

CHAPTER  
**18**

Section 1

RETEACHING ACTIVITY

*The Ottomans Build a  
Vast Empire*

**Reading Comprehension** Find the name or term in the second column that best matches the description in the first column. Then write the letter of your answer in the blank.

- |   |                                 |
|---|---------------------------------|
| <p>_____ 1. Another word for an Ottoman leader that means “overlord” or “one with power”</p>  | <p>a. Timur the Lame</p>        |
| <p>_____ 2. Murad II’s son who opened the walls of Constantinople to people of many religions</p>   | <p>b. Mehmed II</p>             |
| <p>_____ 3. Under this Ottoman ruler, the Ottomans conquered and controlled the eastern Mediterranean territory</p>                                       | <p>c. <i>devshirme</i></p>      |
| <p>_____ 4. A system that drafted boys from conquered Christian territories, converted them to Islam, and trained them as soldiers or slaves</p>          | <p>d. Osman</p>                 |
| <p>_____ 5. A term that means warriors for Islam</p>  | <p>e. ghazis</p>                |
| <p>_____ 6. A leader whose forces defeated the Ottomans at the Battle of Ankara and temporarily stopped the expansion of the Ottoman Empire</p>           | <p>f. janissaries</p>           |
| <p>_____ 7. A group of 30,000 soldiers who were loyal only to the Ottoman sultan and constituted the driving force behind the Ottoman military forces</p> | <p>g. Suleyman the Lawgiver</p> |
| <p>_____ 8. A man known as the most successful ghazi whose followers became known as Ottomans</p>   | <p>h. sultan</p>                |

CHAPTER  
**18**  
Section 2

RETEACHING ACTIVITY *Cultural Blending—  
Case Study: The Safavid Empire*

**Determining Main Ideas** The following questions deal with the Safavid Empire. Answer them in the space provided.

1. What were some of the effects of cultural blending in the Safavid Empire?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

2. What type of artwork was created in the Safavid Empire?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

3. Why did the Safavid Empire decline so quickly?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**Reading Comprehension** Find the name or term in the second column that best matches the description in the first column. Then write the letter of your answer in the blank.

- |   |               |
|---|---------------|
| _____ 4. A Safavid ruler who created a Safavid culture by combining the Ottoman, Persian, and Arab worlds       | a. Isfahan    |
| _____ 5. A Persian title meaning king   | b. Safavid    |
| _____ 6. The Safavid capital known for its art and beautiful buildings  | c. Shah Abbas |
| _____ 7. A 14-year-old who became king of the Safavid Empire after conquering the territory known today as Iran | d. Isma'il    |
| _____ 8. A dynasty that ruled in Persia from the 16th to the 18th centuries                                     | e. shah       |

**CHAPTER**  
**18****RETEACHING ACTIVITY***The Mughal Empire in India***Section 3**

**Determining Main Ideas** Choose the word that most accurately completes each sentence below. Write that word in the blank provided.

rajputs  
SikhsAkbar  
BaburMughals  
Taj MahalAurangzeb  
Shah Jahan

1. A Mughal leader named \_\_\_\_\_, or "Greatest One," saw the military power of his empire as his source of strength.
2. The memorial built by Shah Jahan to memorialize his wife Mumtaz Mahal is called the \_\_\_\_\_.
3. \_\_\_\_\_, which means "Mongols," were descendants of Muslim Turks and Afghans.
4. An 11-year-old boy named \_\_\_\_\_ invaded India and laid the groundwork for the Mughal Empire.
5. The leaders of small kingdoms in northwestern India were called \_\_\_\_\_, or "sons of kings."
6. A leader called \_\_\_\_\_ secured his position as ruler by assassinating all opposition.
7. The \_\_\_\_\_ was a nonviolent religious group who became the focus of the Mughals' hatred for defending Jahangir's son Khusrau.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ was the third son of Shah Jahan, and gained power after a civil war in which he executed his older brother and imprisoned his own father.