

Chapter Introduction

This chapter will focus on Mohammad, the beliefs of Muslims, and the Islamic empires that ruled from North Africa to India.

- **Section 1:** The Rise of Islam
- **Section 2:** Building a Muslim Empire
- **Section 3:** Muslim Civilization's Golden Age
- **Section 4:** India's Muslim Empires
- **Section 5:** The Ottoman and Safavid Empires



Objectives

- Understand how Muhammad became the “prophet of Islam.”
- Describe the teachings of Islam.
- Explain how Islam helped shape the way of life of its believers.



Terms and People

- **Bedouins** – nomadic herders who lived in the Arabian desert
- **Muhammad** – Muslim prophet born in Mecca around A.D. 570
- **Mecca** – birthplace of the prophet Muhammad; most holy city for Islamic people
- **Yathrib** – city that became Medina, or “city of the Prophet,” where Muhammad fled in 622

Terms and People (continued)

- **hijra** – Muhammad's trip from Mecca to Yathrib (Medina) in 622
- **Medina** – former city of Yathrib; city of the Prophet
- **Kaaba** – holiest site in Islam; the temple where it is believed that Abraham prayed
- **Quran** – the sacred text of Islam

Terms and People (continued)

- **mosque** – Muslim house of worship
- **hajj** – one of the Five Pillars of Islam, the pilgrimage to Mecca that all Muslims are expected to make at least once in their lifetimes
- **jihād** – in Islam, an effort in God's service
- **Sharia** – body of Islamic law that includes interpretation of the Quran and applies Islamic principles to everyday life



What messages or teachings did Muhammad spread through Islam?

The religion of Islam, whose followers are called Muslims, emerged in the Arabian Peninsula in A.D. 622. This desert region of southwestern Asia was home to many Arab tribes and nomadic herders called Bedouins.

Competition for water and grazing land often led to warfare.

The Muslim religion, or Islam, began when **Muhammad**, a 40-year-old **Bedouin** from **Mecca**, was meditating alone.

- Muhammad, who led caravans of people across the desert, was a successful merchant known for his honesty.
- Muhammad had been troubled by the materialistic behavior of the people of Mecca.
- According to Muslim belief, Muhammad was embraced by the angel Gabriel.

The **Quran** says that Muhammad became the messenger of God.



The merchants of Mecca feared that he would disrupt their business and threatened Muhammad.

In 622, he fled to **Yathrib**, soon renamed **Medina** or the “city of the Prophet.” His journey, called the **hijra**, led to the beginning of the Muslim religion.

The people of Medina converted to Islam.



- Family rivalries were soon replaced with a community of Islam.
- In 630, Muhammad returned to Mecca with an army.
- Pagan idols were removed from the Kaaba, now the holiest Muslim site. The **Kaaba** is believed to be Abraham's first temple to God.

Islam is a monotheistic religion based on the belief in one God.

Muslims believe:

- God is all-powerful and compassionate.
- People are responsible for their own actions.
- Priests are not needed to mediate between man and God.

Abraham, Moses, and Jesus are seen as prophets, but Muhammad is the last and greatest prophet.

Muslims believe that the Quran contains the sacred word of God as revealed to Muhammad.

- The Quran provides a set of ethical beliefs that emphasize honesty, generosity, and social justice.
- It contains harsh punishments for crimes such as murder.
- According to the Quran, each individual will stand before God on judgment day.

The Quran is read in Arabic. This language has helped unite Muslims.

All must follow the Five Pillars of Islam.

Proclaim one's faith in the one true God.

Face Mecca and pray five times a day.

Give charity to the poor.

Fast from sunrise to sunset during Ramadan, the month when Muhammad received the Quran.

Make a **hajj**, or pilgrimage to Mecca, if able.

Islam is both a religion and a way of life that shapes the behavior of all Muslims.



A man and women seek judgment from a judge in this Persian painting.

Sharia is a system of law based on scholarly interpretation of the Quran.

Sharia governs all aspects of business, government, family life, and criminal law.

Islam taught equality for women, but each gender had different roles.

- Before Islam, the position of women varied, but most had limited rights.
- Islam promised salvation to all, male or female, who follow the Quran.
- The rule for modesty led to wearing of veils.

In time, Muslims adopted customs of conquered peoples, which led to restrictions on women's rights.

Objectives

- Explain how Muslims were able to conquer many lands.
- Identify the divisions that emerged within Islam.
- Describe the rise of the Umayyad and Abbasid dynasties.
- Explain why the Abbasid empire declined.



