

GLOBAL 10



Chapter 18: The Muslim World Expands 1300 – 1700

Section 1: The Ottomans Build a Vast Empire

Section 2: Cultural Blending

Chapter 19: An Age of Explorations and Isolation 1400-1800

Section 1: Europeans Explore the East

Chapter 18: The Muslim World Expands, 1300 – 1700

Section 1: The Ottomans Build a Vast Empire

gazi _____

Ottoman _____

sultan _____

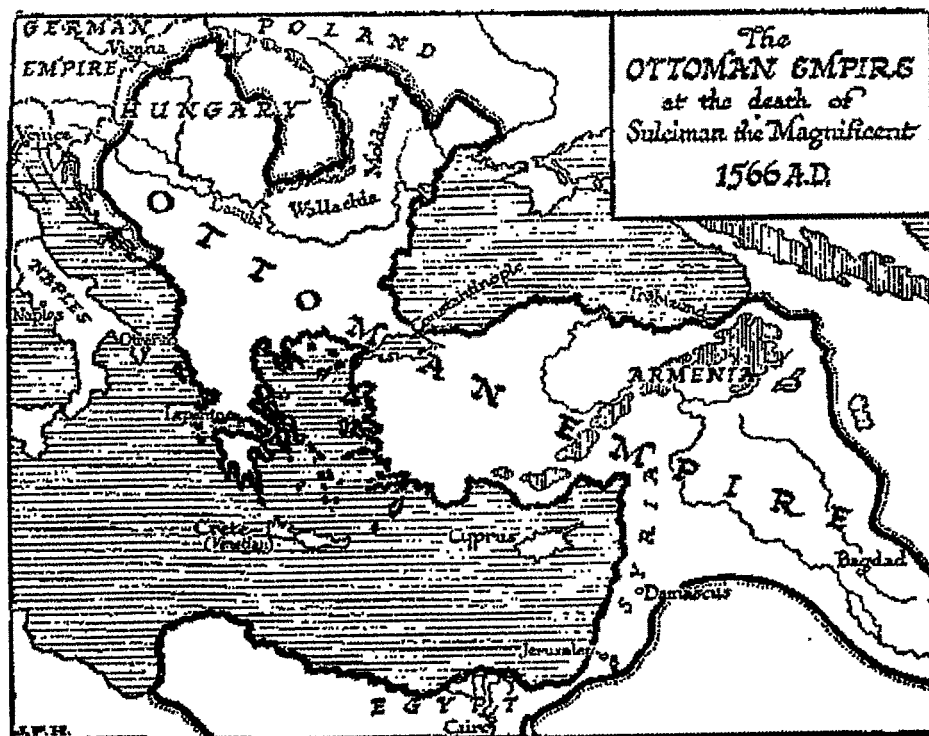
Timar the Lame _____

Mehmed II _____

Suleyman the Lawgiver _____

devshirme _____

janissary _____



Suleyman's Achievements

TURKS Move to Byzantium

Empire Declines

Suleyman the Lawgiver

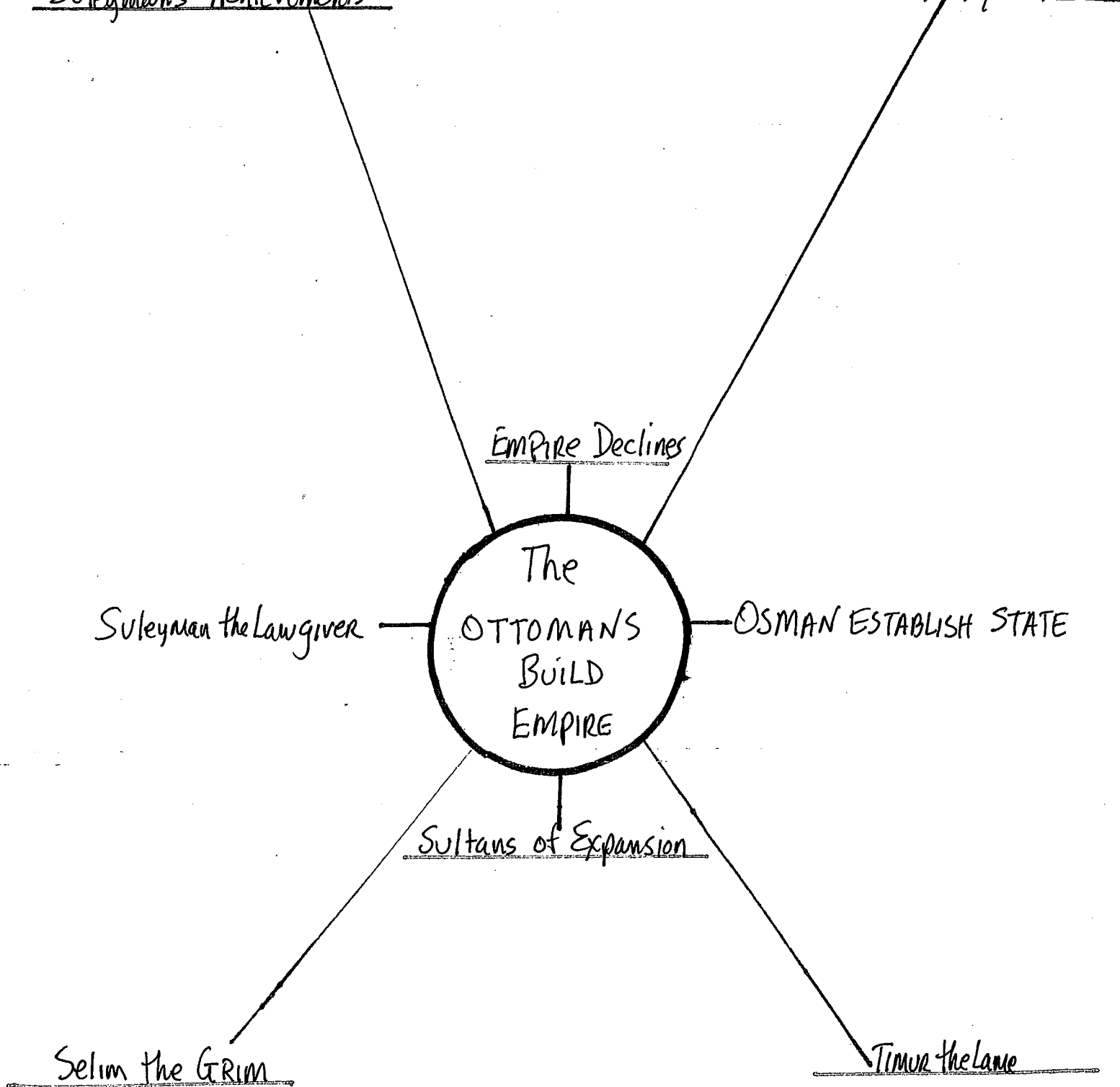
The
OTTOMAN'S
BUILD
EMPIRE

OSMAN ESTABLISH STATE

Sultans of Expansion

Selim the Grim

Timur the Lame



Section 2: Cultural Blending

Safavid	
Isma'il	
shah	
Shah Abbas	
Esfahan	

ESFAHAN = New Capital

Cultural Blending Causes

Safavid Declines

Safavid Golden Age

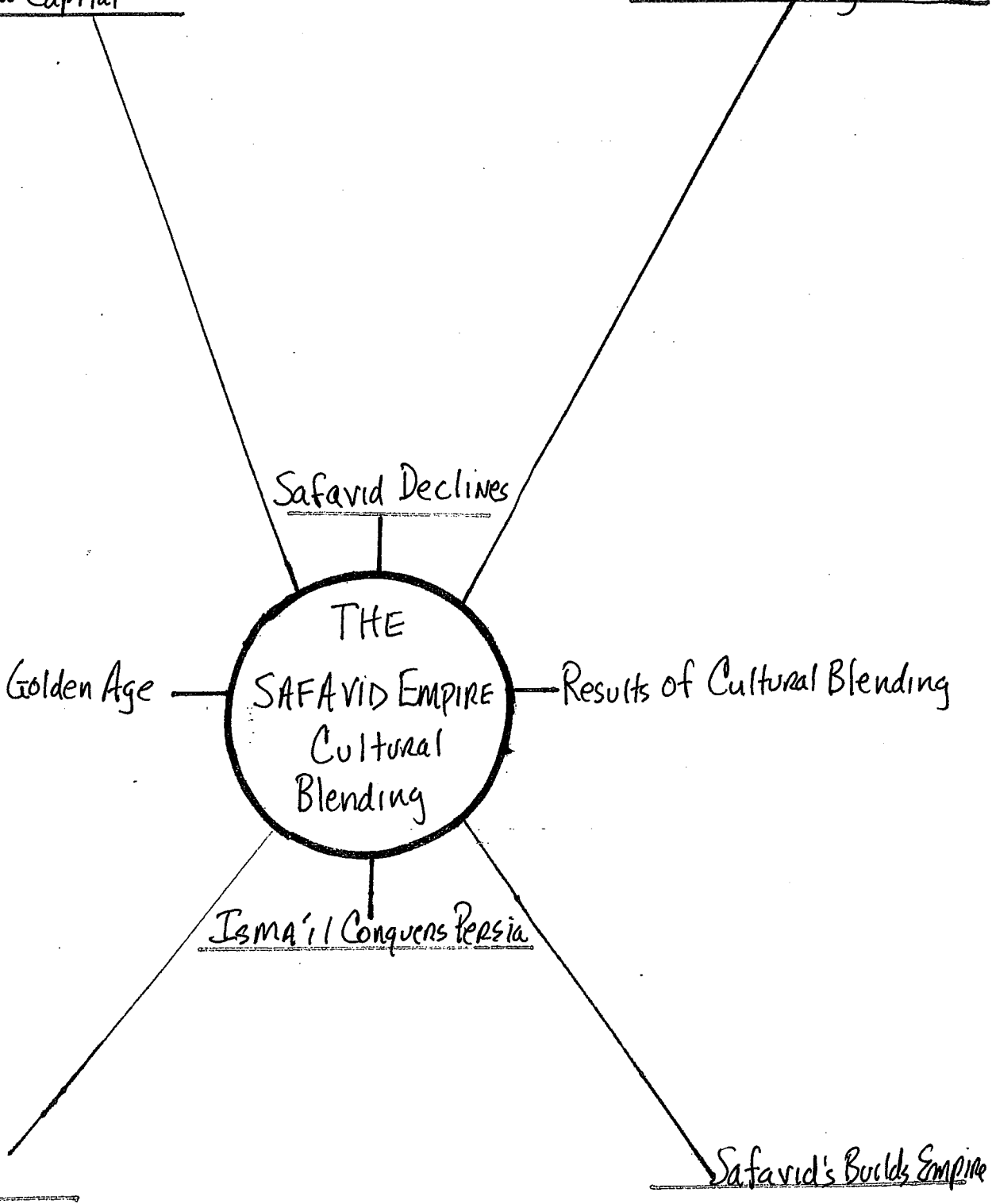
THE
SAFAVID EMPIRE
Cultural
Blending

Results of Cultural Blending

Isma'il Conquers Persia

TAHMASP

Safavid's Builds Empire



Chapter 19: An Age of Explorations and Isolation, 1400-1800

