



培文书系 · 人文科学系列



A GLOBAL HISTORY

FROM PREHISTORY TO THE 21ST CENTURY

全球通史

第7版·下



L. S. STAVRIANOS



北京大学出版社
PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS

K10
29
(2)

培文书系

培文书系·人文科学系列

A GLOBAL HISTORY

FROM PREHISTORY TO THE 21ST CENTURY

全球通史

第7版·下



L. S. STAVRIANOS



北京大学出版社
PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS

北京市版权局著作权合同登记图字:01-2004-3656 号

图书在版编目(CIP)数据

全球通史(第7版)/(美)斯塔夫里阿诺斯(Stavrianos, L.S.)著. —影印本. —北京:北京大学出版社, 2004.7

ISBN 7-301-07656-8

I. 全… II. 斯… III. 世界史:通史—英文 IV. K10

中国版本图书馆 CIP 数据核字(2004)第 071052 号

English reprint edition copyright © 2004 by PEARSON EDUCATION ASIA LIMITED and PEKING UNIVERSITY PRESS.

Original English language title from Proprietor's edition of the Work.

Original English language title: A Global History: from prehistory to the 21st century, L.S. Stavrianos, Copyright © 1999

ISBN:0139238972

All Rights Reserved.

Published by arrangement with the original publisher, Pearson Education, Inc., publishing as Prentice Hall, Inc. 本书影印版由 Prentice Hall, Inc. 授权给北京大学出版社发行

This edition is authorized for sale and distribution only in the People's Republic of China exclusively (except Hong Kong SAR, Macao SAR and Taiwan).

仅限于中华人民共和国境内(不包括中国香港、澳门特别行政区和中国台湾地区)销售发行。

书 名: 全球通史(第7版)

著作责任者: L.S. Stavrianos

责任编辑: 张文定 苑海波

标准书号: ISBN 7-301-07656-8/K·0345

出 版 者: 北京大学出版社

地 址: 北京市海淀区中关村北京大学校内 100871

网 址: <http://cbs.pku.edu.cn> 电子信箱: pw@pup.pku.edu.cn

电 话: 邮购部 62752015 发行部 62750672 编辑部 58874097 58874098

印 刷 者: 山东新华印刷厂临沂厂

发 行 者: 北京大学出版社

经 销 者: 新华书店

850 毫米×1168 毫米 16 开 46 印张 996 千字

2004 年 7 月第 1 版 2006 年 1 月第 4 次印刷

定 价: 78.00 元(上下册)

版权所有,翻印必究

本书封面贴有 Pearson Education(培生教育出版集团)激光防伪标签,无标签者不得销售。



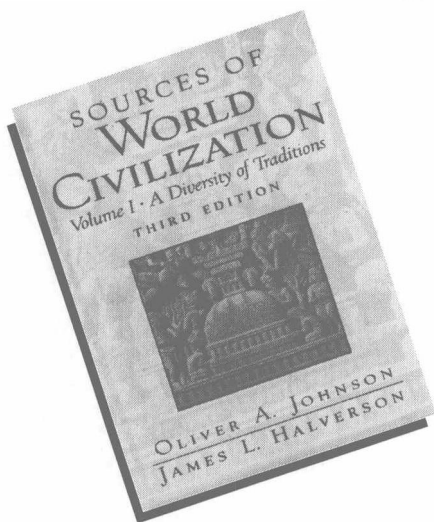
培文书系人文科学英文影印系列 同期推出

世界文明的源泉

Sources of World Civilization

Oliver A. Johnson, James Halverson

第3版



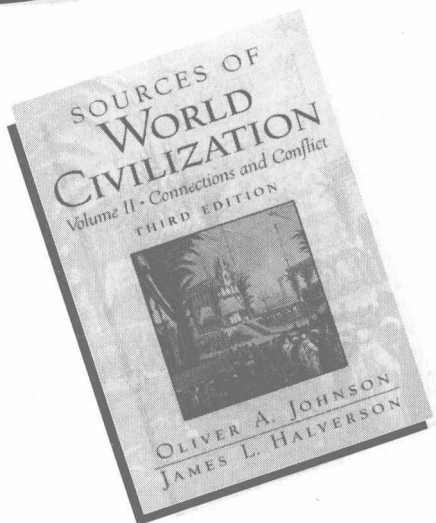
(上卷)

ISBN 7-301-07362-3

定价:39.00元 (16开 384页)

原著书号:013182483X(Prentice Hall 2004)

原著定价:\$48.00



(下卷)

ISBN 7-301-07363-1

定价:38.00元 (16开 380页)

原著书号:013183505X(Prentice Hall 2004)

