

Ottomans, Anatolia (Asia Minor, Turkey) c. 1299-1923 Safavids, Iran (parts of Afghanistan, Central Asia) c. 1501-1736 Mughals, South Asia (India, Pakistan, parts of Bangladesh) c. 1525-1858

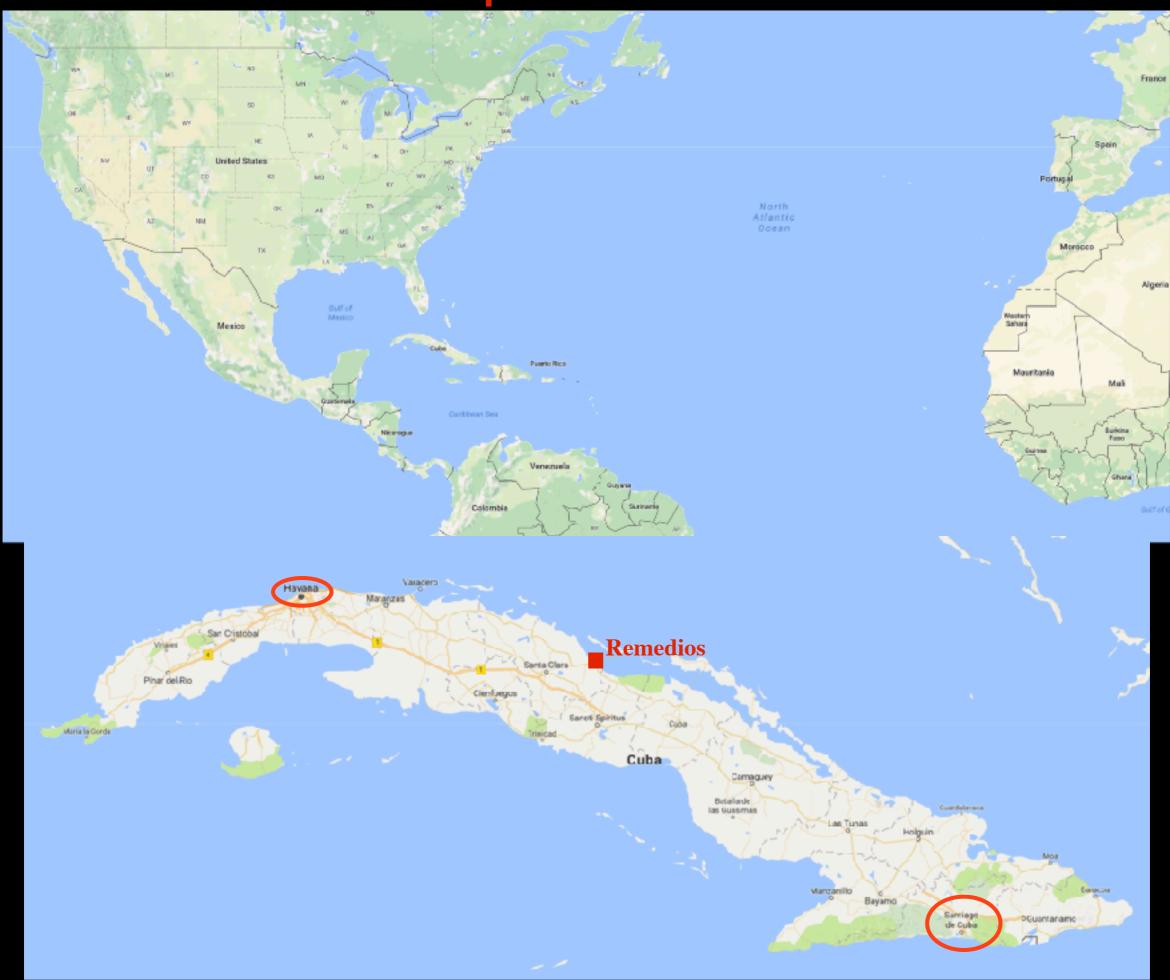
The Reconquista ("Reconquest") **FRANCE** NAVARRE Pamplona CASTILE ARAGON ASTURIAS-LEON Burgos CATALONIA Berlanga Zaragoza Barcelona Toledo Valencia **AL-ANDALUS** Lisbon Al-Andalus During the Murcia Cordoba Caliphate Cordoba around 1000 Seville Granada

Hermitage of San Baudelio (early 11th century), Berlanga, Spain.

The Alhambra ("The Red"). Founded early 11th century; additions in the 13th and 14th centuries. Granada, Spain.



