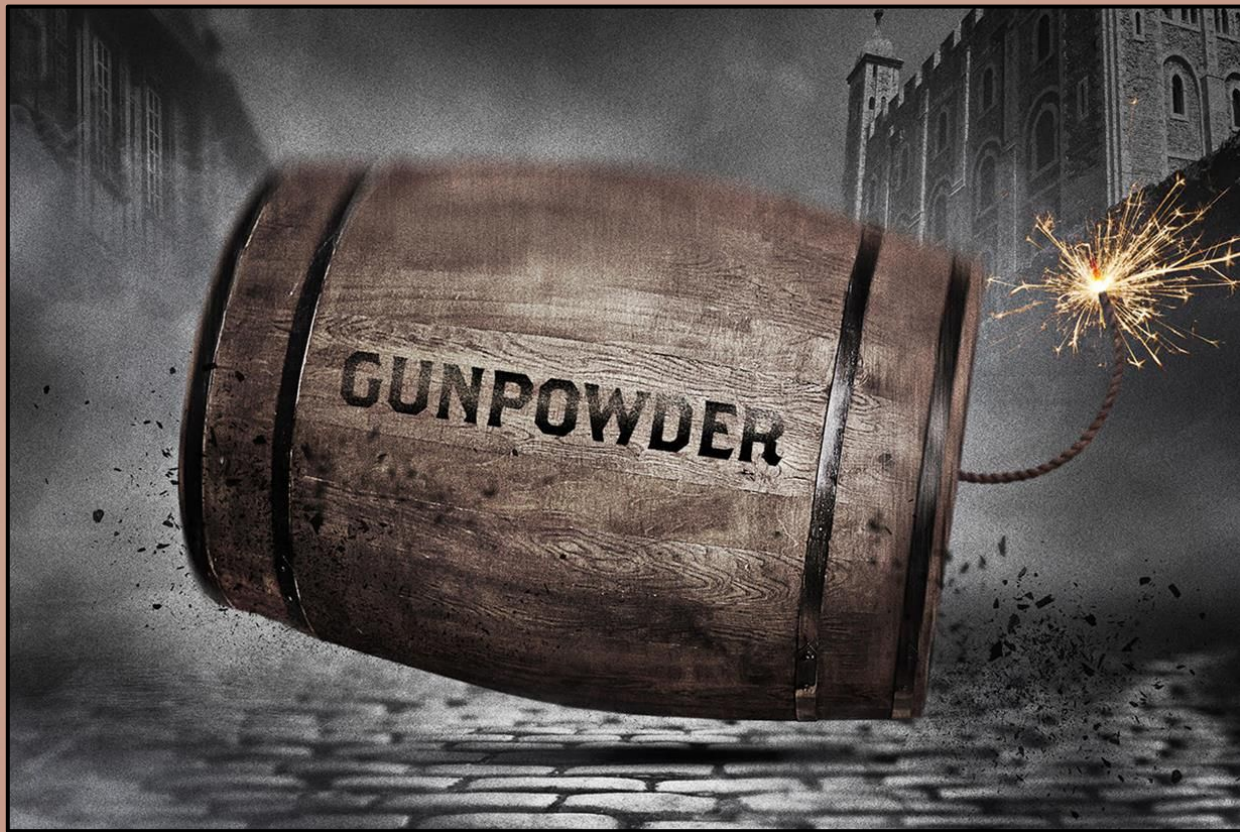




Unit Overview

Although land-based empires existed before 1450 and after 1750, between these years was the peak of wealth and abundance for some of history's greatest land-based empires. Among these were the Songhai in West Africa; the Safavids in Persia; the Mughals in northern India; the Ottomans in the Middle East, Eastern Europe, and North Africa; and the Manchus in Eastern Asia.



