Volume 3 of The New Cambridge History of Islam traces the second great expansion of the Islamic world eastwards from the eleventh century to the eighteenth. As the faith crossed new cultural boundaries, the trader and the mystic assumed as great an importance as the soldier and the administrator. Distinctive Islamic idioms began to emerge from other great linguistic traditions apart from Arabic, especially in Turkish, Persian, Urdu, Swahili, Malay and Chinese. The Islamic world transformed and absorbed new, vital influences.

As the essays in this collection demonstrate, three major features distinguish the time and place both from the earlier experience of Islam and from the universal modernity of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. First, the steppe tribal peoples of Central Asia, many Turkic, had a decisive impact on the Islamic lands. Second, Islam expanded along the trade routes of the Indian Ocean and the South China Sea, in a quite different manner from the conquests of the heroic age. And, third, Islam interacted with Asian spirituality, including forms we today label Hinduism, Jainism, Sikhism, Buddhism, Taoism and Shamanism. It was during this period, and through exploration across land and sea, that Islam became a truly world religion.


Anthony Reid, formerly Director, Asia Research Institute and Professor in the Department of History at the National University of Singapore, is currently Professor Emeritus at the Australian National University, Canberra. His recent books include Southeast Asia in the Age of Commerce (2 vols., 1988–93), Charting the Shape of Early Modern Southeast Asia (1999), An Indonesian Frontier: Acehnese and Other Histories of Sumatra (2004) and Imperial Alchemy: Nationalism and Political Identity in Southeast Asia (2010).
The New Cambridge History of Islam offers a comprehensive history of Islamic civilisation, tracing its development from its beginnings in seventh-century Arabia to its wide and varied presence in the globalised world of today. Under the leadership of the Prophet Muhammad, the Muslim community coalesced from a scattered, desert population and, following his death, emerged from Arabia to conquer an empire which, by the early eighth century, stretched from India in the east to Spain in the west. By the eighteenth century, despite political fragmentation, the Muslim world extended from West Africa to South-East Asia. Today, Muslims are also found in significant numbers in Europe and the Americas, and make up about one-fifth of the world’s population.

To reflect this geographical distribution and the cultural, social and religious diversity of the peoples of the Muslim world, The New Cambridge History of Islam is divided into six volumes. Four cover historical developments, and two are devoted to themes that cut across geographical and chronological divisions – themes ranging from social, political and economic relations to the arts, literature and learning. Each volume begins with a panoramic introduction setting the scene for the ensuing chapters and examining relationships with adjacent civilisations. Two of the volumes – one historical, the other thematic – are dedicated to the developments of the last two centuries, and show how Muslims, united for so many years in their allegiance to an overarching and distinct tradition, have sought to come to terms with the emergence of Western hegemony and the transition to modernity.

The time is right for this new synthesis reflecting developments in scholarship over the past generation. The New Cambridge History of Islam is an ambitious enterprise directed and written by a team combining established authorities and innovative younger scholars. It will be the standard reference for students, scholars and all those with enquiring minds for years to come.
The New Cambridge History of Islam: Volume 3, The Eastern Islamic World Eleventh to Eighteenth Centuries
Edited by David O. Morgan and Anthony Reid
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Grants made from an award to the General Editor by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, and from the National Endowment for the Humanities RZ-50616-06, contributed to the development of The New Cambridge History of Islam. In particular the grants funded the salary of William M. Blair who served as Editorial Assistant from 2004 to 2008.
THE NEW CAMBRIDGE HISTORY OF ISLAM

VOLUME 3
The Eastern Islamic World Eleventh to Eighteenth Centuries

Edited by
DAVID O. MORGAN
and
ANTHONY REID
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Note on transliteration

The transliteration of Arabic and Persian words is based on the conventions used by *The Encyclopaedia of Islam*, second edition, with the following modifications. For the Arabic letter jīm, j is used (not dj). For the Arabic letter qāf, q is used (not ḥ). Digraphs such as th, dh, kh and sh are not underlined.