The "Reconquista" in the New World





Parroquial Major. Remedios, Cuba. Founded mid-17th century. © Alka Patel 2016

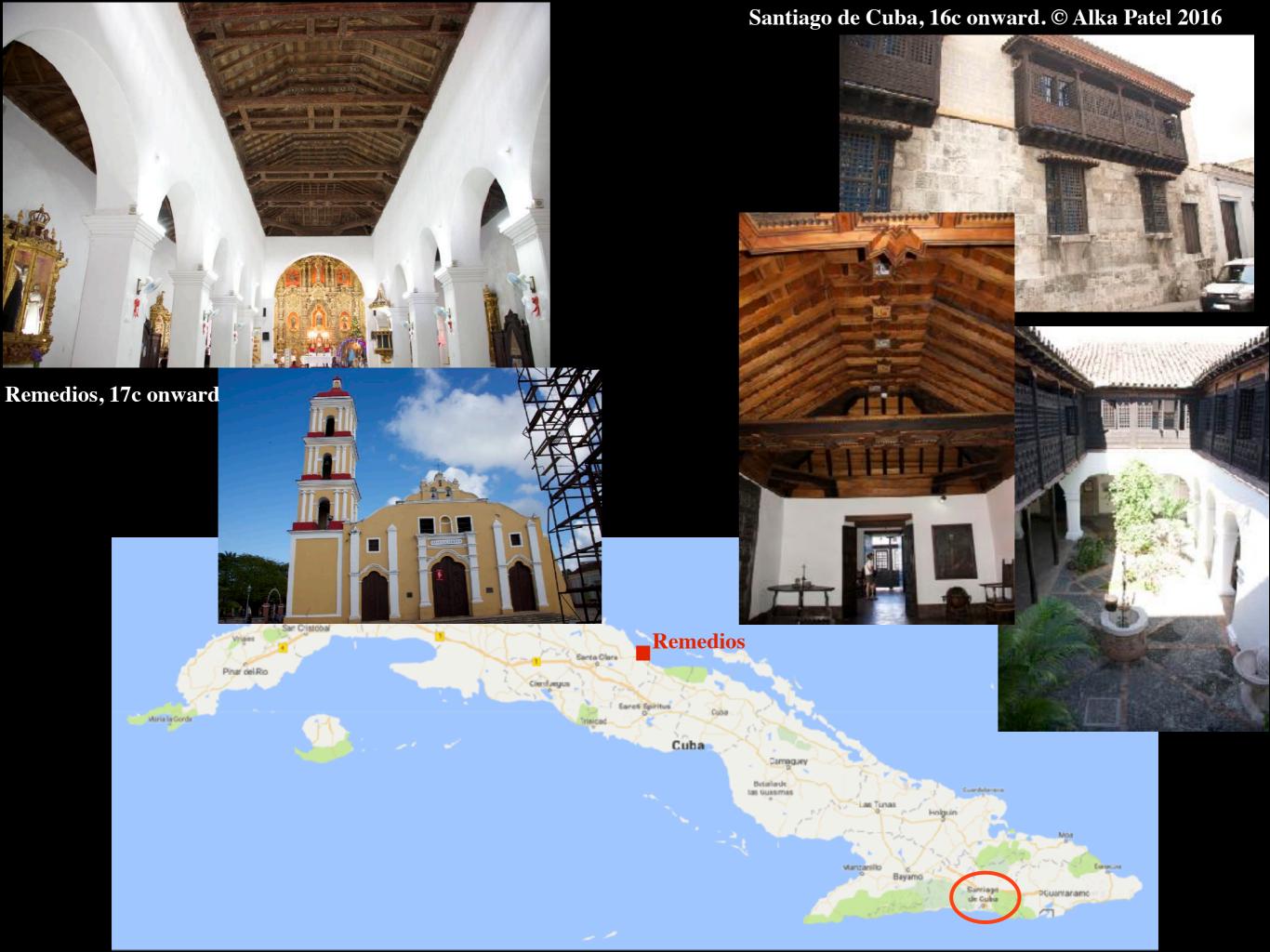




Parroquial Major. Remedios, Cuba. Founded mid-17th century. © Alka Patel 2016

"Art" as a Primary Source







Ottomans, Anatolia (Asia Minor, Turkey) c. 1299-1923 Safavids, Iran (parts of Afghanistan, Central Asia) c. 1501-1736 Mughals, South Asia (India, Pakistan, parts of Bangladesh) c. 1525-1858

The Great Early Modern Empires: Ottomans, Safavids, Mughals

Ottomans, Anatolia (Asia Minor, Turkey) c. 1299-1923 Safavids, Iran (parts of Afghanistan, Central Asia) c. 1501-1736

Mughals, South Asia (India, Pakistan, parts of Bangladesh) c. 1525-1858

- subscribing to varying degrees to Persianate culture: patronage of <u>regional</u> traditions
- integration & management of non-Muslim, sometimes non-indigenous, military elites
 - equal footing with European powers
- transition into modernity: changing status due to nascent colonialism

Shaped modernity, playing equal role with Europe

The Great Early Modern Empires: Ottomans, Safavids, Mughals

To be thorough is just too much!!

So...each dynasty treated "emblematically":-

- representative patronage: buildings, objects
- interaction with growing European presence in Asia

Safavids, Iran (parts of Afghanistan, Central Asia) c. 1501-1736 MFR D'ARAL CASPIAN SEA KHANATE KHANATE OF KHIVA EORGIA BLACK SEA OF BUKHARA Bukhara Uzbeks Trebzon Samarcand Amou-Darya (Oxus) Turkmen-s MENIA AZERBAIJAN Balkh Ardabi HINDU KUSH MAZANDARAN Asterapad Sari Sotariyeh• Qazvn• Mashaad Nishapur • ELBORZ KHORASAN Tehran * Ray •Kapul Famedan manshah. Gnazni Kashan AFGHANISTAN DRESTAN Ispanan Shushtar ·Yazd • Kandahar Ahvaz **FARS** Kermane Shahpur Qara Qoyunlu tribes ("Black sheep") 15th C. Shiraz KERMAN Qara Qoyunlu tribes Bandar Buanetr ("Black sheep") 15th C. 16th C. PERSIAN Bendar Abhas Hormuz 150? - 1515 Shah Ismail's Safavid empire GULF MOGHOL BALCUCHISTAN **EMPIRE** Portugueses Uzbek dynasty SIND Ottoman Empire Disputed zone between Uzbeks and Safavids Ottoman conquest SEA OF OMAN 18th C. Safavid State just before Afghan insurrection in 1722 500 km

The Safaviyya....Sunni, then Shi'a affiliation...

