

A. The Ottoman and Mogul Empires

1. By the mid-1500s the Ottoman and Mogul empires reached from southeastern Europe to Tibet.
2. Both empires were united by Islam

B. The Ottoman Empire

1. The Ottomans began migrating from southwestern Asia from central Asia
2. In 1453, the Ottomans captured Constantinople and moved into Asia Minor

A. The Sultan Mehmed II made Constantinople (now Istanbul) the capital of his Muslim empire

1. He valued education and built libraries and colleges
2. He invited Christian and Jewish scholars to come to Istanbul
3. Non Muslims followed the laws of their own religions
 - A. Because of this privilege they paid a special tax called jizya
4. Mehmed II was also warlike and wished to recreate the Roman Empire
5. The Ottomans best soldiers were called Janissaries
 - A. They were trained in war techniques and loyalty to their Sultan
 - B. Because of these intense soldiers, the Ottomans pushed into southeastern Europe
6. The most promising of enslaved youth were chosen to train for government service
 - A. These boys were converted to Islam and sent to special schools
 1. They were then given jobs as officials and advisors

C. Suleyman the Magnificent

1. He led the Ottomans into central Europe by capturing Belgrade in 1521 and then the island of Rhodes
2. Suleyman then conquered Hungary
3. He was also a patron of the arts and encouraged poetry and painting
4. He was called the Lawgiver because he ruled fairly and was honest
5. The grand vizier (chief minister) Ibrahim Pasha, who was a slave, advised the Sultan
6. Suleyman often brought peace to the lands he conquered

D. India's Mogul Empire

1. The Delhi sultanate period begins

- a. Muslims Turks unify India
- b. Muslim Sultans (rulers) converted people to Muslim from Hindu
- c. A lose of power begins in 1500

2. Central Asian Muslims start to gain power

- a. Central Asian Muslims invade through the Khyber Pass
- b. Allows them to develop control of Northern India in 1526
- c. Their leader was Babur and he called it the Mogul Empire

3. Mogul Empire

a. Information:

- i. Founder: Babur
- ii. Founded: 1526
- iii. Ended: 1857 dismantled by the British
- iv. Greatest Leader: Akbar

b. Akbar's Accomplishments

- i. Let people practice religion freely
- ii. Removed the tax that was on Hindu's for practicing their religion
- iii. Allowed everyone being part of the government
- iv. Lowered the taxes that farmers had to pay
 1. causing a large boost in the agriculture production
- v. Allowed open trading with China and Europe
- vi. Supported the Arts
 1. Architecture
 2. painting
 3. literature
- vii. He expanded India's borders and unified Mogul power in 1605

c. India after Akbar

- i. Jahangir his son took control of the empire
 1. He liked hunting more than ruling
 2. His wife ran the country Nur Jahan
- ii. Shah Jahan took over 1628
 1. Cruel man but loved beautiful things
 2. Construed the Taj Mahal- took 22 years to construct
- iii. Aurangzeb seized power in 1658
 1. Ended the practice of treating Hindus as equals
 2. Taxed the people heavily to pay for military campaigns
 3. Causing both Hindus and Muslims to rebel
- iv. This allowed Europeans to gain land in India