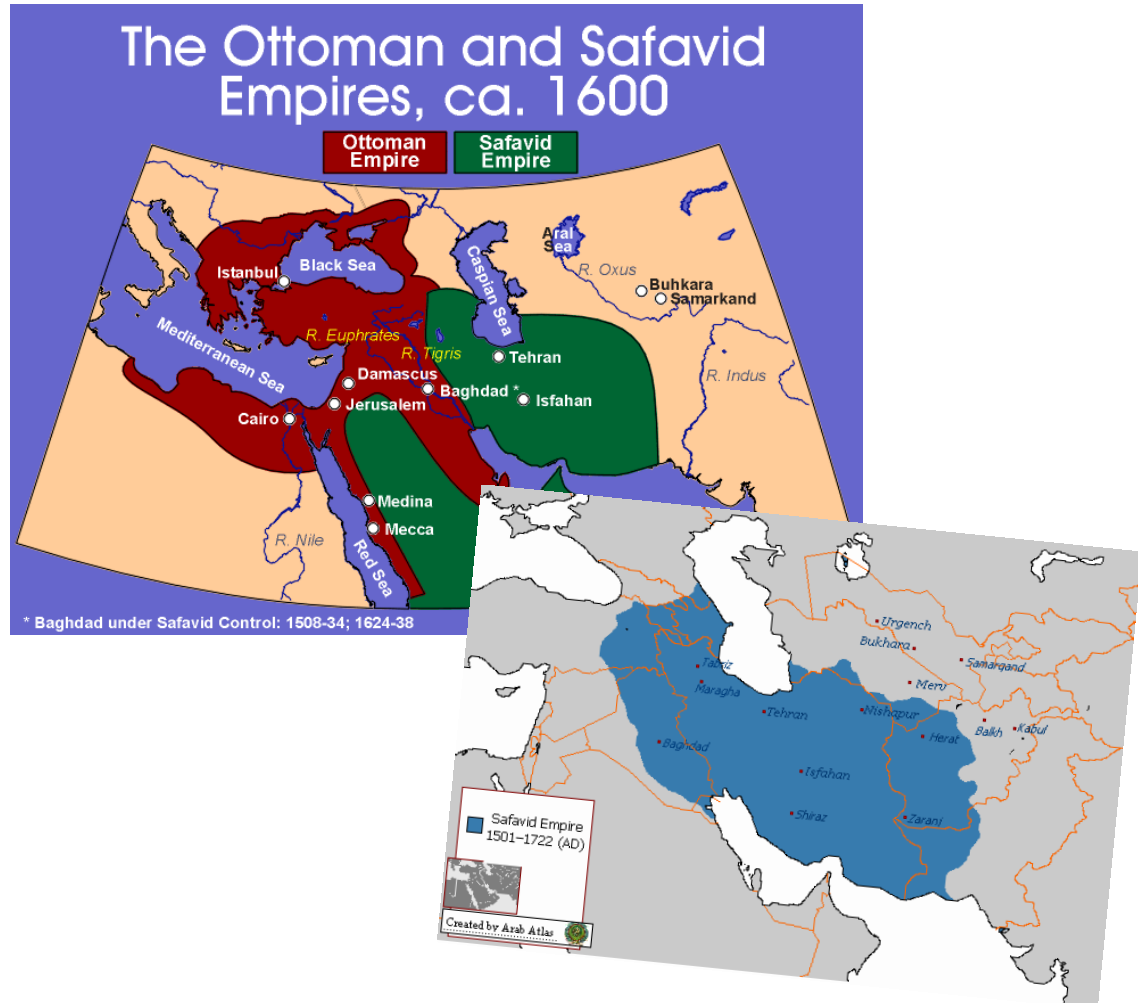


**Islamic Worlds of the 15<sup>th</sup> Century**  
**AP World History Notes**  
**Chapter 13**

# Persian Empire (Safavid Persia)

- East of Ottoman Empire
- Modern-day Iran
- Lasted from 1501 to 1722



# General Characteristics



- Ismail = Turkic founder of Safavid Dynasty
- Defining characteristic = followed Shia version of Islam
- Introduced sharp divide between Sunni and Shi'ite Muslims to the heartland of Islam

