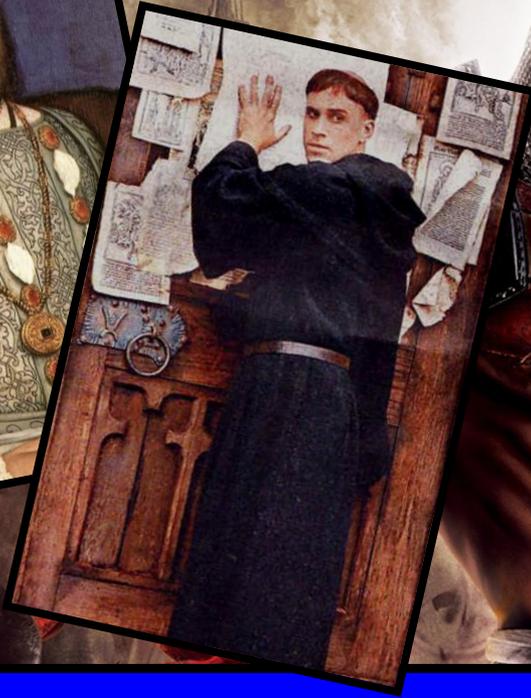


# DR. HARTNELL



Rebirth & Reform





## TODAY'S UNIT & LESSON



# Lesson 18

(MW 2.18)

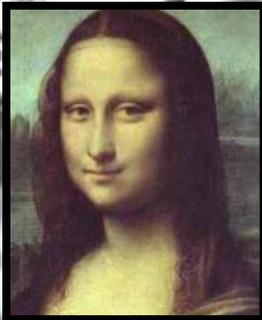


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## DECLINE OF THE OTTOMANS:



The **Ottoman Empire peaked** under **Suleiman I**, who is widely considered the empire's greatest ruler.



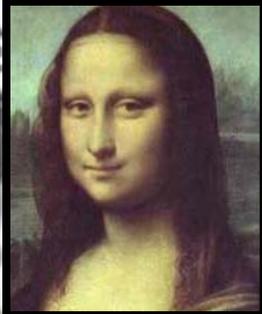
**Suleiman** (ruled **1520-1566**) was also a great military leader, who led his army on 13 major military campaigns.



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## DECLINE OF THE OTTOMANS:



He doubled the size of the Ottoman Empire. Europeans called him the “Grand Turk” and the “Magnificent”.



To his own subjects, however, Suleiman was also known as the “Lawgiver”.

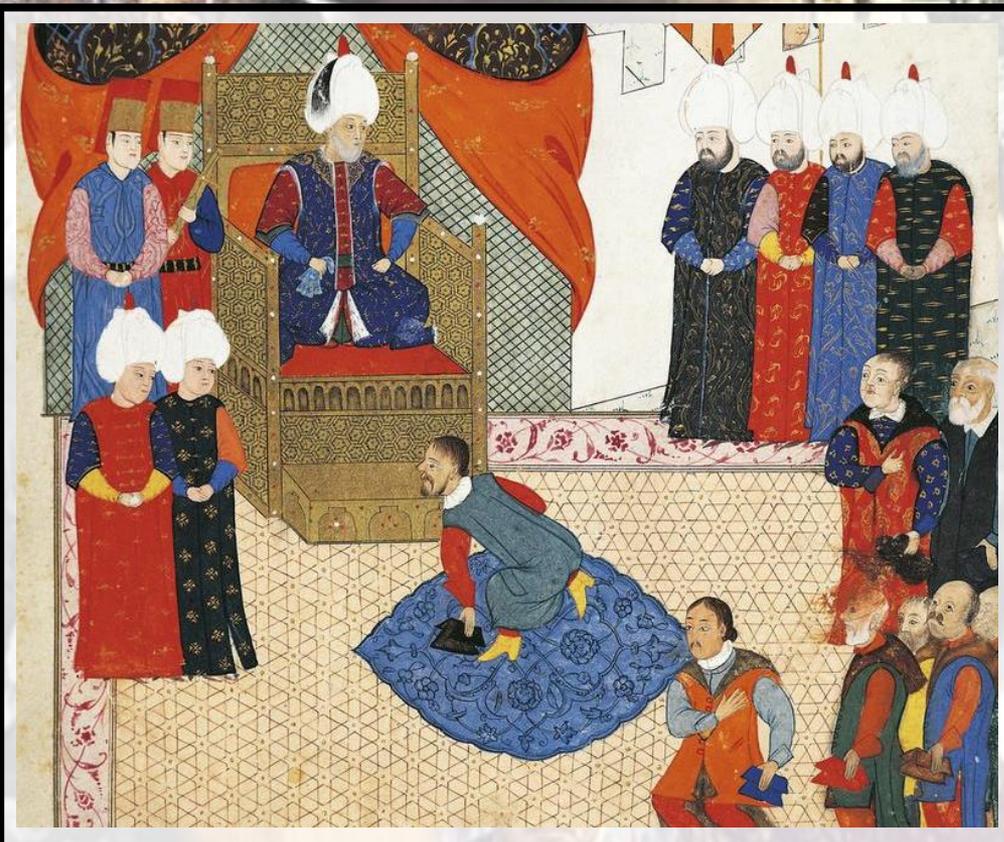


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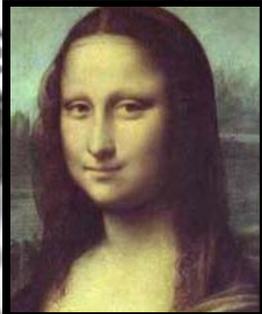
# DECLINE OF THE OTTOMANS:



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## DECLINE OF THE OTTOMANS:



Eager to provide justice for his subjects, **he reorganized the government, regulated the laws of the empire, and saw that they were properly enforced.**



However, it was also during Suleiman's rule that problems began to occur and things didn't run as smoothly.



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## DECLINE OF THE OTTOMANS:



Having **executed** (by strangulation) **his two most able sons** for (alleged) treason, **Suleiman** was succeeded by his surviving son, **Selim II** (the Sot, or **“the drunken sultan”**).



In **1699**, the empire began to lose some of its territory.

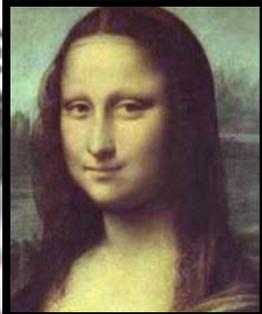


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# DECLINE OF THE OTTOMANS:



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## DECLINE OF THE OTTOMANS:



However, signs of internal disintegration had already appeared in the early **1600s**.



**After the death of Suleiman at the Battle of Szigeth in 1566, the sultans became less involved in government.**

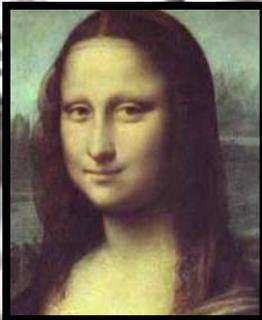


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## DECLINE OF THE OTTOMANS:



They **allowed their ministers** to exercise **more power**. The **training of officials declined**, and **senior positions** were increasingly **assigned to the sons or daughters of elites**.



Members of the **elite** soon **formed a privileged group** seeking **wealth and power**.