Terms and People

- **Abu Bakr** – Muhammad's father-in-law, the first caliph
- **caliph** – a successor to Muhammad
- **Sunni** – a member of one of the largest Muslim sects; Sunnis believe that inspiration came from the example of Muhammad as recorded by his early followers
- **Shiite** – a member of one of the two major Muslim sects; believe that the descendants of Muhammad's daughter and son-in-law, Ali, are the true Muslim leaders

Terms and People (continued)

- **Sufis** – Muslim mystics who seek communion with God through meditation, fasting, and other rituals
- **Umayyads** – members of a caliphate that united and greatly expanded the Muslim empire in the 700s
- **Abbasids** – members of the dynasty that reigned from Baghdad during the flowering of Muslim culture, 750–1252
- **Baghdad** – the capital of the Abbasid dynasty, built on the Tigris River

Terms and People (continued)

- **minaret** – a slender tower beside a mosque from which Muslims are called to prayer
- **sultan** – a Muslim ruler



How did Muhammad's successors extend Muslim rule and spread Islam?

The death of Muhammad plunged his followers into grief. The Prophet had been a pious man and a powerful leader. No one else had ever been able to unify so many Arab tribes.

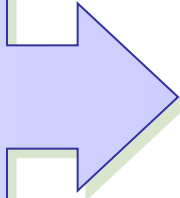
Could the community of Muslims survive without him?

The death of Muhammad left the Muslims with a problem—he had not named a successor.



Muhammad's father-in-law, **Abu Bakr**, was chosen to be the first successor to Muhammad, or **caliph**.

Many Arab tribes refused to follow Abu Bakr and withdrew support from Islam; fighting resulted.



After several battles Abu Bakr succeeded in reuniting the tribes based on allegiance to Islam.

Muslims then began converting other tribes, ending war among Arab tribes and uniting them under one leader.

Muslims split over who should be the leader.

Shiites believed Muhammad's true successors were the descendants of his daughter Fatima and son-in-law Ali. Called Imams, they were believed to be divinely inspired.

Sunnis became a majority; they compromised on a belief that any good Muslim could be a leader or caliph, and that this role was not divinely inspired.

The division between Shiite and Sunni Muslims continues today.

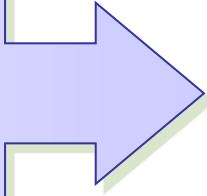
Both branches believe in the same God, follow the Five Pillars of Islam, and look to the Quran for guidance, but they differ in daily practices and have often fought over wealth and political issues.

About 90% of Muslims today are Sunnis.

Most Shiites live in Lebanon, Yemen, and Iraq.

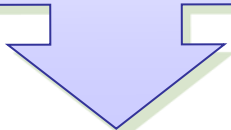
Among both Sunnis and Shiites, **Sufis** emerged.

Sufis were groups of mystics who sought communion with God through meditation, fasting, and other rituals.



Like Christian monks or nuns, the Sufis spread Islam by traveling, preaching, and setting a good example to others.

Under the first four caliphs, the Arab Muslims had many victories over both the Byzantine and Persian empires.



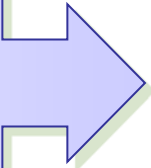
- They took Syria and Palestine from the Byzantines, including the cities of Damascus and Jerusalem.
- They later captured the weakened Persian empire and swept into Byzantine Egypt.

Muslim lands under the Umayyads and Abbasids



In the 700s, a powerful Meccan clan set up the **Umayyad** caliphate and ruled from Damascus.

In 711, after conquering North Africa, they took over Spain.



In 731, they invaded France but were stopped in the Battle of Tours.

They also besieged, but failed to take, Constantinople, the Byzantine capital.

Several factors explain the Muslim success.

Longtime enemies, the Persians and Byzantines had exhausted each other.

Their armies were efficient fighters with a cavalry of camels and horses.

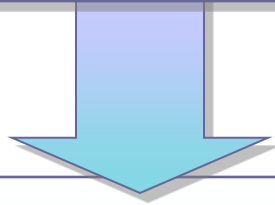
Belief in Islam unified Arab Muslims; many welcomed them as liberators.

The rulers established an orderly and efficient system of administration.

Conquered people who did not convert were taxed, but allowed to practice their faith.

- Jews and Christians could hold government positions.
- Islam had no religious hierarchy or class of priests.
- **In principle, Islam calls for equality among all believers.**
- Many embraced Islam's equality and converted.

As the empire expanded, problems developed that led to its eventual decline. Umayyad caliphs were not used to running a large and diverse empire.



The wealthy lifestyle of caliphs was criticized; non-Arab Muslims were not being treated equally.



Discontented Muslims found a leader in Abu al-Abbas; in 750 he conquered Damascus.

The Umayyads were removed and the **Abbasid** dynasty began.

The Abbasids created an empire based on Muslim values, and as a result, Muslim culture flourished.

Military conquests were halted, ending dominance of the military class.

Discrimination against non-Arabs was ended.

A more sophisticated bureaucracy was created.

Learning was encouraged.