Moving capital (Tabriz, Qazvin, Isfahan) due to pressure from west & east...

Naqsh-i Jahan....

Maidan-i Shah, Isfahan. 1598-1629. © Alka Patel 2011.



Shah Abbas, r. 1587-1629



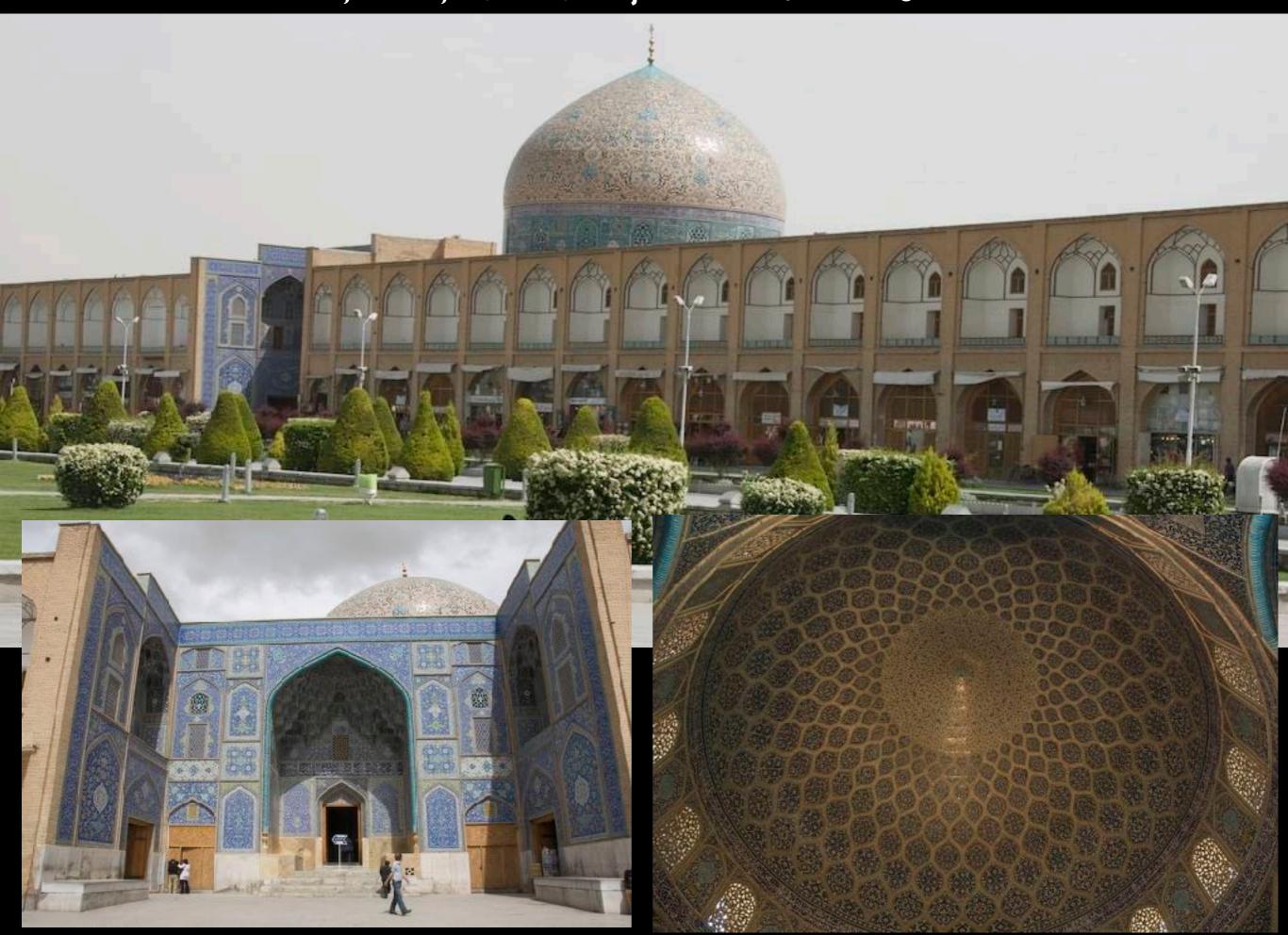
Maidan-i Shah, Isfahan. 1598-1629.



Maidan-i Shah, Isfahan. 1598-1629: Masjid-i Shah. © Alka Patel 2011.



Maidan-i Shah, Isfahan, 1598-1629: Masjid-i Shaikh Lutf Allah. © Alka Patel 2011.



"Art" as a Primary Source in building an empire....

Style & Iconography

The artist....

Shah Tahmasp I, r. 1524-1576 - change of attitude over long reign...

Diplomatic gift to Ottoman Sultan Selim II, r. 1566-74...

LABELS....

Mir Musavvir (1533 - 1609). The Tahmasp Shahnama: Rustam kills the white Div. Probably Qazvin 1520s-1540s. Opaque watercolor, gold and silver on paper.



