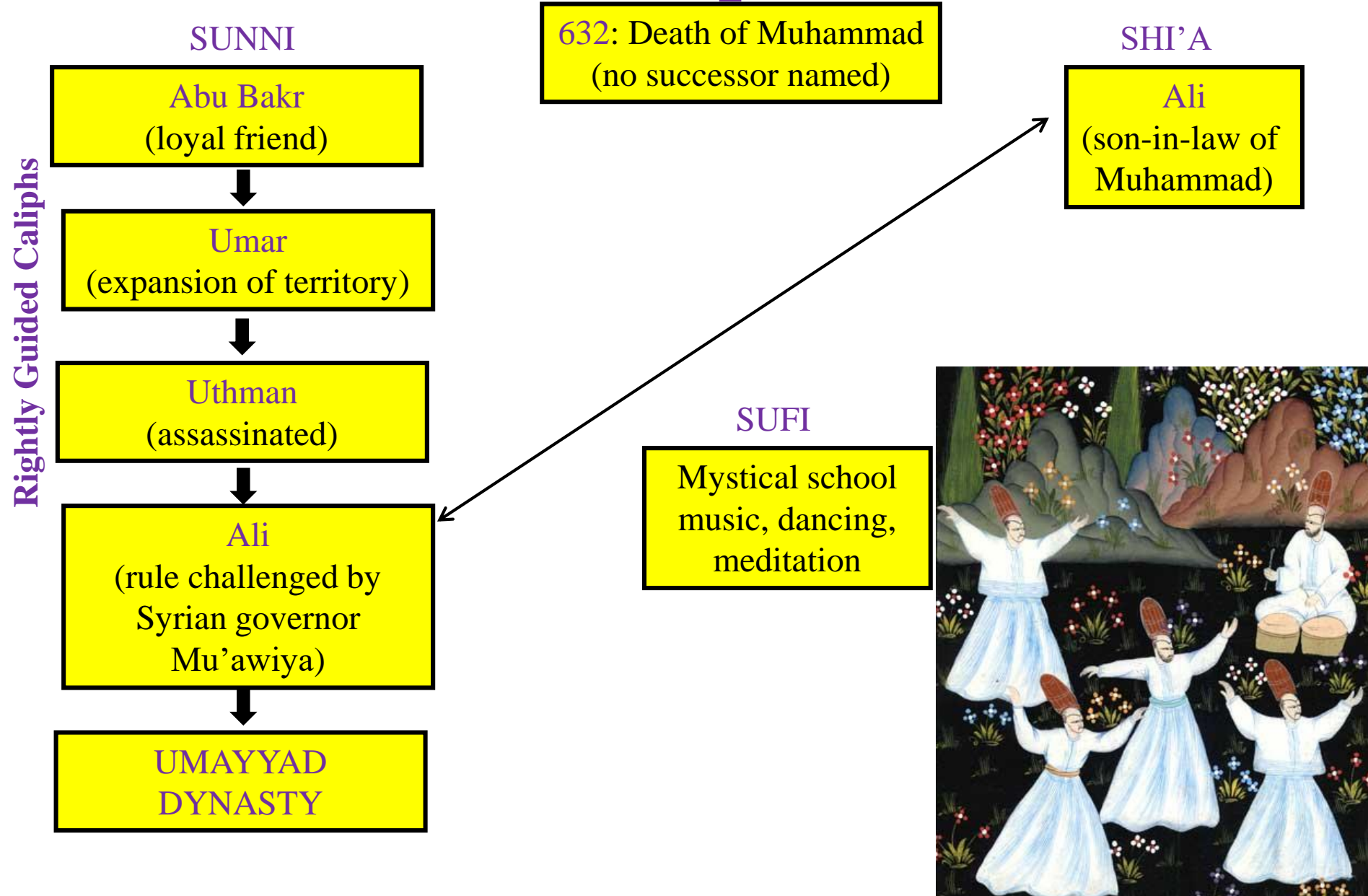
Ottoman Empire

Decline

- Lasts until WWI, but started to decline 16th-17th c.
- Reasons For Decline:
 - Could not match the growing power of Western Europe:
 - Influx of silver (16th c) from New World = inflation
 - Portuguese seized Indian Ocean trade
 - Treasury depleted from war
 - Weak sultans
 - Increasing power of viziers and Janissaries



