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APWH: Land Based Empires

StudywithSep

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Ottoman Empire  
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1. **Gunpowder Empires**

The term used to describe the Ottoman, Safavid, and Mughal Empires, which relied heavily on gunpowder technology (e.g., cannons, firearms) for military conquest and empire-building.

2. **Ottoman Empire**

A powerful empire centered in modern-day Turkey, stretching across Southeastern Europe, Western Asia, and North Africa. It utilized gunpowder to expand its territory.

3. **Suleiman the Magnificent**

The 10th Sultan of the Ottoman Empire, known for his military campaigns, legal reforms, and cultural patronage. He oversaw the height of Ottoman power.

4. **Janissaries**

Elite infantry soldiers in the Ottoman Empire, initially made up of Christian boys converted to Islam through the devshirme system. They were a key component of the Ottoman military success.

5. **Devshirme System**

A system used by the Ottomans to recruit boys from Christian families in the Balkans, who were converted to Islam and trained as soldiers or bureaucrats.

6. **Safavid Empire**

A Persian Empire that arose in the early 16th century, known for its Shia Muslim identity and rivalry with the Ottoman Empire. It was a key gunpowder empire in the region.

7. **Shah Ismail I**

Founder of the Safavid Empire and a key figure in establishing Shia Islam as the state religion, which created tensions with the Sunni Ottomans.

8. **Abbas the Great (Shah Abbas I)**

One of the most significant rulers of the Safavid Empire, responsible for military successes, cultural achievements, and the flourishing of trade and the arts.

9. **Mughal Empire**

A powerful empire in South Asia, founded by Babur in 1526, noted for its cultural achievements, religious tolerance, and the use of gunpowder weapons in conquest.

10. **Akbar the Great**

The third emperor of the Mughal Empire, known for his policy of religious tolerance, centralization of power, and military success, as well as promoting arts and culture.

11. **Babur**

The founder of the Mughal Empire, a descendant of Timur and Genghis Khan, who established the empire after his victory at the Battle of Panipat in 1526.

12. **Sikhism**

A monotheistic religion founded by Guru Nanak in the Punjab region, which grew in influence during the Mughal Empire, particularly in relation to the conflict with the Mughal rulers.

13. **Cannon**

A gunpowder-based weapon used by the Ottoman, Safavid, and Mughal Empires to gain military advantages, especially in siege warfare.

**14. Ming Dynasty**

A Chinese dynasty (1368-1644) known for its restoration of Chinese rule after the fall of the Yuan Dynasty and for its exploration, trade, and cultural flourishing.

**15. Zheng He**

A Chinese admiral during the Ming Dynasty who led extensive naval expeditions to Southeast Asia, South Asia, the Arabian Peninsula, and East Africa, showcasing China's naval power.

**16. Great Wall of China**

A series of fortifications built and expanded during the Ming Dynasty to protect China from northern invasions, particularly by nomadic Mongols and other steppe tribes.

**17. Qing Dynasty**

The last imperial dynasty of China (1644-1912), founded by the Manchu people. It expanded China's territory significantly and became a major global power.

**18. Manchu**

The ethnic group from Manchuria that established the Qing Dynasty in China, overcoming resistance and integrating the diverse Chinese population into their imperial system.

**19. Emperor Kangxi**

One of the greatest emperors of the Qing Dynasty, known for his military conquests, long reign, consolidation of power, and efforts to incorporate diverse cultures within the empire.

**20. Emperor Qianlong**

A Qing emperor noted for his cultural achievements, military conquests, and the expansion of the Qing Empire to its greatest territorial extent.

**21. Hapsburg Empire**

A European dynasty that controlled vast territories across Europe, including Spain, Austria, and the Holy Roman Empire, which played a key role in European politics.

**22. Charles V**

Holy Roman Emperor and King of Spain who ruled over the Hapsburg Empire, overseeing conflicts with France, the Ottomans, and the Protestant Reformation.

**23. Ferdinand and Isabella**

Catholic Monarchs of Spain, responsible for completing the Reconquista and sponsoring Christopher Columbus's voyages to the New World.

**24. Habsburg Monarchy**

The dynastic empire of the Habsburg family, which became one of Europe's most influential ruling families, controlling territories in Spain, the Holy Roman Empire, and Austria.

**25. Thirty Years' War**

A religious and political conflict (1618–1648) primarily within the Holy Roman Empire, involving the Habsburgs, that had significant effects on the European balance of power and the decline of feudalism.

**26. Holy Roman Empire**

A complex political entity in Central Europe, often ruled by the Habsburgs, that continued to exist until the early 19th century despite being largely fragmented.

27. **Serfdom**

A system of labor in which peasants were bound to the land and worked for a lord in exchange for protection, especially prevalent in Russia under the tsars and in Eastern Europe.

28. **Tsar (Czar)**

The title of the emperors of Russia, derived from "Caesar," used from the time of Ivan IV (Ivan the Terrible) through the fall of the Romanov dynasty in 1917.

29. **Ivan the Terrible**

The first Tsar of Russia, known for centralizing power, expanding Russian territory, and employing brutal methods of rule, including the Oprichnina.

30. **Cossacks**

Semi-nomadic, militarized communities in Russia, known for their role in expanding Russia's territory into Siberia and their resistance to imperial rule.

31. **Mughal Military Technology**

The Mughals were pioneers in the use of **gunpowder** technology, including large cannons, artillery, and firearms, which helped them conquer large territories in India and maintain control.

32. **The Battle of Lepanto (1571)**

A significant naval battle where the Holy League, led by the Spanish Habsburgs, defeated the Ottoman Empire's fleet, marking a turning point in Ottoman naval power.

33. **Potosí**

A city in modern-day Bolivia, which became one of the richest silver mining centers in the Americas during the Spanish colonial period. Its vast wealth helped fuel Spain's empire in Europe.

34. **Tsar Peter the Great**

A Russian tsar (1682-1725) who is known for his extensive reforms aimed at modernizing Russia, including the expansion of the Russian military, the building of a powerful navy, and the founding of St. Petersburg as the new capital.

35. **Treaty of Westphalia (1648)**

A series of peace treaties that ended the Thirty Years' War in Europe, significantly reshaping the political and religious map of Europe, weakening the Habsburgs, and promoting the rise of nation-states.