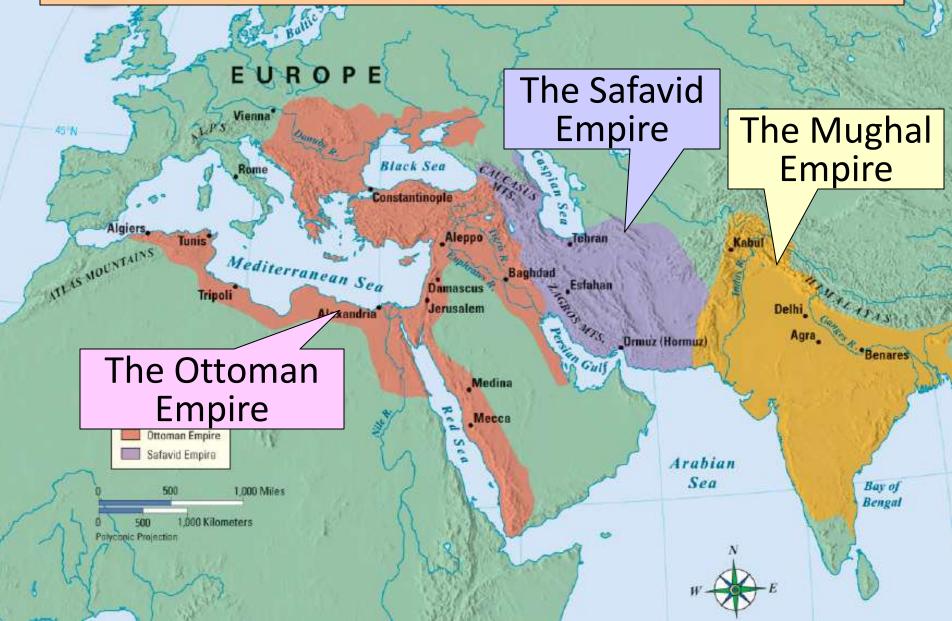
#### Essential Question:

–What were the achievements of the "gunpowder empires": Ottomans, Safavids, & Mughals?

#### Bellringer:

- Brainstorm the empires that we studies first semester
- –What are the top 3 most successful empires?
- –Name 3 reasons these empires were so successful.

# From 1300 to 1700, three "gunpowder empires" dominated parts of Europe, Africa, & Asia



These empires were unique but shared some similarities:

EUROPE

Mediterranean Sea

exandria

All 3 empires were able to conquer neighboring people because they formed strong armies using rifles & artillery

Ormuz (Hormuz

stahar

Damascus Jerusalem

Medina

#### AFRICA

Tunis

TLAS MOUNTAIN

All 3 empires were Islamic & ruled by Muslim leaders with wellorganized gov'ts made up of loyal bureaucrats

All 3 empires blended their culture with neighboring societies to create a high point of Islamic culture