Sunni/Shi'a Split Review





HABSBURG EMPIRE

HUNGARY

Belgrade

CRIMEA

BLACK SEA

Istanbul

ANATOLIA

Izmir

Aleppo

Damascus

Jerusalem

Alexandria

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

EGYPT

Cairo

Medina

ARABIA

Mecca

Suakin

YEMEN

ETHIOPIA

Nile R.

RED SEA

Baghdad

Basra

IRAQ

Tabriz

SAFAVID EMPIRE

PERSIA

Samarkand

FERGHANA

AFGHANISTAN

Kandahar

RAJPUT CONFEDERACY

Delhi

Panipat

Gwalior

Fatehpur

Sikri

GUJARAT

MUGHUL EMPIRE

DECCAN

VIJAYANAGAR

BENGAL

Calcutta

BAY OF BENGAL

ARABIAN SEA

INDIAN OCEAN

ARAL SEA

CASPIAN SEA

Tigris R.

Euphrates R.

Indus R.

Ganges R.



Safavid Empire

- Founder: **Shah Ismail** (1501-1524)
- Religion: Shi'a Islam
- Still the state religion of Iran.



Safavid Empire

Battle of Chaldiran 1514

- Rivalry with Ottomans due to religious differences.
- Ottoman artillery and janissaries crushed Safavids.

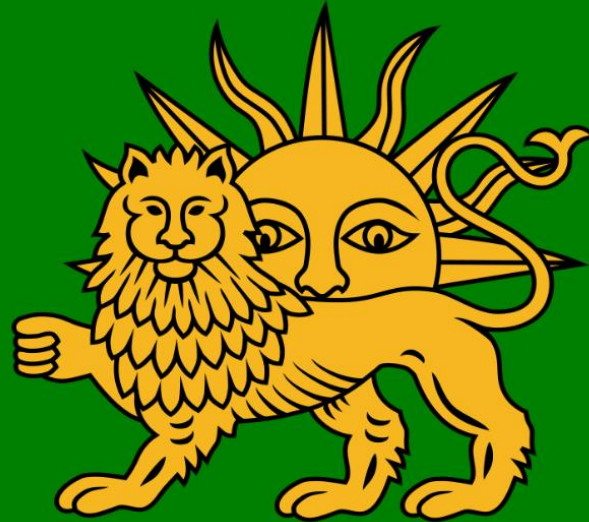
DEEPENED SHIA/SUNNI SPLIT!



Safavid Empire

Shah Abbas (1588-1629)

- Moved capital to Isfahan
- Modernized empire
 - Encouraged trade
 - Built bureaucracy
 - Added “janissaries”
 - Expanded