原著定价:\$48.00

内容简介

这部两卷本的经典文献汇编上启公元前3000年人类远古文明发源之初,下迄21世纪全球文化日趋多元的今天,全面展示了一幅绚丽多彩的世界文明历史画卷。所选文献代表了人类在历史、文学、科学、哲学、宗教、政治、经济、法律、传记以及史诗、神话方面的成就,内容广泛、意义深远、发人深省。这些文献或者提供了作者所处时代的独特文明的生动见证,或者生发了他们对所处社会的真知灼见。六大文明时期的导读及每篇文前的题说,对特定历史时期的重大事件进行了梳理,对文献的产生背景及作者生平辅以必要的说明,风格简洁,分析透彻。既适合大学师生学习研读,也适合所有有人文关怀和精神诉求的读书人参阅和赏析。



培文书系人文科学英文影印系列

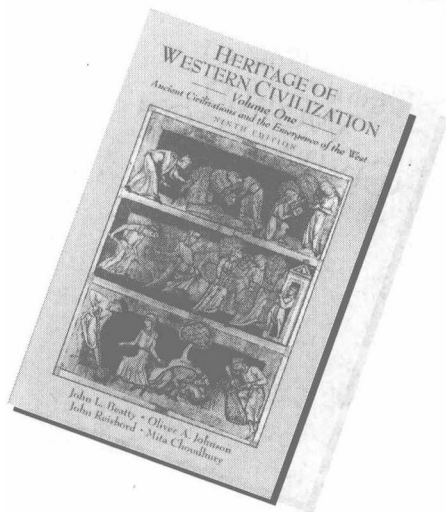
同期推出

西方文明遗产

Heritage of Western Civilization

John L. Beatty, Oliver A. Johnson, John Reisbord

第9版



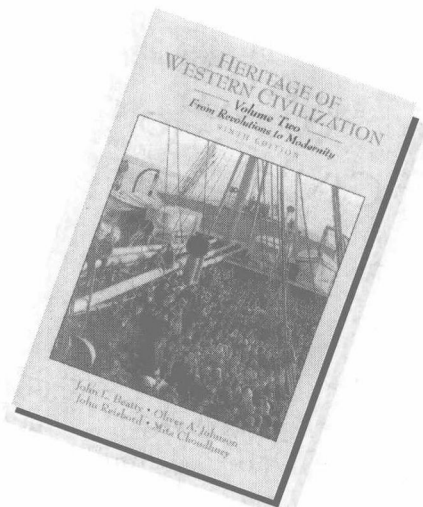
(上卷)

ISBN 7-301-07417-4

定价: 42.00 元 (16 开 420 页)

原著书号: 0130341274 (Prentice Hall 2004)

原著定价: \$45.00



(下卷)

ISBN 7-301-07418-2

定价: 41.00 元 (16 开 410 页)

原著书号: 0130341282 (Prentice Hall 2004)

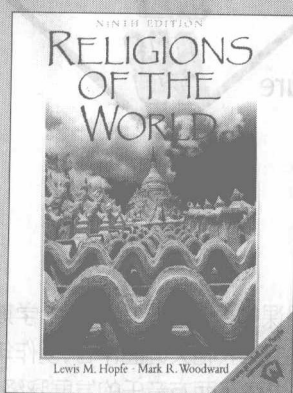
原著定价: \$45.00

内容简介

这是一部对西方文明梳理极富洞见、蕴涵极为丰富的经典文献汇编。书中撷取了西方自古代、中世纪至 20 世纪 90 年代西方最具代表性的先贤圣哲的作品,所选文献涵盖法典、政论、诗歌、书信、自传等多种文体,生动真实地再现了古代近东地区、希腊、罗马这些西方文明发祥和繁荣之地的发展轨迹,于有限的篇幅中揽拾了西方文明之河中的珍宝。文献前附有对作品和作者简明而中肯的导读,反映了前沿的研究成果,提示读者省察不同思想资源的独创与精微。



近期推出



Lewis M. Hopfe · Mark R. Woodward

ISBN 7-301-07361-5

估价: 44.00 元

(16 开 438 页)

原著书号: 0131830074

原著定价: \$60.00

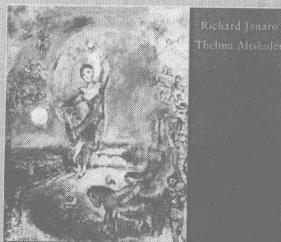
世界宗教(第9版)

Religions of the World

Lewis M. Hopfe · Mark R. Woodward

■内容简介

本书以宗教理论学习为背景,讲述了宗教信仰在印度、中国、日本以及中东地区的起源和发展,准确精练地描述了世界范围内的主要宗教体系;同时从历史与文化等方面入手,深入研究了宗教信仰的产生与形成过程。本书具有以下特色:更新了“当代宗教”部分内容;修改了伊斯兰教的章节;增加了教师指导手册等教辅支持材料。新版图书经过修改和完善,风格更受读者欢迎,适合宗教学专业基础课程,还适合作人类学和宗教社会学的辅助性读物。



Richard Inano
Tichina Altschuler

The Art
of Being
Human

ISBN 7-301-07473-5

估价: 48.00 元

(16 开 630 页)

