

Islamic Empires:

Ottoman, Safavid, Mughal



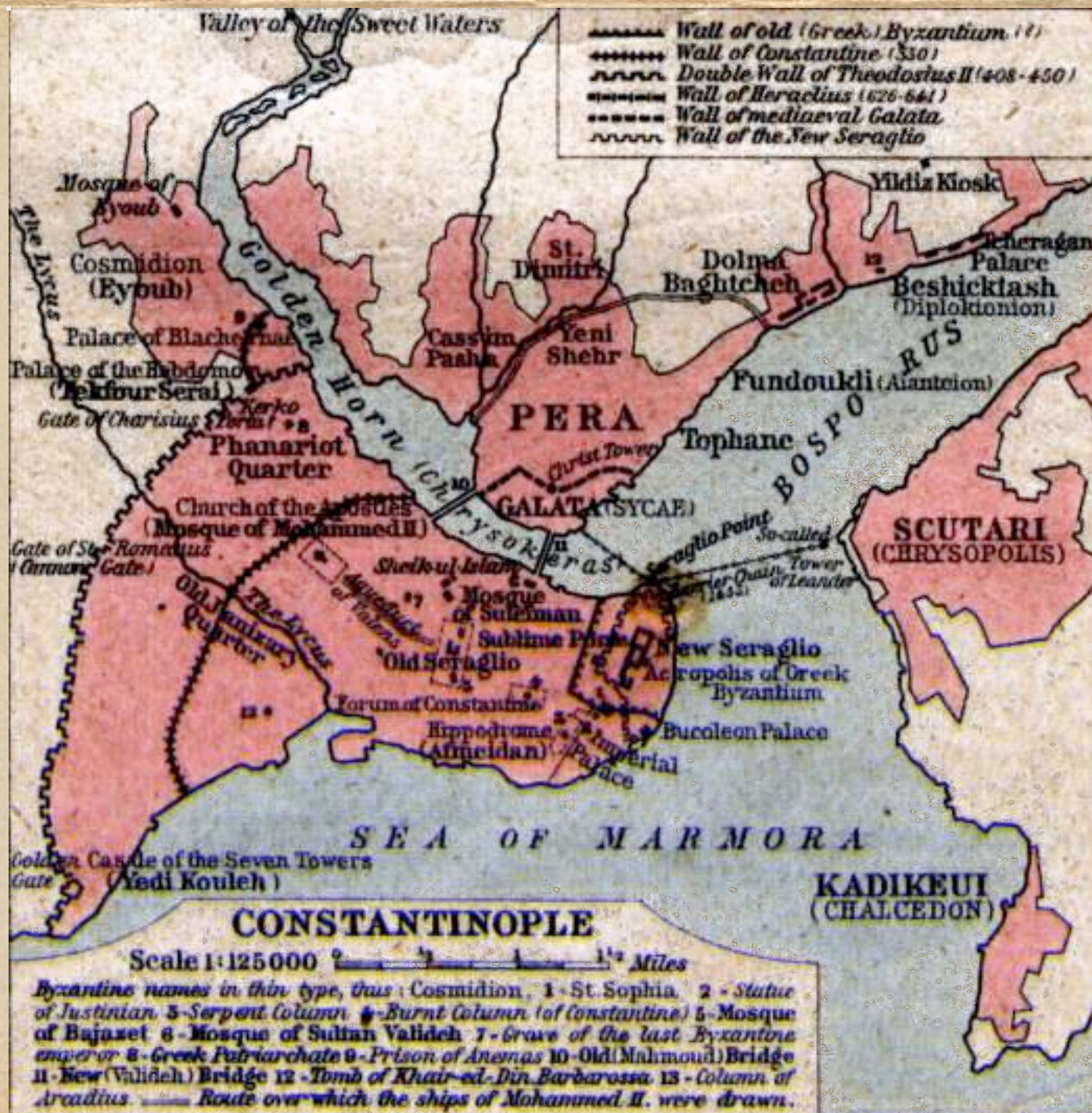
The Ottoman Turks as Islamic Eurasian Power (1289-1923)

- ◆ Consolidated by Osman, c. 1300
- ◆ Expanded by Mehmed II, c. 1450
(Conquers Constantinople 1453)
- ◆ Peaks with Süleyman, c. 1550



Constantinople, c. 1400

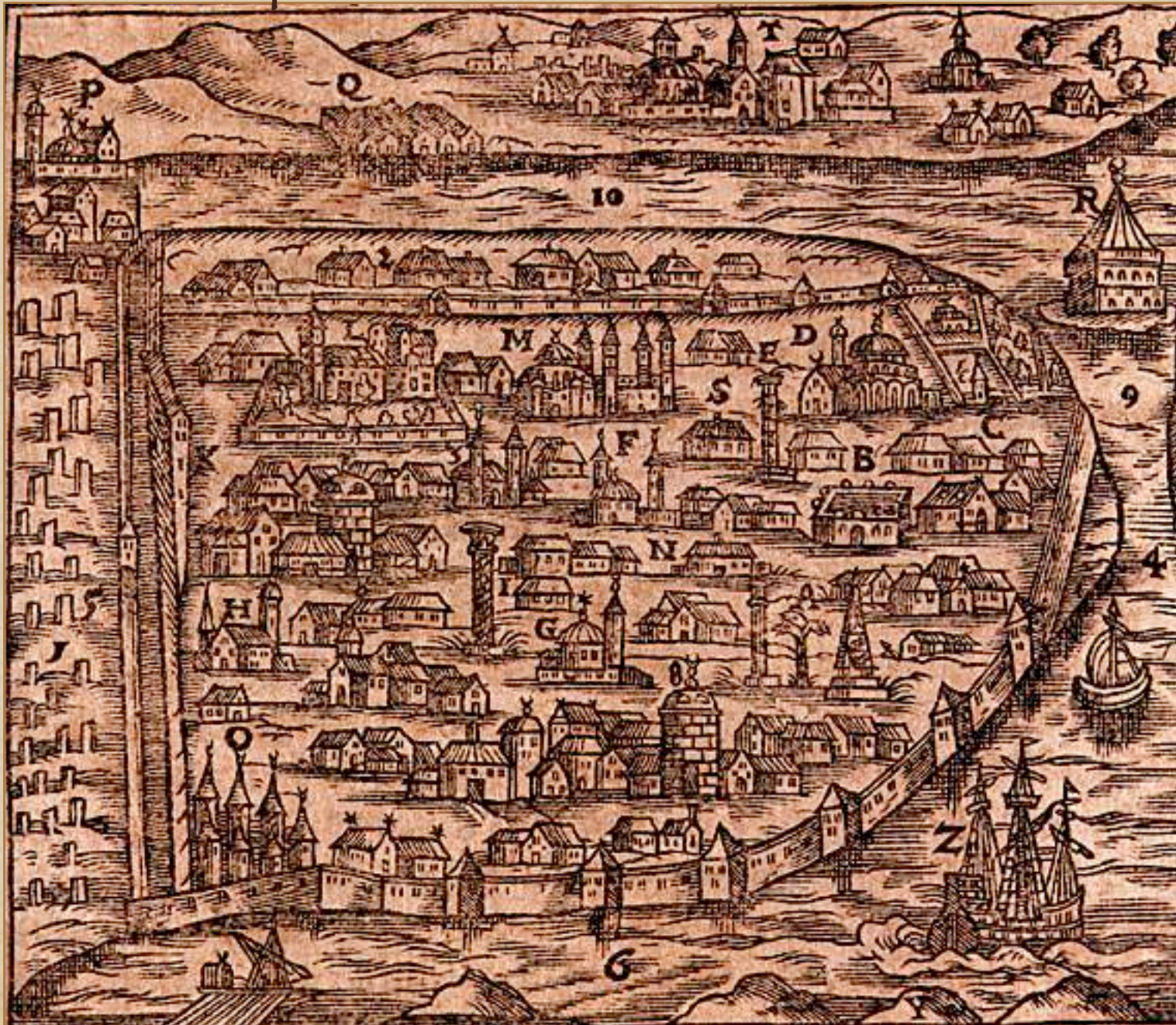




The Fall of Constantinople, 1453



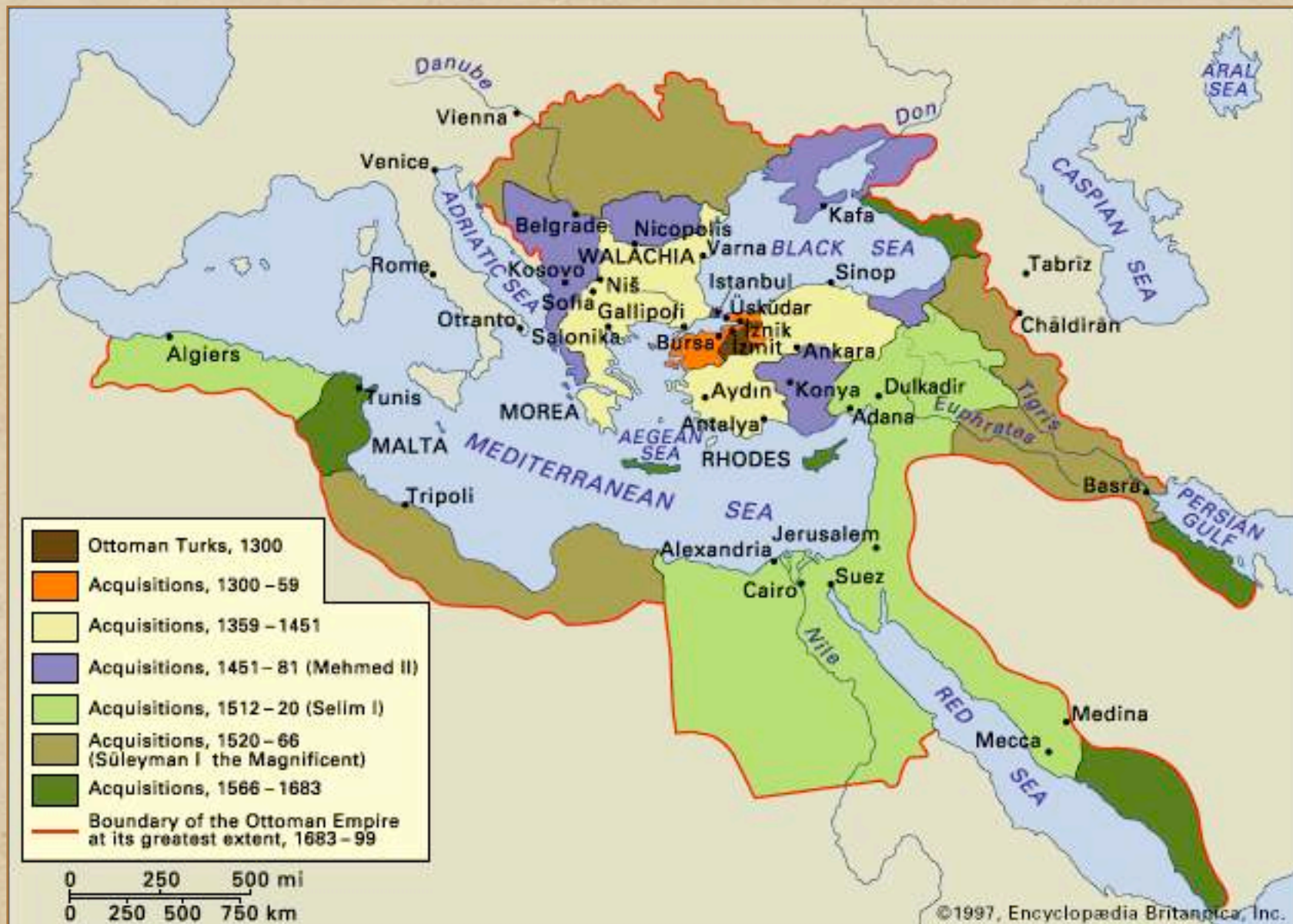
Constantinople ➡ Istanbul “Islam Abounds”



