

I. The Ottomans

- Originally a _____ people from the North China plain, the Ottomans came south to conquer the declining _____ and _____ empires of the Middle East to establish the _____ Empire.
- As rulers, the Ottomans were _____ of other cultures, only taxing Non-Muslims for their exemption from the _____.
- Ottoman expansion was briefly halted by _____ (or Tamerlane) from Central Asia who conquered Baghdad in 1402. After crushing _____, Timur turned his attention to _____, leaving the Ottomans to expand their empire into Hungary, the Balkans and to take the city of Constantinople, renamed Istanbul by _____, the 21 year old ruler of the Ottomans.
- Often called _____ the Magnificent, Suyleman expanded the Ottoman empire into _____, advanced into Austria and became the most powerful monarch on earth. Suyleman's greatest achievement was organizing the government's new _____, making it able to handle _____ and _____ actions for his diverse empire.
- The _____ Empire also followed Muslim law, allowing their citizens _____, particularly Christians and Jews. Each religious community was called a *millet* and had a special representative that reported to the _____. The Ottoman Empire would remain an influential _____ until 1918 after its break up after World War I.

II. The Safavid Empire

- The Safavid Empire first began in 1201 when 12-year-old Isma'il seized portions of the _____.
- Two years later, Isma'il took the title of _____ (the Persian title for a king) and began to forcibly convert people to _____ Islam.
- Shah Abbas or _____, brought the Safavid Empire into its golden age. He encouraged _____ settlers to enter the empire, including Christian church officials. A new capital was built as Esfahan, the design came from both Persian and from _____ designs. Hundreds of Chinese artisans came to Persia to help construct the new city. Under _____, Persia became known for its carpets and began to trade more frequently with Europeans.
- As demand increased for Persian carpets, Abbas sent artists to Italy to study with _____ to learn European design and blend it with traditional Persian designs.
- Shah Abbas was succeeded by his less able grandson, _____, who led the Safavid Empire into a decline similar to the Ottoman empire. The Safavid Empire ended in 1747 with the assassination of _____ by his own troops, known for his cruelty.

III. The Mughal Empire

- In the year 1000, well-trained _____ armies began to invade India, leaving the region in ruins and vulnerable to other _____. Dheli eventually became the capital for the Turkish invaders and the center of a Turkish empire in India, called the _____. Timur the Lame, destroyed the city in 1398 and it would be years until the region fully recovered.
- The Mughal Empire first began under _____, who was driven south to build an army after his kingdom north of India was taken away. Eventually, Babur conquered a large portion of India that served as the foundation for the _____, created by his grandson, _____.

III. The Mughal Empire

- Akbar, began to rebuild his grandfather Babur's empire that was _____ by his father, Humayun. Akbar utilized _____, allowing him to break into _____ cities that were once unable to be conquered. Soon, his empire extended into most of the _____ plain in Northern India.
- As a Muslim, Akbar retained the Islamic tradition of _____, abolishing special taxes on Non-Muslims, allowing _____ to hold high offices in his government. Since the _____ was incredibly diverse and to try and reconcile some of the religious differences, Akbar created a new religion that blended _____ traditions together. Both Hindus and Muslims alike _____ Akbar's ideas, finding them to be in conflict with their traditional beliefs.
- The Taj Mahal is the best example of Mughal architecture – a blending of _____, Persian, _____ and Islamic styles. It was built by Akbar's great grandson, _____, as a mausoleum for his favorite wife, Mumataz Mahal. While the Taj Mahal is loved for its beauty and romantic story, the Indian people paid high taxes and suffered while their rulers lived _____.
- The Mughal Empire declined during the reign of _____ (Shah Jahan's third son), who revoked all freedoms given to non Muslims under Akbar in an attempt to purge India of _____ influences. At the end of Aurangzeb's reign, _____ began to take an interest in gaining power in India. In 1661, Aurangzeb gave the English traders in India the city of Bombay, the start of English dominance in India.

Part B.

Using the venn diagram, compare and contrast the three Gunpowder Empires:



