

Public Page

Three Islamic Empire Wrap up

Watch this video clip as we
get ready for class to begin:

<http://safeshare.tv/w/bspLexUgdK>



Three Islamic Empire Wrap up



Unit 4 Lesson 1 Day 3

What are the Three Islamic Empires we have talked about?

What are the Three Islamic Empires we have talked about?

Ottoman Empire

Safavid Empire

Mughal Empire



Unit 4 Lesson 1 Day 3

Slide3

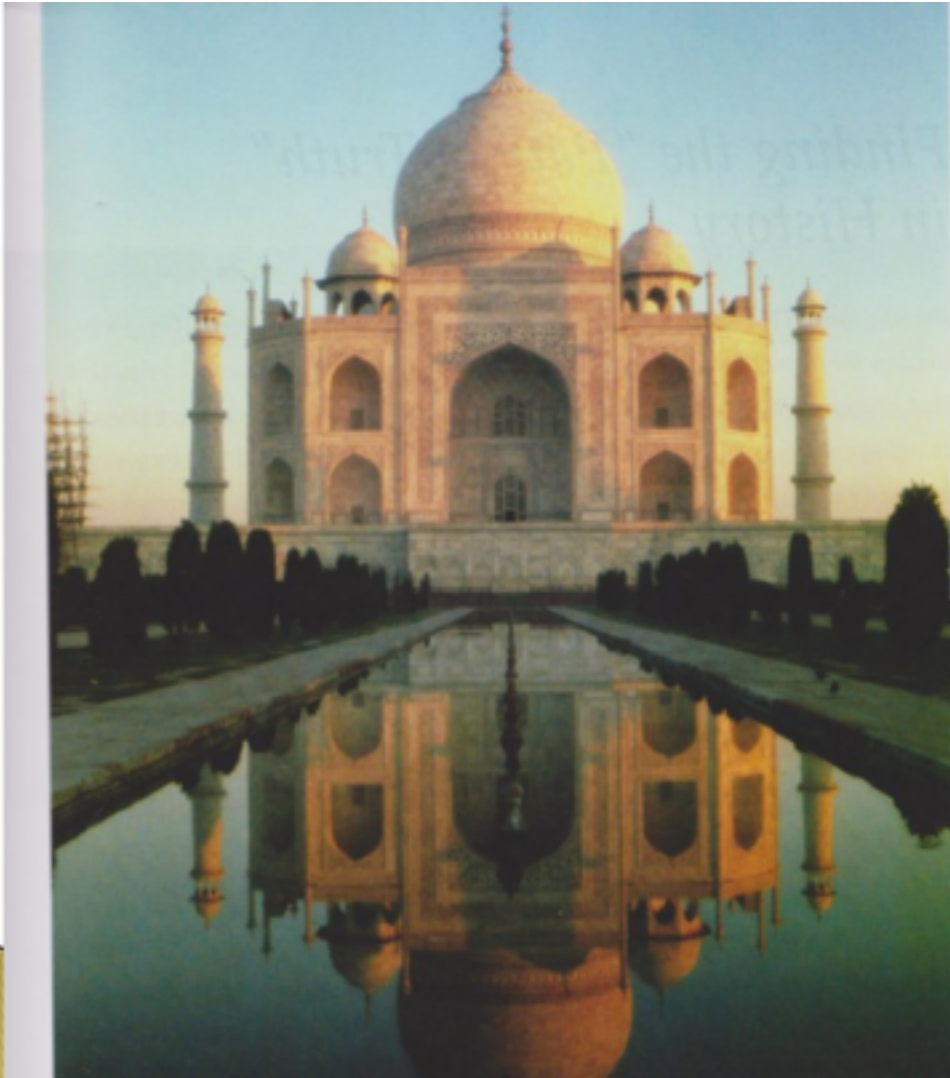
	Ottoman Empire	Safavid Empire
Timeframe/ Important Dates	Osman born: c. 1260 1453: Capture Constantinople	Ismail conquers Persia in the early 16 th century 1587: Abbas I becomes Sha
Founders and/or Important Rulers	Founder: Osman Important Ruler: Suleyman	Founder: Ismail Important Ruler: Shah Abbas I
Capital City	Istanbul	Isfahan
Religion	Islam - Sunni Branch	Islam - Shi'ite branch
Conflicts	Overthrew Byzantine Empire Capture Constantinople Fought over territory with Safavid Empire	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fought with Ottomans over territory • Conflicts in art
Achievements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Largest Islamic empire of all time • Suleyman created a vast legal code for the empire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Persian artists created beautiful rugs and pottery • Realistic art introduced - used ideas from Renaissance • Grand capital city