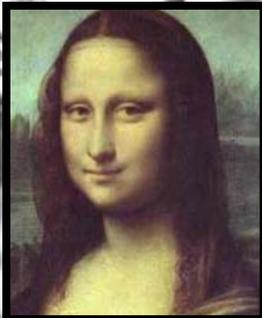


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## DECLINE OF THE OTTOMANS:



The sultans once regarded members of the ruling class as the “sultan’s slaves”. Now the **sultan became the servant of the ruling class.**



Additionally, the **central bureaucracy lost its links with rural areas.**



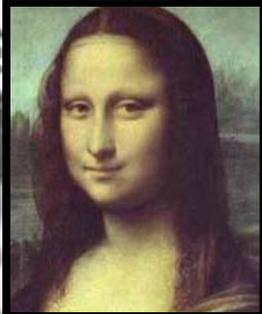
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## DECLINE OF THE OTTOMANS:

**Local officials became corrupt, taxes increased, and palace intrigue grew. Constant wars depleted the imperial treasury.**



Another sign of change within the empire came from the impact of Western ideas and customs.

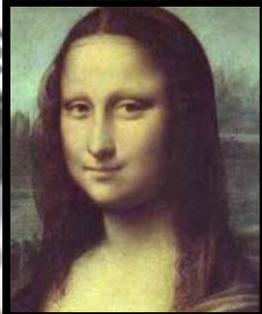


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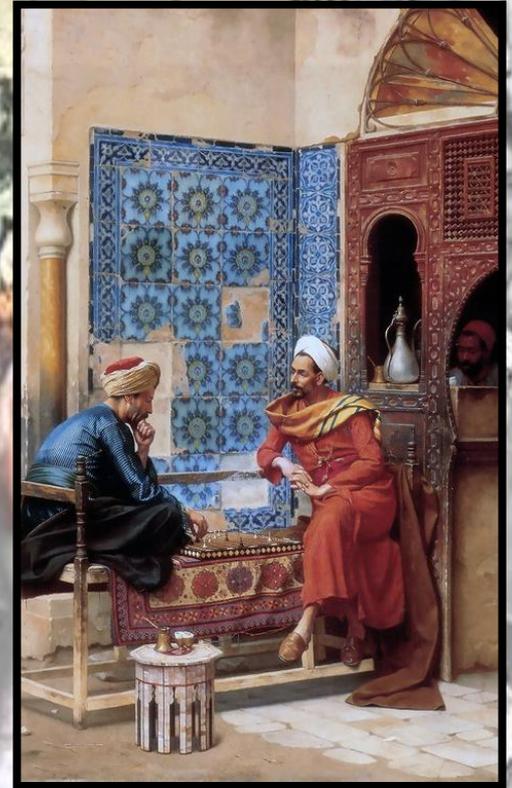
## DECLINE OF THE OTTOMANS:



Officials and merchants began to imitate the lifestyles of Europeans.



They wore European clothing and bought Western furniture and art objects.

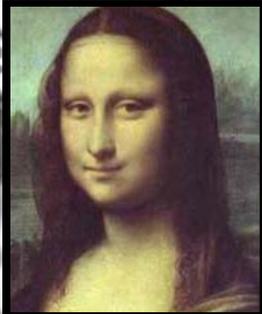


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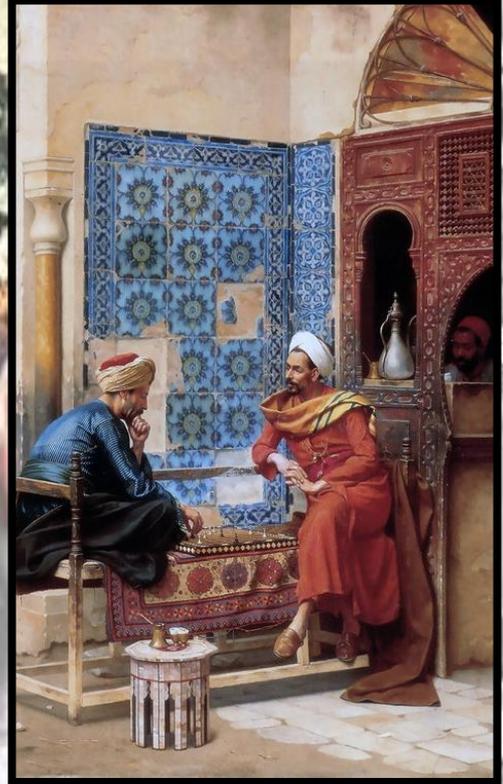
## DECLINE OF THE OTTOMANS:



During the 16<sup>th</sup> and early 17<sup>th</sup> Centuries, coffee and tobacco were introduced into Ottoman society.



“Cafes” that served coffee and tobacco began to appear in the major cities.

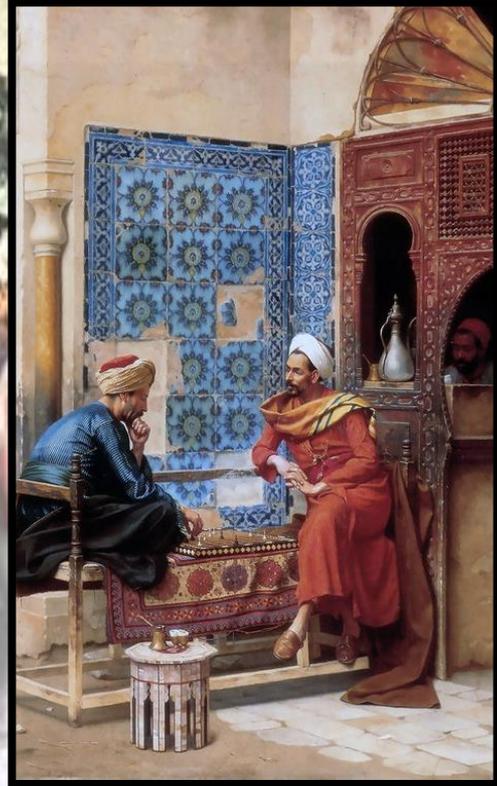


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# DECLINE OF THE OTTOMANS:

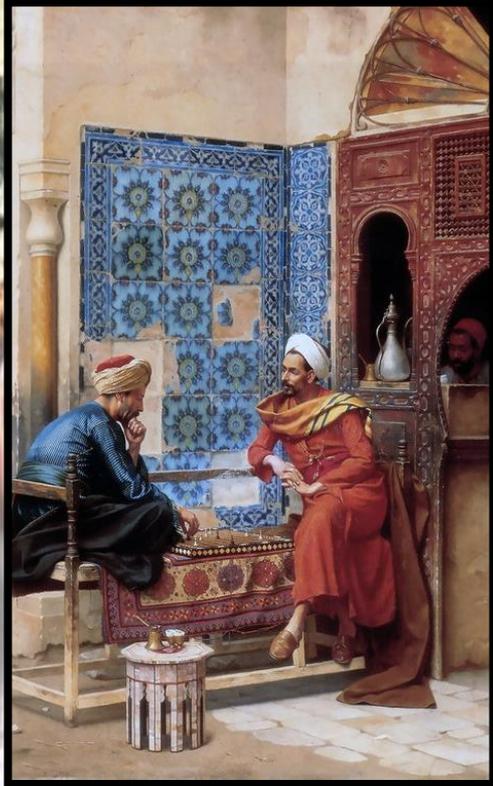
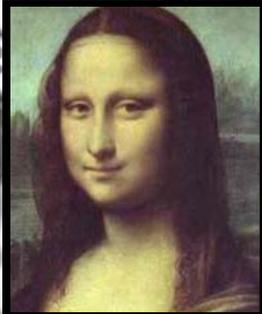


