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Edited by David O. Morgan and Anthony Reid

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THE NEW CAMBRIDGE HISTORY OF

ISLAM

★

VOLUME 3

The Eastern Islamic World Eleventh to Eighteenth Centuries

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.

DAVID O. MORGAN is Professor Emeritus of History and Religious Studies in the Department of History, University of Wisconsin-Madison. He is the author of *The Mongols* (2nd edition, 2007) and *Medieval Persia 1040–1797* (1988), and is General Editor of Cambridge Studies in Islamic Civilization.

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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 Muḥammad, 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.

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MICHAEL COOK, CLASS OF 1943 UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR OF
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Eleventh to Eighteenth Centuries*

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Eleventh to Eighteenth Centuries*

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from 2004 to 2008.

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ANTHONY REID



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Indonesia: Ideas and institutions (2007), with Mark Cammack, and *Islamic connections: Muslim societies of South and South-East Asia* (2009) with Terenjit Sevea.

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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 *ḏj*). For the Arabic letter *qāf*, *q* is used (not *ḳ*). 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).

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

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617/1220	Balkh and Nīshāpūr fall to the Mongols
618/1221	Death of ‘Alā’ al-Dīn Khwārazm Shāh
624/1227	Death of Chinggis Khan
654/1256	Hülegü, first Mongol Ilkhan, takes Alamūt
656/1258	Hülegü takes Baghdad and executes the last ‘Abbāsīd caliph
658/1260	Ilkhanid Mongols defeated at ‘Ayn Jālūt by Mamlūks
662/1264	Qubilai becomes Great Khan of the Mongol empire after a four-year civil war
663/1265	Death of Hülegü
672/1273	Death of Jalāl al-Dīn Rūmī, Sufi master and poet
672f./1274	Muslim Pu Shougeng becomes maritime trade supervisor in Quanzhou
673/1274	Death of Naṣīr al-Dīn Ṭūsī
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 ‘Alā’ 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 Öljeitü
718/1318	Rashīd al-Dīn, Ilkhanid minister and historian, executed
724/1324	Accession of Muḥammad Tughluq, sultan of Delhi
731/1331	Ibn Baṭṭūṭa 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 Sa‘īd, last Ilkhan of the line of Hülegü. Birth of Tamerlane
738/1338	Independence of Muslim Bengal
744/1343	Ibn Baṭṭūṭa 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 ‘Iṣfahān’ 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 Muḥammad Bahā’ 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 Shāh Rukh, Tamerlane's son and ultimate successor
871/1466	Accession of Uzun Ḥasan Aq Qoyunlu
872/1467	Uzun Ḥasan defeats Jahānshāh Qara Qoyunlu
873/1469	Accession of Sulṭān-Ḥusayn Bayqara, last Timurid ruler in Herat
876/1471	Vietnamese capture of Cham capital Vijaya creates Muslim diaspora
878/1473	Uzun Ḥasan 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	Shāh Ismā'īl, first shah of the Safavid dynasty, takes Tabrīz
910/1504	Bābur occupies Kabul
913/1507	Uzbeks occupy Herat after death of Sulṭān-Ḥusayn Bayqarā in previous year
916/1510	Shāh Ismā'īl defeats the Uzbeks at Marv: Muḥammad Shibani Khan killed
917/1511	Albuquerque conquers Melaka; Malay capital moves to Johor
920/1514	Ottomans defeat Shāh Ismā'īl at Chāldirān
921/1515	Portuguese capture Hormuz
930/1524	Death of Shāh Ismā'īl: succeeded by Ṭahmāsp I
932/1526	Bābur defeats Ibrāhīm Lodī at Pānīpat, 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 Bābur; succeeded by Humāyūn
945/1538	Ottoman naval expedition into Indian Ocean against Portuguese
963/1556	Death of Humāyūn; succeeded by Akbar
972/1565	Alliance of four sultanates destroys Hindu Vijayanagara, south India