### Key Terms and PHRases:

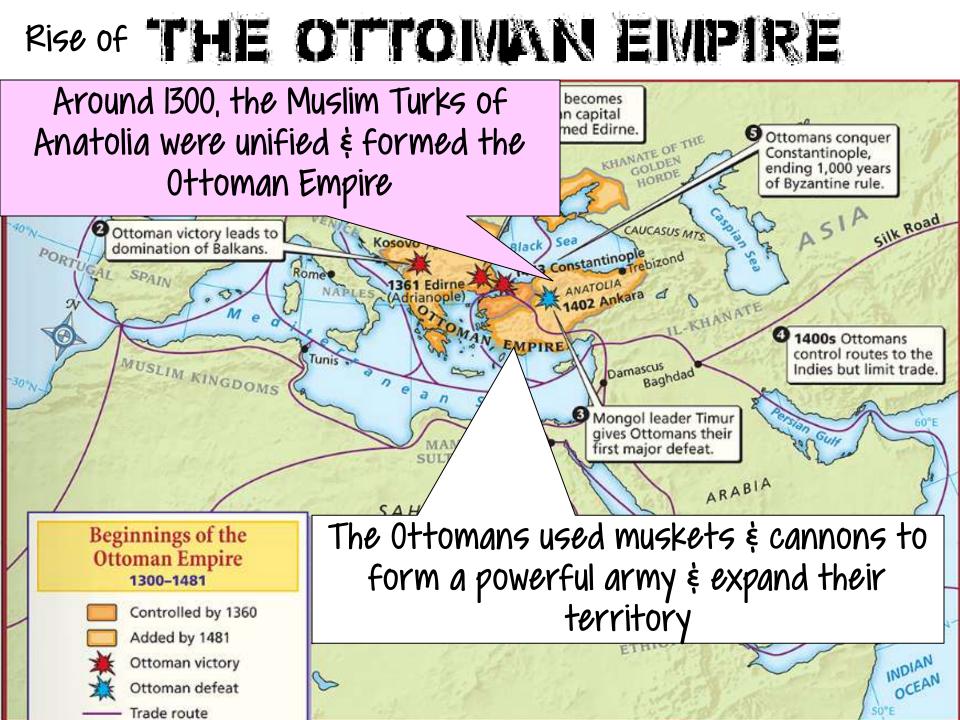
THE OTTOMAN EMPIR

On your own sheet of paper, complete the key terms and phrases that pertain to this



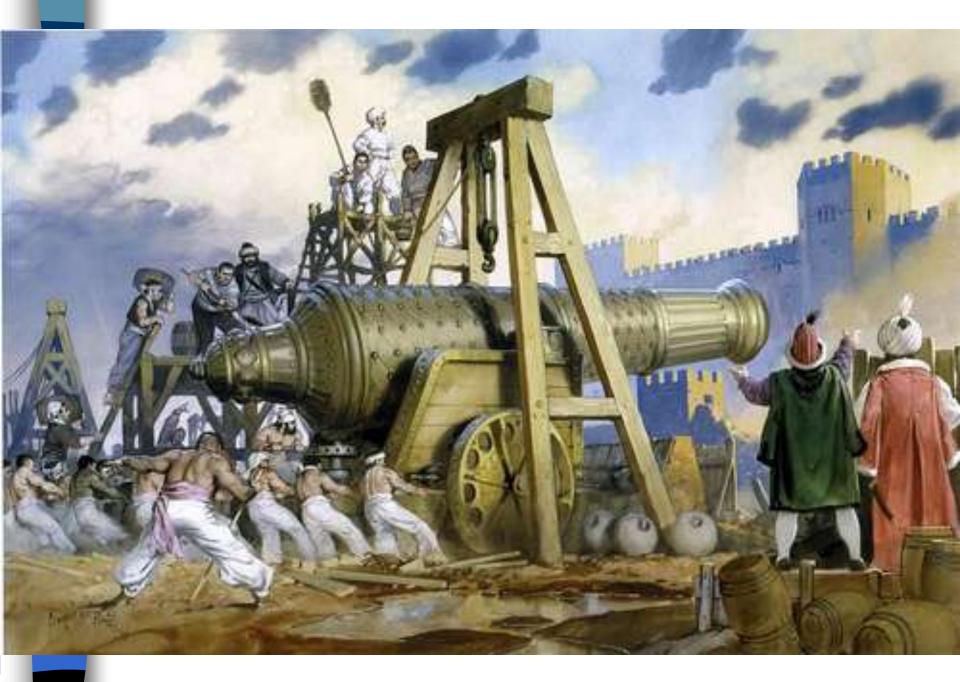
Empire.