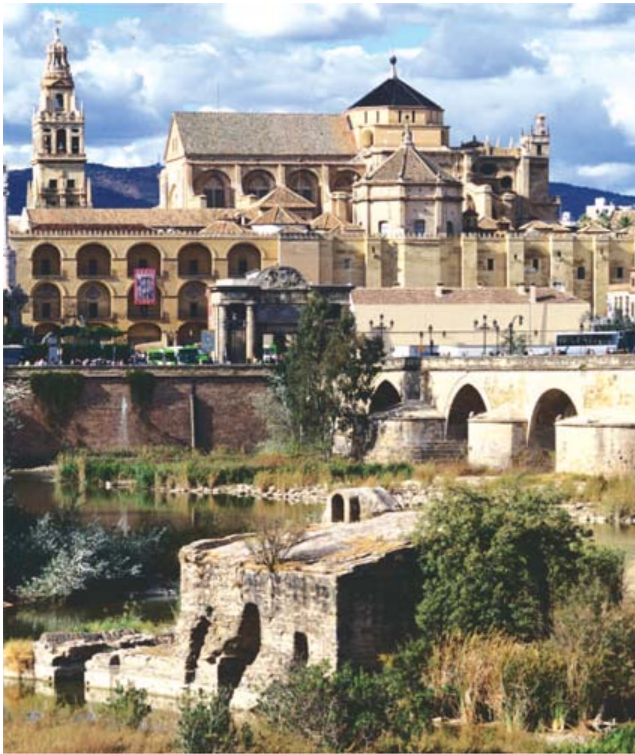
The capital was moved from Damascus to **Baghdad**.

Baghdad, the new capital, was located in Persian territory.



- This gave Persian officials great influence.
- The most important official was the vizier as in Persian tradition.
- Baghdad became a magnificent city of gardens, markets, mosques, and tall **minarets** where the faithful were called to prayer. It was "The City of Peace, Gift of God, Paradise on Earth."

The surviving members of the Umayyad caliphate fled to Spain, where they remained until 1492.




They oversaw a grand age of art and architecture in Spain, exemplified by such buildings as the Grand Mosque in Córdoba.

Leaders of Muslim Spain were more tolerant of other religions than were Christian rulers at the time.

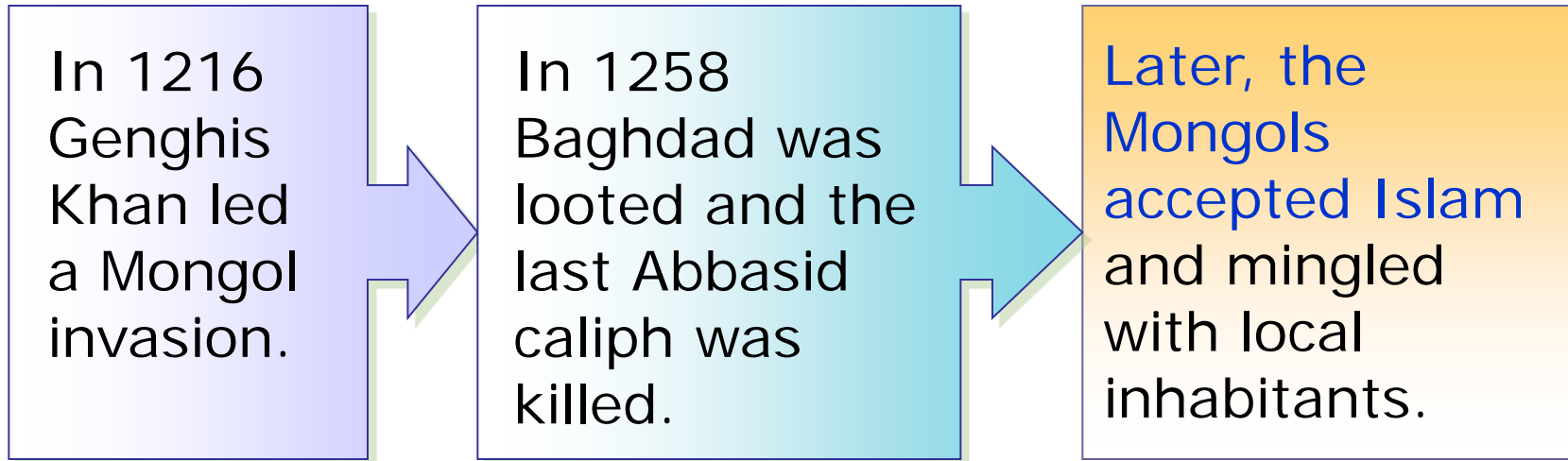
The Abbasids never ruled Spain; beginning in 850 the rest of their empire began to fragment.



In Egypt and elsewhere, independent dynasties came to power. In the 900s the Seljuk Turks took control of Baghdad.



The Seljuks adopted Islam and created a powerful empire.