Section 1: Europeans Explore the East

Bartolomeu _____

Dias _____

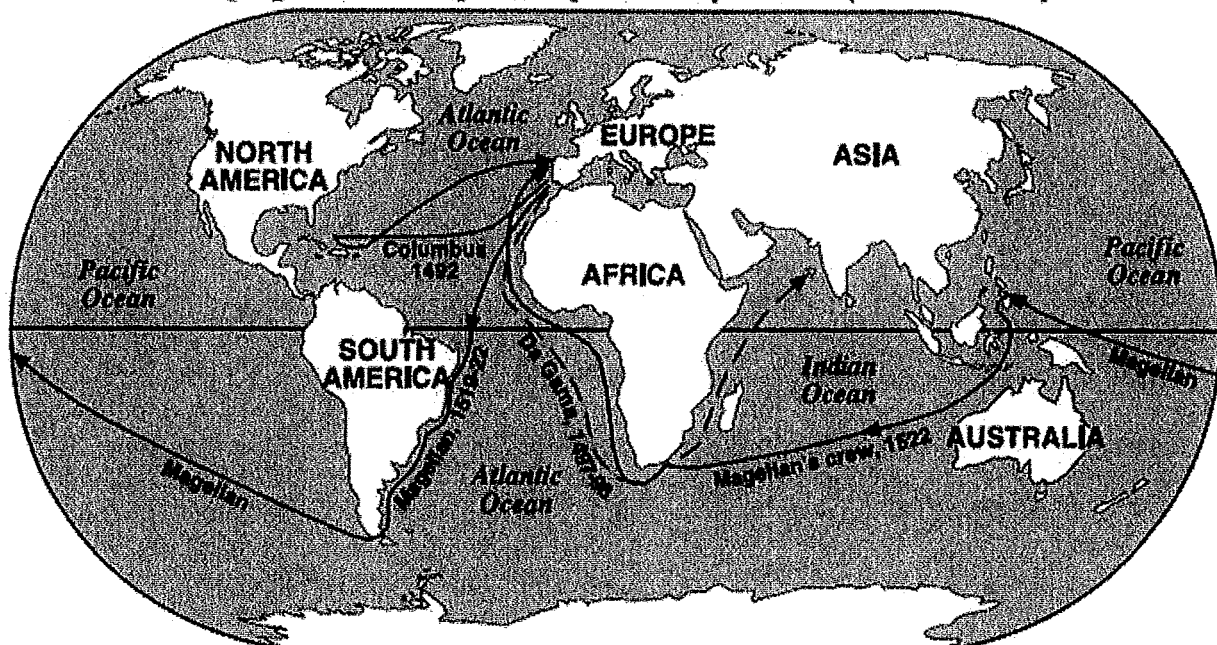
Prince Henry _____

Vasco da Gama _____

Treaty of Tordesillas _____

Dutch East India Company _____

Voyages of Early European Explorers (1492–1522)



Source: James Killoran et al., *The Key to Understanding Global History*, Jarrett Publishing (adapted)

Nations Challenge Portugal

Causes For Exploration

British + French

Portugal's Trading Empire

EUROPEAN'S
EXPLORE
THE
EAST

Portuguese Explorers

Vasco da Gama

Spain Makes Claim

Prince Henry The Navigator

Glossary**CHAPTER 18 The Muslim World Expands****alliances** Partnerships**Anatolia** Southwest Asian peninsula now occupied by the Asian part of Turkey—also called Asia Minor**conquest** Act of conquering, defeating, or taking over**corrupt** Having few or no moral values, or having moral values that are unsound**decline** Gradual loss of power**devout** Devoted to religion or religious duties**figurehead** Ruler without real power**Hindi** Blend of Persian and local languages still spoken in India**Hindus** People who practice the Hindu religion, the