

Chapter 11, Section 2: Islamic Empires

Name: _____

Date: _____ Block: _____

As you read Chapter 11, Section 2, complete the following in your own words.

The Spread of Islam

1. Muhammad's successor was called a _____. The first _____ were called the Rightly Guided Caliphs because _____.
2. The Umayyad caliphs ruled from the 661 to _____ with their capital the city of _____.
3. Why were the Arabs successful empire builders?

4. Study the chart of Rightly Guided Caliphs on p. 381. In general, what do they have in common?

Struggles within Islam

5. The Shiites believed that all future _____ should be related to Muhammad's son-in-law, while the Sunnis (more numerous), believed that those who are qualified could be chosen for the position.
6. The dynasty that succeeded the Umayyad was the _____.
7. Why did the Umayyad fall? _____

8. The new capital, _____, was a center of _____, _____, and _____. It was a good location because _____.
9. Who took over the Abassids? _____ These people controlled the _____ and the _____, calling their ruler a _____. The Abassid caliph retained _____ authority.
10. In the 1200s the _____ moved into the area, causing much destruction in their wake. In _____ they took over the city of _____.

Later Muslim Empires

11. In the latter 1200s, the Ottoman _____ conquered land around modern day _____. They also took Constantinople in _____ and renamed it _____.
12. In the 1500s a ruler named _____ led the Ottoman Turks. He supported the construction of _____ and _____.
13. He earned the name Suleiman the _____ because he led his army into Europe, coming close to taking the city of _____.
14. This empire collapsed at the end of _____.
15. The Ottoman Turks made special _____ for non-Muslims, but allowed them to practice their religion. The sultan did, however, make conquered people in Eastern Europe send their _____ to Istanbul to convert to _____ and train for the _____.
16. The _____ took over India in the 1500s. _____ was a great ruler who created peace by treating his subjects _____ and allowing Indians to practice their _____ religion.
17. When harsher rulers followed Akbar there were _____ against Mogul rule. The Moguls were also dealing with _____ merchants who were trying to take over trade and territory.