Words and terms in other languages are transliterated by chapter contributors according to systems which are standard for those languages.

Place names that are Arabic in origin have diacritical points, except in some well-known instances (e.g. Baghdad, not Baghdād), or where there are standard Anglicised versions (e.g. Cairo).
Chronology

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>334/945</td>
<td>Büyids occupy Baghdad</td>
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<tr>
<td>376/986</td>
<td>Cham Muslims flee Vietnamese pressure to Hainan, south China</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>388/998</td>
<td>Mahmūd of Ghazna takes power there</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>400/1010</td>
<td>Ashab mosque founded in Quanzhou, south-east China</td>
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<tr>
<td>411/1020</td>
<td>Death of Firdawsī, author of the <em>Shāh-nāma</em></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>415/1024</td>
<td>Hindu Cōla attacks disrupt Muslim maritime network in southern Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>421/1031</td>
<td>Accession of Mas'ūd of Ghazna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>431/1040</td>
<td>Ghaznavids defeated by Saljuqs at Dandānqān</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>447/1055</td>
<td>Saljuqs under Toghril Beg occupy Baghdad: fall of Büyids</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>455/1063</td>
<td>Death of Toghril Beg; accession of Alp Arslan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>459/1067</td>
<td>Foundation of the Nizāmiyya madrasa in Baghdad</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>463/1071</td>
<td>Saljuqs defeat Byzantines at Manzikert</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>464/1072</td>
<td>Death of Alp Arslan; accession of Malik Shāh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>475/1082</td>
<td>Earliest-dated Muslim gravestone in Indonesia, in Leran, east Java</td>
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<tr>
<td>483/1090</td>
<td>Nizārī Ismāʿīlīs under Ḥasan-i Sabbāh take Alamūt</td>
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<td>485/1092</td>
<td>Death of Malik Shāh and his Persian vizier Nizām al-Mulk</td>
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<td>505/1111</td>
<td>Death of al-Ghazālī</td>
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<td>536/1141</td>
<td>Saljuq sultan Sanjar defeated on the Qaṭwān steppe by the Qara Khitay</td>
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<tr>
<td>552/1157</td>
<td>Death of Sanjar: effective end of Great Saljuq sultanate</td>
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<td>602/1206</td>
<td>Qarīltai in Mongolia acclaims Chinggis Khan. Foundation of the Delhi sultanate by Qutb al-Dīn Aybak</td>
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<tr>
<td>604/1208</td>
<td>’Alāʾ al-Dīn Muḥammad Khwārazm Shāh takes Transoxania from Qara Khitay</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>616/1219</td>
<td>Mongols under Chinggis Khan invade the Khwārazm Shāh’s empire</td>
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Chronology

