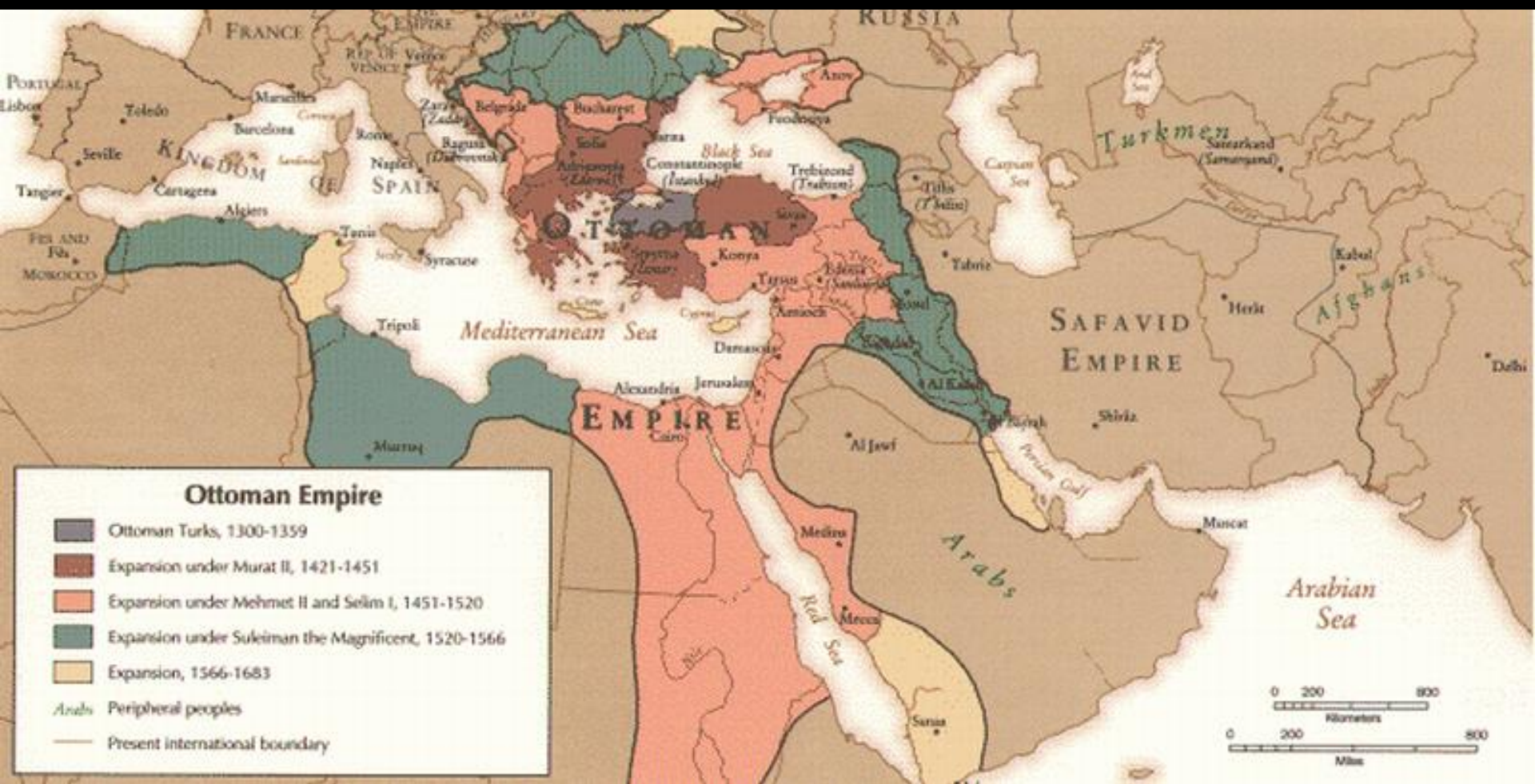


Arts of Islam

Age of Empire: 1600-1900

Islamic Art in the Age of Empire

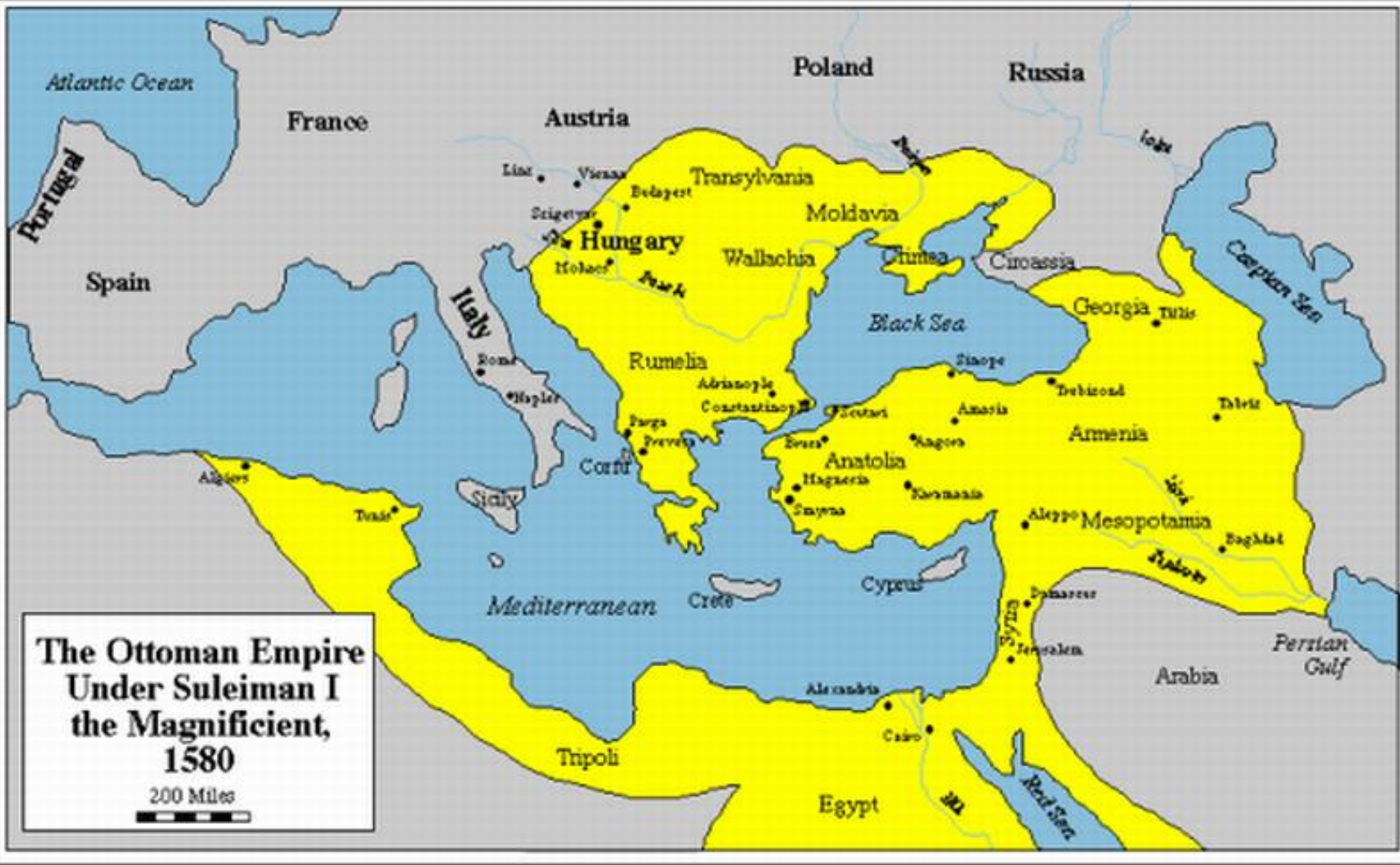
- Art for the wealthy courts of the Islamic world tells a story of elitism and prestige
- Art for the mosque recreates “heaven on earth”
- Figural imagery at times prohibited; other times allowed (secular vs. religious use)
- Three great powers emerge: Ottoman Turks, Safavids of Persia, and Mughals of India
- Eventual decline occurs with rising economic power of Europe and shift from resources of Mediterranean world to Americas and Far East






Ottoman Empire

- Ottoman Turks, 1300-1359
- Expansion under Murat II, 1421-1451
- Expansion under Mehmet II and Selim I, 1451-1520
- Expansion under Suleiman the Magnificent, 1520-1566
- Expansion, 1566-1683
- Arabs* Peripheral peoples
- Present international boundary



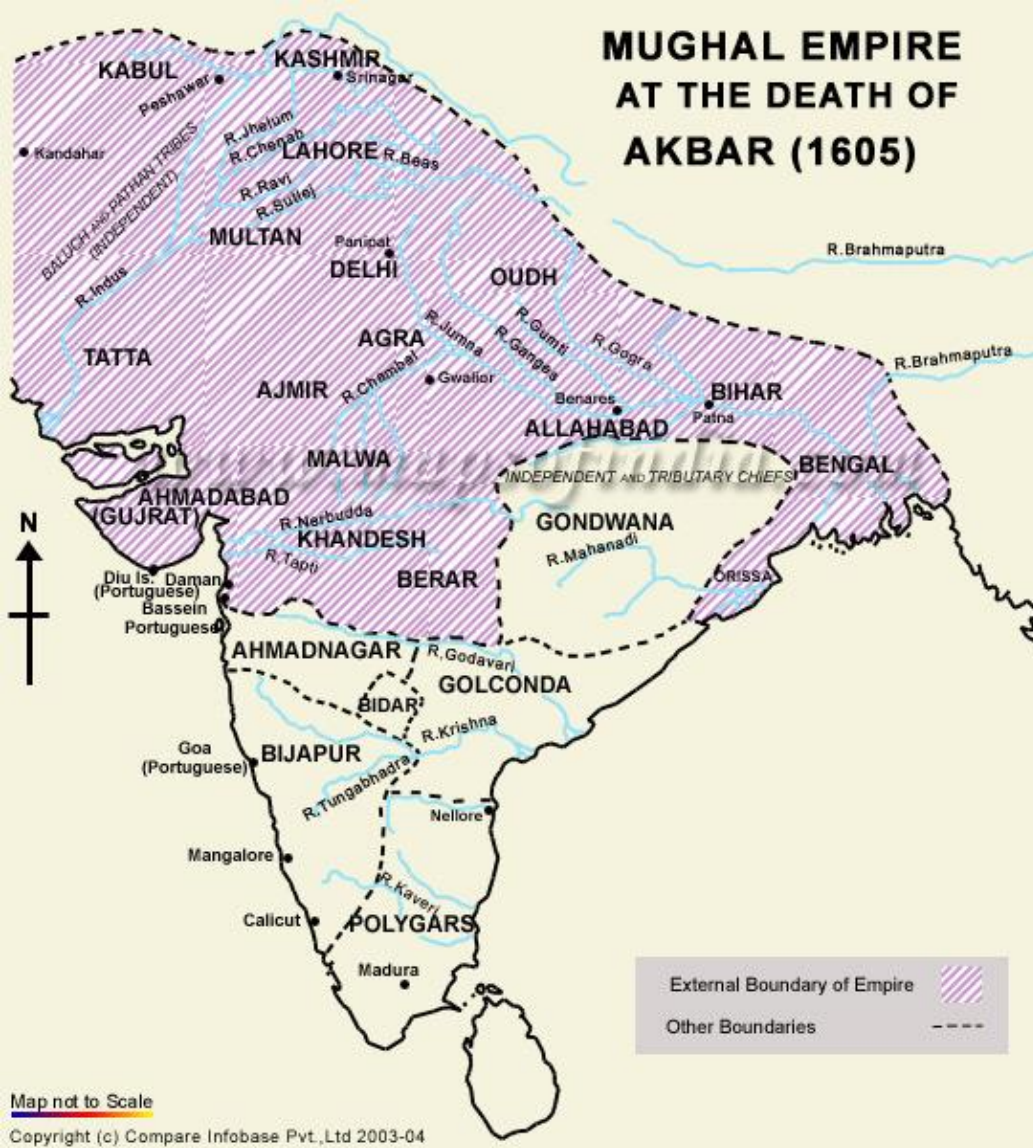


The Safavid Empire (1500-1722)