In the 1300s another Mongol leader, Tamerlane, attacked Muslim and non-Muslim lands in the Middle East as well as in southwest Asia, Russia, and India.

Objectives

- Describe the role of trade in Muslim civilization.
- Identify the traditions that influenced Muslim art, architecture, and literature.
- Explain the advances Muslims made in centers of learning.



Terms and People

- **social mobility** – the ability to move up in social class
- **Firdawsi** – poet known for his history of Persia, the *Shah of Namah (Book of Kings)*
- **Omar Khayyám** – scholar, astronomer, and philosopher, best known for the *Rubáiyát*
- **calligraphy** – art of beautiful handwriting
- **Ibn Rushd** – a scholar who put all knowledge, except the Quran, to the test of reason

Terms and People (continued)

- **Ibn Khaldun** – devised a set of standards for the scientific study of history; emphasized economics, social structure, and avoiding bias
- **Al-Khwarizmi** – a mathematician who pioneered the study of algebra
- **Muhammad al-Razi** – studied measles and smallpox; taught to treat the mind as well as the body
- **Ibn Sina** – wrote the *Canon on Medicine*, an encyclopedia of medicinal cures



What did Muslims achieve in economics, art, literature, and science?

Under the Abbasids, Muslim civilization absorbed traditions from all of the people who lived under Muslim rule, including Jews and Christians. The great works produced by scholars of the Abbasid period shaped Muslim culture and civilization.

European scholars began to study Muslim philosophy, art, and science.

Muslim rulers united diverse cultures and incorporated learning from many regions.

Merchants were valued in the Muslim world.

They spread products, cultures, and ideas widely.

- Camel caravans crossed the Sahara to West Africa.
- The Silk Road brought trade from East Asia and provided a link to Europe.
- Monsoon winds brought ships to Asia and East Africa.

As more people converted to Islam, Arabic became widely understood, facilitating trade and new learning.

- Indian numbers were introduced and became today's Arabic numerals.
- Sugar arrived from India.
- Papermaking came from China.

New business practices, such as partnerships, checks, and credit, grew from the use of a money economy.

Handicraft industries were valued. Heads of each guild regulated quality, price, and production.

Some valued products included:

- Steel swords—Damascus
- Leather goods—Córdoba
- Cotton textiles—Egypt
- Carpets—Persia

Muslim rulers extended agriculture.

In addition to food, farmers grew cotton, sugar cane, flowers, and herbs.

There was **social mobility**, with options to improve one's standing through religious, military, or scholastic achievements.

Slavery did exist, however.

Many slaves were house servants, skilled artisans, or soldiers, who could earn their freedom.

Slaves could often buy their freedom. If a slave's father was a freeman, he could be freed as well.

Islamic art and literature reflected the diverse cultures within the Muslim world.

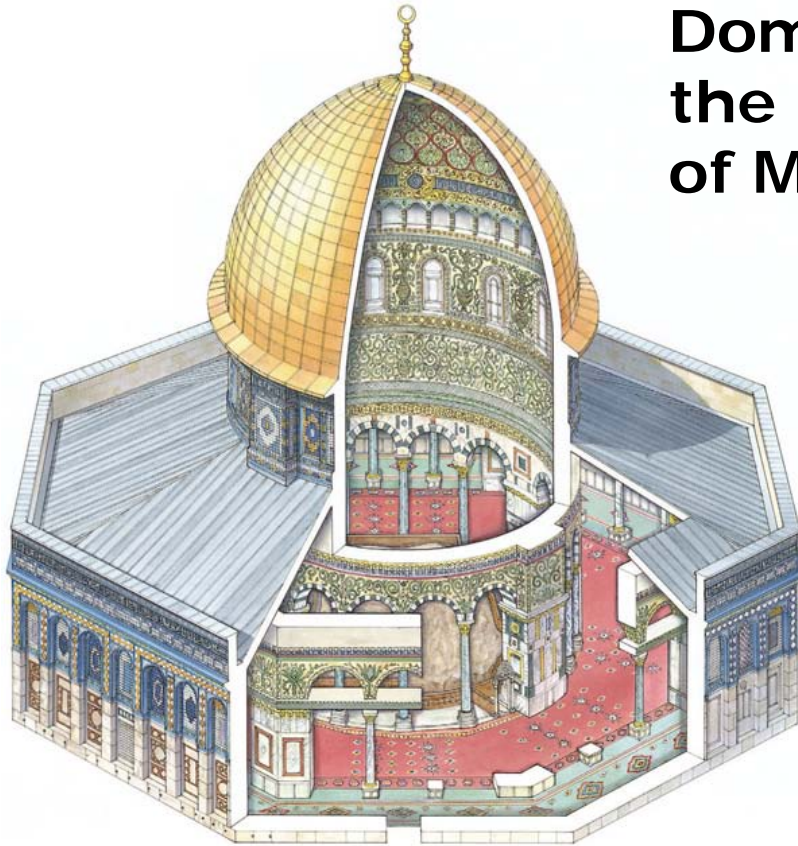
- It was forbidden to portray God or human figures in religious art.
- The Quran itself was the greatest literature.