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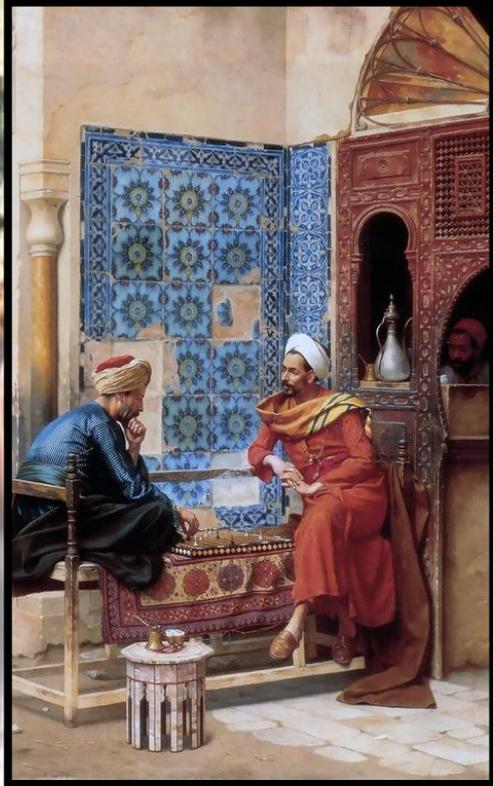
# DECLINE OF THE OTTOMANS:



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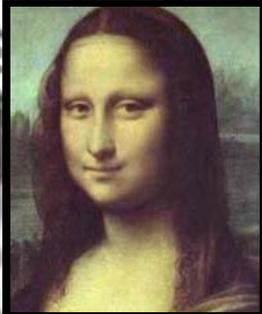


# DECLINE OF THE OTTOMANS:



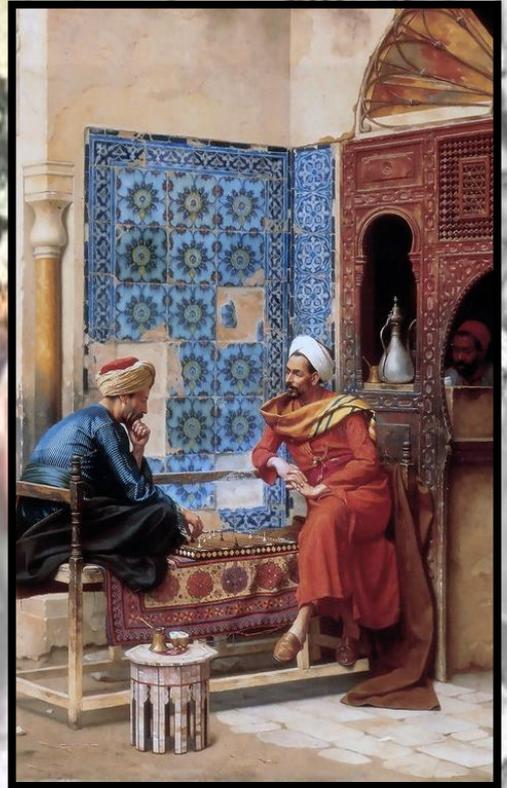
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## DECLINE OF THE OTTOMANS:

**Some sultans** attempted to counter this and **outlawed** such goods as **coffee and tobacco**. **One sultan** patrolled the streets of Istanbul at night, ordering the **immediate execution** of subjects he caught in illegal acts. Their **bodies** were left on the **streets** as an **example** to others.



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## DECLINE OF THE OTTOMANS:



The **Ottoman Empire** had **economic problems** reaching back to the closure of trade routes through its territories.



The **economy** was also **troubled by inflation and the trade imbalance** between the empire and Europe.

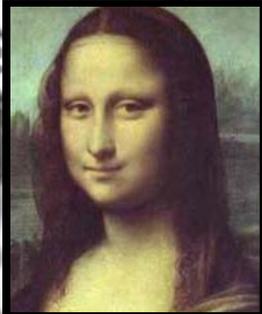


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## DECLINE OF THE OTTOMANS:



The **Ottomans did not invest in manufacturing**. Their guilds had strict price regulations and **could not compete with inexpensive manufactured goods from Europe**.



This **declining economy left little money for military expansion**.



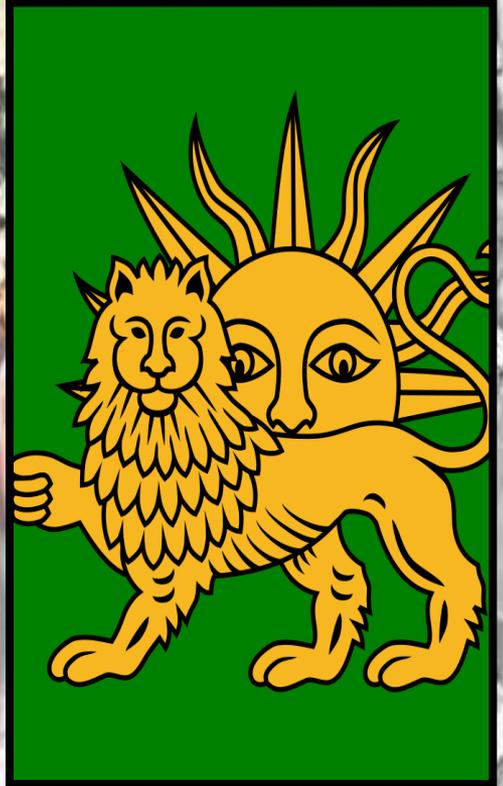
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## SAFAVID EMPIRE:

After the empire of Timur Lenk (Tamerlane) collapsed in the early 15<sup>th</sup> Century, the area extending from Persia into Central Asia fell into anarchy.

At the beginning of the 16<sup>th</sup> Century, however, a new dynasty known as the Safavids took control.

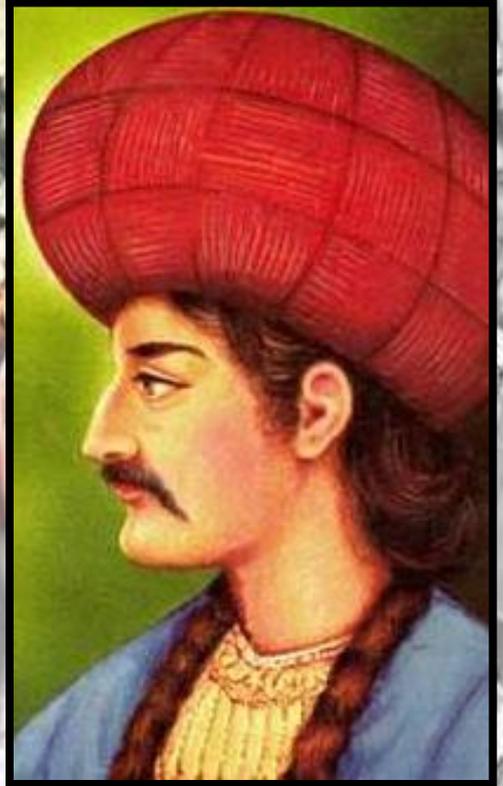




## SAFAVID EMPIRE:

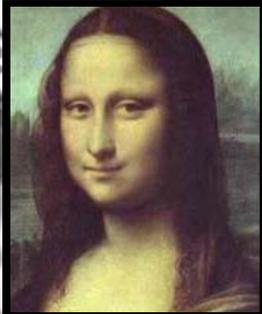
Unlike many of their Islamic neighbors who were Sunni Muslims, the **Safavids were ardent Shia Muslims.**

The **Safavid Dynasty** was **founded by Esmail I** (sometimes spelled Ismail). **In 1501**, he **used his forces to seize much of Iran and Iraq.**



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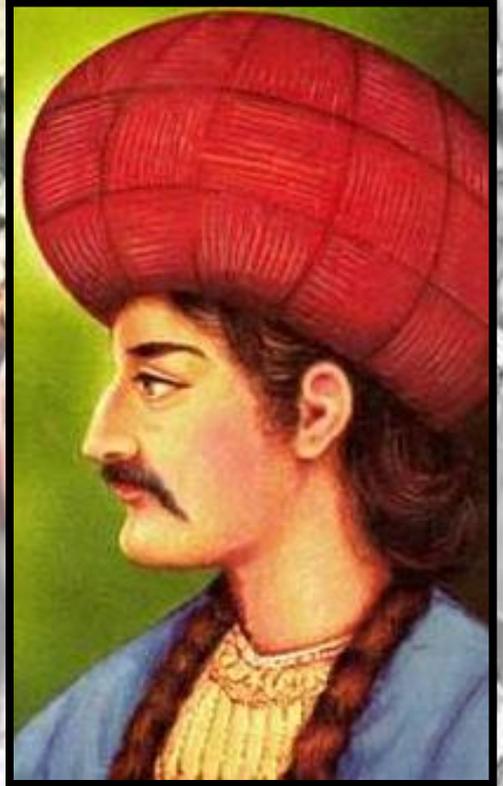




## SAFAVID EMPIRE:

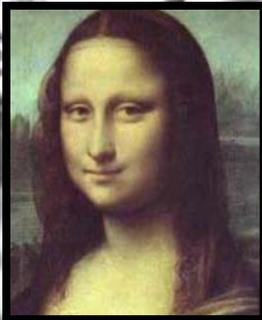
He called himself the “shah” (or king) of a new Persian state.

Esmail sent Shia preachers into the Anatolian Peninsula to try to convert members of Turkish tribes in the Ottoman Empire.



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## SAFAVID EMPIRE:

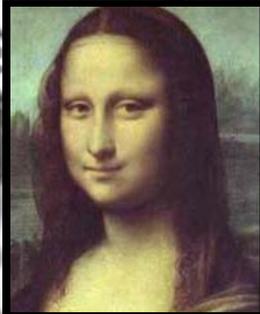
The Ottoman sultan tried to halt this activity, but Esmail refused to stop. **Esmail** also **ordered the massacre of Sunni Muslims when he conquered Baghdad in 1508.**

**Alarmed, the Ottoman sultan, Selim I, advanced against the Safavids in Persia.**

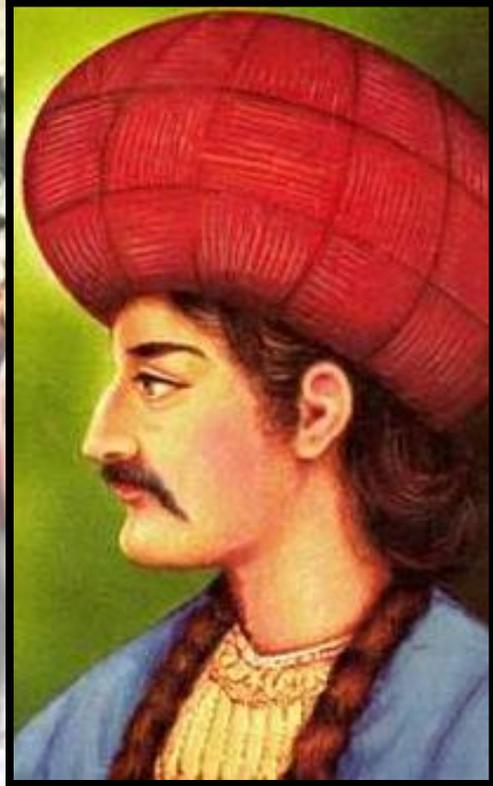


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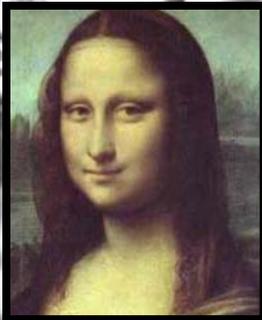


# SAFAVID EMPIRE:



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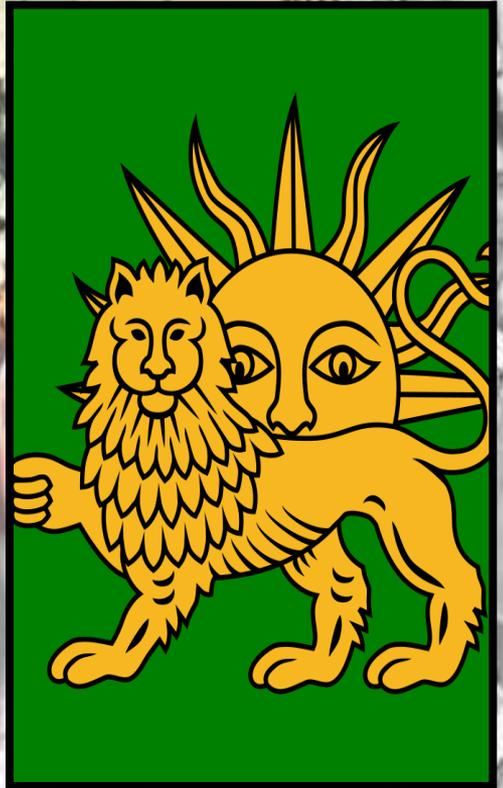


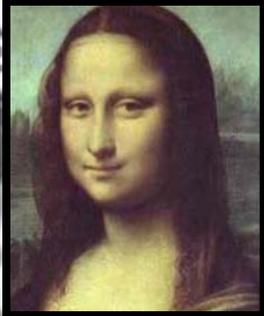
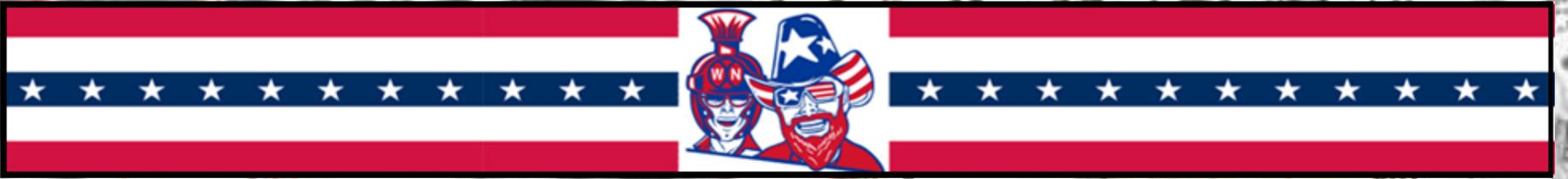