Timur's defeat of Bayazid I (r. 1389-1403) at Battle of Ankara, 1402



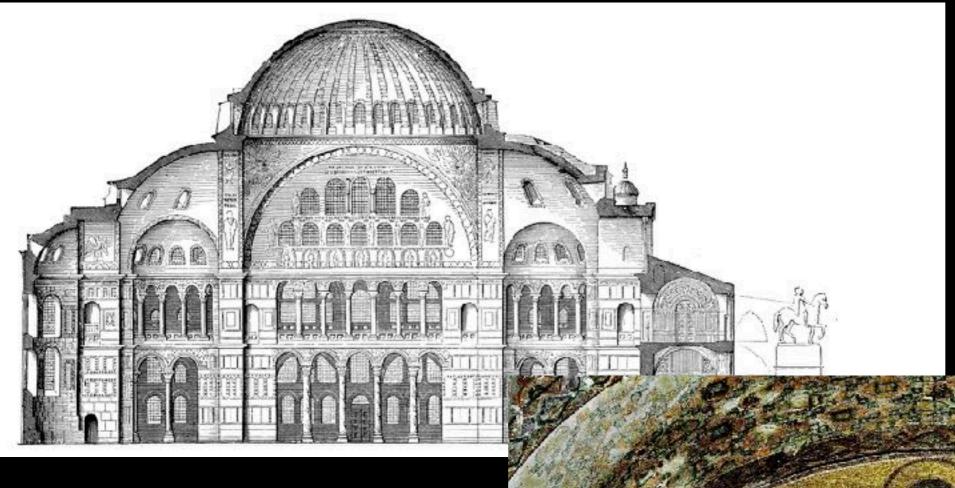
Ottomans, Anatolia (Asia Minor, Turkey) c. 1299-1923 POLAND anub's R U Vienna Pres Podolia Ekaterinaslav C vanta Veissenburg Moldavia Circassia Georgia Vaples www.ru Trebl:ond Karabagh Trebizond Armenia Chilan Azerbijan Tunes E-7 Sicily To Knightt of St. John Rhodes Larristan Cyprus Berry Damptous oTabariye. The Ottoman Empire in 1481 Acquisitions up to 1520 ARABIA (Selim I, 1512-1520) under Suleiman I O Munich (the Magnificent) 1520-1566 up to 1683 EGYPT The tributary states are colored light pink and orange The dates are those of Turkish conquest Rep. = Republic Scale 1:25 000 000

Sunni affiliation...