European, East Asia, and Gunpowder Empires EXPAND

Gunpowder Empire

- Gunpowder technology had spread from China
- **“Gunpowder Empires”** refer to the empires that gained control over areas through the use of gunpowder weapons



Europe

- 1450 - Traditionally thought of as the end of medieval period, beginning of early modern period. End of wave of plagues, end of Hundred Years' War, etc.
- Now, several countries in Europe were becoming powerful, wealthy nations
- Desire to centralize power led to more control of taxes, the armies, and religion, which led to rise of new monarchies in the 1500s
- New monarchies:
 - Tudors of England
 - Valois (Val-WAH) in France
 - Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand of Spain
- **Bureaucracies** grew at the expense of lords/churches



Russia



hint: it's gigantic



Russia



- Was Russia more European, or more Asian?
- Crucial for trade
- Ivan IV, or Ivan the Terrible, crowned in 1547, set to expand the Russian border eastward, mainly relying on gunpowder
- Used **cossacks**, or peasant warriors, to fight local tribes and the Siberian khan.
- Gained control of the Volga River, which promoted more trade
- By 1639, Russians had advanced east as far as the Pacific Ocean

East Asia

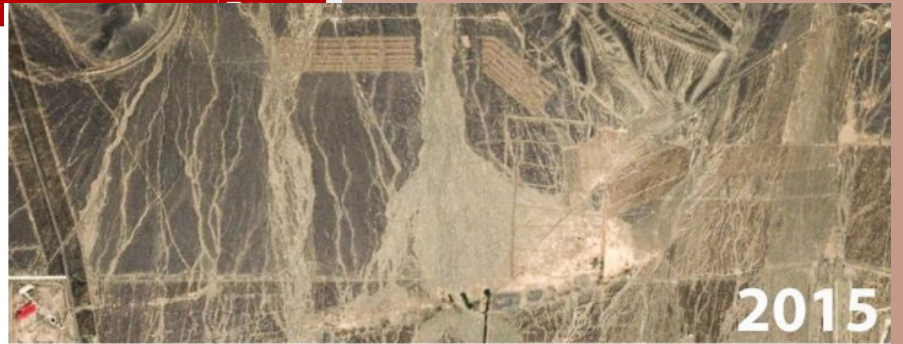
- Ming Dynasty took over in 1368, reigned for 300 years.
 - Expanded China into Mongolia and Central Asia, but lost control
 - Revamped the Great Wall of China
- Overpowered by the **Manchu** from Manchuria, who established the **Qing Dynasty in 1644**, which ruled until 1911.
 - Emperor Kangxi
 - Emperor Qianlong-expanded West of China, which led to the annexation of Xinjiang. This area remains troubled today, due in part to his policies of intolerance.

■ [This isn't history](#)



Who are the Uyghurs and why is China being accused of genocide?

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Islamic Gunpowder Empires

Ottoman Empire

- Modern day Turkey, Balkans in Europe, North Africa, SE Asia
- Largest and most enduring of the Islamic empires of the era.
- 1300s - 1918
- **Mehmed II**
 - Laid siege to Constantinople in 1453 using a 26 foot bronze cannon
- Constantinople becomes Istanbul
- Reached peak under **Suleiman I**



Safavid Empire

- Modern Day Iran
- Safavid order of Sufism, established in northern Azerbaijan (Iran)
- Young **Ismail**, at 14 or 15, conquered all of Iran and was proclaimed Shah in 1501.
- Land based military power
- Emphasis on Shi'a Islam caused frequent hostilities with Ottoman Empire, which was Sunni
- This hostility lives on in Iraq and Iran

