

**World Civilizations: The Global Experience, AP Edition, 6e (Stearns)**  
**Chapter 21 The Muslim Empires**

**Multiple-Choice Questions**

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1) Which of the following was NOT one of the early modern Islamic empires?

- A) Ottoman
- B) Safavid
- C) Abbasid
- D) Mughal

Answer: C

Page Ref: 468-469

Topic: Introduction

Skill: Factual

2) Prior to the Mongol invasions of their empire, the Abbasid dynasty was dominated by

- A) the Ozbeg Turks.
- B) Timur-i-Lang.
- C) the Seljuk Turks.
- D) the Mamluks.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 469

Topic: The Ottomans: From Frontier Warriors to Empire Builders

Skill: Factual

3) The original base of the Ottoman Turks was

- A) Mesopotamia.
- B) Syria.
- C) the Balkans.
- D) Anatolia.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 469

Topic: The Ottomans: From Frontier Warriors to Empire Builders

Skill: Factual

4) Following the invasions of Timur, the Ottoman Empire was restored under

- A) Akbar.
- B) Shah Abbas the Great.
- C) Mehmed II.
- D) Suleyman the Magnificent.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 469

Topic: The Ottomans: From Frontier Warriors to Empire Builders

Skill: Factual

5) The Ottomans conquered Constantinople and ended the Byzantine Empire in

- A) 1245.
- B) 1337.
- C) 1453.
- D) 1519.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 469

Topic: The Ottomans: From Frontier Warriors to Empire Builders

Skill: Factual

6) Which of the following statements concerning Ottoman naval power is most accurate?

- A) The Ottoman Empire never developed a navy, thus were unable to control the Mediterranean or challenge the growing naval supremacy of the West.
- B) Powerful Ottoman galley fleets captured major island bases in the eastern Mediterranean, but were unable to prevent Western advances in the Indian Ocean.
- C) The Ottoman Empire was sufficiently powerful at sea that until the 18th century they were able to monopolize the Arabian Sea.
- D) The Ottomans retained their naval dominance in the Indian Ocean, but almost immediately lost all of their Mediterranean possessions.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 470,-471

Topic: The Ottomans: From Frontier Warriors to Empire Builders

Skill: Conceptual

7) The Janissaries were

- A) religious leaders under the control of the Ottoman state.
- B) powerful members of the scholar-gentry aristocracy within the Ottoman Empire who dominated regional administration.
- C) slave troops of the Ottomans forcibly conscripted as adolescents from conquered territories.
- D) Islamic judges not subject to state authority who answered only to the caliphs in Bagdad.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 472

Topic: The Ottomans: From Frontier Warriors to Empire Builders

Skill: Factual

8) What permitted the Janissaries to gain a position of prominence in the Ottoman Empire?

- A) Their control of artillery and firearms gave them prominence over the aristocratic Turkish cavalry.
- B) Their control of the bureaucracy made them indispensable to the operation of the empire.
- C) As members of the royal family, they had access to the sultans.
- D) They rapidly gained control of the mosques of the Ottoman Empire and were able to define religious orthodoxy.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 472

Topic: The Ottomans: From Frontier Warriors to Empire Builders

Skill: Conceptual

9) The head of the Ottoman central bureaucracy was the

- A) vizier.
- B) dhimmi.
- C) patriarch.
- D) caliph.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 473

Topic: The Ottomans: From Frontier Warriors to Empire Builders

Skill: Factual

10) What was the principle of succession within the Ottoman Empire?

A) Like earlier Islamic dynasties, the Ottoman Empire lacked a principle of succession, a fact that led to protracted warfare among prospective successors.

B) Succession within the Ottoman Empire was based on primogeniture, that is, the oldest son automatically succeeded the previous sultan.

C) Like the early Islamic administration of the orthodox caliphs, the successions within the Ottoman Empire were elective.

D) A committee of chieftains made the selection after the death of the sultan by electing one of their own.

Answer: A

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Topic: The Ottomans: From Frontier Warriors to Empire Builders

Skill: Factual

11) One of the most beautiful of the Ottoman mosques of Constantinople was the

A) Taj Mahal.

B) Kahil Jibran.

C) Saffah.

D) Süleymaniye.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 473

Topic: The Ottomans: From Frontier Warriors to Empire Builders

Skill: Factual

12) What did the Ottomans do to Constantinople following its fall in 1453?

A) The Ottomans destroyed the city and moved their capital to Sophia.

B) The original city remained, but in a much reduced condition that the Ottomans did little to restore.