Hagia Sophia, Istanbul



532-537 by Justinian I (r. 527-565), converted to mosque 1453

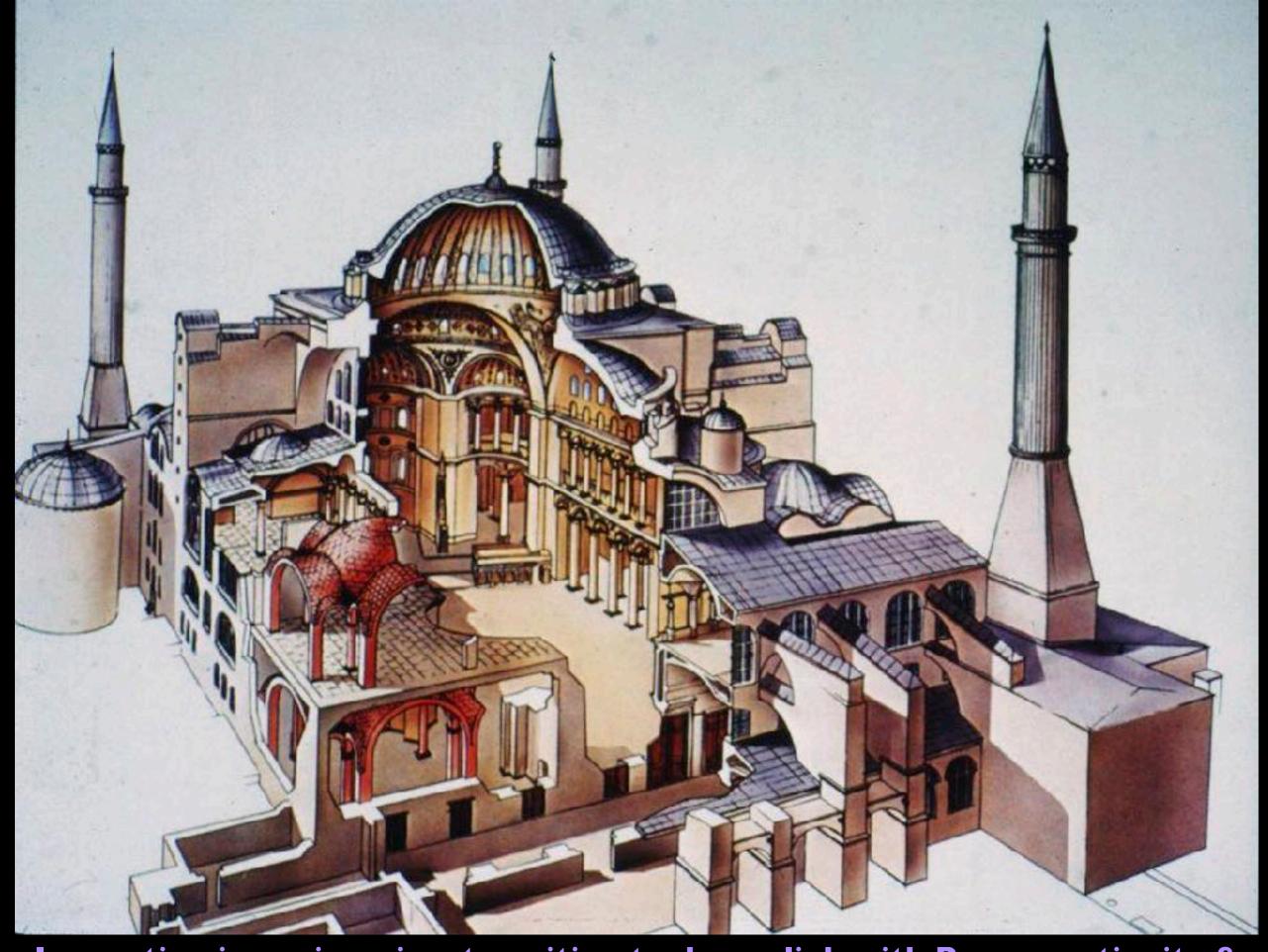


Hagia Sophia, Istanbul Ist church c. 360 2nd church c. 415

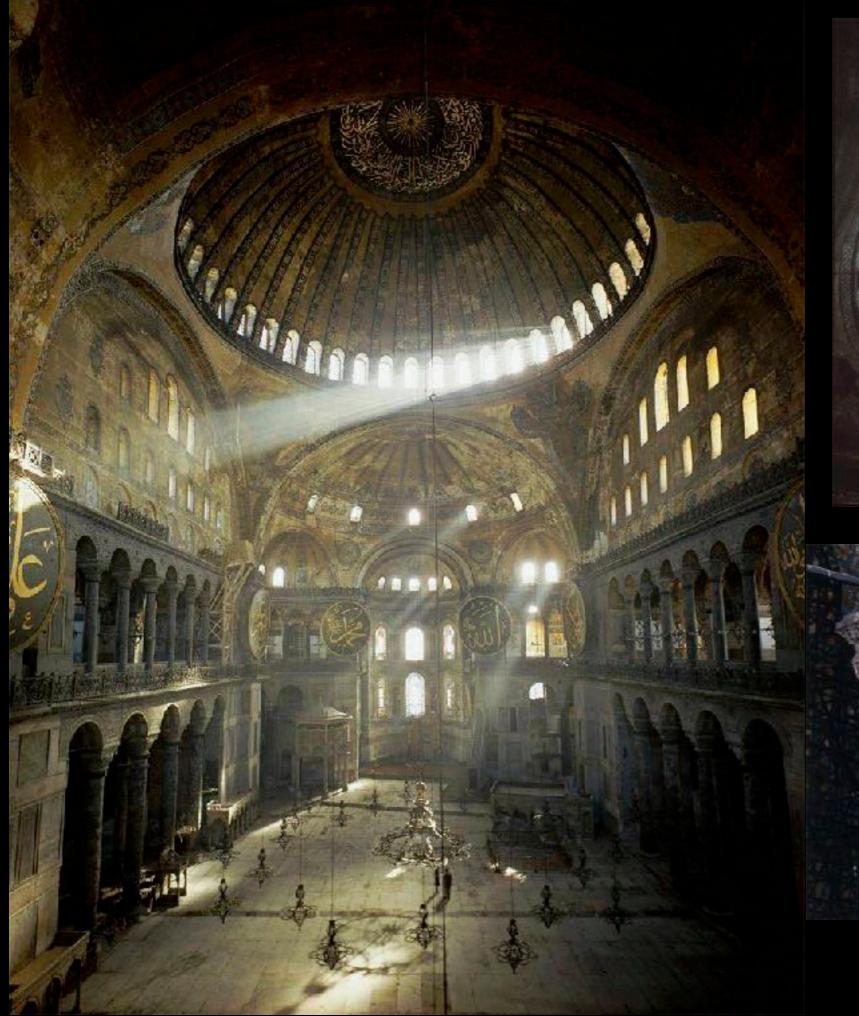
Rebuilt after a fire in 532-537 by Justinian I (r. 527-565), converted to mosque 1453

Multiple "Pasts" & "Presents"

Mosaic: Madonna with Constantine I & Justinian I, 10th century



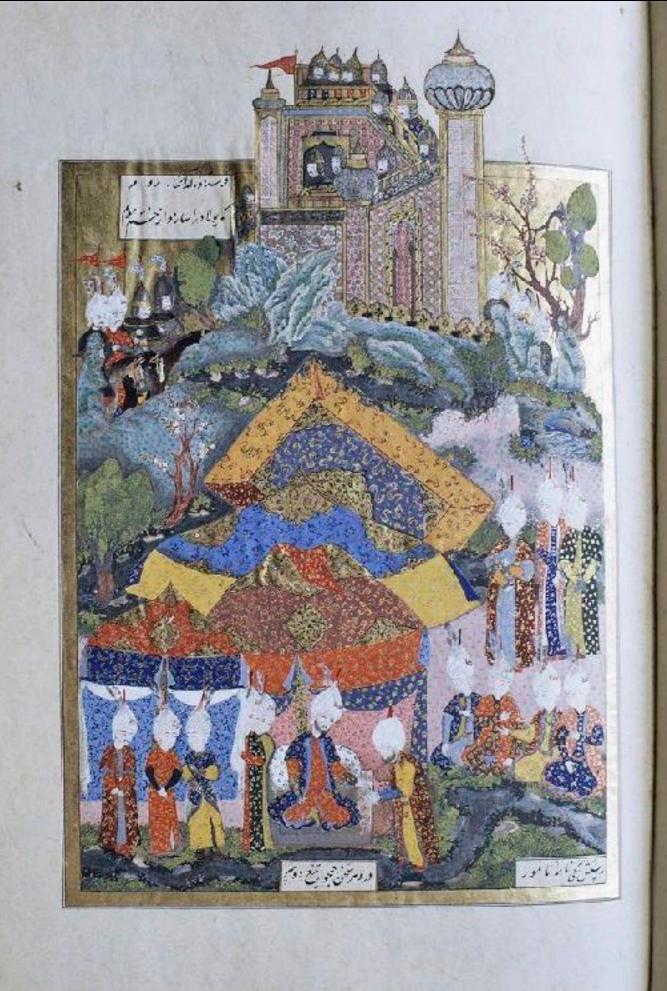
Innovation in engineering: transition to dome; link with Roman antiquity & Christianity = reasons for preservation as a principal symbol of Islam??