Gunpowder Empire Ottoman Empire Sultan Suleyman the Magnificent Jannisaries



## THE OTTOMAN MILTRARY



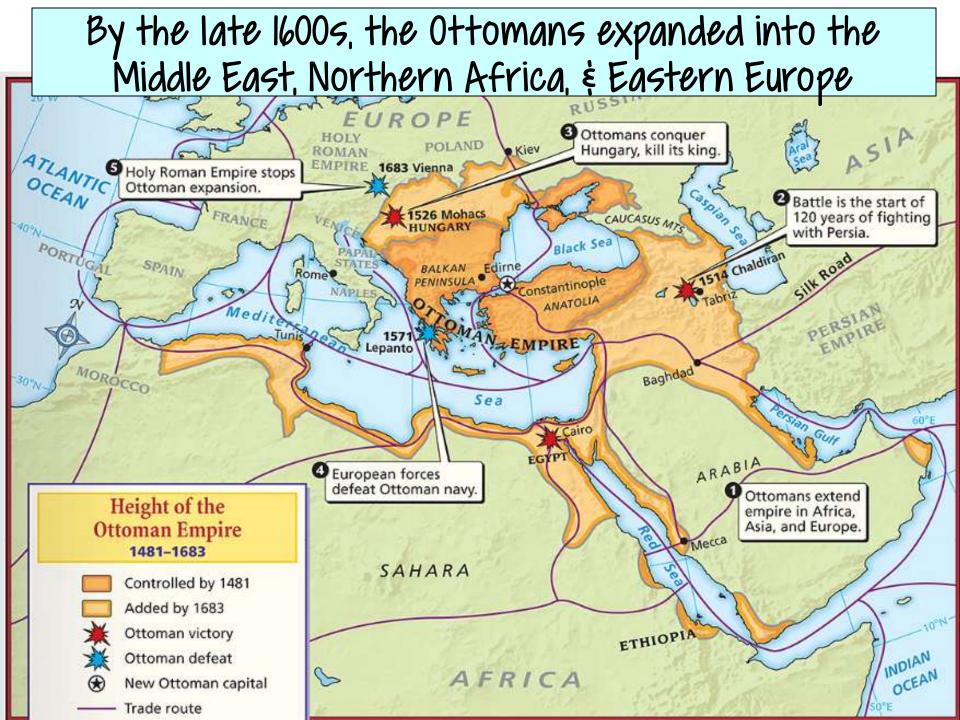


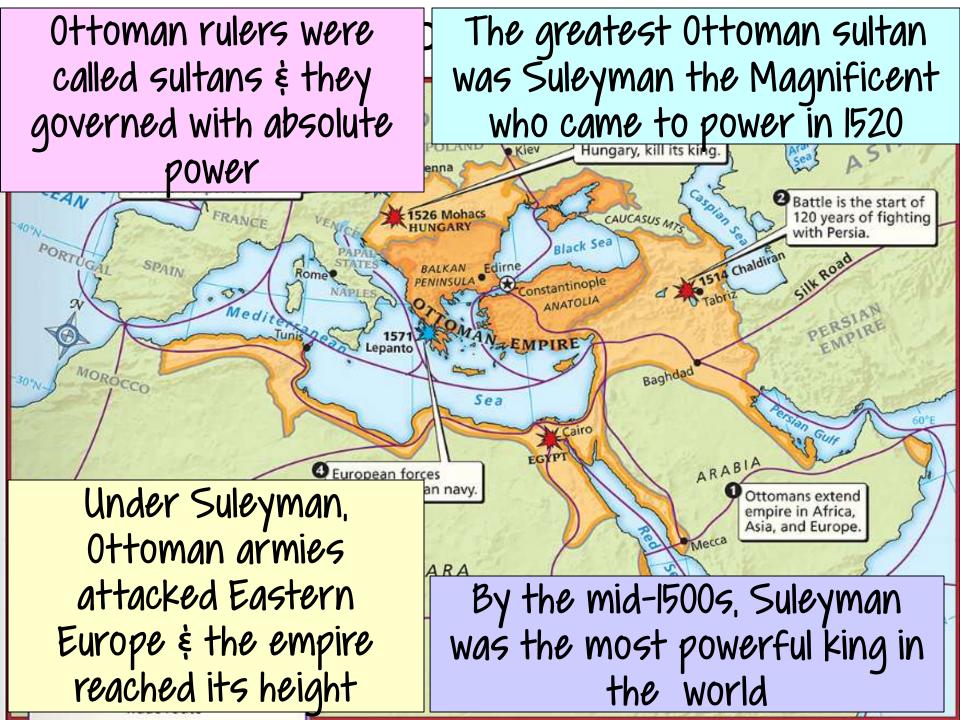
The Ottoman army included 30,000 elite soldiers called janissaries who were slaves that were trained to be loyal to the government











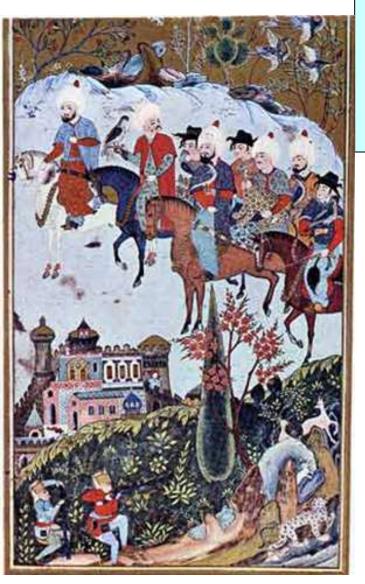
# Suleyman's greatest accomplishment was creating a stable gov't for his empire



He was known as "Suleyman the Lawgiver" because he created a law code that governed criminal & civil issues