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975/1567	Aceh–Ottoman alliance against Portuguese
978/1570	Portuguese murder of Sultan Hairun ensures rise of Muslim expansionist Sultan Baabullah in Ternate (east Indonesia)
984/1576	Death of Ṭahmāsp
987/1579	Muslim Banten crushes Hindu Pajajaran in west Java
996/1588	Accession of Shāh ‘Abbās I
1007/1598	Safavid capital transferred from Qazvīn to Iṣfahān
1014/1605	Conversion of Makassar (Sulawesi) to Islam
1014/1605	Death of Akbar; succeeded by Jahāngīr
1028/1619	Dutch East India Company (VOC) establishes Asian headquarters in Batavia (Jakarta)
1034/1625	Sultan Agung of Mataram conquers Surabaya, unifies Javanese on syncretic Muslim programme
1037/1628	Death of Jahāngīr; succeeded by Shāh Jahān
1038/1629	Death of Shāh ‘Abbās I
1038/1629	Military setbacks of Aceh against Portuguese Melaka, and Mataram against Batavia
1046/1636	Death of Sultan Iskandar Muda of Aceh; succeeded by son-in-law Iskandar Thani, patron of Nūr al-Dīn al-Rānīrī
1049/1639	Definitive peace between Safavids and Ottomans
1051/1641	Death of Sultan Iskandar Thani; accession of his widow Safiyyat al-Din as first of four Aceh queens
1056/1646	Death of Sultan Agung of Mataram; succession of Amangkurat I
1067/1658	Shāh Jahān imprisoned by his son Aurungzeb
1080/1669	VOC with Bugis allies conquers Makassar
1082/1671	Khoja Afaq spreads Naqshbandī Sufi order in north-west China
1090/1679	VOC crushes Islamic Trunajaya rebellion in Java, in alliance with weakened Mataram
1093/1682	VOC conquers Banten, and thereafter controls sultanate indirectly
1105/1693	Death of ‘Abd al-Ra’ūf al-Singkili, scholar-saint of Aceh
1105/1694	Accession of Sulṭān Ḥusayn, last Safavid shah
1111/1699	Female rule ended in Aceh with help of <i>fatwā</i> from Mecca; Arab dynasty
1118/1707	Death of Aurungzeb
1134/1722	Afghans occupy Iṣfahān; effective end of Safavid rule

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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 Aḥmad Shāh Durrānī
1164/1751	Karīm Khan Zand becomes ruler in Shīrāz
1209/1795	Āghā Muḥammad Khan, founder of the Qājār dynasty, establishes the capital of Iran at Tehran

