

MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

Chapter 19 Quiz Islamic Gunpowder Empires

1. Which statement best summarizes the religious situation in Mughal India following the rule of Akbar?
 - (A) Akbar's syncretic religion remained popular with the people as an alternative to either Hinduism or Islam.
 - (B) Islamic influence slowly left the region.
 - (C) Hinduism and Islam continued to coexist uneasily in the area.
 - (D) Islam in the area was weakened by the fighting between Sunnis and Shias.
2. Which of the following descriptions comparing the Ottoman *devshirme* system with the Mughal *zamindar* system is accurate?
 - (A) Both systems relied exclusively on officials who inherited their positions.
 - (B) Both systems represented ways for central governments to recruit local and regional officials.
 - (C) Both systems depended upon the spoils of war to support the officials.
 - (D) Both systems included recruitment for the military as well as for local government officials.
3. Which of the following descriptions best characterizes European interactions with the Gunpowder Empires during the period 1450–1750?
 - (A) The Gunpowder Empires were able to keep the European trading nations out of the Indian Ocean.
 - (B) Arts, spices, and silk imported from the Gunpowder Empires were popular with Europeans.
 - (C) The Gunpowder Empires were almost entirely unknown to the Europeans of the time period.
 - (D) The isolated position of the Safavid and Mughal Empires restricted their ability to participate in regional and global trade patterns.
4. The careers of Suleiman and Akbar were alike because they both
 - (A) Were intolerant toward non-Muslims
 - (B) Kept the borders of their empires just as they had inherited them
 - (C) Encouraged arts and learning in their capitals
 - (D) Were overthrown by military coups

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5. One reason that Russia evolved into a nation-state while the Islamic Empires declined is that between 1450 and 1740, only Russia
- (A) Modernized its army
 - (B) Focused on becoming a sea power
 - (C) Showed tolerance toward ethnic minorities
 - (D) Had absolutist, charismatic leaders

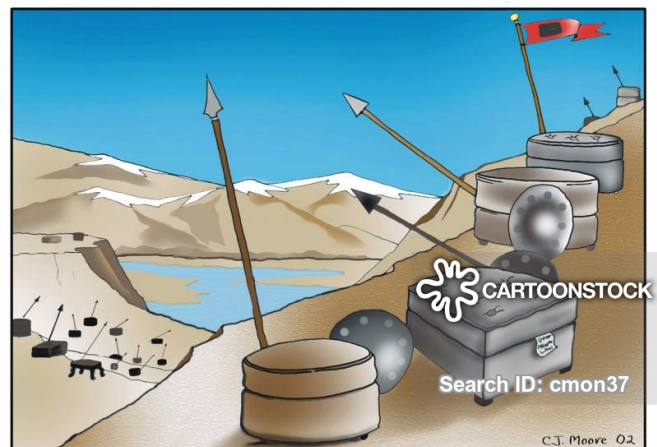
Question 6 refers to the excerpt below.

Throughout the sixteenth century, the Safavi [Safavid] Empire remained a profoundly disturbing force in the [Muslim] world, dedicated to the defense and propagation of Shia doctrines at home and abroad. This policy implied a normal state of hostility with the Ottoman Empire, punctuated only briefly by periods of peace.

—William H. McNeill, *The Rise of the West: A History of the Human Community*

6. Which of the following would be the most useful source of evidence to support McNeill’s contention that “the Safavi [Safavid] Empire remained a profoundly disturbing force in the [Muslim] world”?
- (A) Writings by Safavids about Shia beliefs
 - (B) Writings by modern-day Muslim historians
 - (C) Writings by Ottoman religious leaders of that time about the Safavids
 - (D) Writings by archaeologists about discoveries of Safavid and Ottoman religious relics
7. Which of the following was most directly a result of these three causes?
- European nations fighting among themselves
 - the breakup of the Mongol khanates
 - Tamerlane’s conquests in Central Asia and the Middle East
- (A) The rise of the Islamic Gunpowder Empires
 - (B) The decline of the Islamic Gunpowder Empires
 - (C) The rise of religious disputes between Jews, Christians, and Muslims
 - (D) The rise of gunpowder as an important product for trade
8. Which reason best explains why Ottoman forces were able to break through the triple-enforced walls of Constantinople?
- (A) The ferocity of Ottoman warriors
 - (B) The ability to find weak points in the walls
 - (C) The willingness of the citizens to convert to Islam
 - (D) The use of cannons

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The Ottoman Empire.

Question 9 refers to the image below.



Source: Thinkstock

9. The photo above of the Suleimani Mosque in Istanbul (built by Emperor Suleiman in the sixteenth century) best exemplifies which of the following historical processes?
- (A) The development of syncretic belief systems
 - (B) European technological and architectural development
 - (C) Displays of magnificent architecture to legitimize state power
 - (D) New trade connections between the Ottomans and the Byzantines
10. The growth of Sikhism in Mughal India most closely represents which historical process?
- (A) The expansion of older religions
 - (B) The development of new forms of religion
 - (C) The spread of Buddhism in Asia
 - (D) The spread of religion through conquest

AKBAR'S MUGHAL EMPIRE RECIPE

- 2 1/2 CUPS HINDU
- 1 3/4 CUPS ISLAM
- 1 TBSP ZOROASTRIAN
- 2 CUBES OF DICED SIKH
- PINCH OF CHRISTIANITY