He created a simplified & fair tax system to raise money for his empire

He granted freedom of worship to Christians & Jews living in the empire



Ottoman miniature painting Art, architecture, & poetry flourished under Suleyman as the Ottoman Empire experienced a cultural renaissance



Mosque of Suleyman by architect, Sinan

### THE DECLINE OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE



To maintain their power against rivals, Suleyman & other Ottoman sultans executed their brothers & jailed their sons which led to progressively weaker leaders

By the outbreak of World War I in 1914, the Ottoman Empire Was so weak it was known as the "sick man of Europe"

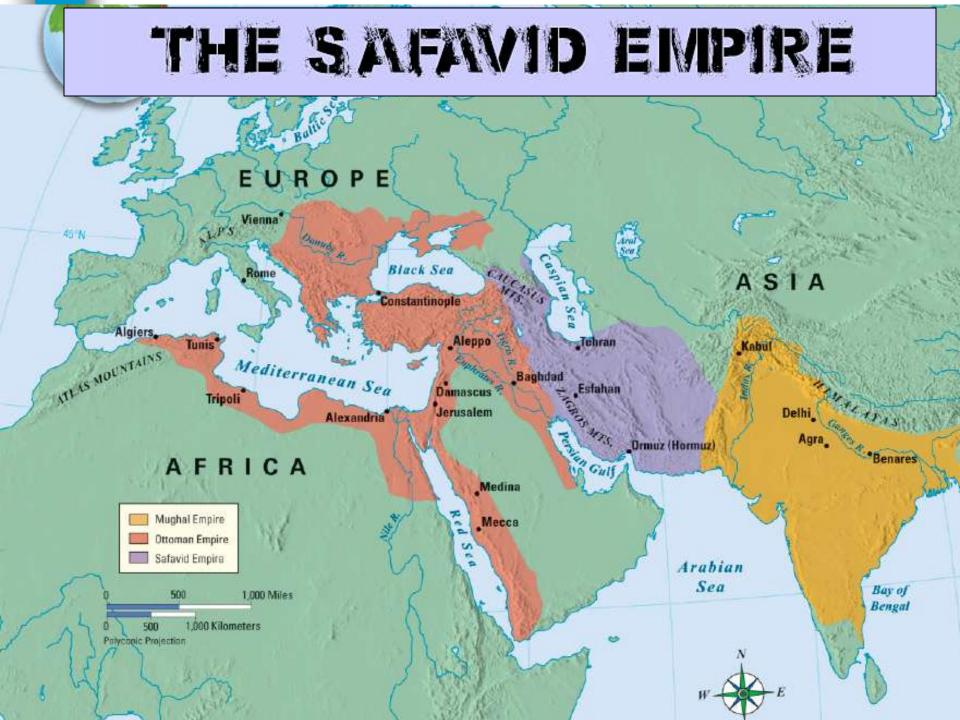
### KEY TERMS AND PHRASES:

THE SAFAVID EMPIRE

On your own sheet of paper, complete the key terms and phrases that pertain to this Empire.



Safavid Empire Shah Shah Abbas

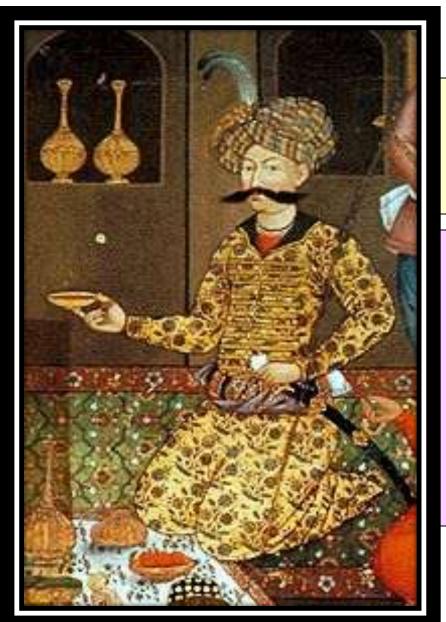


Unlike the Ottomans who were Sunni Muslims, the Safavids believed in Shi'a Islam & strictly converted the people they conquered



The Safavids were Turks living in Persia who built a powerful gunpowder army & created an empire in modern-day Iran Safavid rulers were called shahs, using the Persian title for king