Safavid Empire

Isfahan

Royal Academy

Shah Abbas Mosque

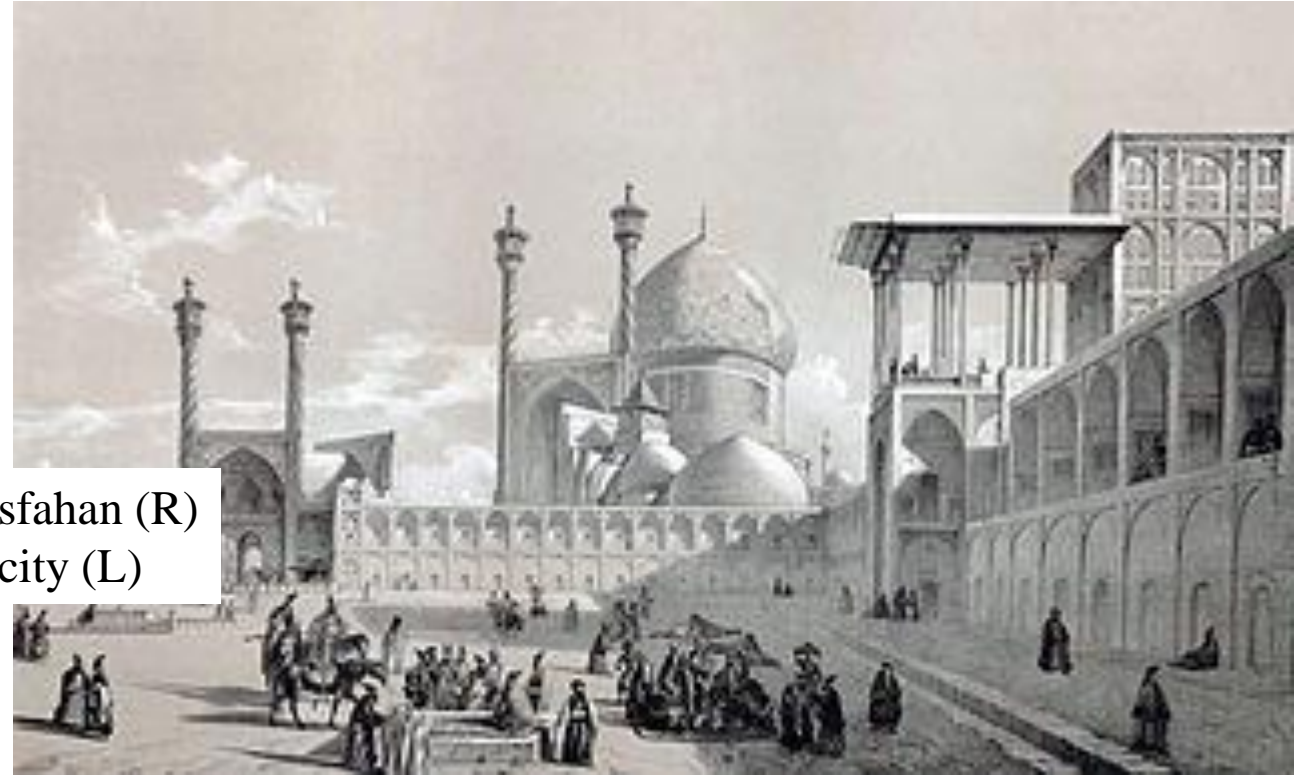


Safavid Empire



- Main export: Carpets (often made by women)
- Most people were farmers/herders

Safavid Empire



Outskirts of Isfahan (R)
Inside the city (L)

Decline and Fall

- After Shah Abbas, the decline of the empire was rapid.
- **1722 - Siege of Isfahan**
 - High military costs, inflation, and decline of overland trade weakened the state which fell to Afghani invaders.



HABSBURG EMPIRE

HUNGARY

CRIMEA

BLACK SEA

Istanbul

ANATOLIA

Aleppo

SYRIA

Damascus

Jerusalem

Alexandria

OTTOMAN EMPIRE

EGYPT

Cairo

Medina

ARABIA

Mecca

Suakin

YEMEN

ETHIOPIA

Nile R.

