

CHAPTER 20 – THE LAST GREAT ISLAMIC EMPIRES, 1500 –1800

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Date 9/26/2020

- By the nineteenth century, the relationship between the Islamic empires and the West can best be described as
 - the West was booming, the Islamic world declining.
 - the West was declining, the Islamic world booming.
 - the West was stagnant, the Islamic world declining.
 - the West was booming, the Islamic world stagnant.
- The Ottoman Empire originally centered on the modern-day country of
 - Egypt.
 - India.
 - Turkey.
 - Iran.
- Süleyman was referred to as “the lawgiver” because he
 - initiated a tradition of formal government legislation.
 - combined different legal traditions to create a comprehensive law system.
 - rid the Ottoman law code of religious influences.
 - brought the military under the protection of law.
- In the sixteenth-century Ottoman Empire, the *ulama*
 - opposed the ruling institution of the state in a civil war.
 - began to recruit both men and women.
 - became a branch of the state under a single religious authority.
 - suffered from a decline in social status.
- The most famous slave corps in the Ottoman military was the
 - imams*.
 - Janissaries.
 - Sikhs.
 - Mamluks.
- Ottoman power declined for all of the following reasons except
 - governmental decentralization.
 - religious fanaticism.
 - military setbacks.
 - inflation.
- Members of the Safavid dynasty were adherents of a militant
 - Sunnism.
 - Shi'ism.
 - Sufism.
 - Sikhism.
- One of the most important accomplishments of Shah Abbas I (ruled 1588–1629) was
 - opening up trade with the developing Russian state.
 - the centralization of the Safavid military command structure.
 - breaking the Portuguese trade monopoly along Persian shores.
 - launching the successful invasions in Khorasan.
- The Safavid Empire declined for all of the following reasons except
 - an invasion from North India by the Chaghatay army.
 - economic decline.
 - increasing landholding power of the Shi'ite *ulama*.
 - pressure from Ottoman and Uzbek armies.
- All of the following were lasting legacies of Safavid rule except
 - dominance of Persian culture.
 - religious unity with the Sunni Afgh.
 - the Shi'ite character of the Iranian region.
 - the emergence of a distinctly Shi'ite piety.
- Of the immediate successors of Akbar “the Great,” which permitted English merchants to establish a trading post, or “factory,” at Surat in Gujarat?
 - Shah Jahan
 - Shah Abbas I

- b. Jahangir
 - c. Awrangzeb
12. Akbar can best be described as a
- a. great builder who dedicated the Taj Mahal to his beloved consort.
 - b. religious eclectic who tolerated different religions.
 - c. foresighted ruler who permitted English merchants to establish trading posts.
 - d. great conqueror who brought the Deccan under Mughal control.
13. The following all contributed to the decline of the Mughal Empire except
- a. the dominance of the British East India Company.
 - b. the decline of the powerful Hindu state of Hyderabad.
 - c. British military victories at Mughal expense.
 - d. the invasions of Afghan tribal leader Ahmad Shah Durrani.
14. From 1500 to 1650, Indian religious life
- a. turned toward a broad conception of spirituality.
 - b. became increasingly concerned with the proper application of rituals.
 - c. was characterized by the growing dominance of Islam.
 - d. expanded to include many new gods.
15. By 1600, which of the following region(s) was/were predominantly Shi'ite?
- a. the Safavid and Mughal empires
 - b. the Safavid Empire
 - c. the Mughal and Ottoman empires
 - d. the Ottoman Empire