#### The greatest ruler of the Safavid Empire was Shah Abbas who came to power in 1587



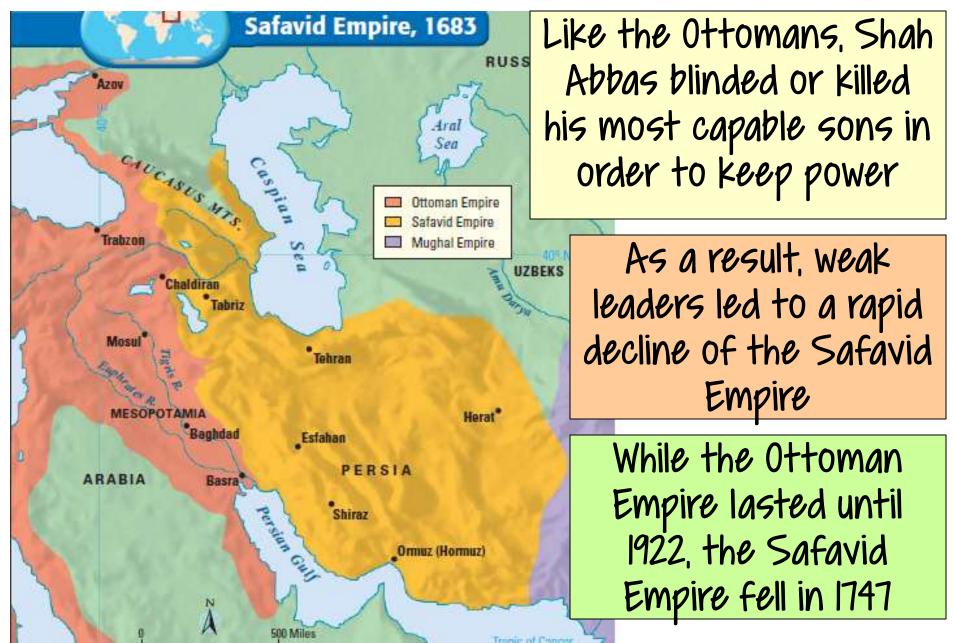
Abbas borrowed ideas from outside groups to improve the Safavid Empire

He modeled Ottoman janissaries, used merit to employ gov't workers, introduced religious toleration which helped Safavids trade with European Christians