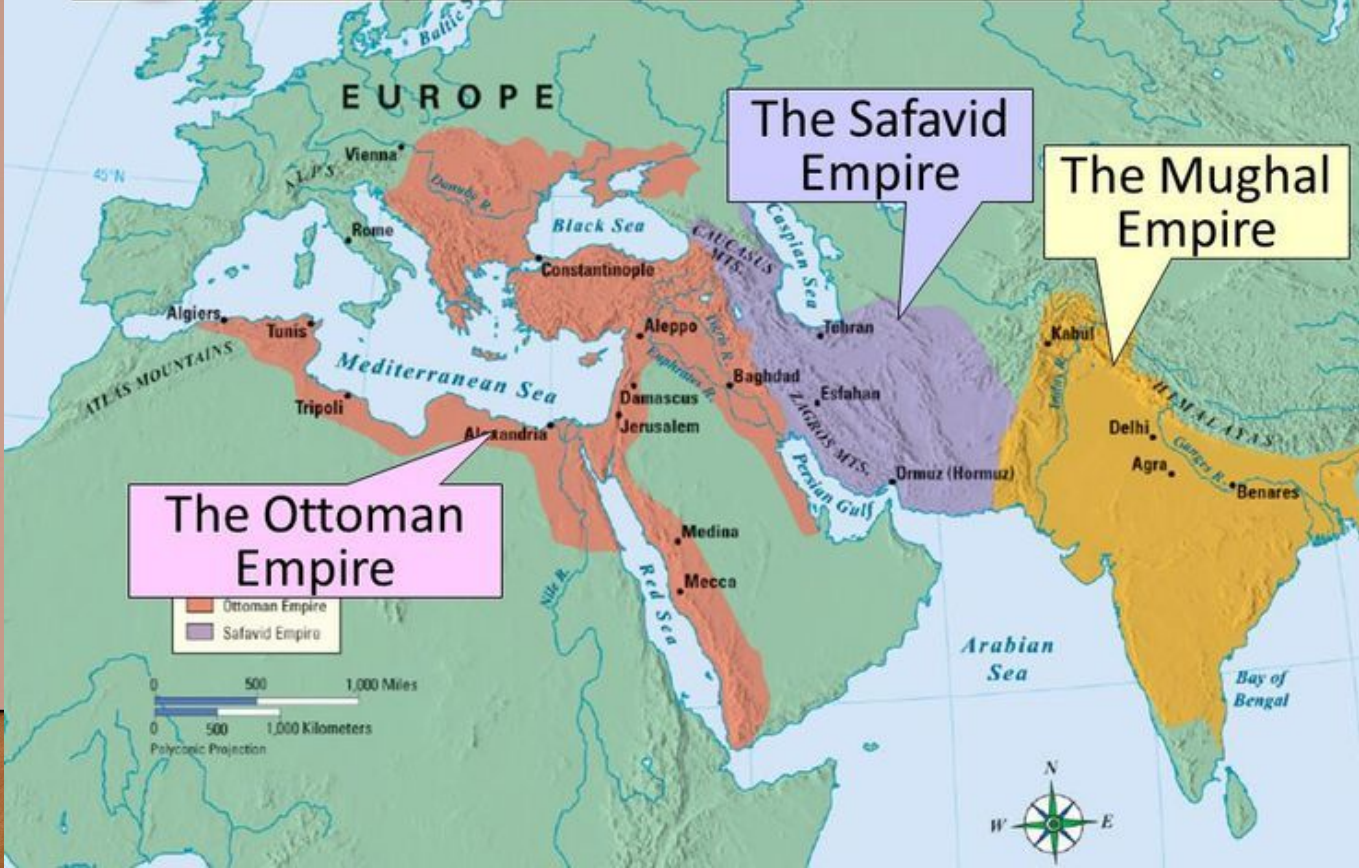


Mughal Empire

- Modern India
- Under **Akbar** was one of the richest and best-governed states in the world.
- Overseas trading via Arab traders flourished
- Caste system was strong
 - 4 divisions of people



From 1300 to 1700, three “gunpowder empires” dominated parts of Europe, Africa, & Asia



Topic 3.2: Empire Administration

England (god save the queen)

“The state of monarchy is the supremest thing upon earth: for kings are not only God’s lieutenants upon earth, and sit upon God’s throne, but even by God himself they are called gods.” -King James I (1566-1625)