C) Soon after its conquest, the Ottoman sultan undertook the restoration and beautification of Constantinople.

D) The Ottomans rapidly abandoned Constantinople to the leaders of the Orthodox church who were responsible for its restoration and the construction of significant churches.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 473-475

Topic: The Ottomans: From Frontier Warriors to Empire Builders

Skill: Conceptual

- 13) In what way were the artisans of Constantinople similar to their counterparts in the West?
- A) They had begun to form a proletariat.
  - B) Like their counterparts in medieval European towns, the artisans were organized into guilds.
  - C) In the capital city of the Ottoman Empire, artisans were free of governmental supervision.
  - D) Like the earlier West, craft production was limited and there were few independent artisans.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 474-475

Topic: The Ottomans: From Frontier Warriors to Empire Builders

Skill: Conceptual

- 14) What was the chosen language of the Ottoman court?

- A) Greek
- B) Arabic
- C) Persian
- D) Turkish

Answer: D

Page Ref: 475

Topic: The Ottomans: From Frontier Warriors to Empire Builders

Skill: Factual

- 15) How did the Ottoman dynasty compare to other ruling families?

- A) The Ottoman dynasty lasted for over 600 years—a feat matched by no other ruling family.
- B) The Ottoman dynasty was among the most long-lasting in history, surviving for over 200 years—exceeded only by the Chinese dynasties.
- C) Due to the lack of a principle of succession, the Ottomans endured constant dynastic change with individual families surviving only for decades.
- D) It was a series of brief kingships with long periods of disorder and warfare due to succession problems.

Answer: A

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Topic: The Ottomans: From Frontier Warriors to Empire Builders

Skill: Factual

- 16) Which of the following was NOT a cause for the decline of the Ottoman Empire?
- A) Local officials began to retain increasing amounts of revenue for their own purposes.
  - B) Oppressive demands of local officials caused the peasantry to abandon their holdings and flee.
  - C) The ability of individual sultans to rule declined.
  - D) The addition of European military technology such as light artillery made the Janissaries so powerful that they could challenge the authority of the sultan.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 475-476

Topic: The Ottomans: From Frontier Warriors to Empire Builders

Skill: Conceptual

- 17) On the sea, the Ottoman galleys were eclipsed by Western naval power as early as the
- A) 14th century.
  - B) 15th century.
  - C) 16th century.
  - D) 17th century.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 476

Topic: The Ottomans: From Frontier Warriors to Empire Builders

Skill: Factual

- 18) What European nation first threatened the Ottoman monopoly of trade with east Africa and India?

- A) Spain
- B) Portugal
- C) England
- D) France

Answer: B

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Topic: The Ottomans: From Frontier Warriors to Empire Builders

Skill: Factual

19) Which of the following was NOT a result of the Ottoman loss of monopoly over the Indian trade?

- A) Spices carried around Africa by Europeans enriched the Ottomans' Christian rivals.
- B) Direct carriage of eastern goods to ports in the West implied loss of revenues in taxes in Muslim trading centers.
- C) Military setbacks revealed the obsolescence of the Muslim fleets.
- D) Bullion caused by a negative balance of trade flowed out of the Ottoman Empire to the West.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 477

Topic: The Ottomans: From Frontier Warriors to Empire Builders

Skill: Factual

20) Which of the following groups represented such extreme conservatism within the Ottoman Empire that reform was frustrated?

- A) Janissaries
- B) Artisans
- C) Merchants
- D) Sultans

Answer: A

Page Ref: 477

Topic: The Ottomans: From Frontier Warriors to Empire Builders

Skill: Factual

21) Which of the following represents a difference between the declines of the Abbasids and the Ottomans?

- A) Only the Ottoman Empire suffered from the intervention of mercenary soldiers in politics.
- B) Only the Abbasids declined as a result of revolts by peasants and townsmen oppressed by the landed classes.
- C) Only the Ottomans failed to develop a principle of succession leading to civil strife.
- D) The Ottomans were at a much greater disadvantage as a result of the more potent threat from the West.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 473

Topic: The Ottomans: From Frontier Warriors to Empire Builders

Skill: Conceptual

22) Which of the following represents a difference between the origins of the Ottomans and the Safavids?

- A) The Safavids originated from a Turkish nomadic group.
- B) The Safavids represented a highly militant strain of Islam.
- C) The Safavids were originally frontier warriors.
- D) The Safavids represented the Shi'a strain of Islam.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 478

Topic: The Shi'a Challenge of the Safavids

Skill: Factual

23) The center of the Safavid empire was the modern-day state of

- A) Syria.
- B) Iraq.
- C) Jordan.
- D) Iran.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 478

Topic: The Shi'a Challenge of the Safavids

Skill: Factual

24) The Safavid dynasty had its origins in the 14th century in a family devoted to what variant of Islam?

