



Hagia Sophia, Istanbul, Turkey

Wall mural, Ladakh, India

The Ottomans Build a Vast Empire

MAIN IDEA

EMPIRE BUILDING The Ottomans established a Muslim empire that combined many cultures and lasted for more than 600 years.

WHY IT MATTERS NOW

Many modern societies, from Algeria to Turkey, had their origins under Ottoman rule.

TERMS & NAMES

- ghazi
- Ottoman
- sultan
- Timur the Lame
- Mehmed II
- Suleyman the Lawgiver
- *devshirme*
- janissary

SETTING THE STAGE By 1300, the Byzantine Empire was declining, and the Mongols had destroyed the Turkish Seljuk kingdom of Rum. Anatolia was inhabited mostly by the descendants of nomadic Turks. These militaristic people had a long history of invading other countries. Loyal to their own groups, they were not united by a strong central power. A small Turkish state occupied land between the Byzantine Empire and that of the Muslims. From this place, a strong leader would emerge to unite the Turks into what eventually would become an immense empire stretching across three continents.

Turks Move into Byzantium

Many Anatolian Turks saw themselves as **ghazis** (GAH•zees), or warriors for Islam. They formed military societies under the leadership of an emir, a chief commander, and followed a strict Islamic code of conduct. They raided the territories of the “infidels,” or people who didn’t believe in Islam. These infidels lived on the frontiers of the Byzantine Empire.

Osman Establishes a State The most successful ghazi was Osman. People in the West called him Othman and named his followers **Ottomans**. Osman built a small Muslim state in Anatolia between 1300 and 1326. His successors expanded it by buying land, forming alliances with some emirs, and conquering others.

The Ottomans’ military success was largely based on the use of gunpowder. They replaced their archers on horseback with musket-carrying foot soldiers. They also were among the first people to use cannons as offensive weapons. Even heavily walled cities fell to an all-out attack by the Turks.

The second Ottoman leader, Orkhan I, was Osman’s son. He felt strong enough to declare himself **sultan**, meaning “overlord” or “one with power.” And in 1361, the Ottomans captured Adrianople (ay•dree•uh•NOH•puhl), the second most important city in the Byzantine Empire. A new Turkish empire was on the rise.

The Ottomans acted kindly toward the people they conquered. They ruled through local officials appointed by the sultan and often improved the lives of the peasants. Most Muslims were required to serve in Turkish armies but did not have to pay a personal tax to the state. Non-Muslims did not have to serve in the army but had to pay the tax.

TAKING NOTES

Comparing List the main rulers of the Ottoman Empire and their successes.

Rulers	Successes

Timur the Lame Halts Expansion The rise of the Ottoman Empire was briefly interrupted in the early 1400s by a rebellious warrior and conqueror from Samarkand in Central Asia. Permanently injured by an arrow in the leg, he was called Timur-i-Lang, or **Timur the Lame**. Europeans called him Tamerlane. Timur burned the powerful city of Baghdad in present-day Iraq to the ground. He crushed the Ottoman forces at the Battle of Ankara in 1402. This defeat halted the expansion of their empire.

Powerful Sultans Spur Dramatic Expansion

Soon Timur turned his attention to China. When he did, war broke out among the four sons of the Ottoman sultan. Mehmed I defeated his brothers and took the throne. His son, Murad II, defeated the Venetians, invaded Hungary, and overcame an army of Italian crusaders in the Balkans. He was the first of four powerful sultans who led the expansion of the Ottoman Empire through 1566.

Mehmed II Conquers Constantinople Murad's son **Mehmed II**, or Mehmed the Conqueror, achieved the most dramatic feat in Ottoman history. By the time Mehmed took power in 1451, the ancient city of Constantinople had shrunk from a population of a million to a mere 50,000. Although it controlled no territory outside its walls, it still dominated the Bosphorus Strait. Controlling this waterway meant that it could choke off traffic between the Ottomans' territories in Asia and in the Balkans.

Mehmed II decided to face this situation head-on. "Give me Constantinople!" he thundered, shortly after taking power at age 21. Then, in 1453, he launched his attack.



> Analyzing Primary Sources

The Conquest of Constantinople

Kritovoulos, a Greek who served in the Ottoman administration, recorded the following about the Ottoman takeover of Constantinople. The second source, the French miniature at the right, shows a view of the siege of Constantinople.

PRIMARY SOURCE

After this the Sultan entered the City and looked about to see its great size, its situation, its grandeur and beauty, its teeming population, its loveliness, and the costliness of its churches and public buildings and of the private houses and community houses and those of the officials. . . .

When he saw what a large number had been killed and the ruin of the buildings, and the wholesale ruin and destruction of the City, he was filled with compassion and repented not a little at the destruction and plundering. Tears fell from his eyes as he groaned deeply and passionately: "What a city we have given over to plunder and destruction."