RED SEA

Baghdad

IRAQ

Basra

Tabriz

SAFAVID EMPIRE

PERSIA

Samarkand

FERGHANA

AFGHANISTAN

Kandahar

RAJPUT CONFEDERACY

Delhi

Panipat

Gwalior

Fatehpur

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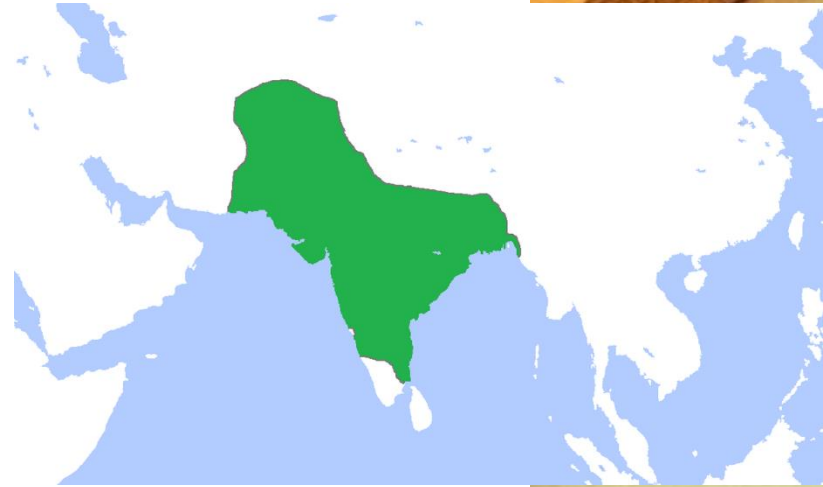
Indus R.

Ganges R.



Mughal Empire

- Founder: Babur (1526)
- Descend from Mongols
- Military conquest
 - Used Ottoman military tactics
 - Establishes a dynasty that lasts over 300 years



Mughal Empire



Akbar

- Religious tolerance from Islam and Mongols
- Muslim rulers, Hindu subjects brought together
 - Encouraged intermarriage
 - Abolished the Hindu head-tax
 - Promoted Hindus to the highest ranks