main religion of India**Islam** Religion that developed in Arabia in the 7th century**nomadic** Moving from place to place**patron** Sponsor or supporter**persecuted** Caused to suffer because of beliefs**Shi'a** Branch of Islam**Sunni** Branch of Islam**Urdu** Mixture of Arabic, Persian, and Hindi; the official language of Pakistan**AFTER YOU READ****Terms and Names****A.** Write the name or term in each blank that best completes the meaning of the paragraph.**Suleyman the Lawgiver****Timur the Lame****Osman****ghazi****Mehmed II**

The Ottoman Empire began when a successful **1** _____ built a small state in Anatolia. This warrior's name was **2** _____. The name Ottoman comes from his name. The rise of the Ottoman Empire was interrupted by a warrior named **3** _____. He conquered Persia and Russia. After that time, strong rulers brought power back to the Ottoman Empire. When **4** _____ conquered Constantinople, he opened the city to new citizens of many religions and backgrounds. Although his accomplishments were great, the peak achievement of the Ottoman Empire occurred under **5** _____. He brought a highly structured social organization and many cultural achievements to the Ottomans.

B. Write the letter of the name or term next to the description that explains it best.**a.** Babur**b.** Isma'il**c.** Esfahan**d.** Akbar**e.** Aurangzeb

- _____ **1.** Safavid leader who seized most of what is now Iran
- _____ **2.** Capital city of the Safavid Empire under Shah Abbas
- _____ **3.** Mughal emperor who drained the empire of its resources while the power of local lords grew
- _____ **4.** Founder of the Mughal Empire
- _____ **5.** Muslim Mughal leader who defended religious freedom and blended many cultures

AFTER YOU READ (continued) **CHAPTER 18** The Muslim World Expands

Main Ideas

1. How did the Ottomans come to power?

2. How did Suleyman the Lawgiver use slaves in his government?

3. Where does cultural blending take place?

4. Why did the Safavid Empire decline?

5. What were four of Akbar's great accomplishments?

Thinking Critically

Answer the following questions on a separate sheet of paper.

1. How were cultures blended during the Safavid Empire?

2. How did the leaders who came after Akbar contribute to the end of the Mughal empire?