

# 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**

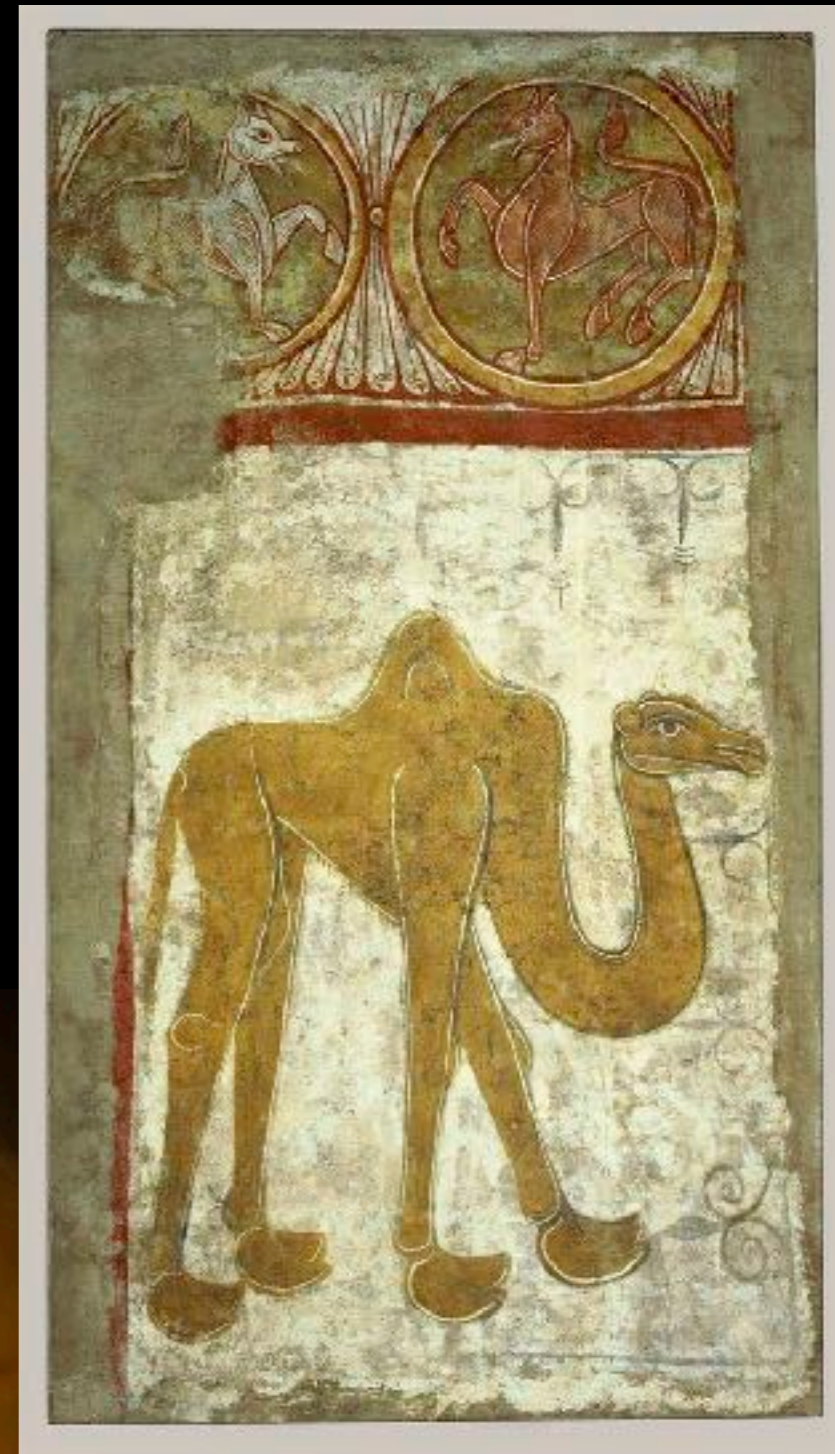


# The Reconquista ("Reconquest")



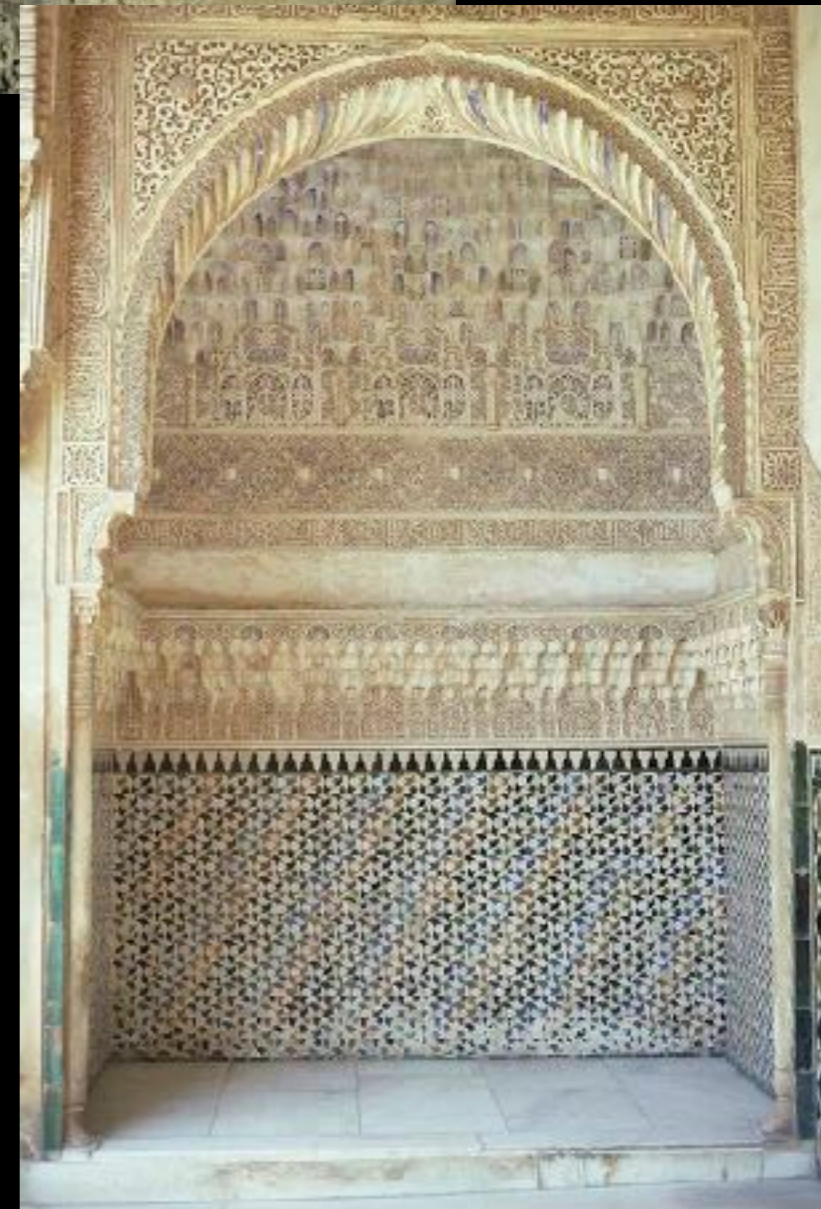


Hermitage of San Baudelio (early 11th century), Berlanga, Spain.





