

ARSITEKTUR RELIJIOUS

PERTEMUAN KESEMBILAN THE GUN POWDER PERIOD – PERIODA PEPERANGAN

AGE OF GUNPOWDER EMPIRES 1450 – 1800 CHANGED THE BALANCE OF POWER

This term applies to a number of states, all of which rapidly expanded during the late 15th and over the entire 16th century. Most significant were Portugal, Spain, the Ottoman Empire, the Safavid Empire, and the Mughal Empire but also included England, France, Tokugawa (Japan), Romanov Russia, and Ming/Manchu (Qing) China.

VARYING DEGREES OF IMPACT

- *New gunpowder weapons had some impact in most parts of the inhabited world, but each place reacted differently.*
- *In China & Japan, for example, guns were allowed minimal influence*
- *those countries kept themselves isolated, but then paid a high price, in the 19th century, by being vulnerable to the West.*
- *But while the West's exploitation of gunpowder weapons enabled them to become wealthy & to dominate much of the globe, the effort cost countless lives & helped to keep Europe embroiled in war for much of modern history.*

ISLAMIC GUNPOWDER EMPIRES

- *Islam contributed to the systems of legitimacy of the Ottomans, Safavids, and Mughals*
- *Simply, that was because most of the residents of the areas these governments ruled were Muslims, and they would accept no government as legitimate that was not Muslim.*
- *However, the steppe culture which all three of these ruling groups came from assisted them in every case in the project of bending Islam to fit state needs.* Catatan: Budaya "steppe" atau padang rumput tempat ketiga kelompok berkuasa (Ottomans, Safavids, dan Mughals) berasal memberi bantuan pada setiap kasus proyek arsitektur yang merupakan hasil penyesuaian Islam agar tepat dengan kebutuhan-kebutuhan negara.

OTTOMANS

- *A Turkish dynasty named after Ghazi Osman, who established a small principality in the northwestern corner of Anatolia in the 13th century.*
- *The Ottomans fulfilled an Islamic dream in conquering Constantinople (Istanbul) and formed the largest empire of its time which comprised the Balkans, Greece, Anatolia, Syria, Iraq, Egypt, the Holy Cities of Arabia, Algeria, and Tunisia.*
- *The empire lasted until 1924. The early Ottomans had a close relationship with sufis and dervishes, but the building of an Islamic empire brought the ulema class to the forefront.*
- *Early Ottoman **religious architecture** reflects the balancing of traditional Orthodox themes with the mystical sufi ones in its forms and functions.* Catatan: Arsitektur Relijius pada awal pemerintahan Ottoman merefleksikan keseimbangan tema-tema Ortodoks dengan *mystical sufi* (sufi=sebutan bagi umat Islam yang telah menanggalkan hal-hal duniawi) pada bentuk-bentuk dan fungsi.
- ***Ghazi:** Warrior or conqueror, used both as a title and as a means of attracting Turkomans to fight for the faith and for the expanding principality.*
- ***Akhi:** Member of the Sufi network that Islamized Anatolia and formed the **religious** counterpart to the warrior class.*
- ***Imaret:** Soup kitchen, it was one of the major charitable units in any **religious** Ottoman complex.* Catatan: Pada setiap kompleks religius bangsa Ottoman terdapat *soup kitchen* yang merupakan representasi kepedulian sosial berupa *unit-unit charitable* besar.
- ***Tabkhane:** Hospice, sometimes attached to a mosque for the free lodging of wandering dervishes and travelers.*

THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

- 1301 – state founded by Osman (Ottoman)
- 1453 – fall of Constantinople to the Ottomans (Mehmed II the Conqueror)
- 1520 – 1566 - reign of Suleiman I the Magnificent
- 1529 – first siege of Vienna
- 1571 – Battle of Lepanto, first major defeat of the Ottomans by the Europeans
- 1683 – second siege of Vienna
- 1699 – Treaty of Carlowitz, beginning of the end for the Ottomans - Austria, Poland, and Venice take major chunks of the Balkans from the Ottomans
- 1918 – 1924 - collapse of the Empire - political power then **religious** power (rise of the Young Turks)