Art flourished, especially carpets that blended Persian \$ European designs

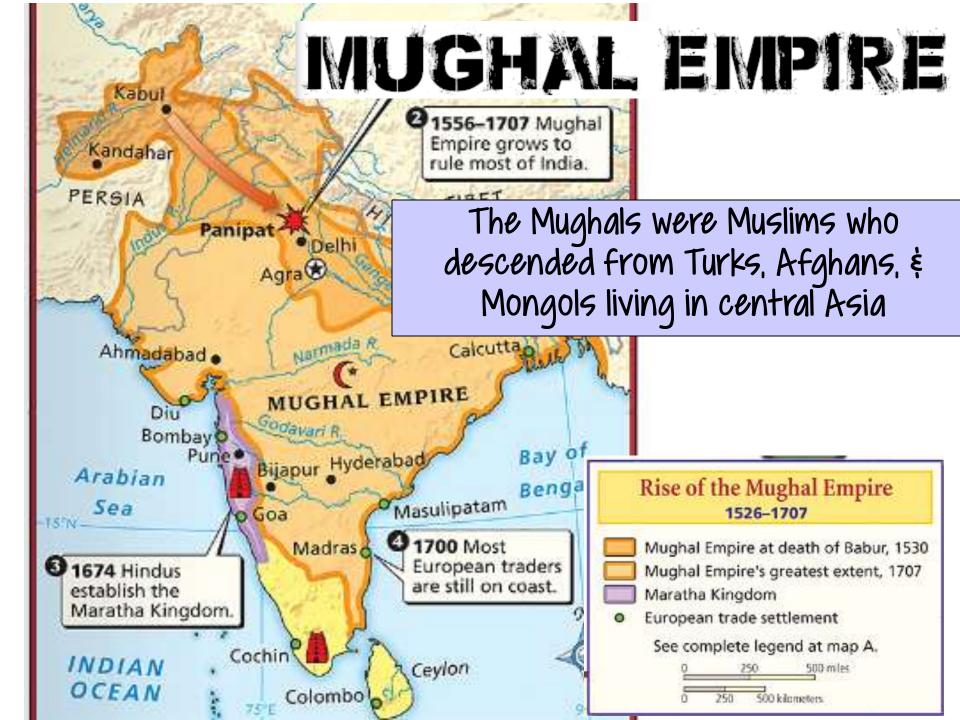
### THE DECLINE OF THE SAFAVID EMPIRE



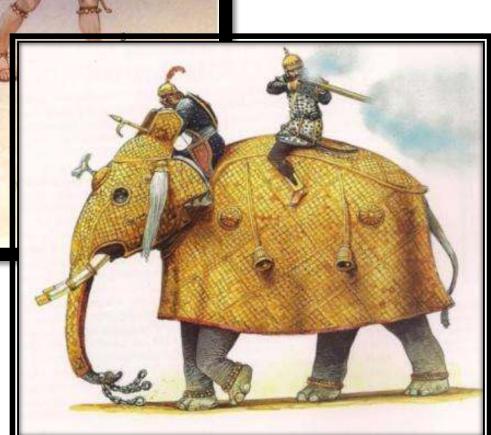
### GUNPOWDER EMPiRe STATIONS

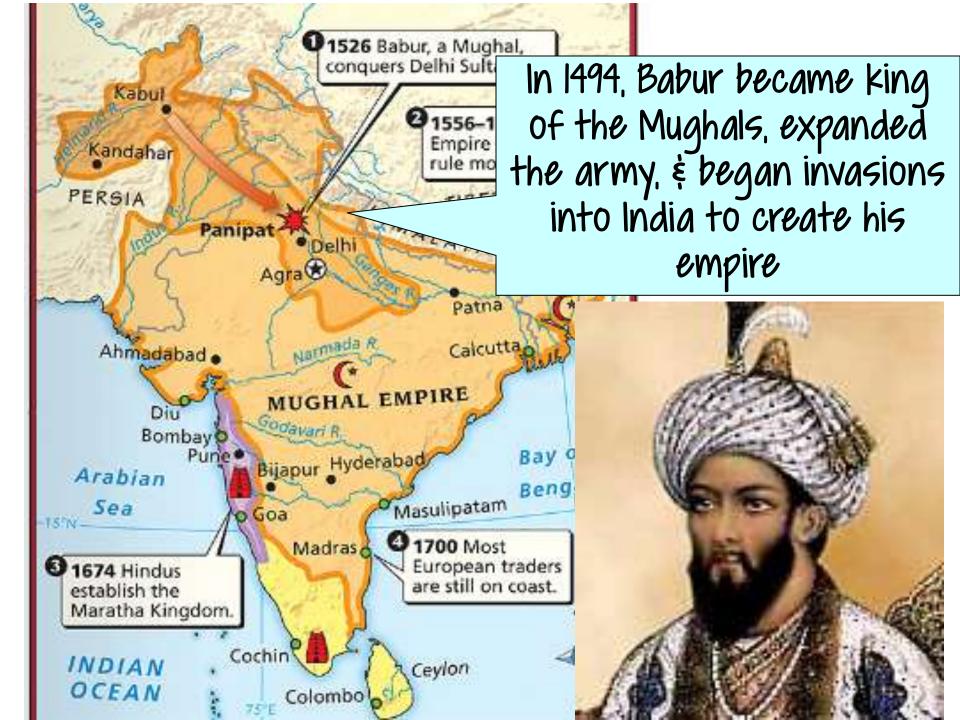
- I. Complete the image analysis.
- 2. Answer the Rise of the Empire
- 3. Look over the rulers and fill in the info.
- 4. Write in the decline of the empire.
- 5. Define the necessary vocab

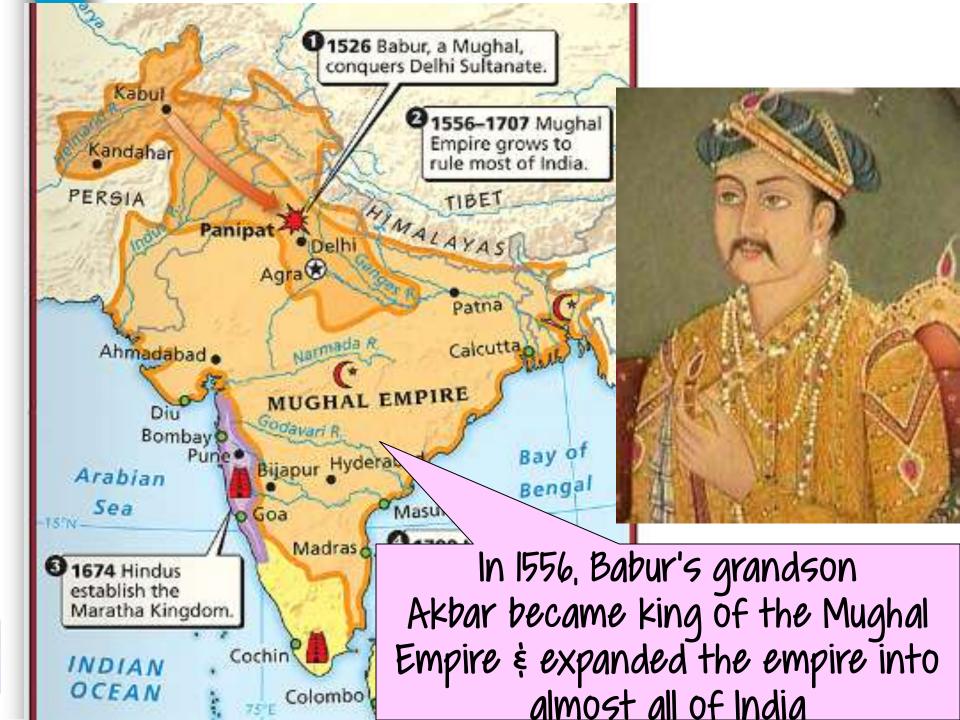
Words.