- A) Sunni
- B) Ismaili
- C) Sufi
- D) Kurd

Answer: C

Page Ref: 478

Topic: The Shi'a Challenge of the Safavids

Skill: Factual



25) In what year was the first Safavid declared shah?

A) 1453

B) 1501

C) 1553

D) 1571

Answer: B

Page Ref: 478

Topic: The Shi'a Challenge of the Safavids

Skill: Factual

26) Followers of the Safavids' followers were called

A) Red Heads.

B) Yellow Turbans.

C) the White Lotus Society.

D) the Red Hand.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 478

Topic: The Shi'a Challenge of the Safavids

Skill: Factual

27) The first Safavid shah was

A) Abbas the Great.

B) Suleyman the Great.

C) Akbar.

D) Isma'il.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 478

Topic: The Shi'a Challenge of the Safavids

Skill: Factual

28) Why was the battle of Chaldiran in 1514 so important?

- A) The battle established the military supremacy of the Safavids over the Ottomans and marked the end to eastern expansion of the Ottoman Empire.
- B) The Safavids were dealt a devastating defeat that checked the westward advance of Shi'ism and decimated the ranks of the Turkic warriors who had built the Safavid empire.
- C) The combined armies of the Safavids and Ottomans defeated the Mughal armies and ended the policy of expansion undertaken by the Mughal emperors of India.
- D) The defeat of the Safavids by a Western army reduced the Islamic empire to economic dependency on the West and military inferiority to the other Muslim empires.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 478-479

Topic: The Shi'a Challenge of the Safavids

Skill: Conceptual

29) The Safavid empire reached its greatest extent under Shah

- A) Suleyman the Great.
- B) Tahmasp I.
- C) Abbas the Great.
- D) Isma'il.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 479

Topic: The Shi'a Challenge of the Safavids

Skill: Factual

30) What was the status of the Turkish chiefs under the Safavid shahs?

- A) Unlike the Ottomans, the Turkish cavalrymen were driven from the Safavid empire.
- B) The former Turkish warriors were replaced entirely by the indigenous Persian nobility who formed a mercenary military force.
- C) Like the Ottomans, the Turkish chiefs were gradually transformed into a warrior nobility with assigned villages and peasant labor.
- D) The former Turkish nomads were reduced to slavery, but still composed the foundation of the Safavid military.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 479

Topic: The Shi'a Challenge of the Safavids

Skill: Conceptual

31) After Chaldiran, the official language of the Safavid empire became

- A) Turkish.
- B) Persian.
- C) Arabic.
- D) Farsi.

Answer: B

Page Ref: 480

Topic: The Shi'a Challenge of the Safavids

Skill: Factual

32) The capital of the Safavid empire under Abbas the Great was

- A) Tabriz.
- B) Baghdad.
- C) Mosul.
- D) Isfahan.

Answer: D

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Topic: The Shi'a Challenge of the Safavids

Skill: Factual

33) How did the Savafid economy compare to that of the Ottomans?

- A) Only the Ottoman sultans actively sought to encourage handicraft production and trade in their empire.
- B) The Ottoman empire benefited in the short run from non-Muslim traders (Christians and Jews) who had extensive contacts with overseas empires that the Safavid empire lacked.
- C) The Safavid empire made a more concerted and successful attempt to enlarge their market economy, particularly by attracting merchants from the West.
- D) The Safavid economy, because of the geographical location of the empire, was oriented exclusively toward the East and had no contact with Western merchants.

Answer: B

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Topic: The Shi'a Challenge of the Safavids

Skill: Conceptual

34) What led to the rapid demise of the Safavid empire?

- A) Like the Ottoman Empire, the lack of a principle of succession led Abbas the Great to eliminate all capable rivals, leaving no capable ruler following his death.
- B) The Safavid defeat at the battle of Panipat at the hands of a Russian army stripped the empire of its military forces just as pressure from outside enemies increased.
- C) The collapse of the Safavid economy in the 18th century diminished the revenues of the empire to the point that the central government could no longer function.
- D) The successful conquest of the Ottoman Empire overextended the Safavid resources, so that the central government became increasingly inefficient.