原著书号: 032109316X

原著定价: \$89.00

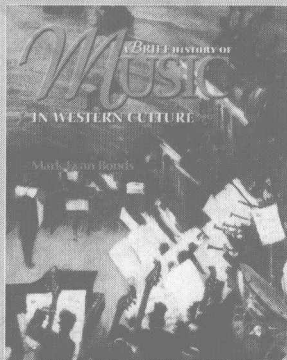
艺术通史(第7版) [书名暂定]

The Art of Being Human, 7e

■内容简介

本书首先综述了人文科学研究的工具和方法,而后分领域、分主题进行横向论述。讲述人类如何不断拓展视野,提高客观、冷静的思维能力,从而丰富人类自身的生活的历程。全面涉猎了文学、艺术、音乐、戏剧等人文科学研究领域,新增了神话、音乐剧两个章节,对电影、电视等新兴学科也专文论述;分主题探讨了宗教、道德、幸福观、死生观,以及辩论和自由等时新的课题。

本书因其涉及主题的广泛性,可读性,以及优美的写作风格而备受好评。第7版在框架方面进行了重新组织,更适宜阅读和教学;在内容方面,广泛论及了各个学术流派,还对非西方主流的观点和文化进行了有效整合。



ISBN 7-301-07472-7

估价: 52.00 元

(16 开 496 页)

原著书号: 0131838601

原著定价: \$58.00

西方音乐简史

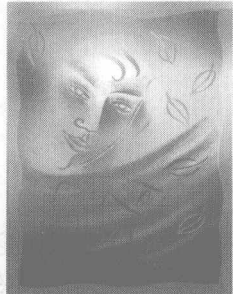
A Brief History of Music in Western Culture

Mark Evan Bonds

■内容简介

本书是《西方音乐史》的精华浓缩本,在音乐史授课中大概需要一到两个学期的学时。作者精心选取的各历史时期的音乐作品,从乐曲本身、相关词曲作者、创作年代以及创作理念四个维度进行了深入阐释,引人入胜地讲述了西方音乐的发展脉络,使读者得以对音乐的本质、音乐在社会中的作用,以及音乐随时代变迁的发展和演进有全面的了解。本书还节选了大量有代表性的乐谱,并在正文中对这些作品进行了研究性的探讨。

Women's Studies in the Academy
ORIGINS AND IMPACT



ROBYN L. ROSEN

估价: 56.00 元

(16 开 558 页)

原著书号: 013092928X

原著定价: \$52.67

女性与学术研究:起源及影响

Women's Studies in the Academy: Origins and Impact

Robyn L. Rosen

■内容简介

本书是一本女性研究方面的学术著作,涉及历史学、自然科学、社会科学、经济学等 11 个主要的学术领域,分析了女性为获得接受高等教育的权利而不断抗争的历史过程,说明了女权扩张在学术领域里产生的碰撞,以及妇女地位的变化。

市场营销中心联系名录

主任:张涛

副主任:潘建 刘宗彦

地区	联系人	电话
北京	经理:潘建(兼) 经理:刘梓盈 助理:宋诗安 助理:黄英	62752018 62767313 62752018 62767313
陕西、河南、天津	经理:饶勇 助理:陈志国	62757439 62752935
广东、浙江、湖南	经理:刘宗彦(兼) 助理:宗秀菊	62759712 62757317
江苏、东三省、内蒙古	经理:王林冲 助理:郝雨	62767314 62757438
上海 安徽 四川 重庆	经理:谢尚楹 助理:李瑞芳	62757299 62752954
山东、福建、海南、江西	经理:张志国 助理:许秀文	62752013 62757295
河北、山西、新疆、甘肃、 青海、宁夏	经理:梁滨 助理:陈志国	62757298 62752935
湖北、云南、贵州、广西	经理:张继承 助理:许秀文	62757295 62750694