Istanbul on the
Bosporus and
straddling
Europe and Asia



Ottoman Expansion



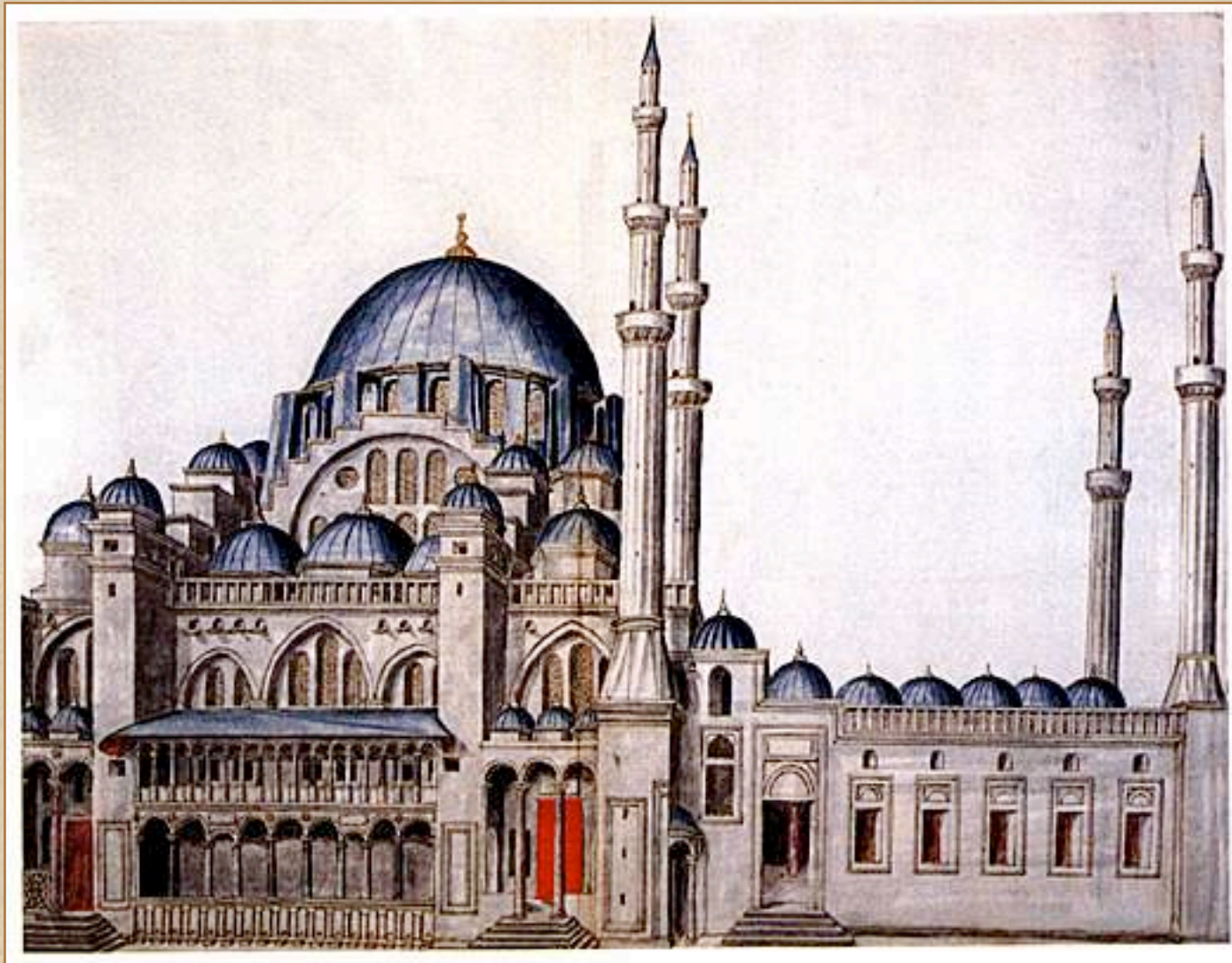
Apex of
Empire under
Süleyman
the Lawgiver
(r. 1520-1566)



The Suleymaniye Mosque (1550-57)