The rich tradition of Arab storytelling continued in this period.

Firdawsi's the *Shah Namah*, or *Book of Kings*, told of the history of Persia.

The Rubáiyát, by **Omar Khayyám**, is a philosophical work in four-line stanzas.

Poets wrote tales of romantic and dangerous desert journeys. Some are remembered today—"Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves" and "Aladdin and His Magic Lamp," from *The Thousand and One Nights*.



Domes and arches adapted from the Byzantines became symbolic of Muslim architecture.

The Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem is the oldest surviving example of Muslim architecture. It was built in 688.

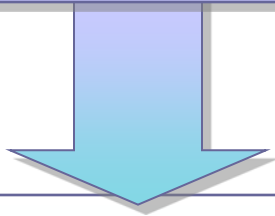
Domed mosques and high minarets still dominate Muslim cities such as Medina.

**Muslim artists
perfected skills
in **calligraphy**.**



Works in elaborate flowing script, especially illustrating verses of the Quran, are found as decorations on buildings, ceramics, and books.

Muhammad's great respect for learning inspired advances in philosophy, history, mathematics, and the sciences.

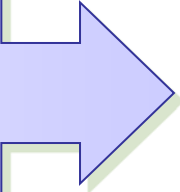


Learning from earlier civilizations was translated into Arabic from Persian, Sanskrit, and Greek.



Great centers of learning were founded in cities such as Cairo, Baghdad, Córdoba, and Timbuktu.

Arab scholars translated works from Greek, Hindu, and Buddhist philosophers.



- **Ibn Rushd** put knowledge to the test of reason.
- **Ibn Khaldun** set standards to avoid bias and error in the study of history.

Scholars sought to harmonize Greek ideas, based on reason, with Muslim ideas based on divine revelation.

Origin of Arabic Numerals

Eastern Muslim Regions	Western Muslim Regions	Modern Western
١	1	1
٢	2	2
٣	3	3
٤	4	4
٥	5	5
٦	6	6
٧	7	7
٨	8	8
٩	9	9
٠	0	0

Arab scholars made many mathematical advances.

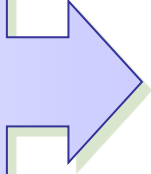
Arab mathematicians developed what became our modern number system.

The study of algebra was pioneered by **al-Khwarizmi** in the 800s.

Building on the work of the Greeks, Muslims greatly advanced medicine and public health.

- Physicians and pharmacists had to pass tests.
- There were hospitals and physicians who traveled to rural areas.
- Pharmacists mixed bitter-tasting medicines with sweet-tasting syrups and gums for the first time.

Muslim physicians made great advances in medicine.



Muhammad al-Razi studied measles and smallpox. He also stressed the need to treat the mind as well as the body.

Ibn Sina compiled a huge encyclopedia of all known medical knowledge called the *Canon on Medicine*.

Arabic physicians could even perform cataract surgery using hollow needles.

Objectives

- Describe the impact of the Delhi sultanate on India.
- Explain why Muslim and Hindu traditions clashed and how they blended.
- Summarize the policies of Akbar that strengthened Mughal India.



Terms and People

- **sultan** – a Muslim ruler
- **Delhi** – the city from which the sultans ruled India from 1206 to 1526
- **rajah** – local Hindu ruler
- **Sikhism** – a religion blending Islamic and Hindu beliefs that arose in northern India
- **Babur** – military leader and poet who founded the Mughal dynasty

Terms and People (continued)

- **Mughal** – Delhi sultanate established by Babur
- **Akbar** – known as “Akbar the Great”; ruled the Mughal empire from 1556 to 1605
- **Nur Jahan** – wife of Akbar’s son Jahangir, most powerful woman in pre–twentieth century India
- **Shah Jahan** – ruled during the high point of Mughal literature, art, and architecture
- **Taj Mahal** – a magnificent Muslim structure built as a tomb for Mumtaz Mahal, wife of Shah Jahan



How did Muslim rule affect Indian government and society?

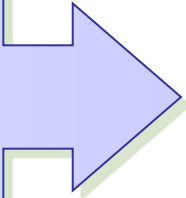
The arrival of Islam brought changes to India as great as those caused by the Aryan migrations 2,000 years earlier.

As Muslims mingled with Indians, each civilization absorbed elements from the other.



Two Muslim sultanates ruled India—the **Delhi** sultanate and later, the **Mughal** dynasty.

The Delhi sultanate conquered rival Hindu and Buddhist kingdoms through greater unity and better technology.



