

**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.