-  Core territory of the Safavids
-  Safavid land contested by the Uzbeks during the sixteenth century
-  Safavid land conquered by the Ottomans in the sixteenth century



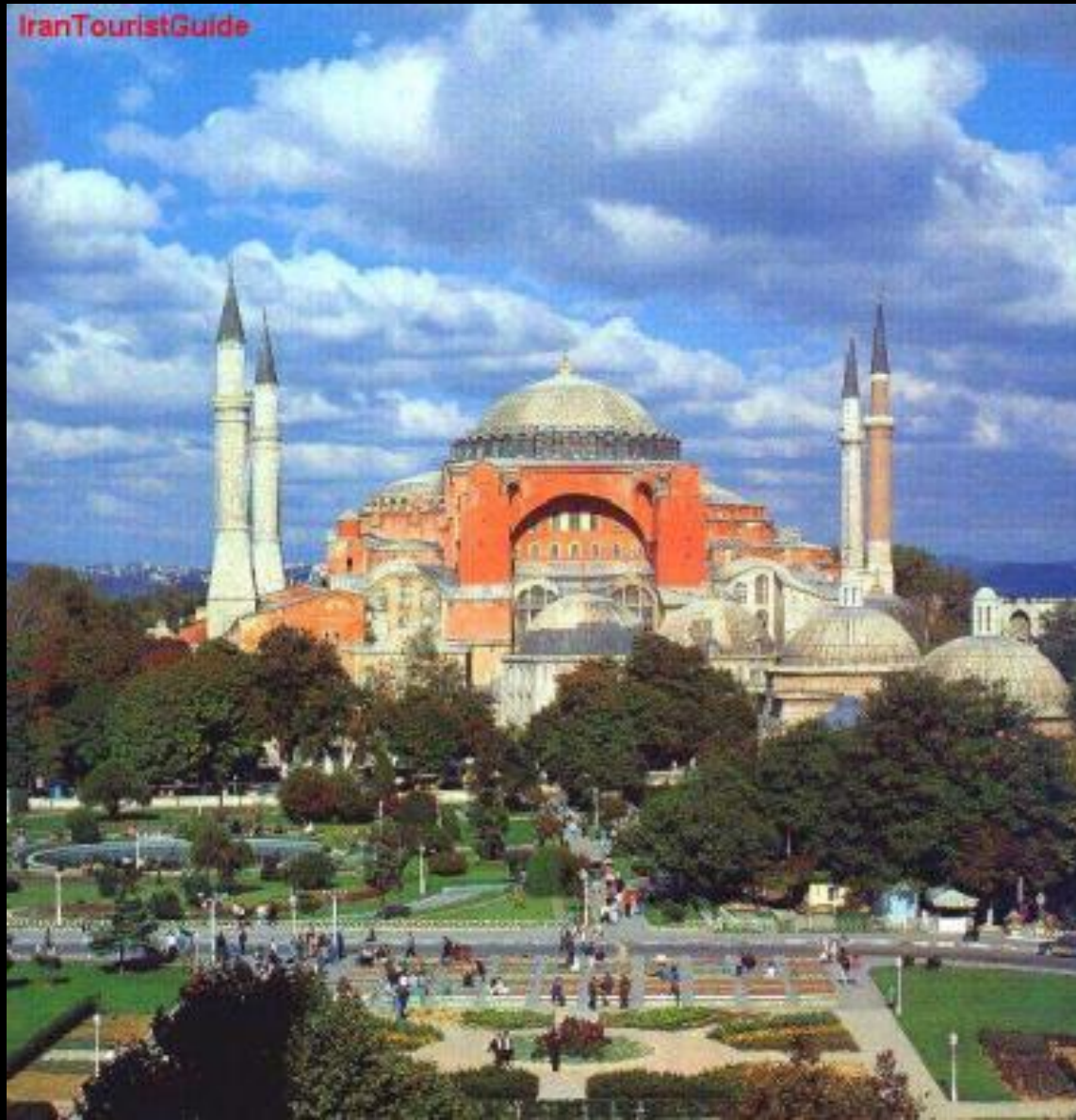
MUGHAL EMPIRE AT THE DEATH OF AKBAR (1605)



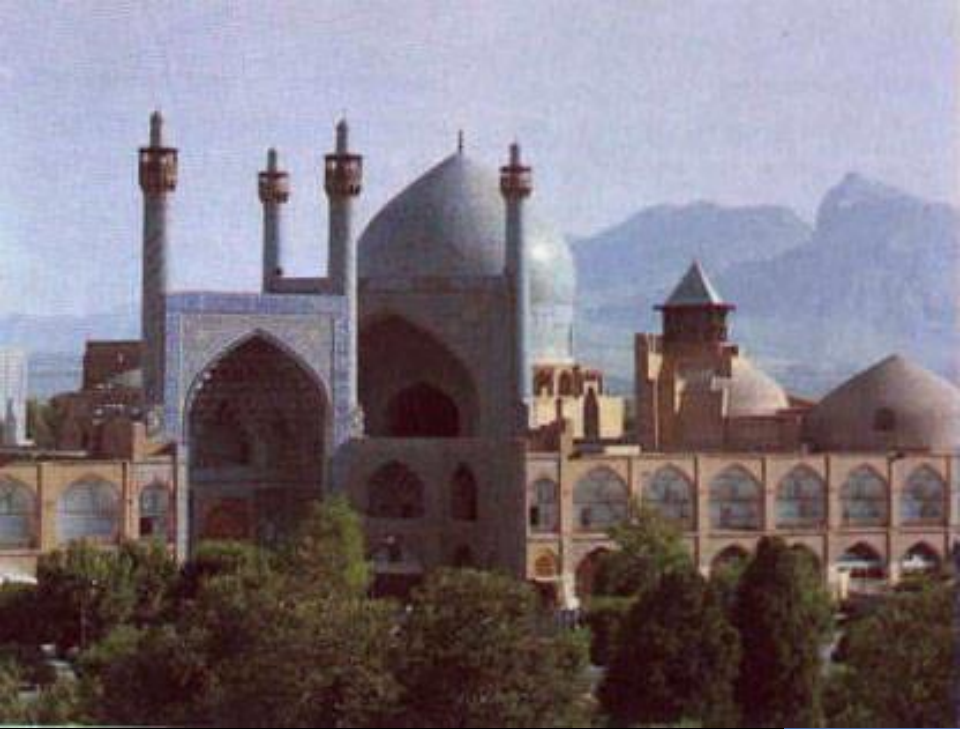
Gentile Bellini, *Mehmed II*,
1480, National Gallery,
London



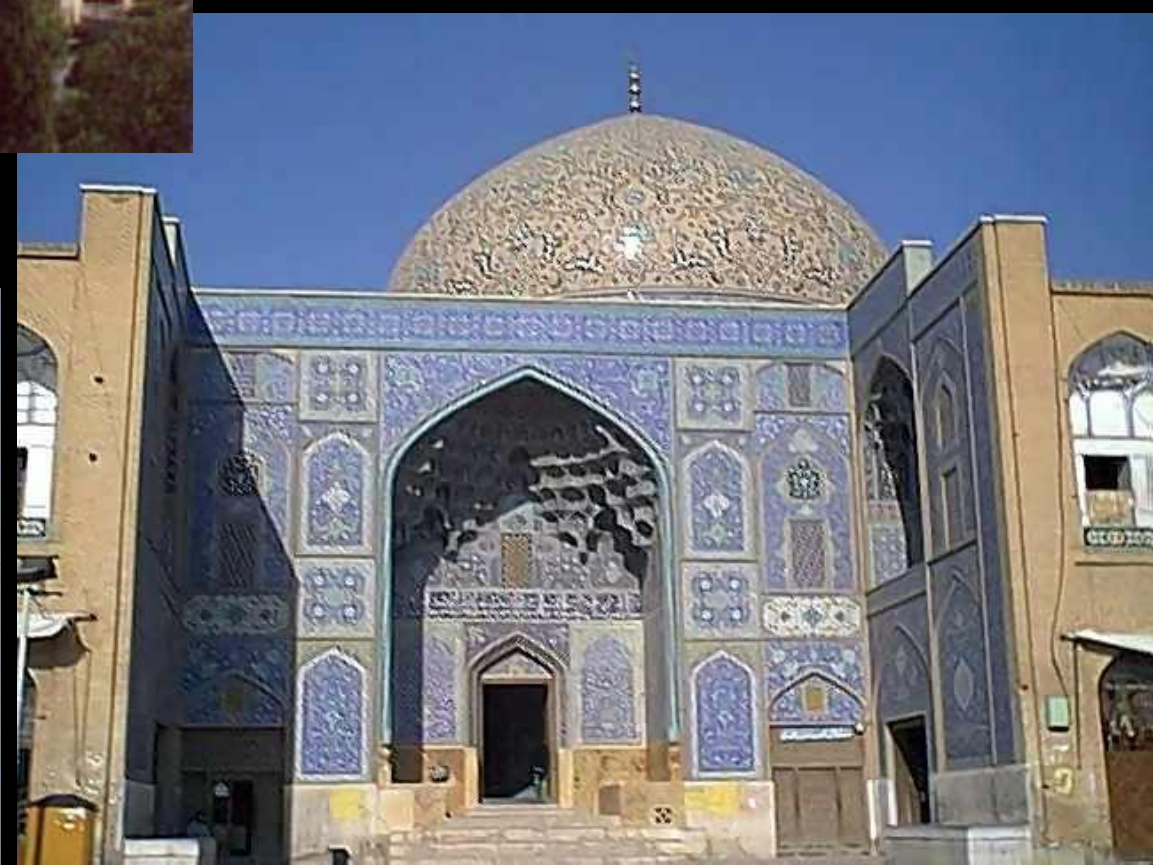
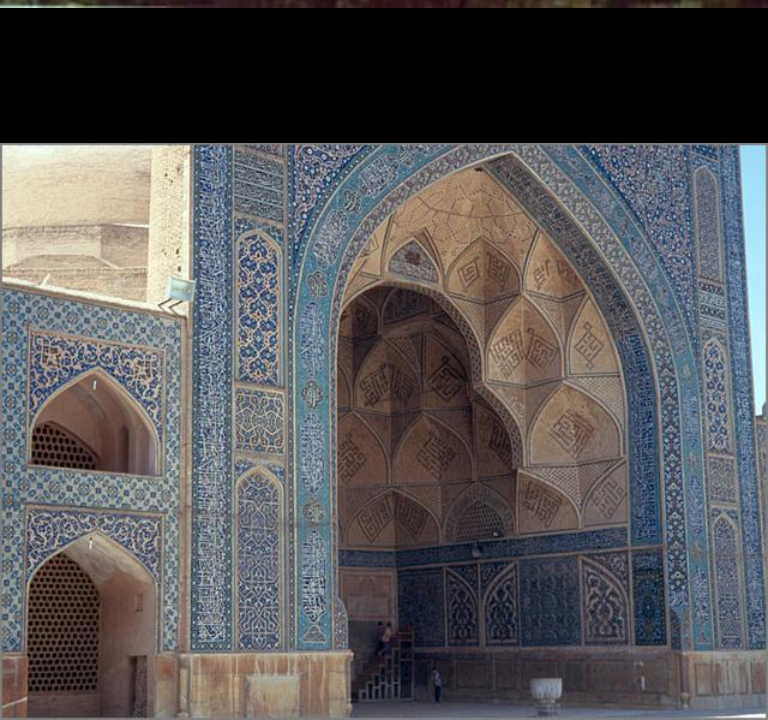
Istanbul, Turkey, *Hagia Sophia/Aya Sofia*, 6th c.
church transformed into mosque in 15th c.







