

S	Social Interactions and Organization	The process by which societies group their members and the norms that govern the interactions between these groups and between individuals that influence political, economic, and cultural institutions and organization.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Social hierarchy - Gender roles - Racial and ethnic groups - Family and kinship groups - Societal norms and expected behaviors
P	Politics and Governance	A variety of internal and external factors contribute to state formation, expansion, and decline . Governments maintain order through a variety of administrative institutions, policies, and procedures , and governments obtain, retain, and exercise power in different ways and for different purposes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Political organization and leadership - Structures to gain and maintain power - National identity - Rebellions and government response
I	Interactions between Humans and the Environment	The environment shapes human societies , and as populations grow and change, these populations in turn shape their environments .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Demographics (population) - Migrations and patterns of settlement, including urbanization - Disease - Geography
C	Cultural Developments and Interactions	The development of ideas, beliefs, and religions illustrates how groups in society view themselves, and the interactions of societies and their beliefs often have political, social, and cultural implications.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Religion, belief systems, and ideologies - Arts - Philosophy
E	Economic Systems	As societies develop, they affect and are affected by the ways that they produce, exchange, and consume goods and services .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Agriculture - Industry - Trade and commerce - Labor systems
T	Technology and Innovation	Human adaptation and innovation have resulted in increased efficiency, comfort, and security, and technological advances have shaped human development and interactions with both intended and unintended consequences .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tools - New ideas, innovations, and inventions

Empire Name: Ottoman Empire

Use your textbook only and cite the page number you found the information.

S	Social Interactions and Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - There was no social hierarchy based on religion, but still, they had an idea of slavery. (p. 507) - The inherited son took the throne. (p. 507) - There was an elite group of soldiers called Janissaries. (p. 510) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They were Christians taken as children and made slaves who have personal loyalty towards the sultan.
P	Politics and Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The head of the empire was "sultan" and became "emperor" (p. 507) - The rebellion of Timur defeated Ottoman Empire <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Timur burned the powerful city of Baghdad in present-day Iraq to the ground. (p. 508) - Suleyman ruled the empire with a highly structured government (p. 76) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Created a law code that handles both criminal and civil actions • Simplified and limited taxes • The slaves were acquired as part of a policy called the devshirme system • In accordance with Islamic law, the Ottomans granted freedom of worship to other religious communities such as millets.
I	Interactions between Humans and the Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Ghazis were nomads before the migration. (p. 507) - Ghazis migrated and gained power over the Byzantine Empire. (p. 507) - The waterway controlled the interaction of the Balkans and Ottoman territory in Asia (p. 508) - Peek size in the 1520s. Swept through Central Europe, North Africa, Central Asia areas. (p. 76) - Huge empire due to the military success (p. 73)
C	Cultural Developments and Interactions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - After Mehmed II conquered Constantinople, he opened Constantinople to new citizens of various religions and backgrounds such as Jews, Christians, and Muslims. (p. 75) - Their period for creativity was similar to the European Renaissance. (p. 77) - The sultan kept his sons prisoner in the harem, cutting them off from education or contact with the world. (p. 77) - World's finest architecture, Sinan's masterpiece, the Mosque of Suleyman, is an immense complex topped with domes and half domes. [schools, a library, a bath, and a hospital. (p. 77) - They received foreign influences and expressed original ottoman ideas in the Turkish Style = Cultural Blending. (p. 511)

<p style="text-align: center;">{</p>	<p>Economic Systems</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - They managed to control trade routes to the interior of the continent by conquering only the coastal cities of N.A. (p. 76) - Occupying other regions, the sultan brought about 20,000 personal slaves for staffing the palace bureaucracy. (p. 76)
<p style="text-align: center;"> </p>	<p>Technology and Innovation</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The military success of the Ottomans was aided by gunpowder, especially as used in cannons. (p. 73) - They used a 26-foot gun that fired 1,200-pound boulders for the conquest of Constantinople. (p. 75) - They dragged 70 ships over a hill from the Bosphorus to the harbor, which successfully trapped all sides of Constantinople. (p. 75) - Suleyman made a law code to deal with criminals & civil actions (p. 76) - Suleyman I had a great interest in architecture. (p. 77) - Sinan built 'The Mosque of Suleyman' (An immense complex topped with domes and half domes. Consists of four schools, a library, a bath, and a hospital)

Empire Name: Safavid Empire

Use your textbook only and cite the page number you found the information.

