

# Reading Essentials and Study Guide



## Chapter 15, Section 1

For use with textbook pages 457–463

### THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE

#### KEY TERMS

- janissary** a soldier in the Ottoman sultans' elite guard (page 458)
- pasha** a local official in the Ottoman empire, who collected taxes, maintained law and order, and was directly responsible to the sultan's court (page 459)
- gunpowder empire** an empire whose success was based largely on its mastery of the technology of firearms (page 460)
- sultan** the head of the Ottoman empire (page 460)
- harem** ("sacred place") the private domain of a sultan (page 461)
- grand vizier** a chief minister who led the meetings of the imperial council in the Ottoman Empire (page 461)
- ulema** a group of religious advisers in the Ottoman Empire who administered the legal system and the schools for educating Muslims (page 461)

#### DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

How is religious toleration guaranteed in the United States? Why do you think some people are not tolerant of religious beliefs that are different from their own?

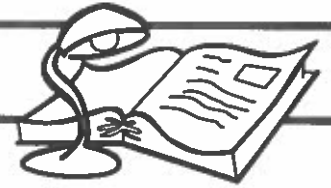
In this section, you will learn about the empire of the Ottoman Turks. Although the Ottomans were Sunni Muslims, they were generally tolerant of other religions in their empire.

#### ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the chart below to help you take notes. List the areas that were conquered by the Ottoman rulers in this chart.

Ruler	Areas Conquered
Mehmet II	1.
Selim I	2.
Süleyman I	3.

# Reading Essentials and Study Guide



## Chapter 15, Section 1 (continued)

### READ TO LEARN

- **Rise of the Ottoman Turks** (page 457)

In the late thirteenth century, a new group of Turks began to build power in the northwest corner of the Anatolian Peninsula. The name of the leader of this group of Turks was Osman. As the Seljuk Empire began to decline in the early fourteenth century, the Osman Turks began to expand. This was the beginning of the Ottoman dynasty.

The Ottomans expanded westward and eventually controlled the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. These two straits (narrow passageways) connect the Black Sea and the Aegean Sea. The Byzantine Empire had previously controlled this area. In the fourteenth century, the Ottoman Turks expanded into the Balkans. Ottoman rulers took the title of sultan and began to build a strong military by developing an elite guard called **janissaries**. The Ottomans also began to master firearms. The Ottomans defeated the Serbs at the Battle of Kosovo in 1389. During the 1930s, they took over Bulgaria.

4. What steps did the Ottomans take to build a strong military?

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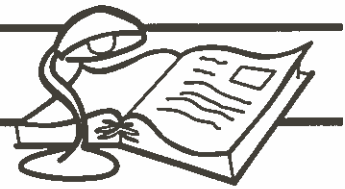
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- **Expansion of the Empire** (page 458)

Under the leadership of Mehmet II, the Ottomans moved to end the Byzantine Empire. They attacked Constantinople. The Byzantines fought for almost two months to save their city, but the Ottomans finally conquered it. The Byzantine emperor died in the final battle. The Ottomans made Constantinople their capital. It was later renamed Istanbul. The Ottomans now dominated the Balkans and the Anatolian Peninsula. From 1514 to 1517, Sultan Selim I took control of Mesopotamia, Egypt, and Arabia. He now controlled several of the holy cities of Islam, including Jerusalem, Makkah, and Madinah. He declared himself to be the new caliph, defender of the Islamic faith and successor to Muhammad. Ottoman forces then moved westward along the African coast, eventually reaching almost to the Strait of Gibraltar. Where possible, the Ottomans preferred to administer their conquered lands through local rulers. The central government appointed officials, called **pashas**. The pashas collected taxes, maintained law and order, and were responsible to the sultan's court in Constantinople.

During the reign of Süleyman I, the Ottomans attacked Europe. They advanced up the Danube and seized Belgrade. In 1526, at the Battle of Mohacs on the Danube, they won a major victory over the Hungarians. The Ottomans

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## Chapter 15, Section 1 *(continued)*

### • Problems in the Ottoman Empire *(page 462)*

The Ottoman Empire reached its high point under Süleyman the Magnificent, who ruled from 1520 to 1566. After the death of Süleyman, sultans became less involved in government and allowed their ministers to exercise more power. Senior positions were given to the sons or daughters of the elite. Members of the elite soon formed a privileged group seeking wealth and power. The central bureaucracy became less connected with rural areas. As a result, local officials grew corrupt, and taxes rose.

