Southwest Asia and the Indian Ocean, 1500-1750
Unit 4
The Ottoman Empire, to 1750
Osman established the Ottoman Empire in northwest Anatolia in 1300. His successors fought against ____ and captured:

- Est. general border in Iran
_____ and ______ were added to the empire in 1516-1517, and the major port cities of Algeria and Tunis voluntarily joined the Ottoman Empire in the early 16th century.

Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent (1520-1566) conquered Belgrade (1521) and Rhodes (1522) and laid siege to Vienna (1529), but withdrew with the onset of winter.
The Ottoman Empire fought with Venice for two centuries as it attempted to exert its control over the Mediterranean.

- Tribute

Ottoman relationship with other Muslims

- Muslim merchants request aide against Portuguese in Red Sea and Indian Ocean.
Central Institutions

- New military flexibility 14th century
  - Janissaries “new troops”
    - What code did this break?
  - Devshirme
    - Learned from Turkish families
    - Could achieve high rank and political status
Cosmopolitan society

- Askeri
  - Osmanli-speaking
- Raya (flock of sheep)
  - 1492 Spain

Relationship between raya and sultan
During reign of Suleiman the Magnificent, the Ottomans defeated the Safavids, but were defeated by Christians at the Battle of Lepanto in 1571.
Crisis of the Military State, 1585-1650

- Size and cost of Janissaries _____ over time, while the importance of the landholding Turkish cavalry ______.
- Silver and the economy
  - Inflation
    - Negative effect on madrasas and cavalry.
Rebellions and banditry in Anatolia

Reasons:

- Military readiness declined as Janissaries married, went into business, and enrolled their sons in Janissaries corps.
Economic Change and Growing Weakness, 1650-1750

- Changes in Ottoman institution
  - Secluded sultan
    - Chief administrators
  - Devshirme discontinued
  - Janissaries, less military
- Rural areas
  - Land grants replaced by tax farming system
  - Became depended on tax farmers and provincial governors
- European contact
  - As Ottoman trade control declined:
“Tulip Period” (1718-1730)
- Exchanged luxury goods w/ Europe
- Patrona Halil rebellion
  - Showed weakness in central state
The Mughal Empire, 1526-1761
Political Foundations

- Established by the Turkic warrior, Babur (1483-1530) and his grandson Akbar (1556-1605).

- Akbar
  - Central administration
  - Nonhereditary land revenues to his _____ & _____.

Akbar
Akbar and his successors gave efficient administration and peace to northern heartland and _____ against _____ rulers and rebels to the south and Afghans to the west.

Trade

Foreign trade boomed but, like the Safavids, did not maintain a _____ or _______. Europeans served as hired carriers.
Hindus and Muslims

- Mughal conquest of India
  - 8th century by *mansabdars*
    - Rice fields in east Bengal
  - No resistance
  - ___% of Mughal officials holding land revenues were Hindu
- In Punjab (northwest India)
  - Nanak (1469-1539) created “Sikh”. Was reorganized into a militant “army of the pure”.
  - Effect:
Akbar

- Worked for Hindu-Muslim reconciliation by..
- He created a new religion "Divine Faith"
Central Decay and Regional Challenges, 1707-1761

- The Mughal Empire declined after the death of Aurangzeb in 1707.
  - Land grand system
  - Failure to integrate new territory into imperial administration
  - Rise of regional powers
  - Weak rulers
  - Ended in 1739 after Nadir Shah raided Delhi
As the Mughal declined

- Rise in independent states
  - Nawab
  - Prosperous, but couldn’t effectively defend against the ______.
  - Joseph Dupleix, took over as nawab
    - After leaving in 1754, it opened the doors for _____ involvement.
Trade Empires in the Indian Ocean, 1600-1729
Muslims in the East Indies

- Began in port cities and royal courts in 14\textsuperscript{th} century and transmitted to the countryside by itinerant Sufis.
- Political ideology that strengthened resistance to _____ incursions in Sulu archipelago, Mindanao, Brunei, and Acheh.
Rulers and people of Southeast Asian kingdoms appear to have _____ from that of Mecca and Medina.

- Cities-
- Rural-
Muslims in East Africa

- The Muslim-ruled port cities of the Swahili Coast were not well connected with each other, nor did they have much contact with the people of their dry hinterlands.

- Why?
The Portuguese conquered all of the Swahili ports except for Malindi. Between 1650 and 1729 the Arabs of Oman drove the Portuguese out of the _______ and created a maritime empire of their own.

The better organized _____ drove the Portuguese out of the Malacca in 1641, conquered local kingdoms on Sumatra and Java, and established a colonial capital at Batavia (now Jakarta).
When European merchants from other countries began to come to Southeast Asia, the Dutch found it impossible to maintain a monopoly in the _____ market. Instead they turned to..