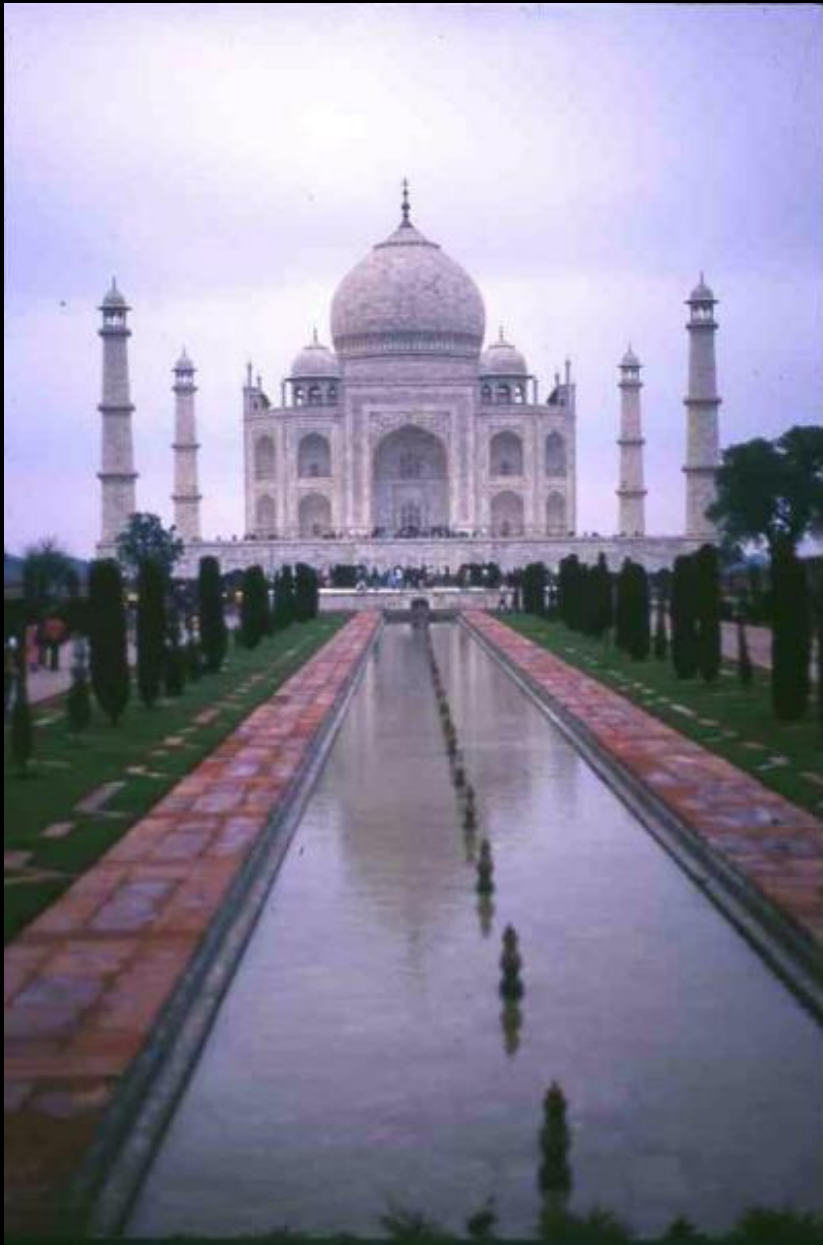
Isfahan, Persia (Iran),
Great Mosque, 11th-18th c.





India, *Fatehpur Sikri* complex,
1571



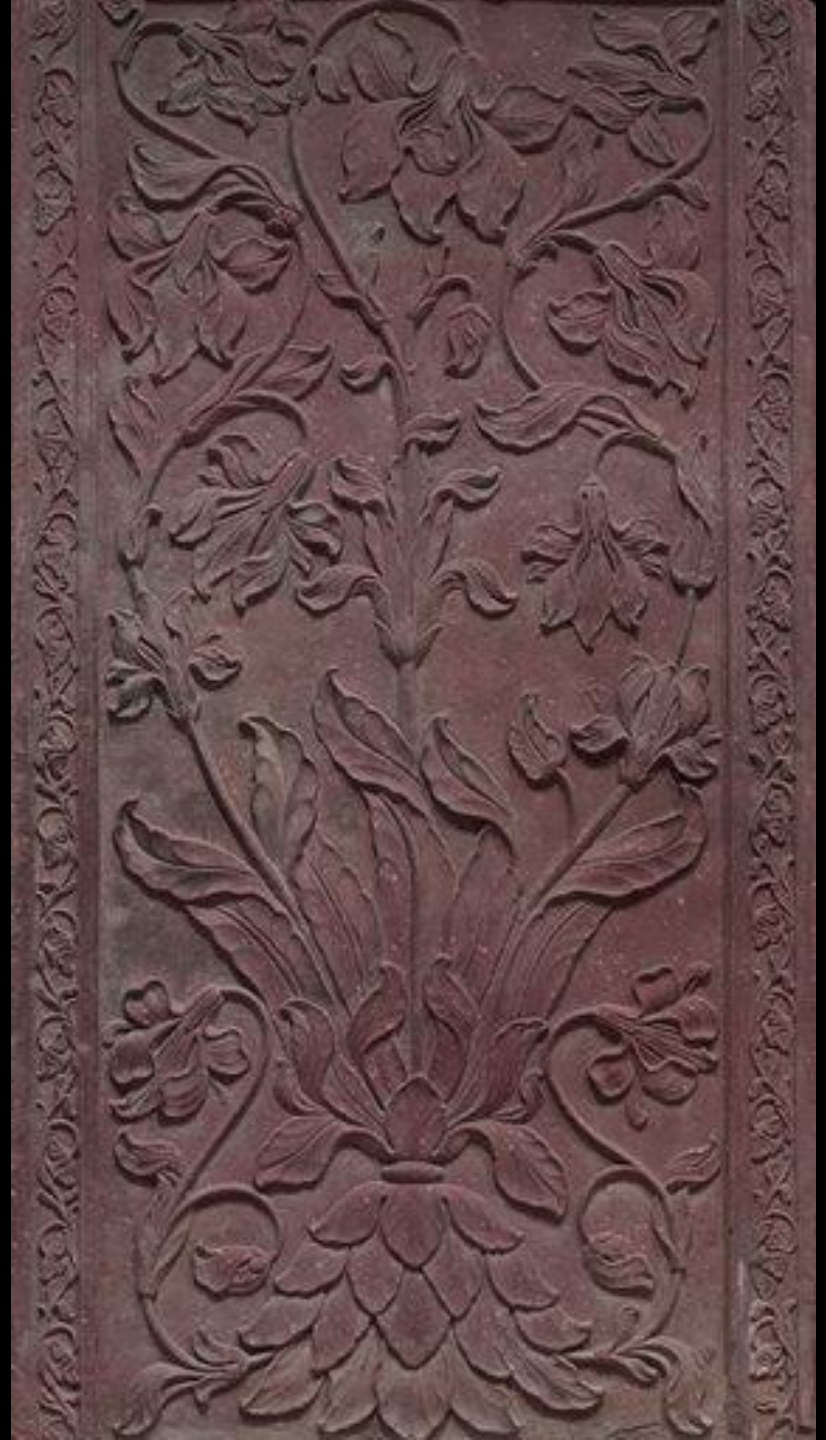


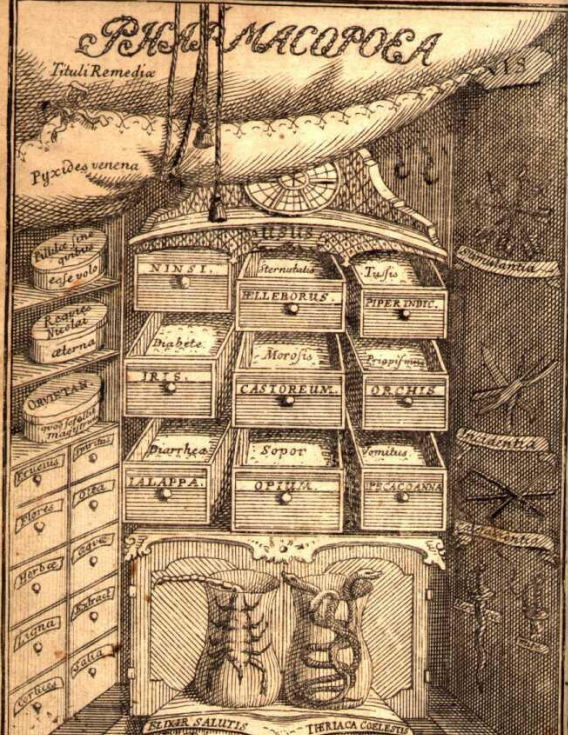
Agra, India, *Taj Mahal*,
1631-1647





India, Agra-Mathura region,
Relief with floral decoration,
about 1700, sandstone,
2000.65





CAROLI LINNÆI
Archiat. Reg. & Med. ac Botan. Prof. Upsal.
Naturæ Curiosorum DIOSCORIDIS secundi,

**MATERIA
MEDICA,**

LIBER I. DE PLANTIS.