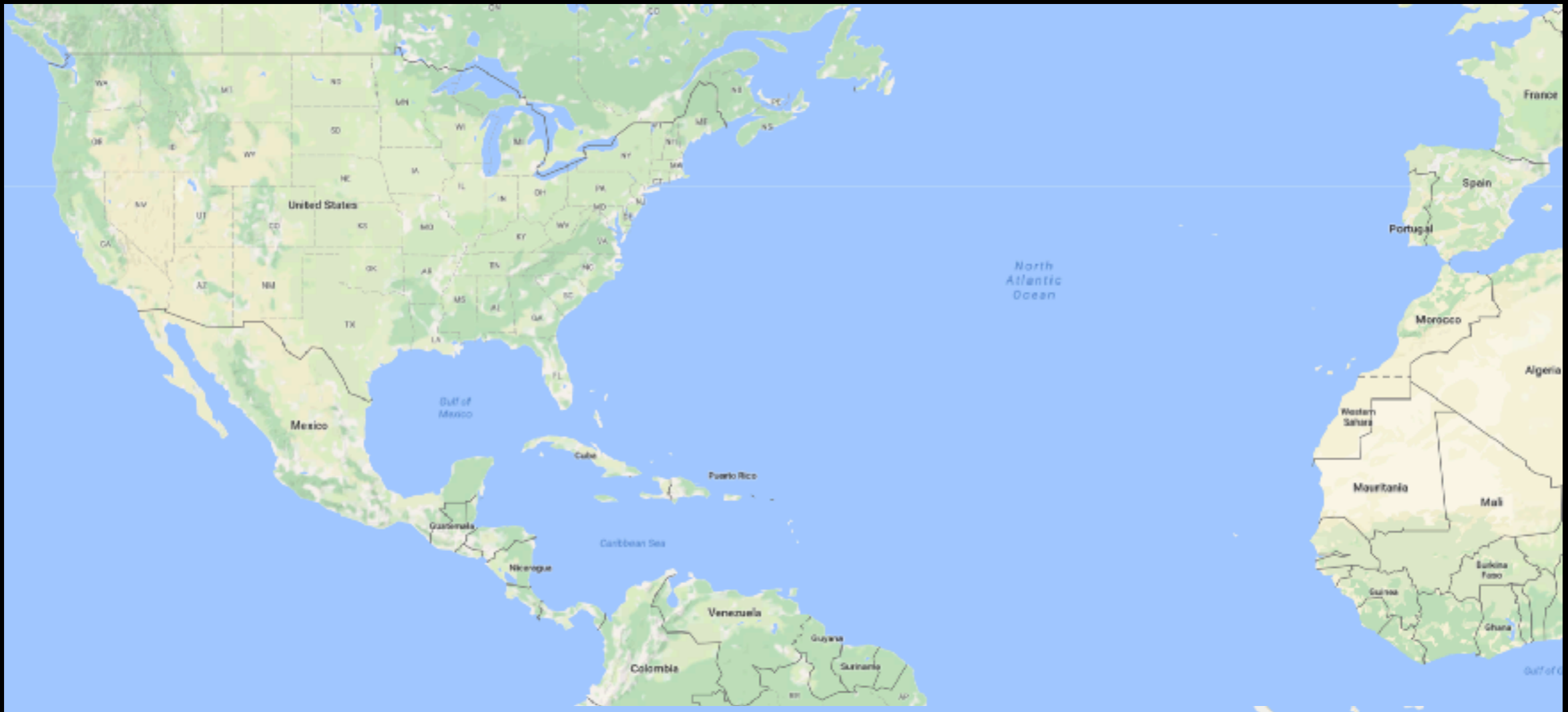
**The Alhambra ("The Red"). Founded early 11th century; additions in the 13th and 14th centuries. Granada, Spain.**

