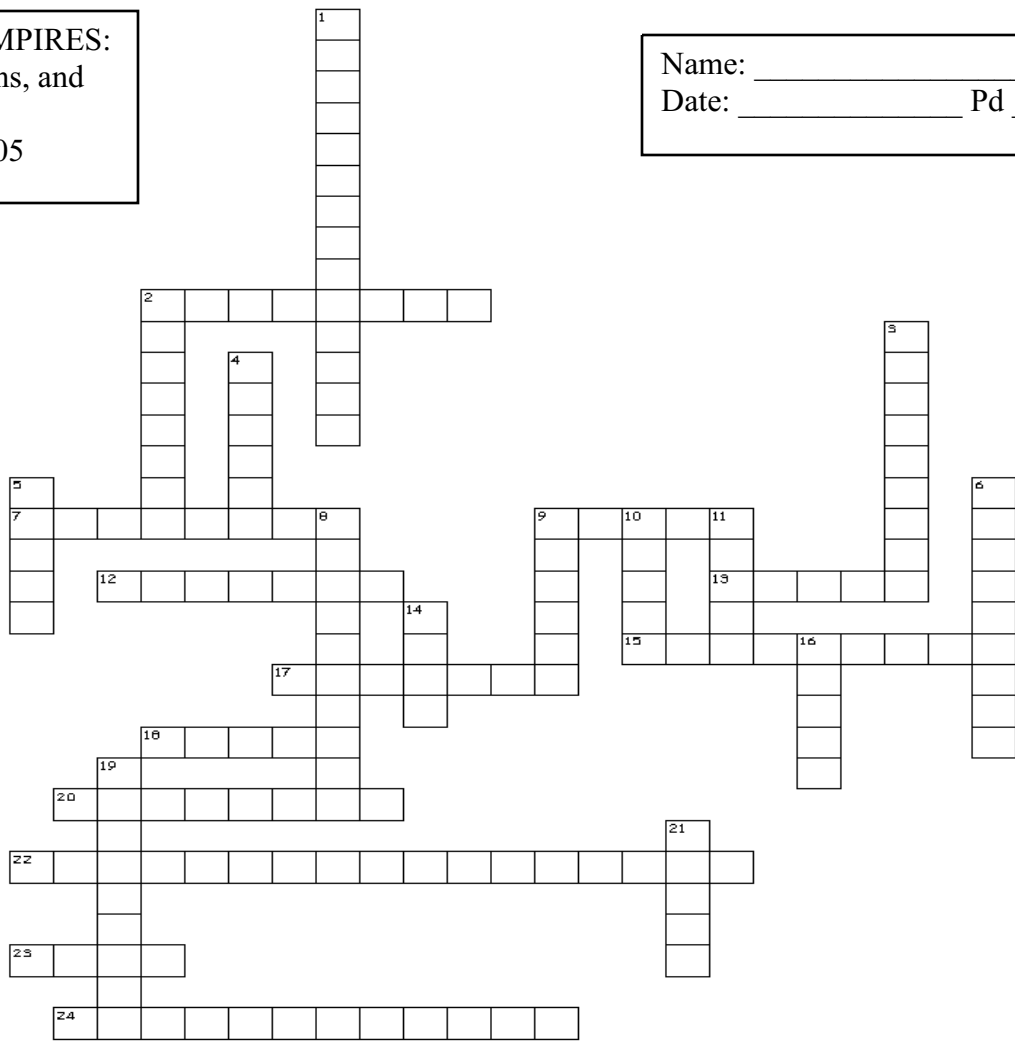


THE GUNPOWDER EMPIRES:
The Mughals, Ottomans, and
Safavids
Chapter 18 – p. 505

Name: _____
Date: _____ Pd _____



Across

2. As rulers, the Ottomans were _____ of other cultures.
7. He expanded the Ottoman Empire and organized the government's new law code.
9. Islamic sect that believed the caliphs should come from Muhammad's family.
12. In 1661 this country sent traders to Bombay, which began their dominance of India.
13. He began the Mughal Empire.
15. He revoked all freedoms granted by Akbar and sent the empire into decline.
17. The Safavid capital known for its art, beautiful building and blending of culture.
18. City destroyed by Timur the Lame in 1398.
20. One of the 4 reasons for cultural blending.
22. The spreading of ideas or products from one culture to another.
23. The Safavid Empire encompasses much of this present-day country.
24. A leader who forces' defeated the Ottomans and temporarily stopped the expansion of the Ottoman Empire.

Down

1. Luxury item produced by the Safavids and sold to European merchant.
2. The memorial built by Shah Jahan to memorialize his wife.
3. The use of this invention helped all 3 empires conquer land.
4. Followers of the Islamic religion.
5. The dominant religion of all 3 empires.
6. Safavid king who brought the empire into a golden age.
8. Akbar practiced religious tolerance by abolishing the special tax on all _____.
9. Another word for an Ottoman leader that means "overlord" or "one with power".
10. The Mughal Empire was found in this present-day country.
11. He encouraged religious tolerance in the Mughal Empire and presided over a great cultural and artistic age.
14. Persian title for king.
16. A group that has no permanent home, wandering from place to place in search of food and water.
19. The Ottoman Empire broke up following this war in 1918.
21. Islamic holy book.