617 / 1220 Balkh and Nishāpūr fall to the Mongols
618 / 1221 Death of ‘Alāʼ al-Dīn Khwārazm Shāh
624 / 1227 Death of Chinggis Khan
654 / 1256 Hūlegū, first Mongol Ilkhan, takes Alamūt
656 / 1258 Hūlegū takes Baghdad and executes the last ‘Abbāsid caliph
658 / 1260 Ilkhanid Mongols defeated at ‘Ayn Jālut by Mamluks
662 / 1264 Qubilai becomes Great Khan of the Mongol empire after a four-year civil war
665 / 1266 Death of Hūlegū
672 / 1273 Death of Jalāl al-Dīn Rūmī, Sufi master and poet
672 f. / 1274 Muslim Pu Shougeng becomes maritime trade supervisor in Quanzhou
673 / 1274 Death of Naṣīr al-Dīn Țūsī
693 / 1294 Wijaya establishes Majapahit kingdom in Java, following Mongol invasion
694 / 1295 Accession of Ghazan Khan, first of the line of Muslim Ilkhans
695 / 1296 Accession of ‘Alāʼ al-Dīn Khaljī, sultan of Delhi
696 / 1297 Death of Sultan Malik al-Ṣāliḥ of Pasai (north Sumatra), earliest authenticated Muslim ruler in South-East Asia
703 / 1304 Death of Ghazan; accession of Öljeytü
718 / 1318 Rashid al-Dīn, Ilkhanid minister and historian, executed
724 / 1324 Accession of Muhammad Tughluq, sultan of Delhi
731 / 1331 Ibn Battūtā describes flourishing Muslim port-states of Kilwa and Mogadishu, in East Africa
734 / 1334 Death of Shaykh Ṣafī al-Dīn Ardabīlī, founder of the Safavid order
736 / 1335 Death of Abū Saʿīd, last Ilkhan of the line of Hūlegū. Birth of Tamerlane
738 / 1338 Independence of Muslim Bengal
744 / 1343 Ibn Battūtā visits flourishing sultanates of Maldives and Pasai, respectively Mālikī and Shāfi‘ī.
751 / 1350 Accession of Hayam Wuruk brings Majapahit to peak; conquest of Muslim Pasai
758 / 1357 Muslim ‘Īṣahān’ rebellion in Quanzhou region; Muslim traders flee violence by sea to South-East Asia
769 / 1368 Chinese Ming dynasty replaces Mongol Yuan dynasty in China
791 / 1389 Death of Muhammad Bahāʾ al-Dīn Naqshbandī, after whom the Naqshbandī Sufi order was named
Chronology

801/1398  Tamerlane sacks Delhi
804/1402  Tamerlane defeats Ottomans at Ankara
805/1403  Independence of Muslim Gujarat
807/1405  Death of Tamerlane
807/1405  Voyages into Indian Ocean by China’s Muslim admiral Zheng He begin, extending until 838/1435 and following Muslim trade routes to Hormuz and Aden
850/1447  Death of Shãh Rukh, Tamerlane’s son and ultimate successor
871/1466  Accession of Uzun Hasan Aq Qoyunlu
872/1467  Uzun Hasan defeats Jahãnshãh Qara Qoyunlu
873/1469  Accession of Sultãn-Husayn Bayqara, last Timurid ruler in Herat
876/1471  Vietnamese capture of Cham capital Vijaya creates Muslim diaspora
878/1473  Uzun Hasan defeated by Ottomans at Tirjan
882/1477  Death of Sultan Mansur, Melaka’s strongest ruler
885/1480  Dated inscription in mosque of Calicut (Kerala, India)
903/1498  Vasco da Gama reaches Calicut (Kerala); Portuguese–Muslim trade competition in Indian Ocean
907/1501  Shãh Isma‘ãl, first shah of the Safavid dynasty, takes Tabrãz
910/1504  Bãibur occupies Kabul
913/1507  Uzbeks occupy Herat after death of Sultãn-Husayn Bayqarã in previous year
916/1510  Shãh Isma‘ãl defeats the Uzbeks at Marv: Muãhammad Shibani Khan killed
917/1511  Albuquerque conquers Melaka; Malay capital moves to Johor
920/1514  Ottomans defeat Shãh Isma‘ãl at Chãldiran
921/1515  Portuguese capture Hormuz
930/1524  Death of Shãh Isma‘ãl: succeeded by Tãhmãsp I
932/1526  Bãbur defeats Ibrãhãm Lodã at Pãnipat, occupies Delhi, founds Mughal empire
933/1527  End of Majapahit kingdom; Muslims dominate Java
936/1530  Death of Sultan Ali Mughayat, unifier of Aceh (Sumatra)
937/1530  Death of Bãbur; succeeded by Humãyãn
945/1538  Ottoman naval expedition into Indian Ocean against Portuguese
963/1556  Death of Humãyãn; succeeded by Akbar
972/1565  Alliance of four sultanates destroys Hindu Vijayanagara, south India
## Chronology

