1. Mongols in East and West Asia, 1100-1400: a barbarian civilization?
   a. China and the North
      i. China interaction with invaders from the North
      ii. Mongols to Chinggis (Genghis) Khan
      iii. importance of Chinggis
   b. Mongols and China
      i. Rulers
         (1) Genghis Khan (1167-1227)
         (2) Ögödei (son, 1229-41)
         (3) Möngke (grandson, 1251-9)
         (4) Khubilai Khan, (another grandson, ca. 1260-94)
      ii. nomadic invaders, ruthless; but also unifiers & traders
      iii. Kublai Khan (1214-94), grandson, largest land empire in history
   c. Legacy of Mongols on World History
      i. outside China, unity of Empire disappears, briefly reformed by the Muslim Tamerlane (1370-1405)
      ii. beginning of Eurasian/global history

2. Three Great Islamic Empires
   a. Precursors: Mohammed and Caliphates
      i. Mohammed
         (1) (c. 569-632), 622, year of *hegira* to Medina:
         (2) Islam 5 pillars
            (a) *Shahada* (one God)
            (b) *Salat* (prayer 5/day)
            (c) *Zakat* (charitable giving)
            (d) *Sawm* (fasting, Ramadan)
            (e) *Hajj* (pilgrimage)
         (3) Koran = "recitation", revealed by God/Allah
         (4) unity of Arab tribes under banner of the Prophet
            (a) toleration and *jihad*
      ii. Caliphates
         (1) (632–12th century) Caliph = deputy of the prophet
         (2) from Medina to Damascus; from Damascus to Baghdad
         (3) Split by end of 7th century between Sunni and Shi'ite Muslims
         (4) Caliphates centered in old Mesopotamian world, largely Sunni
         (5) Decline under threat from new barbarians from 11th–14th cs.
   b. Islamic Empire, Gunpowder Empires
      i. Mughal Sha Jahan, and construction of the Taj Mahal after wife dies in childbirth in 1631. Pre-Versailles, about time of construction of Inigo Jones’s Banqueting Hall in Westminster.
   c. Ottoman Turks
      i. The Terrible Turk (European vision of empire blocking their connection to the East)?
      ii. HISTORY: from Turkistan, Inner Asia to Anatolia (not Arabs, but converts to Islam)
         (1) Osman, or Othman, early 14th century
         (2) Mehmed II (1451-81)
         (3) Suleiman I (1520-66)
      iii. ORGANIZATION: Sultan as caliph, law as Koran (but non-Muslims allowed to keep own laws), relatively tolerant if autocratic
         (1) *Vizier, pashas, janissaries = yeni cheri* ("young troops")
3. Persian (Safavid)
   i. Shi’ite, minority Muslim group, faith adopted by northern Persian mystical order, becomes powerful movement.
   ii. HISTORY: from mythical beginnings to rule of Ismail (1501-24)
   iii. ORGANIZATION: split between government power of Shahs (who claim semi-divine status) and ulemas (or shaykhs, holy men) who claim religious power because of their mastery of the knowledge and laws of the Koran.

b. Mughal India
   i. History: from Afghan mountains (or Turkey), but move into southern Asia
      (1) Babur (“the Tiger,” 1483-1530)
      (2) Akbar (1556-1605)
      (3) Jahangir (1605-27)
   ii. tributary base of state, monetary economy = cash crops and skilled artisans, strength of Indian trade throughout the world
   iii. weakened by court opulence