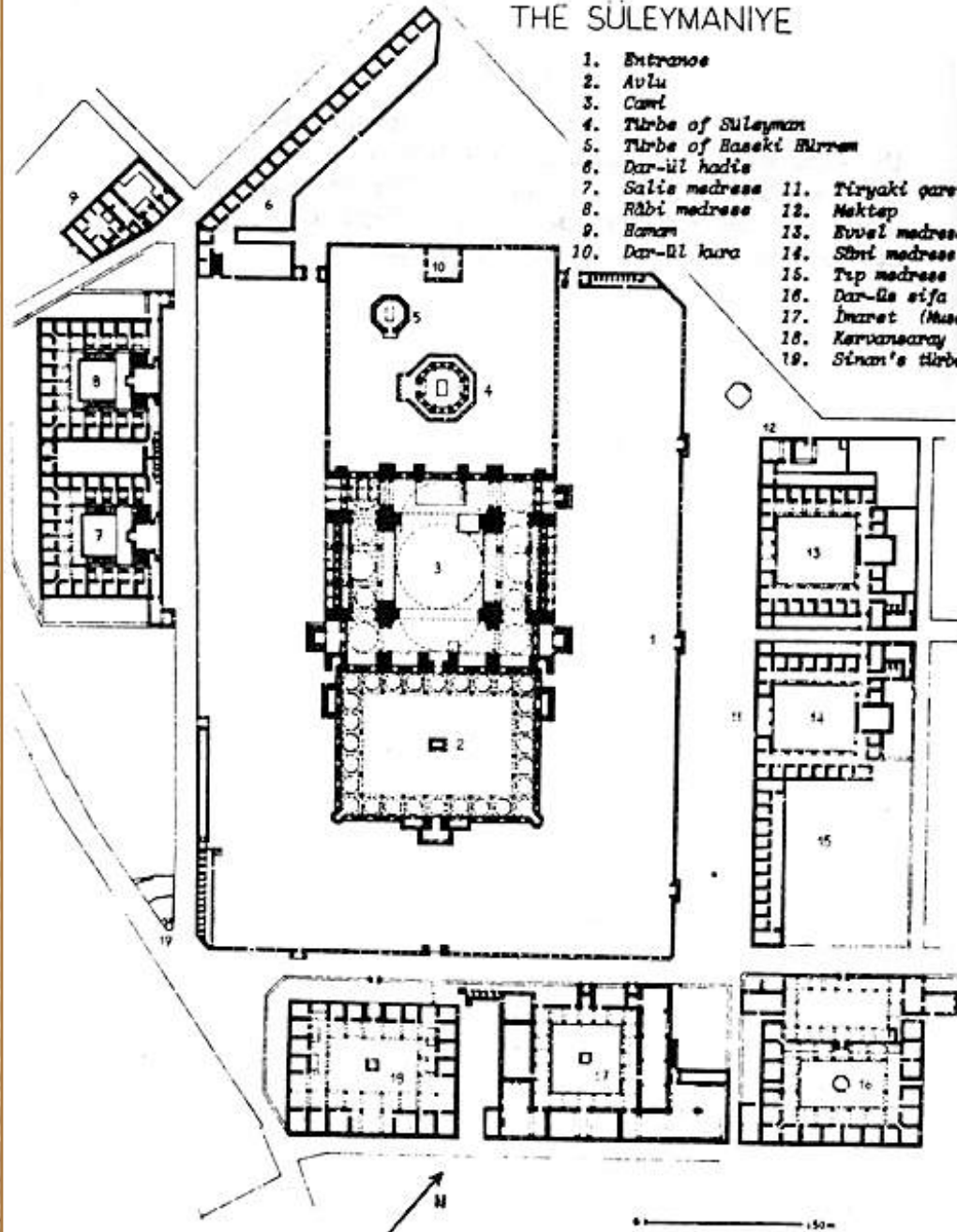


The Suleymaniye Mosque (1550-57)

