

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

**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. 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 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.