KRITOVOULOS, *Life of Mehmed the Conqueror*

DOCUMENT-BASED QUESTIONS

1. **Comparing and Contrasting** In what details do the two sources agree? disagree?
2. **Making Inferences** Why do you think the sultan wept over the destruction?



Mehmed's Turkish forces began firing on the city walls with mighty cannons. One of these was a 26-foot gun that fired 1,200-pound boulders. A chain across the Golden Horn between the Bosphorus Strait and the Sea of Marmara kept the Turkish fleet out of the city's harbor. Finally, one night Mehmed's army tried a daring tactic. They dragged 70 ships over a hill on greased runners from the Bosphorus to the harbor. Now Mehmed's army was attacking Constantinople from two sides. The city held out for over seven weeks, but the Turks finally found a break in the wall and entered the city.

Mehmed the Conqueror, as he was now called, proved to be an able ruler as well as a magnificent warrior. He opened Constantinople to new citizens of many religions and backgrounds. Jews, Christians, and Muslims, Turks and non-Turks—all flowed in. They helped rebuild the city, which was now called Istanbul. 🏠

MAIN IDEA

Analyzing Motives

🏠 Why was taking Constantinople so important to Mehmed II?

A. Answer The city controlled many waterways that kept the Ottoman Empire divided.

Ottomans Take Islam's Holy Cities Mehmed's grandson, Selim the Grim, came to power in 1512. He was an effective sultan and a great general. In 1514, he defeated the Safavids (suh•FAH•vihdz) of Persia at the Battle of Chaldiran. Then he swept south through Syria and Palestine and into North Africa. At the same time that Cortez was toppling the Aztec Empire in the Americas, Selim captured Mecca and Medina, the holiest cities of Islam. Finally he took Cairo, the intellectual center of the Muslim world. The once-great civilization of Egypt had become just another province in the growing Ottoman Empire.

History Makers

Suleyman the Lawgiver

How well does the United States government follow the policies of Suleyman? *(It follows most, except it often does not balance its budget.)*

Suleyman's income of \$10 million a year far outstripped that of his European contemporaries.

World Art and Cultures Transparencies

- AT39 Military Campaigns of Suleyman the Magnificent: 1529 Siege of Vienna

In-Depth Resources: Unit 4

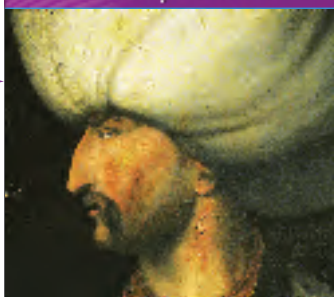
- History Makers: Suleyman, p. 59

Suleyman the Lawgiver

Critical Thinking

- What does the third paragraph under this headline imply about the influence of the Ottoman Empire in northern Africa? *(Besides controlling the coastal cities, they had influence inland.)*
- How did the *devshirme* system strengthen the Ottoman Empire? *(by providing an efficient bureaucracy and by including Christians)*
- What can you infer about the relationship of religion to other activities from the description of the Mosque of Suleyman? *(was connected to education and health care)*

History Makers



Suleyman the Lawgiver
1494–1566

In the halls of the U.S. Congress are images of some of the greatest lawgivers of all time. Included in that group are such persons as Thomas Jefferson, Moses, and Suleyman.

Suleyman's law code prescribed penalties for various criminal acts and for bureaucratic and financial corruption. He also sought to reduce bribes, did not allow imprisonment without a trial, and rejected promotions that were not based on merit. He also introduced the idea of a balanced budget for governments.

INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGY

RESEARCH LINKS For more on Suleyman, go to classzone.com

Suleyman the Lawgiver

The Ottoman Empire didn't reach its peak size and grandeur until the reign of Selim's son, Suleyman I (SOO•lay•mahn). Suleyman came to the throne in 1520 and ruled for 46 years. His own people called him **Suleyman the Lawgiver**. He was known in the West, though, as Suleyman the Magnificent. This title was a tribute to the splendor of his court and to his cultural achievements.


The Empire Reaches Its Limits Suleyman was a superb military leader. He conquered the important European city of Belgrade in 1521. The next year, Turkish forces captured the island of Rhodes in the Mediterranean and now dominated the whole eastern Mediterranean.

Applying their immense naval power, the Ottomans captured Tripoli on the coast of North Africa. They continued conquering peoples along the North African coastline. Although the Ottomans occupied only the coastal cities of North Africa, they managed to control trade routes to the interior of the continent.

