



Chapter 21
The Muslim Empires:
Ottomans, Safavid, & Mughal

World History Period 4



The Ottoman Empire

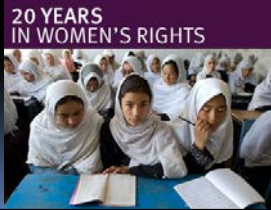


Hagia Sophia



Social

1. Ottoman- followed other islamic societies
2. Women were oppressed/treated as property



Political & Interaction

1. Ottoman Janissaries were conscripted European children
2. Janissaries eventually controlled the Ottoman government
3. Interaction with Europeans
4. Europeans allied with Ottoman in wars

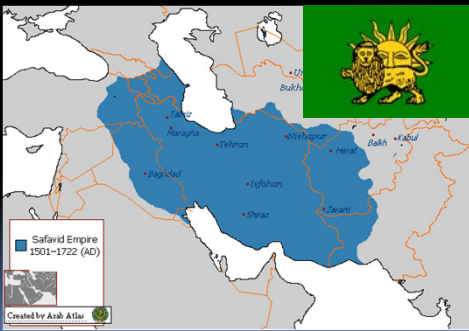


Cultural & Economic

1. Great patrons of the arts
2. Built great mosques & converted churches
3. Worldwide exchange with Europeans



The Safavid Empire



Isfahan Mosque



Social

1. Persian supplemented the Turkish Language
2. **Mullah's** helped convert population to Shi'ism
3. Women faced legal & social disadvantages



Political and Interaction

1. Imperial bureaucracy
2. Headed by Turkish warrior nobles & monarchs
3. Recruited Persians to counterbalance Turks
4. Monopolized firearms & sought Western knowledge
5. Encouraged foreign and domestic trade

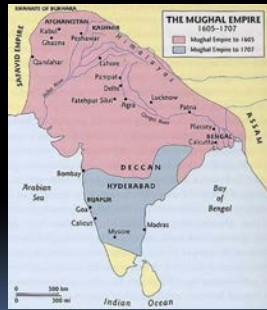


Culture and Economic

1. Built roads, rest houses, public baths
2. Encouraged great architecture used in Mosques
3. Religion based on Shia'ism
4. Trade



The Mughal Empire



Social and Political

1. Social hierarchy based on economic power
2. Capital-Dehli
3. Women pushed up in society during this period
4. Traditions like **sati** and **purdah** prohibited for women



Interaction and Culture

1. Expanded territory and trade increased
2. Art and Architecture-**Taj Mahal**
3. Creation of new religion- **Din-i-Ilahi**



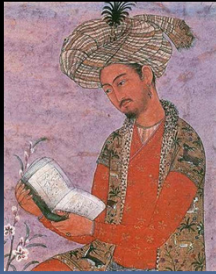
Economic

1. Textiles
2. Economy flourished during this period due to trade



Vocabulary

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------|
| 1. Janissaries | 13. Taj Mahal |
| 2. Sail al-Dan | 14. Marattas |
| 3. Chaldiran | |
| 4. Imams | |
| 5. Mullah | |
| 6. Abbas I | |
| 7. Isfahan | |
| 8. Shahs | |
| 9. Babur | |
| 10. Din-i-Ilahi | |
| 11. Sati | |
| 12. Purdah | |



	Ottoman Empire	Safavid Empire	Mughal Empire
Rise	Seljuk Turks & Ottomans	Sufi Mystics	Founded by Babur
Decline	Internal disputes & weak leaders	Internal disputes, rebellions, invaders	British Invasion
Social	Little rights to women	Conversion of pop. to shi'sim	Traditions like sati and purdah
Political	Imperial bureaucracy	Imperial bureaucracy	Social hierarchy based on economic power
Interaction	Allied/traded with Europeans	Battle at Chaldiran Trade w/ Europeans	Expansion & trade
Culture	Arts, Architecture, & Mosques	Arts, Architecture & Mosques	Arts, Architecture, & Mosques
Economics	Worldwide exchange with Europe	Handicraft production & trade	Trade & Textile production
