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Chapter 21: Early Modern Muslim Empires. 13th c. Mongol invasions destroyed Muslim unity. 3 new Muslim empires emerge; new growth of Islamic civilization. Ottomans (1299-1923, Sunni) Safavids (1501-1736, Shi'a) Mughals (1528-1857, Sunni) ... Chapter 20: The Muslim Empires

Chapter 20 The Muslim Empires

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Chapter 21: Muslim Empires Summary notes 1. The Muslim Empires Chapter 21: Summary and Review 2.

Foundation and Overview • Mongol conquests of the 13th and 14th centuries destroyed remaining Muslim unity in southern Asia • Three new empires emerged: Ottoman, Safavid, and Mughal • All had strong militaries and gunpowder technology • All had absolute monarchies and agrarian economies

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AP Chapter 20 Study Guide. Posted on December 6, 2012 by phamuel. 1) What were the similarities and differences of the three Muslim Empires (Ottomans, Safavids, and Mughals)? ...

CHAPTER 20 Outline - CHAPTER 20 The Muslim Empires Chapter ...

Chapter 21 The Muslim Empires . I. Introduction A. Muslim world essentially destroyed by those pesky

Mongols ; B. But then...out of nowhere...came the return of the Muslims

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They built empires through military conquest based on the effective use of firearms. Each was ruled by an absolute monarch and drew revenues from taxation of agrarian populations. There were differences. The Mughals ruled mostly non-Muslim peoples, the Safavids mostly Muslims, and the Ottomans a mixture of Muslims and Christians.

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Ottomans. Turkic people who advanced into Asia Minor during the 14th century; established an empire in the Middle East, North Africa, and eastern Europe that lasted ...

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CHAPTER 21 The Muslim Empires CHAPTER SUMMARY The Mongol invasions of the 13th and 14th centuries destroyed theoretical Muslim unity. The Abbasid and many regional dynasties were crushed. Three new Muslim dynasties arose to bring a new flowering to Islamic civilization. The greatest, the Ottoman Empire, reached its peak in

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CHAPTER 20 The Muslim Empires Chapter Outline Summary I. The Ottomans: From Frontier Warriors to Empire Builders Mid-1200s, Mongols defeated Seljuks Ottomans emerged dominant Into Balkans, 14th, 15th centuries 1453, Ottomans took Constantinople Expansion Middle East, north Africa, Europe Ottomans dominated Mediterranean A.

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The Muslim Empires 1450 – 1800 Key Events As you read this chapter, look for the key events in the history of the Muslim empires. • Muslim conquerors captured vast territory in Europe and Asia using firearms. • Religion played a major role in the establishment of the Ottoman, Safavid, and Mogul Empires.

Chapter 20: The Muslim Empires

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13th c. Mongol invasions destroyed Muslim unity. 3 new Muslim empires emerge; new growth of Islamic

civilization. Ottomans (1299-1923, Sunni) Safavids (1501-1736, Shi ' a) ... Chapter 20: The Muslim Empires

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CHAPTER 21 The Muslim Empires CHAPTER SUMMARY The Mongol invasions of the 13th and 14th centuries destroyed theoretical Muslim unity. The Abbasid and many regional dynasties were crushed. Three new Muslim dynasties arose to bring a new flowering to Islamic civilization. The greatest, the Ottoman Empire, reached its peak in

The Muslim Empires

Chapter 20: The Muslim Empires (pages 448-475) I. Introduction Muslim world essentially destroyed by those pesky Mongols Out of nowhere...came the return of the Muslims Ottoman Empire – the biggest Safavid Empire – Afghanistan and Iran Mughal – the northern part of India These “gunpowder empires” could be compared with Russia and the West All militarily important Interacted far less ...