- Swift mounted archers outmaneuvered Hindus on elephants.
- Rival Hindu princes fought among themselves.
- Islam's social mobility appealed to Hindus locked into a low social position by the caste system.

Indian government and society changed as **sultans** introduced Muslim traditions.

Turks, Persians, and Arabs migrated to India to serve as soldiers or officials, bringing increased trade.

During the 1200s, when the Mongols raided Baghdad, many scholars fled to India.

These immigrants helped architecture and the arts flourish.

In 1398, Tamerlane plundered the northern plain and smashed Delhi.

Artisans were enslaved to build Tamerlane's capital at Samarkand.

Northern India fell into rival Hindu and Muslim states.

Muslim sultanates would not regain control until 1526.

Muslim beliefs conflicted sharply with those of the Hindu they conquered in northern India.

Hindus:

- Believed in many sacred texts and gods.
- Honored a priestly class called the Brahmins.
- Accepted a hereditary caste system.

Muslims:

- Monotheistic with one sacred text.
- Taught equality of all believers.

In time, Muslim and Hindu cultures began to blend.

Muslim scholars suggested that one God was behind the many Hindu gods.

Hindus were protected as long as they paid a poll tax.

In some places, local **rajahs**, Hindu leaders, were allowed to rule.

Many Hindus converted to Islam, out of belief, to avoid the caste system, or for trade and commerce.

Indian Muslims began to absorb Hindu influences as well.

Urdu, a new language, combined Persian, Arabic, and a Delhi dialect.

Some marriage and caste customs were accepted.

Indian dance and music reappeared in the courts of the sultan.

A new religion, **Sikhism**, blended Hindu and Muslim ideas.

An Indian Holy man, **Nanak**, sought to blend Islamic and Hindu beliefs.

Nanak preached “the unity of God, the brotherhood of man, the rejection of caste, and the futility of idol worship.”

The Sikhs later gained military power and challenged for control in the north.

Sikhism: A Blend of Religious Beliefs

Islam

- Belief in one God
- Religious and moral duties defined in Five Pillars
- Belief in Heaven and Hell, and a Day of Judgment
- No priests; all believers are religious equals

Hinduism

- Belief in many gods, all part of Brahman
- Emphasis on religious and moral duties, or dharma
- Belief in a cycle of birth, death, and rebirth

Sikhism

- Belief in the "Unity of God"
- Belief in reincarnation
- Rejection of caste

Led by **Babur**, Turkish and Mongol armies swept away the Delhi sultanate in 1526.

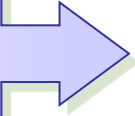
Babur, a military genius and poet, claimed to descend from Genghis Khan and Tamerlane.

In 1526 Babur defeated Sultan Ibrahim just north of Delhi and established the Mughal dynasty.

The Mughals, which means “Mongols” in Persian, ruled much of southern Asia until 1857.

The greatest ruler of the Mughals was **Akbar the Great**, grandson of Babur. Akbar reigned from 1556 to 1605.

Akbar built a united empire by:



- Replacing hereditary officials with professionals, including Hindus
- Listening to advisors from many faiths
- Modernizing the army
- Marrying a Hindu princess
- Encouraging trade

Women were influential in the Mughal empire.

- Akbar's son Jahangir left the details of governing to his wife, **Nur Jahan**, who was the most powerful woman in pre-twentieth century India.
- The high point of Mughal art came during the reign of **Shah Jahan**. Grief-stricken at the death of his wife, he ordered a grand tomb in her honor.
- The lavish **Taj Mahal** was her memorial. It took 22,000 workers 20 years to complete.

The Taj Mahal, a memorial to the wife of Shah Jahan.



Objectives

- Explain how the Ottoman empire expanded.
- Describe the characteristics of Ottoman culture.
- Explain how Abbas the Great strengthened the Safavid empire.



Terms and People

- **Ottomans** – Turkish-speaking nomadic people who migrated from Central Asia to establish an empire from Istanbul
- **Istanbul** – formerly Constantinople; Ottoman capital
- **Suleiman** – sultan during the Ottoman golden age; extended their rule deep into Europe
- **janizary** – elite force of the Ottoman army
- **Safavid** – Shiite Muslim dynasty; founded an empire in present-day Iran

Terms and People (continued)

- **shah** – Safavid king
- **Shah Abbas** – king of Safavid empire from 1588 to 1629; centralized the government
- **Isfahan** – new capital built by Shah Abbas; became the center of the international silk trade
- **Qajars** – dynasty that took control of Iran in the late 1700s
- **Tehran** – new Iranian capital under the Qajars



What were the main characteristics of the Ottoman and Safavid empires?

Between about 1450 and 1650, the Ottoman and Safavid empires dominated the Middle East and parts of Eastern Europe.