Secundum
Genera, Differentias, Synonyma,
Loca, Duraciones, Culturas,
Nomina, Simplicia, Preparata,
Qualitates, Modos, Potentias,
Vires, Usus, Composita,

Digestus.

Cum Privilegio S. R. Mtsis Suec. & S. R. Mtsis Polon. ac Electoris Saxoni



قال فان اوسى الذي من النمل الذي يقاتل الحمار قفاوه واصل هذا



النبات اذا شرب يقطع اسهال البطن ويدر البول ولا يجفك

الفرق بينه وبين...
النبات الذي...
الفرق بينه وبين...
النبات الذي...

MUR 17.





(c) 1999 MikeLevin.com

India, Agra area, *Jali* (perforated stone screen), about 1610, pink sandstone, 2000.78

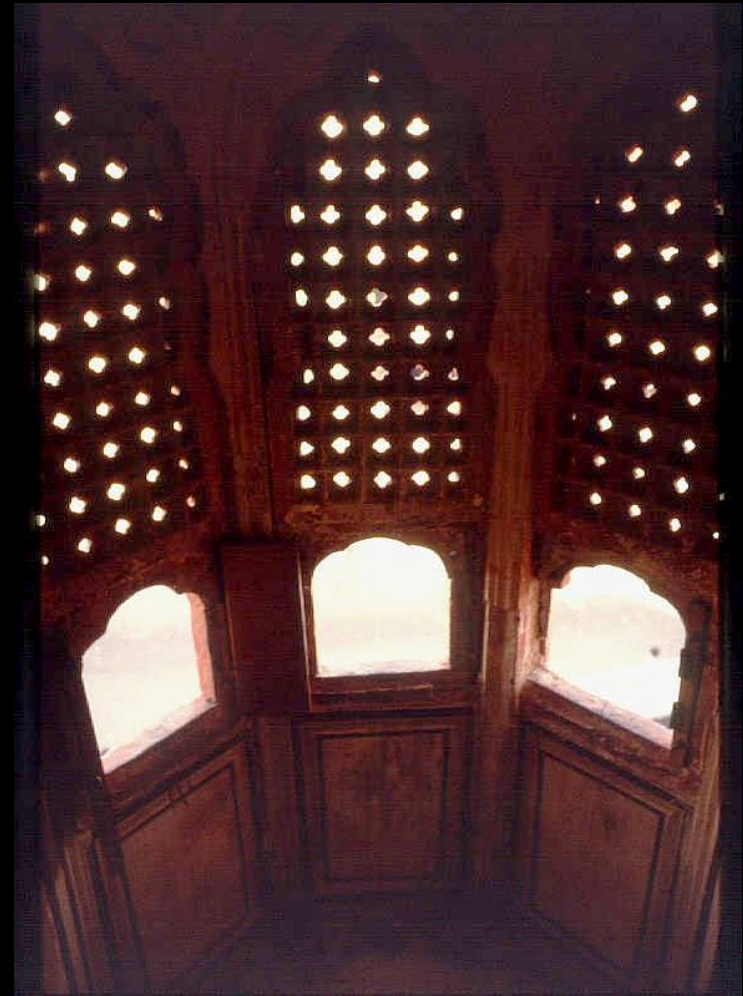


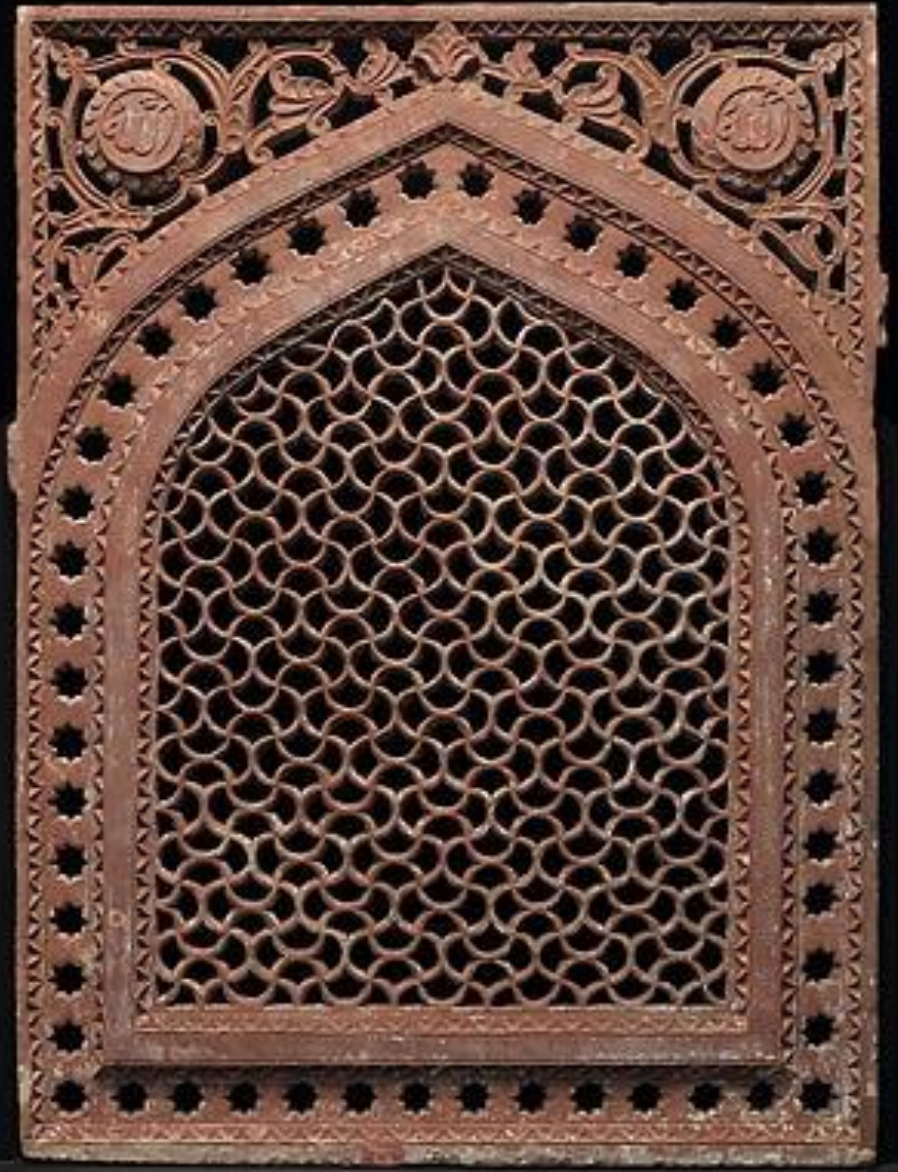
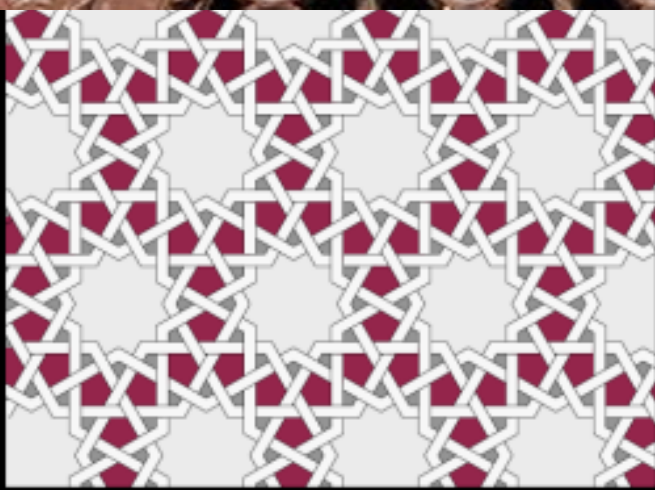
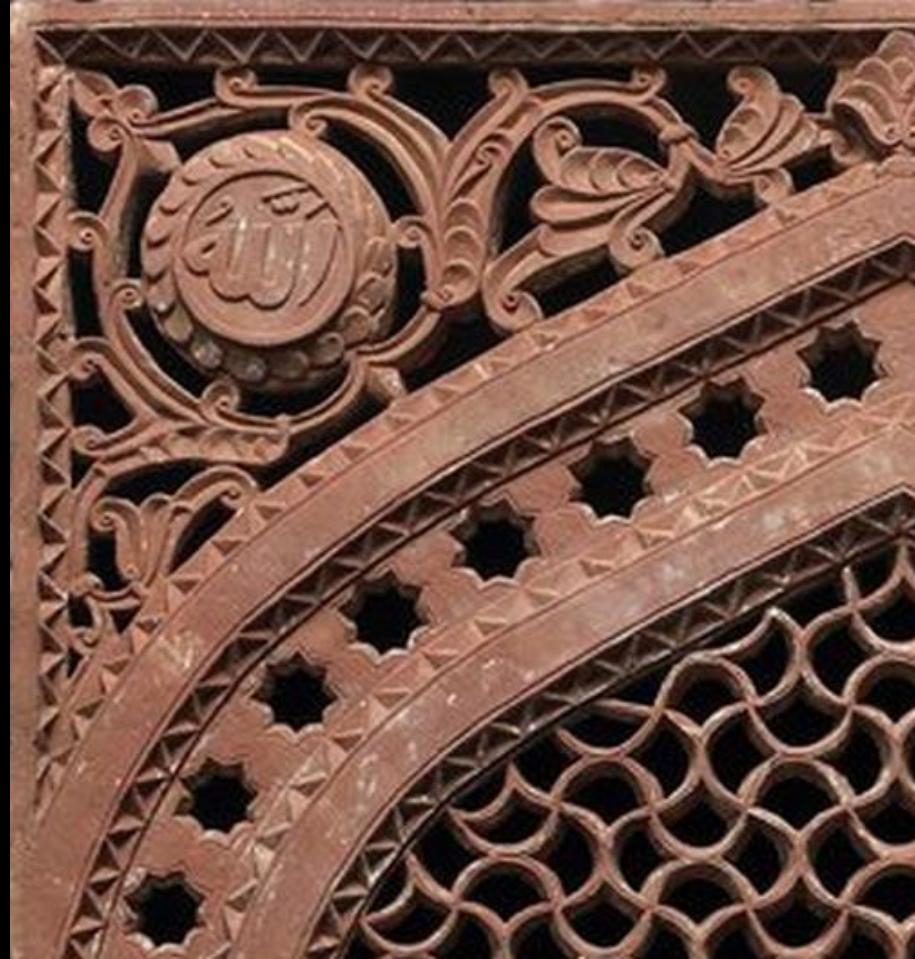
Jaipur, India, *Amber Fort*