Hagia Sophia, Istanbul, 532-537/1453
A multi-layered building...



The Shahnama lives on: the Shahnameci

Continued participation in Persianate traditions

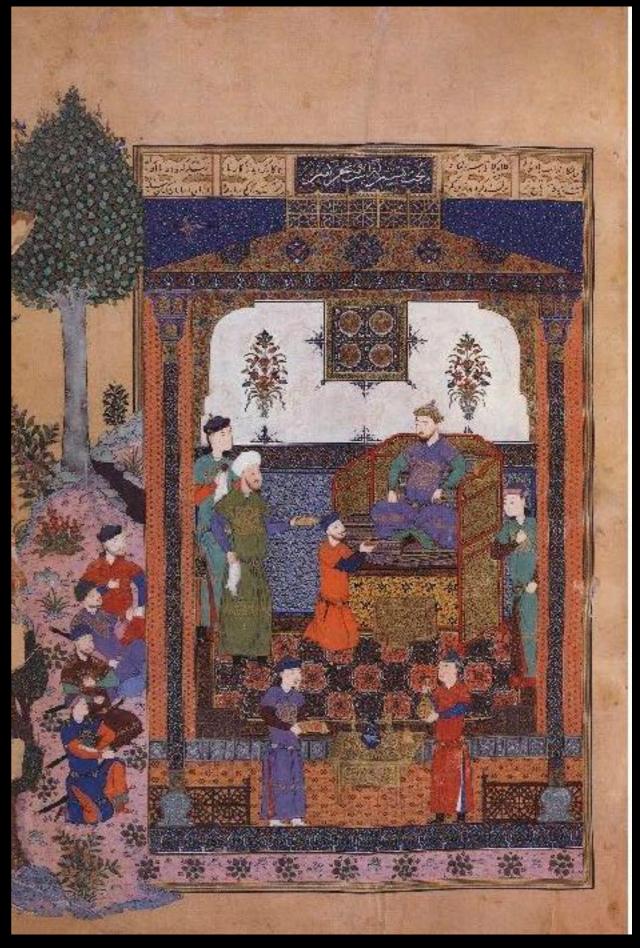
Suleyman I "the Magnificent" r. 1520-66

The artist....

Sulaymannama, Istanbul, 1558. Written by `Arifi; copied by `Ali ibn Beg Shirvani. Folio 374r: encampment outside a European city.