In 1526, Suleyman advanced into Hungary and Austria, throwing central Europe into a panic. Suleyman's armies then pushed to the outskirts of Vienna, Austria. Reigning from Istanbul, Suleyman had waged war with central Europeans, North Africans, and Central Asians. He had become the most powerful monarch on earth. Only Charles V, head of the Hapsburg Empire in Europe, came close to rivaling his power.

Highly Structured Social Organization Binding the Ottoman Empire together in a workable social structure was Suleyman's crowning achievement. The massive empire required an efficient government structure and social organization. Suleyman created a law code to handle both criminal and civil actions. He also simplified the system of

taxation and reduced government bureaucracy. These changes bettered the daily life of almost every citizen and helped earn Suleyman the title of Lawgiver.


The sultan's 20,000 personal slaves staffed the palace bureaucracy. The slaves were acquired as part of a policy called *devshirme* (dehv•SHEER•meh). Under the *devshirme* system, the sultan's army drafted boys from the peoples of conquered Christian territories. The army educated them, converted them to Islam, and trained them as soldiers. An elite force of 30,000 soldiers known as **janissaries** was trained to be loyal to the sultan only. Their superb discipline made them the heart of the Ottoman war machine. In fact, Christian families sometimes bribed officials to take their children into the sultan's service, because the brightest ones could rise to high government posts or military positions. 

As a Muslim, Suleyman was required to follow Islamic law. In accordance with Islamic law, the Ottomans granted freedom of worship to other religious communities, particularly to Christians and Jews. They treated these communities as *millets*, or nations. They allowed each *millet* to follow its own religious laws and practices. The head of the *millets* reported to the sultan and his staff. This system kept conflict among people of the various religions to a minimum.

B. Answer The sultan had a loyal force that was highly trained and able to run and defend his empire.

MAIN IDEA

Making Inferences

 What were the advantages of the *devshirme* system to the sultan?

SKILLBUILDER PRACTICE: CATEGORIZING

Organizing Information About Suleyman

Class Time 45 minutes

Task Grouping facts about Suleyman's accomplishments

Purpose To improve skill at organizing information

Instructions Explain that grouping information into categories is a valuable skill. Historians categorize data so they can identify patterns more easily.

Ask students to study the table of contents and determine how this textbook organizes information into chapters. *(It uses a mixture of chronology and geography.)* Discuss how material would be covered if the book were organized only by chronology. *(Organized only by chronology, each chapter would cover the entire world for one time period.)*

As a class, make a list of Suleyman's accomplishments. Then divide students into small groups. Have each group organize the accomplishments into categories. Compare the categories the groups chose and which facts they placed in each. *(Possible Answer: Political—Law code, balanced budgets. Military—Controlled eastern Mediterranean and North Africa, invaded Europe, was most powerful ruler of his time. Culture—Religious tolerance; studied many subjects; art, literature, and architecture flourished under his rule.)*

For more practice, have students complete the Skillbuilder Practice activity for this section, found in In-Depth Resources: Unit 4.

C. Possible Answer flowering of architecture, art, and literature

MAIN IDEA

Comparing

Which cultural achievements of Suleyman's reign were similar to the European Renaissance?

Cultural Flowering Suleyman had broad interests, which contributed to the cultural achievements of the empire. He found time to study poetry, history, geography, astronomy, mathematics, and architecture. He employed one of the world's finest architects, Sinan, who was probably from Albania. Sinan's masterpiece, the Mosque of Suleyman, is an immense complex topped with domes and half domes. It includes four schools, a library, a bath, and a hospital.

Art and literature also flourished under Suleyman's rule. This creative period was similar to the European Renaissance. Painters and poets looked to Persia and Arabia for models. The works that they produced used these foreign influences to express original Ottoman ideas in the Turkish style. They are excellent examples of cultural blending.



▲ Sinan's Mosque of Suleyman in Istanbul is the largest mosque in the Ottoman Empire.

The Empire Declines Slowly

Despite Suleyman's magnificent social and cultural achievements, the Ottoman Empire was losing ground. Suleyman killed his ablest son and drove another into exile. His third son, the incompetent Selim II, inherited the throne.

Suleyman set the pattern for later sultans to gain and hold power. It became customary for each new sultan to have his brothers strangled. The sultan would then keep his sons prisoner in the harem, cutting them off from education or contact with the world. This practice produced a long line of weak sultans who eventually brought ruin on the empire. However, the Ottoman Empire continued to influence the world into the early 20th century.

SECTION

1

ASSESSMENT

TERMS & NAMES 1. For each term or name, write a sentence explaining its significance.

• ghazi • Ottoman • sultan • Timur the Lame • Mehmed II • Suleyman the Lawgiver • *devshirme* • janissary

USING YOUR NOTES

2. Which do you consider more significant to the Ottoman Empire, the accomplishments of Mehmed II or those of Selim the Grim? Explain.