Mughal Empire

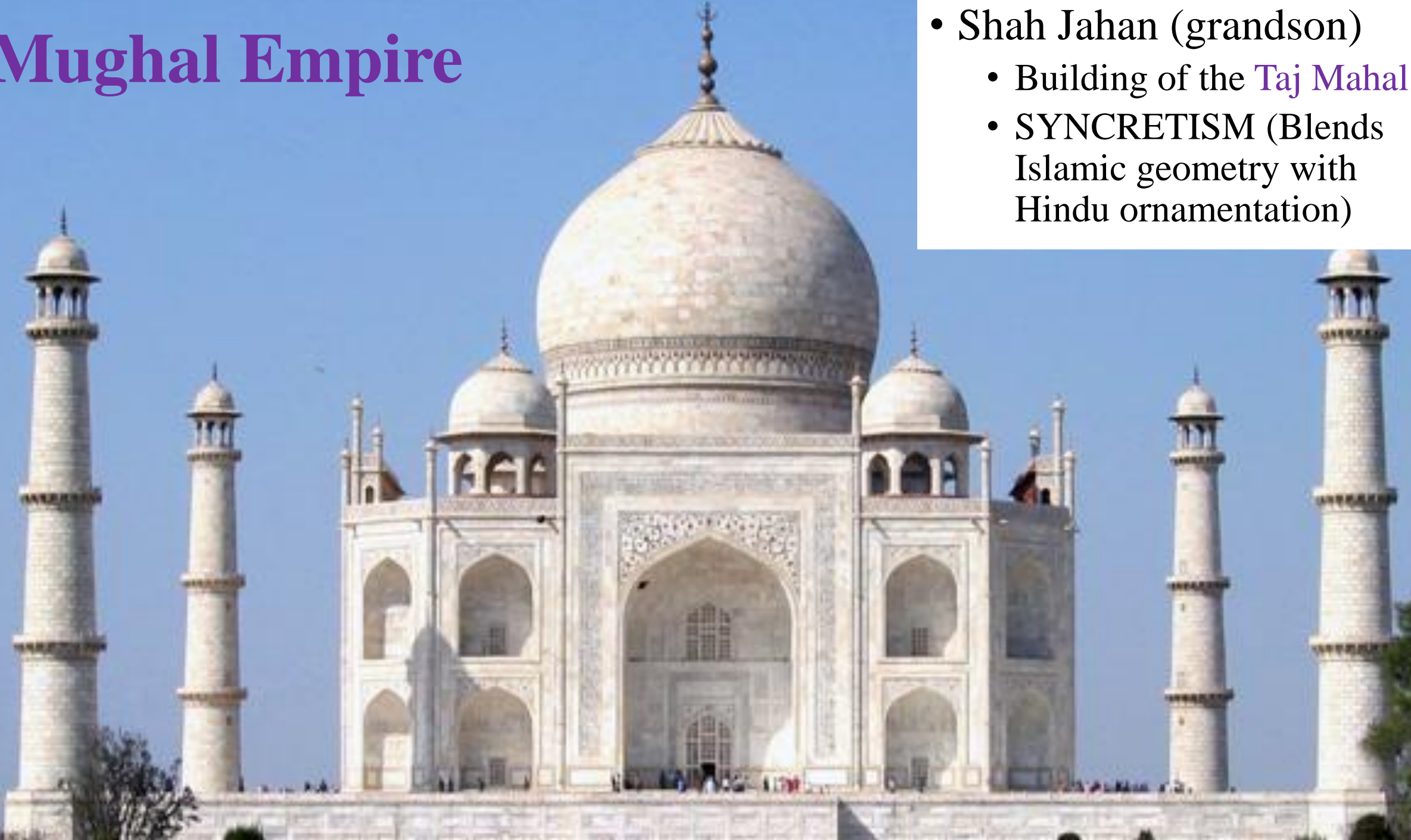
Akbar

- Created “Divine Faith” which incorporated Hinduism, Islam, Zoroastrianism, Sikh, and Christian beliefs (compare to Black movement).
- Hybrid culture flourished until Akbar's death.