北京大学出版社培文教育文化公司

地址:北京市海淀区中关村北大街118号1号楼1209室

邮编:100871

网址:<http://cbs.pku.edu.cn>

电话:010-58874097

联系人:孙明卉

电子信箱:pw@pup.pku.edu.cn

传真:010-58874098

北京大学出版社经管类图书经销商名录

省份	客户名称	联系人	电话	邮编	单位地址
甘肃	甘肃纸中城邦书业有限公司	文群	0931-8831085	730000	兰州市城关区东岗西路462号
	甘肃新华西北书城	何严萍、李涛	0931-4960050/4950049	730030	兰州市庆阳路
	兰州新华图书大厦	蔚凯	0931-2333360	730050	兰州市西津西路89号
	兰州市新华书店	刘增文、王宣文	0931-8464377/8476977	730030	兰州市通渭路10号
河北	石家庄市新华书店	王树臣、刘军考	0311-6694721/6694749	050011	建设北大街1号
	河北保定市新华书店	邸小力、吴浩	0312-2038213	071000	保定市裕华西路41号
	秦皇岛市新华书店	马丽华、韩景京	0335-3034446	066000	秦皇岛市文化北路101号
	河北海纳图书经销有限公司	邵玉强	0311-399669	050051	石家庄市友谊南大街86号图书批发市场
宁夏	宁夏银川市新华书店	郭德海、唐云璞	0951-5018005	750004	银川市解放东街47号
青海	西宁市新华书店	刘海妹、王欣	0971-8177644	810000	西宁市东关大街71号
	西宁市三田书店	谢炜、刘涛	0971-8248258	810000	西宁市南大街11号
山西	山西尔雅书店	靳小文、冯英敏	0351-7231473	030012	太原市双塔西街130号
	太原市新华书店	张锐、张艾平	0351-4047158	030002	太原市解放路111号
	山西省外文书店	马峰、李红	0351-4040393	030002	太原市解放路167号
	太原华拓文化发展有限公司	武长虹、王慧伟	0351-7067551	030006	太原市坞城路24号
	山西图书大厦	何莉、崔建平	0351-4956526	030012	太原市建设南路89号
新疆	新疆区图书批销中心	何云峰	0991-2860116	830001	乌鲁木齐市延安路4号
	乌鲁木齐市新华书店	卢艳	0991-8780455	830001	乌鲁木齐市解放南路346号
湖北	武汉财经书店	曾早霞	027-88049048	430060	武昌区武珞路126号
	湖北政博图书公司	杨华	027-50248986	430070	武汉市楚雄大道268-A13号
	湖北三新图书公司	罗普华	027-87870493	430070	武汉楚雄大道268-515号
	武汉高文图书公司	雷明	027-87197858	430079	武汉市洪山区广埠屯广八路口
	武汉市新华书店采购中心	方亚红	027-83825252	430030	武汉市桥口区武胜路93号
贵州	贵阳西南风文化发展有限公司	文杰	0851-5933050	550002	贵阳市延安东路130号
	贵州西西弗书店	谢思晴	0851-6817599	550001	贵阳市中山西路38号
	昆明市新华书店	张平宏	0871-3646224	650021	昆明市南屏街56号昆明书城6楼
云南	昆明新知图书城	李李	0871-4184679	650032	云南省昆明市新闻路348号
	云南清华书屋	沈台平	0871-5314348	650092	昆明12.1大街158号(云南师大)
广西	南宁市新华书店	黎坚	0771-2829636	530012	南宁市新华街15号
	广西南国书店	蒲朝军	0771-2615485	530012	广西南宁市中山路99号
	南宁培育书店	刘立新	0771-5307995	530021	广西南宁市金湖路53号图书批销市场309号
	广西师范大学出版社大学书店	伍萍	0773-2824653	541001	桂林市中华路36号
广东	深圳市经济学会求知图书批发部	王新	0755-26139197	518029	深圳市福田区八卦岭512栋A14-A15
	广州海林书店	魏碧林	020-84463522	510275	广州市中山大学西门西侧六号
	珠海市新华书店	郑德军	0756-3260028	519015	珠海市吉大景乐路36号
	广东省佛山市新华书店	陈树铭	0757-83361679	528000	广东省佛山市汾江南路唐园东三街23号
	深圳市新华书店	周晓雨	0755-82073020	518008	深南东路5033号金山大厦六楼
	广州购书中心有限公司	杨毅	020-38868509	510620	广州市天河路123号
	广东新东园书社	陈伏明	020-89037122	510230	广州市海珠区新港西路91-93号
浙江	浙江省新华书店杭州市店	吴东宿	0571-87924811	310004	杭州市上城区青年路31号
	宁波市新华书店	汪文	0574-87246576	315000	宁波市中山山东路99号
吉林	长春联合图书城有限公司	王琳	0431-2722248	130051	长春市宽城区芙蓉路1号
	吉林省新华书店图书批销中心	徐树武	0431-4640676	130022	长春市南关区人民大街170号
黑龙江	哈尔滨学府书店	张修龙	0451-86609508	150080	哈尔滨市南岗区学府路68号
	哈尔滨市新华书店	李榕	0451-83643855	150010	哈尔滨市奋斗路368号
	黑龙江省财经书店	刘丹君	0451-82732336	150008	哈尔滨市南岗区宣庆街40号
	哈尔滨学友书店	李彦文	0451-86413314	150001	哈尔滨市南岗区司令街11号

