

**APWH | Notes: Gunpowder Empires (Pairs with AMSCO 19)**

**OUTCOMES:**


By the end of this section, students will have

- 1) Examined the political, social, economic, religious, and technological developments of the three major Muslim Empires of the Early Modern Period
- 2) Determined the extent of geographic influence on each of the Muslim Empires

**BIG IDEA:**

After the conquest of the Mongols, during the late Post-Classical Period, the Muslim World was left in pieces: three to be exact. After the decline of Mongol rule, various peoples attempted to regain control over the still valuable and important land of western and central Asia. During the Early Modern Period, each of the major Muslim Empires that emerged - the Ottomans, the Safavids, and the Mughals - competed for dominance in a quickly changing world; a world in which the West was proving to be the new and unchallenged global leader.

**NOTES:**

<p>1. Gunpowder Empires Map</p>	
<p>2. Introduction</p>	<p>A. The Mongols disrupted what was left of a _____ Muslim Empire (Abbasid caliphate) in the 13th century.</p> <p>B. After the break up of unified Mongol Empire, the Islamic Heartland divided into three major empires:</p>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• _____: based in Turkey, controlled much of Arabian peninsula, North Africa, Balkans</li> <li>• _____: based in modern day Iraq</li> <li>• _____: based in northern India, modern day Pakistan</li> </ul> <p>Each was known for blending of cultures and traditions.</p>
<p>2. Ottoman Empire</p>	<p>A. Ottoman Empire (Turks) were based in Anatolia, very _____</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Attacked and raided:</li> <li>• Early 14th century small Muslim state founded by _____ <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Followers called: _____</li> <li>○ What did they do?</li> <li>○ Why called gunpowder empire?</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>B. How did they treat other peoples?</p> <p>C. Constantinople</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Not as great a city as it once was, but:</li> <li>• Mehmed II (the Conqueror):</li> </ul>



	<p>D. Socially the Safavid Empire was entrenched in a: _____ based system, how so?</p> <p>E. The economy was based on:</p>
<p>4. Mughal Empire</p>	<p>A. 1494 _____, an 11 year old boy, inherited a small kingdom north of India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What happens to it:</li> <li>• How is he described:</li> </ul> <p>B. 1556-1605 _____, Babur's grandson. United much of India</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• How:</li> </ul>

C. After Akbar what happens?

- Religious conflict:
- Expansion of the arts:
- Economy:
- Later leaders and religious changes:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_ Class: \_\_\_\_\_

**APWH | Gunpowder Empires (Pairs with AMSCO 19) Challenge Questions**

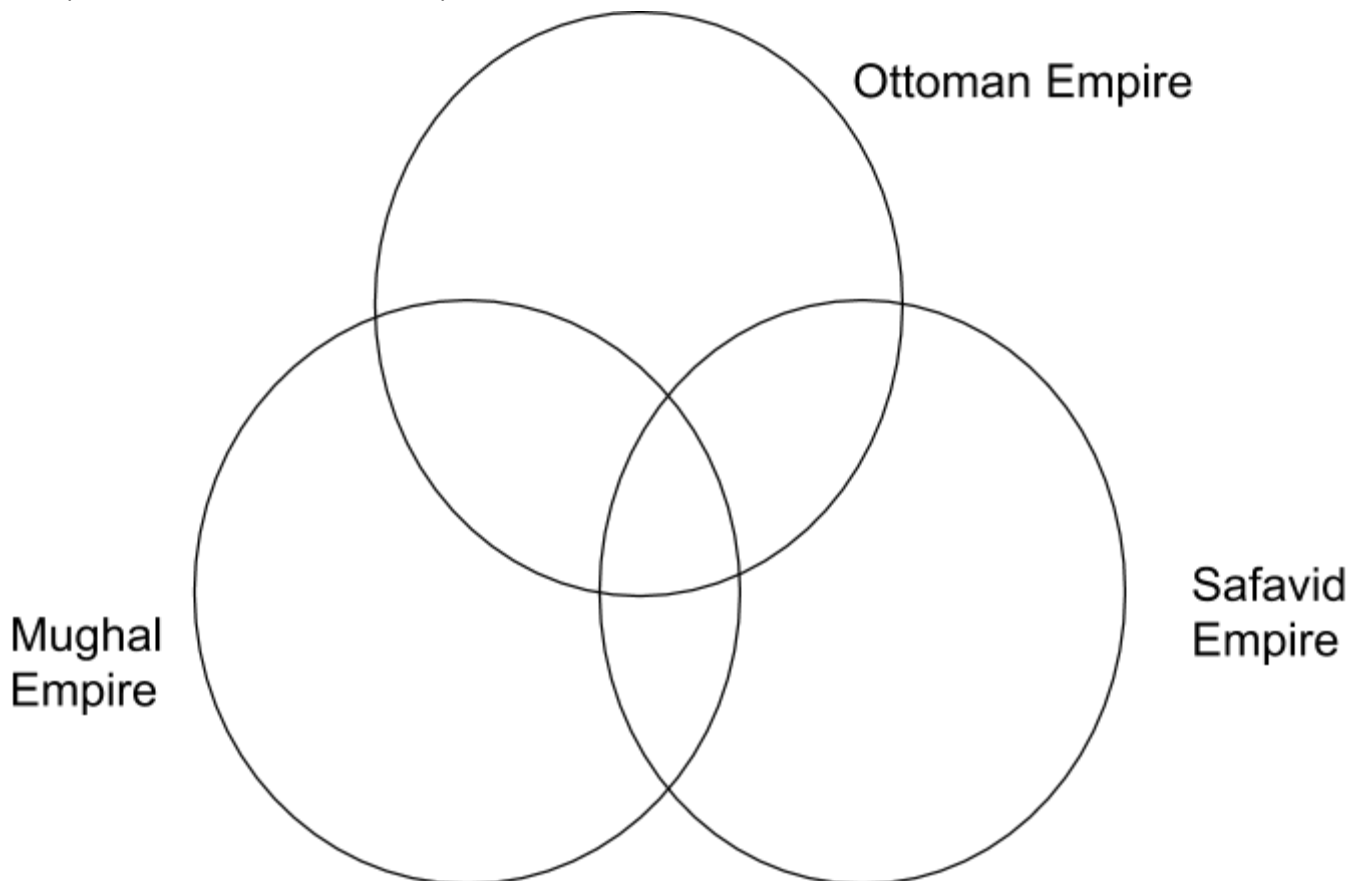
*Answer the following when prompted using complete sentences and specific details.*

- \_\_\_\_ 1. How did the Mongols impact the Islamic Heartland?
- A. They created the Sunni/Shia split
  - B. They isolated it from Western Europe and left it in an intense system of feudalism
  - C. They fractured the central leadership into three competing empires
  - D. They rid the empire of its scholar gentry and examination system

2. Why are these empires called the 'Gunpowder' Empires?

3. How did Mehmed II change Constantinople?

4. Compare and contrast the three empires.



*CONTINUE!*

5. For the following, write OTTOMAN, MUGHAL, or SAFAVID in the blank.

- \_\_\_\_\_. Militarily organized empire.
- \_\_\_\_\_. Not as religiously tolerant as other empires.
- \_\_\_\_\_. Extremely tolerant, incorporated din-i-ilahi.
- \_\_\_\_\_. Built the Taj Mahal.
- \_\_\_\_\_. Territory includes Constantinople (later renamed Istanbul).