Land-Based Empires

AP World History: Modern · Vocabulary in context

Word	Example
land-based empires /lænd beɪst ˈempaɪəz/	The Ottomans and Mughals were **land-based empires**.
bureaucracies	Large empires needed **bureaucracies** of officials to collect taxes.
legitimacy /ləˈdʒɪtɪməsi/	A government has **legitimacy** when people accept its right to rule.
gunpowder empires /ˈgʌnpaʊdə ˈempaɪəz/	The **gunpowder empires** used guns to expand.
Qing dynasty	The **Qing dynasty** was the last dynasty to rule China.
revenue /ˈrevənjuː/	Empires collected **revenue** through taxes on land and trade.
devshirme /ˈdevʃɜːm/	Under the **devshirme**, Christian boys were taken to serve the Ottomans.
Janissaries /ˈdʒænɪsəriz/	The **Janissaries** were elite soldiers of the Ottoman Empire.
civil service examinations	**Civil service examinations** chose government officials in China by testing their learning.
zamindars	The Mughal rulers used **zamindars** to collect taxes from farmers.
tax farming /tæks ˈfɑːmɪŋ/	In **tax farming**, private collectors gathered taxes.

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mit'a	The Inca **mit'a** system made people work for the state.
divine right /dɪ'vaɪn raɪt/	Kings claimed **divine right**: power given by God.
monumental architecture	The Taj Mahal is an example of **monumental architecture**.
Protestant Reformation /ˈprɒtɪstənt rɪfɔːˈmeɪʃn/	The **Protestant Reformation** split the church.
indulgences	The Church sold **indulgences**, which promised to reduce punishment for sins.
Counter-Reformation	In the **Counter-Reformation**, the Catholic Church made reforms and fought Protestant ideas.
Sikhism /ˈsiːkɪzəm/	**Sikhism** began in India.
jizya	The Mughals sometimes collected the **jizya** from non-Muslims.
Shi'a Islam	**Shi'a Islam** was the state religion of the Safavid Empire.
Sunni /ˈsʌni/	The Ottoman Empire followed **Sunni** Islam.

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