**KEY TERMS CHAPTER 21**

**Ottomans:** Turkic people who advanced into Asia Minor during the 14th century; established an empire in the Middle East, North Africa, and eastern Europe that lasted until after World War I.

**Mehmed II:** Ottoman sultan called the "Conqueror"; captured Constantinople and destroyed Byzantine empire.

**Janissaries:**conscripted youths from conquered regions who were trained as Ottoman infantry divisions; became an important political influence after the 15th century.

**vizier:** head of the Ottoman bureaucracy; after the 15th century often more powerful than the sultan.

**Suleymaniye mosque:** great mosque built in Constantinople during the 16th century Ottoman ruler Suleyman the magnificent.

**Safavid dynasty:** founded by a Turkic nomad family with Shi'a Islamic beliefs; established a kingdom in Iran and ruled until 1722.

**Safi al-Din:**Sufi mystic and first ruler of the Safavid dynasty.

**Ismâ’il***:* Safavid leader; conquered the city of Tabriz in 1501 and was proclaimed shah.

**Chaldiran:** an important battle between the Safavids and Ottomans in 1514; Ottoman victory demonstrated the importance of firearms and checked the western advance of their Shi'a state.

**Abbas I, the Great:** Safavid shah (1587-1629); extended the empire to its greatest extent; used Western military technology.

**imams:** Shi’a religious leaders who traced their descent to Ali's successors.

**mullahs:** religious leaders under the Safavids; worked to convert all subjects to Shi’ism.

**Isfahan:** Safavid capital under Abbas the Great; planned city exemplifying Safavid architecture.

**Mughal dynasty:** established by Turkic invaders in 1526; endured until the mid-19th century.

**Babur:** Turkic leader who founded Mughal dynasty; died in 1530.

**Humayn:** son and successor of Babur; expelled from India in 1540 but returned to restore the dynasty in 1556.

**Akbar:**son and successor of Humayn; built up the military and administrative structure of the dynasty; followed policies of cooperation and toleration with the Hindu majority.

**Din-i-Ilahi:** religion initiated by Akbar that blended elements of Islam and Hinduism; did not survive his death.

**sati:** ritual burning of high-caste Hindu women on their husband’s funeral pyres.

**Taj Mahal:** mausoleum for Mumtaz Mahal, built by her husband Shah Jahan; most famous architectural achievement of Mughal India.

**Nur Jahan:** wife of ruler Jahangir who amassed power at the Mughal court and created a faction ruling the empire during the later years of his reign.

**Aurangzeb:** son and successor of Shah Jahan; pushed extent of Mughal control in India; reversed previous policies to purify Islam of Hindu influences; incessant warfare depleted the empire's resources; died in 1707.