- Tudors in England (1485-1603) relied on **justices of peace** to try and maintain peace in the counties of England.
 - These justices became one of the most important and powerful groups in the kingdom.
 - Under the Tudors, the power of feudal lords weakened.
- Parliament checked the power of the monarch
 - 1689-**English Bill of Rights** created

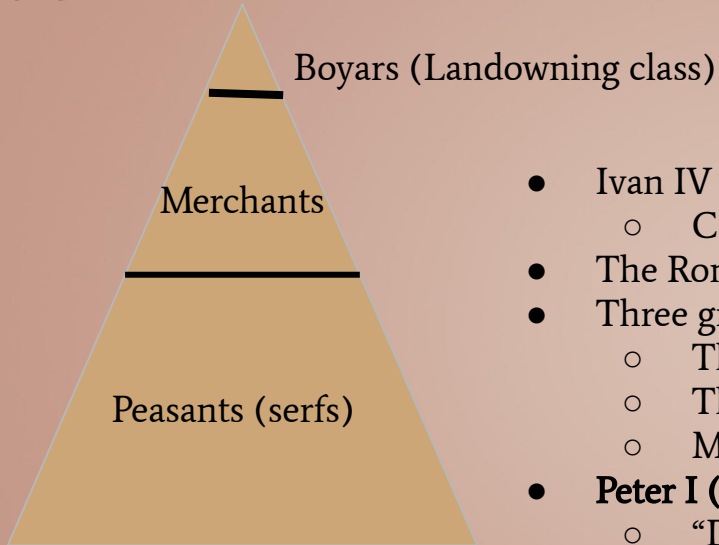


FRANCE (Reynier's Homeland)

- Rule was more **absolute** than in England (one source of power with complete authority)
 - Idea began with Henry IV (r. 1589-1610)
- Louis XIII (r. 1610-1643) moved towards even greater centralization
 - Developed system of **intendants**
 - They were royal officials (bureaucratic elites) sent out to provinces to execute the orders of the central government.
 - Sometime called "Tax Farmers"
- Louis XIV (r. 1643-1715) was basically a dictator



RUSSIA



- Ivan IV tried to control the boyars
 - Confiscated land, and put the *oprichina* in place
- The Romanov Dynasty took control in 1613
- Three groups had conflicting desires and agendas
 - The Church wanted traditional values and beliefs
 - The Boyars wanted to gain and hold power
 - Members of the Tsar's royal family
- **Peter I (Peter the Great)**
 - “Defender of Orthodoxy”
 - Created provinces

The Ottoman Empire

- **Devshirme** selection system
 - Christian boys were recruited by force to serve in the Ottoman government.
 - Developed from an earlier system of slavery
 - Slaves were considered tribute to the empire after conquest.
 - Others groomed for administrative positions, scribes, tax collectors, diplomats
 - Indoctrinated to be fiercely loyal to Sultan
- Most famous group: the **JANISSARIES**
 - Formed elite forces in the Ottoman army.



Japan



- Military leaders called **shoguns** ruled Japan in the emperor's name from 12th-15th centuries.
- **Daimyo** - landholding aristocrats
 - Each had an army of warriors (samurai), ambition to conquer more territory, and power to rule their land as they saw fit.
 - Three powerful daimyo began to gradually unify Japan
- **Tokugawa Ieyasu** (r. 1600-1616) was a daimyo around Tokyo
 - His successors ruled Japan until the mid 1800s, **Period of Great Peace**
 - This was the **Tokugawa Shogunate**
 - Reorganized the governance of Japan to centralize control
 - Basically a feudal system
 - Kept control of other daimyos

Mughal Empire (South Asia)



- Akbar was the most capable of the Mughal rulers
 - Established an efficient government and a system of fairly administered laws.
- Used paid government officials called **zamindars**
 - In charge of specific duties, such as taxation, construction, and the water supply
 - Later given tracts of land rather than pay
 - Eventually began building their own personal armies

