

2021_2022

Midterm exam:

Q1- was intended to provide troops for the sultan's army, by maintaining a large, centrally controlled cavalry force.

- a. The Madrasa System
- b. The Devshirme System
- c. Timar System
- d. iltizam System
- e. The justice System

Q2- After the conquest of Constantinople in 1453, the Ottomans renamed it as ?

- a. izmir
- b. Edirne
- c. Ankara
- d. istanbul
- e. Bursa

Q3- All of the below were the components of Reaya class in the Ottoman Society, EXCEPT

- a. Peasants
- b. Farmers
- c. janissaries
- d. Guilds
- e. Merchants

Q4- Before the Ottoman conquest of it in 1453, Constantinopolis had been the political center of,

- a. Tsarist Russia
- b. Byzantine Empire
- c. Sultanate
- d. Western Roman Empire
- e. Catholic Church

Q5- Being Muslim or Non-Muslim, and along occupational lines into the rural and urban population, all the Ottoman subjects producing and paying taxes to the state were regarded as....., meaning flock or subject.

- a. Askeri

b. ilmiye

c. Reaya

d. Seyfiyye

e. Kalemiiyye

Q6- During Selim I's rule, the Ottomans conquered..... and and destroyed the in the first quarter of 16th century.

a. Cyprus, Crete, Byzantine Empire

b. Rhodes, Cyprus, Venetian State

c. Syria, Egypt, Mameluk Sultanate.

d. Constantinopolis, Thessaloniki, Pontus Roman State

e. Kosovo, Tiran, Albanian Kingdom

Q7- During the reign of Selim I, the status of the sultan changed radically. By annexing....., the old heartland of the Caliphate, to the empire, Selim became more than simply a gâzi sultan on the frontiers of the Islamic world.

a. Bagdad-Crimea-Ukraine

b. Cyprus-Crete-Bagdad

c. Trepizond-Crimea-Syria

d. Tunisia-Algeria-Albania

e. Syria, Egypt and Arabia.

Q8- In 1352 the Ottomans established their first bridgehead in the.....on the European shores of Dardanelles.

a. Balkans.

b. Anatolia

c. Asia

d. Africa

e. Caucasasia

Q9- In 16th and 17th Centuries, the most powerful state on the eastern front that the Ottomans had to cope with was the Iranian..... state.

a. Sasanid

b. Mameluk

c. Candarlid

d. Safavid

e. Lusignan

Q10- In the classical era, for the Ottomans, ideologically the main criteria of being a member of ruling class serving the Sultan was being a.....,

- a. Turk
- b. Arab
- c. Member of Ottoman Dynasty
- d. Muslim.
- e Iranian

Q11- In the Classical Ottoman Tax System, who paid Jizya (poll-tax)?

- a. Only Christians
- b. All Muslims
- c. Nomadic People
- d. All Non-Muslims
- e. Only Orthodox Christians

Q12-Inherited from the Near eastern state tradition,..... became the basic principle of Ottoman Statecraft. According to this; To control the state requires a large army. To support the troops requires great wealth. To obtain this wealth the people must be prosperous. For the people to be prosperous the laws must be just. If any of these is neglected the state will collapse.

- a. Fraternity.
- b. Solidarity
- c. Justice
- d. Equality
- e. Freedom

Q13- One of the classification within the Ottoman society is that it was divided into two classes: The Ruling or _askeri_ and the Ruled or?

- a. Beylerbeyi
- b. Reaya
- c. Murabaha
- d. Devshirme
- e. Nahiya

Q14- Ottoman Sultan Murad I, who ruled between 1362 and 1389, conquered the city of...
.....in 1369 and made it the new capital.

- a. Bursa

b. Iznik (Nicea)

c. Edirne (Adrianople).

d. Istanbul

e. Ankara

Q15- Sultan Oran's son....., assumed the title of Hudavendigar -Emperor-and Sultan-Azam-the most Exalted Sultan-Which the Seljuk sultans before him had used and which indicated his claim to the title of Empire,

a. Ahmed

b. Mehmed

c. Osman II.

d. Murad

e. Mustafa

Q16- Sultan Selim I. (the Grim) had the full control of Anatolia by defeating Shah Ismael of Azerbaijan at the battle ofin 1514.

a. Ridanieh

b. Zigetvar

c. Caldiran

d. Vienna

e. Constantinople

Q17- The Ottoman Empire named after

a. Osman, the first Caliph after the death of prophet Muhammad

b. Osman, the founder of the Ottoman Dynasty.

c. Osman, the founder of Seljuk State

d. Osman, the famous Mongolian ruler

e. Osman, the founder of the Mameluk state in Syria and Egypt

Q18- The Ottoman law system was based on _Shariat_ (Islamic law) and _Sultanic Law_ called.....

a. jizya

b. Ghazi

c. Kadi

d. Kanun/Örf.

e. Hutbe

Q19- In the Ottoman Empire during the classical age, Muslim education was in the hands of the Called Ulema.

- a. Non-Muslim Elites
- b. Rich People
- c. Tradesman
- d. Religious Scholars.
- e. Interpreters

Q20- „ as the basic principle of Ottoman Statecraft, means the protection of subjects against abuse from the representatives of authority and in particular against illegal taxation.

- a, Freedom
- b. Fraternity
- c. Solitarity
- d. Equality
- e. justice

Final Exam 2022

Q1-The.....institutions founded during this period. • was established as a British enterprise in 1856. There were also other foreigner banks and financial

Select one:

- a. Ottoman Bank.
- b. Tax Farming System
- c. Kaime
- d. Counterfeiting
- E. Direct Taxation System

Q2- High interest rates and the crisis in the world capitalist system made it impossible for the Ottoman state to pay its debts. Also due to the famine production and tax income decreased dramatically. As a result,..... (Duyun-i Umumiye idaresi) was created in 1881 as a consortium of foreign creditors.

