

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