Legitimizing Power through Religion and Art

- Governments built impressive structures to demonstrate their power and



Taj Mahal in India



Suleymaniye mosque in Istanbul



Palace of Versailles in France

Financing Empires

- Peter the Great in Russia raised taxes and compelled workers to work in shipyards, which was like urban serfdom
 - Tax on heads rather than tax on land
- Tax Farming in the Ottoman Empire
 - Levied taxes on peasants and used **tax farmers** to collect it
 - These officials became corrupt from skimming money from their taxes
- Many empires collected tributes from other states



Topic 3.3: Belief Systems

Europe: Protestant Reformation

- Began in 1517 with German priest **Martin Luther**
 - Nailed the “**95 Theses**” to a church door in Wittenberg, Germany
- Listed off complaints he had about the Catholic Church



95 Theses

1. When our Lord and Master Jesus Christ said, "Repent" (Mt 4:17), he willed the entire life of believers to be one of repentance.
4. The penalty of sin remains as long as the hatred of self (that is, true inner repentance), namely till our entrance into the kingdom of heaven.
5. The pope neither desires nor is able to remit any penalties except those imposed by his own authority or that of the canons.
10. Those priests act ignorantly and wickedly who, in the case of the dying, reserve canonical penalties for purgatory.
21. Thus those indulgence preachers are in error who say that a man is absolved from every penalty and saved by papal indulgences.
32. Those who believe that they can be certain of their salvation because they have indulgence letters will be eternally damned, together with their teachers.

Complaints about the church

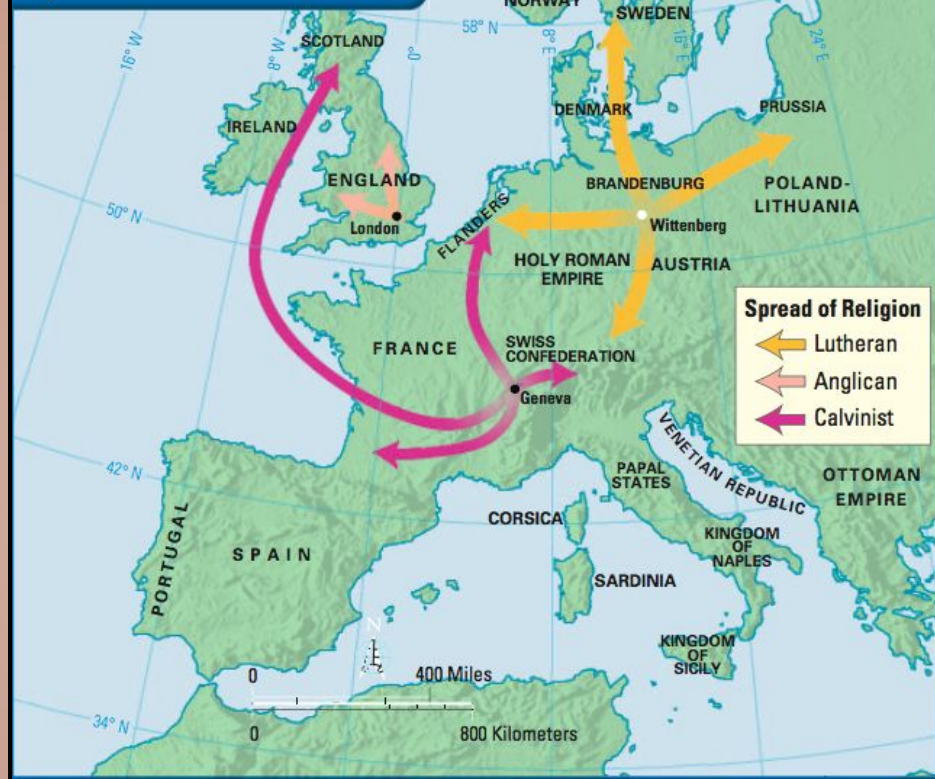
- Luxurious/lavish lifestyle of popes and church leaders
- Using money from the people to build new churches
- Corruption of the clergy
- Selling of **indulgences**
 - Documents that people bought in order to allow them to go to heaven