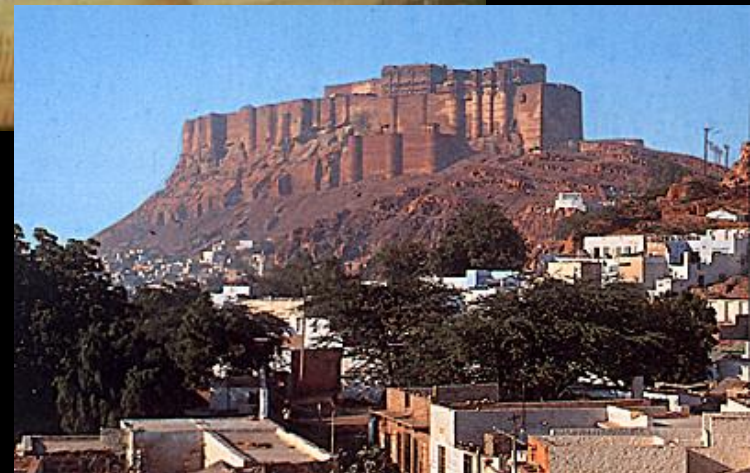
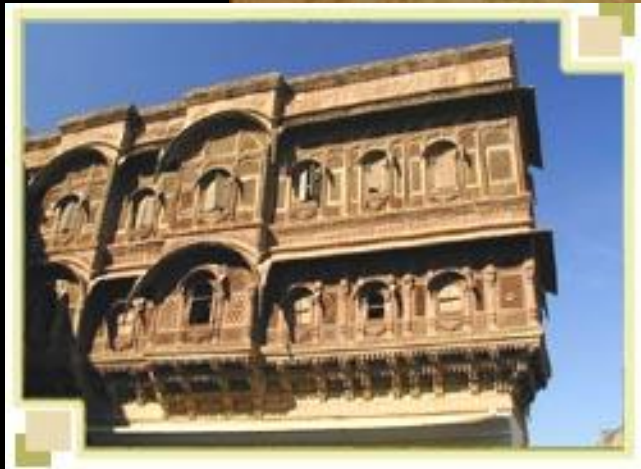
Jaipur, India, *Palace of the Winds*, 1799







Jodphur, *Majestic Fort*, 15th – 19th c.





Persia, *Bowl with birds and foliage*, 14th c., earthenware, 50.46.439

China, Yuan dynasty, *Blue and white dish*, 14th c., porcelain, 87.62



Iran (Persia), Safavid dynasty,
Plate, 17th c., ceramic with
blue underglaze, 86.44



China, Yuan dynasty, *Blue and
white dish*, 14th c., porcelain,
87.62





Isfahan, Persia (Iran), *Mihrab*
from Madrasa Imami, c. 1354



Pakistan, *Tiled arch*, Mughal dynasty (18th c.),
ceramic tile, 2006.35



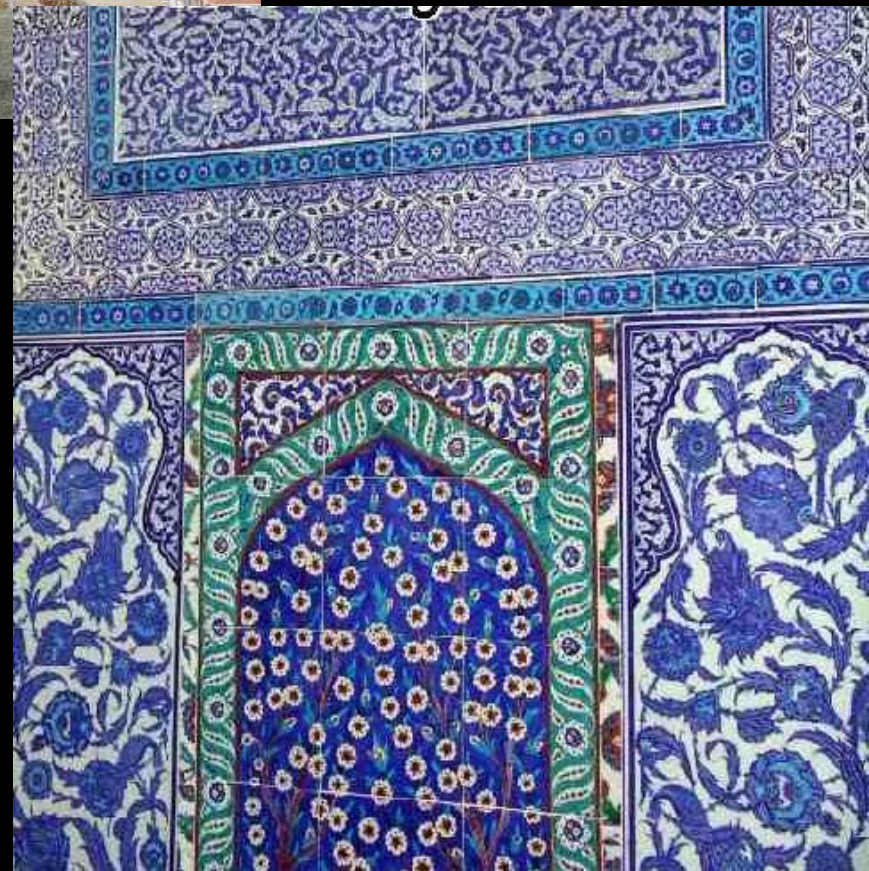
Turkey, Istanbul, *Blue Mosque*, 1609-17



Turkey, Istanbul, *Blue Mosque*,
1609-17



Istanbul, *Topkapi*
Palace, 15th-19th c.

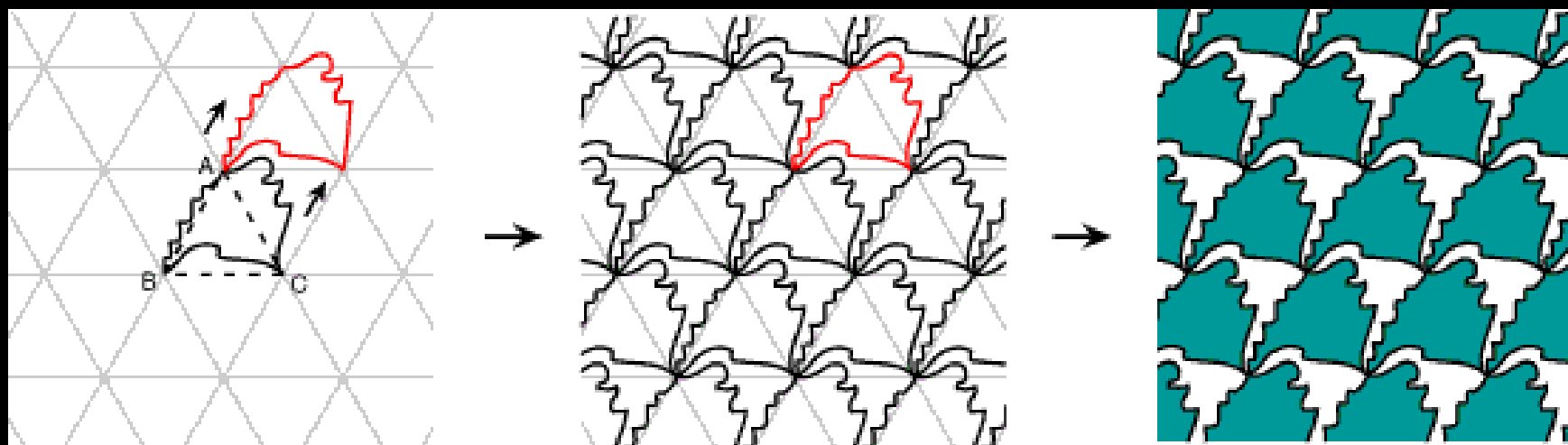
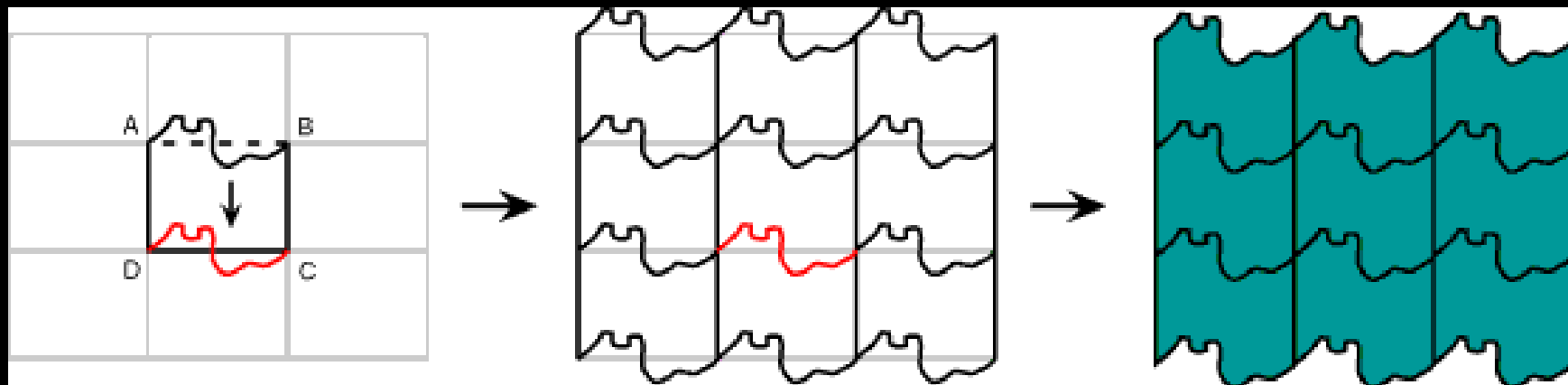




Tessellations



Escher Tesselations



Turkey, Ottoman period, *Iznik ware*: vase, plate, 16th c.,
glazed earthenware, 28.24.184, 17.54



Turkey, Ottoman period, *Iznik ware*: pitcher, 16th c.,
glazed earthenware, 17.52



Turkey, 17th c., Ottoman period, *Storage chest*,
wood with mother-of-pearl, tortoiseshell and
ivory veneer with silver inlay, 2004.54



India, *Huqqa Base and Tray*, 18th c., Bidri ware (zinc alloy with silver inlay), 82.10.1, 82.10.3



India, *Vase/Huqqa Base*, 17th -18th c., Bidri ware
(zinc alloy with silver and brass inlay), 93.48.1



Iran/Persia, *Ardabil carpet*,
16th c., V&A Museum, London



CURIOS AND ANTIQUES

EXAMPLES SHOWING GENERAL STYLE AND FORM OF INDIAN AND PERSIAN
METAL WORK.