Rulers	Successes

MAIN IDEAS

- By what means did the early Ottomans expand their empire?
- Why was Suleyman called the Lawgiver?
- How powerful was the Ottoman Empire compared to other empires of the time?

CRITICAL THINKING & WRITING

- EVALUATING DECISIONS** Do you think that the Ottomans were wise in staffing their military and government with slaves? Explain.
- EVALUATING COURSES OF ACTION** How did Suleyman's selection of a successor eventually spell disaster for the Ottoman Empire?
- ANALYZING MOTIVES** Do you think that Suleyman's religious tolerance helped or hurt the Ottoman Empire?
- WRITING ACTIVITY** **EMPIRE BUILDING** Using the description of Mehmed II's forces taking Constantinople, write a **newspaper article** describing the action.

CONNECT TO TODAY CREATING A TIME LINE

Create a **time line** showing events in the decline of the Ottoman Empire and the creation of the modern nation of Turkey.

LESSON PLAN

OBJECTIVES

- Describe the rise of the Mughal Empire.
- Analyze the achievements of Akbar.
- List triumphs and failures of Akbar's successors.
- Explain why the empire declined.

1 FOCUS & MOTIVATE

Note that Hindu-Muslim relations are a key issue in this section. Discuss the tension between India and Pakistan. (*India is mostly Hindu; Pakistan is mostly Muslim. Both want to control Kashmir.*) Have students check maps to see how the disputed border of Kashmir is shown.

2 INSTRUCT

Early History of the Mughals

Critical Thinking

- What can you infer about the military balance between Muslims and Hindus between 700 and 1000? (*It was roughly even.*)
- Do you think the comment on Delhi's ruin is truthful? (*may be exaggerated*)
- What enabled Babur to found the Mughal Empire? (*military power and skill*)

In-Depth Resources: Unit 4

- Guided Reading, p. 47 (also in Spanish)

TEST-TAKING RESOURCES

Test Generator CD-ROM

Strategies for Test Preparation

Test Practice Transparencies, TT67

Online Test Practice

Hagia Sophia, Istanbul, Turkey

3

Wall mural, Ladakh, India

The Mughal Empire in India

MAIN IDEA

POWER AND AUTHORITY The Mughal Empire brought Turks, Persians, and Indians together in a vast empire.

WHY IT MATTERS NOW

The legacy of great art and deep social division left by the Mughal Empire still influences southern Asia.

TERMS & NAMES

- Mughal
- Babur
- Akbar
- Sikh
- Shah Jahan
- Taj Mahal
- Aurangzeb

SETTING THE STAGE The Gupta Empire, which you read about in Chapter 7, crumbled in the late 400s. First, Arabs invaded. Then, warlike Muslim tribes from Central Asia carved northwestern India into many small kingdoms. Leaders called *rajputs*, or “sons of kings,” ruled those kingdoms. The people who invaded descended from Muslim Turks and Afghans. Their leader was a descendant of Timur the Lame and of the Mongol conqueror Genghis Khan. They called themselves **Mughals**, which means “Mongols.” The land they invaded had been through a long period of turmoil.

TAKING NOTES

Following Chronological Order Create a time line of the Mughal emperors and their successes.

1494
Babur

Early History of the Mughals

The 8th century began with a long, bloody clash between Hindus and Muslims in this fragmented land. For almost 300 years, the Muslims were able to advance only as far as the Indus River valley. Starting around the year 1000, however, well-trained Turkish armies swept into India. Led by Sultan Mahmud (muh•MOOD) of Ghazni, they devastated Indian cities and temples in 17 brutal campaigns. These attacks left the region weakened and vulnerable to other conquerors. Delhi eventually became the capital of a loose empire of Turkish warlords called the Delhi Sultanate. These sultans treated the Hindus as conquered people.

Delhi Sultanate Between the 13th and 16th centuries, 33 different sultans ruled this divided territory from their seat in Delhi. In 1398, Timur the Lame destroyed Delhi. The city was so completely devastated that according to one witness, “for months, not a bird moved in the city.” Delhi eventually was rebuilt. But it was not until the 16th century that a leader arose who would unify the empire.

Babur Found an Empire In 1494, an 11-year-old boy named **Babur** inherited a kingdom in the area that is now Uzbekistan and Tajikistan. It was only a tiny kingdom, and his elders soon took it away and drove him south. But Babur built up an army. In the years that followed, he swept down into India and laid the foundation for the vast Mughal Empire.

Babur was a brilliant general. In 1526, for example, he led 12,000 troops to victory against an army of 100,000 commanded by a sultan of Delhi. A year later, Babur also defeated a massive rajput army. After Babur's death, his incompetent son, Humayun, lost most of the territory Babur had gained. Babur's 13-year-old grandson took over the throne after Humayun's death.