They owed much of their success to new weapons, which helped them create strong central governments.

In 1452, Mehmet II began a 52-day siege of Constantinople. After pounding the walls with cannon fire, he finally defeated the city.

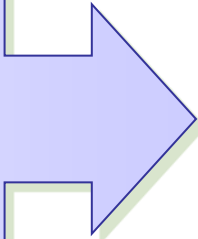
Renamed **Istanbul**, the city became capital of the Ottoman empire.

- The **Ottomans** were a Turkish-speaking people from Central Asia.
- From their new capital the Ottomans moved into Asia Minor and the Balkans.

The Ottoman and **Safavid** Empires

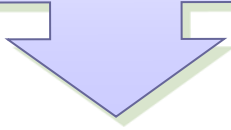


The golden age of the Ottomans was during the reign of **Suleiman "the Magnificent,"** 1520 to 1566.



- Suleiman extended Ottoman rule into the Middle East.
- He invaded as far west as Vienna.
- His empire stretched from Hungary to Arabia and across North Africa.

Suleiman took the titles of “emperor” and “protector of the sacred places” (Mecca and Medina); he was also known as “the lawgiver.”

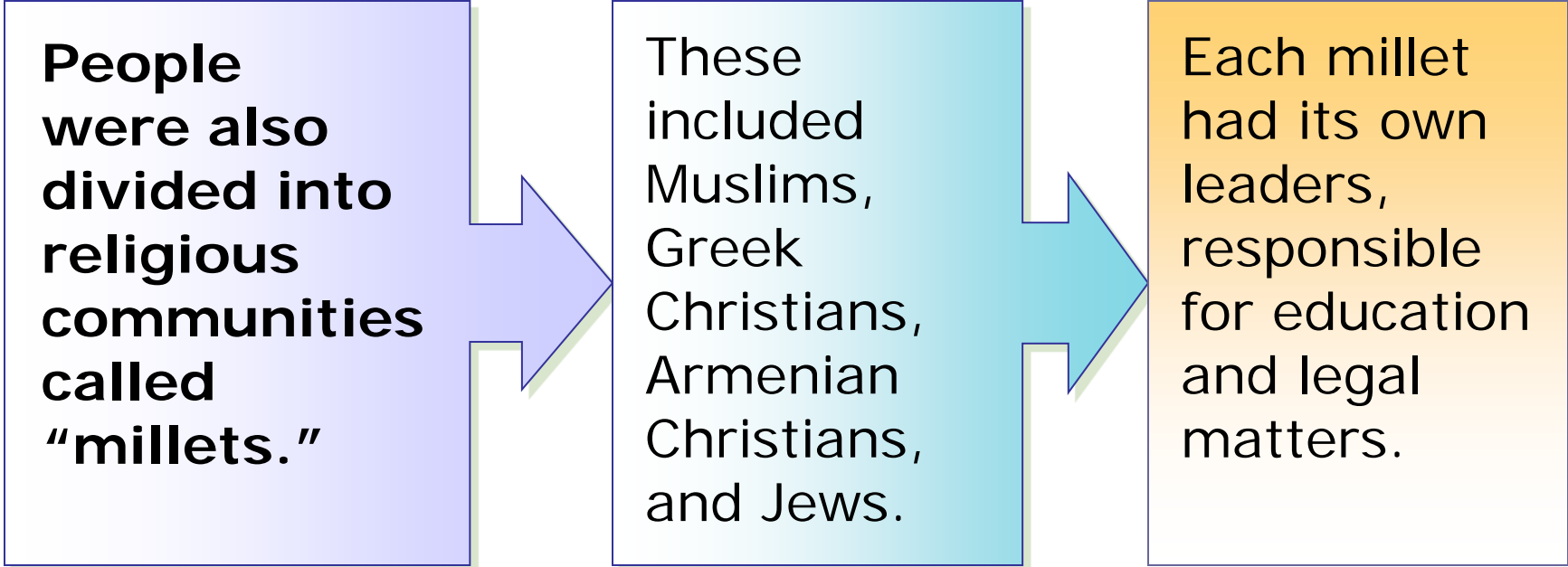


- He was a fair but absolute leader who improved the justice system.
- He ruled using a council of advisors called viziers.
- Ottoman law was based on Sharia.

Ottoman society was organized into four classes:

Men of the sword	Men of the pen	Men of negotiation	Men of husbandry
Soldiers who defended the sultan and the state	Scientists, judges, lawyers, and poets	Merchants, tax collectors, and artisans	Farmers and herders who produced the food

People were also divided into religious communities called "millets."



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graph LR; A[People were also divided into religious communities called "millets."] --> B[These included Muslims, Greek Christians, Armenian Christians, and Jews.]; B --> C[Each millet had its own leaders, responsible for education and legal matters.]
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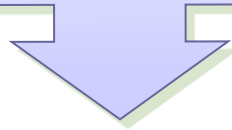
These included Muslims, Greek Christians, Armenian Christians, and Jews.