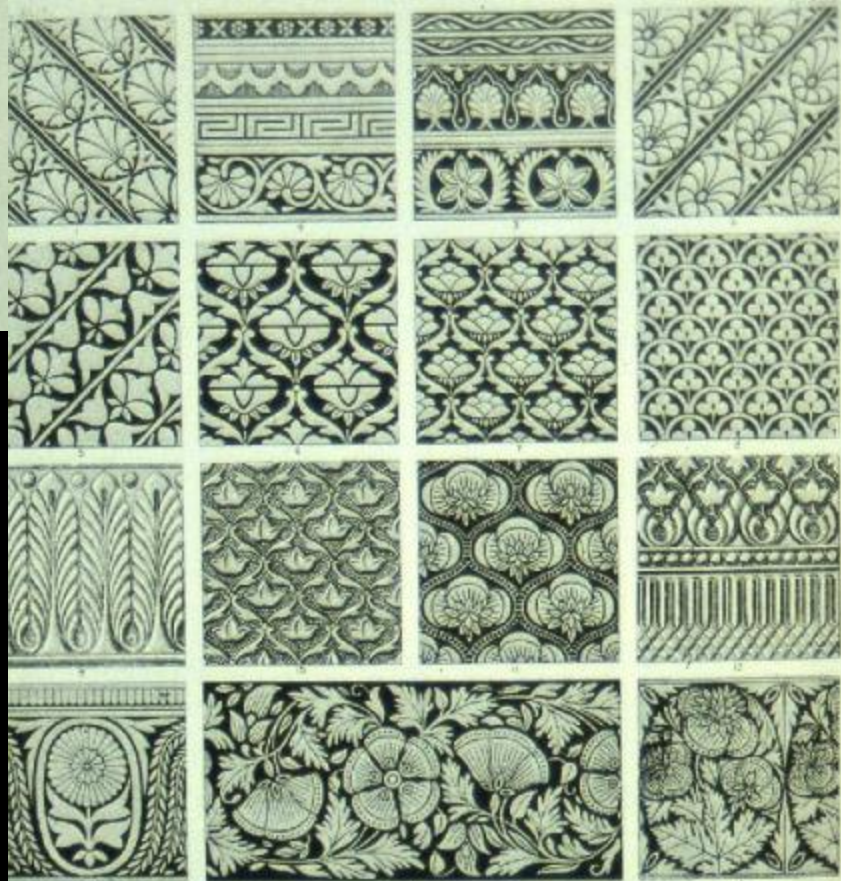
a COPPER LOTA, encrusted with Silver, from Tanjore.

b BIDRI BOWL AND COVER, from Purneah.

c BIDRI VASE AND COVER, from Bedar.

d BIDRI TRAY, from Bedar.

For Prices and Stock, see "Miscellaneous Department," page 72.





Delacroix, *Women of Algiers*, 1834



India, *Rosewater sprinkler and Ewer*, 17th -18th c., Bidri ware (zinc alloy with inlay), 82.10.2 and 82.10.4





India (Mughal), *Drinking Cup in form of Ram*, late 18th c., jade, 2004.29.5



Wine Cup of Shah Jahan, 17th c.,
Victoria and Albert Museum



China, *Covered Incense Burner*,
19th c., nephrite, 92.103.17a,b



India, *Glass Vase*, 1670-1700,
glass with enamel decor , 82.10.5



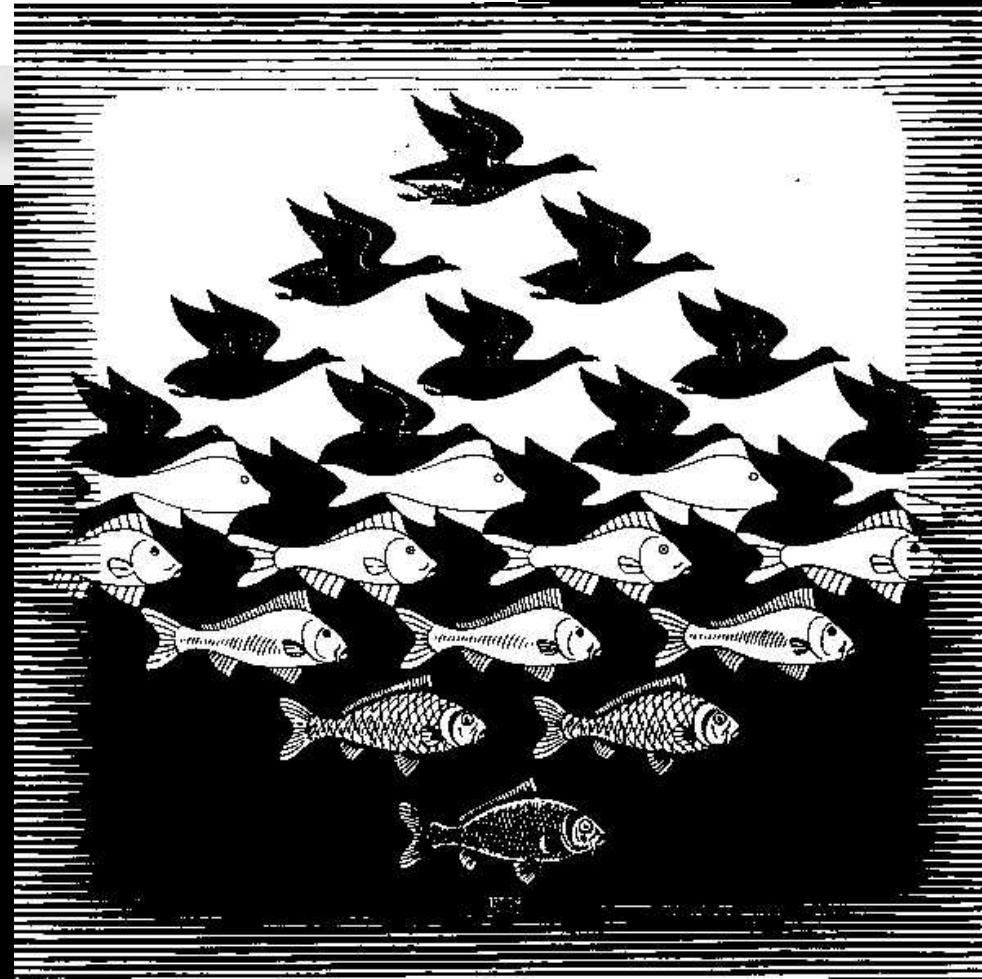
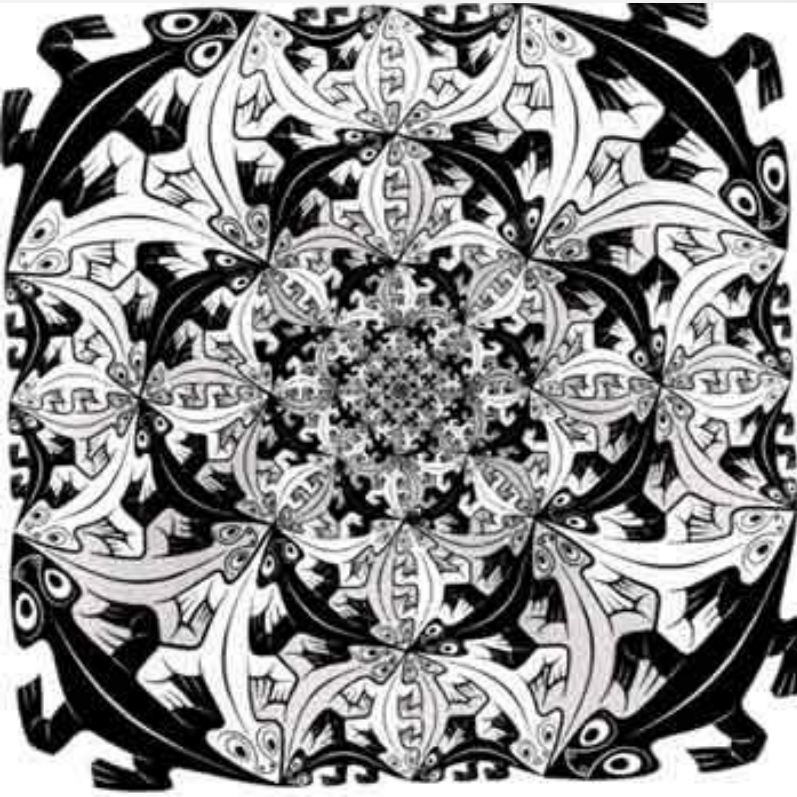


Powder Flask, 17th c., ivory with opaque color and silver fittings, 70.43

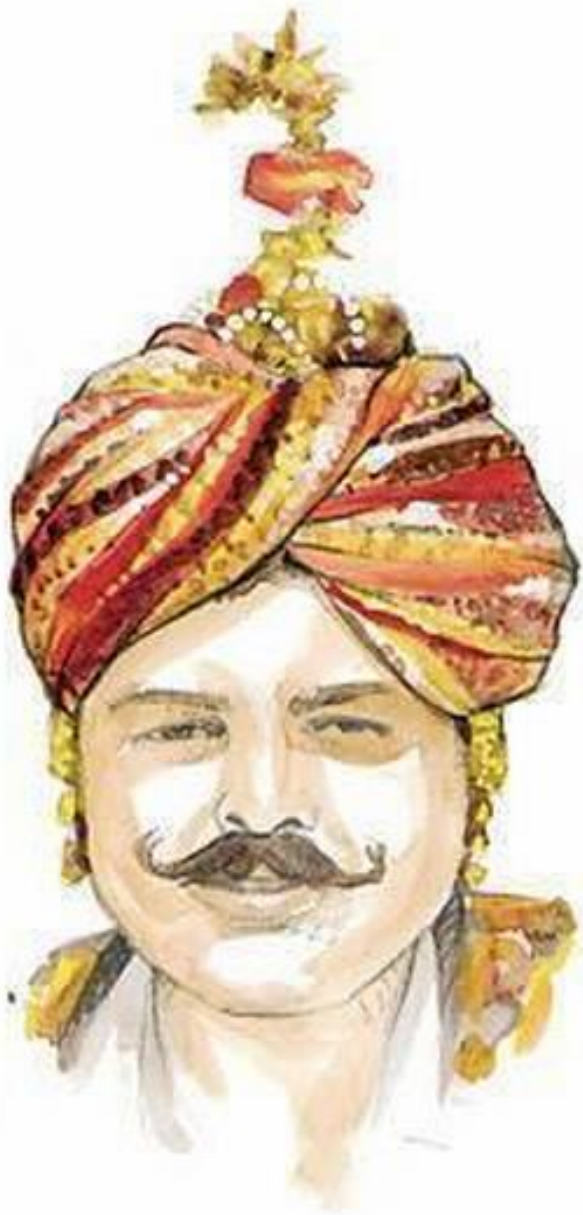




M. C. Escher
woodcuts



Thumb ring, V&A



India, *Turban button*,
18th c., jade inset with
rubies, emeralds, and
gold, 89.35.3