516 Chapter 18

SECTION 3 PROGRAM RESOURCES

ALL STUDENTS

In-Depth Resources: Unit 4

- Guided Reading, p. 47
- Geography Application, p. 50
- History Makers: Shah Jahan, p. 60

Formal Assessment

- Section Quiz, p. 287

ENGLISH LEARNERS

In-Depth Resources in Spanish

- Guided Reading, p. 128
- Geography Application, p. 130

Reading Study Guide (Spanish), p. 171

Reading Study Guide Audio CD (Spanish)

STRUGGLING READERS

In-Depth Resources: Unit 4

- Guided Reading, p. 47
- Building Vocabulary, p. 48
- Geography Application, p. 50
- Reteaching Activity, p. 64

Reading Study Guide, p. 171

Reading Study Guide Audio CD

GIFTED AND TALENTED STUDENTS

In-Depth Resources: Unit 4

- Primary Sources: Akbar, p. 54; Jahangir's Birthday, p. 55
- Connections Across Time and Cultures, p. 61

INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGY

eEdition CD-ROM

Power Presentations CD-ROM

Critical Thinking Transparencies

- CT18 Muslim Empires in Anatolia and India
- CT54 Chapter 18 Visual Summary

World Art and Cultures Transparencies

- AT40 Mughal miniature painting

classzone.com

Akbar's Golden Age

Babur's grandson was called **Akbar**, which means “Greatest One.” Akbar certainly lived up to his name, ruling India with wisdom and tolerance from 1556 to 1605.

A Military Conqueror Akbar recognized military power as the root of his strength. In his opinion, “A monarch should ever be intent on conquest, otherwise his neighbors rise in arms against him.”

Like the Safavids and the Ottomans, Akbar equipped his armies with heavy artillery. Cannons enabled him to break into walled cities and extend his rule into much of the Deccan plateau. In a brilliant move, he appointed some rajputs as officers. In this way he turned potential enemies into allies. This combination of military power and political wisdom enabled Akbar to unify a land of at least 100 million people—more than in all of Europe put together.

A Liberal Ruler Akbar was a genius at cultural blending. He was a Muslim, and he firmly defended religious freedom. He permitted people of other religions to practice their faiths. He proved his tolerance by marrying, among others, two Hindus, a Christian, and a Muslim. He

allowed his wives to practice their religious rituals in the palace. He proved his tolerance again by abolishing both the tax on Hindu pilgrims and the hated *jizya*, or tax on non-Muslims. He even appointed a Spanish Jesuit to tutor his second son.

Akbar governed through a bureaucracy of officials. Natives and foreigners, Hindus and Muslims, could all rise to high office. This approach contributed to the quality of his government. Akbar's chief finance minister, Todar Mal, a Hindu, created a clever—and effective—taxation policy. He levied a tax similar to the present-day U.S. graduated income tax, calculating it as a percentage of the value of the peasants' crops. Because this tax was fair and affordable, the number of peasants who paid it increased. This payment brought in much needed money for the empire.

Akbar's land policies had more mixed results. He gave generous land grants to his bureaucrats. After they died, however, he reclaimed the lands and distributed them as he saw fit. On the positive side, this policy prevented the growth of feudal aristocracies. On the other hand, it did not encourage dedication and hard work by the Mughal officials. Their children would not inherit the land or benefit from their parents' work. So the officials apparently saw no point in devoting themselves to their property.



GEOGRAPHY SKILLBUILDER: Interpreting Maps

- 1. Movement** During which time period was the most territory added to the Mughal Empire?
- 2. Human-Environment Interaction** What landform might have prevented the empire from expanding farther east?

A. Possible Answer

Both men were extremely tolerant—Akbar in both his personal life and government policies, and Suleyman through the millet system.

MAIN IDEA

Comparing

In what ways were Akbar's attitudes toward religion similar to those of Suleyman the Lawgiver?

History Makers

Akbar

Sensitive to public opinion, Akbar stood at an open palace window each morning so that his people could see him. He wanted them to feel a connection with their emperor.

Akbar's Successors

Critical Thinking

- What evidence shows Nur Jahan's ability to exert power? (*Jahangir's family members took orders from her.*)
- What caused Shah Jahan to build the Taj Mahal? (*in memory of his wife*)
- How did Aurangzeb's use of tax money weaken the empire? (*He used it for war and repression.*)

In-Depth Resources: Unit 4


- Geography Application, p. 50
- Primary Source: Jahangir's Birthday, p. 55

More About . . .

Nur Jahan

According to legend, Nur Jahan was born while her parents were fleeing Persia. They abandoned her under a tree, but a cobra protected her from the hot sun with its hood until her remorseful parents returned. At age 30, Nur Jahan was called to serve at court, where the emperor noticed her. Four years later, he married her.