Effects

- Luther only wanted the church to change
 - He was instead excommunicated and his teachings started the religious sect known as **Lutheranism**
- More protestant religions emerged:
 - Calvinism
 - Anglican church
- Led to the questioning of authority like the Catholic Church

Spread of Protestantism



Major European Religions, 1600

- Anabaptist
- Anglican
- Calvinist
- Eastern Orthodox Christian
- Jewish
- Lutheran
- Muslim
- Roman Catholic



The cages are empty, but five hundred years ago they held the mutilated, rotten corpses of three revolutionaries who led one of the most brutal Protestant revolutions in history.

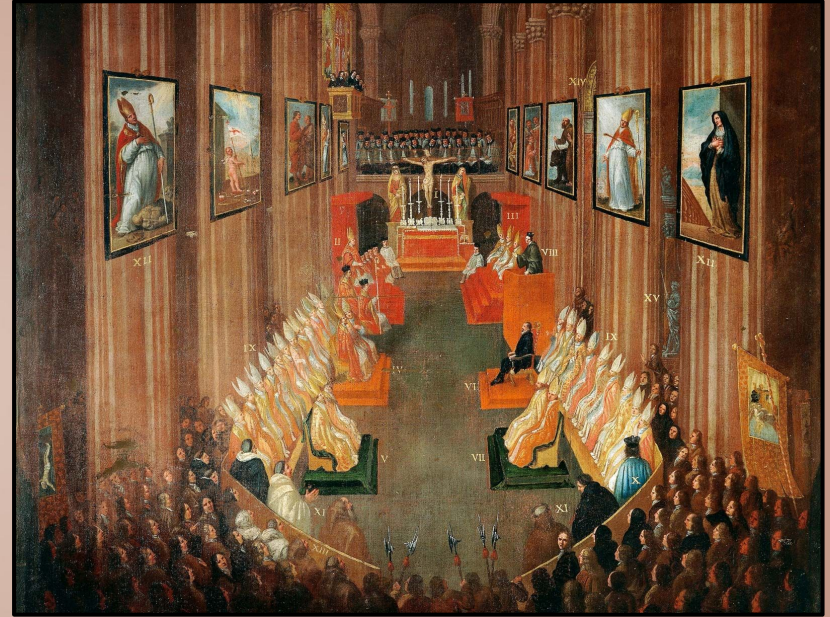


Catholicism vs. Protestantism

	Catholic	Protestant
Religious authorities	Pope and church hierarchy; interprets the bible for people	The bible; interpreted by individuals Each church is independent, led by Pastors, elders
Salvation	Placed importance in church sacraments	Faith alone Calvinism: Predestination (God has chosen who to save)
Denominations	Catholicism	Anglican, Baptist, Calvinist, Lutheran, Adventists, Amish, Evangelical, Mormon

Counter Reformation

- In response to outrage against the Catholic Church
- **Council of Trent**: Reaffirmed their major beliefs (importance of pope, sacraments) and attempted to end corruption
- **Inquisition**: sought out “nonbelievers”
- Created the **Jesuits** to increase missionary work



Religious Conflicts-Europe

★ **Holy Roman Empire & Lutherans**

- *Peace of Augsburg*: each German state could decide if their leader would be Lutheran or Catholic

★ **French Catholics & Huguenots (Protestant)**

- *Edict of Nantes*: Allowed protestants to practice

★ **Thirty Years War: Catholics & Protestants**

- *Peace of Westphalia*: Each area of the HRE could choose to be Catholic, Calvinist, or Lutheran

Islamic Schism

Schism:

- Began after the death of Muhammad (632)
- Disagreement over who be his successor

Shi'a:

- Believed that a relation of Muhammad should be named successor
 - Ali (Muhammad's cousin)

Sunni:

