

Chapter 6: The Muslim Empire (1450-1800)

Name: _____ Date: _____ Group: _____

DIRECTIONS: Matching Match each item with its definition.

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| _____ 1. expanded his empire to rule most of India | A. zamindar |
| _____ 2. local Mogul official who kept part of the taxes in lieu of a salary | B. grand vizier |
| _____ 3. dynasty founded by Shah Esmā'īl | C. ulema |
| _____ 4. dynasty that unified the subcontinent of India in the 1600s | D. Akbar |
| _____ 5. famous painter of the Şafavid era | E. Şafavid |
| _____ 6. sultan's chief minister | F. Sinan |
| _____ 7. empires formed by outside conquerors who unified the regions they conquered | G. Mogul |
| _____ 8. led the Ottoman siege of Constantinople | H. Mehmed II |
| _____ 9. the greatest of all Ottoman architects | I. gunpowder empires |
| _____ 10. a group of religious advisers to the sultan | J. Riza-i-Abbasi |

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 11. Ottoman expansion in the fourteenth century eventually led to the empire's control over
- A.** the Danube Valley.
 - B.** the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles.
 - C.** Italy.
 - D.** the Hungarian plain.
- _____ 12. The hereditary nature of the position of sultan
- A.** stabilized the Egyptian empire.
 - B.** encouraged strife among the peasants.
 - C.** led to struggles over succession.
 - D.** formed the basis of democracy in the Ottoman Empire.

13. In general, the Akbar era of the Mogul dynasty was a period of

- A. economic hardship.
- B. peace and stability.
- C. religious persecution.
- D. cultural decline.

14. The Šafavids differed from many of their Islamic neighbors because the Šafavids were ardent

- A. Sunnis.
- B. Catholics.
- C. Shias.
- D. pacifists.

15. The position of women in Ottoman society was

- A. a little better than in other Muslim societies.
- B. equal to that of women in Western societies.
- C. determined by the sultan's grand vizier.
- D. just below the peasant class.

16. It was difficult for the Šafavids to trade with Europe because they

- A. did not know Western languages and customs.
- B. restricted intellectual and religious expression.
- C. did not produce goods that were needed overseas.
- D. were hemmed in by rivals on two sides.

17. Subjects in the Ottoman Empire were divided according to their

- A. age.
- B. occupation.
- C. gender.
- D. religion.

18. Mogul painting and architecture combined which motifs?

- A. male and female
- B. Persian and Indian
- C. Muslim and Hindu
- D. secular and religious

19. The British hastened the decline of the Mogul Empire in the eighteenth century when they

- A.** opened new trading routes to the West.
- B.** forged alliances with French companies.
- C.** took control of Indian trade.
- D.** offended their powerful Indian allies.

20. Under Shāh 'Abbās, Persia experienced

- A.** a flowering of the arts.
- B.** prolonged war and famine.
- C.** a return to strict Sunni Islam.
- D.** attacks from neighboring countries.