1. What led to the creation of th Ottoman Empire?

**What led to the creation of the Ottoman Empire was the principle of origin and growth. The Ottoman empire was an unusual successful frontier state. In 1298, the breakup of the Turk Empire caused the Ottoman Turks to take control of the other states that belonged to the former empire. By the late 1400s, all of the other Turkish dynasties were controlled by the Ottoman Turks.**

2. Who was Mehmed the Conqueror and what were his accomplishments?

**Mehmed the Conqueror was a man who opened a new chapter to the Ottoman expansion. He presented himself as a warrior, sultan, and a true emperor. He laid the foundations for a highly centralized monarchy where his army faced no serious rival. His accomplishments were that he; completed the conquest of Serbia, moved into southern Greece and Albania, eliminated the last Byzantine outpost at Trebizond, captured Genoese ports in the Crimea, initiated a naval war with Venice in the mediterranean, and reportedly hoped to march on Rome and capture the pope. He also launched an invasion of Italy and quickly occupied Otranto, but his successors abandoned the plans for expansion in western Europe.**

3. What happened at the Battle of Chaldiran?

**In the Battle of Chaldiran, the Ottomans deployed heavy artillery and thousands of Janissaries equipped with weapons behind a barrier of certain carts. The Safavids knew about the gunpowder technology, but declined to use any due to how unreliable and unmanly it was. Later on, the Qizilbash cavalry attacked the Ottoman line and suffered many casualties. Ismail had to slip away, so the Ottomans temporarily occupied his capital at Tabriz. The Ottomans severely damaged the Safavid state but lacked the resources to completely destroy it, so the two empires remained locked in intermittent conflict for the following two centuries.**

4. What were women's roles throughout the Islamic Empire?

**Women's roles in the Islamic Empire were said to have no part in public affairs, but to be included in managing the Islamic empires. Many emperors followed Chinggis Khan's direction towards women roles, which were that women could be upgraded to the status of a legal wife, consulted to state policies, and deferred to her judgment even to the point**

**of executing his eldest son when Hurrem wanted to secure the succession of her child. Women also played an important role in political roles in the Safavid and Mughal empires.**

5. How did the crisis that resulted from the Seven's Years war lead to the Colonists declaring their independence?

**The Seven Year war led to the Colonists declaring independence because the victory in the war ensured that Britain would dominate global trade, and that British North America would prosper. On July 4th, 1776, the Continental Congress adopted a document titled "The unanimous Declaration of the thirteen united States of America." This Declaration of Independence drew inspiration from the thought that "all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights, that among these are Life Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness."**

6. Describe the Declarations of the Rights of Man and the Constitution of 1791 in France.

**The Declaration of the Rights of Man is a program of political and social reform, undertaken by the National Assembly to keep the revolution under control. This program reflected the influence of American revolutionary ideas, and proclaimed the equality of all men, it also declared that sovereignty resided in the people and asserted individual rights. The Constitution of 1791 was created by the National Assembly during the French Revolution. It retained the monarchy, while sovereignty effectively resided in the Legislative Assembly, which was later on elected by a system of indirect voting. It was then restricted to "active" citizens who paid a minimal sum in taxes.**

7. Explain how Napoleon came to power, how he will eventually fall from power, and what happened to the government of France as a result.

**Napoleon started off as a general at age 24. He was a fervent supporter of the revolution and defended the Directory against a popular uprising in 1795. He drove the Austrian army from northern Italy and established French rule there. In 1798, he mounted an invasion of Egypt, but the campaign ended in a French defeat. Napoleon returned to France in 1799 and joined the Directory. When Austria, Russia, and Britain formed a coalition to attack France and end the revolution, he overthrew the Directory, imposed a new constitution, and named himself first consul. Later on, he crowned himself emperor. The fall of Napoleon was caused by a disastrous Russian campaign emboldened by his**

**enemies. A combination of British, Austrian, Prussian, and Russian armies converged on France and forced Napoleon to abdicate his throne in April 1814. The victors restored the French monarchy and exiled Napoleon to the tiny Mediterranean island of elba. In March 1815, Napoleon escaped from Elba, returned to France, and ruled France for a hundred days before a British army defeated him at Waterloo in Belgium. During this time, Napoleon was banished to a remote/isolated island of St. Helena in the South Atlantic Ocean, where he died of natural causes in 1821. After the fall of Napoleon, the Bourbon Restoration occured. This caused the government of France to restore the system of absolute monarchy and allowed the liberals to strengthen the constitutional monarchy also.**

8. Who was Toussaint L'Ouverture and why is he important?

**Toussaint L'ouverture was a former Haitian slave and skilled organizer who had built a strong and disciplined army in 1793. He played French, British, and Spanish forces against one another while also jockeying for power with other black and mulatto generals. In 1797, he led an army of twenty thousand that controlled most of Saint-Domingue. Later on in 1801, he issued a constitution that would grant equality and citizenship to all residents of Saint-Domingue. He shortly stopped after he declared independence because he didn't want to provoke Napoleon into attacking the island. He is a very important man because he led the only successful slave revolt in modern history. He fought to end slavery and gain Haiti's independence from European powers, France and Spain.**