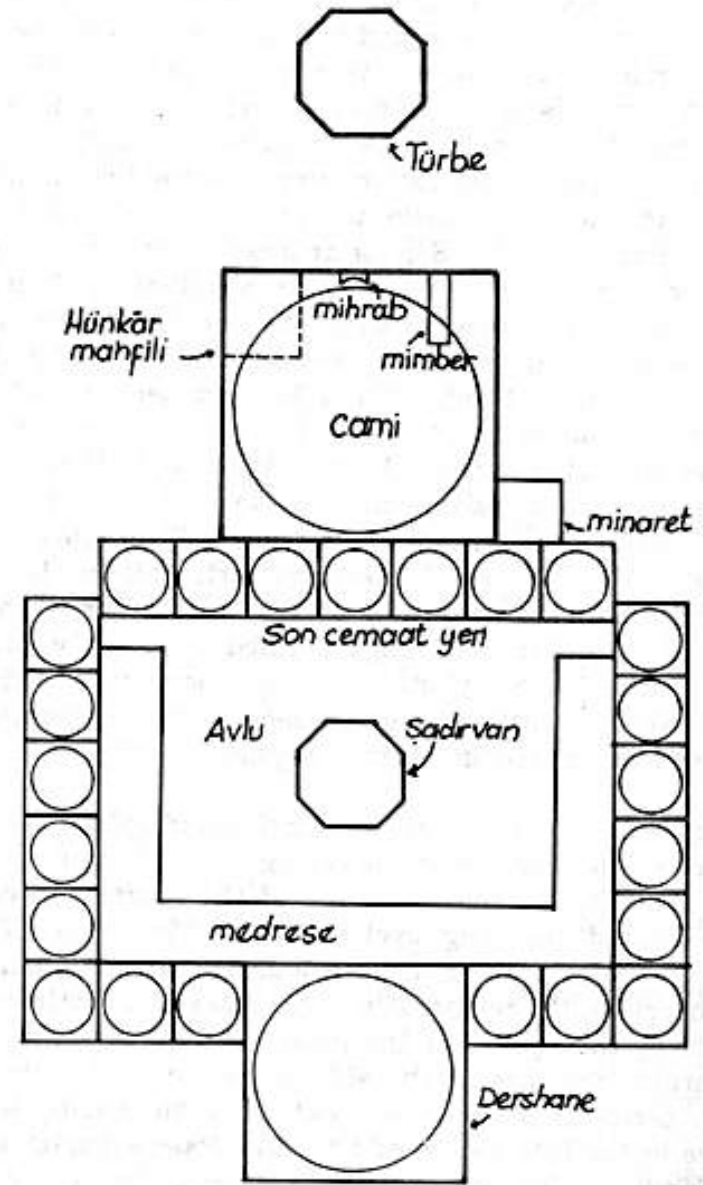


THE SÜLEYMANIYE

1. Entrance
2. Avlu
3. Cami
4. Türbe of Süleyman
5. Türbe of Haseki Hürrem
6. Dar-ül hadis
7. Salis medrese
8. Râbi medrese
9. Hanım
10. Dar-ül kura
11. Tiryaki çarşısı
12. Mektep
13. Evvel medrese
14. Sıbt medrese
15. Tıp medrese
16. Dar-ülsifa
17. İmaret (Museum)
18. Kervansaray
19. Sinan's türbe



