HSTAFM 162A
Final Examination Study Guide
For Friday, March 18th, 2016

Format:
• **Terms**: 5 definitions, 5 points each = 25 points (20 minutes)
• **Essays**: 3 essays, 25 points each = 75 points (60 minutes)
• **Total**: 100 points (15% of total grade). Suggested time: 80 minutes + 30.

**Note**: Students will not be required to bring their own blue books. Ample space for responding to the exam questions will be provided.

**Terms**: The first section of the exam is comprised of selected terms that we have been studying over the second half of the quarter. Students will be provided with a list of six terms selected from a pared-down list of terms distributed in lecture. Students will choose to define and explain five of these terms in complete sentences. In order to receive full credit for a definition (5 points each), a response must include (a) a general definition of a given term and (b) an explanation of how the term relates to the course. This might take the form of providing a relevant example, relating a historical event or person to a more general theme, and so on.

*Example*: **Muḥarram**: The month of Muḥarram is the first month of the Muslim lunar calendar (the *ḥijrī* calendar). For Shi’ites, it is a month of mourning culminating on the tenth day (‘Āshūrā) which commemorates the martyrdom of the third Imam, Husayn, at the battle of Karbala.

**Essays**: The second part of the examination will consist of three essay questions, cumulatively drawn from the subject matter of the entire quarter. These essay questions are intentionally open-ended and relate to the broad themes and narratives which we have been discussing in our course thus far. Students are provided with a list of fifteen possible questions (below) in advance of the examination from which the essay questions will be drawn. In order to receive full credit for an essay question (25 points each), a response must respond to the prompt in an organized, argument-driven, and fact-supported way. These facts should be drawn not only from the material in lecture, but from the historical narratives in the course textbooks. **We highly recommend** that students prepare outlines of how they would answer each essay question, noting which historical facts and examples are relevant to support arguments in response to the prompt. While there is no set expectation with regard to the length of an essay, a good model for a response is the five-paragraph essay, in which an essay begins with an introduction, is followed with three body paragraphs that support an argument, and ends with a conclusion that points to the significance of the argument made.

**Extra Credit**: There will be a small extra credit section (4 points) on the examination which will be drawn from lecture materials, which is intended to reward students who have paid careful attention to lectures.
Important Terms
(seven will appear on final, of which you will pick five)

Lecture 6.2
Chinggis (Genghis) Khān
yāsa
Chinggisid
Īlkhānid dynasty
Tamerlane/Tīmūr
Timurids (gūrkāniyān)

Lecture 7.1
devşirme
Janissary
Mehmed II
Fall of Constantinople
Topkapı Palace
Suleiman the Magnificent

Lecture 8.1
Sufi order (ṭarīqa)
millennialism
Safavid Dynasty
Ismā‘īl I
Qızılbaş
Shāh ‘Abbās I
Mughal Dynasty
Akbar

Lecture 9.1
Battle of Vienna
capitulation
Wahhābism
NāDIR Shāh Afshār

Lecture 9.2
Napoléon Bonaparte
Battle of the Pyramids
Déscription de l’Égypte

Lecture 10.1
Islamicate
Possible Essay Questions
(three will be chosen for the final)

1) Describe the tensions between nomadic and settled life throughout premodern Islamic history. How did nomadic groups exert dominance over sedentary populations and what efforts could rulers take to protect against the threat nomads posed?

2) When and how did Spain become part of the Islamic world? Why did it cease to be a part of it, and what consequences did this have?

3) Describe what is meant by the term Arabization. Why did the process of Arabization that we observe in Syria and Egypt not take place in Iran?

4) Compare the Arab conquests of the 7th century with the Mongol conquests of the thirteenth century. In what ways were they similar, and in what ways did they differ? Be sure to consider the cultural effects as well as military and political aspects of the conquests.

5) How did ideas of kingship and sovereignty in the Muslim world after the Mongol and Timurid conquests differ from the pre-Mongol period?

6) What does the term “early modernity” mean for historians? Why might the period between 1453 and 1800 be described as “early modern”?

7) Discuss the role of Sufism in the Islamic world after the Mongol conquests. What functions in society did Sufis and Sufi orders fulfill? Give specific examples if possible.

8) How was the economic system of the Islamic world affected by the Age of Exploration?

9) What role did the event of the Muslim millennium play in early modern Muslim thought? Describe the development of millennialist movements in the post-Mongol Islamic world.

10) Describe the structure of the Ottoman and the Safavid militaries. How did the two evolve over time? In what ways are the two institutions similar, and in what ways do they differ?

11) Explain the processes through which Shi‘ification of Iran was achieved. Who were the important actors and what major events facilitated this process?

12) Compare and contrast the different visions of kingship that were propagated by Shāh ‘Abbās and Emperor Akbar. What were the contexts within which they envisioned their ideas of just rule? Do you think their vision was influenced by these contexts, and if so, how?

13) What were some of the significant changes to the structure of the Ottoman state that took place during the 1600s? What were the main consequences of these changes?
14) Who were the main players of Mediterranean and Indian Ocean trade before 18th century? How did balance of power shift during the 18th century? Explain the different actors and processes through which this change in the power balance took place.

15) Why was Napoleon’s invasion of Egypt a turning point in terms of the relationship between Europe and the Middle East? What is the significance of this event?