Answer: A

Page Ref: 484

Topic: The Shi'a Challenge of the Safavids

Skill: Conceptual

35) The immediate successor of the Safavid dynasty in Persia was

- A) Babur the Great.
- B) Akbar the Great.
- C) Suleyman the Great.
- D) Nadir Khan Afshar.

Answer: D

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Topic: The Shi'a Challenge of the Safavids

Skill: Factual

36) The founder of the Mughal dynasty was

- A) Timur.
- B) Akbar.
- C) Babur.
- D) Nadir Khan Afshar.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 484

Topic: The Mughals and the Apex of Muslim Civilization in India

Skill: Factual

37) The first Mughal emperor successfully defeated the Muslim ruler of the Lodi dynasty in 1526 at the battle of

- A) Delhi.
- B) Chaldiran.
- C) Farghana.
- D) Panipat.

Answer: D

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Topic: The Mughals and the Apex of Muslim Civilization in India

Skill: Factual

38) Which of the following descriptions of the accomplishments of Babur is NOT accurate?

- A) He was a fine military strategist and fierce fighter who went into battle alongside his troops.
- B) He wrote one of the great histories of India and was a fine musician.
- C) He reformed the ineffective Lodi bureaucracy to create a streamlined administration.
- D) He was a fine musician and designed gardens for his new capital at Delhi.

Answer: C

Page Ref: 485

Topic: The Mughals and the Apex of Muslim Civilization in India

Skill: Conceptual

39) Which of the following statements most accurately characterizes the reign of Humayan?

- A) Humayan was able to build on the reforms of his father and enjoyed one of the most stable and prosperous reigns of the Mughal dynasty.
- B) Humayan completed the task of crushing opposition to the Mughal dynasty during the first 20 years of his reign, but settled into dissolute behavior later in his life.
- C) Despite the seeming stability of Babur's reign, his son Humayan was exiled by 1540 and forced to fight to restore the Mughal rule.
- D) Humayan fell ill and during his long illness the army mutinied leading to a new dynastic ruler.

Answer: C

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Topic: The Mughals and the Apex of Muslim Civilization in India

Skill: Conceptual

40) Which of the following statements concerning the reign of Akbar is NOT accurate?

- A) He personally oversaw the building of the military and administrative system.
- B) He patronized the arts.
- C) He extended the Mughal conquests in central and northern India.
- D) He attempted to purify Islam by removing Hindu influences.

Answer: D

Page Ref: 485

Topic: The Mughals and the Apex of Muslim Civilization in India

Skill: Factual

41) What was the critical feature of Akbar's new religion, the Din-i-Ilahi?

- A) It attempted to blend elements of the many faiths with which he was familiar, as a means of reconciling Hindus and Muslims.
- B) It sought to purify the Islamic faith and remove Hindu influences by adopting many of the Sufi teachings already extant in India.
- C) Although it retained the formal appearance of Islam, the popular aspects of the new religion were almost entirely Buddhist.
- D) It was very similar to Zoroastrianism but included elements of Christianity and Judaism.

Answer: A

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Topic: The Mughals and the Apex of Muslim Civilization in India

Skill: Conceptual

42) What was the outcome of the Din-i-Ilahi?

- A) Accepted by Hindus who benefited from the lenient policies of Akbar, the new religion was rejected by the Muslims.
- B) Accepted by Muslims who saw it as a means of cementing the authority of the Mughals over the traditional Hindu rulers, the new religion was rejected by Hindus.
- C) The new religion was widely accepted during Akbar's lifetime and became the state religion of the Mughal empire.
- D) By Akbar's death in 1605, the Din-i-Ilahi was rejected by both Muslims and Hindus.

Answer: D

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Topic: The Mughals and the Apex of Muslim Civilization in India

Skill: Conceptual

43) Which of the following statements concerning the economy of the Mughal empire is most accurate?

- A) Unlike the other Muslim empires, the Mughals successfully banned European merchants from their markets.
- B) The Mughal empire produced nothing of value to the West, but served as a conduit of products from southeastern Asia much in demand among the Europeans.
- C) European traders brought products from throughout Asia to exchange for the subcontinent's famed cotton textiles.
- D) The Indian markets of the Mughals were flooded with Western products.

Answer: C

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Topic: The Mughals and the Apex of Muslim Civilization in India

Skill: Factual

44) What was the state of the Mughal dynasty at the outset of the reign of Aurangzeb?