"Art" as a Primary Source/Style & Iconography

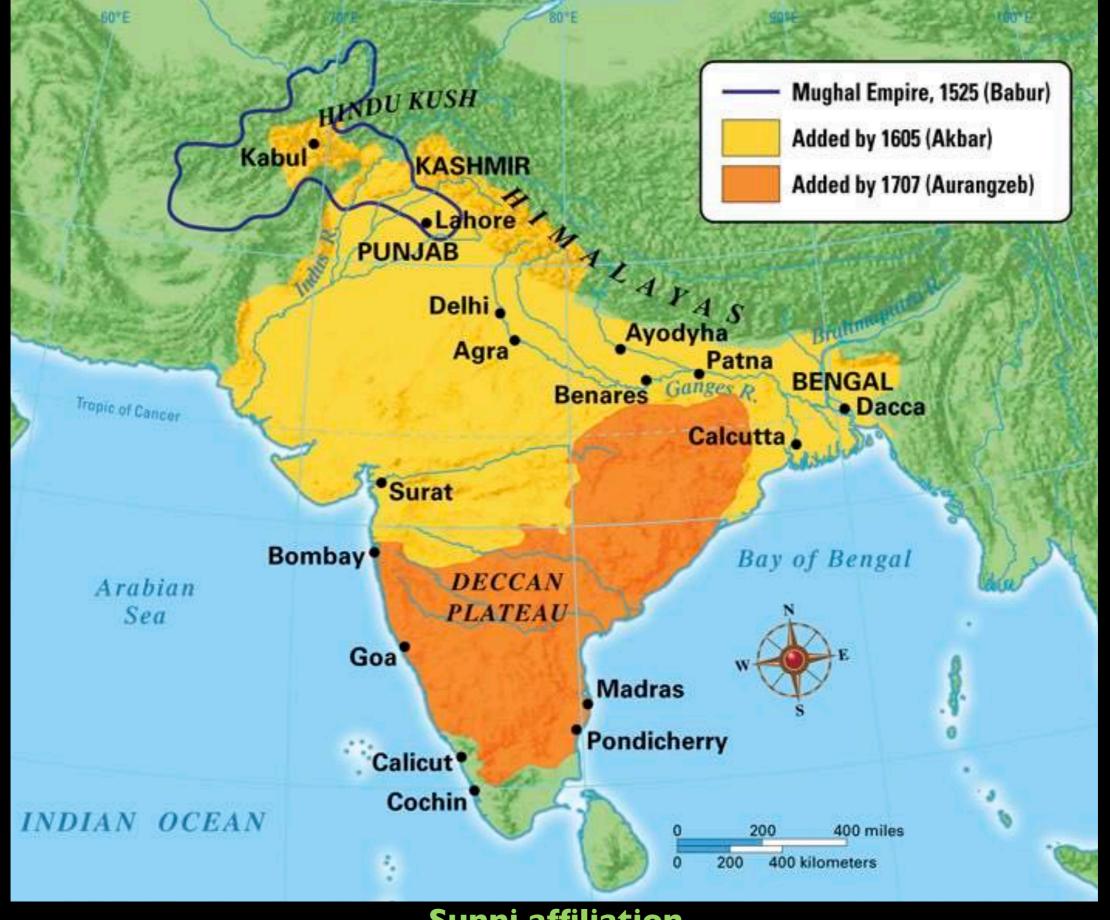




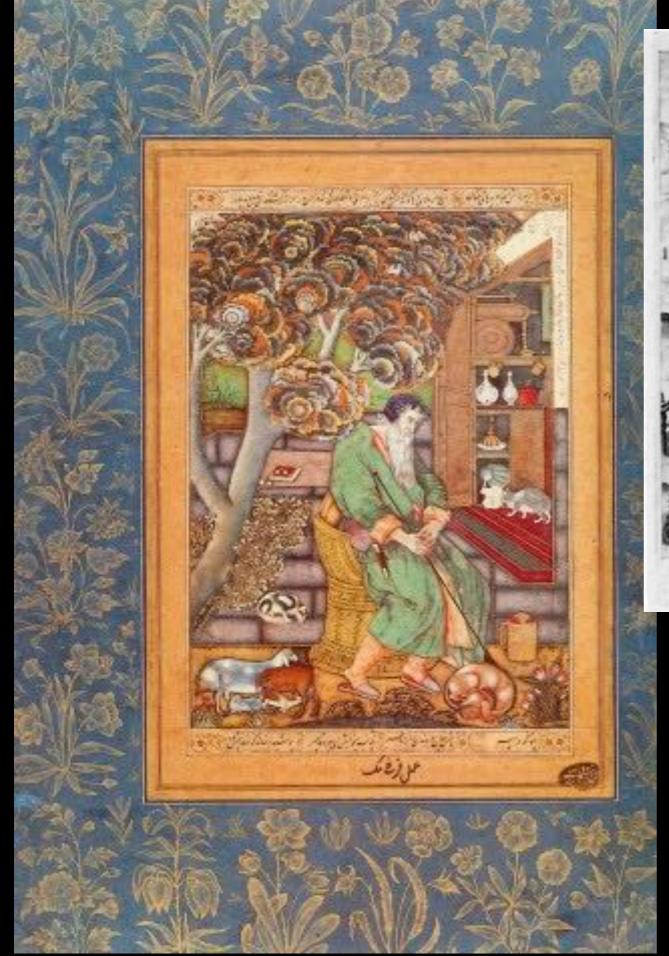
Sulaymannama, Istanbul, 1558.

Shahnama, Herat, c. 1430.

Mughals, South Asia (India, Pakistan, parts of Bangladesh) c. 1525-1858



Sunni affiliation
Claiming descent from BOTH Timur & Genghis Khan...





Marten de Vos (1532-1603), Dolor. Northern Europe, end of the 16th century.

The artist....

Farrukh Beg (signed). An Old Sufi. Delhi or Lahore. Ca. 1615.



Painter: Payag; Calligrapher: Mir 'Ali verso: Shah Jahan on Horseback Album Leaf verso: ca. 1627 Ink, colors, and gold on paper