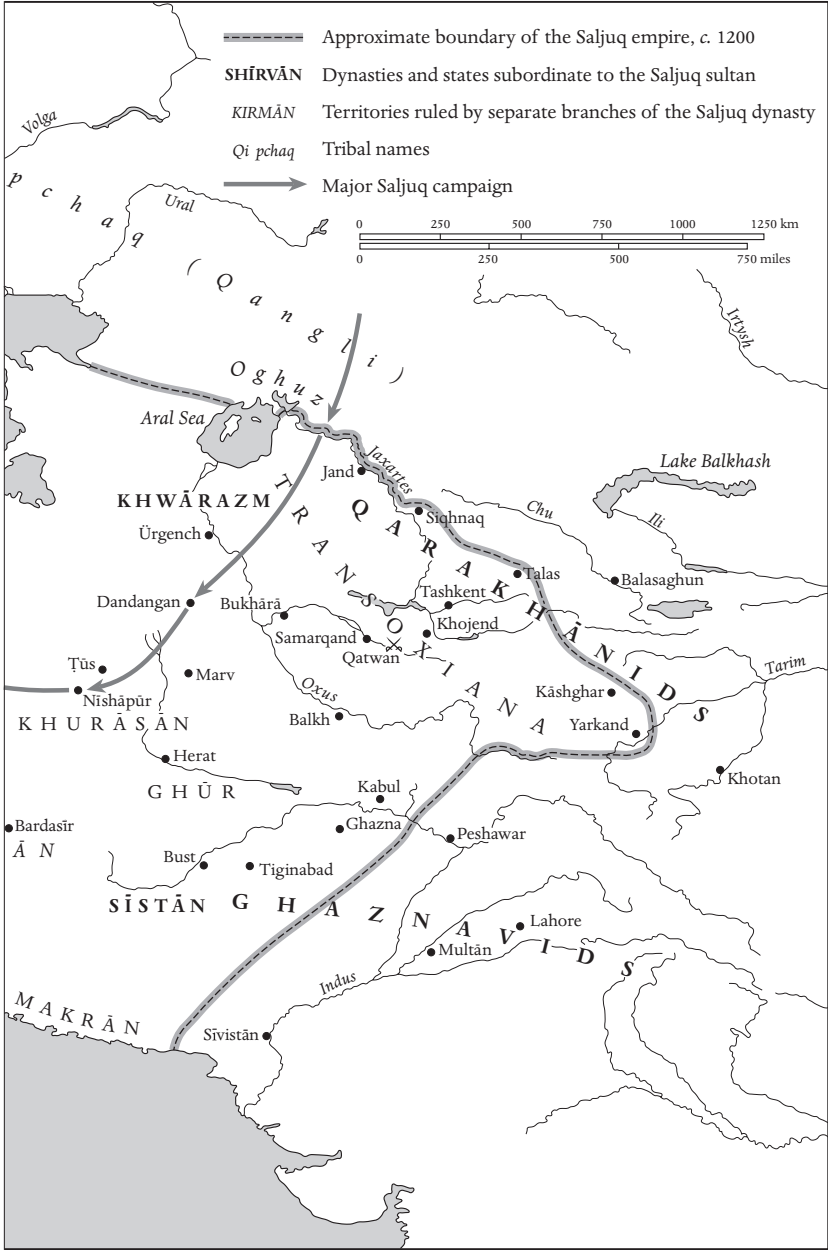
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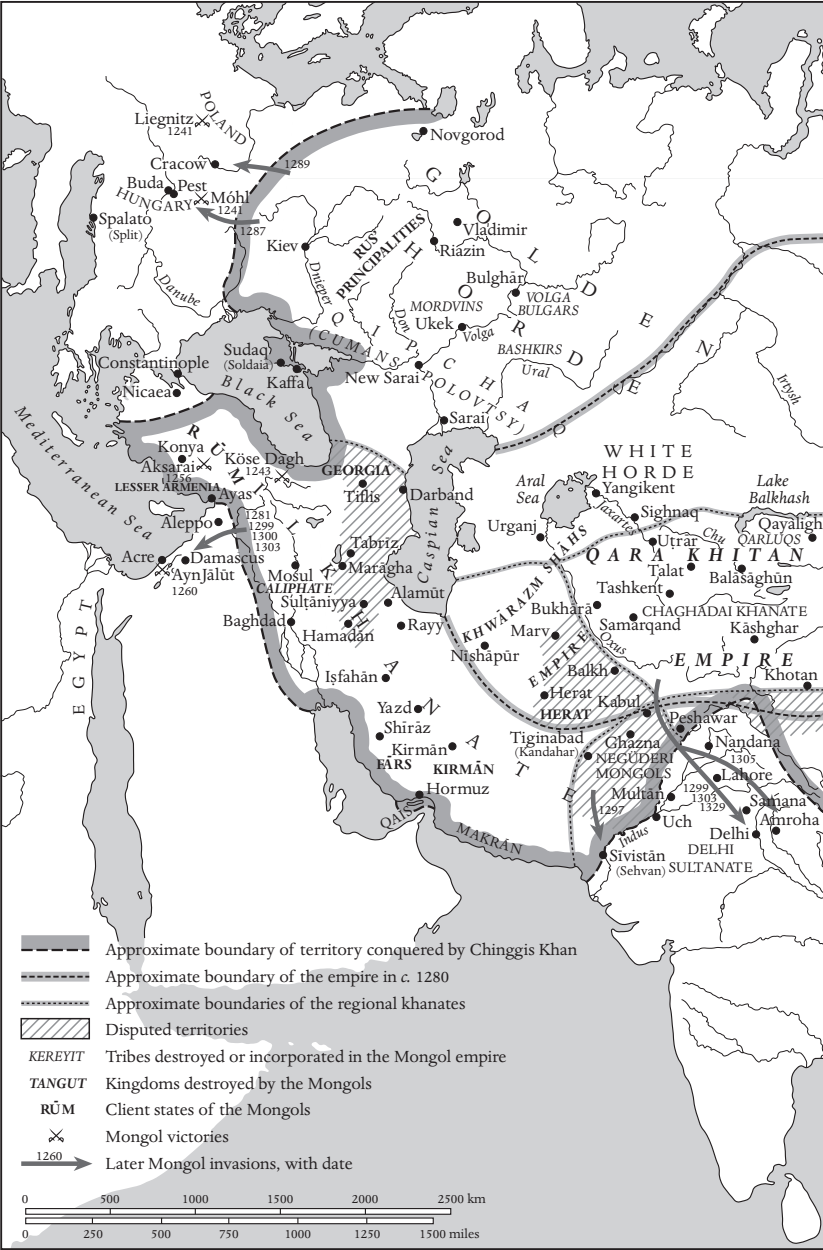
Abbreviations

