NAME _____ DATE _____ CLASS _____

Lesson Quiz 19-2

networks

The Muslim Empires

DIRECTIONS: Modified True/False In the blank, indicate whether the statement is true (T) or false (F). If false, edit the statement to make it a true statement.

_____ **1.** A Persian king was called a Shia.

_____

_____ **2.** Ṣafavids, who used their faith to try to unify their empire, were shāh Muslims.

_____

_____ **3.** Orthodoxy was conformity to traditional religious beliefs.

_____

_____ **4.** Sunni was the Islamic faith of many of the Ṣafavid Empire's neighbors.

_____

DIRECTIONS: Multiple Choice Indicate the answer choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

_____ **5.** During his reign, Süleyman

A. encouraged the development of Persian art.
B. reorganized the government and regulated its laws.
C. introduced Western ideas to the Ottoman Empire.
D. pressured people to conform to traditional religious beliefs.

_____ **6.** The Ṣafavids used religion to unify their empire by

A. declaring the Shia faith the state religion.
B. educating everyone in religious schools.
C. fighting the Ottoman Turks.
D. spreading the Shia faith to Europe.

_____ **7.** Which of the following was a sign of trouble in the Ottoman Empire?

A. Taxes and corruption decreased.
B. The bureaucracy spent too much time addressing everyone's concerns.
C. Privileged groups dominated the government.
D. Esmāʿīl mandated conversion to the Sunni faith.

_____ **8.** The Ṣafavid Empire found trade with Europe difficult because

A. nobody wanted to buy Persian goods.
B. the empire was hemmed in by powerful neighbors.
C. the roads were in terrible condition and unsafe.
D. European goods were too expensive.

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