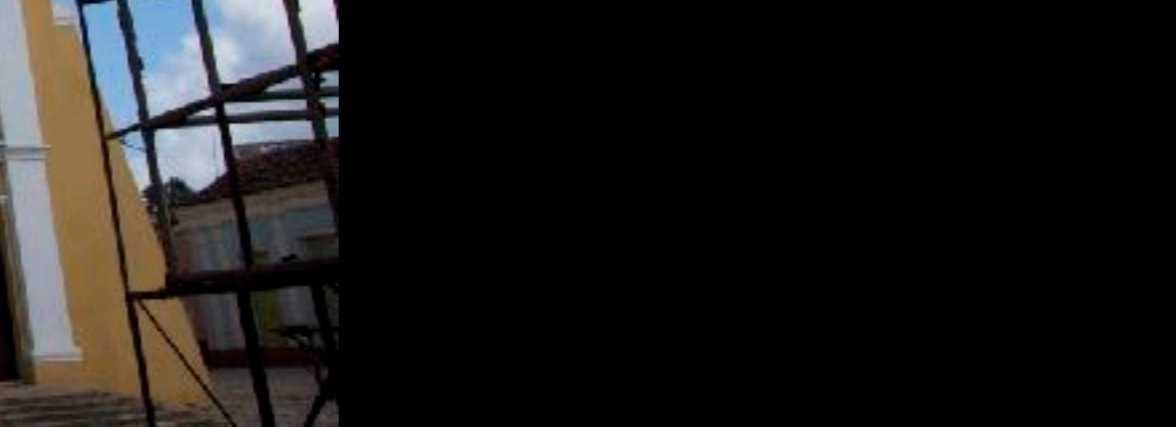


**The Nasrids of Granada, 1238-1492**



# The "Reconquista" in the New World





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





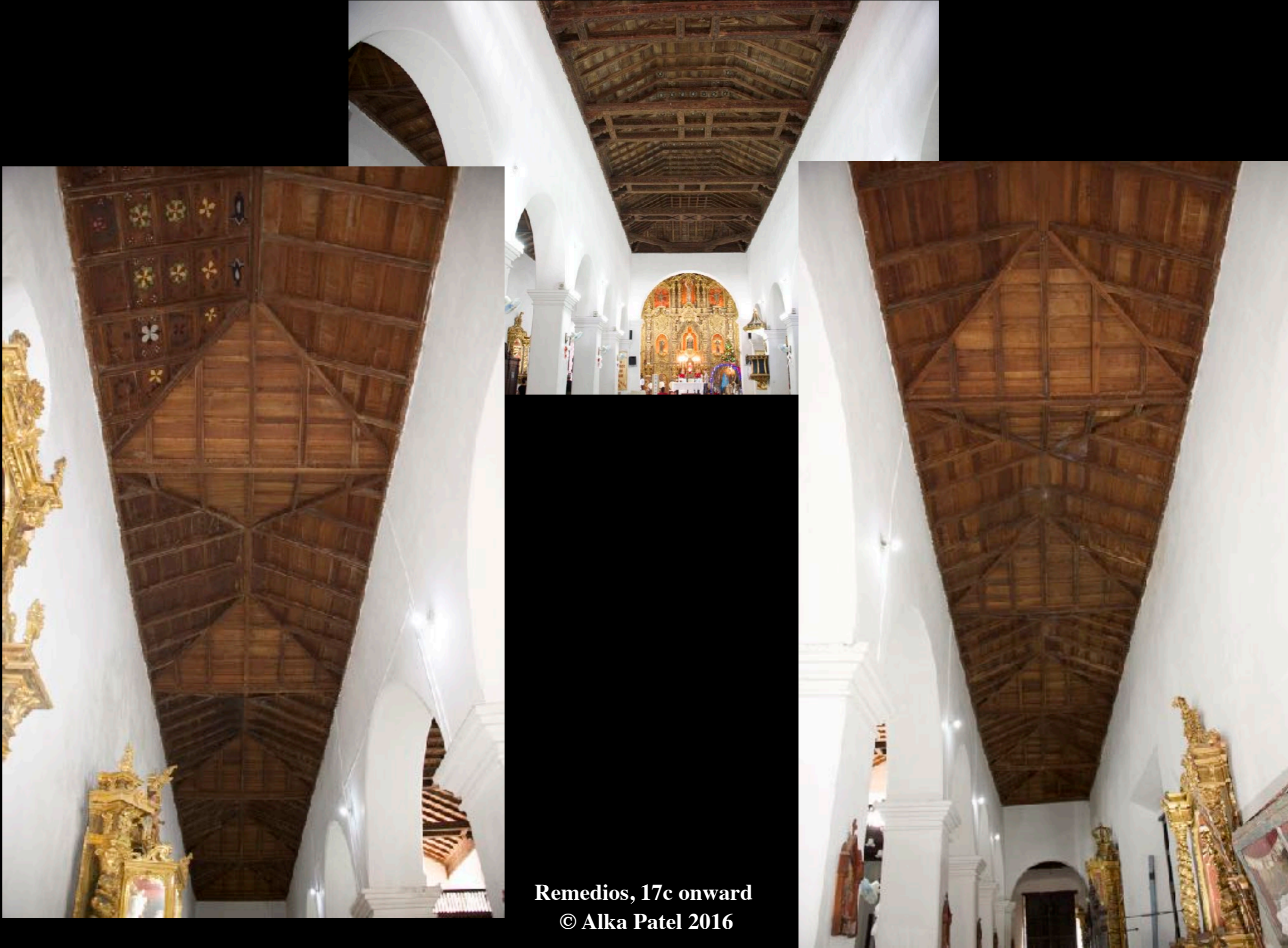


Parroquial Major. Remedios, Cuba. Founded mid-17th century.

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**“Art” as a Primary Source**





Remedios, 17c onward  
© Alka Patel 2016



Alhambra, c. 14c-15c



Parroquial Major. Remedios, Cuba.  
Founded mid-17th century.

**“Art” as a Primary Source  
Style & Iconography**





Remedios, 17c onward





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patronage of regional traditions**
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  - **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