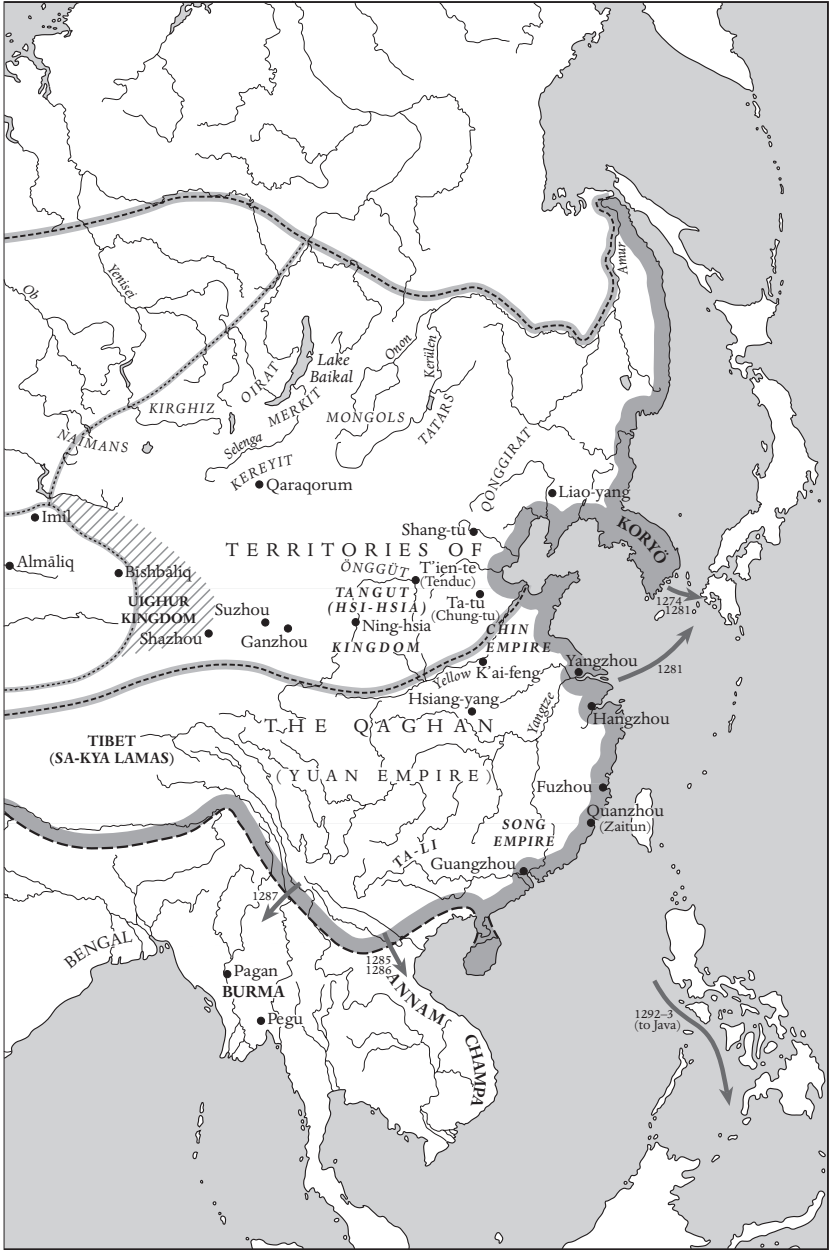
<i>EI</i> ²	<i>The encyclopaedia of Islam</i> , 2nd edn (Leiden, 1960–2003)
<i>EI</i> ³	<i>The encyclopaedia of Islam</i> , 3rd edn (Leiden, 2007–)
<i>EIr</i>	<i>Encyclopaedia Iranica</i>
VOC	Verenigde Geoctroyeerde Oost-Indische Compagnie – (Dutch) United Chartered East India Company



