

Unit 3 AP World History - Land-Based Empires Practice Worksheet

Name: _____ Date: _____

Instructions: Answer each question in the space provided. Use your knowledge of the Ottoman, Safavid, Mughal, and Qing empires (1450-1750). Show your reasoning for short-answer questions.

1. Which empire used the devshirme system to recruit soldiers and administrators?
.....
2. Name the elite infantry corps of the Ottoman Empire that was recruited through the devshirme system.
.....
3. Which Mughal emperor is known for his policy of religious tolerance and the Din-i-Ilahi?
.....
4. The Safavid Empire made which branch of Islam its official state religion?
.....
5. What Chinese dynasty ruled during most of the Unit 3 period (1450-1750) and used the civil service examination system?
.....
6. Identify ONE way the Ottoman Empire justified the political authority of the sultan.
.....
7. What term describes the Mughal system of ranking nobles and military commanders, used to administer the empire?
.....
8. Which land-based empire used the millet system to govern non-Muslim religious minorities?
.....
9. In ONE sentence, explain how gunpowder technology helped land-based empires expand in this period.
.....
10. Compare ONE similarity and ONE difference between the Ottoman and Qing empires' methods of administrative control.
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Answer Key

1. Ottoman Empire
2. Janissaries
3. Akbar
4. Shia Islam
5. Ming dynasty (succeeded by Qing in 1644)
6. Any one of: Islamic caliphate title, conquest and military success, control of Mecca and Medina, or use of

religious law (sharia)

7. Mansabdari system

8. Ottoman Empire

9. Gunpowder weapons (cannons and firearms) gave centralized states a military advantage over regional rivals and nomadic groups, enabling territorial conquest and consolidation.

10. Similarity: both used a trained bureaucracy to govern large territories. Difference: the Ottomans used the devshirme/slave-soldier system; the Qing relied on a civil service examination system rooted in Confucian tradition.