plan no: 15



A TYPICAL OTTOMAN MOSQUE

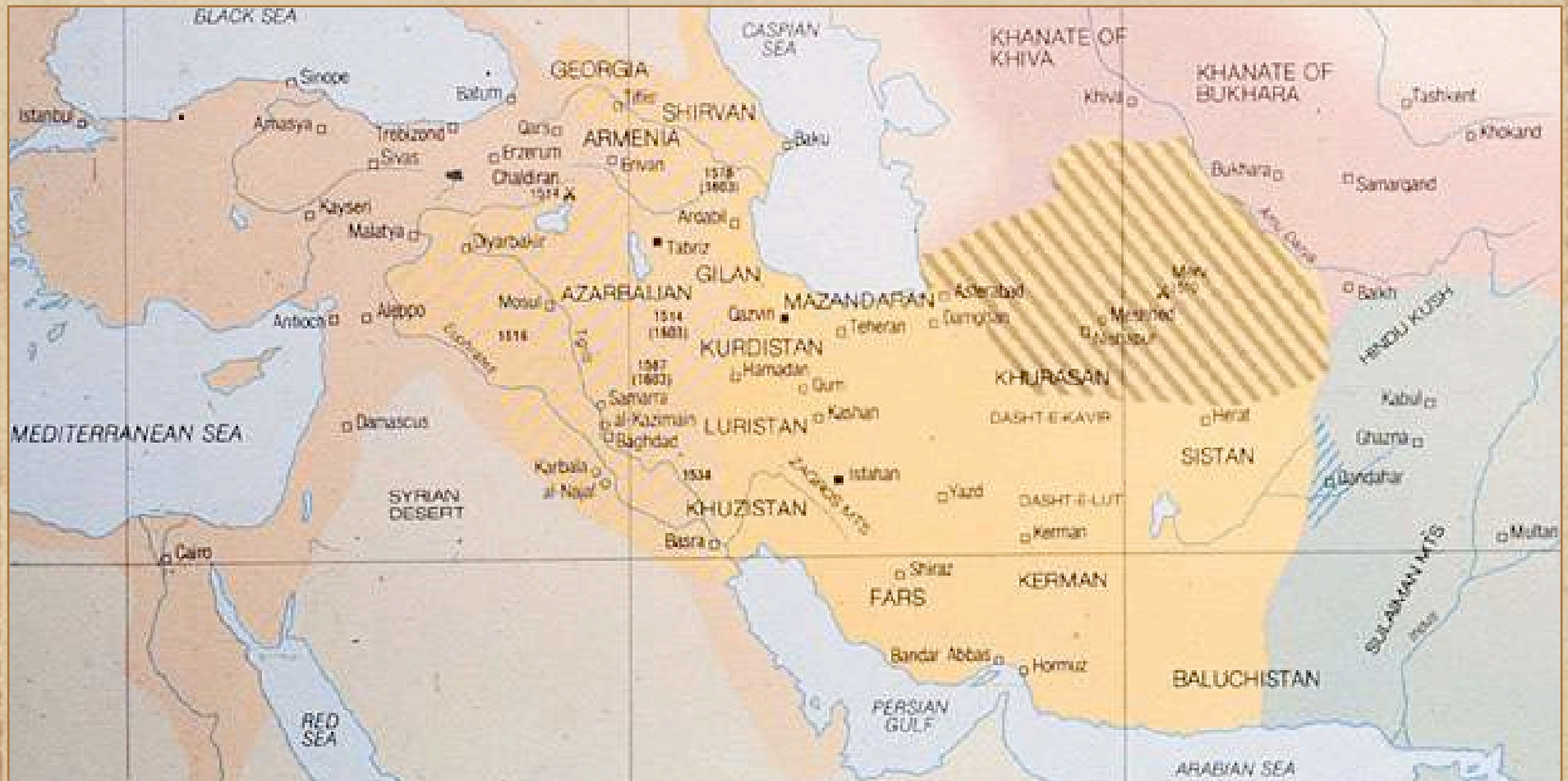
The Suleymaniye Mosque Today



The Suleymaniye Mosque Today



The Safavid Empire (1501-1722)



The Safavid Empire (1501-1722)

- ◆ Shī'ī vs. Sunni Islam
- ◆ Safavid founded by Shah Ismail I (r. 1501-14)
- ◆ Ottoman Sultan Selīm I defeats Ismail, 1514
- ◆ Safavids revived by Shah Abbas (1587-1629)



