

1. The Mughal ruler who constructed the TajMahal was shan Jahan.
2. The Ottoman, Safavid and Mughal empires were all Islamic.
3. The Ottoman, Safavid and Mughal empires all originally came from nomadic, Turkish-speaking tribes.
4. The founder of the Ottoman dynasty was Osman Bey.
5. The word ghazi refers to Muslim religious warriors.
6. The Ottoman empire was inspired by its status as an Islamic outpost on the border of the Christian world.
7. The Ottoman institution which provided Balkan slaves for the formation of the Janissaries was the devshirme.
8. The Ottoman ruler who captured Constantinople was MehmedII.
9. The Ottoman ruler Selim the Grim captured Egypt and Syria.
- 10 Suleyman the Magnificent won his greatest victory and killed the king of Hungary at the battle of Mohacs
11. Khayr al-din Barbarossa Pasha was the admiral who carried Ottoman might into the Mediterranean Sea and Indian Ocenan.
12. The Islamic leader who converted to Twelver Shiism was Shah Ismail.
13. Central to the belief of Twelver Shiism was the idea that the twelfth infalliable imam was still alive and would return to spread his faith.
14. Shah Ismail received the greatest support for his conversion to Twelver Shiism from the qizilbash.
15. At the battle of Chaldiran in 1514 the Ottomans defeated the Safavids.
16. The leader of the Safavid empire at its peak was Shah Abbas.
17. Zahir al – Din Muhammad’s main inspitation for conquering India was to win fame and conquer territory like his ancestor Chinggis Khan.
18. The founder of the Mughal dynasty, and a descendant of Chinggis Khan and Tamelan, was Zahir al-Din Muhammad.
19. Akbar displayed the greatest amount of religious toleration in the Mughal empire.
20. Akbar’s answer to the religious diversity and tension of India was to creat a syncretic religion called the “ divine faith” that all could worship.
21. The Mughal empire reached its greatest geographic extent during the reign of Aurangzeg.

22. The Mughal emperor Aurangzeb reversed the religious toleration of Akbar and began to tax the Hindus.
23. The Ottomans referred to Suleyman as the “Kanuni” or “ the lawgiver”
24. The steppe tradition which caused the greatest problem for the Islamic empires was the bloody competition among heirs to the throne.
25. Hurrem Sultana was a concubine who had tremendous influence over Suleyman the Magnificent.
26. Because of protest from moralists the Ottoman sultan MuradIV outlawed coffee and tobacco.
27. In the three hundred years after 1500 the population of India grew from 105 to 190 million.
28. Shah Abbas allowed Christian monastic orders to set up missions in Isfahan to create a favorable environment for trade.
29. The Christian center of India was Goa.
30. Sikhism was a syncretic combination of Hinduism and Islam.
31. In the Islamic world the dhimmi were non-Muslims who received the status of a protected people.
32. The jizya was the tax paid by non-Muslims in an Islamic country.
33. The Islamic leader who abolished the jizya was Akbar.
34. Suleyman the Magnificent called upon Sinan Pasha to create the religious complex known as the Suleymaniye.
35. The Ottomans took the Byzantine cathedral Hagia Sofia and converted it into the mosque of Aya Sofya.
36. Isfahan was an Islamic city considered to be “ half the world”.
37. Fatehpur Sikri was the capital city that Akbar built.
38. Shah Jahan was unable to finish the construction of the Taj Mahal because he was overthrown by his son Aurangzeb.
39. What were the factors that explain the decline of the Islamic empires.
40. Akbar’s tolerant religious policies were criticized by the conservative religious leader Shaykh Ahmad Sirhindi.