

Chapter 24--Asia in the Era of the Gunpowder Empires

Student: _____

1. Describe and discuss the establishment of the Ottoman Empire. What were the most successful tactics of the Ottomans? How did they treat those they conquered?
2. Compare and contrast significant Muslim leaders among the Ottomans, Safavid, and Mughal empires. Which was the most significant?
3. Describe life within the Safavid Empire. What was the size of the Safavids' territory? How did the empire arise? Describe the rulers who held the empire together.

4. Delineate the development of the Mughal Empire in India. Who were the greatest Mughal leaders? Defend your answer.

5. Elaborate on life for Non Muslims in all three Islamic Empires.

6. Discuss the major cultural achievements of the Islamic empires.

7. The battle of Ain Jalut

A. brought much needed peace to Spain.

B. kept Turkey free of Mongol rule.

C. led to the death of the Islamic caliph in 1250.

D. gave the Turks direct access to Asia Minor for the first time.

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 - B. religious gatherings.
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 - B. convert captured peoples to Islam.
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 - D. bring peace to Asia Minor.
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12. The Ottoman Empire under Orhan was decidedly
- A. feudalistic.
 - B. tolerant.
 - C. wealthy.
 - D. cosmopolitan.
 - E. modern.

13. By the 1450s, all of the Balkans south of Hungary had been absorbed into the Ottoman Empire EXCEPT
- A. Ain Jalut.
 - B. Baghdad.
 - C. Manzihert.
 - D. Constantinople.
 - E. Budapest.

14. The officials of the Sublime Porte were what we would consider a

- A. economic advisory group.
- B. political lobby group.
- C. civil government.
- D. religious educational board.
- E. None of the options are correct.

15. Which of the following was *not* true of the Janissaries?

- A. Janissaries could not be members of the Sublime Porte.
- B. Some of the greatest Ottoman leaders had once been Janissaries.
- C. The Janissaries had many opportunities to move up through the ranks of the army.
- D. They were Balkan Christian boys who were kidnapped and converted to Islam.
- E. They termed themselves "willing slaves of the sultan."

16. The sultan who took Constantinople was

- A. Osman.
- B. Orhan.
- C. Suleiman.
- D. Al-Ghazzali.
- E. Mehmed.

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- A. Grand Khan.
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- A. the use of their families as hostages.
 - B. their constant movement and their salaries.
 - C. threats and surveillance.
 - D. their perceived sense of having a special status.
 - E. the threat of Allah's wrath should they veer from their prescribed duty.
20. Under Turkish domination, the majority of the Balkan population became/remained
- A. Muslim.
 - B. Orthodox Christian.
 - C. Protestant.
 - D. Catholic.
 - E. Jewish.
21. In the Balkans after the 17th century, relations between Ottoman rulers and their Balkan Christian subjects
- A. steadily improved.
 - B. improved dramatically.
 - C. deteriorated.
 - D. remained much the same.
 - E. improved slightly.
22. The legacy of Ottoman rule in the Balkans has been
- A. religious unity.
 - B. poverty.
 - C. a sense of alienation.
 - D. ethnic and religious strife.
 - E. economic hardship.
23. Which of these was *not* an accomplishment of Suleiman?
- A. the seizure of Iraq
 - B. taking control of the arrangements for the pilgrimage to Mecca
 - C. the remodeling of Muhammad's tomb
 - D. remodeling of the Dome of the Rock
 - E. defeat of the Abbasids

24. Much of Islamic history can be best understood with a strong comprehension of

- A. Muslim sultans.
- B. Christian and Muslim strife.
- C. Muhammad's life story.
- D. divisions within Muslim belief, Shi'ite and Sunni.
- E. the Sharia.

25. After the murder of his favorite son, Suleiman

- A. broke apart his harem so that nothing like that could happen again, and had his favorite wife, instigator of the plot, executed.
- B. began once again to take part in the annual jihads, during one of which he was killed.
- C. began to defer to his viziers and military officials, resulting in Ottoman defeat by the Europeans.
- D. threw himself into the day-to-day affairs of his empire to assuage his grief.
- E. turned the empire over to his royal council, the *divan*, and retired from public life.

26. The significance of the Treaty of Karlowitz was that

- A. Austria finally surrendered the city of Vienna.
- B. the Ottoman sultans agreed to vacate Spain.
- C. Constantinople became an international city.
- D. the Ottoman army never again went on the offensive.
- E. the Ottoman sultan for the first time had to surrender territory to Europeans.

27. The Safavid Empire is most associated with

- A. Byzantine Christianity.
- B. Zoroastrianism.
- C. Shi'ite Islam.
- D. Sunni Islam.
- E. Sufism.