Rembrandt van Rijn (1606 - 1669) Equestrian Portrait of Mughal Emperor 1650s



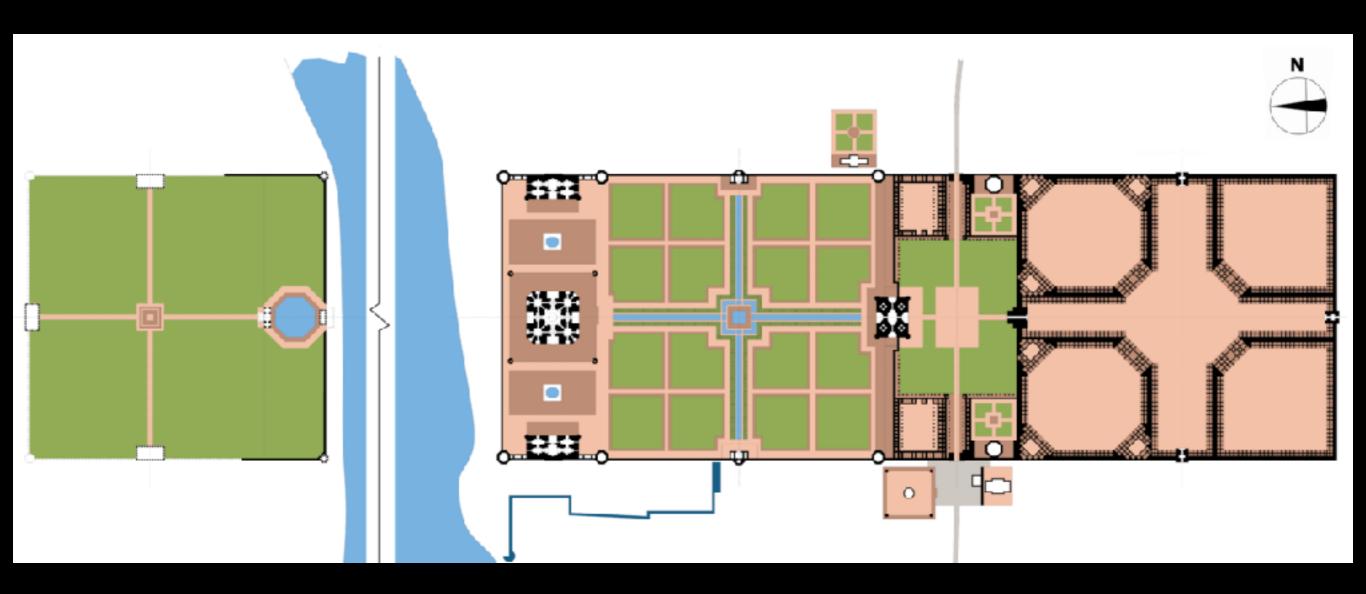


Tomb of Mumtaz Mahal and Shah Jahan (r. 1627-57), "Taj Mahal." Agra, 1632-40. © Alka Patel 2008



Still a balance between Persianate & Indic traditions...

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Tomb of Mumtaz Mahal and Shah Jahan (r. 1627-57), "Taj Mahal," plan. Agra, 1632-40.

The Taj Mahal (Tomb of Mumtaz Mahal and Shah Jahan). Agra, ca. 1632-40.

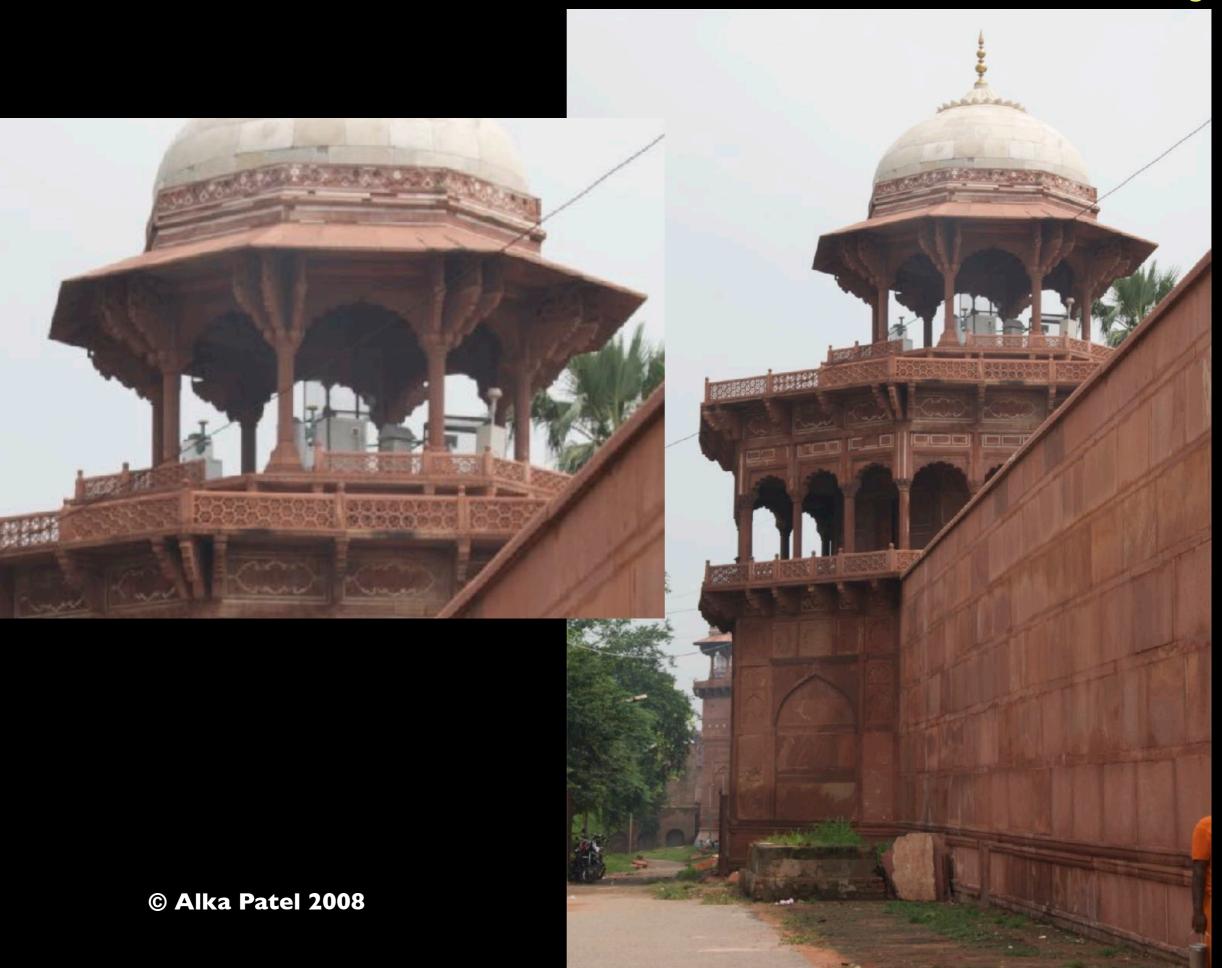


Albrecht Durer, *Iris.* I 508, watercolor, brush, pen



Still a balance between Persianate & Indic traditions: brick-rubble core & stone carving... © Alka Patel 2008

Still a balance between Persianate & Indic traditions: brick-rubble core & stone carving...



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