- Majority of muslims
- Believed that trusted people could be named successor

Effects of the schism 1450-1750

- ❖ Major hostility between Shi'a and Sunni Muslims

Example:

- ❖ Safavid empire: Shi'a Islam
 - Did not allow Sunni Islam
 - Major disputes between Safavid and Ottoman Empire



Syncretic Religion

→ Development of **Sikhism**

- ◆ Monotheistic
- ◆ Founded by Guru Nanak
- ◆ Originated in India
- ◆ Combination of Islamic and Hindu beliefs

Major beliefs:

- Everyone is equal before God
- Emphasis on community and living with kindness and honesty
- Cycle of rebirth (like Hinduism)
- “Pray, work, give”





Topic 3.4 - Comparison in Land-Based Empires

Ottoman, Safavid, and Mughal Empires, 1450–1750

	Ottoman Empire	Safavid Empire	Mughal Empire
Taxes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taxes on non-Muslims • Taxes on peasants 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taxation policies used to encourage adherence to Shi'a Islam 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Taxes on unbelievers were abolished by Akbar but reinstated later • Taxes on peasants
Military	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warriors (often trained Janissaries) were granted villages to provide for their subsistence • The military functioned as a dual authority with central government • Strong navy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warriors were the Qizilbash, Turcoman militants who helped establish the empire • Leaders made the military independent of central government • No significant navy 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Warriors were granted villages to provide their upkeep • Officials known as zamindars made the military independent of central government • Small navy

Sources of Legitimacy	Examples
Religion	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rulers in Islamic empires used references to the title “caliph,” or successor to the Prophet. • European monarchs claim to “divine right” that gave the monarch the mandate to rule by the Christian God. • Conversion to Islam of Songhai rulers and noble class provides a religious and legal structure to the empire. • Aztec (Mexico) use human sacrifice in religious rituals.
Art	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Portraits of the Qing emperors and other high officials • Miniature paintings in the Ottoman Empire • Financial support of artists by European rulers
Monumental Architecture	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mausolea, such as the Taj Mahal and mosques in the Mughal Empire • European palaces, such as the Palace of Versailles in France and El Escorial in Spain

Similarities

- The Ottomans, Safavid, Manchus (Qing), and Mughals all utilized **gunpowder weapons** to create and expand their territories, have a strong **patriarchal structure**, and the growing economic and military presence of Europe play major roles in their declines
- All were established by an **outside group**
 - Ottomans, Safavid, and Mughals from **Turks originating** in Central Asia
 - Leads to similarity of Turkish Steppe traditions and succession problems
 - Qing established by the Manchus from Manchuria to the Northeast of China.
- Common across the building of empires was the use of *bureaucracies* and professional armies
 - Ex. Ottomans and the Devshirme and the Qing and use of the Civil-Service Exam
 - Ex. Tokugawa and Salaried Samurai and Aztec and Jaguar Warriors
- Safavid, Mughals, and Qing were minority group rulers in their areas
- Old world empires actively suppressed technological innovations.

Similarities - Legitimizing Their Rule

- Leaders of Major Empires legitimize their rule through religion, art, and monumental architecture
 - EX. **Divine Right** (Europe), **Mandate of Heaven** (Manchu/Qing), **Human Sacrifice** (Mexico), **Caste System** (Hinduism/India)
 - EX. Ways leaders were depicted in art - Qing Portraits, European Monarchs (**ART**)
 - EX. Inca Sun Temple, Taj Mahal, European Palaces (EX Versailles) (**ARCHITECTURE**)
- Political and religious disputes caused rivalries and conflicts between states
 - Ottomans (Sunni) vs Safavids (Shi'a) and Safavids (Shi'a) vs Mughals (Sunni). Also both fought for political control over regions.
 - Protestants vs Catholics culminates in the Thirty Years War

Differences

- Ottoman Bureaucracy and Military Elites were essentially slaves
- The Islamic Empires have several examples of women heavily influencing political decision making despite a very patriarchal society.