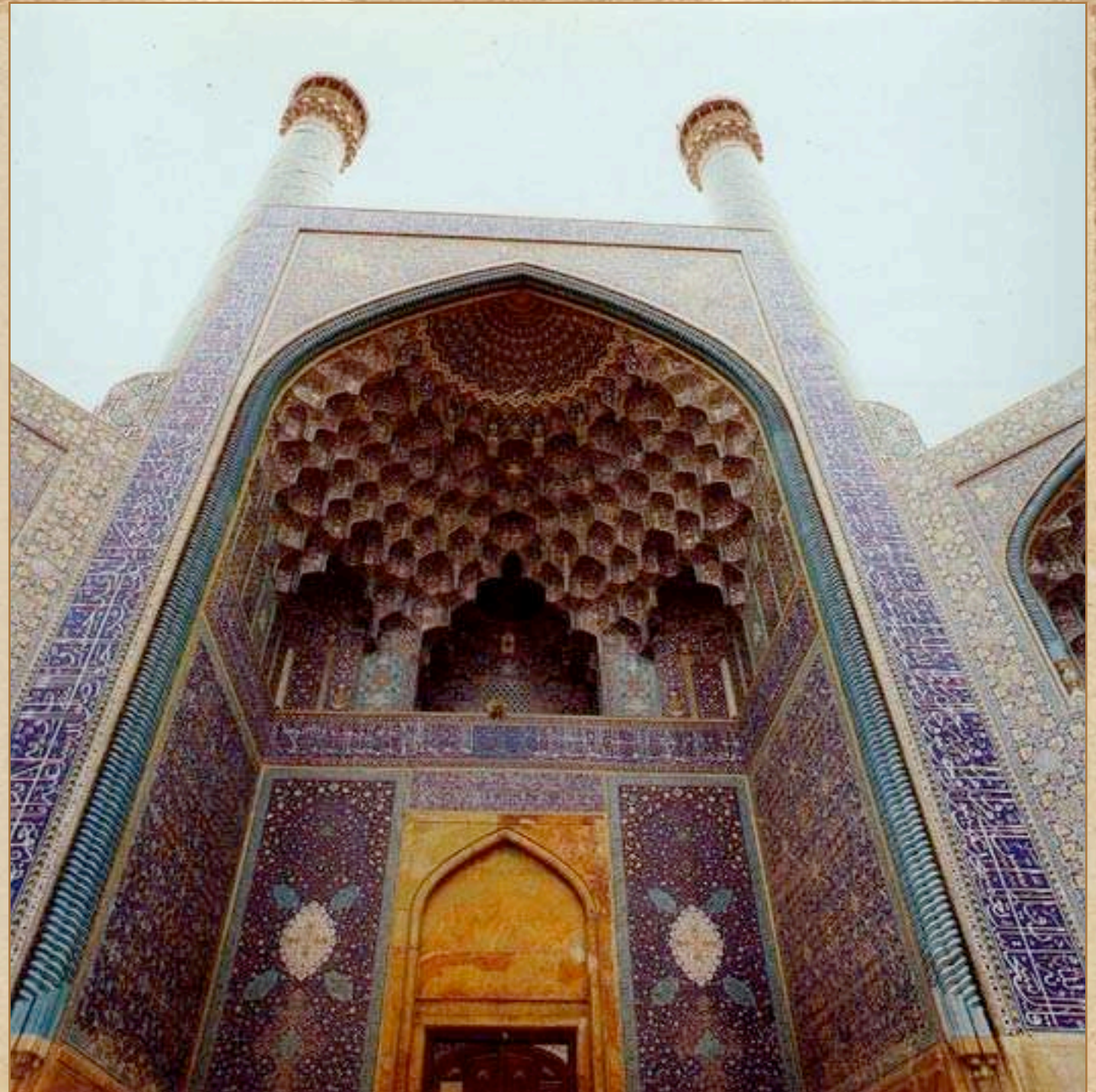
Imam Square & Mosque in Isfahan



Imam Square & Mosque in Isfahan



Imam
Mosque
in
Isfahan



Syncretism in the Mughal Empire (1523-1858)

- ◆ Islam and Hinduism in Mughal Empire
- ◆ Sufism and Sikhism flourish as well
- ◆ Aurangzeb ends religious tolerance in 17th century



Babur

(1483-1530)

Founder of the Mughal Empire
Descendant Turkish conqueror Tímur
and Mongol conqueror Genghis Khan
Versed in Persian & Turkish
Wrote on Islamic law & Sufi mysticism



Akbar

(r. 1556-1605)

Continued grandfather's syncretism
Patron of Persian & Hindi culture
Encouraged use of Urdu and Persian
Sought reconciliation between
Hindus and Muslims



Guru Nanak

(1469-1533)

Founder of Sikhism in North India
Sikh belief formed around his sayings

Drawn mostly from Hinduism
Akbar supports Sikhism in Punjab
State support wanes post-Akbar



Shah Jahan (1628-1658)

Expanded Mughal Empire
Moved capital from Agra to Dehli
Fashioned a magnificent capital
Built Taj Mahal (1630-1653) as tomb
for favorite wife, Mumtaz Mahal



The Taj Mahal