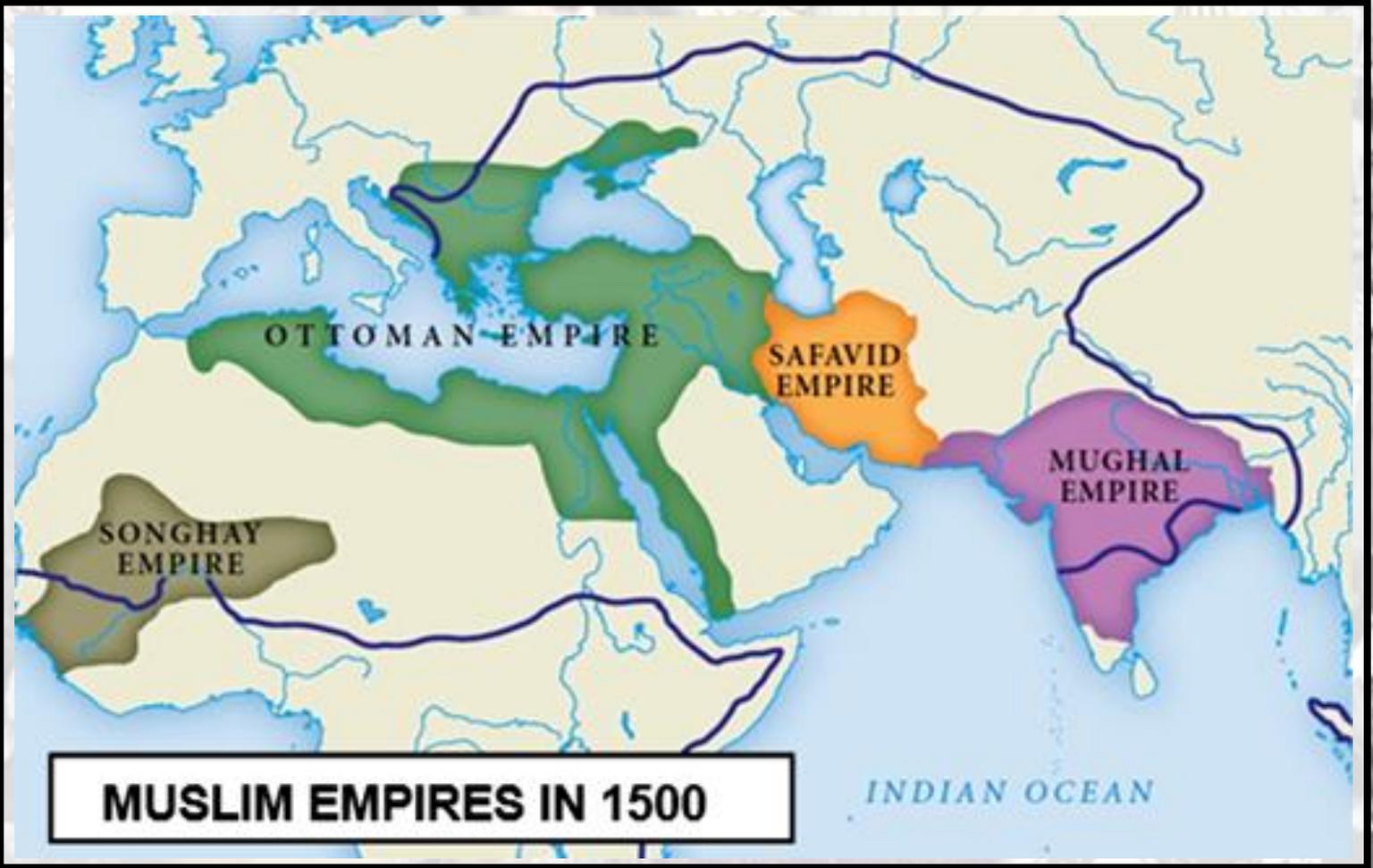
## SAFAVID EMPIRE:

With their muskets and artillery, the Ottomans won a major battle near Tabriz. However, a few years later, Esmail regained Tabriz.

During the following decades, the Safavids tried to consolidate their rule in Persia and in areas to the west.





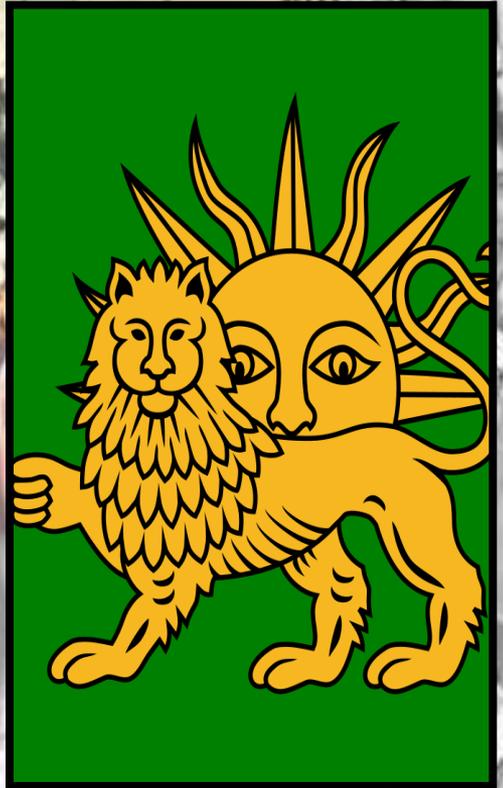


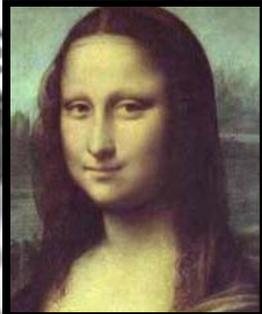


## SAFAVID EMPIRE:

The **Safavids** were faced with the **problem of integrating various Turkish peoples** with the settled Persian-speaking population of the urban areas.

The **Shia Muslim faith** was used as a **unifying force**.

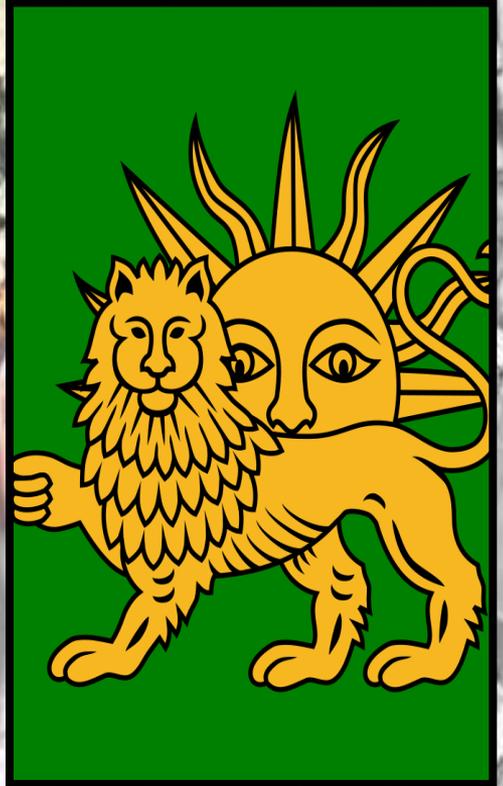




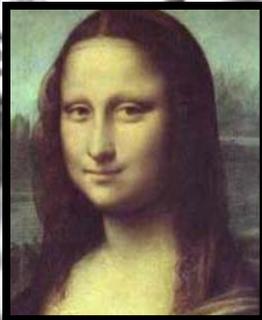
## SAFAVID EMPIRE:

**Esmail made conversion to the Shia faith mandatory for the largely Sunni population.**

**Many Sunnis were killed or exiled. Like the Ottoman sultan, the Safavid shah claimed to be the spiritual leader of all Islam.**



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## SAFAVID EMPIRE:

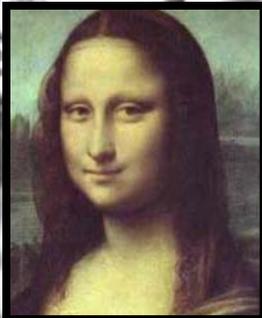
In the **1580s**, the **Ottomans** went on the **offensive**. They put Azerbaijan under Ottoman rule and controlled the Caspian Sea with their fleet.

This forced the new **Safavid shah (Abbas the Great)**, to sign a treaty in which he **lost** much **territory** in the **northwest**.