Select one:

- a. Divan- | Humayun
- b. Ottoman Public Debt Administration.
- c. Millet System
- d. Timar

e. Sanskrit

Q3- As a result of the Crimean War which treaty signed between Russians and Ottomans in 1856?

Select one;

a. Treaty of London

b. Treaty of Zigetvar

c. Treaty of Paris.

d. Treaty of Paris

e. Treaty of Istanbul.

Q4- After the Crimean War, on 18th February 1856, the in further reforming the existing laws of the Ottoman Empire. (Hatt-i Humayun) was proclaimed. This was another step .

Select one:

a. Balkan War

b. Tanzimat

c. Interregnum

d. Imperial Decree.

e. First Constitutional Era

Q5- After the Egyptian crisis, the Ottomans had local problems like sectarian conflict in Lebanon and Syria, crisis between Christians and Muslims in Crete and nationalism in the Balkans. All these problems led the Ottoman ruling elite to introduce an official ideology known as, to maintain unity under Ottoman citizenship.

Select one:

a. Nationalism

b. Liberalism

c. Pan-Turkism

d. Socialism

e. Ottomanism

Q6- After the (1854-1856), the Ottoman Sultan issued a Ferman to enforce the reforms, particularly the

Muslim/non-Muslim equality promised in 1839.

Select one:

a. Crimean War

- b. Ottoman-Russian War
- c. First Balkan War
- d. Second Balkan War
- e. First World War

Q7- Which one of the following was the first newspaper in Ottoman Turkish to be privately owned and published?

Select one:

- a. Takvim-i Vekayi
- b. Tercüman-ı Ahval.**
- c. Tasvir-i Efkâr
- d. Muhbir
- e. Caride-i Havadis

Q8- The newspaper called (Illustration of Opinions) was owned by İbrahim Sinasi where he criticized the government and asked for reforms.

Select one:

- a. Takvim-i Vekayi
- b. Tercüman-ı Ahval
- c. Tasvir-i Efkâr.**
- d. Muhbir
- e. Caride-i Havadis

Q9- The Romance of Talat and Fitnat was the first novel written by an Ottoman Muslim,

Select one:

- a. Sinasi
- b. Namik Kemal
- c. Sultan Vahdettin
- d. Semsettin Sami.**
- e. İbrahim Paşa.

Q10-Who were the Young Ottomans?

Select one:

- a. A reformist group who thought the best political model for the Ottoman society was absolutism
- b. The young students in the Madrasas who worked for the complete removal of Shariat from the Law system
- c. The pioneers of Ottoman Muslim intellegenstia, who opposed the Tanzimat reforms and were pro constitutional regime
- d. The militant Armenians who fought for the independence of Armenia
- e. The revolutionist Greeks who supported a Greek-Ottoman Federation

Q11-Which of the following was the secret society founded by the Young Ottomans in 1865?

Select one:

- a. Kuwa-i Milliye
- b. Meclis-i Mebusan
- c. ittihat ve Terakki (Union and Progress)
- d. ittifak-i Hamiyet (Alliance of Patriotism)
- e. Carbonari

Q12- What was the main political ideal of the Young Ottoman Movement?

Select one:

- a. Maintaining the Tanzimat reforms
- b. Establishing a constitutional and parliamentary government.
- c. Overthrowing the Ottoman Sultan and proclaiming Republic
- d. Abolishing the sultanate and establishing a dictatorial rule
- E. Restoring the Classical institutions

Q13- Which of the following was NOT one of the leading Young Ottomans?

Select one:

- a. Namik Kemal
- b. Ziya Pasha
- c. Ali Suavi
- d. Mustafa Fazil Pasha
- e. Enver Pasha

Q14-Abdülhamid I, acting under the pressure of a small group of reformist bureaucrats.

Select one:

- a. Constitution of 1876
- b. San Stefano
- c. Ottoman Unity
- d. Railway

e. Tanzimat

Q15- The, (Meclis-i Umumi) was composed of two chambers: the Senate (Heyet-i Ayan) and the Chamber of Deputies (Heyet-i Mebusan).

Select one:

- a. Düyün-i Umumiye
- b. General Assembly.**
- c. Council of Supervision
- d. Meclis-i Ayan

E. saviour Officers

Q16- The telegraph network spread rapidly in, reign, and reached every provincial town, thus giving the central

government the means effectively to communicate with and exert control over its servants in the provinces for the first

time.

Select one:

- a. Mehmet II
- b. Orhan

c. Abdülhamid II.

- d. Selim II
- e. Mahmud II

Q17- The first railway line in the Ottoman Empire was built during the

. period?

Select one:

- a. Tulip
- b. Second Constitutional
- c. First Constitutional
- d. Early

e. Tanzimat

Q18- After the 1877-1878 Russian-Ottoman War which ended with the victory of Russians, the Peace treaty of,

(Yesilköy), was signed on March 1878.

Select one:

- a. Berlin
- b. Ankara
- c. San Stefano.
- d. Adrianople
- e. Istanbul

Q19- Having been defeated in the 1877-1878 by the Russians, the Ottomans had to accept the independence of?

Select one:

- a. Albania-Serbia-Greece
- b. Montenegro-Romania-Serbia.
- c. Macedonia-Serbia-Greece
- d. Cyprus-Greece-Malta
- e. Croatia-Serbia-Slovenia

Q20- In the treaty of Berlin (1878) which revised the treaty of San Stefano, Austria-Hungary occupied,

Select one:

- a. Bosnia-Herzegovina.
- b. Cyprus
- c. Malta
- d. Istanbul
- e. Greece

