The Mughal Empire 17.2

Essential Questions:

- 1. Analyze and compare hemispheric interactions and cross-regional developments such as communication, trade, and cultural exchange, during an era of increasing regional power and religious expansion. (4.2)
- 2. Analyze the important regional developments and cultural changes in Asia. (5.3)

I car I car I car Usin char I car	identify and explain the origins and expansion of Islam and the creating of the Islamic Empire including (4.2.1): The extent of the empire analyze the spread of religions and encounters between religious groups including (4.1.2): Islam and Hinduism analyze the development and importance of interregional trading systems within and between societies including (4.1.3): Water based routes across the Indian Ocean, Persian Gulf, Red and Mediterranean Seas g historical and modern maps, I can locate and describe the patterns of Mongol conquest and expansion, and explain the acteristics of the Pax Mongolia (4.2.2.). analyze the global economic influence of India and the role of foreign influence in the political, religious, cultural, and omic transformations in India and South Asia including the Mughal Empire and the beginnings of European contact (5.3.3.)				
Muslim	Gupta Empire collapse brought division and small kingdoms from 500-700 AD				
Rule in	Arabs Muslims trade spices and settle amongst Hindus and Buddhists				
India • Around 700 AD Muslim raiders conquer Pakistan, 1000 AD Muslim invasion from Afghan					
By 1200- Northern India under Muslim control and formed governing body "Delhi sultanate					
	 Practiced religious freedom, imposed taxes, but worked hard to spread Islam, bringing in scholars and artists 				
A New	 Delhi sultanate lasted until 1500 AD when Mughals or Mongols led by Babur "the tiger" invaded and 				
Empire	took control, surprising the Indians with canons				
Empire	At age 13, Grandson Akbar "the Great" became the strongest ruler of all!				
	Tried to win support by marrying local noble's daughter				
	Brought sons of nobility to his court				
	Strong central government and military, with himself at the head				
	• Appointed officials to help out, 2/3 not Indian!				
	 Was a Muslim, but was tolerant believing no one answer to life's questions, appointed some Hindus, 				
	encouraged religious debate				
	United territory, spread trade, ended slavery, encouraged art and science				
Height of	Akbar's son, Jahangir, continued tolerance and expansion of culture				
the Mugh					
Empire	Sikhism blended Islam and Hinduism, mix reincarnation with one God, do not practice yogas or				
pilgrimage, wear turbans, long hair and beards, social and gender equality					
	Jahangir's son, Shah Jahan, ruled during the Golden Age				
	• Taj Mahal combined Persian, Muslim, and Indian influences and served as a tomb for Shah Jahan's				
	wife				
	Built new capital at Delhi with amazing Peacock throne				
	Demanded high taxes and half of call crops grown to pay for lavish architecture				
	• Led to famine				
 Led series of religious wars against Hindus and Christians in neighboring lands, ending religious 					
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- Greatest expansion occurred during Aurangzeb's reign
- Was a Sunni, brought about strict moral reforms

himself Emperor.

- Shea and Sufi protested and were crushed by elephants
- Rebellions brought about civil war, invasion lasted for 150 years until finally colonized by the British

Within India, persecuted non-Muslims, taxed them, ruined temples, denied roles in government Shan Jahan was sick and his two sons struggled for power, but father recovered. One of the

brothers, Aurangzeb, threw Shan Jahan in prison, cut the head off of the other brother, and declared