China, *Plate with man riding an elephant*, about 1785, porcelain, 95.98.76



Egypt, Mamluk, *Page from the Koran*, mid-14th c., 51.37.21



India, Mughal, 16th-17th c., *Album page of Poetry*, 84.44a



Persia, *The Lovers*, 17th c., 51.37.38



Persia, *Alexander the Great
Battling the Zangi*, c. 1550,
51.37.29

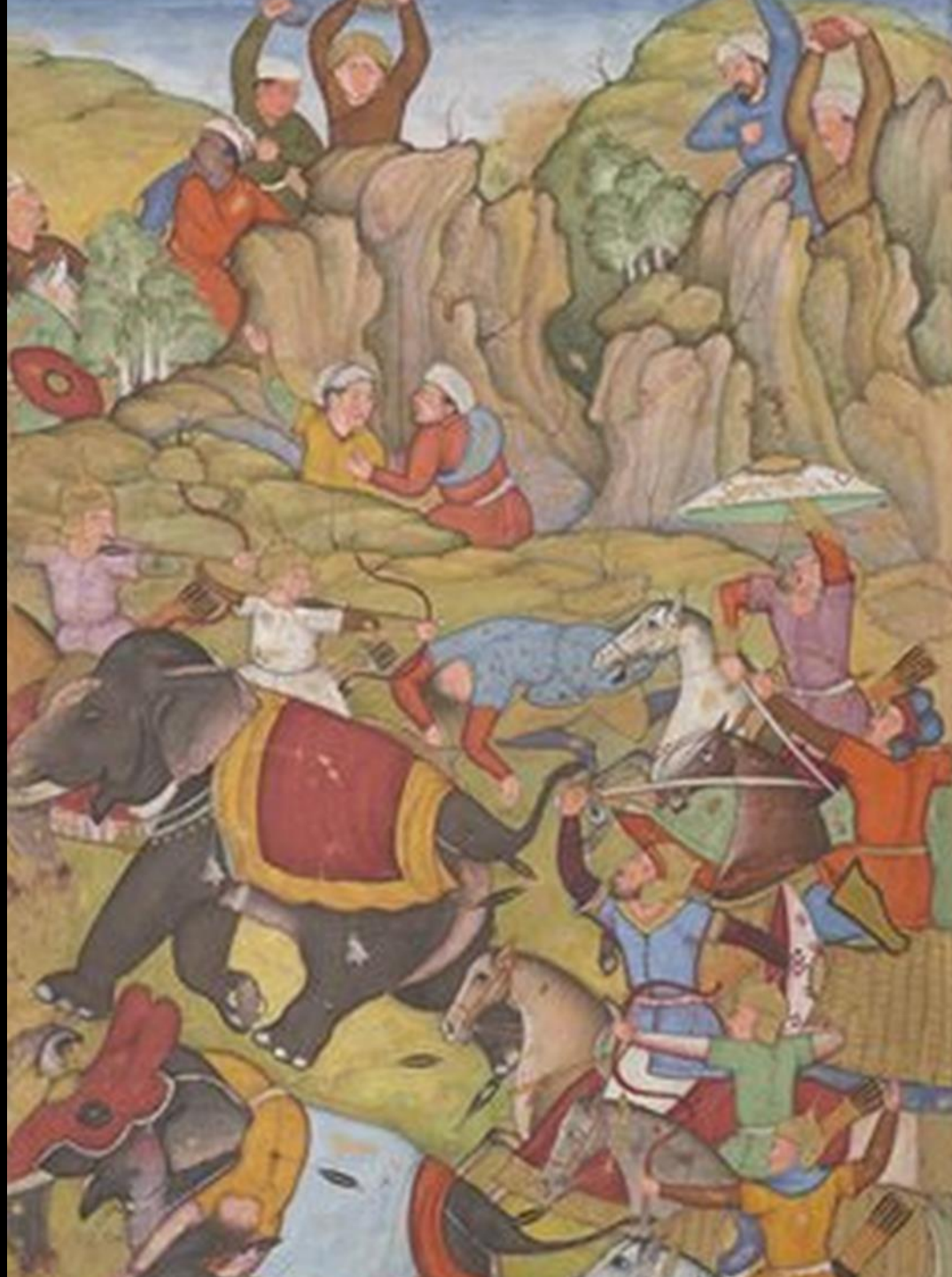


Persia, *King Picnicking in the
Mountains*, c. 1560, 43.31.2



India (Bhora), *The Armies of Timur Combat the Forces of Nasir*, 1595-1600, 2014.101







TIMUR

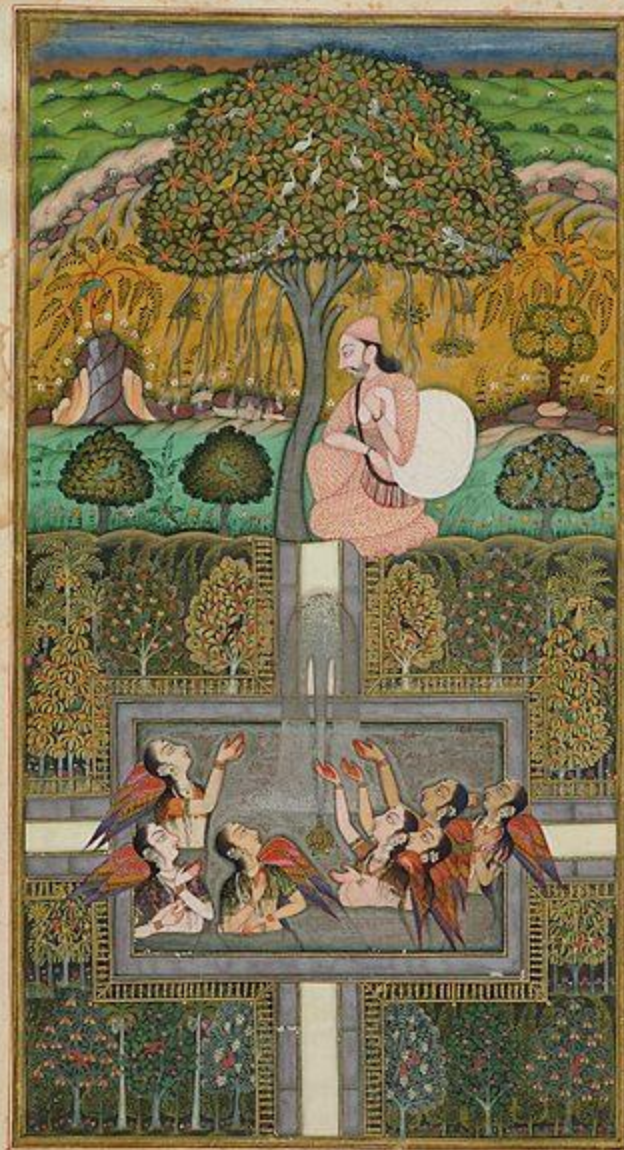
Timur (Tamerlane) Born: 9 April 1336, Transoxiana
Died: 18 February 1405, Otrar, Kazakhstan, was a
Turkic conqueror with Mongol roots, chiefly
remembered for the barbarity of his conquests
from India and Russia to the Mediterranean Sea
and for the cultural achievements of his
Timurid Dynasty.

In 1940 Russian scientists shocked Central Asians
by exhuming Timur's remains from their crypt in
the magnificent Gur Amir mausoleum in Samarkand.
Apparently a purpose was to see whether "Timur
the Lame" (whence "Tamerlane") really was lame.
(He was.) The bust shown here is a reconstruction
from his actual skull. Whether he was buried in
that cap or it was an add-on is debatable. The
disinterment took place on June 22, 1940, the
day the Germans invaded Russia.

Geo 19 Nov 2013

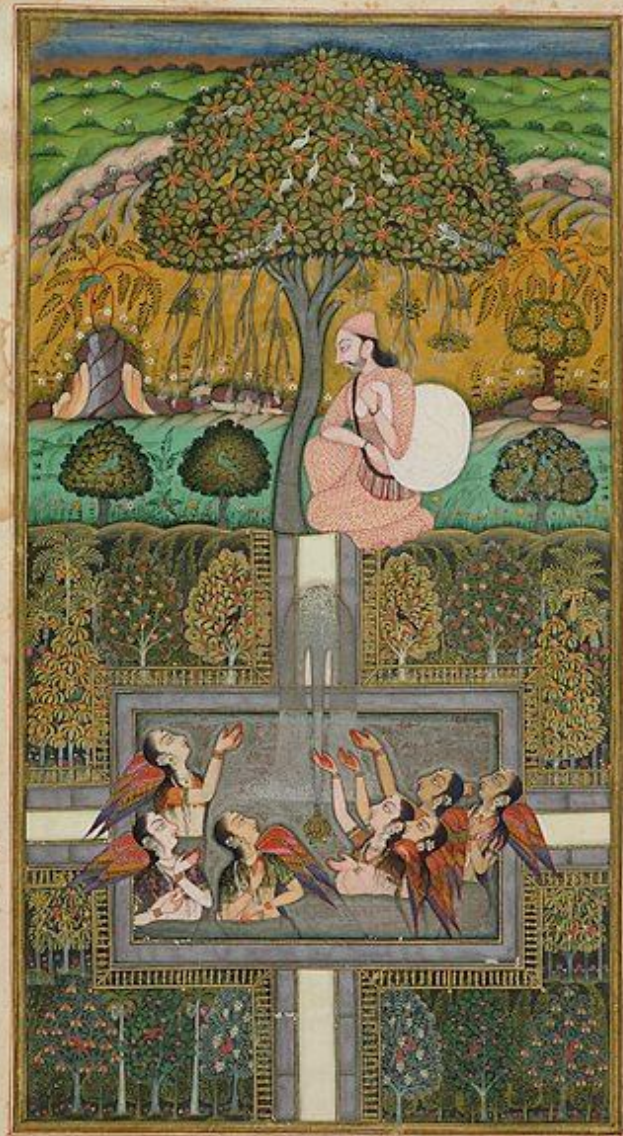
India, Mughal/Deccan,
*Raja Bikram Collecting the
Clothes of the Bathing
Fairies*, about 1710, 95.4.2