Each millet had its own leaders, responsible for education and legal matters.

The Ottomans recruited officers for the army and government from among those they conquered.

- In the Balkans, Christians were “taxed” by turning over their sons for government service.
- Some were converted to Islam and put through military training. The best won a place in the **janizaries**.
- Bright students were educated to be officials in the government.

Non-Muslim girls were also forced into service, often enslaved to work in the households of wealthy Muslim families.



- They might be accepted as members of the household.
- They might be freed upon the owner's death.

The arts flourished under Suleiman.

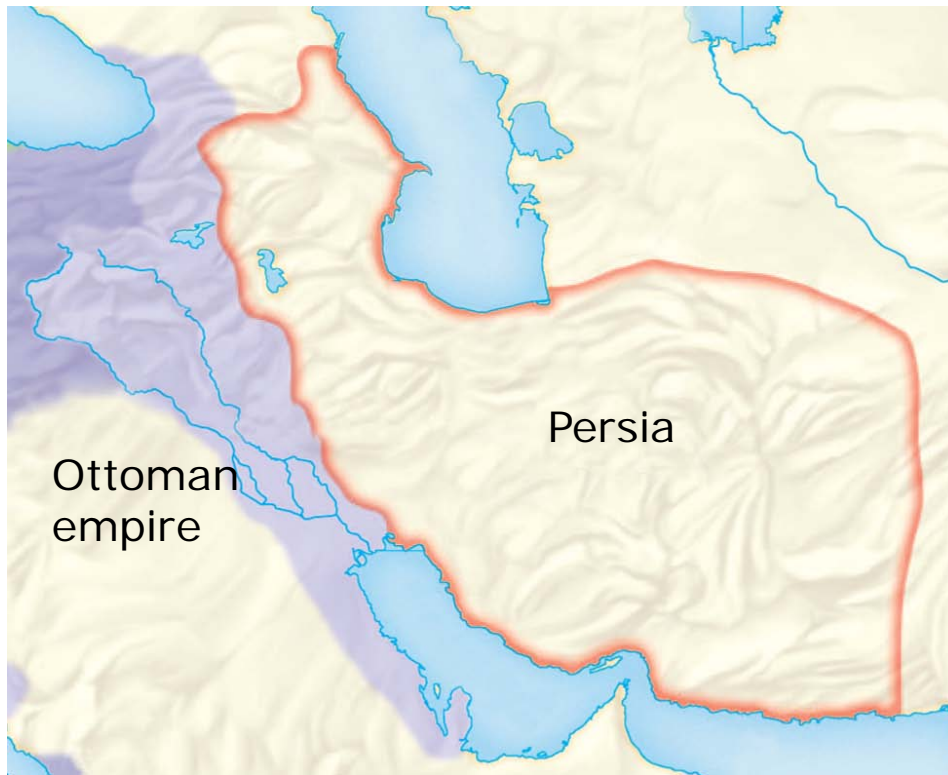


- Poets adapted Persian and Arab models to Turkish.
- Royal architect **Sinan** created beautiful mosques.
- Painters created detailed illuminated manuscripts and miniature paintings.

The Ottoman empire began a slow decline following Suleiman's death in 1566.

- Suleiman had executed his two most able sons, whom he suspected of treason.
- His successor, Selim II, left most governing to his ministers. The bureaucracy grew corrupt.
- European nations and Russia took Ottoman land. North Africans broke away.

By the early 1500s, the Safavid dynasty had arisen in Persia (present-day Iran).



Caught between Mughal India and the Ottoman empire, they were frequently at war.

The Safavids were Shiite Muslims; the Sunni Ottomans considered them heretics.

Shah Abbas the Great (1588–1629) revived the glory of ancient Persia.

- He centralized the government, created a powerful military, and negotiated alliances with European enemies of the Ottomans.
- He helped the economy by reducing taxes on herders and farmers and encouraging industry.

Abbas tolerated non-Muslims and valued their economic contributions.

- He built a new capital at **Isfahan** and invited the Armenian Christians, who controlled the silk trade, to Isfahan.
- Isfahan became the center of the silk trade; the Armenians were allowed to live outside the capital and to govern themselves.

After the death of Abbas a power struggle arose and the Safavid dynasty declined.

Shiite scholars challenged the political authority of the **shahs** (Safavid kings).

These scholars encouraged the persecution of religious minorities.

In response, Sunni Afghans rebelled, forcing out the Safavids in 1722.

The Safavid left a lasting impact, establishing Shiism in Iran and providing Persians with a sense of identity.

In the late 1700s, a new dynasty, the **Qajars**, took control of Persia.

The Qajars made **Tehran** their capital and ruled until 1925.