Officials and merchants began to imitate the habits and lifestyles of Europeans. They wore European clothes, bought Western furniture and art objects, and ignored Muslim rules against the drinking of alcohol. Both coffee and tobacco were introduced into Ottoman society in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries.

9. How did the government of the Ottoman Empire change after the death of Süleyman?

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### • Ottoman Art *(page 463)*

During the period from Mehmet II to the early eighteenth century, the arts flourished in the Ottoman Empire. The sultans were enthusiastic patrons of the arts. By far the greatest contribution of the Ottoman Empire to world art was in architecture. The mosques of the last half of the sixteenth century were magnificent. In the mid-sixteenth century, the greatest of all Ottoman architects, Sinan, began building the first of his 81 mosques. One of Sinan's masterpieces was the Suleimaniye Mosque in Istanbul.

Textiles and rugs also flourished during the sixteenth century. Factories produced silks for wall hangings, sofa covers, and especially court costumes. Rugs were a peasant industry. The rugs were made of wool and cotton. Different regions had their own distinctive designs and color schemes.

10. What art forms flourished during the Ottoman Empire?

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# Reading Essentials and Study Guide



## Chapter 15, Section 2

For use with textbook pages 468–471

### THE RULE OF THE SAFAVIDS

#### KEY TERMS

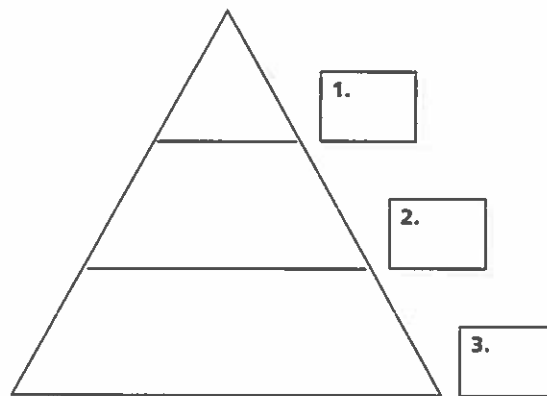
- shah** the title used by Safavid rulers (page 469)
- orthodoxy** conforming to traditional religious beliefs (page 469)
- anarchy** lawlessness and disorder (page 470)

#### DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

Have you ever seen a Persian rug? How are Persian rugs different from other rugs or carpets? Why do you think they are so valuable?

#### ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the pyramid diagram below to help you take notes. Show the hierarchy of the Safavid political system.



#### READ TO LEARN

- **Rise of the Safavid Dynasty** (page 468)

After the empire of Timur Lenk (Tamerlane) ended in the early fifteenth century, Persia fell into **anarchy** (lawlessness and disorder). At the beginning of the sixteenth century, a new dynasty took control. This dynasty was known as the Safavids. Ismail, who was the descendant of an earlier leader named Safi al-Din, founded it. (The word *Safavid* comes from his name.) In 1501, Ismail seized much of what is now Iran and Iraq. He then called himself the **shah**, or king, of a new Persian state.

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## Chapter 15, Section 2 (continued)

The Safavids were devout Shiite Muslims. Ismail sent Shiite preachers into Anatolia to convert members of Turkish tribes in the Ottoman Empire. He also ordered the massacre of Sunni Muslims when he conquered Baghdad in 1508. The Ottoman sultan, Selim I, was alarmed and attacked the Safavids in Persia. He won a major battle near Tabriz, but a few years later, Ismail regained Tabriz. Like the Ottoman sultan, the shah claimed to be the spiritual leader of all Islam. In the 1580s, the Ottomans again attacked. They gained control of Azerbaijan and the Caspian Sea. This forced the new Safavid shah, Abbas, to sign a peace treaty in which he lost much territory.

4. Why did the Ottomans attack the Safavids?

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- **Glory and Decline** (page 469)

Under Shah Abbas, who ruled from 1588 to 1629, the Safavids reached their high point. In the early seventeenth century, Shah Abbas moved against the Ottomans to regain lost territories. In 1612, a peace treaty was signed that returned Azerbaijan to the Safavids.

After the death of Shah Abbas in 1629, the Safavid dynasty gradually declined. Most of his successors did not have the same talent and political skills. The power of Shiite religious groups began to increase. The pressure to conform to traditional religious beliefs, called religious **orthodoxy**, also increased. Persian women were now forced into seclusion and were required to adopt the wearing of the veil.