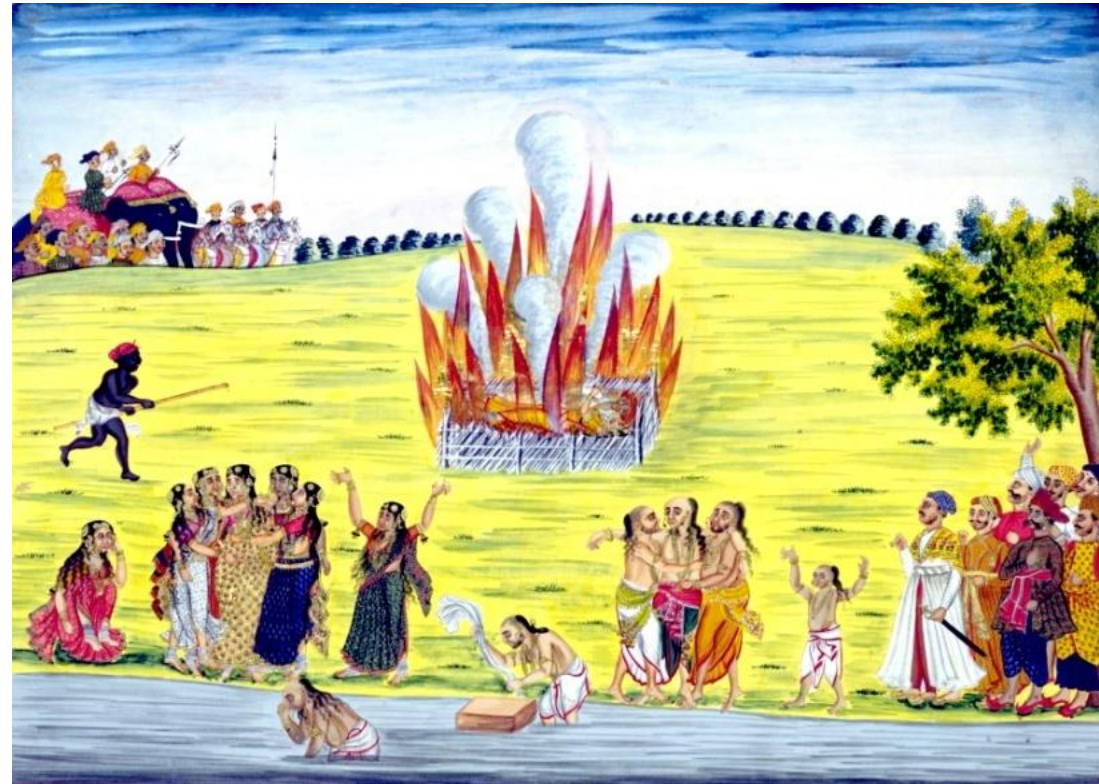
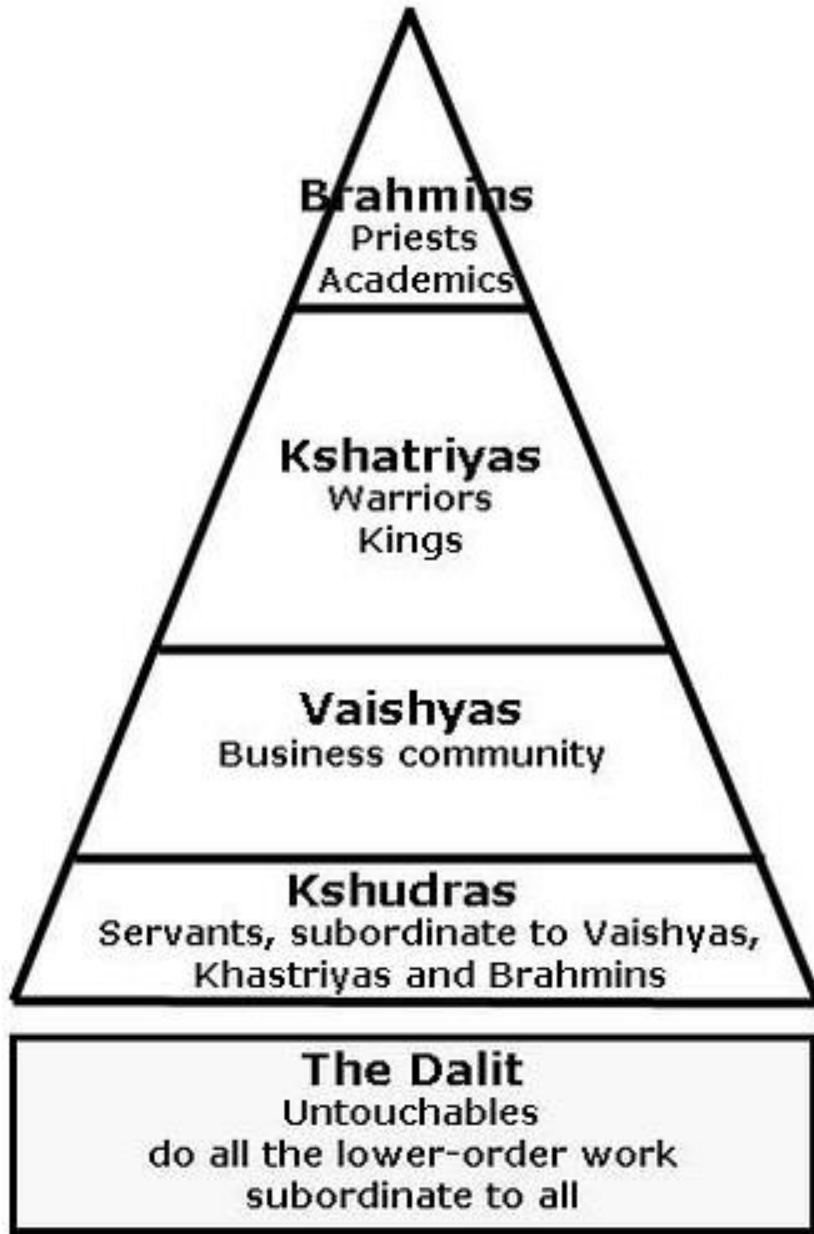
Mughal Empire