S	Social Interactions and Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Safavid Empire had many different people with different religions, but they all interacted with each other and blended their traditions. This culturally diverse empire drew from Persian, Ottoman, and Arab culture (p. 78) • Brought Christianity under the rule of the Empire. (p. 80)
P	Politics and Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • King: Shah (p. 80) • Isma'il (p. 80) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Killed citizens who did not convert to Shi'ism → Destroyed the Sunni population of Baghdad → Defeated by the Ottomans • Tahmasp (p. 80) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Expanded empire to the Caucasus Mountains → Brought Christians under Safavid rule • Shah Abbas (Abbas the Great) (p. 80) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Limited power of military and created two new armies → Punished corruption severely → Hired foreigners from neighboring countries to fill positions in the government during the Golden Age of the Safavid Empire. • Safi (p. 81) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Led the empire to decline.
I	Interactions between Humans and the Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Capital City: Esfahan (p. 80) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> → The new capital city built by Shah Abbas → A showplace for many artisans • Geographically squeezed between the Ottomans and Uzbek tribespeople and the Mughal Empire. (p. 79) • Surrounding/open environment → improvement in the army system. (p 79) • Objects (for trading) made of common materials carpets, miniature paintings, calligraphy, glasswork, tile work, and pottery. (p. 81) • Moved the empire up to the Caucasus Mountains → brought Christians under Safavid rule. (p. 80)

C	Cultural Developments and Interactions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Suleyman's interest in learning and culture prompted him to bring the best foreign artists and scholars to his court. + brought new ideas about art, literature, and learning to the empire. (p.78) • People spoke the language in Persian. (p.79) → After converted to Islam, the language was influenced by the Arabic words • Adapted Chinese style of art which was found in tiles and carpets as well as in European paintings (p.79) • Brought hundreds of Chinese artisans to the capital, Esfahan. • The Chinese artisans worked together with Safavid artists and produced intricate metalwork (p.79) • Esfahan was a showplace for the many artisans. (300 Chinese potters produced glazed building tiles) (p.80~81) • Persian carpet was famous to Europeans (p. 81) • Religion: Believed in Islamic religion called Shi'a ← heir religion led to conflicts with a group of Muslims called the Sunnis. (Sunnis persecuted Shi'a) • After a 12-year-old leader Isma'il destroyed Baghdad's Sunni population (Ottoman Empire) their conflicts got even worse ← In return Ottoman's Sultan Selim the Grim ordered the execution of all Shi'a in his empire (p. 80) • Battle of Chaldiran: The final face-off between the Ottoman and the Safavids. By using artillery Ottomans defeated the Safavids. ← Was important as it determined the boundaries between the two empires (Iran and Iraq) (p. 80)
E	Economic Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • brought members of Christian religious orders ---> Europeans moved into the land → industry, trade, and art exchanges grew between the empire and European nations (p.80) • Shah Abbas sent artists to Italy to study under Renaissance artist Raphael → rugs reflected European designs (p. 81)
T	Technology and Innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Adopted the use of artillery in the military forces (p. 80) • After the Persian carpets developed, the carpet weaving local craft changed to a national industry (p. 81) • The art ideas from China and Persia beautified many mosques, palaces, and marketplaces (p. 81)

Empire Name: Mughal Empire

Use your textbook only and cite the page number you found the information.

S	Social Interactions and Organization	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Muslims and Hindus formed the Mughal Empire (p. 83) - Lenient Social Hierarchy at Akbar's regime (p. 83), but then discriminative rules like taxing the non-muslim and not employing Hindus for high government officials emerged(p. 86). - United at least 100m people(p. 83)
P	Politics and Governance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Lead an empire where the power was inherited to their son. - Expanded the land by the military with strong artillery (p. 83) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Appointed Rajputs as officers, forming allies (p. 83) - Government type: Bureaucracy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Gave land to officers as a grant, but took them away when they died. This stopped feudalism but gave no motivation for people to work hard (p. 83). - All people regardless of their religion could be governmental officers. (p. 83) - At first in Akbar's regime, the rules were lenient (p. 83), but as time progressed in Aurangzeb's regime, the rules became strict and Islamic(p. 86).
I	Interactions between Humans and the Environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drained resources due to conflicts between Muslims(Aurangzeb) and Hindus (p. 87). - The empire had about 100 million people at its maximum (p. 83)
C	Cultural Developments and Interactions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Akbar's openness to culture leads to the cultural blending of Hindu, Muslim, and Persian culture. (p. 84) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The government used Persian and the majority used Hindi(p. 84) - Blend of Persian, Hindi, and Urdu is the official language of Pakistan now. (p. 84) - Art flourished in the form of book illustration such as <i>Akbarnamah</i> (p. 84) - Hindu literature flourished; poet Tulsi Das, who retold the poem <i>Ramayana</i>, lived in this time. (p. 84) - Taj Mahal, the tomb for Shah Jahan's wife, depicts the architectural skills that the Mughal Empire had(p. 86). - Many architectures had Hindu themes such as Fatehpur Sikri(p. 84). - Religious conflicts existed after Akbar's age.

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - rejection of Khusrau led to a new religion called Sikhs, which became a hated religion for Muslims(p. 84~85)
{	Economic Systems	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The government used taxes to earn money. - During Akbar's reign, the taxation policy was similar to U.S. income tax nowadays. (p. 83) - Tax policy was based on the peasant's crop value in Akbar's regime(p. 83) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The affordable tax system led peasants to pay the tax properly, which increased the country's income(p. 83). - Extravagances on spending tax to build architecture, military, led to leaders collecting more tax (p. 85). - Aurangzeb levied oppressive taxes to pay for wars including rebellions. (p. 87)
↑	Technology and Innovation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Developed small, detailed, and colorful painting called miniature(p. 84) - Built architecture such as Taj Mahal (p. 85)