省份	客户名称	联系人	电话	邮编	单位地址
辽宁	新华书店北方图书城有限公司	王文永	024-23945027	110016	沈阳市沈河区青年大街270号
	辽宁北方出版物配送有限公司	赵喜今	024-24230809	110015	沈阳市东陵区文萃路249号
	大连佳诚考试辅导书店	石杰	0411-4670294	116023	大连市沙河口区黑石礁中山路661号
	东北财经大学出版社图书代办站	王兆勇	0411-4712239	116025	大连市黑石礁
	沈阳市新华书店	李迎锋	024-86617291	110032	沈阳市于洪区鸭绿江东街30号
	大连东财经济文化服务中心	黄玉鑫	0411-4712758	116225	大连黑石礁东财大内
	沈阳市理想书店图书有限公司	陈林	024-86191841	110031	辽宁省沈阳市皇姑区长江街147号
沈阳现代教育书店	孙德萱	024-88112726	110031	沈阳市皇姑区黄河南大街12号	
内蒙古	内蒙古外文书店	张少鹏	0471-6966778	010020	呼和浩特市新华大街46号
江苏	江苏省新华书店集团有限公司	高荣	025-85462063	210042	南京市花园路8号
	南京书城图书有限公司	陈容芳	025-84791669-8100	210005	南京市白下区中山东路18号2901室
	南京大学出版社书店	荣再艳	025-83320583	210093	南京市汉口路22号
	江苏南京新华联合图书	吴永振	025-83300361	210009	江苏省南京市湖南路47号
	南京唐风书社	宋宁	025-86633689	210009	南京市中山北路105号出版物市场2楼38号
安徽	合肥市考试书店	倪晓辉	0551-4233375	230061	合肥市金寨路337号
	安徽省新华书店图书音像发行有限公司	李永红	0551-5615040	230041	合肥蒙城北路84号
	合肥三人行书屋	陈群	0551-4233589	230011	安徽合肥市大市场书刊城6区1960#1961#1962#
四川	西南书局	任向宏	028-86511882	610081	成都市梨花街2号四川书市2楼7号
	四川新华书店集团文轩连锁有限责任公司	石冰	028-86527750	610017	成都市顺城大街306号凯乐大厦14层
重庆	重庆财经书店	郑懿彦	023-63868717	400013	重庆市渝中区华福巷25号
	重庆新华书店(集团)有限责任公司	常布克	023-68410778	400050	重庆市九龙坡滩子口76号
上海	上海新华书店图书配送中心(书城)	姚成刚	021-63914007	200072	上海市沪太路785号
	长春出版社上海图书发行部	李毅	021-56948228	200010	延长中路765号4号2楼
	上海财大书店	袁道枚	021-65422251	200083	上海中山北一路369号
北京	西单图书大厦	乔鹏	010-66083007	100031	西城区西长安街17号
	王府井书店	张瑜	010-66082767	100006	王府井大街218号
	中关村图书大厦	张瑜	010-66082767	100080	海淀区北四环西路6号
	北京金山图书公司	王长兰	010-65065315	100026	朝阳区甜水园北里16楼图书市场甲101
	图书城电子科技书店	王顺	010-62564631	100080	海淀图书城昊海楼1层
福建	福州远景书店	林蔚宇	0591-3317198	350004	福州市工业路118号东辉花园图书批发市场
	福州市新华书店	陈佳芳	0591-7552090	350000	福州市六一北路前岐村24号新华书店物流中心
	厦门对外图书交流中心	林元添	0592-5054027	361004	厦门市湖滨南路809号
	厦门市新华书店	吴丽娜	0592-5130710	361003	厦门市莲坂嘉禾路94号
	越洋图书文化城	马胜初	0591-7501498	350003	福州市古田路22号(五一广场越洋图书文化城)
江西	泉州市新华书店	粘忠奋	0595-2984659	360200	福建省泉州市温陵南路
	江西省新华书店	黄心刚	0791-8166026	330000	南昌市高新大道88号
	南昌青苑书店	万国英	0791-8592290	330000	南昌市洪都北大道图书城1号
	弘苑书店(零售店)	戴小华	0791-8593587	330000	南昌市洪都北大道213号图书市场38号
山东	山东省新华书店	展晓雯	0531-2779449	250000	济南市十六里河镇万寿路2号
	济南市新华书店	刘世勇	0531-6096310	250000	济南市泉城路185号
	青岛市新华书店	毕小艳	0532-4881294	266000	青岛市金华路38号
	济南东方学林书店	刘静一	0531-2076737	250000	济南市马鞍山路46号文化市场248号305号
河南	河南省新华书店(中原图书大厦)	孙斯军	0371-5684915	450000	郑州市郑汴路350号中原图书批销中心
	河南省新华书店郑州市店	孙宪荣	0371-6256783/6262229	450000	郑州市西太康路19号
陕西	陕西万邦文化传播有限公司	魏红建	029-2222531	710003	西安市东大街383号方汇大厦一层万邦书城
	西安市新华书店采购中心	陈力丁	029-87457438	710004	西安市解放路236号
天津	天津市新华书店连锁配送中心	王守华	022-88111943	300221	天津市河西区珠江道55号