# Decline

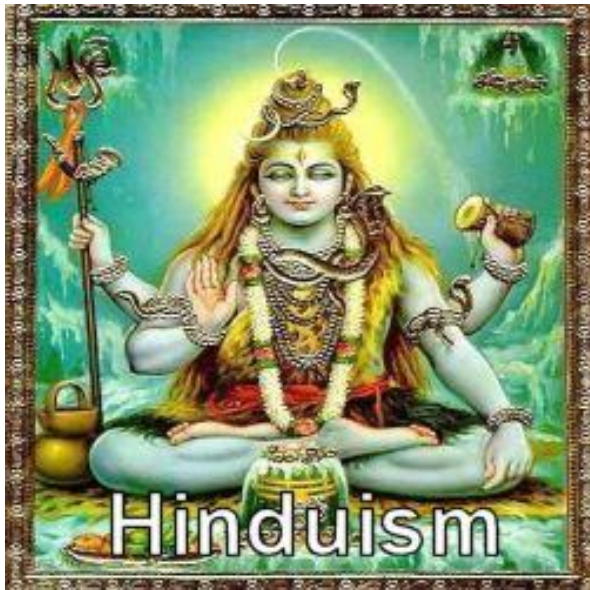
- Incompetent Safavid rulers weakened the empire
- Poor leadership and misuse of money
- Territory was lost & empire divided up when Afghans seized Persia in 1722

# Mughal Empire

- Located in India
- Kingdom center = Delhi
- Established by Muslim Turks



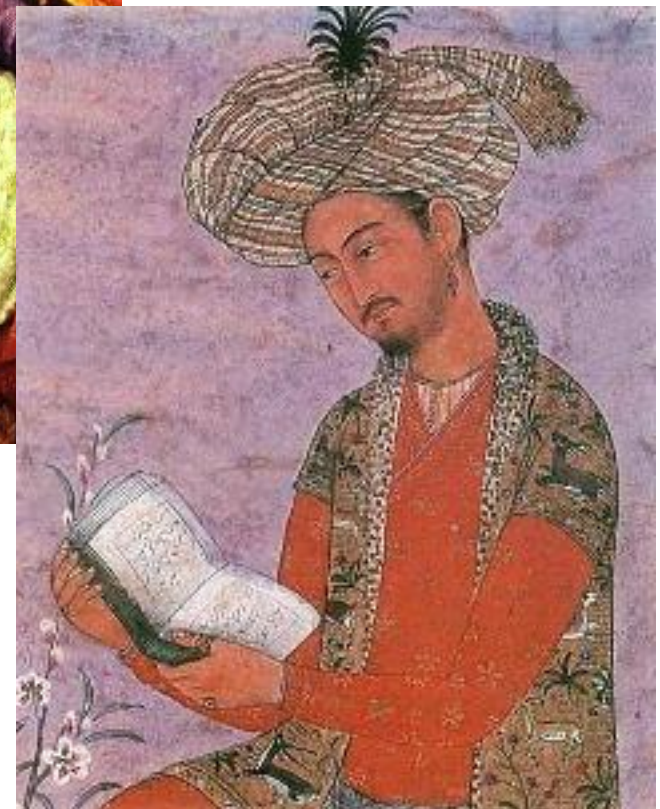
# General Characteristics



- Both Hindu and Islamic civilizations
- Muslim rulers
- Hindu subjects

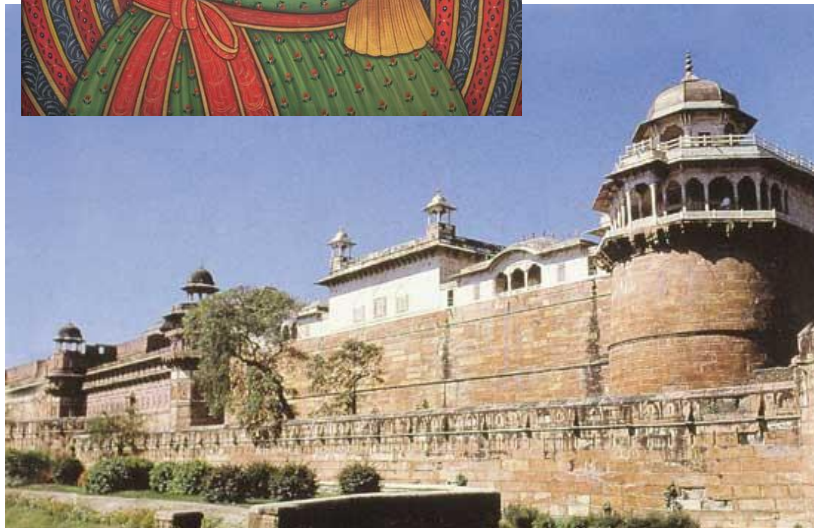
# Accomplishments under Babur

- Orderly government
- Expanded the arts





# Accomplishments under Akbar the Great



- Brought peace and order to India
- Encouraged religious tolerance with both Hindus and Muslims
- Created a new religion called "Divine Faith" = combined Hinduism, Islam, and Christianity
- Repealed taxes on Hindus



# Mughal Civilization

- Arts = music, literature, painting
- Lavish courts
- Large libraries
- Built the Taj Mahal
- Increased trade
- Muslim architects introduced the dome and the arch
- Brought porcelain, paper, and gunpowder from China to India