Chart Check- Page 110

Chart Check– Page 110

Three Islamic Empires	
	Mughal Empire
Timeframe/ Important Dates	1520s: Babur invades northern India Second half of sixteenth century: Mughal empire becomes large and powerful
Founders and/or Important Rulers	Founder: Babur Important ruler: Babur's grandson Akbar
Capital City	Not given in text; capital cities included: Fatehpur Sikri, Lahore, and Agra
Religion	Rulers: Muslim General population: Hinduism and Buddhism, (mostly Hinduism)
Conflicts	Mughal artists make pictures of the human body, which shocks Muslims because it violates the traditional teachings of Islam
Achievements	Akbar mandates religious and cultural tolerance by the government; Mughal architects build mosques with swelling domes and decorate them with colored tiles; the <u>Taj Mahal</u>
What I Found Most Interesting About This Empire	

Slide5



Akbar's grandson, Shah Jahan, built one of the most famous examples of Muslim architecture in the world. The Taj Mahal, constructed in the 1630s as a tomb for Shah Jahan's wife, is a triumph of Mughal culture.

Student Pages
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Geography

Geography

9. Five modern-day countries include land that was once part of Akbar's Mughal Empire. Name the countries.



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pg.

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10. Of the three Islamic empires we've studied, which one had the largest land area?



- A. Mughal
- B. Safavid
- C. Ottoman

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Student Pages
pg.

The Mughal Empire: Akbar

THE MUGHAL EMPIRE: AKBAR

- ✘ Isfahan (the capitol under Akbar) had mosques built with brightly colored tiles and huge domes



The Taj Mahal is on my bucket list!

Taj Mahal

TAJ MAHAL

- ✘ Constructed from 1632-1653
- ✘ Has both Indian and Persian elements
- ✘ Let's take a look at a video collage of the Taj Mahal!

OLS ?? Tour of the Taj Mahal

Unit 4 Lesson 1 Day 3

OLS – TOUR OF THE TAJ MAHAL



The Taj Mahal

A Tour of the Taj Mahal



Good morning. Welcome to the Mughal Empire. The year is 1652. Let me introduce myself. My name is Aftin, which means "lucky." And this is your lucky day. I'm going to take you on a tour of the Taj Mahal. For 20 years, 20,000 stoneworkers and craftsmen have been building it. Many believe it is the most beautiful building in all India—perhaps even the world.



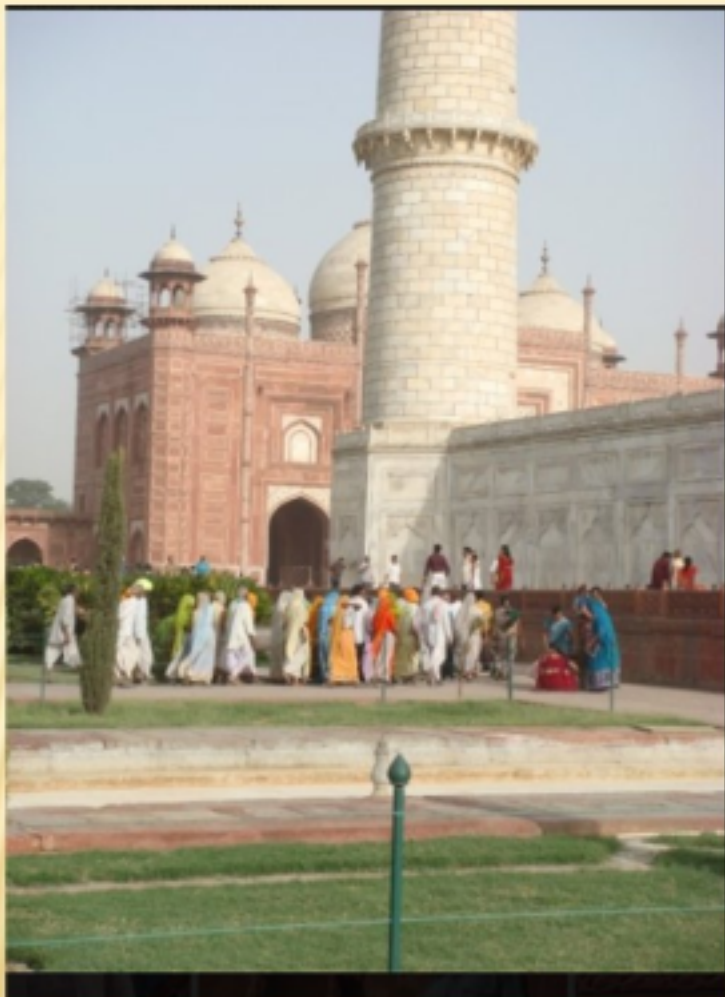
The four towers around the Taj Mahal are minarets (min-uh-RETS). Five times a day, men climb the towers and call Muslims to prayer. When you see minarets, you know you're looking at a Muslim building.