Like the Ottomans & Safavids, the Mughals built a powerful army with guns & cannons







#### Akbar was the greatest of all the Mughal rulers



Akbar's greatest achievement was cultural blending & religious toleration

He held religious discussions with Hindu & Muslim scholars

He ended the tax that non-Muslims were required to pay \$ created a fair \$ affordable tax system

Because he was Muslim ruling in a largely Hindu region, Akbar allowed non-Muslims to worship freely He married many wives, among them were Muslim, Hindu, & Christian women The best example of Akbar's tolerance was his creation of a new religion called the Divine Faith

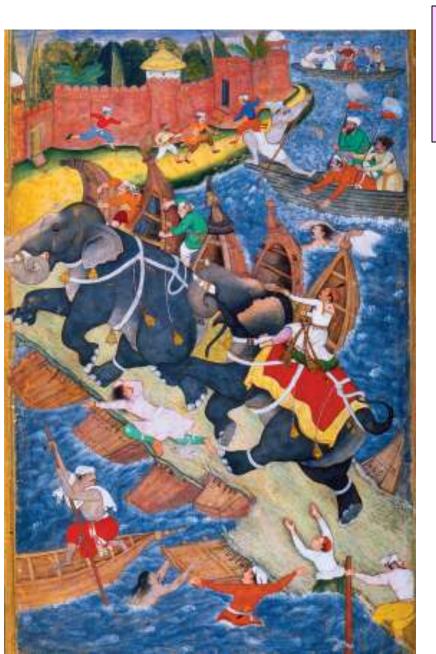


The Divine Faith was an example of syncretism because it blended ideas from Islam, Hinduism, Christianity, § Zoroastrianism

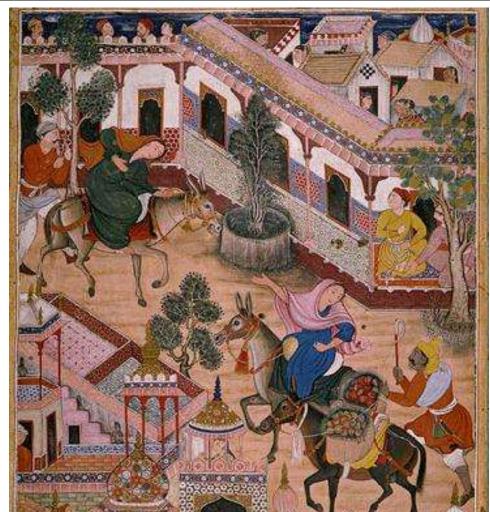
Akbar hoped the Divine Faith would end conflicts between Muslims & Hindus

But, the Divine Faith never attracted many Muslim or Hindu converts...When Akbar died, so did the Divine Faith

