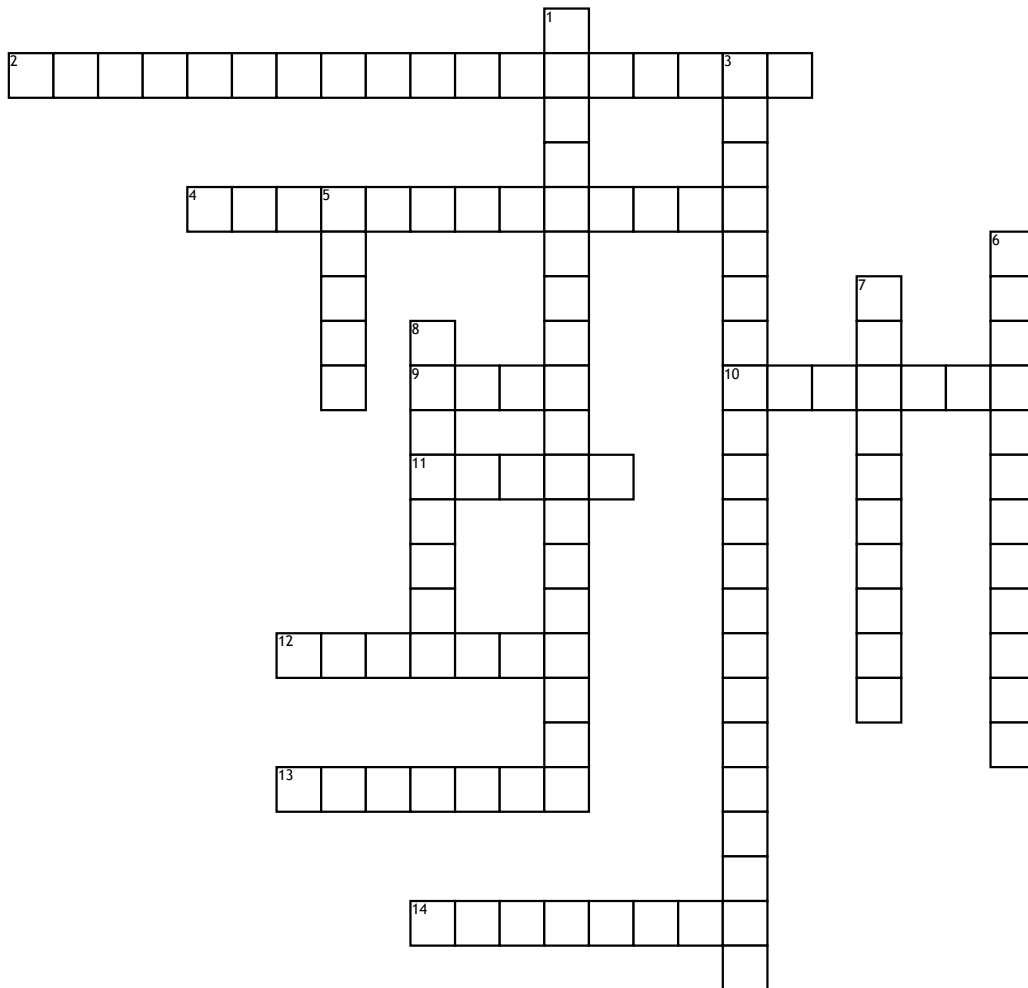


The Development and Contributions of the Ottoman, Safavid, and Mughal Empires



Across

2. Another contribution of the Safavid Empire under Shah Abbas the Great is it _____; for example, Armenian Christians were brought to the capital to grow the silk trade and they were allowed to govern themselves. Shah Abbas the Great also welcomed artists, poets, and scholars at court.

4. Under Shah _____, the Safavid Empire was also known for foreign trade and manufacturing, especially carpet weaving and luxurious fabrics. This Shah also strengthened the economy by lowering taxes on farmers and herders.

9. During the height of the Ottoman Empire, the _____ thrived, including detailed miniatures and illuminated manuscripts.

10. This Safavid capital became a world-class city with wide streets, a large central square, mosques, monuments, public baths and open markets.

11. In the Ottoman Empire, social classes were not fixed by birth, but individuals could move between the two classes based on _____.

12. This is the name given to non-Muslim religious communities under the Ottoman Sultan's rule that had its own governments, laws, customs, courts, and taxes. These communities were also responsible for their own education and safety.

13. The Mughal Empire under Akbar experienced a flourishing _____ as a result of his improved tax system that was based on a village's 10-year average production and allowed for no taxes during lean years.

14. As Sultan, _____ improved the justice system, built fortresses, roads, bridges and mosques.

Down

1. The Ottomans were known for their _____. Non-Muslims lived in separate religious communities and had their own governments, laws, customs, courts, and taxes.

3. The Safavid Empire made many contributions to world civilization, including _____.

5. The Mughal Emperor _____ was tolerant of all religions and supported both Hindu and Muslim arts.

6. The first Shah of the Safavid Empire switched from _____ Muslim to _____, and decreed that his subjects must similarly convert. This transformation was enforced through a century of wars and persecutions, but it succeeded in giving Persians an identity distinct from their Sunni neighbors.

7. _____ was the first ruler of the Safavid Empire. He freed the Persians from the Ottoman Empire of modern-day Turkey.

8. The _____ built by Shah Jahan, is possibly the best example of the blending of Persian, Islamic, and Hindu styles in architecture.

Word Bank

economy

Akbar

Taj Mahal

Millets

Suleyman

Isfahan

religious tolerance

Shah Ismail

Sunni Shi'ite

Abbas the Great

Arts

centralized government

religious diversity

Merit