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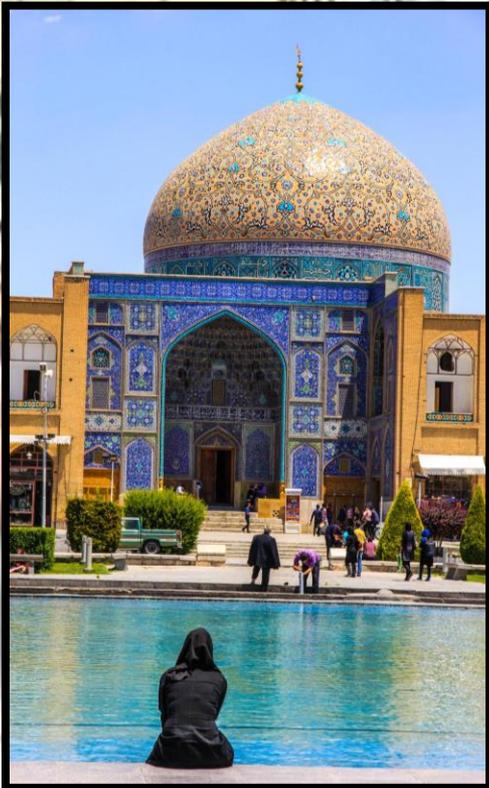




## SAFAVID EMPIRE:

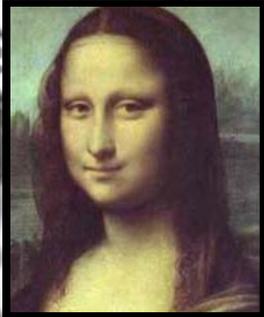
The **capital of the Safavid Empire** was **moved** from the northwestern city of Kazvin (also spelled Qazvin) **to** the more centrally located city of **Esfahan** (also spelled Isfahan).

**Esfahan** became **one of the world's largest cities** with a population of **1 million people**.



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## SAFAVID EMPIRE:

**Under Shah Abbas** (ruled **1588-1629**), the **Safavid Empire** hit its **peak**.

Similar to the Ottoman Empire, Safavid administrators were trained to run the kingdom. Shah **Abbas** also **strengthened his army**, which he **outfitted with the latest weapons**.



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## SAFAVID EMPIRE:

In the early **17<sup>th</sup> Century**, **Shah Abbas** attacked the **Ottomans** and reclaimed Azerbaijan for the **Safavids**.

**After** the **death** of **Shah Abbas** in **1629**, the **Safavid Empire** gradually **lost its vigor**. Most of **Abbas' successors** lacked his talent and political skills.



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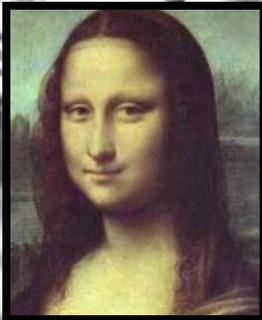


# SAFAVID EMPIRE:



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## SAFAVID EMPIRE:

Eventually, the power of **Shia religious elements** began to **increase** at court and in **Safavid society** at large.

Intellectual freedom marked the height of the empire. However, the **pressure to conform to traditional religious beliefs** (orthodoxy) **increased**.





# SAFAVID EMPIRE:



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## SAFAVID EMPIRE:

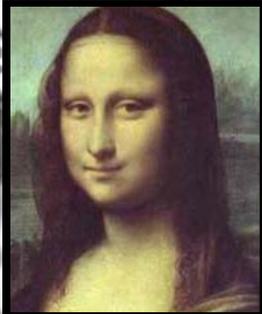
For example, **Persian women** had considerable freedom during the early empire. **Now** they were **forced into seclusion** and **required to wear a veil**.

**Treatment of non-Muslims** deteriorated as well.



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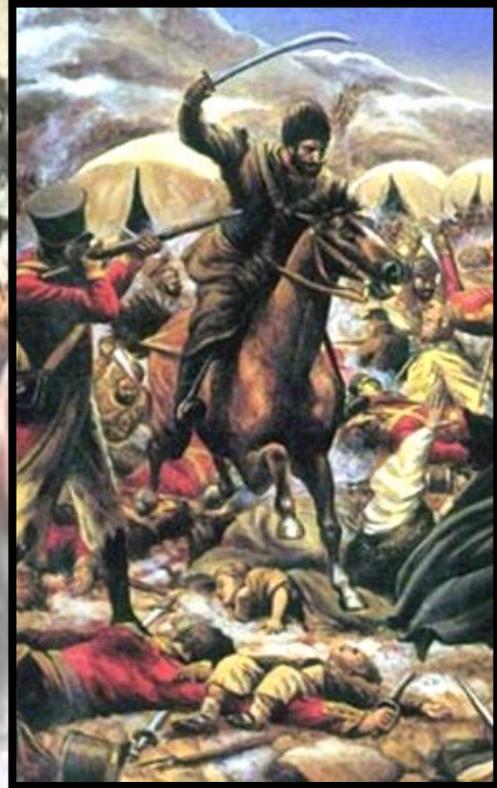




## SAFAVID EMPIRE:

**In the early 18th Century, the Safavid Empire collapsed.**

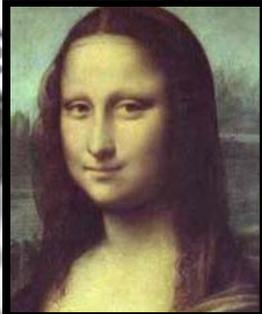
**The Turks took advantage of the situation to seize territories along the western border. Persia sank into a long period of political and social anarchy.**



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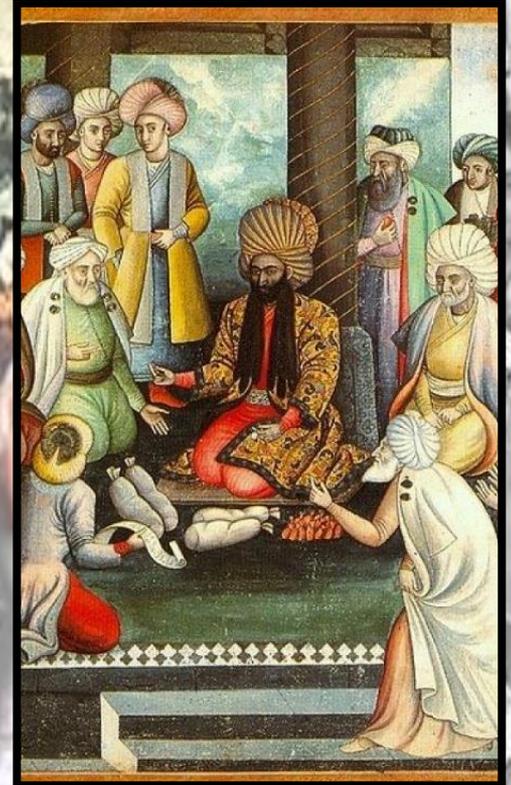




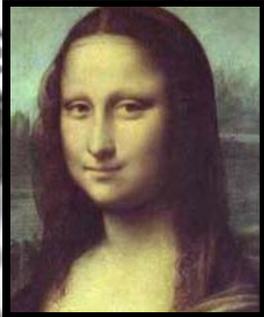
## SAFAVID LIFE:

Persia under the Safavids was a mixed society. The combination of Turkish and Persian elements affected virtually all aspects of Safavid society.

As Shia Islam was the state religion, the Safavid rulers were supported by Shias.



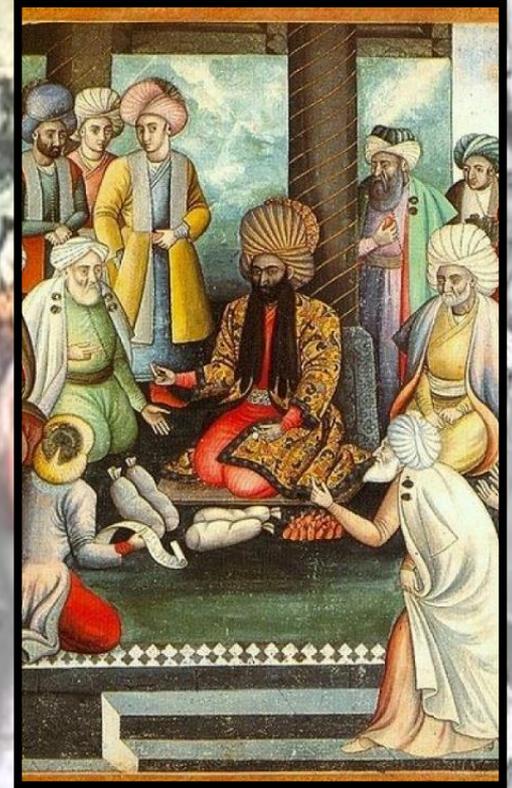
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## SAFAVID LIFE:

Strong-minded **shahs** firmly **controlled** the **power** of the **landed aristocracy**.

