



AP WORLD HISTORY

Unit 3: Land Based Empires (1450-1750)

UNIT 3 REVIEW



the note ninja

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"GUNPOWDER EMPIRES"

- All used gunpowder to expand, all Muslim-ruled
 - Centralized leadership

Ottoman Empire:

- Sunni Muslim

- Muslim majority (still had many non-Muslim minorities)

Safavid Empire:

- Shia Muslim

- Muslim majority (still w/ many non-Muslim minorities)

Mughal Empire:

- Sunni Muslim

- Muslim minority (pop. was mostly Hindu)

Frequent conflict between empires:

- Ottomans vs. Safavids (rivals) -> Both sought expansion at the expense of one another

2

QING (MANCHU) DYNASTY

History:

- Defeated Mongol Yuan Dynasty (1368)
- Re-established Chinese traditions:
 - a) Neo-Confucianism
 - b) Civil Service Exam
 - c) Rebuilding the Great Wall
- Sponsored Zheng He's trade voyages

Key ideas:

- Centralized power & bureaucratic
- Rulers were ethnic minorities (rulers were Manchu -> outnumbered by Han Chinese)

CENTRALIZING POWER

Bureaucratic Elites (state officials make the choices rather than the people):

a) Ottoman Devshirme System

- Took advantage of their diverse population
- Christian boys recruited by force to serve for the Ottoman government

b) Mughal Zamindars

- Zamindars = large landowner with proprietary rights
- Appointed by Mughal rulers to collect revenue and taxes from peasants

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LEGITIMIZING RULE

Europe:

- "Divine Right" of monarchs
- Believed they were given the right to rule from God

Mexica (Aztec) Empire:

- Less centralized
- Tribute system: Conquered states owed certain goods to conquerors on a regular basis -> Aztecs could rule a diverse group of peoples without being directly present

TAXATION

- Taxes were needed to pay for bureaucratic elites, armies, architecture, etc.

Taxation is an example of power

centralization:

- Bureaucratic elites are in charge of
taxation
- a) Mughal zamindars, French intendants
- b) Incentives given to these elites to
increase revenue
- c) Ottoman tax farmers
- Quotas for revenue in each territory of
empire

BELIEF SYSTEMS

Protestant Reformation:

- New group of Christians who broke away from Catholic Church
 - Started w/ Martin Luther (1517)
- Protestants: Salvation through faith alone
- Catholics: Salvation through faith and good works

Sunni/Shia Split:

- Happened early on (632)
- Intensified by political rivalry btwn Ottomans (Sunni) & Safavids (Shia)

Creation of the religion Sikhism:

- Developed in a context of reactions btwn Hinduism & Islam
- Monotheistic (like Islam)
- Belief in karma, reincarnation (like Hinduism)

THANKS FOR
WATCHING!

Link in bio -> more resources!



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notes soon! :)