OTTOMAN JANISSARIES (TENTARA)

- Troops raised by the Ottomans from Christian families in the Balkans, used as special shock troops and as palace guard, became most powerful force in the Ottoman Empire, massacred under the orders of Mahmud II in 1826
- Janissaries were non-Muslim boys received by the sultan's government in the devshirme – a kind of tax levied mostly on the Christian subjects of the empire who lived in the Balkans in Eastern Europe.
- These boys were taken to Istanbul and trained in three languages, fighting arts, accounting, government, literature, history, and of course, Islam and the Qur'an.
- They were slaves, but well paid for their services, well educated by the government, and given everything they had by the sultan from their earliest years.
- They were thus loyal only to the sultan, and so could defend him in the event that the aristocracy revolted.
- The janissaries were the only soldiers given **gunpowder weapons**.
- Many also worked at the highest levels of the army and the government as advisors, and retired to large estates provided by the sultan himself.
- They were thus set in opposition to the aristocrats, and provided support and legitimacy to the sultan

ROLE OF THE SULTAN

- The Ottoman sultan's primary responsibility was not to himself, his army, or the aristocrats, but to the common people of his empire.
- Popular support was considered crucial to the ability of the sultan to rule, and so the sultan took very seriously his responsibility to protect ordinary people from the power and corruption of the aristocratic class.
- Suleiman II went so far as to disguise himself and visit administrative and legal hearings to be sure that commoners were given fair treatment.
- When he found corruption, he convicted the perpetrators immediately, and there was no appeal.
- The punishment was either severe beating or death, and even close friendship with the sultan could not change the outcome.
- This protective role ensured that the common people would see the sultan as their only true protector, and so set them in opposition to the aristocrats

SOCIAL STATUS

- In this system, it seems clear, the most important indicator of social position is one's relationship to the sultan.
- This was defined outright through a system that assigned everyone in society a military rank.
- That rank controlled wages, taxation, social status, and employability for everyone, whether soldier or not.
- Similar ranks were assigned to the Ulama, who, because this was an Islamic state, still had control over the interpretation of the law.
- Interestingly, the ulama were also paid according to their rank, and their rank was often assigned based on how well their interpretations of the Qur'an suited the needs of the sultan's government.
- Through this system, the sultans were able eventually to get Ulama to agree that there were some areas which Qur'an-ic law did not address – such as collection of taxes to provide government services – for which laws might properly be made by the government.
- This gave the sultans the loophole that they needed to make law as well as enforce it, even in an Islamic state.

SAFAVIDS (1501-1732)

- Obscure origin which is most probably Sunni and Kurdish, the Safavids (named after a sufi master, Shaykh Safi) forged for themselves an illustrious genealogy that goes back to 'Ali, and proceeded to forcibly change Iran into a Shiite state. In the process they shaped the modern image of the Iranian nation.
- **Shah Abbas I (1588–1629)** The greatest Safavid monarch, he moved the capital to Isfahan in 1598, and built there a royal city that extended to the south of the old city and

connected it with the Zayandeh river via a wide avenue, the Chahar Bagh (Four Gardens) Avenue. Shah Abbas's royal buildings were organized around his central Maydan or along the Chahar Bagh Avenue. Catatan: Shah Abbas I memindahkan ibukota ke Isfahan pada tahun 1598, dan membangun sebuah royal city yang diperluas ke arah selatan kota lama dan menghubungkannya dengan sungai Zayandeh via sebuah avenue yang lebar yaitu Chahar Bagh (Empat Taman) Avenue. Gedung-gedung megah Shah Abbas ditata di sekeliling **Maydan** (pusat) atau di sepanjang Chahr Bagh Avenue.

- **The Maydan-i-Shah** Among the largest open squares in the world (1700 by 525 ft), it was the focal point of Shah `Abbas's plan. Its four sides were lined up with shops on two levels, and each side of the Maydan had a monumental structure in its centre. Catatan: Di antara ruang luar segi empat terbuka (open squares) terbesar di dunia (1700 x 525 kaki), The Maydan-i-Shah merupakan focal point of Shah `Abbas's plan. Keempat sisinya merupakan pertokoan dua tingkat, dan setiap sisi Maydan memiliki struktur monumental di bagian tengahnya.

