Compare the causes for decline in all of the Islamic early modern empires and explain how the decline was related to the rise of the West.

Compare the problems confronting both the early modern Muslim empires and the earlier Umayyad and Abbasid empires.

Compare the three Muslim empires.

Trace the decline of the Ottoman Empire in the 17th century.

Compare the declines of the Abbasid and Ottoman empires.

Compare the social and economic organization of the Ottomans and Safavids.

Evaluate the reasons for the failure of the Mughal dynasty.

Compare the weaknesses of all of the Muslim empires?

MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question. Be sure to explain why that is the correct response.

1. Mehmed I of the Ottoman Empire was responsible for
   A) enlarging the empire’s territories to their greatest extent.
   B) the conquest of Constantinople.
   C) reunifying the empire following the Timurid invasions.
   D) the dissolution of the Janissaries.
   E) defeating the crusaders.

2. What was the principle of succession within the Ottoman Empire?
   A) Like earlier Islamic dynasties, the Ottoman Empire lacked a principle of succession.
   B) Succession within the Ottoman Empire was based on primogeniture.
   C) Like the early Islamic administration of the Orthodox Caliphs, the successions within the Ottoman Empire were elective.
   D) Ottoman sultans selected their successors prior to their death and elevated them as co-rulers.
   E) Selection was a mystical process based on who could prove to be the most spiritual contender.

3. Which of the following was a cause for the decline of the Ottoman Empire?
   A) The removal of the Janissaries as an effective military force left the sultans without a powerful counterbalance to the Turkish aristocracy.
   B) The addition of European military technology, such as light artillery, made the Janissaries so powerful that they could challenge the authority of the sultan.
   C) The conquest of Constantinople by the Holy Roman Empire in 1663 led to the rapid collapse of the entire empire.
   D) Oppressive demands of local officials caused the peasantry to abandon their holdings and flee.
   E) The sultans became increasingly focused on religion and neglected political details.
4. The Safavid family had its origins in the 14th century in a family devoted to what variant of Islam?
   A) Sunni  
   B) Ismaili  
   C) Shi’a  
   D) Sikh  
   E) Sufi

5. Which of the following represents a difference between the Safavid and Ottoman economies?
   A) Only the Ottomans sought to encourage artisans and handicraft production.  
   B) The Safavid market economy was more constricted than that of the Ottomans.  
   C) Only the Safavid rulers patronized public works projects.  
   D) The Ottomans alone pursued policies to increase internal and international trade.  
   E) The Safavids urged a return to a more traditional agrarian economy.

6. The Ottoman Empire halted the advance of Shi’ism and the Safavids at the critical battle of
   A) Panipat.  
   B) Baghdad.  
   C) Isfahan.  
   D) Tabriz.  
   E) Chaldiran.

7. Which of the following is an accomplishment of Babur?
   A) He reformed the inefficient Lodi administration of Delhi.  
   B) He successfully created a new religion that bridged the differences between Hindus and Muslims.  
   C) He wrote one of the great histories of India.  
   D) He was responsible for the construction of the Taj Mahal.  
   E) He wrote statements of religious philosophy that are still read today.

8. Which of the following was NOT one of the social reforms of Akbar?
   A) Prostitution was eliminated in his realm.  
   B) He attempted to eradicate the practice of sati.  
   C) He encouraged the establishment of special market days for women only.  
   D) He discouraged child marriages.  
   E) He encouraged the remarriage of widows.

9. Which of the following was a result of the Ottoman loss of monopoly over the Indian trade?
   A) Direct carriage of eastern goods to ports in the West implied loss of revenues in taxes in Muslim trading centers.  
   B) As a result of the negative balance of trade with the West, bullion flowed out of the Ottoman Empire and caused a decline in prices.  
   C) All Ottoman trade with the East ceased.  
   D) The Western nations were able to carve out colonies along the Mediterranean shores of the Ottoman Empire.  
   E) The Ottoman Empire had enough trading partners that it didn’t notice a great decrease in trade revenue.
10. Which of the following statements concerning the reigns of Jahangir and Shah Jahan is most accurate?
A) During the reigns of these two Mughal rulers, military activity reached its greatest level.
B) India became, in the reigns of Akbar’s successors, one of the major overseas centers for European traders.
C) Both emperors continued to press the success of Akbar’s Din-i-Ilahi.
D) Jahangir and Shah Jahan began to institute a series of reforms intended to destroy the power of the Hindus in the Mughal administration.
E) They abandoned the policy of religious toleration.