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.**



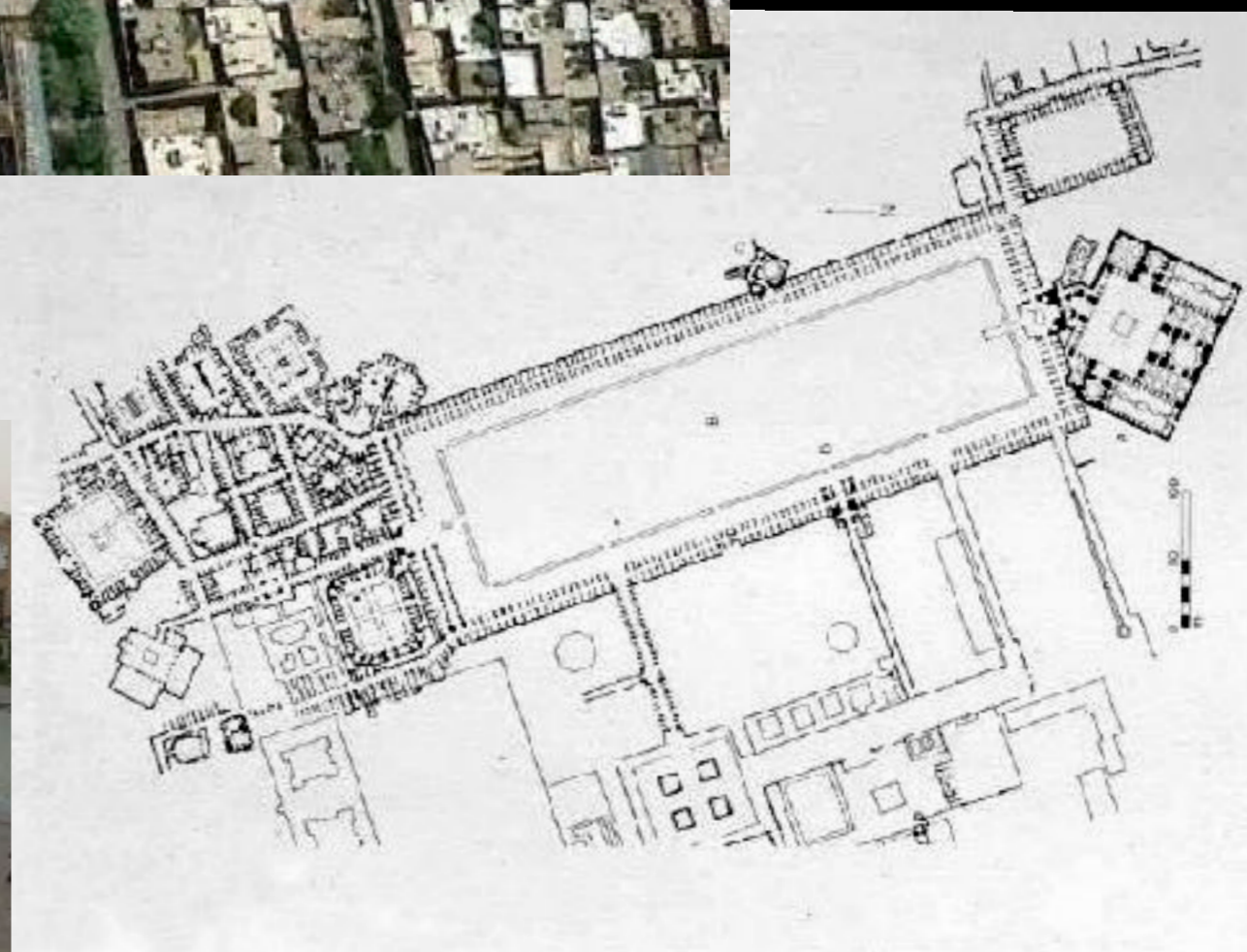
**Shah Abbas, r. 1587-1629**





**Maidan-i Shah,  
Isfahan.  
1598-1629.**

**Royal/ceremonial, religious, commercial purposes...**



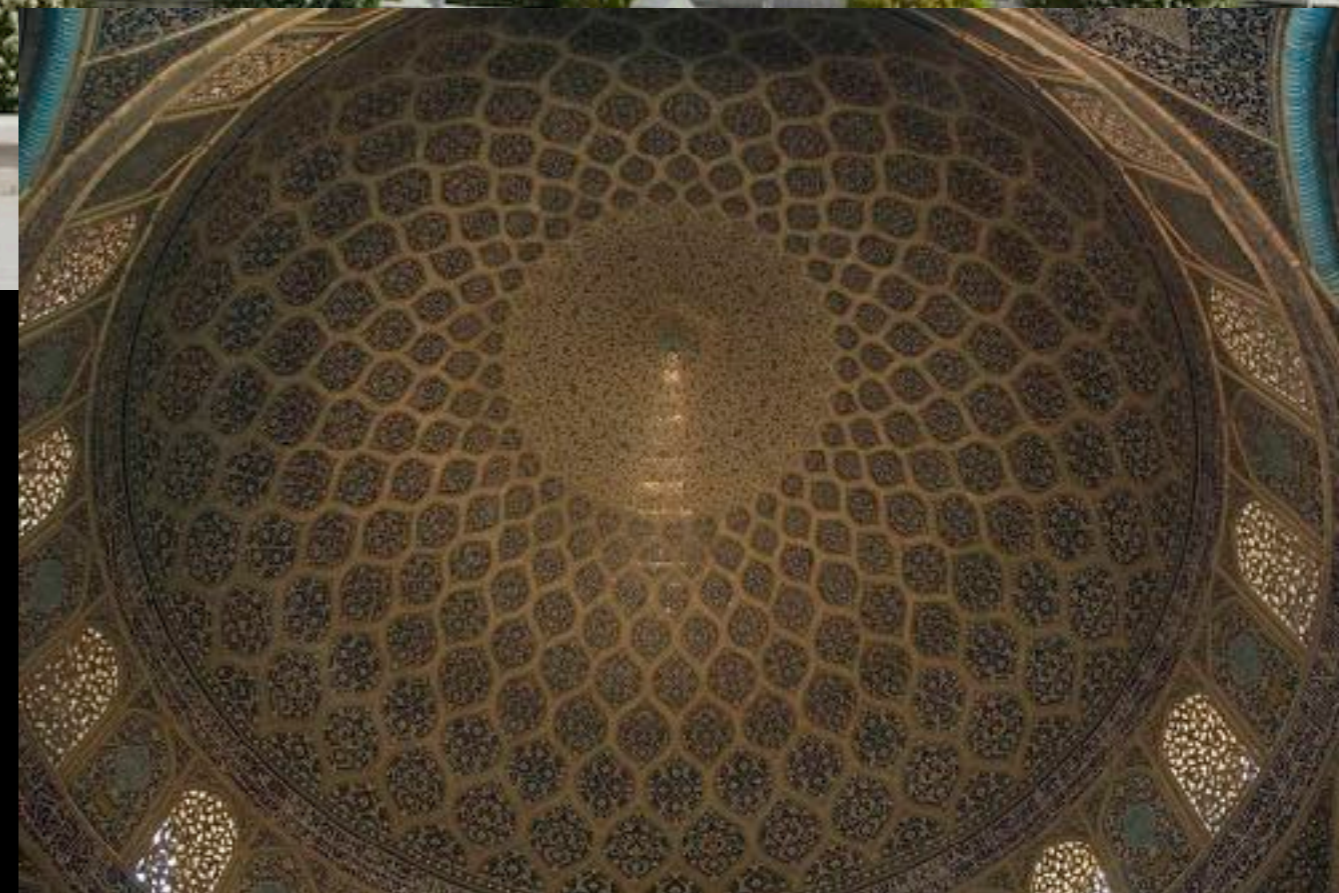


Maidan-i Shah, Isfahan. 1598-1629: Masjid-i Shah. © Alka Patel 2011.





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



# Ottomans, Anatolia (Asia Minor, Turkey) c. 1299-1923



Sunni affiliation...