#### During Akbar's reign, art flourished

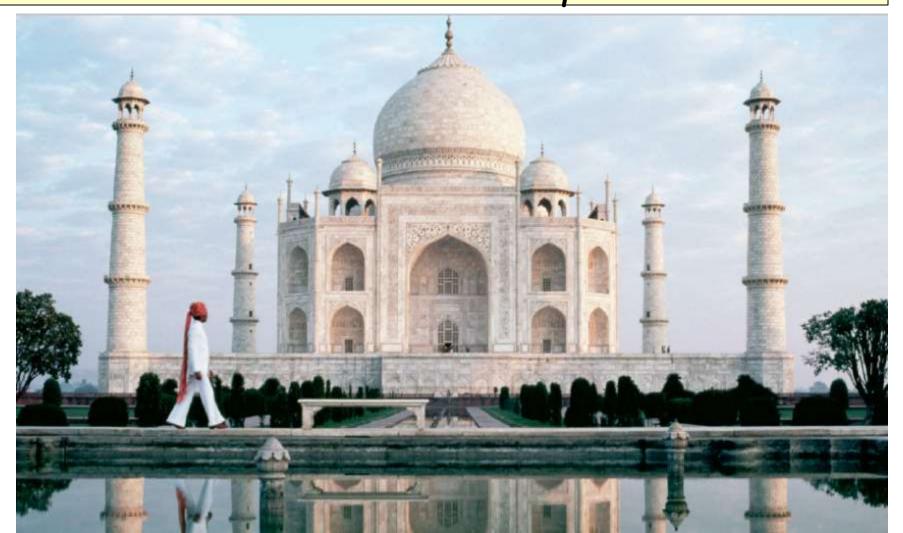


Mughal artists were known for their colorful paintings called miniatures

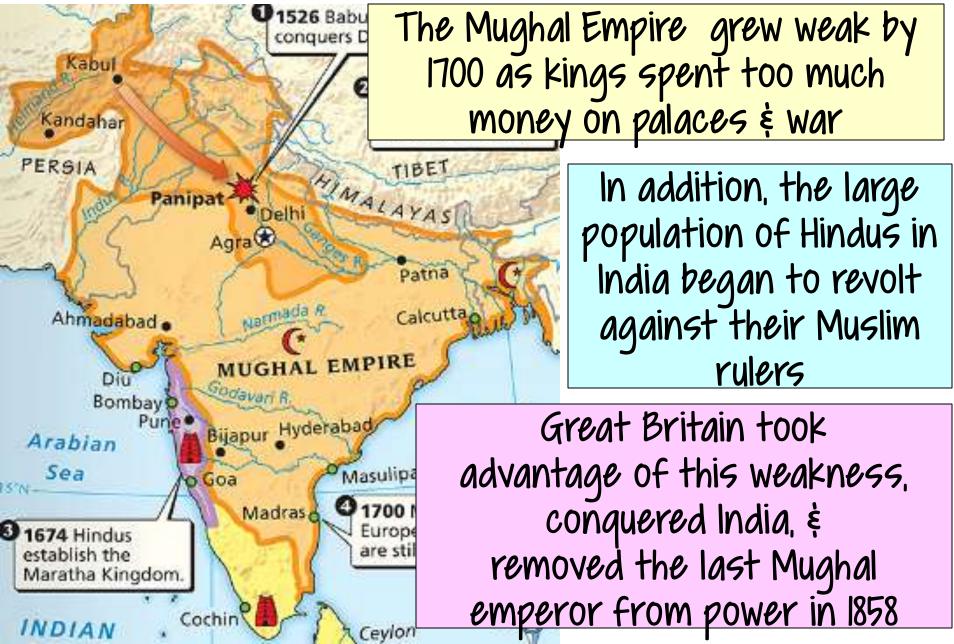


Mughal architecture was known for blending of Hindu & Islamic designs

The greatest example of Mughal architecture is the Taj Mahal which was built in 1631 by Shah Jahan



### THE DECLINE OF THE MUGHAL EMPIRE



# **ORGANiZER QUESTIONS:**

On the back of your organizer complete the questions from the following sections:



10	1
18.	

-18.2

-18.3

3.

Chapter 18, Section 1 Who were the Ottomans? Chapter 18, Section 3 How did the Mughal Empire begin? 2. How did the Ottoman Empire grow? What were two of Suleyman's accomplishments? What are some examples of Akbar's policy of fair rule? 2 Who were the janissaries and what role did they play? How did Aurangzeb rule as compared to Akbar 3 Chapter 18, Section 2 Why were there conflicts between the Shi'a and Su How did the Mughal Empire change after Akbar? 4 What were four reforms made by Shah Abbas? Why weren't there strong leaders after Shah Abbas?

#### Conclusions



### **Closure Activity**

Complete the chart on the bottom of the notes that compares the 3 gunpowder empires; Be prepared to answer some discussion questions when finished

Create an acrostic for each empire by using at least 3 words that describe the empire
Ottomans Safavids Mughals
O S M
O S M
O S M