

Name: _____

Date: _____

DIRECTIONS: Read carefully. Source documents and answer questions at the end the document. ALL ON SEP. SHEET ON PAPER

Article 1: Ghislain de Busbecq's *Concerns about the Ottoman Empire*

Ogier Ghislain de Busbecq was a diplomat who traveled to Istanbul in 1555 as a representative of Habsburg (Royal family of Austria) King Ferdinand of Hungary and Bohemia to negotiate a border dispute between Ferdinand and Sultan Suleyman the Magnificent. In a series of four letters to a friend, Ghislain commented on Ottoman state, society, customs, and military forces. His observations left him deeply concerned about the prospects of Christian Europe in the event of conflict with the Ottoman realm.

SOURCE: Ghislain de Busbecq. *The Turkish Letters of Ogier Ghislain de Bwbecq*. Trans. by E. S. Foster. Oxford: Clarendon Press, 1927, pp. 209-14.

The Sultan, when he sets out on a campaign, takes as many as 40,000 camels with him, and almost as many baggage-mules, most of whom, if his destination is Persia, are loaded with cereals of every kind, especially rice. Mules and camels are also employed to carry tents and arms and warlike machines and implements of every kind. . . . They are careful, however, to avoid touching the supplies which they carry with them as long as they are marching against their foes, but reserve them, as far as possible, for their return journey, when the moment for retirement comes and they are forced to retrace their steps through regions which the enemy has laid waste, or which the immense multitude of men and baggage animals has, as it were, scraped bare, like a swarm of locusts. It is only then that the Sultan's store of provisions is opened, and just enough food to sustain life is weighed out each day to the Janissaries and the other troops in attendance upon him. The other soldiers are badly off, if they have not provided food for their own use; most of them, having often experienced such difficulties during their campaigns—and this is particularly true of the cavalry—take a horse on a leading-rein loaded with many of the necessities of life. These include a small piece of canvas to use as a tent, which may protect them from the sun or a shower of rain, also some clothing and bedding and a private store of provisions, consisting of a leather sack or two of the finest flour, a small jar of butter, and some spices and salt; on these they support life when they are reduced to the extremes of hunger. They take a few spoonfuls of flour and place them in water, adding a little butter, and then flavour the mixture with salt and spices. This, when it is put on the fire, boils and swells up so as to fill a large bowl. They eat of it once or

twice a day, according to the quantity, without any bread, unless they have with them some toasted bread or biscuit. They thus contrive to live on short rations for a month or even longer, if necessary....

All this will show you with what patience, sobriety, and economy the Turks struggle against the difficulties which beset them, and wait for better times. How different are our soldiers, who on campaign despise ordinary food and expect dainty dishes (such as thrushes and beccaficoes) and elaborate meals. If these are not supplied, they mutiny and cause their own ruin; and even if they are supplied, they ruin themselves just the same. . . . I tremble when I think of what the future must bring when I compare the Turkish system with our own; one army must prevail and the other be destroyed, for certainly both cannot remain unscathed,

On their side are the resources of a mighty empire, strength unimpaired, experience and practice in fighting, a veteran soldiery, habituation to victory, endurance of toil, unity, order, discipline, frugality, and watchfulness. On our side is public poverty, private luxury, impaired strength, spirit, lack of endurance and training; the soldiers are insubordinate, the officers avaricious; there is contempt for discipline; license, recklessness, drunkenness, and debauchery are rife; and worst of all, the enemy is accustomed to victory, and we to defeat,

Can we doubt what the result will be?

1. On a separate sheet source this document in at least TWO ways—contextualization, POV, audience, author's purpose

2. Answer QUESTIONS:

- a. How de Busbecq feel about the discipline of the Ottoman army?
- b. What conflict was on the horizon?
- c. What does he fear the outcome will be?

Article 2: Akbar and Indo-Muslim Civilization; Jackson J. Spielvogel; 1998.

Akbar was probably the greatest of the conquering Mughal monarchs, but he is best known for the humane character of his rule. Although born a Muslim, as all Mughal rulers were, Akbar accepted the diversity of Indian civilization and adopted a policy of religious tolerance. Akbar allowed Hindus to serve at court, although most of the high positions were reserved for Muslims. As emperor, he showed a keen interest in other religions. He tolerated Hindu practices and even welcomed the expression of Christian views by his Jesuit advisors at court. By taking a Hindu princess as one of his wives, Akbar put his policy of religious tolerance into practice. In contrast, in Europe at the same time, Catholics and Protestants were killing one another in a series of religious wars.

Akbar was also tolerant in his administration of the government. The upper ranks of the government bureaucracy were filled with nonnative Muslims, but many of the lower-ranking officials were Hindus. A few Hindus were even given positions of importance. At first, most officials were paid salaries. Later, however, it became common practice to give them plots of farmland for their temporary use. These local officials, known as **zamindars**, kept a portion of the taxes paid by the peasants in lieu of a salary. They were then expected to forward the rest of the taxes from the lands under their control to the central government. Zamindars came to exercise considerable power in their local districts.

Overall, the Akbar Era was a good one, at least by the standards of the day. Although all Indian peasants were required to pay about one-third of their annual harvest to the state through the zamindars, at least the system was applied justly. When bad weather struck in the 1590s, the rate of taxation was reduced, or taxes were even suspended altogether. Thanks to a long period of peace and political stability, trade and manufacturing flourished. The era was an especially prosperous one in the area of foreign trade. Indian goods, notably textiles, tropical food products and spices, and precious stones, were exported in exchange for gold and silver. Much of the foreign trade was handled by Arab traders, because the Indians, like their Mughal rulers, did not care for travel by sea.

1. Source this document at least TWO ways-contextualization, audience, POV, author's purpose
2. Why does the author say Akbar was one of the greatest of the conquering Mughal monarchs?
3. How was his government administered?
4. What system was utilized at a local level?
5. Why do you think this system was utilized?
6. Based upon your previous knowledge, to what is this system similar?
7. Why did Mughal India do so well economically?

