

## Chapter 20 The Muslim Empires Answers

The Muslim Empires of the Ottomans, Safavids, and Mughals Islamic Empires Time in Early Modern Islam History of Mehmed the Conqueror Living in the Ottoman Realm Natural Disasters in the Ottoman Empire Culture and Order in World Politics A Companion to Islamic Art and Architecture Ottoman Empire and Islamic Tradition Islamic Gunpowder Empires God's Shadow The Last Muslim Conquest Aurangzeb Iran Under the Safavids In God's Path Safavid Iran A History of Muslims, Christians, and Jews in the Middle East World Civilizations Ottoman Brothers Empires of the Sea

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Chapter 20: The Muslim Empires. Vocab for Chapter 20. STUDY. PLAY. Ottomans. Turkic people who advanced into Asia Minor during the 14th century; established an empire in the Middle East, North Africa, and eastern Europe that lasted until after World War I. Mehmed II.

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Chapter 20 : Muslim Empires. STUDY. Flashcards. Learn. Write. Spell. Test. PLAY. Match. Gravity. Created by. jadsaleh PLUS. Terms in this set (32) \*\*\*What was the status of the Turkic chiefs under the Safavid Shahs. Like the ottomans, the Turkish chiefs were gradally transformed into a warrior nobility with assigned villages and peasant labor

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Chapter 20 : Muslim Empires (pages 448-475) I. Introduction Muslim world essentially destroyed by those pesky Mongols Out of nowhere...came the return of the Muslims Ottoman Empire – the biggest Safavid Empire – Afghanistan and Iran Mughal – the northern part of India These "gunpowder empires" could be compared with Russia and the West All militarily important Interacted far less with west than Russia Maintained control over how much they wanted to deal w/ West II.

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Chapter 20 The Muslim Empires Vocab. STUDY. PLAY. Ottomans. Turkic people who advanced from strongholds of Asia Minor, conquered Balkans, captured Constantinople in 1453, established an empire from the Balkans that included most of the Arab world. Mehmed II.

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Chapter 21 The Muslim Empires . I. Introduction A. Muslim world essentially destroyed by those pesky Mongols ; B. But then...out of nowhere...came the return of the Muslims 1. Ottoman Empire – the biggest ; 2. Safavid Empire – Afghanistan and Iran ; 3. Mughal – the northern part of India ; C.

**Chapter 21 - The Muslim Empires | CourseNotes**

The Muslim Empires. CHAPTER SUMMARY. The Mongol invasions of the 13th and 14th centuries destroyed theoretical Muslim unity. The Abbasid and many regional dynasties were crushed. Three new Muslim dynasties arose to bring a new flowering to Islamic civilization. The greatest, the Ottoman Empire, reached its peak in the 17th century; to the east, the Safavids ruled in Persia and Afghanistan, and the Mughals ruled much of India.

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As you read this chapter, look for the key events in the history of the Muslim empires. • Muslim conquerors captured vast territory in Europe and Asia using firearms. • Religion played a major role in the establishment of the Ottoman, Safavid, and Mogul Empires. • Trade and the arts flourished under the Muslim empires. The Impact Today

**The Muslim Empires**

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1350s: Sunni Ottomans began building an empire based in Anatolia, Turkey. Named after Osman Bey, leader. Rapidly expand territory into Balkans and surrounding area. 1453: Mehmed II leads the Ottomans to conquer Constantinople with 100,000 soldiers. Collapse of Byzantine Empire. Extended empire into Syria, Egypt, north Africa, Hungary, Black and Red Seas.

**Chapter 20: The Muslim Empires**

Chapter 20 The Muslim Empires Vocab Flashcards. Son of Babur; and was forced to leave, but re-established Mughal rule in 1556. Died by falling down library steps while carrying books b/c he was late for prayers. Son of Humayan; he is compared to many of the great rulers of history.

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Ammar Piracha APWH Chapter 20 11C Q 1-3 Bubonic Plague 1. The Muslims thought that it was god helping them in his ways. They believed that it was a good thing and it happened for a reason. The Christians believed otherwise. They blamed it on the Jews and started killing them. However, before the plague the rapid population growth was causing food shortages and after the plague 1/3 of I think ...

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Chapter 20 Study Guide 1. What were the similarities and differences of the three Muslim Empires (Ottomans, Safavids, and Mughals)? The Ottomans, Safavids, and Mughals all had military power based on gunpowder, political absolutism, and a cultural renaissance taking place.

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AP World History Reading Guide Ch 20 The Muslim Empires 1) Which of the following was NOT one of the early modern Islamic empires? \* Ottoman \* Abbasid \* Gujarat \* Mughal \* Safavid 2) How were the three Muslim early modern empires similar? 3) What were the differences between the various Muslim early modern empires? 4) Prior to the Mongol invasions of their empire, the Abbasid dynasty was ...

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Three new Muslim dynasties arose to bring a new flowering to Islamic civilization. The greatest, the Ottoman Empire, reached its peak in the 17th century; to the east, the Safavids ruled in Persia and Afghanistan, and the Mughals ruled much of India.

**Chapter 20 Reading Guide: The Muslim Empires**

Formation of the Islamic empires. The Ottoman empire (1289-1923) Founded by Osman Bey in 1289, who led Muslim religious warriors ( ghazi) Ottoman expansion into Byzantine empire. Seized city of Bursa, then into the Balkans. Organized ghazi into formidable military machine.

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