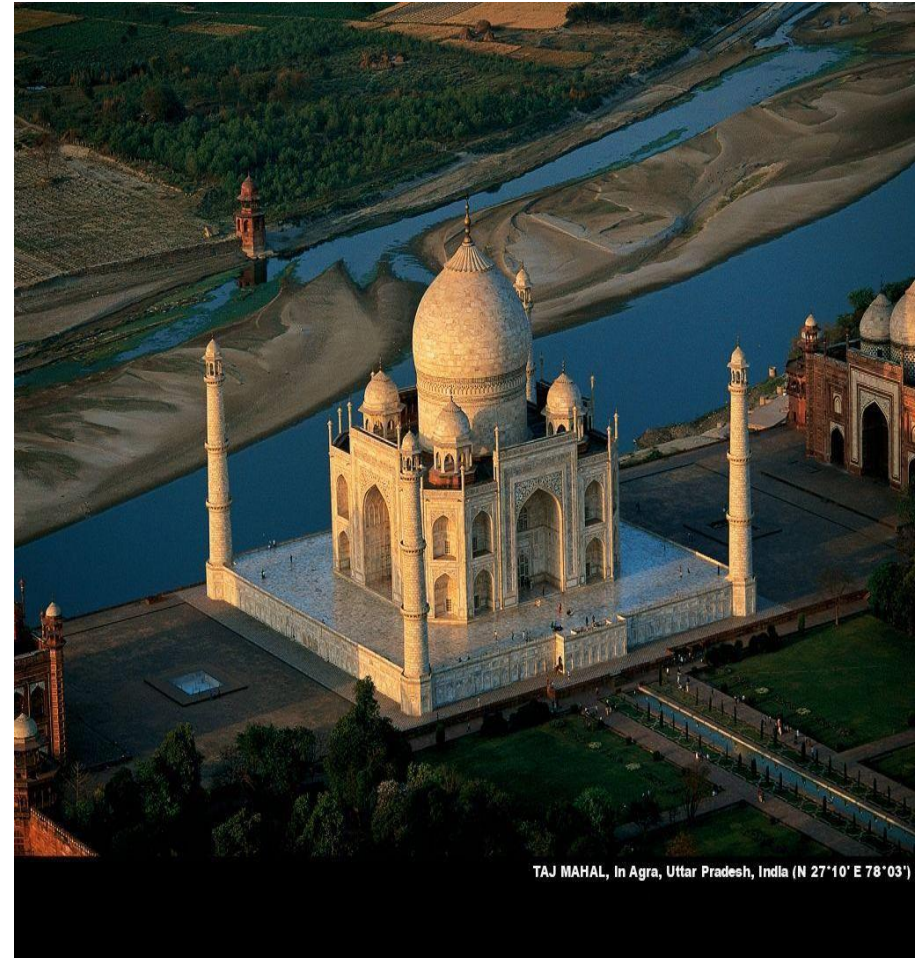
# The Taj Mahal



# The Taj Mahal

- Built by Mughal Emperor Shah Jahan
- Mausoleum for his 3rd wife
- She died giving birth to their 14th child





TAJ MAHAL, in Agra, Uttar Pradesh, India (N 27°10' E 78°03')

# Mughal Decline



- Rulers eventually abandoned religious tolerance and the Hindu minority was persecuted, which weakened the empire
- Empire officially ended when Great Britain took over India
- Sepoy Mutiny in 1857 = Mughal's last stand

# Ottoman Empire

- Founded by Turks
- Started in Anatolia
- Controlled Balkan Peninsula and parts of eastern Europe
- Acquired much of the Middle East, North Africa, and region between the Black and Caspian Seas





# General Characteristics

- Maintained strong navy in Mediterranean region to protect trade routes they controlled there
- Conquered much of the Byzantine's territory -- captured capital of Constantinople in 1453 & renamed it Istanbul
- Remained a significant sea power until the 1700s



# Accomplishments under Suleiman I



- Organized Ottoman law
- Strengthened military
- Converted young Christian boys to Islam & drafted them into the military = **called Devshirme**
- **Janissaries** = elite infantry force

# Accomplishments under Suleiman I

- Islamic religious leader = caliph
- Political ruler = called a sultan
- “Right-hand man” to the sultan = grand vizier



# Ottoman Law

- Ottomans (Muslims) ruled diverse people: Arabs, Greeks, Slavs, Armenians, Jews, etc.
- Millets = separate communities of non-Muslims --> each millet controlled its own affairs
- Population divided into different classes
  - 1st class = ruling class made up of sultan, his family & high government officials
  - 2nd class = nobility
  - 3rd class (largest) = peasants

# Ottoman Islamic Civilization

- Borrowed many elements from the Byzantine, Persian, and Arab cultures
- Bridges, mosques, and aqueducts reflect this blend of culture
- Turned Christian church of Hagia Sophia into a mosque



# Decline of the Ottomans

- By 1600, empire had reached its peak and started to decline
- Faced constant attacks from enemies on its borders
- Finally collapsed after its loss in WWI (it fought with the Central Powers)