History Makers



Akbar
1542–1605

Akbar was brilliant and curious, especially about religion. He even invented a religion of his own—the “Divine Faith”—which combined elements of Hinduism, Jainism, Christianity, and Sufism. The religion attracted few followers, however, and offended Muslims so much that they attempted a brief revolt against Akbar in 1581. When he died, so did the “Divine Faith.”

Surprisingly, despite his wisdom and his achievements, Akbar could not read. He hired others to read to him from his library of 24,000 books.

INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGY

RESEARCH LINKS

For more on Akbar, go to classzone.com

A Flowering of Culture As Akbar extended the Mughal Empire, he welcomed influences from the many cultures in the empire. This cultural blending affected art, education, politics, and language. Persian was the language of Akbar's court and of high culture. The common people, however, spoke Hindi, a mixture of Persian and a local language. Hindi remains one of the most widely spoken languages in India today. Out of the Mughal armies, where soldiers of many backgrounds rubbed shoulders, came yet another new language. This language was Urdu, which means “from the soldier's camp.” A blend of Arabic, Persian, and Hindi, Urdu is today the official language of Pakistan.

The Arts and Literature The arts flourished at the Mughal court, especially in the form of book illustrations. These small, highly detailed, and colorful paintings were called miniatures. They were brought to a peak of perfection in the Safavid Empire. Babur's son, Humayun, brought two masters of this art to his court to teach it to the Mughals. Some of the most famous Mughal miniatures adorned the *Akbarnamah* (“Book of Akbar”), the story of the great emperor's campaigns and deeds. Indian art drew from Western traditions as well.

Hindu literature also enjoyed a revival in Akbar's time. The poet Tulsi Das, for example, was a contemporary of Akbar's. He retold the epic love story of Rama and Sita from the fourth century B.C. Indian poem the *Ramayana* (rah•MAH•yuh•nuh) in Hindi. This retelling, the *Ramcaritmanas*, is now even more popular than the original.

Architecture Akbar devoted himself to architecture, too. The style developed under his reign is still known as Akbar period architecture. Its massive but graceful structures are

decorated with intricate stonework that portrays Hindu themes. The capital city of Fatehpur Sikri is one of the most important examples of this type of architecture. Akbar had this red-sandstone city built to thank a holy man who had predicted the birth of his first son. 🏰

Akbar's Successors

With Akbar's death in 1605, the Mughal court changed to deal with the changing times. The next three emperors each left his mark on the Mughal Empire.

Jahangir and Nur Jahan Akbar's son called himself Jahangir (juh•hahn•GEER) —“Grasper of the World.” And he certainly did hold India in a powerful grasp. It was not his hand in the iron glove, however. For most of his reign, he left the affairs of state to his wife.

Jahangir's wife was the Persian princess Nur Jahan. She was a brilliant politician who perfectly understood the use of power. As the real ruler of India, she installed her father as prime minister in the Mughal court. She saw Jahangir's son Khusrau as her ticket to future power. But when Khusrau rebelled against his father, Nur Jahan removed him. She then shifted her favor to another son.

This rejection of Khusrau affected more than the political future of the empire. It was also the basis of a long and bitter religious conflict. Jahangir tried to promote Islam in the Mughal state, but was tolerant of other religions. When Khusrau

B. Answer His combination of military might and political wisdom enabled him to get rid of enemies and build allies.

MAIN IDEA

Drawing Conclusions

🔍 How was Akbar able to build such an immense empire?

DIFFERENTIATING INSTRUCTION: STRUGGLING READERS

Investigating Mughal Art

Class Time 15 minutes

Task Studying and noting features of a Mughal painting

Purpose To understand how art can function as a primary source

Instructions Display World Art and Cultures Transparency AT40, Festivities During the Occasion of the Coronation of Jahangir. Refer to the User's Guide at the back of the transparency book for background information about this miniature painting. Use the following questions to spark a discussion:

- Based on this painting, what do you think a coronation is? (*a ceremony in which a ruler comes to power*)
- What similarities do you see between this miniature and the other examples of art in this chapter? (*Possible Answers: rich colors, lots of detail, intricate designs*)
- How does this painting show evidence of cultural blending? (*People of many different skin colors are pictured, and they are wearing a variety of costumes.*)



World Art and Cultures
Transparencies

Women Leaders of the Indian Subcontinent

Since World War II, the subcontinent of India has seen the rise of several powerful women. Unlike Nur Jahan, however, they achieved power on their own—not through their husbands.

Indira Gandhi headed the Congress Party and dominated Indian politics for almost 30 years. She was elected prime minister in 1966 and again in 1980. Gandhi was assassinated in 1984 by Sikh separatists.