During the reign of Shah Hussein in the early eighteenth century, Afghan peoples invaded and seized the capital of Isfahan. The Safavid ruling family was forced to retreat to Azerbaijan. The Turks took advantage of the situation to seize territories along the western border. Persia sank into a long period of political and social **anarchy**.

5. During what period was the Safavid dynasty at its height?

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# Reading Essentials and Study Guide



## Chapter 15, Section 2 (continued)

### • Political and Social Structures (page 470)

Persia under the Safavids was a mixed society. The Safavids had come to power with the support of nomadic Turkish groups, but the majority of the people were Persian. Most of them were farmers or townspeople. The combination of Turkish and Persian elements affected nearly all aspects of Safavid society.

The Safavid political system was organized in the shape of a pyramid. The shah was at the top, the bureaucracy and landed classes were in the middle, and the common people were at the bottom.

The Safavid rulers were supported by Shiites. The Shiites believed that the founder of the empire (Shah Ismail) was a direct successor of the prophet Muhammad. The shahs declared Shia Islam to be the state religion. The shahs were more available to their subjects than other rulers were. Appointment to senior positions in the bureaucracy was based on merit rather than birth. To avoid competition between Turkish and non-Turkish people, Shah Abbas hired a number of foreigners for positions in his government.

The shahs played an active role in trade and manufacturing. There was also a large urban middle class involved in trade. Most goods traveled by horse or camel caravans. The government provided resting places for travelers. In times of strong rulers, the roads were kept fairly clear of thieves and bandits.

6. In what way was Persia under the Safavids a mixed society?

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### • Safavid Culture (page 471)

The arts flourished during the reign of Shah Abbas from 1588 to 1629. The capital of Isfahan was built by Shah Abbas. It was a planned city with wide spaces and a sense of order. Silk weaving based on new techniques also flourished. So did carpet weaving. There was a great demand for Persian carpets in the West. Persian painting during this period featured soft colors and flowing movement. Riza-i-Abbasi was the most famous artist of this period. He created beautiful works on simple subjects, such as oxen plowing, hunters, and lovers.

7. What art forms flourished in the Safavid Era?

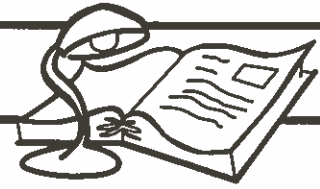
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# Reading Essentials and Study Guide



## Chapter 15, Section 3

For use with textbook pages 473–478

### THE GRANDEUR OF THE MOGULS

#### KEY TERMS

**zamindar** a local official in the Mogul Empire (page 474)

**suttee** the Hindu custom of cremating a widow on her husband's funeral pyre (page 475)

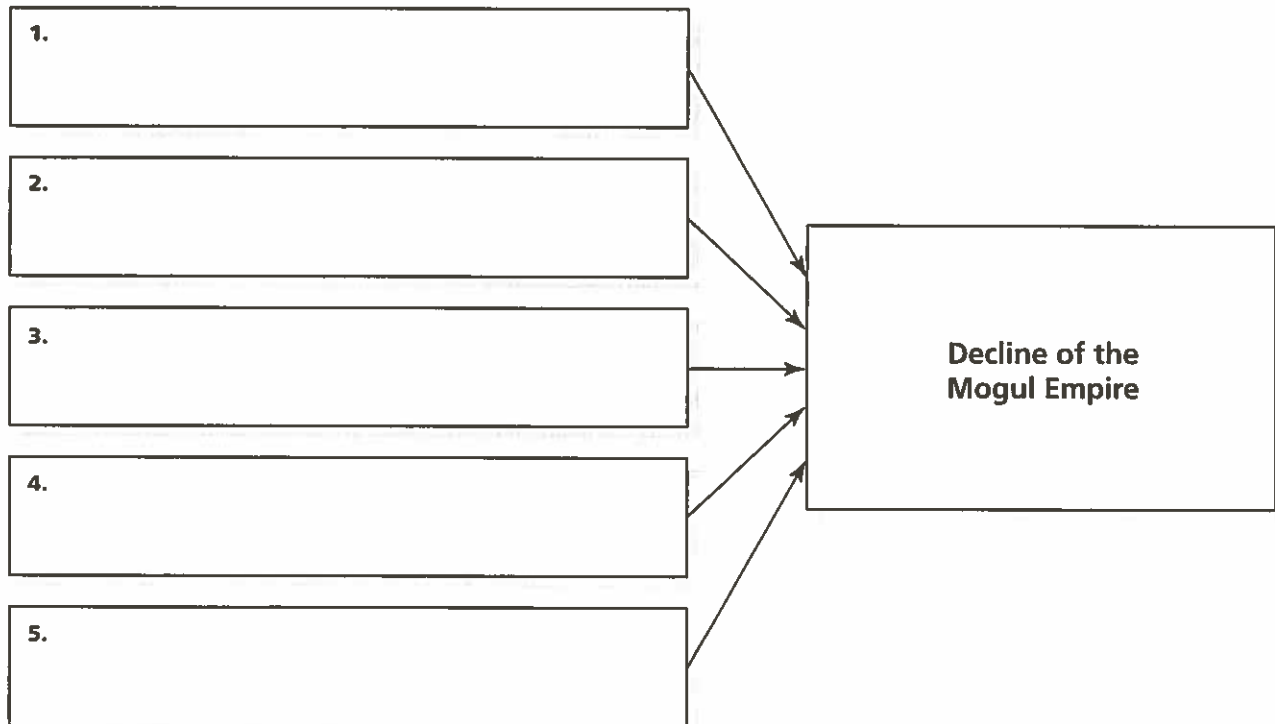
#### DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