欲获取相关教学辅导资料的教师请填写如下支持表, 传真或 E-MAIL 给我们, 以确保教辅只被教师获得。



培生教育出版集团北京办事处

Pearson Education Beijing Office

电话: 8610-88817788-2301

8610-88817788-2302

8610-88816659

传真: 8610-88817499

E-mail: service@pearsoned.com.cn



北京大学出版社培文教育文化公司

地址: 北京市海淀区中关村 118 号

1 号楼 1209 室

邮编: 100871

电话: 010-58874097

传真: 010-58874098

E-mail: pw@pup.pku.edu.cn

教辅资料支持表

兹证明 _____ 大学(English Name) _____ 系 / 院 _____ 学年(学期)
开设的 _____ 课程, 采用 _____ 出版社出版的 _____ (英
文原版 / 简体中文版) 作为主要教材任课教师为 _____, 学生 _____ 个班共 _____ 人。

任课教师可选择以下所需教辅资料的 2-3 种, 并注明所需资料的形式。

教学辅导资料种类

教师指导手册 (Instructor's Manual)

习题解答 (Solution Manual)

题库 (Test Bank)

幻灯片 (PowerPoint Slides)

教学辅导资料提供形式

E-file (须拷贝)

印刷手册

网上注册后下载 (PearsonEd 推荐使用)

英文书名 (Title): _____

版次 (Edition): _____ 作者 (Author): _____

课程名称 (Course Name): _____

年级 / 程度 (Year/Level): _____ 院 / 系 (School/Fac): _____

必修课 (Required): 是 否

联系地址 (Address): _____ 邮编 (Zip Code): _____

电话 (Tel): _____ 传真 (Fax): _____ E-mail: _____

系/院主任: _____ (签字)

(系/院办公室章)

年 月 日



PART V

World of Isolated Regions, to 1500

Part V is concerned with two basic questions: Why should a study of world history begin with the year 1500, and why was it that Westerners took a primary role in carrying out the fantastic discoveries and explorations of the late fifteenth and early sixteenth centuries? The first question will be answered in Chapter 18; the second will be the subject of the remaining chapters of Part V.

We usually take it for granted that only Westerners could have made the historic discoveries that would change the course of humanity and begin a new era in world history. This assumption is quite unjustified, particularly in view of the great seafaring traditions of the Moslems in the Middle East and the Chinese in east Asia. Why then did the West take the initiative in overseas enterprise with repercussions that are still felt today? Chapters 18 and 19 will analyze the traditional societies in the Moslem and Confucian worlds, and Chapters 20 and 21 will offer an examination of the contrasting dynamism of Western society.



CHAPTER

18

***Moslem World
at the Time of the
West's Expansion***

He who would behold these times in their greatest glory, could not find a better scene than in Turkey.

H. Blount, 1634

To answer the question of why Columbus was not Chinese or Arabic, it is necessary to see what was going on in the Confucian and Moslem worlds at that time. In this chapter, and the following one, we shall analyze why China and the Middle East lacked the expansionism of western Europe, even though they were highly developed and wealthy regions. We shall see that paradoxically, it was their wealth and high level of development that left them smug and self-satisfied, and therefore unable to adapt to their changing world.

I. RISE OF MODERN MOSLEM EMPIRES

An observer on the moon looking at this globe about 1500 would have been more impressed by the Moslem than by the Christian world. The

mythical observer would have been impressed first by the extent of the Moslem world and then by its unceasing expansion. The earliest Moslems were the Arabs of the Arabian peninsula who were united for the first time under their religious leader, Mohammed. Believing that he had received a divine call, Mohammed warned his people of the Day of Judgment and told them of the rewards for the faithful in Paradise and the punishment of the wicked in Hell. He called on his followers to perform certain rituals known as the Five Pillars of Islam (including daily prayers, alms giving, fasting, and a pilgrimage to Mecca). These rituals, together with the precepts in the Koran, provided not only a religion but also a social code and a political system. The converts felt a sense of brotherhood and common mission, which served to unite the hitherto scattered Arab peoples.

After the death of Mohammed in 632 C.E., the Arabs burst out of their peninsula and quickly overran the Byzantine and Sassanian empires in the Middle East. Then they expanded eastward toward China and westward across North Africa and into Spain. By 750, the end of this first phase of Islamic expansion, there existed a huge Moslem Empire that stretched from the Pyrenees to India and from Morocco to China (see map of Expansion of Islam to 1500, p. 287). The Moslems carried out the second phase of their expansion between 750 and 1500, during which time they penetrated westward to central Europe, northward to central Asia, eastward to India and Southeast Asia, and southward into the interior of Africa. Thus, the Moslem world doubled in size. It far surpassed in area both the Christian world on the western tip of Eurasia and the Confucian world on the eastern tip.