**Appointment to positions** in the **bureaucracy** was **based on merit rather than birth**. Shah Abbas hired foreigners from neighboring countries for positions in his government.



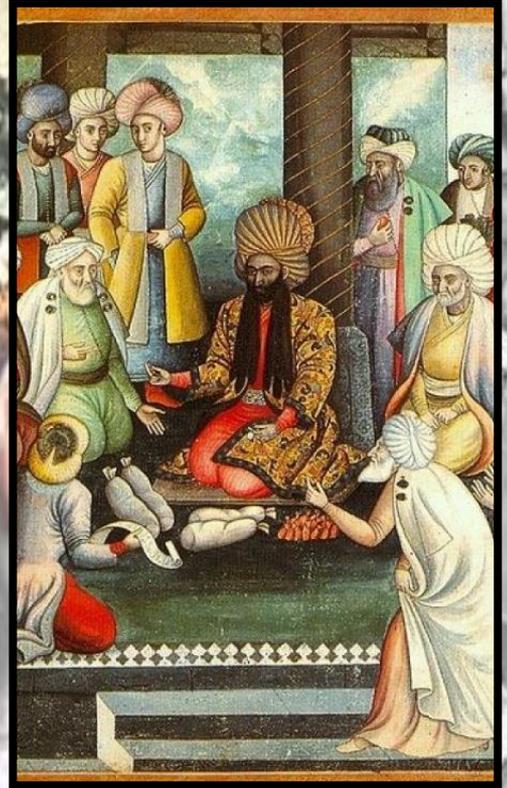
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## SAFAVID LIFE:

The Safavid shahs played an active part in trade and manufacturing activity. Across the empire, **bazaars in regional capitals provided citizens with access to a variety of goods and merchandise.** Merchants came from across Central Asia to trade in the Safavid region.

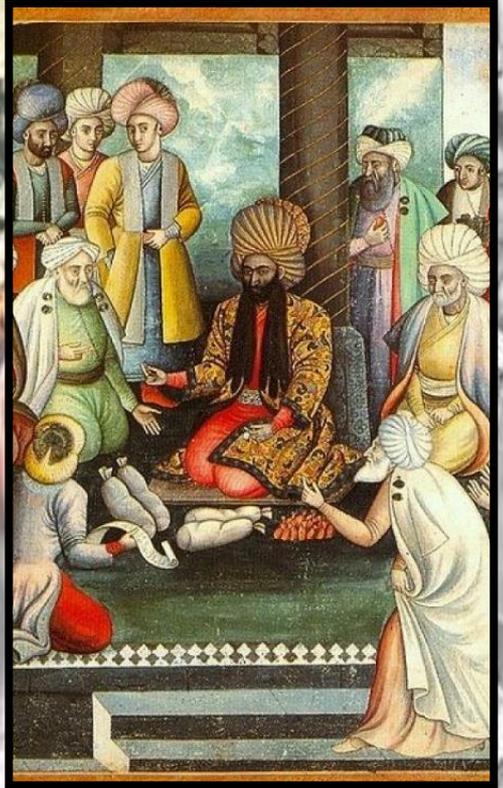


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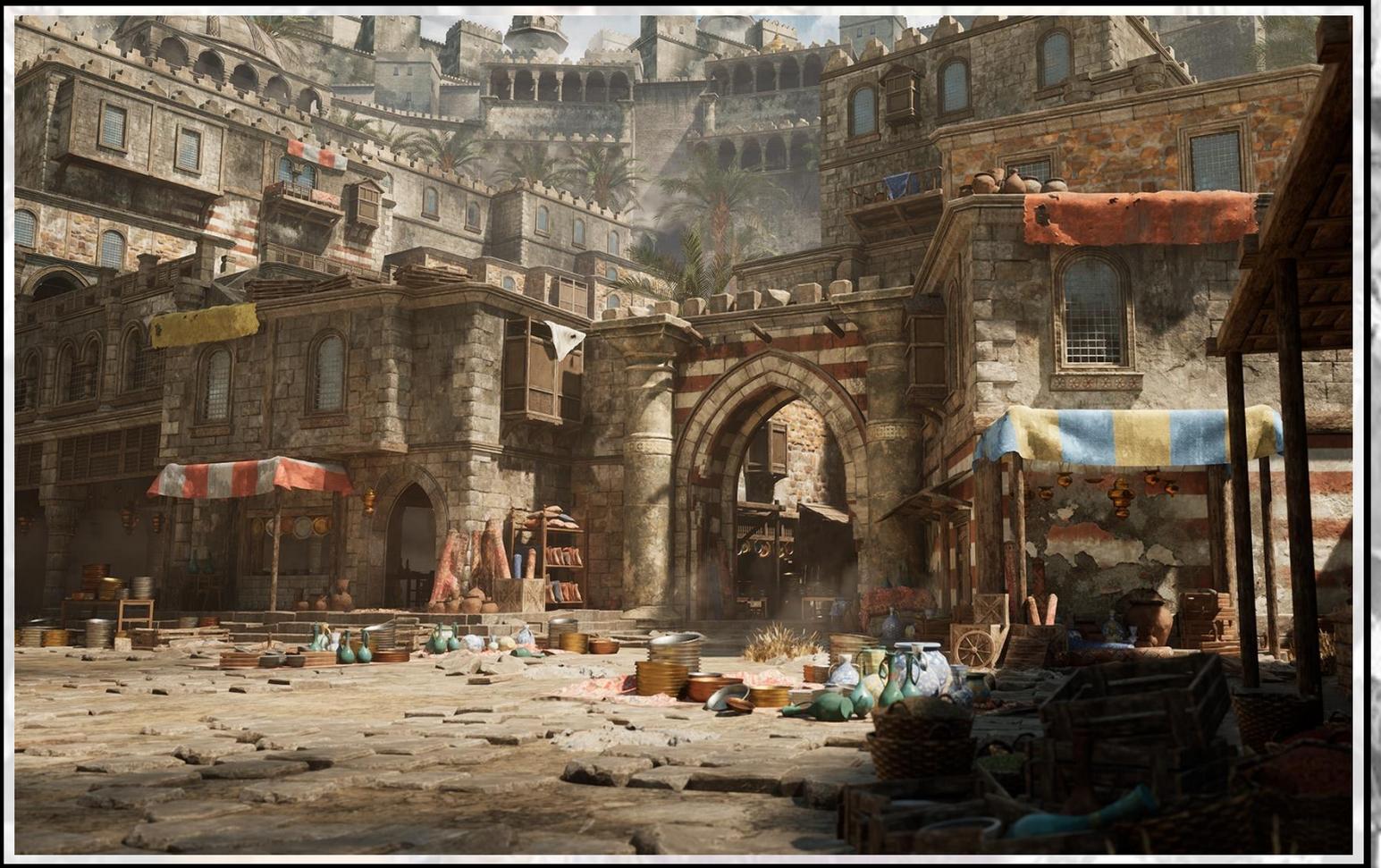


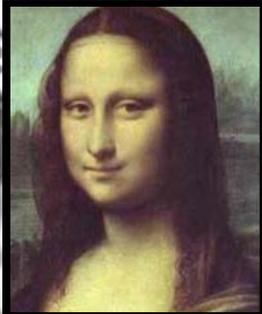


# SAFAVID LIFE:



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## SAFAVID LIFE:

The **bazaar** was the **heart** of their **commerce**. Many bazaars were enclosed and had high vaulted ceilings that covered narrow rows of stalls. Specific sections housed similar types of goods for shoppers' convenience.