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<th>Event</th>
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<td>Aceh–Ottoman alliance against Portuguese</td>
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<td>978/1570</td>
<td>Portuguese murder of Sultan Hairun ensures rise of Muslim expansionist Sultan Baabullah in Ternate (east Indonesia)</td>
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<td>984/1576</td>
<td>Death of Tahmasp</td>
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<td>987/1579</td>
<td>Muslim Banten crushes Hindu Pajajaran in west Java</td>
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<td>996/1588</td>
<td>Accession of Shāh ‘Abbās I</td>
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<td>1007/1598</td>
<td>Safavid capital transferred from Qazvin to Isfahān</td>
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<td>1014/1605</td>
<td>Conversion of Makassar (Sulawesi) to Islam</td>
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<tr>
<td>1014/1605</td>
<td>Death of Akbar; succeeded by Jahāngīr</td>
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<td>1028/1619</td>
<td>Dutch East India Company (VOC) establishes Asian headquarters in Batavia (Jakarta)</td>
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<td>1034/1625</td>
<td>Sultan Agung of Mataram conquers Surabaya, unifies Javanese on syncretic Muslim programme</td>
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<td>1037/1628</td>
<td>Death of Jahāngīr; succeeded by Shāh Jahān</td>
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<td>1038/1629</td>
<td>Death of Shāh ‘Abbās I</td>
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<tr>
<td>1038/1629</td>
<td>Military setbacks of Aceh against Portuguese Melaka, and Mataram against Batavia</td>
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<td>1046/1636</td>
<td>Death of Sultan Iskandar Muda of Aceh; succeeded by son-in-law Iskandar Thani, patron of Nūr al-Dīn al-Rānīrī</td>
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<td>1049/1639</td>
<td>Definitive peace between Safavids and Ottomans</td>
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<td>1051/1641</td>
<td>Death of Sultan Iskandar Thani; accession of his widow Safiyyat al-Dīn as first of four Aceh queens</td>
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<td>1056/1646</td>
<td>Death of Sultan Agung of Mataram; succession of Amangkurat I</td>
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<td>1067/1658</td>
<td>Shāh Jahān imprisoned by his son Aurungzeb</td>
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<td>1080/1669</td>
<td>VOC with Bugis allies conquers Makassar</td>
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<td>1082/1671</td>
<td>Khoja Afaq spreads Naqshbandi Sufi order in north-west China</td>
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<td>1090/1679</td>
<td>VOC crushes Islamic Trunajaya rebellion in Java, in alliance with weakened Mataram</td>
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<td>1093/1682</td>
<td>VOC conquers Banten, and thereafter controls sultanate indirectly</td>
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<td>1105/1693</td>
<td>Death of ‘Abd al-Ra’ūf al-Singkili, scholar-saint of Aceh</td>
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<tr>
<td>1105/1694</td>
<td>Accession of Sultān Hūsayn, last Safavid shah</td>
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<tr>
<td>1111/1699</td>
<td>Female rule ended in Aceh with help of fatwā from Mecca; Arab dynasty</td>
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<tr>
<td>1118/1707</td>
<td>Death of Aurungzeb</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1134/1722</td>
<td>Afghans occupy Isfahān; effective end of Safavid rule</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chronology

1148/1736  Nādir Khan declares himself Shāh of Iran
1152/1739  Nādir Shāh takes Delhi
1160/1747  Assassination of Nādir Shāh; foundation of kingdom of Afghanistan by Ahmad Shāh Durrānī
1164/1751  Karīm Khan Zand becomes ruler in Shirāz
1209/1795  Āghā Muḥammad Khan, founder of the Qājār dynasty, establishes the capital of Iran at Tehran
Abbreviations

EI³  The encyclopaedia of Islam, 3rd edn (Leiden, 2007–)
EIr  Encyclopaedia Iranica
VOC  Verenigde Geoctroyeerde Oost-Indische Compagnie – (Dutch) United Chartered East India Company
Map 1: Western Asia in the Saljuq period
Map 2: The Mongol empire
Map 3: The empire of Tamerlane
Map 5: Iran under the Safavids
Map 6: Mughal India
Map 7: The Indian Ocean as Islamic oecumene