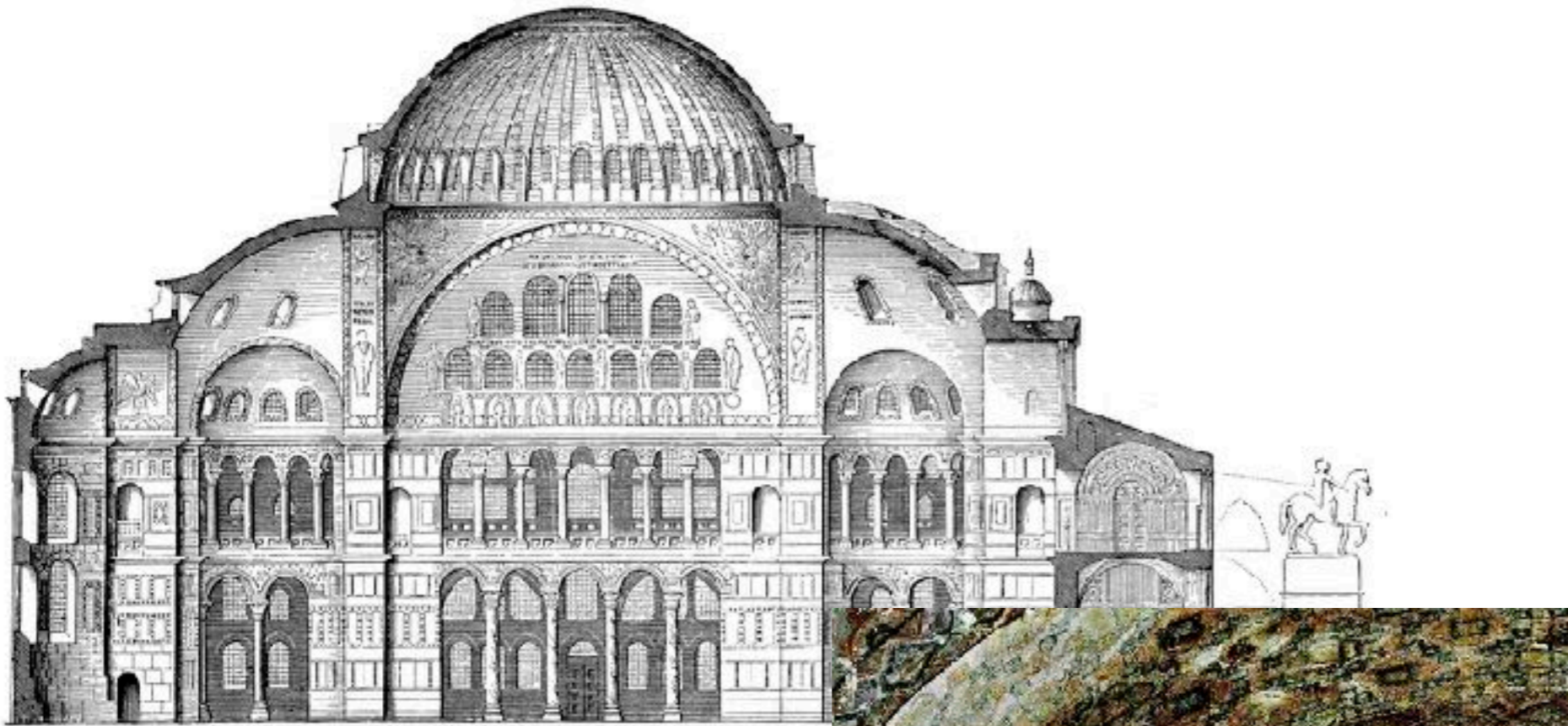


## Hagia Sophia, Istanbul



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





**Hagia Sophia, Istanbul**  
**1st church c. 360**  
**2nd church c. 415**

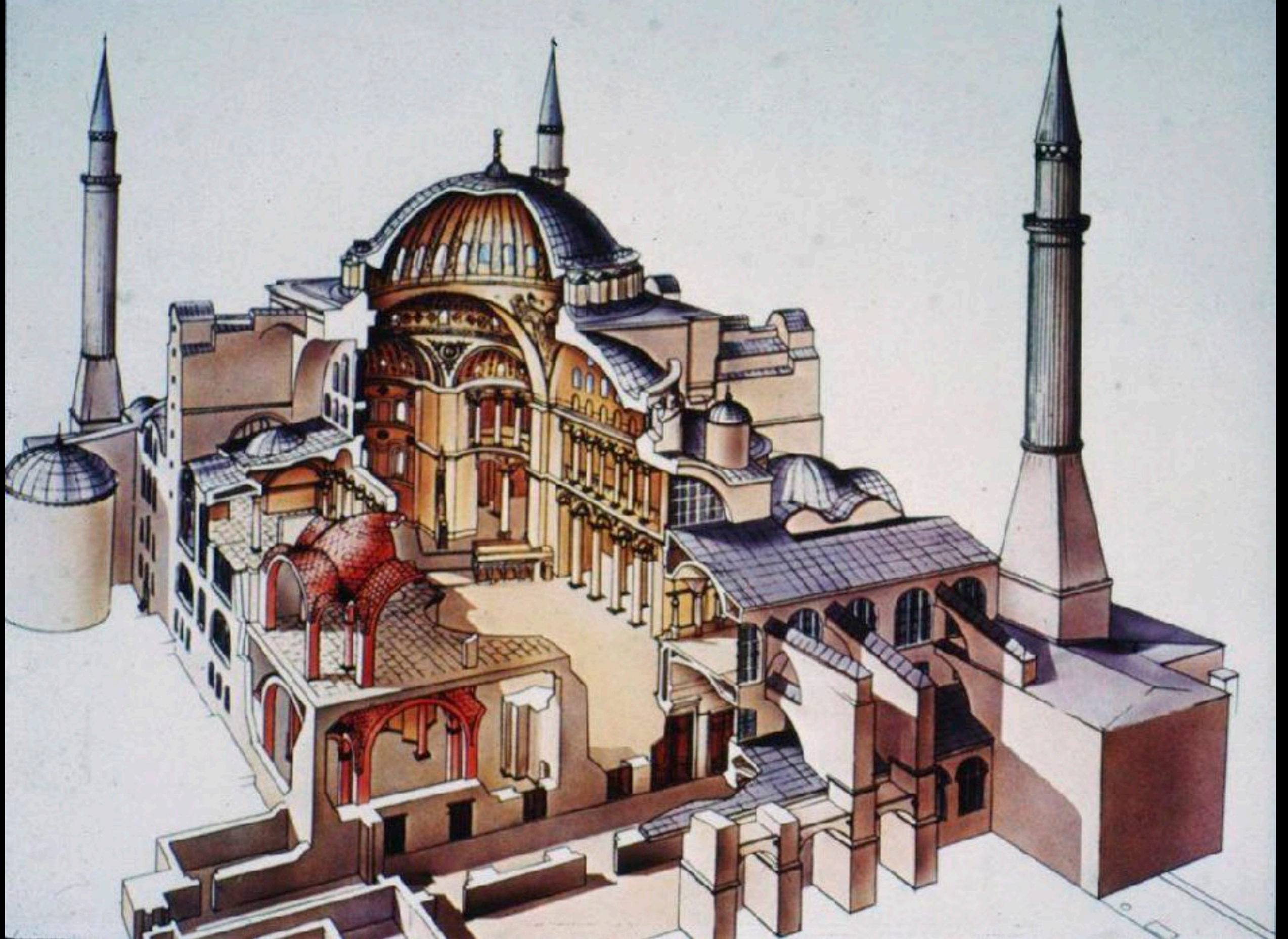
**Rebuilt after a fire in 532-537**  
**by Justinian I (r. 527-565),**  
**converted to mosque 1453**

