

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'il

C. ulema

_____ 4. dynasty that unified the subcontinent of India in the 1600s

D. Akbar

_____ 5. famous painter of the Ṣafavid era

E. Ṣafavid

_____ 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

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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 Safavids differed from many of their Islamic neighbors because the Safavids were ardent

- A. Sunnis.
- B. Catholics.
- C. Shiites.
- 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 Safavids 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.