Have you ever visited Washington, D.C.? What monuments have been built there in memory of U.S. presidents? Can you think of any other famous landmarks that honor former presidents?

In the last two sections, you learned about the Ottoman and Safavid Empires. In this section, you will learn about the Mogul Empire. One of the Mogul emperors built the famous Taj Mahal in memory of his wife.

#### ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the chart below to help you take notes. After the Akbar Era, the Mogul Empire began to decline. List five factors that contributed to this decline.



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## Chapter 15, Section 3 (continued)

### READ TO LEARN

#### • The Mogul Dynasty (page 473)

In 1500, the Indian subcontinent was still divided into a number of Hindu and Muslim kingdoms. However, the Moguls established a new dynasty and brought a new era of unity to the region. The founder of the Mogul dynasty was Babur. His father was descended from Timur Lenk and his mother from Genghis Khan. Babur inherited a part of Timur Lenk's empire. As a youth, he commanded a group of warriors who seized Kabul in 1504. Thirteen years later, his forces crossed the Khyber Pass to India. Babur captured Delhi and established his power in the plains of North India. He continued his conquests in North India until his death in 1530.

#### 6. Who founded the Mogul dynasty?

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#### • The Reign of Akbar (page 474)

Babur's grandson Akbar was only 14 when he came to the throne. By 1605, he had brought Mogul rule to most of India. His armies used heavy artillery to overpower the stone fortresses of their enemies. Akbar created the greatest Indian empire since the Mauryan dynasty. He is best known for the humane character of his rule. He was a Muslim, but he was tolerant of other religions. The upper-ranks of his government were filled with non-native Muslims, but many of the lower-ranking officials were Hindus. It became common practice to give these officials plots of farmland for their use. These local officials were known as **zamindars**. They kept a portion of the taxes as their salaries. They forwarded the rest of the taxes to the central government. All Indian peasants were required to pay about one-third of their annual harvest to the state, but the system was applied justly. When bad weather struck, taxes were reduced or even suspended.

Foreign trade was prosperous in the Akbar Era. Indian goods, including textiles, tropical food products, spices, and precious stones, were exported in exchange for gold and silver.

#### 7. In what ways was Akbar a humane ruler?

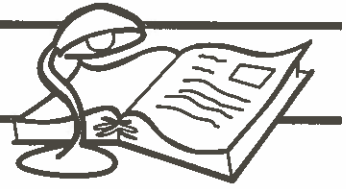
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# Reading Essentials and Study Guide



## Chapter 15, Section 3 (continued)

### • Decline of the Moguls (page 475)

Akbar died in 1605. He was succeeded by his son Jahangir. During the early years of his reign, Jahangir continued to strengthen the central government's control of the empire. His control began to weaken when he fell under the influence of one of his wives. The empress used her position to enrich her own family. She also arranged the marriage of her niece to her husband's son, Shah Jahan.

Shah Jahan ruled from 1628 to 1658. He maintained the Mogul political system and expanded the boundaries of the empire. But he failed to deal with growing domestic problems. He had inherited a nearly empty treasury. His military campaigns and building projects put a heavy strain on the imperial finances and forced him to raise taxes, while most of the people lived in poverty.