1 2 3 4 5 6 ▶

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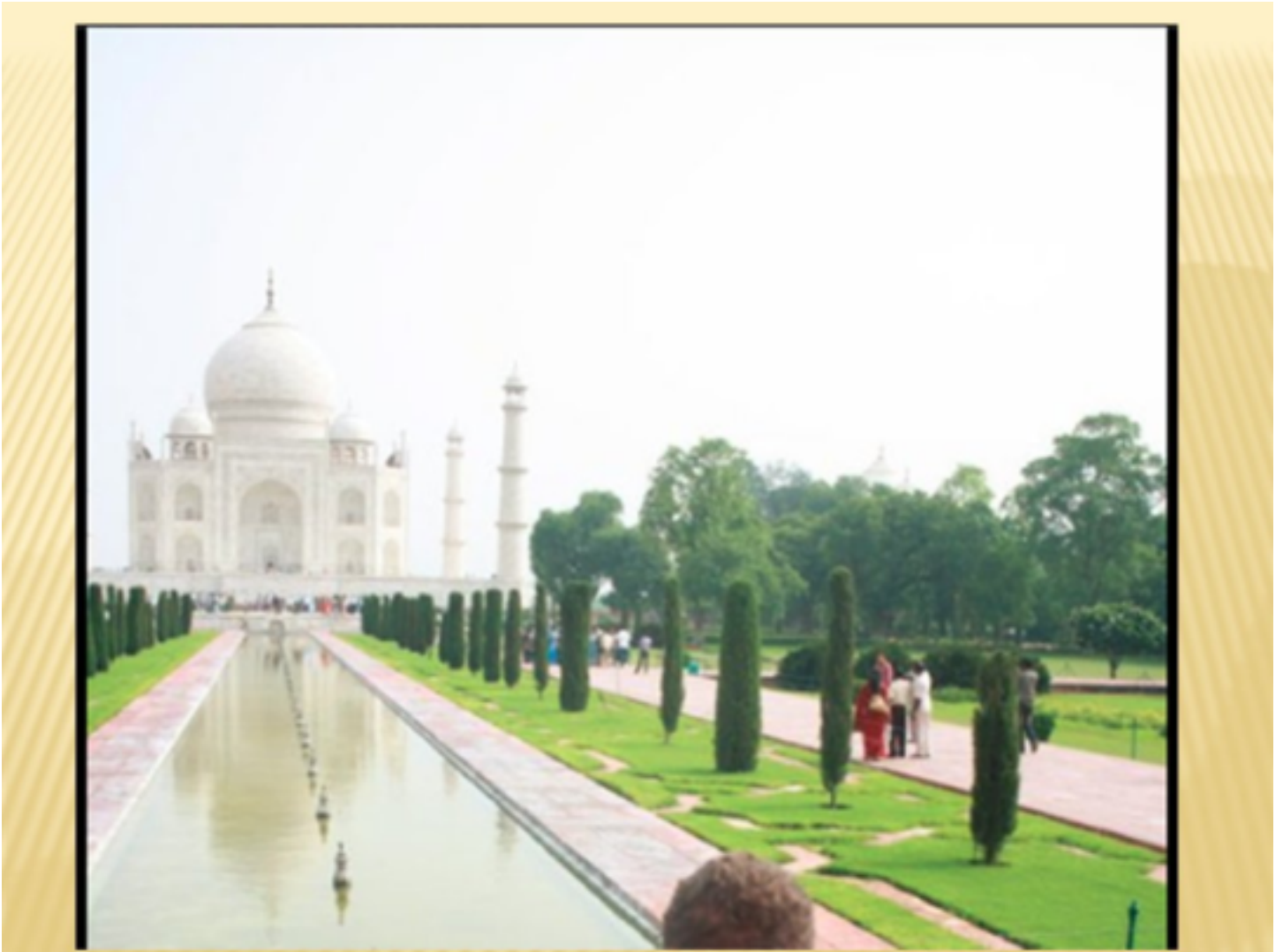
Slide12



Slide13



Slide14



Slide15



Slide16



What??s Next?

WHAT'S NEXT?

- ✘ Finish Unit 4 Lesson 1 take home quiz in sapphire (you can use your notes)
- ✘ New students (period 4)
- 👉 check kmail later for an important document about how to do well in history class.