Benazir Bhutto took charge of the Pakistan People's Party after her father was executed by his political enemies. She won election as her country's prime

minister in 1988, the first woman to run a modern Muslim state. She was reelected in 1993.

Khaleda Zia became Bangladesh's first woman prime minister in 1991. She was reelected several times, the last time in 2001. She has made progress in empowering women and girls in her nation.

Chandrika Bandaranaike Kumaratunga is the president of Sri Lanka. She was elected in 1994 with 62 percent of the votes cast. She survived an assassination attempt in 1999 and was reelected.



Indira Gandhi



Benazir Bhutto



Khaleda Zia



Chandrika Bandaranaike Kumaratunga

MAIN IDEA

Analyzing Causes

🗣️ How did the Mughals' dislike of the Sikhs develop?

C. Answer Sikhs sheltered and defended Jahangir's son, who had rebelled against his father.

rebelled, he turned to the **Sikhs**. This was a nonviolent religious group whose doctrines blended Buddhism, Hinduism, and Sufism (Islamic mysticism). Their leader, Guru Arjun, sheltered Khusrav and defended him. In response, the Mughal rulers had Arjun arrested and tortured to death. The Sikhs became the target of the Mughals' particular hatred. 🗣️

Shah Jahan Jahangir's son and successor, **Shah Jahan**, could not tolerate competition and secured his throne by assassinating all his possible rivals. He had a great passion for two things: beautiful buildings and his wife Mumtaz Mahal (moom•TAHZ mah•HAHL). Nur Jahan had arranged this marriage between Jahangir's son and her niece for political reasons. Shah Jahan, however, fell genuinely in love with his Persian princess.

In 1631, Mumtaz Mahal died at age 39 while giving birth to her 14th child. To enshrine his wife's memory, he ordered that a tomb be built "as beautiful as she was beautiful." Fine white marble and fabulous jewels were gathered from many parts of Asia. This memorial, the **Taj Mahal**, has been called one of the most beautiful buildings in the world. Its towering marble dome and slender minaret towers look like lace and seem to change color as the sun moves across the sky.

The People Suffer But while Shah Jahan was building lovely things, his country was suffering. There was famine in the land. Furthermore, farmers needed tools, roads, and ways of irrigating their crops and dealing with India's harsh environment. What they got instead were taxes and more taxes to support the building of monuments, their rulers' extravagant living, and war.

More About . . .

Aurangzeb's Harshness

Shah Jahan preferred his mystical, humane son, Dara Shikoh, over his younger, fiercer son, Aurangzeb. Aurangzeb never forgot this. One legend claims that Aurangzeb jailed his father and had Dara Shikoh's severed head delivered to Shah Jahan with the message: "Your son sends this [gift] to your majesty to let him see that he does not forget him."

Aurangzeb was strict in less violent ways as well. For example, he forbade parties that involved drinking, singing, and dancing, and he tore down all large-scale pre-Mughal monuments built by Hindus. As a result, the only pre-Mughal architecture remaining in India is in the southern sections that Aurangzeb never conquered.

History in Depth

Building the Taj Mahal

The Taj Mahal was designed by a team of architects that included Indians, Persians, and others. Claims that it was designed by an Italian or by fourth-century Hindus have little support.

INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGY

Rubric Brochures should

- include relevant facts and details.
- use inviting, persuasive language.
- include attractive visuals.



History in Depth

Building the Taj Mahal

Some 20,000 workers labored for 22 years to build the famous tomb. It is made of white marble brought from 250 miles away. The minaret towers are about 130 feet high. The building itself is 186 feet square.

The design of the building is a blend of Hindu and Muslim styles. The pointed arches are of Muslim design, and the perforated marble windows and doors are typical of a style found in Hindu temples.

The inside of the building is a glittering garden of thousands of carved marble flowers inlaid with tiny precious stones. One tiny flower, one inch square, had 60 different inlays.

INTEGRATED TECHNOLOGY

INTERNET ACTIVITY Use the Internet to take a virtual trip to the Taj Mahal. Create a brochure about the building. Go to classzone.com for your research.

All was not well in the royal court either. When Shah Jahan became ill in 1657, his four sons scrambled for the throne. The third son, **Aurangzeb** (AWR•uhng•zehb), moved first and most decisively. In a bitter civil war, he executed his older brother, who was his most serious rival. Then he arrested his father and put him in prison, where he died several years later. After Shah Jahan's death, a mirror was found in his room, angled so that he could look out at the reflection of the Taj Mahal.

Aurangzeb's Reign A master at military strategy and an aggressive empire builder, Aurangzeb ruled from 1658 to 1707. He expanded the Mughal holdings to their greatest size. However, the power of the empire weakened during his reign.