- A) Although the cultural level of the empire had declined, the administrative reforms of Shah Jahan renewed the spirit of the empire.
- B) The status of women in the Mughal empire was higher than at the beginning of the dynasty.
- C) The Mughal bureaucracy remained efficient and effective, but the military had lapsed into technological conservatism.
- D) The Mughal bureaucracy was bloated and corrupt, the army was backward in weaponry and tactics, and the peasants and artisans had seen living standards fall.

Answer: D

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Topic: The Mughals and the Apex of Muslim Civilization in India

Skill: Conceptual

45) What was the impact of Aurangzeb's religious policies?

- A) Aurangzeb's religious policies gravely weakened the internal alliances between Hindus and Muslims and disrupted the social peace that Akbar had established.
- B) Aurangzeb's religious policies succeeded in removing Buddhism from India.
- C) The emperor succeeded in reestablishing the political and social dominance of the Hindu majority in India.
- D) More freedom for all religious groups with the exception of Christians

Answer: A

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Topic: The Mughals and the Apex of Muslim Civilization in India

Skill: Conceptual

- 46) What was the state of the Mughal empire following Aurangzeb's death in 1707?
- A) The Mughal empire had shrunk so much during Aurangzeb's reign that the dynasty controlled only Bengal.
  - B) The empire included more territory than ever before and there was greater religious homogeneity than earlier in the reign.
  - C) The empire was far larger than earlier, but control and state revenues passed increasingly to regional lords who gave little more than tribute payments to the emperors.
  - D) The empire collapsed in the face of a Safavid invasion from the Indus River valley.

Answer: C

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Topic: The Mughals and the Apex of Muslim Civilization in India

Skill: Conceptual

## Essay Questions

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- 1) Discuss the social and political organization of the Ottoman Empire.

Answer: Turkish cavalymen transformed into landholding aristocracy; granted possession of villages with peasant labor; created regional power bases; supplementary military force created from slave troops drawn from conquered territories, Janissaries; controlled firearms and artillery as basis of power, gained political influence; sultans technically absolute, but dependent on bureaucracy; some influence of religious leaders within bureaucracy.

Page Ref: 469-477

Topic: The Ottomans: From Frontier Warriors to Empire Builders

Skill: Conceptual

- 2) Compare and contrast the causes for decline and collapse in each of the Islamic early modern empires.

Answer: Similarities: decline in quality of central administration, corruption; in case of Safavids and Ottomans decline in quality of rulers due to problems with principle of succession; growth of power of regional aristocracy with increasing control over local revenues that were diverted from the state; often accompanied by abandonment of land; failure to successfully counter growing economic and military power of West. Differences: Safavids actually conquered by outside invaders in 1722; Mughals and Ottomans continued to rule, although in reduced circumstances; Mughals lost religious alliance.

Page Ref: 469-491

Topic: The Ottomans: From Frontier Warriors to Empire Builders/The Shi'a Challenge of the Safavids/The Mughals and the Apex of Muslim Civilization in India

Skill: Conceptual



3) Compare and contrast the social and political organization of the Safavids to that of the Ottomans.

Answer: Similarities: Original Turkish warriors converted to landholding aristocracy; creation of slave military force; absolute rule of shah. Differences: introduction of Persians as members of bureaucracy; greater influence of Islamic clergy; adopted militant Shi'ism in contrast to Ottoman Sunnism.

Page Ref: 469-484

Topic: The Shi'a Challenge of the Safavids

Skill: Conceptual

4) How did the religious complexion of Mughal India differ from that of the other Islamic empires? What impact did religious diversity have on the Mughals?

Answer: Mughal empire had majority of non-Muslims, most of which were Hindu; previous failure to amalgamate religions continued in Mughal empire; Akbar attempted to create new religion that would combine both Islam and other Indian religions; Akbar's Din-i-Ilahi failed, rejected by Muslims and Hindus; in reign of Aurangzeb religious truce arranged by Akbar failed; Hindus began to lose allegiance to dynasty; contributed to growth of regional authority, failure of central government.

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Topic: The Mughals and the Apex of Muslim Civilization in India

Skill: Conceptual

## Document-based Questions

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1) The qualities of the great and the rich as described by Abu Taleb included the following EXCEPT

- A) pride
- B) indolence
- C) shallowness
- D) curiosity

Answer: D

Page Ref: 477

Topic: An Islamic Traveler Laments the Muslims' Indifference to Europe

Skill: Conceptual

2) For what reason did Abu Taleb write his book?

- A) to inform his fellow countrymen about another part of the world
- B) to make money
- C) to gain fame
- D) to fulfill a religious vow

Answer: A

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Topic: An Islamic Traveler Laments the Muslims' Indifference to Europe

Skill: Conceptual