Map 1: Western Asia in the Saljuq period

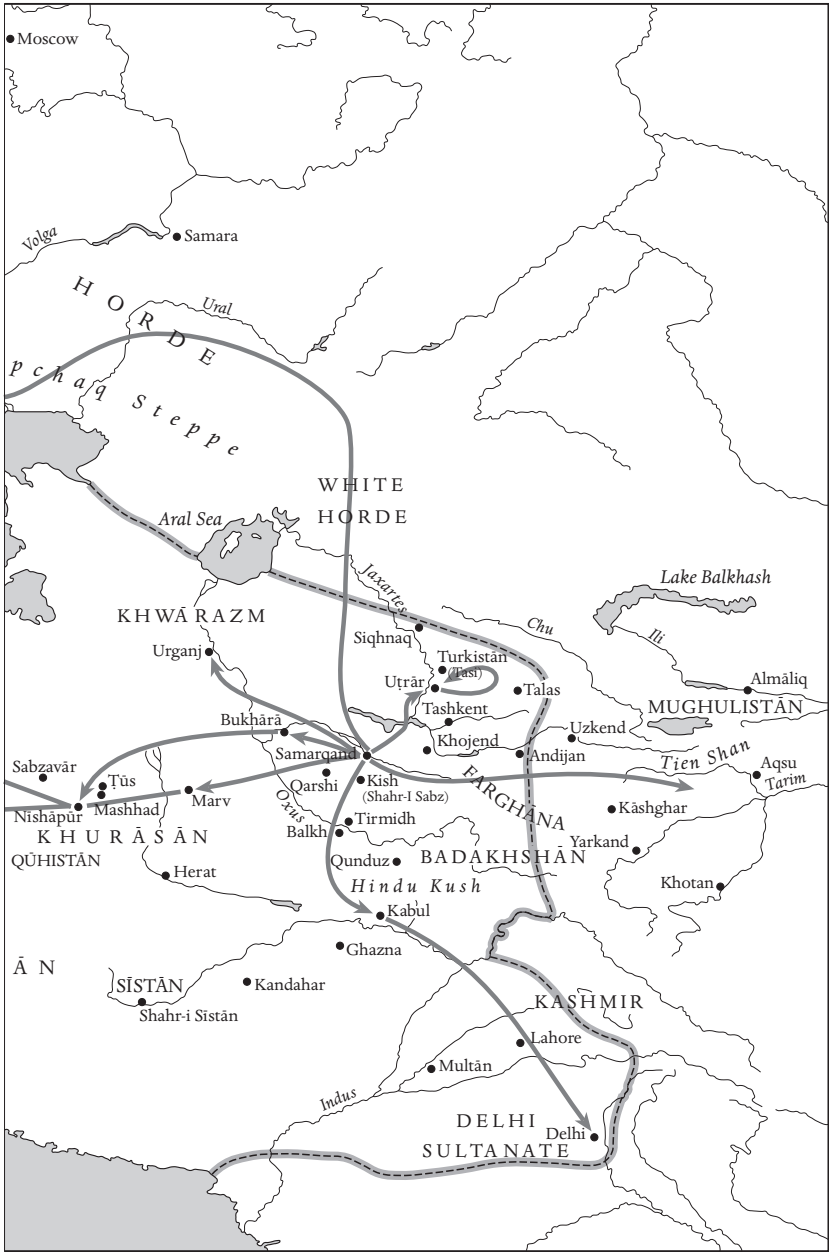