**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??**

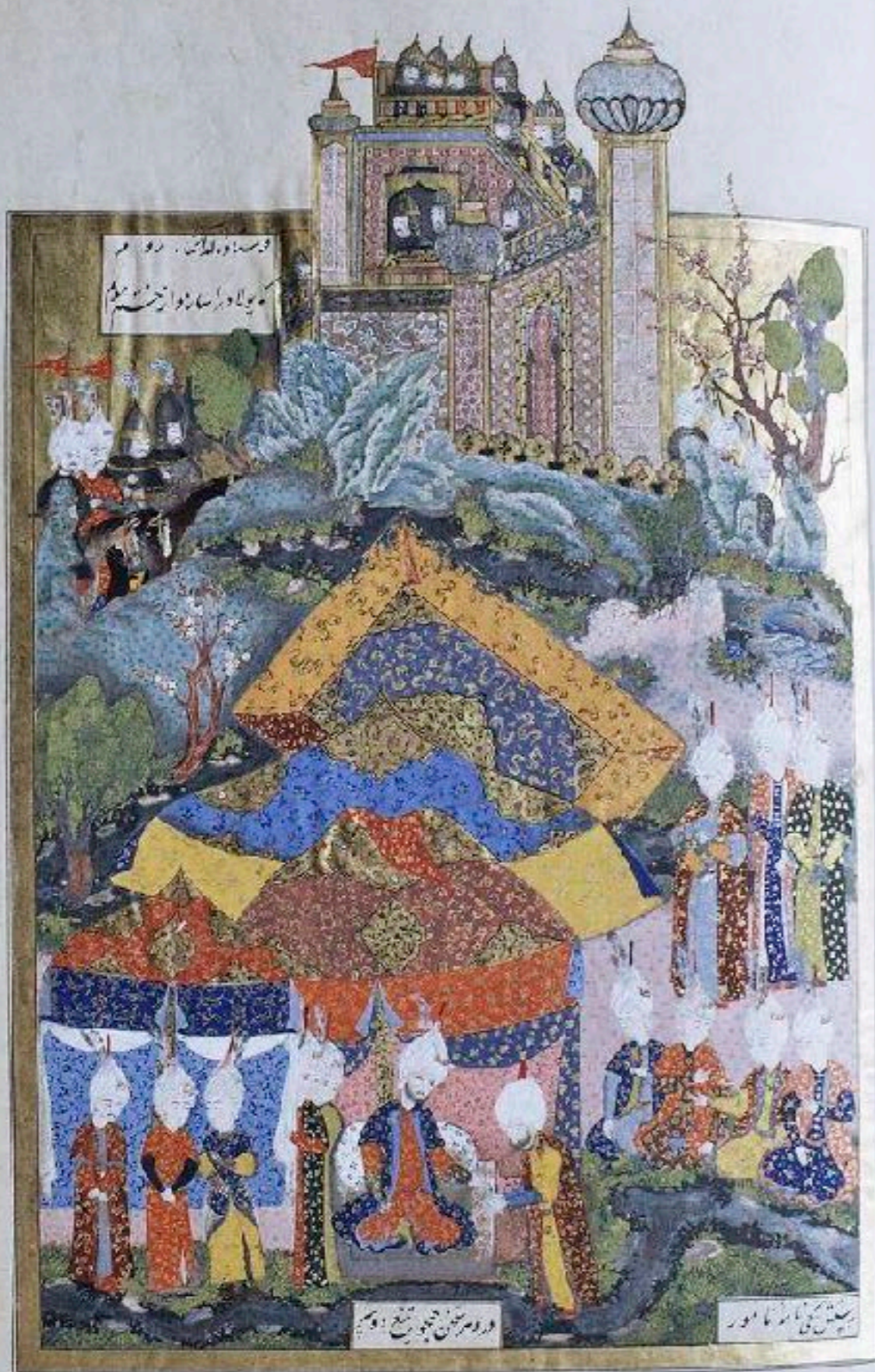




**Hagia Sophia, Istanbul, 532-537/1453**

**A multi-layered building...**





**The *Shahnama* lives on:  
the Shahnameci**

**Continued participation in  
Persianate traditions**

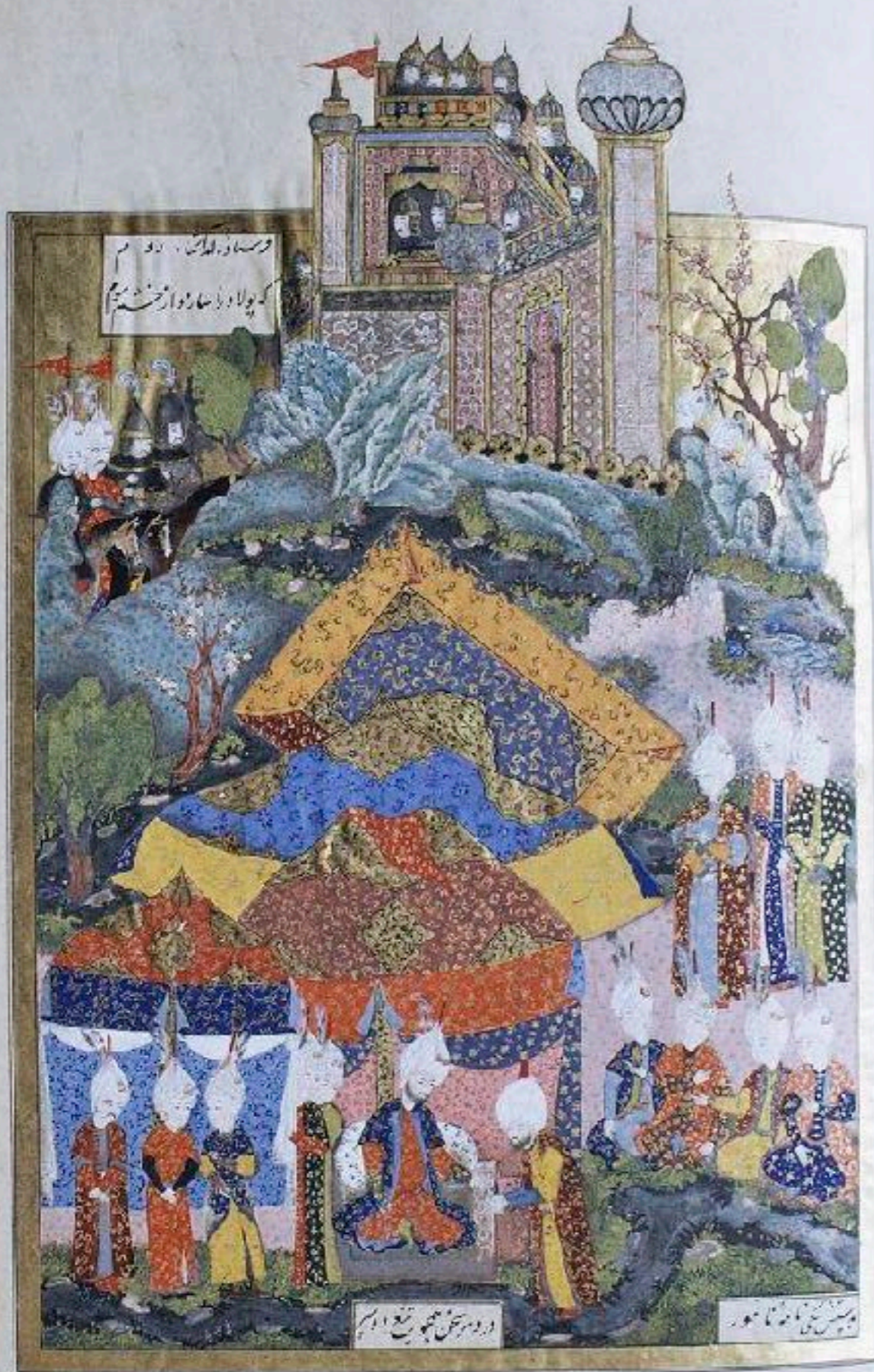
Suleyman I "the Magnificent" r. 1520-66

**The artist....**

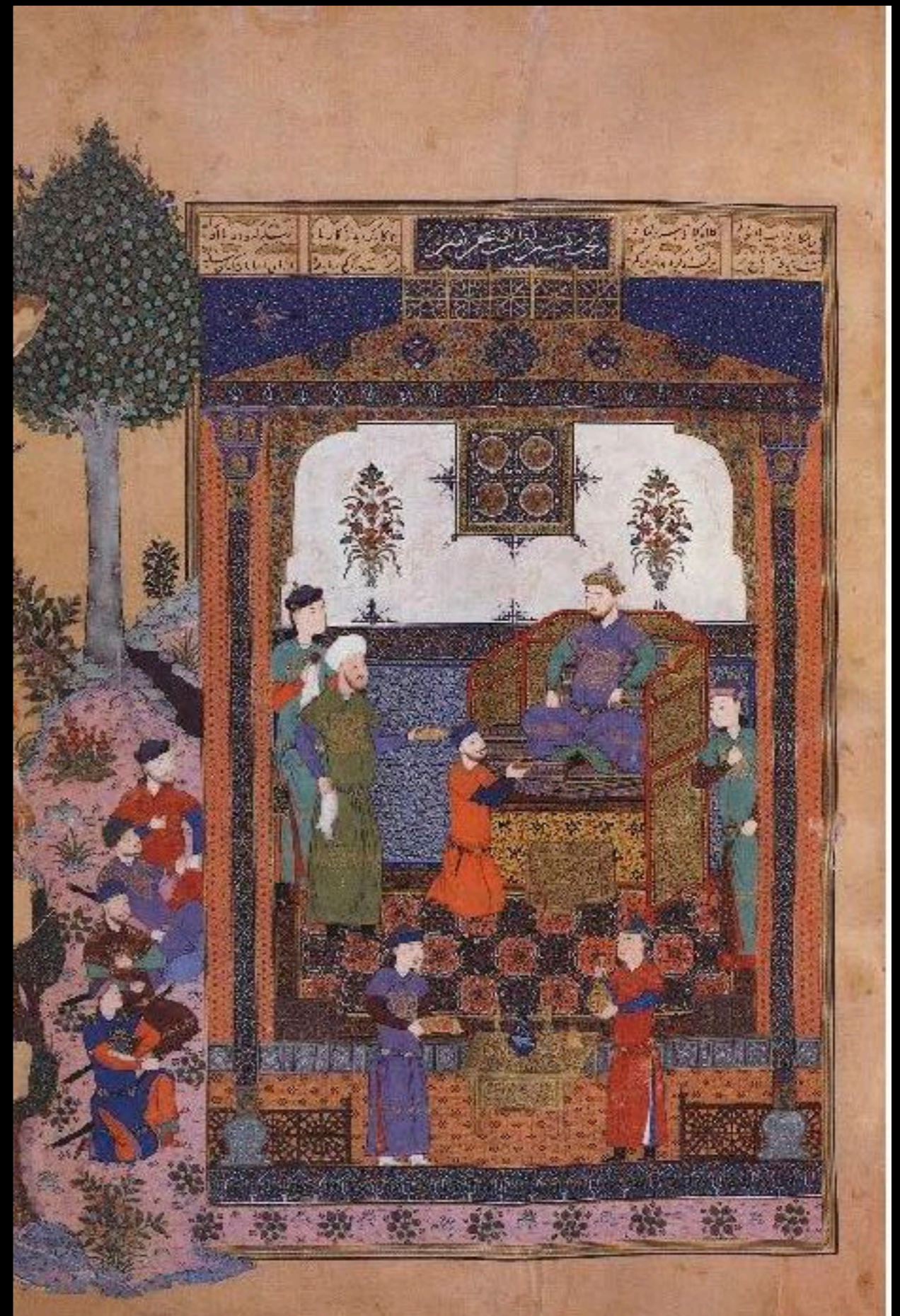
***Sulaymannama*, Istanbul, 1558. Written by `Arifi;  
copied by `Ali ibn Beg Shirvani. Folio 374r:  
encampment outside a European city.**



