**Chapter 27: The Islamic Empires**

1. **Formation of the Islamic empires**
	1. The Ottoman Empire (1289-1923)
		1. Founded by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1289
		2. Ottoman expansion into \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			1. Captures \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ with light cavalry and volunteer infantry
			2. In Balkans, forced \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ families to surrender young boys to military service: *devshirme*
				1. Often grew up to be exceptionally loyal \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Effective use of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in battles and sieges

* + 1. Mehmed the Conqueror (reigned 1451-1481)
			1. Captured Constantinople in 1453; it became \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, the Ottoman capital
			2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ monarchy; centralized state
			3. Transformation from warrior sultan to emperor of “two lands” (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) and “two seas” (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_)
		2. Suleyman the Magnificent (reigned 1520-1566)
			1. Sultan Selim the Grim (reigned 1512-1520) occupied \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. Suleyman the Magnificent expanded into southwest Asia and central Europe
			3. Suleyman also built a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ powerful enough to challenge European fleets
	1. The Safavid empire
		1. The Safavids, Turkish conquerors of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			1. Founder Shah \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ (reigned 1501-1524) claimed ancient Persia title of shah.
		2. Shah Abbas the Great (1588-1629) revitalized the Safavid empire
			1. modernized \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; sought European alliances against \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. new capital at \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_; centralized administration
	2. The Mughal empire
		1. Babur (1523-1530), founder of Mughal (\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_) dynasty in India
			1. Central Asian Turkish adventurer invaded \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1523, seized \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in 1526
			2. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ technology gives Babur advantage
			3. By his death in 1530, Mughal empire embraced most of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		2. Akbar (reigned 1556-1605), a brilliant charismatic ruler
			1. Created a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ government
			2. Encouraged religious \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ between Muslims and Hindus
			3. Developed a syncretic religion called "divine faith" form of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		3. Aurangzeb (1659-1707)
			1. Demolished \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ temples, replaced with mosques
			2. Tax on Hindus to encourage \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
1. **Imperial Islamic society**
	1. Common Elements of Ottoman, Safavid and Mughal Empires
		1. The emperors and Islam
			1. Empires based on military conquest (“\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ empires”)
			2. Authority of dynasty derived from personal piety and military prowess of rulers
				1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_: emperors imposed their will on the state
				2. Devotion to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ encouraged rulers to extend their faith to new lands
			3. Royal women often wielded great influence on politics
	2. Agriculture and trade
		1. Food crops the basis of all three empires
			1. Imports of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ very popular
		2. Population growth in the three empires less dramatic than in China or Europe
			1. Significant population growth in India from more intense \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. Less dramatic growth in Safavid and Ottoman realms
		3. Long-distance trade important to all three empires
			1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ empires shared segments of the east-west trade routes
			2. Safavids offered \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to European trading companies
			3. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ permitted stations for English, French, and Dutch trading companies
	3. Religious affairs in the Islamic empires
		1. Diversity
			1. Ottoman empire: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. Safavid empire: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			3. Mughal empire: Hindus, Jains, Zoroastrians, Christians, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		2. Religious diversity created \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to the rule of the empires
		3. Religious diversity in India under the rule of Akbar
			1. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ welcomed at court of Akbar, but he was not interested in an exclusive faith
			2. Akbar tolerated \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, a new faith combining elements of Hinduism and Islam
			3. Advocated syncretic "divine faith," emphasizing \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		4. Religious minorities generally tolerated in Islamic states
			1. Non-Muslim protected people
				1. Payment of special tax: *\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_*
				2. Freedom of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, property, legal affairs
			2. In Ottoman empire, conquered peoples protected, granted religious and civil autonomy in their own communities
			3. Mughal rule: Muslims supreme, but work in tandem with Hindus
				1. Under Akbar, *jizya* \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
				2. In India, the Muslim rulers closely cooperated with \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ majority
				3. Under Aurangzeb: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ proclaimed official state religion, nonbelievers taxed
	4. Cultural patronage of the Islamic Emperors
		1. All three sponsored arts and public works: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		2. Istanbul, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ capital, a bustling city of a million people
		3. Isfahan, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ capital, the "queen of Persian cities"
		4. Fatehpur Sikri, Mughal capital, created by Akbar
			1. Combined \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ style with Indian elements
			2. Site abandoned because of bad water supply
			3. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, exquisite example of Mughal architecture
2. **The empires in transition**
	1. The deterioration of imperial leadership, the sixteenth to eighteenth centuries
		1. Dynastic decline caused by negligent rulers, factions, and government \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
		2. Tensions increased when religious conservatives abandoned policies of tolerance
			1. Ottoman conservatives resisted innovations like the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. In Safavid empire: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ leaders urged the shahs to persecute \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_, non-Muslims, and even the Sufis
			3. In Mughal India, Aurangzeb's policies provoked deep animosity of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
	2. Economic and military decline
		1. Strong economies in sixteenth century; stagnated by eighteenth century
			1. Foreign trade controlled by \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. Military, administrative network expensive to maintain
			3. Unproductive wars
			4. European military technology advances faster than \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ can purchase it
	3. Cultural insularity
		1. Cultural conservatism
			1. Europeans actively studying Islamic cultures for purposes of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
			2. Islamic empires less interested in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ world
			3. Swiftly fell behind in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ development
				1. E.g. Jews from Spain establish first printing press in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in late 15th century
				2. But printing of books in Turkish and Arabic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ until 1729

Handwritten books preferred, but weak levels of dissemination