When Shah Jahan became ill in the mid-1650s, two of his sons struggled for power. One of them, Aurangzeb, had his brother put to death and imprisoned his father. He then crowned himself emperor in 1658. He is one of the most controversial rulers in the history of India. He tried to eliminate what he thought were India's evils. He forbade both the Hindu custom of **suttee** (cremating a widow on her husband's funeral pyre) and the levying of illegal taxes. He was a devout Muslim and reversed many of the Mogul policies of religious tolerance. The building of new Hindu temples was prohibited, and Hindus were forced to convert to Islam. These policies led to Hindu protests. Revolt broke out in provinces throughout the empire. India became divided and vulnerable to attack. In 1739, Delhi was sacked by the Persians, who left it in ashes.

### 8. Why is Aurangzeb considered controversial?

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### • The British in India (page 475)

The arrival of the British hastened the decline of the Mogul Empire. In 1650, British trading forts had been established at Surat, Fort William, and Chennai. From Chennai, British ships carried Indian-made cotton goods to the East Indies, where they were traded for spices. The French established their own forts at Pondicherry, Surat, and in the Bay of Bengal. They even captured the British fort at Chennai. The British were eventually able to restrict the French to the fort at Pondicherry and a few other territories on the southeastern coast. This was largely due to the efforts of Sir Robert Clive. Clive became the

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## Chapter 15, Section 3 (continued)

chief representative in India of the East India Company. The East India Company had been given authority by the British crown to act on its behalf. It was Clive's job to fight any force, French or Indian, that threatened the power of the East India Company in India. In 1757, Clive led a small British force to victory over a Mogul-led army more than ten times its size. The Mogul court was then forced to give the British East India Company the power to collect taxes from lands in the area surrounding Calcutta.

In the late eighteenth century, the East India Company moved inland from the coastal cities. British expansion made many British merchants and officials rich. British officials found that they could obtain money from local rulers by selling trade privileges. The British were in India to stay.

9. How did the arrival of the British hasten the decline of the Mogul Empire?

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### • Society and Daily Life in Mogul India (page 477)

The Moguls were foreigners in India. They were Muslims but were ruling a largely Hindu population. The Mogul attitudes toward women affected Indian society. Women had long played an active role in Mogul society, and some even fought on the battlefield alongside the men. Women from aristocratic families were allowed to own land and to take part in business activities. At the same time, Moguls placed certain restrictions on women under their interpretation of Islamic law. The practice of isolating women was compatible with Hindu customs and was adopted by many upper-class Hindus. In other ways, Hindu practices continued despite Mogul rule. The custom of suttee continued. Child marriage also remained common.

During the Mogul era, a wealthy landed nobility and a prosperous merchant class emerged. As the Mogul Empire declined, many prominent Indians made trading ties with the British. This benefited the Indians, but only temporarily.

10. How did Mogul attitudes toward women affect Indian society?

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## Chapter 15, Section 3 (continued)

- **Mogul Culture** (page 477)

The Moguls brought together Persian and Indian influences in a new and beautiful architectural style. This style is best symbolized by the Taj Mahal. This building is considered to be the most beautiful in India, if not in the entire world. It was built by the emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his wife. To finance it, the government raised land taxes. This drove many Indian peasants into complete poverty.

Another major artistic achievement of the Mogul period was in painting. The "Akbar" style combined Persian and Indian elements. Akbar also encouraged his artists to imitate European art forms, including the use of perspective and lifelike portraits. The Mogul emperors were dedicated patrons of the arts. Going to India was the goal of painters, poets, and artisans from many other countries.

**11.** Mogul architecture and painting combined influences from what two cultures?

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# Reading Essentials and Study Guide



## Chapter 16, Section 1

For use with textbook pages 485–490

### CHINA AT ITS HEIGHT

#### KEY TERMS

**queue** a pigtail worn by Chinese men during the Qing dynasty (page 488)

**banner** a Manchu military unit during the Qing dynasty (page 489)

#### DRAWING FROM EXPERIENCE

What do you think life would be like in the United States if we did not have any contact with other countries? Do you think your own life would be affected very much? Why or why not?

In this section, you will learn about China during the Ming and Qing dynasties. During the Qing dynasty, the Chinese government began to limit contacts between Europeans and Chinese.

#### ORGANIZING YOUR THOUGHTS

Use the concept web below to help you take notes. During the Ming dynasty, China was at the height of its power as the most magnificent civilization on Earth. List seven accomplishments during the Ming dynasty.