# “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...**





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



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

**The artist....**



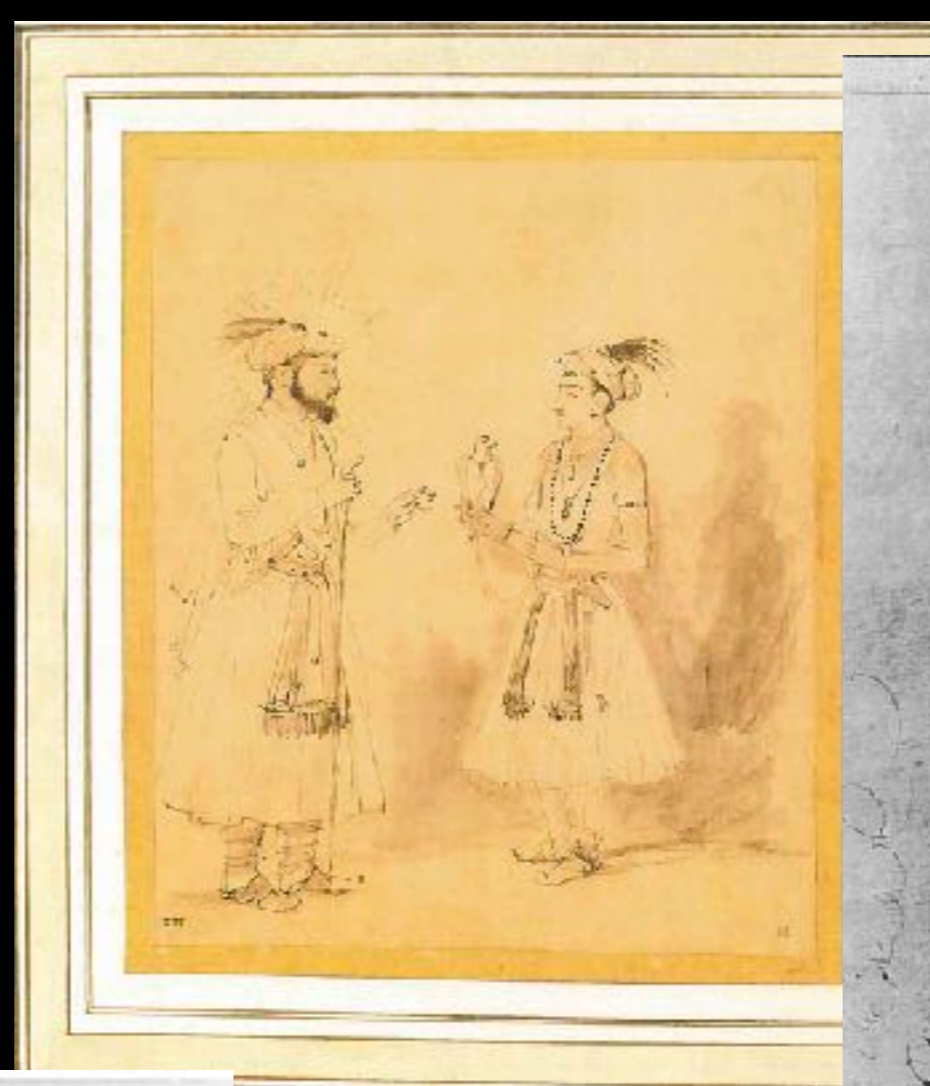


Painter: Payag; Calligrapher: Mir 'Ali  
verso: Shah Jahan on Horseback  
Album Leaf verso: ca. 1627  
Ink, colors, and gold on paper



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





Rembrandt van Rijn (1606 - 1669)





