

The Muslim Empires
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Objectives

1. Who were the three Muslim empires?
2. What helps explain the rise of the Muslim empires during the early modern period?
3. What are some common characteristics between the three empires?
4. Who were the Janissaries?

More Objectives

5. What did Safavid policies in Persia do during their reign?
6. What are some similarities between the Ottomans and the Safavids?
7. What caused the decline of the Ottomans?
8. What were some things that Akbar did in his attempt to reform India?

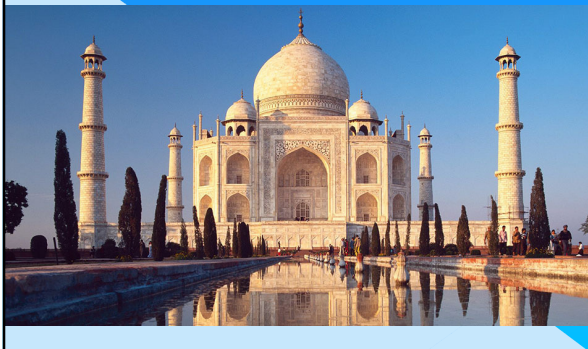
Blue Mosque – Ottoman

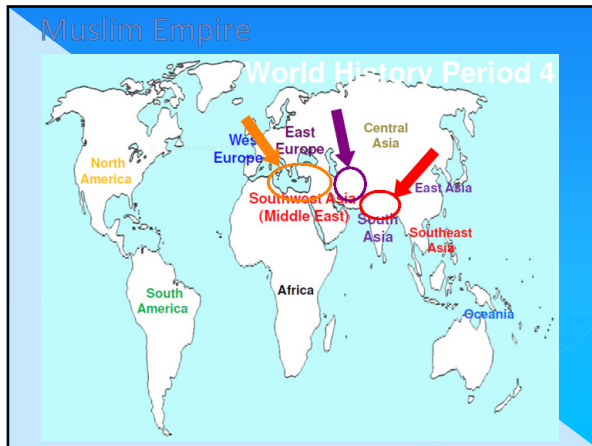


Hagia Sofia - Safavid



Taj Mahal – Mughal





Vocabulary

1. Vizier
2. Imams
3. Mullahs
4. Sati
5. Purdah

Social

1. Jews and Christians were dhimmis → people of the book
2. Abbasid caliphs and Ottoman sultans were distant from their subjects
3. Women under Safavid and Ottoman rule faced discrimination

Political

1. Gunpowder weapons
2. Ottomans had infantry divisions that dominated the armies called Janissaries
3. Imams were rulers who could trace descent from the successors of Ali

Interaction

1. Muslim empires were not as affected by Europe as the Americas
2. Three empires interacted (usually in battle) with each other often

Culture

1. Ottoman and Safavid → Islamic populations
2. Mughal Empire → mostly Hindu population
3. Mullahs: mosque officials and prayer leaders in Safavid Empire
4. Akbar prohibited sati, burning widowed women upon husbands' death, and purdah

Economic

1. Did not really trade with Europe
2. Early rulers of Ottoman and Safavid encouraged handicraft production and trade