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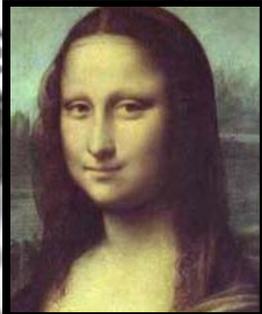
# SAFAVID LIFE:

Spaces for manufacturing, storage, and merchants' offices stood alongside shops. These **bazaars received caravans of camels or mules loaded with goods.**



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# SAFAVID LIFE:

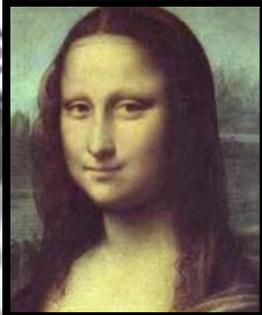
**Safavid Persia was not as prosperous as its neighbors to the east and west (the Moguls and the Ottomans).**

Hemmed in by European sea power to the south and the land power of the Ottomans to the west, the **Safavids found trade with Europe difficult.**



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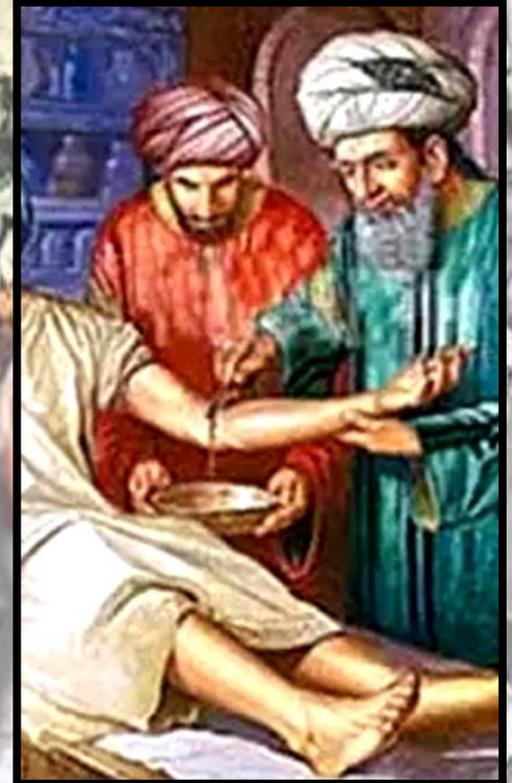




## SAFAVID LIFE:

In terms of culture, **knowledge of science, medicine, and mathematics** under the **Safavids** was **equal to** that of **other societies in the region.**

**Persia** also **saw an increase in the support of art** during the reign of Shah Abbas.

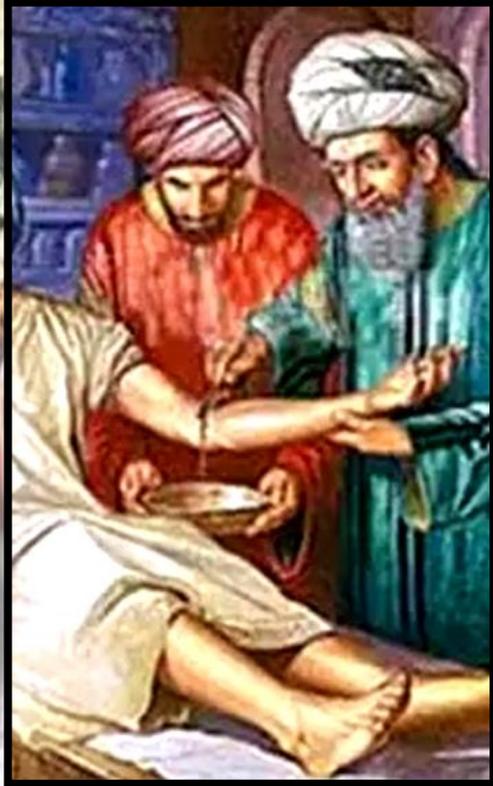
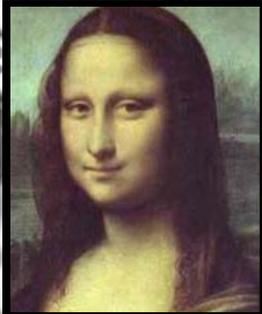


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# SAFAVID LIFE:

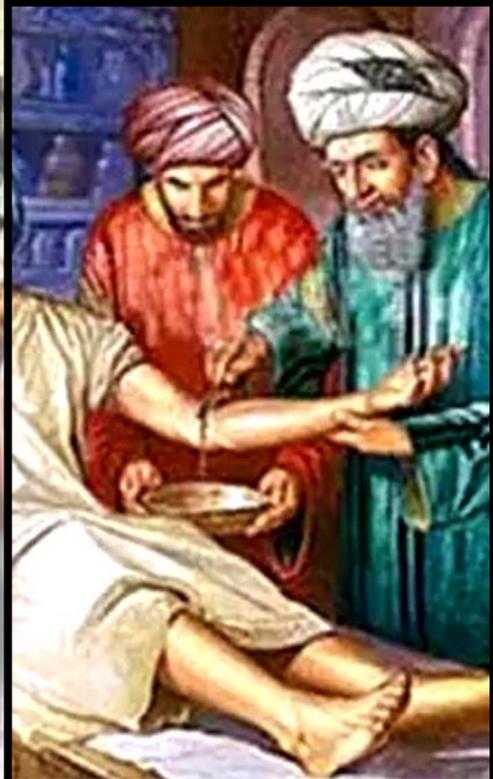


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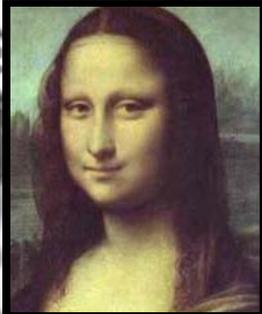


# SAFAVID LIFE:



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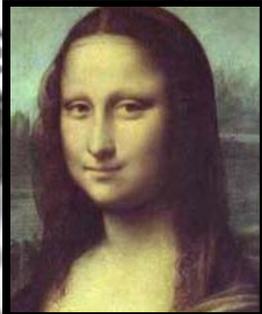
## SAFAVID LIFE:

**Silk weaving and carpet weaving flourished, stimulated by the great demand for Persian carpets in the West.**

**Reza Abbasi, the most famous artist of this period, created exquisite works. Soft colors and flowing movement dominated Safavid paintings.**



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# SAFAVID LIFE:



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WHAT  
DID WE  
LEARN  
TODAY?



135 LIVE!



**FAST 5: UNIT 2, LESSON 18 (MW 2.18)**

**QUESTION 1** 



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1. Why did Sultan Suleiman executed two of his sons? How did he have them executed?



## FAST 5: UNIT 2, LESSON 18 (MW 2.18)

QUESTION

2



2. Some sultans were against their subjects drinking coffee and smoking tobacco. What did one sultan do in particular to those he caught "in illegal acts"?



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**FAST 5: UNIT 2, LESSON 18 (MW 2.18)**

**QUESTION 3** 

3. What two present-day countries helped make up the Safavid Empire?



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**FAST 5: UNIT 2, LESSON 18 (MW 2.18)**

**QUESTION 4** 



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4. What is the Sunni/Shia rivalry in Islam similar to in Christianity?



**FAST 5: UNIT 2, LESSON 18 (MW 2.18)**

**QUESTION 5**

5. What were Safavid bazaars?  
What are they similar to today?



- ! THINK
- ✓ CHECK
- > SUBMIT



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