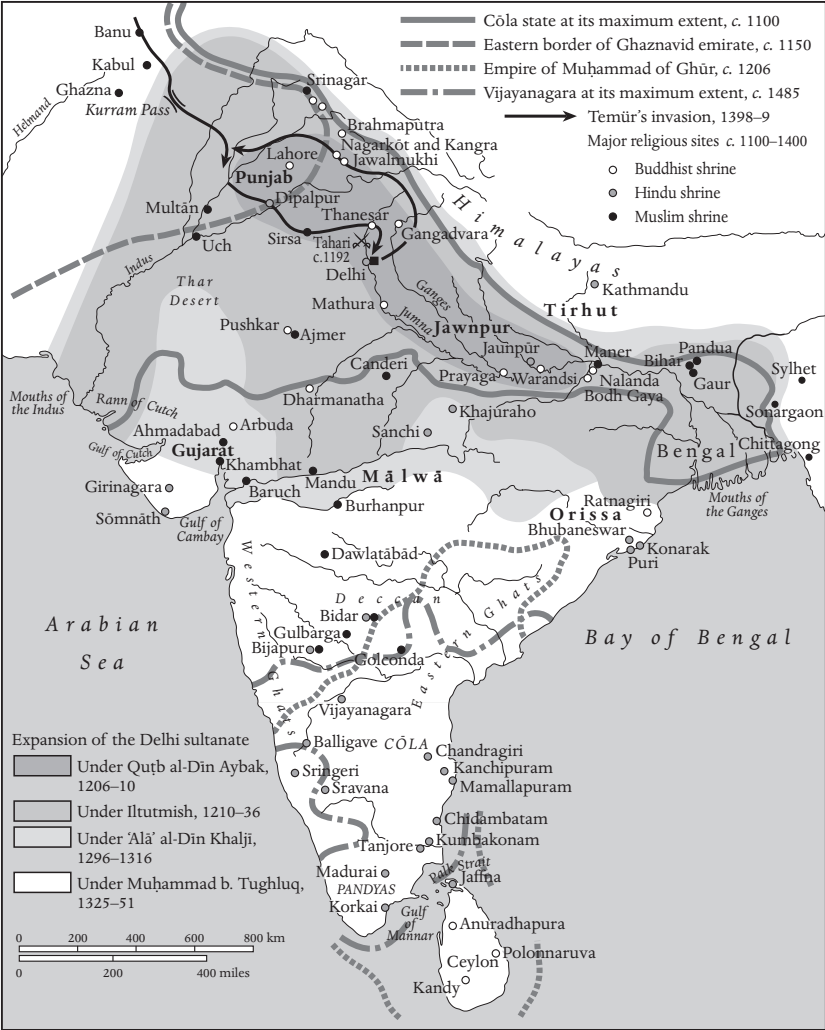


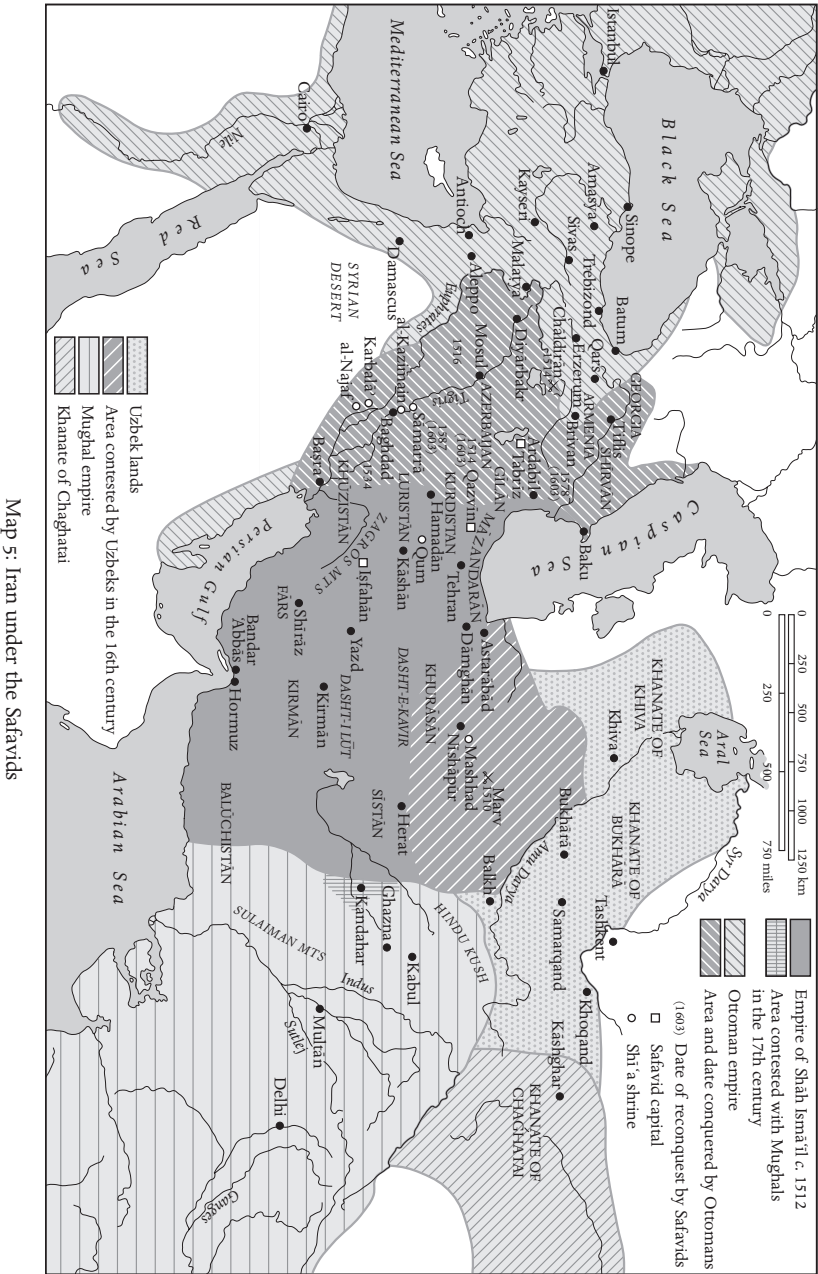




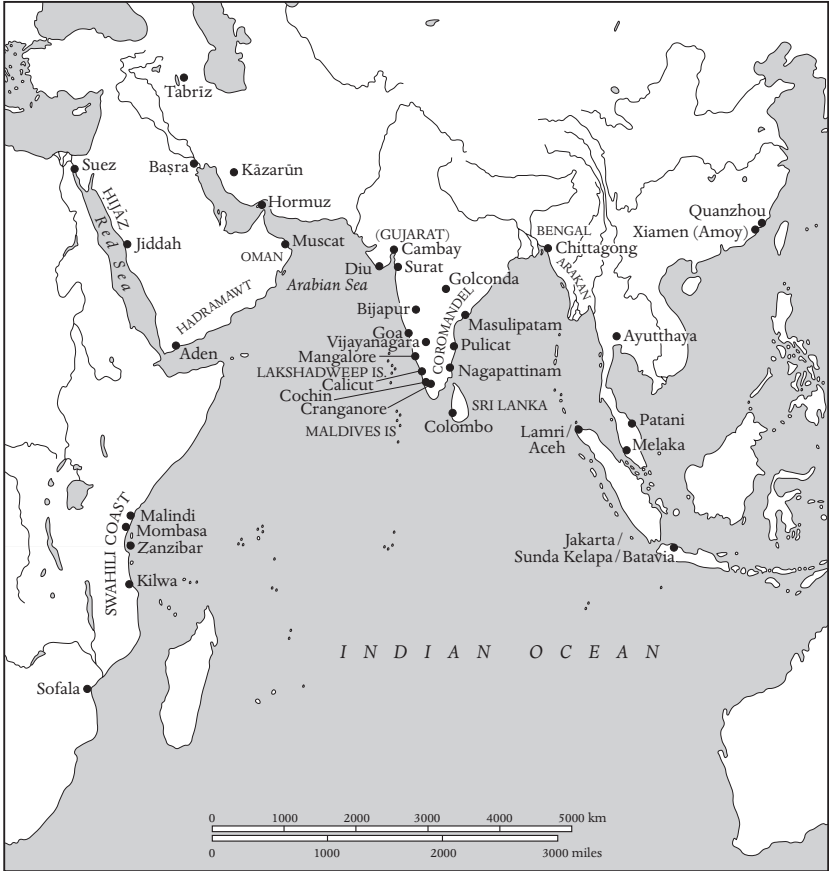
Map 3: The empire of Tamerlane











Map 7: The Indian Ocean as Islamic oecumene