

The Muslim Empires

from *World Civilizations* chapter 20 pp. 449-458 & 467-474

<p>Key Terms</p> <p>Mehmed II janissaries vizier Akbar Taj Mahal Aurangzeb</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Big Picture</p> <p>As the Mongol Empire began to decline, three great Muslim empires coalesced: the Ottoman, Mughal, and Safavid. (Reading assignments will focus on the Ottoman and Mughal.) These empires were characterized by military power based on gunpowder, political absolutism, a cultural renaissance, and a multifaceted relationship with the West.</p>
<p style="text-align: center;">Answers to In Depth Gunpowder Empires and the Shifting Balance of Global Power</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Objectives</p> <p>Students should be able to...</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • identify the political, economic, social and cultural characteristics of the Ottoman and Mughal Empires • understand the rise of the Ottoman Mughal Empires • analyze Ottoman and Mughal interaction with Western Europe
<p style="text-align: center;">Document Analysis None</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Chapter Questions</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. What events facilitated the rise of the Ottoman Empire? 2. What were the basic characteristics (political, economic, social, and cultural) of the Ottoman Empire? 3. What was the relationship of the Ottoman Empire to the West? 4. What weaknesses led to the decline of the Ottoman Empire? 5. What events facilitated the rise of the Mughal Empire? 6. What were the basic characteristics (political, economic, social, and cultural) of the Mughal Empire? 7. What was the relationship of the Mughal Empire to the West? 8. What weaknesses led to the decline of the Mughal Empire?
	<p style="text-align: center;">Questions from Reading</p>