28. Which of these took place during the 1500s?

- A. An Afghan leader, Babur, established the Mughal Muslim Indian dynasty.
- B. The Turks established the Delhi Sultanate.
- C. Religious wars between the Hindus and Muslims decimated the Indian subcontinent.
- D. Akbar forced Jews and Christians within his empire to convert to Islam.
- E. The Mughal Empire lost control of central India.

29. The Delhi Sultanate of the 1200s in India

- A. lasted until conquered by the Mongols in the 1530s.
- B. were less than successful in forcing their Hindu subjects to convert to Islam.
- C. was established by a group operating out of a base in Iran.
- D. was headed by a powerful Hindu ruler of central India.
- E. found that the only thing they shared with their subjects was language, which could not overcome religious differences.

30. Shah Abbas was

- A. the greatest of the Safavid rulers.
- B. the sultan who fought against Istanbul and the Sunni Ottomans.
- C. the leader who planned a new, beautiful capital at Isfahan.
- D. the sultan who ruled over a diverse population in Persia.
- E. All of the options are correct

31. The reign of Shah Abbas has been recognized as the high point of Safavid rule in

- A. Palestine.
- B. Persia.
- C. Iraq.
- D. Turkey.
- E. northern India.

32. The most outstanding of the Mughal Emperors was

- A. Jahangir.
- B. Shah Jahan.
- C. Akbar.
- D. Babur.
- E. Aurangzeb.

33. The Sikh religion

- A. arose as a protest against the dominant Hindu faith.
- B. today claims about 10 percent of the total population of India.
- C. led to warfare with Babur in the early days of the Mughal Empire.
- D. is somewhat closer to Islam than to Hinduism.
- E. began as a blend of Hinduism and Islam but later became a separate faith.

34. The Mughal leader who built the Taj Mahal was

- A. Babur.
- B. Jahan.
- C. Jahangir.
- D. Aurangzeb.
- E. Abar.

35. Akbar's most noteworthy accomplishment was

- A. religious and social toleration.
- B. establishment of the Shi'ite state.
- C. the Taj Mahal.
- D. the conquest of Greece.
- E. governmental reorganization.

36. The focus of *The Rubaiyat* is

- A. love.
- B. mortality.
- C. nature.
- D. social hierarchy.
- E. warfare.

37. The system of rewarding individuals for their service to the state in Mughal India was known as

_____.

38. The Ottoman Empire began as a(n) _____ state, or one made up of

_____.

39. In 1453, _____ the _____ captured Constantinople, and its name was changed to _____.

40. Akbar the Great build a new capital at _____.

41. The janissaries were an elite Ottoman military corps made up of _____ youth captured in the _____.

42. Safavid power reached its height during the reign of _____.

43. A popular move of Akbar's was eliminating the high _____ tax on non-Muslim subjects.

44. The most outstanding of the Ottoman sultans, under whom the empire reached its peak, was _____ the _____.

45. Shi'ites reject all of Muhammad's successors who are not related to him by _____ or _____.

46. Shah Jahan was the person responsible for the construction of the _____.

Chapter 24--Asia in the Era of the Gunpowder Empires **Key**

1. Describe and discuss the establishment of the Ottoman Empire. What were the most successful tactics of the Ottomans? How did they treat those they conquered?

Answers would include a discussion of Osman, Sunni Islam, Sufism, Mehmed, Suleiman, janissaries, Sublime Porte, grand vizier, Byzantine Christians, poll taxes and deterioration of life for Non Muslims.

2. Compare and contrast significant Muslim leaders among the Ottomans, Safavid, and Mughal empires. Which was the most significant?

Answers would include Mehmed and Constantinople, Suleiman the Magnificent and religious, political and military leadership, Shah Abbas and Isfahan and military leadership, Akbar the Great and social and religious toleration, Fatehpur Sikri, and Shah Jahan and the Taj Mahal.

3. Describe life within the Safavid Empire. What was the size of the Safavids' territory? How did the empire arise? Describe the rulers who held the empire together.

Answers would include a discussion on the geography of Persia, religious issues with Sufism, conflicts with the Ottomans and key leaders such as Shah Abbas.

4. Delineate the development of the Mughal Empire in India. Who were the greatest Mughal leaders? Defend your answer.

Answers would include a discussion of migration into India, Delhi Sultanate, Mughal government, society, and economy, and the role of Akbar and Shah Jahan.

5. Elaborate on life for Non Muslims in all three Islamic Empires.

Answers would include deterioration in life in Ottoman lands, toleration in Akbar's India, the ability of Europeans to hold high positions in the Safavid government.

6. Discuss the major cultural achievements of the Islamic empires.

Answers would include a discussion of architecture, literature, construction of capitals and mosques.

7. The battle of Ain Jalut

A. brought much needed peace to Spain.

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marriage, blood

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Taj Mahal