Not only was the Moslem world the most extensive about 1500, but it also continued to expand vigorously after that date. Contrary to common assumption, western Europe was not the only part of the world that was extending its frontiers at that time. The Moslem world was still expanding, but by overland routes, whereas the Christian world was reaching out overseas. The Portuguese in the early sixteenth century were gaining footholds in India and the East Indies, and the Spaniards were conquering an empire in the New World. But at the same time, the Ottoman Turks, a central Asian people who had converted to Islam, were pushing into central Europe. They overran Hungary, and in 1529 they besieged Vienna, the Hapsburg capital in the heart of Europe. Likewise, in India the great Mogul emperors were steadily extending their empire southward until they became the masters of almost the entire peninsula. Elsewhere the Moslem faith continued to spread into Africa, central Asia, and Southeast Asia.

The steady expansion of Islam was due partly to the forceful conversion of nonbelievers, though compulsion was not employed so commonly by Moslems as by Christians. But much more effective than these measures was the quiet missionary work of Moslem traders and preachers, who were particularly successful among the less civilized peoples. Frequently, the trader appeared first, combing proselytism with the sale of merchandise. His profession gave the

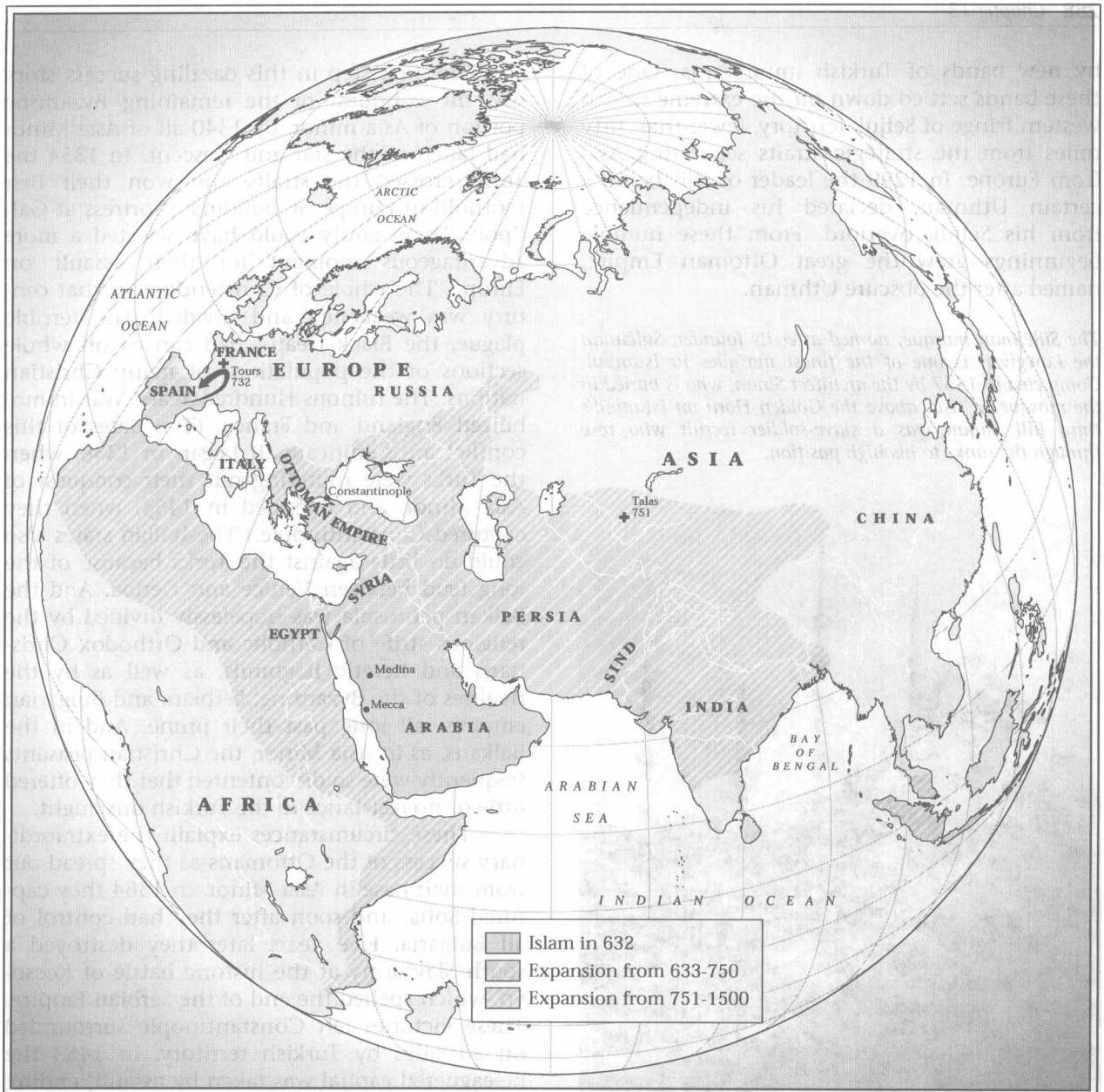
trader close and constant contact with the people he wanted to convert. Also, there was no color bar, for if the trader were not of the same race as the villagers, he probably would marry a native woman. Such a marriage often led to the adoption of Islam by members of the woman's family. Soon religious instruction was needed for the children, so schools were established and frequented by pagan as well as Moslem children. The children were taught to read the Koran and were instructed in the doctrines and ceremonies of Islam. This explains why Islam, from the time of its appearance, was far more successful in gaining converts than any other religion. Even today, Islam is more than holding its own against Christianity in Africa, thanks to its unique adaptability to indigenous cultures as well as to the popular identification of Christianity with the foreign white master.