**Painter: Hashim**  
**An Aged Shah Jahan**  
**mid-17th century**



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

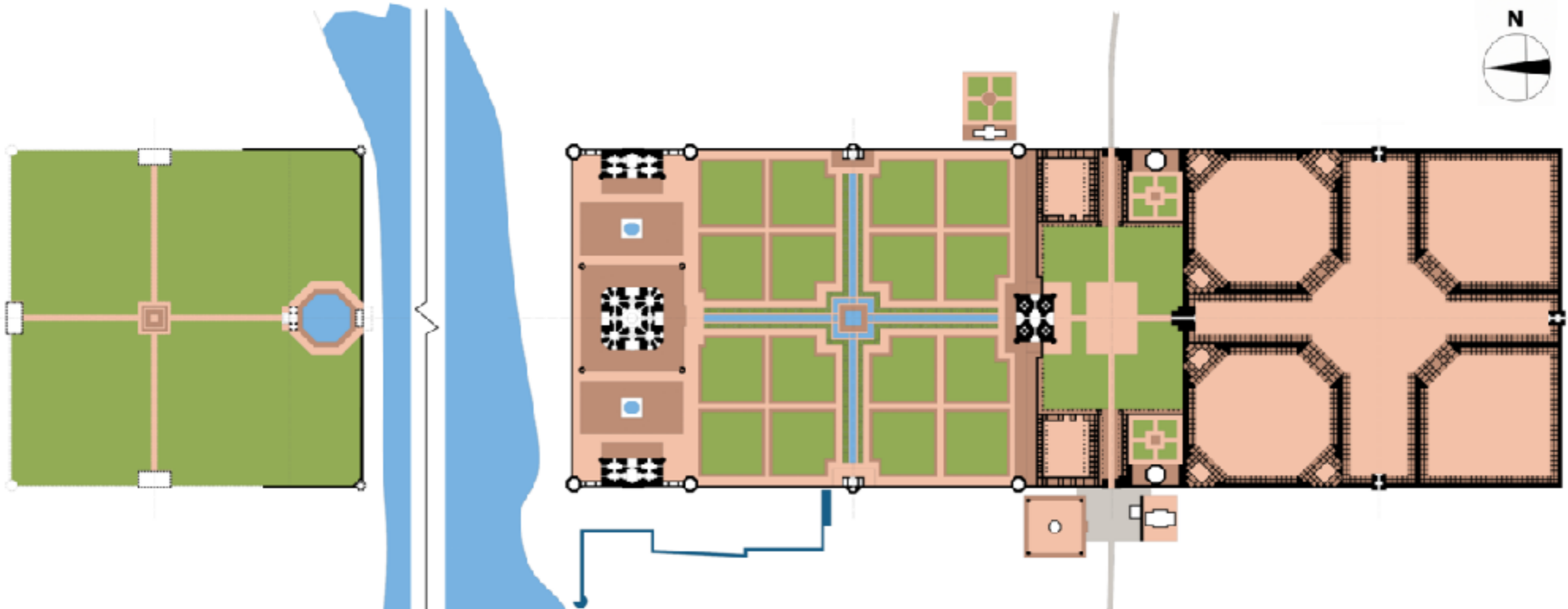
**© Alka Patel 2008**



**Still a balance between Persianate & Indic traditions...**



**Still a balance between Persianate & Indic traditions...**



**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.**

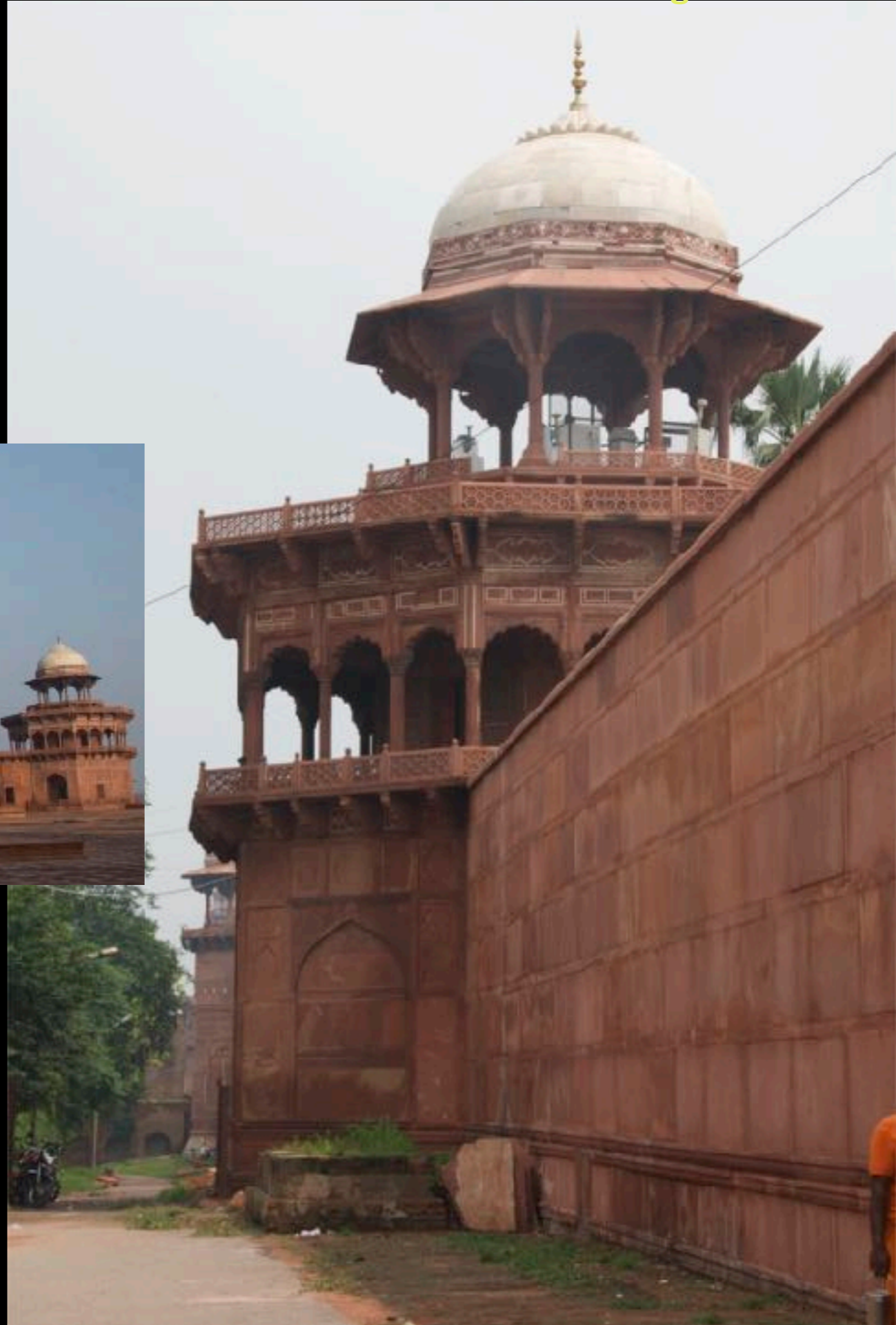


**Albrecht Durer, *Iris*. 1508, watercolor, brush, pen**



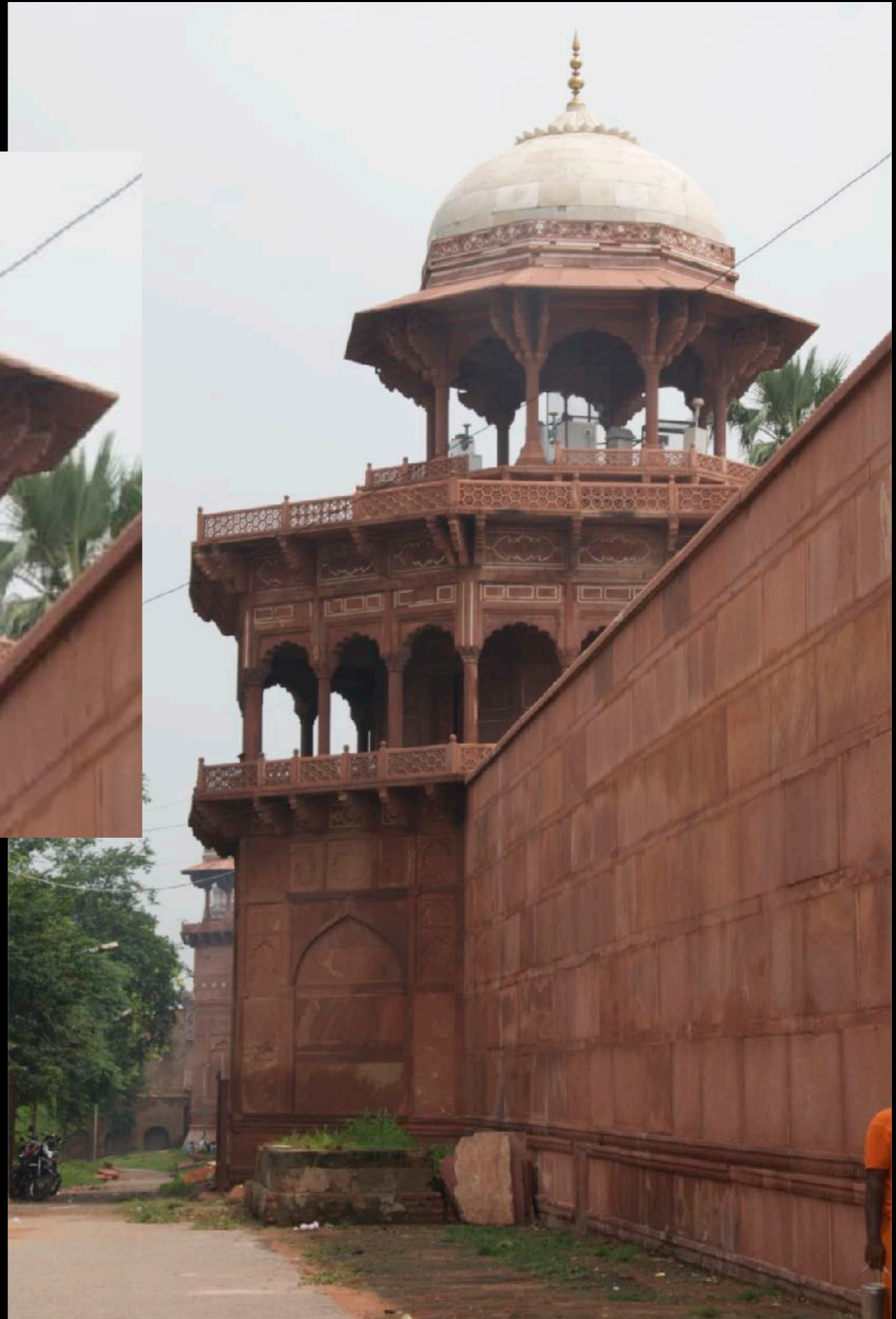


Still a balance between Persianate & Indic traditions: brick-rubble core & stone carving...





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



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