This loss of power was due largely to Aurangzeb's oppression of the people. He rigidly enforced Islamic laws, outlawing drinking, gambling, and other activities viewed as vices. He appointed censors to police his subjects' morals and make sure they prayed at the appointed times. He also tried to erase all the gains Hindus had made under Akbar. For example, he brought back the hated tax on non-Muslims and dismissed Hindus from high positions in his government. He banned the construction of new temples and had Hindu monuments destroyed. Not surprisingly, these actions outraged the Hindus.

▲ Mirrored in a reflecting pool is the Taj Mahal, a monument to love and the Mughal Empire.

COOPERATIVE LEARNING

Evaluating Aurangzeb

Class Time 30 minutes

Task Collecting historical accounts of Aurangzeb and analyzing how they portray him

Purpose To recognize the disagreements among historians

Instructions Divide students into heterogeneous groups. Explain that Aurangzeb is a controversial figure in Indian history. Historians differ widely on how to evaluate his reign.

Have each group find three or more sources describing Aurangzeb. Groups might check general encyclopedias, encyclopedias of history, books on the

history of India, biographical dictionaries, and the Internet. Groups should write one-paragraph descriptions of the sources, evaluating how critical or sympathetic each is toward Aurangzeb. Then, as a class, make a list of the sources found by students and rank them from most critical to most sympathetic. Discuss why historians disagree on Aurangzeb. (Possible Answer: Aurangzeb was intelligent, serious-minded, and a skilled military strategist. Under his rule, the Mughal Empire reached its largest size. However, his ruthlessness and violence caused great turmoil and contributed to the collapse of the empire.)

D. Answer He depleted the empire's resources and began the weakening of central power that led to its ruin.

MAIN IDEA

Recognizing Effects

How did Aurangzeb's personal qualities and political policies affect the Mughal Empire?

The Hindu rajputs, whom Akbar had converted from potential enemies to allies, rebelled. Aurangzeb defeated them repeatedly, but never completely. In the south-west, militant Hindus called Marathas founded their own state. Aurangzeb captured their leader but could never conquer them. Meanwhile, the Sikhs transformed themselves into a militant brotherhood. They began building a state in the Punjab, an area in northwest India.

Aurangzeb levied oppressive taxes to pay for the wars against the increasing numbers of enemies. He had done away with all taxes not authorized by Islamic law, so he doubled the taxes on Hindu merchants. This increased tax burden deepened the Hindus' bitterness and led to further rebellion. As a result, Aurangzeb needed to raise more money to increase his army. The more territory he conquered, the more desperate his situation became.

The Empire's Decline and Decay

By the end of Aurangzeb's reign, he had drained the empire of its resources. Over 2 million people died in a famine while Aurangzeb was away waging war. Most of his subjects felt little or no loyalty to him.

As the power of the central state weakened, the power of local lords grew. After Aurangzeb's death, his sons fought a war of succession. In fact, three emperors reigned in the first 12 years after Aurangzeb died. By the end of this period, the Mughal emperor was nothing but a wealthy figurehead. He ruled not a united empire but a patchwork of independent states.

As the Mughal Empire rose and fell, Western traders slowly built their own power in the region. The Portuguese were the first Europeans to reach India. In fact, they arrived just before Babur did. Next came the Dutch, who in turn gave way to the French and the English. However, the great Mughal emperors did not feel threatened by the European traders. Shah Jahan let the English build a fortified trading post at Madras. In 1661, Aurangzeb casually handed them the port of Bombay. Aurangzeb had no idea that he had given India's next conquerors their first foothold in a future empire.

SECTION

3

ASSESSMENT

TERMS & NAMES 1. For each term or name, write a sentence explaining its significance.

• Mughal • Babur • Akbar • Sikh • Shah Jahan • Taj Mahal • Aurangzeb

USING YOUR NOTES

2. Which of the Mughal emperors on your time line had a positive effect on the empire? Which had negative effects?

1494

Babur

MAIN IDEAS

3. How did Akbar demonstrate tolerance in his empire?
4. What pattern is seen in the ways individuals came to power in the Mughal Empire?
5. Why did the empire weaken under the rule of Aurangzeb?

CRITICAL THINKING & WRITING

6. **CLARIFYING** Why were Akbar's tax policies so successful?
7. **MAKING INFERENCES** Why was Nur Jahan able to hold so much power in Jahangir's court?
8. **EVALUATING COURSES OF ACTION** Why were the policies of Aurangzeb so destructive to the Mughal Empire?
9. **WRITING ACTIVITY** **POWER AND AUTHORITY** Write a **compare-and-contrast essay** on the policies of Akbar and Aurangzeb. Use references from the text in your response.

CONNECT TO TODAY CREATING A BIOGRAPHY

Select one of the women leaders in Connect to Today on page 519. Research her life and write a short **biography** of her.