

3.1 Empires Expand

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ **Total: 13 marks**

KEY WORDS safavid 萨法维 • ottoman 奥斯曼 • mughal 莫卧儿 • land-based empires 陆上帝国
• rivalries and conflict between states 国家之间的对抗与冲突

Objective

Build the skills to explain the **land-based empires** 陆上帝国 of 1450-1750.

You must be able to:

- state the CED’s technological explanation of imperial expansion
- name the four land empires and their regions
- explain what ‘in both hemispheres’ adds
- state what led to rivalries between states

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ The explanation

Imperial expansion **relied on the increased use of gunpowder, cannons and armed trade** to establish large empires in both hemispheres. Note the third item: armed trade is a commercial method as much as a military one.

■ Four empires

The **Manchu** in Central and East Asia; the **Mughal** in South and Central Asia; the **Ottoman** in Southern Europe, the Middle East and North Africa; and the **Safavids** in the Middle East.

■ Both hemispheres

The same technological basis produced empires in the Americas as well as Eurasia. The CED is denying that gunpowder empire-building was a regional peculiarity.

■ Rivalries

Political and religious disputes led to rivalries and conflict between states. 3.3 supplies the religious half — the Ottoman-Safavid rivalry intensified the Sunni-Shi’a split.

2 Practice

2.1 State the CED’s technological explanation and name its three elements. [3]

2.2 Name the four land empires with one region each. [2]

2.3 “Armed trade” appears beside gunpowder and cannons.

(a) State why it is unlike the other two. [1]

(b) State what led to rivalries between these states. [2]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 The Safavid Empire is located in [1]

- **A** East Asia
- **B** the Middle East
- **C** North America
- **D** Southern Africa

3.2 “In both hemispheres” denies that gunpowder empire-building was [1]

- **A** effective
- **B** a regional peculiarity
- **C** expensive
- **D** technological

3.3 Two empires with the same weapons go to war over doctrine.

(a) Name the pair the CED implies.

[1]

(b) Explain why shared technology does not prevent conflict.

[2]

Solutions

2.1 expansion relied on increased use of gunpowder, cannons and armed trade.

2.2 Manchu — Central and East Asia; Mughal — South and Central Asia; Ottoman — Southern Europe, Middle East, North Africa; Safavid — Middle East.

2.3 (a) it is a commercial method as well as a military one. (b) political and religious disputes.

3.1 B. the CED places them in the Middle East.

3.2 B. it happened in both hemispheres.

3.3 (a) the Ottomans and the Safavids. (b) technology decides how a war is fought, not whether one occurs; the causes the CED gives are political and religious.