Art and architecture of three political entities of the Early Modern Islamic lands: The Ottomans in nowadays Turkey, the Safavids in Iran, and the Mughals in India. Some of the most renowned mosques, tombs, and manuscripts were produced at that time (ca. 1550-1700): The Süleymaniye complex in Istanbul, the *Book of Kings* of Shah Tahmasp in Tabriz (Iran), and the Taj Mahal in Agra (India).

The seminar examines works of art in historical, cultural, and literary contexts, and points to the unique characteristics of each geographical region, as well as to pan-Islamic artistic elements. Among the topics that will be discussed: the architect Sinan and his legacy, the response of Islamic painting to European art, and representations of royal and religious concepts.

### Required Textbooks

Weekly readings will be available on Canvas.

### Assessments

- 2 short written assignments
- Research paper
- Active participation in class discussion