Apart from this ceaseless extension of frontiers, the Moslem world about 1500 was distinguished by its three great empires: the Ottoman in the Middle East, North Africa, and the Balkans; the Safavid in Persia; and the Mogul in India. These empires had all risen to prominence at this time and now dominated the heartland of Islam.

Their appearance was due in part to the invention of gunpowder and its use in firearms and cannon. The new weapons strengthened central power in the Moslem world, as they did at the same time in Christian Europe. Firearms, however, were by no means the only factor explaining the rise of the three Moslem empires. Equally significant were the appearance of capable leaders who founded dynasties and the existence of especially advantageous circumstances that enabled these leaders to conquer their empires. Let us consider now the particular combination of factors that made possible the growth of each of the three Moslem empires.

Ottoman Empire

The Ottoman Turks, who founded the empire named after them, were a branch of widely scattered Turkish people who came originally from central Asia (in contrast to the Semitic Arabs, who came originally from the Arabian peninsula). Over the centuries, successive waves of Turkish tribespeople had penetrated into the rich lands of the Middle East. They had appeared as



Expansion of Islam to 1500

early as the eighth century and infiltrated into the Islamic Empire, where they were employed first as mercenaries. In the tenth century, Mongol pressure from the rear forced more Turkish tribes, including a group known as the Seljuk Turks, to move into the Middle East. These newcomers broke the traditional frontier of Asia Minor along the Taurus Mountains—the frontier that had sheltered Rome and Byzantium for

1,400 years—by defeating the Byzantine army in the fateful battle of Manzikert in 1071. The victory made most of Asia Minor a part of the Seljuk Empire, leaving only the northwest corner to the Byzantines.

The Seljuk Empire, however, experienced a decline, disintegrating into a patchwork of independent principalities, or sultanates. In the late thirteenth century, the disorder was heightened

by new bands of Turkish immigrants. One of these bands settled down on the extreme northwestern fringe of Seljuk territory, fewer than fifty miles from the strategic straits separating Asia from Europe. In 1299 the leader of this band, a certain Uthman, declared his independence from his Seljuk overlord. From these humble beginnings grew the great Ottoman Empire, named after the obscure Uthman.

The Süleiman mosque, named after its founder, Süleiman the Lawgiver, is one of the finest mosques in Istanbul. Completed in 1557 by the architect Sinan, who is buried in the mosque, it rises above the Golden Horn on Istanbul's third hill. Sinan was a slave-soldier recruit who rose through the ranks to his high position.



The first step in this dazzling success story was the conquest of the remaining Byzantine portion of Asia minor. By 1340 all of Asia Minor had fallen to the star and crescent. In 1354 the Turks crossed the straits and won their first foothold in Europe by building a fortress at Gallipoli. They hardly could have selected a more advantageous moment for their assault on Europe. The whole of Christendom in that century was weakened and divided. The terrible plague, the Black Death, had carried off whole sections of the populations of many Christian nations. The ruinous Hundred Years' War immobilized England and France. (The dates of this conflict are significant. It began in 1338, when the Turks were rounding out their conquest of Asia Minor, and it ended in 1453, when they captured Constantinople.) The Italian states also could do little against the Turks because of the long feud between Venice and Genoa. And the Balkan peninsula was hopelessly divided by the religious strife of Catholic and Orthodox Christians and heretic Bogomils, as well as by the rivalries of the Byzantine, Serbian, and Bulgarian empires, all long past their prime. And in the Balkans, as in Asia Minor, the Christian peasants frequently were so discontented that they offered little or no resistance to the Turkish onslaught.

These circumstances explain the extraordinary success of the Ottomans as they spread out from their base in Asia Minor. In 1384 they captured Sofia, and soon after they had control of all Bulgaria. Five years later they destroyed a south Slav army at the historic battle of Kossovo, which spelled the end of the Serbian Empire. These victories left Constantinople surrounded on all sides by Turkish territory. In 1453 the beleaguered capital was taken by assault, ending a thousand years of imperial history.

The Turks next turned southward against the rich Moslem states of Syria and Egypt. In a whirlwind campaign, they overran Syria in 1516 and Egypt the following year. The final phase of Ottoman conquest took place in central Europe. Under their famous Sultan Suleiman the Magnificent, the Turks crossed the Danube River and in one stroke crushed the Hungarian state in the Mohacs Battle in 1526. Three years later, Suleiman laid siege to Vienna but was repulsed, partly because of torrential rains that prevented him from bringing up his heavy artillery. Despite