

Name _____ Block E Date _____

Ottoman Empire Worksheet ANSWER KEY

✓ Creation of Land Empire:

1. Turks were militaristic people who had a history of invading other countries.
2. Ghazis raided places of people who did not believe in Islam.
3. Osman, called by Othman from people in west, was a successful ghazi who built the Ottoman Empire.

Background:

4. The empire was first a small state in Anatolia.
5. Set up government under the leaders Osman I, Orhan, Murad I, and Bayezid I.
6. Military success and conquering was largely based on the use of gunpowder.

Development and Growth:

7. The Ottomans had a bureaucracy that maintained order and distributed control.
8. They had immense military power due to their use of gunpowder.

Evolution:

9. At its highest point the empire included 13 modern day countries in the Middle East and North African Regions.
10. The empire had many achievements in the fields of art, science, and medicine.
11. The Ottoman Empire evolved immensely overtime making it one of the biggest land empires of its time.

Invasions:

12. Mehmed II launched his attack on constantinople in 1453.
13. Selim the Grim took land in Persia after he defeated the Safavids.
14. Suleyman sent Europe into a panic after moving into Hungary and Austria.

Decline:

15. Suleyman's son Selim II inherited the throne, but was unfit for the job.
16. There was a line of unfit sultans because it was customary for sultans to keep their sons as prisoners without access to education so they were unfit to inherit the throne.

E-

Mughals

Name: Answer Key

Essential Question 1: How did it become a land empire?

1. Who occupied the land before the Mughals?

The Turks and Hindus

2. Where did Babur rule before invading India?

He ruled Uzbekistan and Tajikistan.

3. How did Babur acquire the land?

He built up an army to take back his kingdom and eventually led it down to India.

4. How did Babur establish the land as his?

He commanded an army to fight against a sultanate in the area, and defeated him.

Essential Question 2: What were the keys to its development and growth?

5. Did the Mughal Empire grow and develop internally, or did it interact with and trade with other peoples and cultures?

The initial expansion of the empire started with conquest, but allies were formed between the natives, foreigners, Hindus, and Muslims. Taxes on the people allowed for more development structurally and in the military with funds for the soldiers and various projects.

6. Did it expand geographically and in population? If so, was this done by military means or development of previously undeveloped areas?

Yes, the empire expanded geographically and in population through conquering civilizations that were in the way of expansion. However, once the military conquered the people of a civilization, these people were offered an alliance and eventual citizenship. In fact, the conquered people were given opportunity to rise to high office.

7. What special or unique characteristics of the Mughals allowed them to expand, including skills or organization or culture? Or were they just in a fruitful land? (Was the topography to their benefit when expanding, or was it the people's talents that allowed for the expansion of their empire?)

The powerful military allowed for conquering, however, this power combined with political wisdom allowed for the Mughals to turn their

enemies into allies. Additionally, Akbar was a master architect, so, the advancements in structure and buildings is owed to him.

8. What lands did Akbar conquer?

Deccan Plateau and the majority of India

9. Who did Akbar ally himself with and why?

Akbar allied himself with the rajputs as he considered them both his biggest threat and best prospective ally at the time.

Essential Question 3: How did the empire evolve?

10. How did the empire evolve religiously and culturally?

There was religious tolerance throughout the empire, which encouraged the presence of different religions. The empire also experienced cultural diffusion.

11. What did Akbar equip his army with?

Cannons

12. What was the name of the tax on the Muslims that Akbar abolished?

Jizya

13. What were the three major ways the empire evolved?

It expanded through military conquest, it became religiously tolerant, and cultural diffusion occurred.

14. What was the name of the language that developed in the empire?

Hindi

15. What did they call book illustrations?

Miniatures

Name: Maria, Jose, Eliz. Class: _____ Date: _____

Ming Dynasty Worksheet

1. Who commanded the rebel army that drove the Mongols out of China in 1368?
 - a. Hongwu
2. What position did this commander take when the Ming dynasty was established?
 - a. Emperor
3. List three ways in which Hongwu promoted Chinese prosperity?
 - a. Restored war-torn farmlands
 - b. Increased rice production
 - c. Respected traditions and institutions
 - d. Improved irrigation
 - e. Encouraged the return to Confucius moral standards
4. What kind of person did Hongwu become after he promoted Chinese prosperity? And what occurred because of this?
 - a. He became ruthless tyrant and suspected that everyone was plotting against him. He ended up conducting purges and killed many of his own officials.
5. In what year did Hongwu die, and who took his place after his death?
 - a. 1398
 - b. His son, Yonglo took over.
6. What did Yonglo accomplish during his rule?
 - a. Moved the royal court to Beijing
 - b. Continued with his father's policies
 - c. Launched the first 7 voyages of exploration
 - d. Built the forbidden city
7. Why did Yonglo build the forbidden city?
 - a. He wanted to show Chinese strength and power
8. What were the effects of the Voyages of Zheng He?
 - a. Show superiority of China
 - b. Began good foreign relations and trade with other countries
9. Why did China become isolated?
 - a. Chinese officials thought the voyages were a waste of money so China went into isolation
10. Explain what life was like during the Ming dynasty?
 - a. There was peace in China

11. What were the roles of women in the Ming Dynasty?
 - a. Women worked in the fields
 - b. Women had responsibilities in the house
 - i. Women taught their children basic education
 - ii. Women managed family finances
 - c. Women were not allowed to leave their homes
12. In what ways did agriculture increase throughout the Ming Dynasty?
 - a. Irrigation and the use of fertilizers became popular
 - b. Chinese farmers grew crops that were brought over by the Europeans from the Americas such as: corn and sweet potatoes
13. Why did the Chinese population increase before the decline of the Ming Dynasty?
 - a. Nutrition increased, and as a result Chinese families expanded causing the Chinese population to rise
14. What were the internal factors that contributed to the decline of the Ming dynasty?
 - a. Corrupt officials
 - b. Bankrupt government
 - c. High taxes
 - d. Lack of food
15. What were the external factors that contributed to the decline of the Ming dynasty?
 - a. The Manchus invaded from the north and took over the capital

E

Qing Dynasty Worksheet

Fill in the blank:

1. The Manchus people rebelled in 1644 A.D.
2. The Manchus people overthrew the Ming Dynasty and founded the Qing Dynasty.
- (sample answer) 3. Name 2 reasons why the Manchus revolted. high taxes and corrupt govt

Multiple Choice:

4.) Who was the first emperor of Qing Dynasty?

- a. Kubla Khan
- b. Yao Ming
- c. Kangxi
- d. Yi Jianlian
- e. Qian-long

5.) What was valued most in Qing society?

- a. Creativity
- b. Technique
- c. Individualism
- d. Idealism
- e. Communism

6.) Who was the second Emperor of the Qing Dynasty?

- a. Kubla Khan
- b. Chandra Gupta
- c. Kangxi
- d. Yi Jianlian
- e. Qian-long

7.) List two contributing factors to the growth of the Qing.

- there was more food so more people had food and nutrition approved
- production of high quality goods with new technical skills in the arts

8.) What was Qianlong's relation to Kangxi?

Qianlong was the grandson

9.) What caused a drastic increase in population during the Qing Dynasty?

food surplus

10.) What is an example of a Chinese rule that foreign states had to follow in order to trade?

they could only trade in certain ports

Circle True Or False:

11.) This is a traditional Chinese ruling Dynasty.

T F

12.) The Manchus people took over Beijing.

T F

13.) People could engage in trade anywhere.

T F

14.) Kangxi ruled for 40 years.

T F

15.) China reached its greatest size and glory under Qianlong.

T F