

Study Guide 19

Safavid Empire and Mughal Empire, Readings: *Ottomans, Safavids, and Mughals*
AP World History

Kienast

Key terms:

Shah Ismail

Shia Islam

Akbar the Great

Shah Jahan

Taj Mahal

Zamindars

Essential questions:

How did Shah Ismail try to unite his empire?

The Safavids had a state rivalry with what empire?

The Safavids had what similarities and differences with the Ottomans?

How did the promotion of Shia Islam in the Safavid empire increase religious tensions in the Middle East?

Discuss a factor that led to increasing popularity of Sufi Islam during the period.

What factors contributed to the Mughal Empire's strength during the period 1450-1750 C.E.?

What methods did the Mughal leaders use to consolidate their power?

The Mughal leaders believed in near absolute rule in order to achieve what objective?

The Mughal leaders knew that they needed to have absolute power because the Empire had fundamental problems. What problems did the Mughal Empire have that contributed to its' gradual decline?

Provide evidence of TWO attempts at creating syncretic faiths in South Asia during the period from 1450-1750 C.E.

Despite efforts at creation of syncretic faiths in South Asia, all attempts failed. Those failures led to what political development in South Asia during the period after 1750 C.E.?