CULTURAL CONTROL

- 1st Safavid ruler to conquer the territory of Persia was a 14-year-old boy by the name of Ismael (Shah Ismael – Shah being the title the Safavids used for "emperor").
- Ismael lived up to the legend of descent from Muhammad in his exploits.
 1. He was apparently quite devout, and seemed also to be unable to lose a military campaign.
 2. His "red cap" army was absolutely devoted to him, and took extreme risks in his name.
- Ismael established the first Safavid Capitol City in Isfahan, and went on to rule according to Islamic principles. Catatan: Ismail membangun Ibu Kota Safavid pertama di Isfahan, dan kemudian menjalankan pemerintahannya berdasarkan prinsip-prinsip Islam.
- His claim to descent from the 12th Imam meant, of course, that he had to rule according to Shiite, rather than Sunni principles of Islam, and he and his successors were often quite brutal in forcing their subjects to become Shiite Muslims (the majority had been Sunni prior to the Safavid arrival).
- To do this, subjects often were required to prove their change by cursing the names of the first three Caliphs
- There were often small uprisings as a result and the "red cap" army of the Shah had to remain large and significant

MUGHALS OF INDIA

- Dynasty whose founder Babur (1526-30) descended from the most illustrious Mongol conquerors, Ghenkis Khan and Timur, hence the name.
- They ruled most of India for three centuries before direct British rule was set in 1858.
- The period between Babur's reign and 1707, when five of his descendants, Humayun, Akbar, Jahangir, Shah Jahan, and Aurangazeb ruled is considered the age of the Great Mughals.
- **New Architecture**
 1. **Chahar Bagh:** (Persian, four gardens) Quadripartite garden enclosure with a cruciform plan.
 2. **Hazira or Rawda:** (Arabic) terms used in the Mughal period to designate a tomb or a mausoleum. The original meaning of the former is "enclosure", the latter "garden." This suggests the garden origin of tomb-gardens.
 3. **Hasht-Bihisht:** (Persian, eight paradises) A late name to an old type of building that has a radially symmetrical plan with eight parts surrounding a central chamber which is almost always domed. In Islamic times, this plan was most suited to house a reception/audience hall, or a tomb. It was popularized by Timur and his descendants in both their palatial and **religious** monuments. Later developments emphasized the façades by adding turrets to the four corners, by raising the central part of the façade via a pishtak, and/ or by doubling the side through chamfering the corners.
 4. **Pietra Dura:** Semi-precious stone (lapis, onyx, jasper, topaz, and cornelian) inlays in marble following geometric or floral designs.
 5. **Chatri:** (originally Persian for umbrella) A small, vaulted pavilion used in India mostly

THE MUGHAL EMPIRE

- *Turkic overlords, Sunni Muslims, Mughals = Mongols. political legitimacy - sharif, sayyid; Genghis Khan, Timur, Oghuz.*
- *1526-1530 -Babar, founder, rules in Kabul*
- *1530-1556 -Humayun*
- *1556-1605 - Akbar, new religion attempted*
- *1605-1627- Jahangir, rule of wife (Nur Jahan)*
- *1628-1657 - Shah Jahan and Mumtaz Mahal*
- *1658-1707 - Aurangzib, rules after brief reigns of two brothers, proscription of Hinduism in 1668, Sikh and other uprisings*
- *1761 British domination ends effective power (Robert Clive represents British East India Trading Company and defeats the Mughals at the Battle of Plassey)*
- *1858 - Sepoy Mutiny - last emperor deposed by British*

