

GII-The Ottoman Empire

The Ottoman Empire

- Conquered the Byzantine Empire in 1453
- 1500s: controlled parts of the Middle East, North Africa, and Eastern Europe.

Suleiman the Magnificent

- Expanded the Ottoman Empire
- ruled during a golden age
- Used religious toleration
- considered an absolute ruler

Sample Questions

- The Ottoman Empire disrupted overland trade between Europe and Asia.
- Peter the Great established St. Petersburg on the Baltic Sea.
- Mesoamericans relied on terrace farming.

1. These statements illustrate the

- (1) impact of geography on human activity
- (2) failure of people to adjust to their environment
- (3) effect of geographic isolation on different societies
- (4) movement from a traditional to a command economy

2. One way in which Asoka, Mansa Musa, and Suleiman the Magnificent are similar is that they

- (1) established republics
- (2) led nationalist movements
- (3) ruled during times of prosperity
- (4) discouraged scientific advancements

3. In 1453, the Ottoman Empire rose to power by defeating the

- (1) Holy Roman Empire
- (2) European crusaders
- (3) Byzantine Empire
- (4) Mongol invaders

4. One way in which Suleiman the Magnificent, Akbar the Great, and Louis XIV are similar is that each was

- (1) an important religious reformer
- (2) a supporter of laissez-faire practices
- (3) a leader of independence movements
- (4) an absolute monarch