پریاں کی ای قیامت مگر کہ ساتوں
نظر تاپریں نہ سون جہاں نے چھوٹی
تالک و پریان ترقی کسوتی کیاں تہ
بکک رفت پرش جو ہر مشیا اوسی تہ
کہ موتی نکلیں صدقہ تہ آ دھلک



Henna/mindi – worn by brides;
symbolizes love, fertility, and prosperity



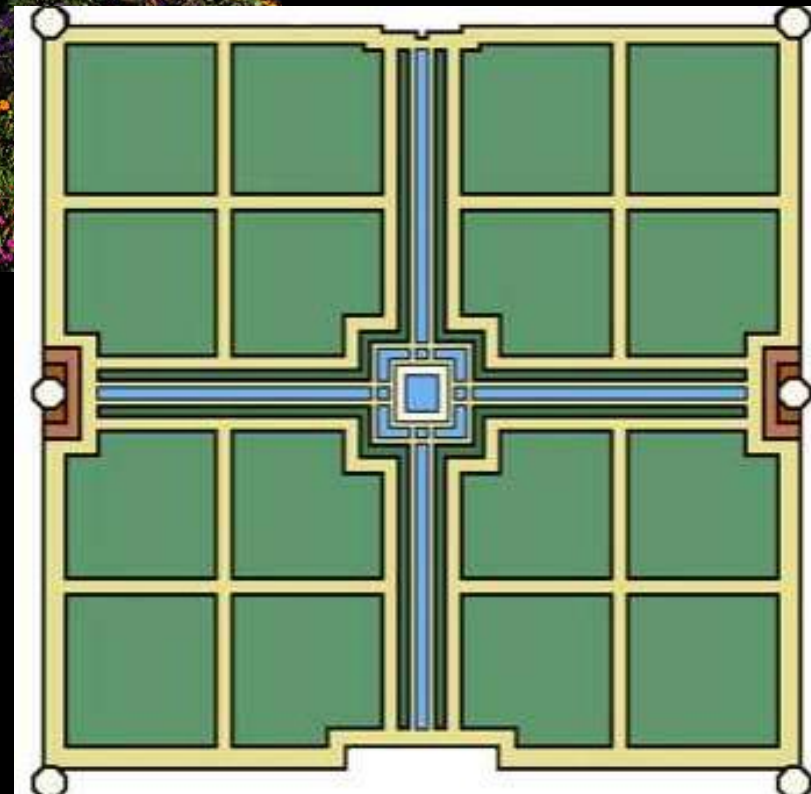


Mature Banyan tree

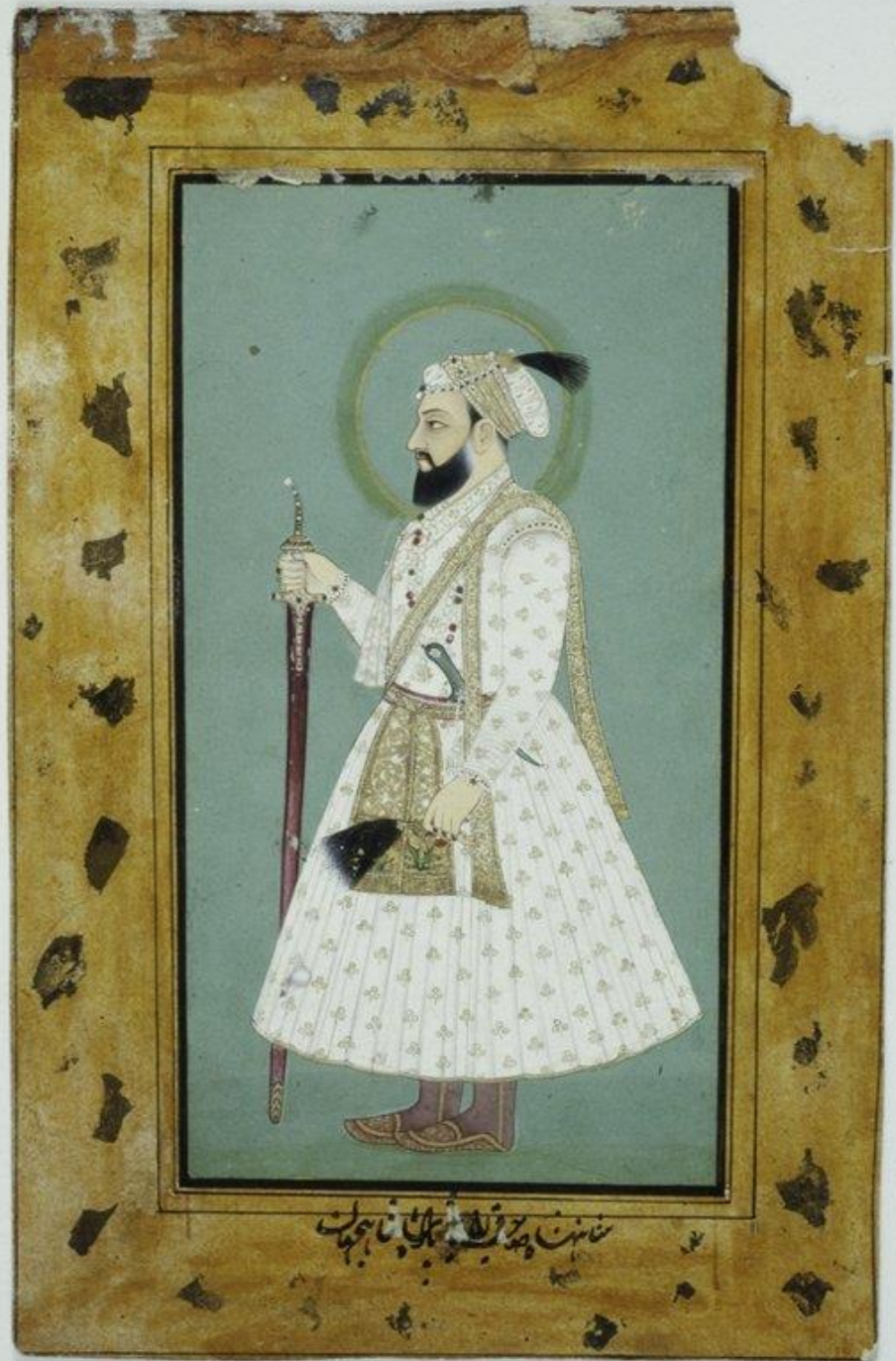




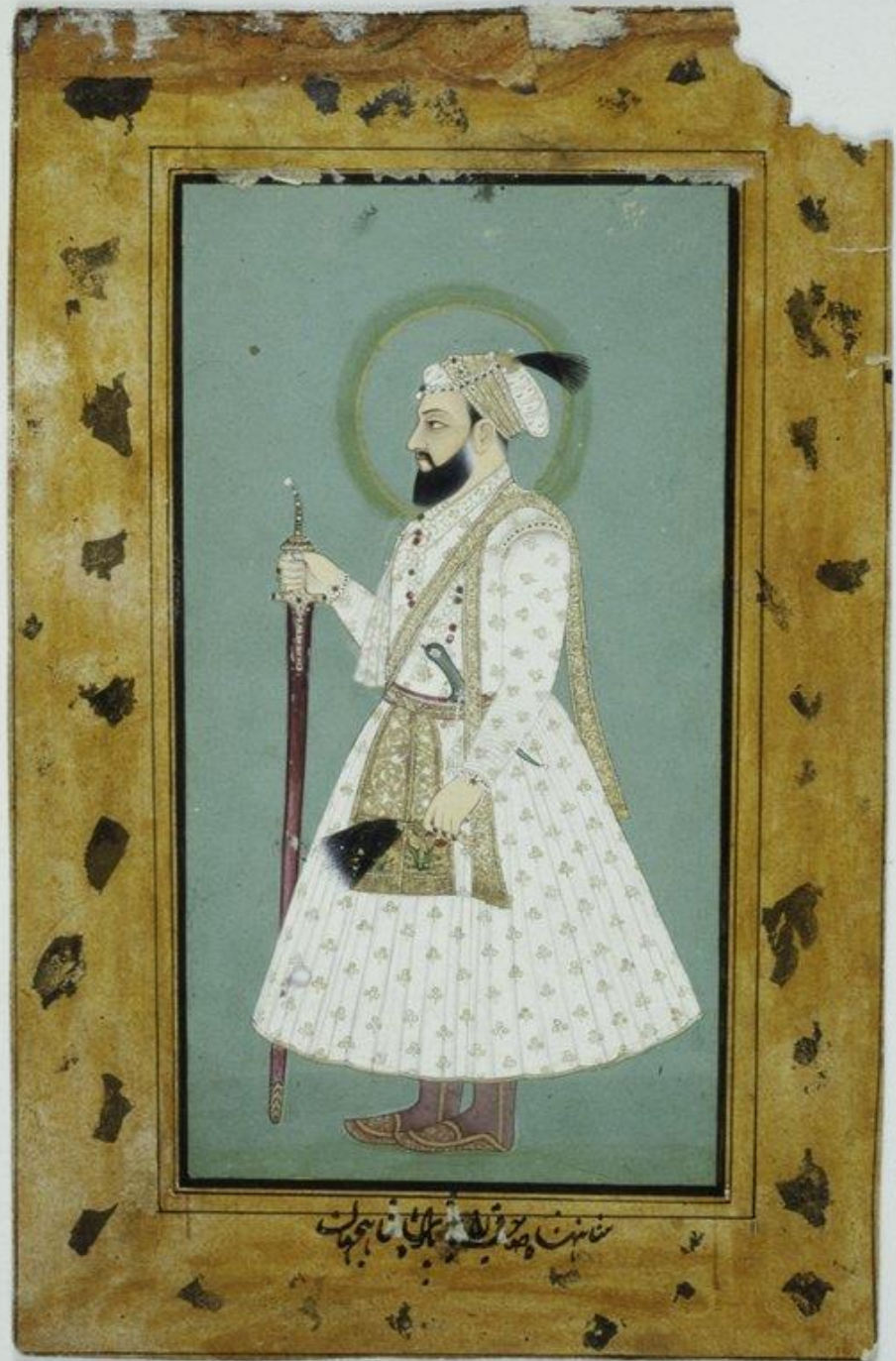
chahar-bagh



India, *Portrait of Shah
Jahan, 1700-20, 84.118.3*



India, *Portrait of Shah
Jahan, 1700-20, 84.118.3*





شاه جهان در سال ۱۶۲۸

Ottoman miniatures