MUGHALS 1526 -1858

- *Most of areas conquered were Hindu*
- *Akbar (r. 1556 – 1605), third Mughal Emperor was extremely tolerant of other religions in order to maintain legitimacy*
- *Akbar was interested in spirituality, and often enjoyed having scholars from numerous faiths into his conference chambers to hold debates on the merits of each other's religions.*
- *Opened government jobs to Hindu as well as Muslim administrators, thus giving the Hindu population the sense that it was also a part of the ruling system, and so buying off Hindu loyalty.*
- *Eliminated the poll tax that non-Muslims must pay, making all subjects fiscally equal regardless of **religious** beliefs.*
- *At one point, Akbar even created his own religion – a synthesis of what he thought was best about Islam, Judaism, Hinduism, and several other faiths. As most members of any faith had strong views about what was correct and what was not, Akbar's attempt to gain legitimacy by creating his own religion failed. But it shows quite clearly the way that Akbar perceived religion in general and Islam specifically. For Akbar, Islam was a tool to serve the stability of the state, and so was subordinated to the needs of the state.*
- *Akbar's successors, Jahangir, Jahan, and Aurangzeb gradually changed that outlook.*
- *Each was somewhat more interested in Islam than his predecessor. Thus, by the rule of Aurangzeb (r. 1659 – 1707), the emperor had reinstated the poll tax on non-Muslims, removed Hindus from government posts, revoked the Hindu status as "people of the book," and even promoted actively the destruction of Hindu temples and their replacement with Mosques. Persecution of Hindus was tolerated, if not official policy, and the state became fully Muslim in character.*
- *While Aurangzeb was a strong enough ruler to hold India together despite this persecution of the majority of his subjects, later rulers were not, and by 1857, India had broken up into a multitude of different states ruled through the various cultures and belief systems of the majority inhabitants, and while a Mughal Emperor still sat on the throne, the English Queen actually ruled the subcontinent through a system of divide and conquer.*

JAPAN

- *guns & gunpowder in the 1540s, after contact with the Portuguese,*
- *which took advantage of their military tradition & sword-making ability.*
- *By late 16th century the Japanese military had 2 branches*
 1. **gun**-carrying infantry
 2. sword-wielding samurai
- *But the new Tokugawa shogunate (rule of great military commanders; 1603-1868) disliked guns, so the new weapons eventually disappeared from Japan, & the country became isolated until the 19th century. Catatan: Negara-negara yang terisolasi akan mempengaruhi perkembangan arsitekturnya.*

TOKUGAWA SHOGUNATE 1568 - 1868

Dictatorship by military leaders, ruling in the name of the Emperors

In the beginning based in Edo later moved to Tokyo

1568-1600 Period of national unification (Azuchi-Momoyama), dictatorship of Oda Nobunaga

1600 - succeeded by Toyotomi (Hashiba) Hideyoshi in the Battle of Sekigahara

1600-1605 Ieyasu (continues to rule from "retirement" until 1616)

1605-1623 – Hidetada

1623-1651 Iemitsu - consolidation, suppression of Christianity, expulsion of foreigners, period of seclusion

1637-1638 - Shimbara Uprising, 37,000 Christians die at siege of Hara Castle

1651-1652 - last challenge to Tokugawa rule until the 1800s

1716 - Kii branch of family comes to power when male line of main branch fails, first leader of this line, Yoshimune, one of ablest of the shoguns, declined sets in at his death in 1745.

ATLANTIC EMPIRES

- Portugal
- Spain
- England
- France
- No great empire formed in Europe so the Atlantic countries expanded around the globe.
- They kept a balance of power until the late 1800s

MING TO MANCHU (QING)

- Although gunpowder & guns were invented in China, officials of the Sung dynasty (960-1279) had little use for their inventions because they protected themselves inside **fortresses & walled cities**. Catatan: Rancangan-rancangan arsitektur relijius sangat dipengaruhi oleh aspek politik (baca: peperangan). Bangunan-bangunannya lebih bersifat tertutup dalam pengertian dilindungi oleh benteng-benteng dan kota-kota berdinding.
- The next dynasty, the Mongols (1279-1378), used guns & gunpowder, but shortages of metal kept their weapons small & less powerful.
- The Ming dynasty (1368-1644) reacted similarly to the Sung. And the still-influential thinking of Confucius viewed fighting as a failure of good government.
- So mandarin (public) officials did not try to provide big guns or sophisticated troop formations (as the Europeans were doing).
- Even the sometimes-brilliant Qing (or Manchu) dynasty (1644-1912)--especially under the rule of Kangxi--was slow to change; not until the 19th century was the obsolescence of their military system made clear to them, but then it was too late.