- Shah Jahan (grandson)
 - Building of the **Taj Mahal**
 - **SYNCRETISM** (Blends Islamic geometry with Hindu ornamentation)

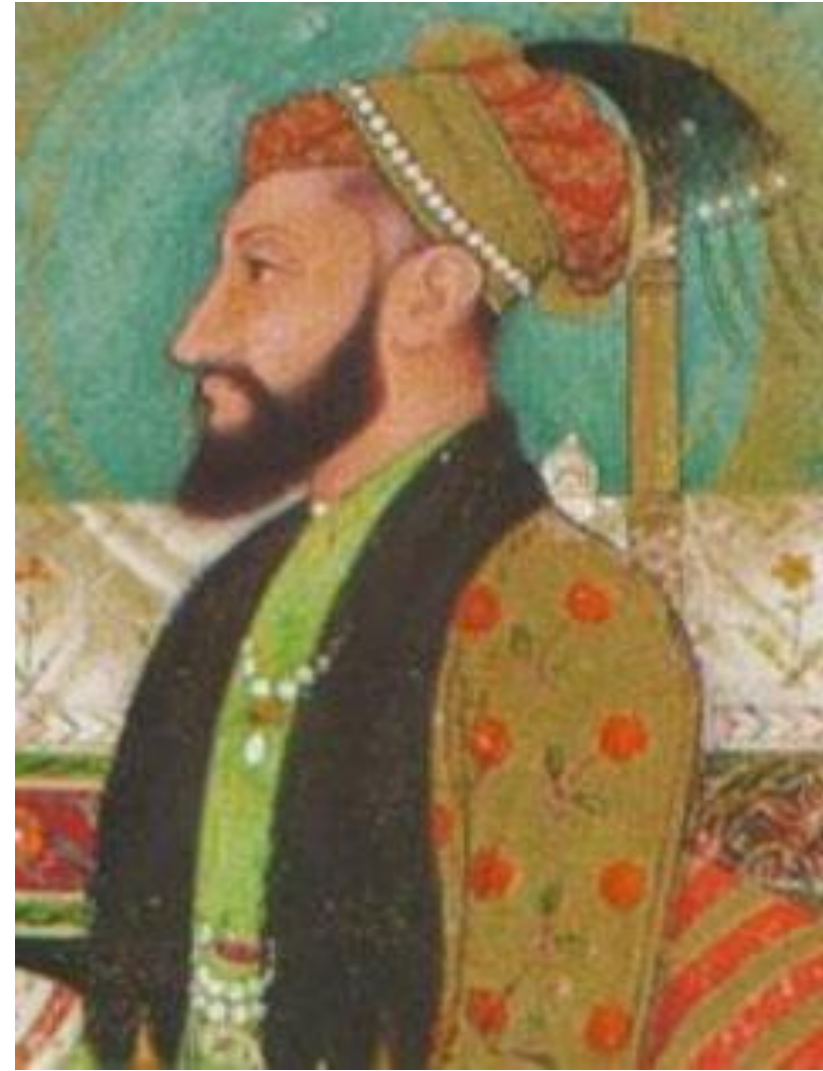


Mughal Empire

- **Zamindars** – local officials who collected taxes.
- **Caste system**
- Akbar's reforms that helped women were overturned (sati returned).



Mughal Empire



- Aurangzeb: Shah Jahan's son
- Two goals:
 - 1 - extend Mughal control throughout the subcontinent
 - 2 - purify Islam and rid the subcontinent of Hinduism

Mughal Empire



- Mughal Empire was under attack from all areas was too weak to do anything about it.
- Decline of the Mughals leads to growing military and economic intervention by the British (power shifting west!)