

CHAPTER 21 – SOUTHWEST ASIA AND THE INDIAN OCEAN, 1500-1750

MAIN OBJECTIVES / THEMES:

1. What were the advantages and disadvantages of a land as opposed to a maritime empire?
2. What role did religion play in political alliances and rivalries and in the formation of states?
3. How did trading patterns change between 1500 and 1750?

KEY TERMS:

Ottoman Empire
devshirme
Sunni vs. Shi'a
Akbar
Oman

Suleiman the Magnificent
Tulip Period
Hidden Imam
Sikhism
Swahili

Janissary
Safavid Empire
Mughal Empire
Acheh Sultanate
Batavia

REVIEW QUESTIONS:

1. How did the Ottoman Empire rise to power, and what factors contributed to its transformation?
2. How did the Safavid Empire both resemble and differ from its neighbors?
3. How did the Mughal Empire combine Muslim and Hindu elements into an effective state?
4. What role does maritime history play in the political and economic life of this period?

UNIT 3 "Big Picture" – Chapter 21 AND 22

1. In comparing the European empires in the Americas with the Russian, Chinese, Mughal, and Ottoman Empires, should world historians emphasize the similarities or the differences? What are the implications of each approach?
2. Why did the European empires in the Americas have such an enormously greater impact on the conquered peoples than did the Chinese, Mughal, and Ottoman empires?
3. In what ways did the empires of the early modern era (1450-1750) continue patterns of earlier empires? In what ways did they depart from those patterns?
4. What were the similarities in the causes for decline in all of the Islamic early modern ("Gunpowder") empires? How was this decline related to the rise of the West?