

## CHAPTER 4b: ORHAN GHAZI ASSIGNMENT

1. Who was Orhan Ghazi?
  - a) A famous scholar
  - b) A Byzantine Emperor
  - c) The second Bey of the Ottoman Beylik
  - d) A Persian poet
  
2. At what age did Orhan become the Governor of Karaca Hisar?
  - a) 21
  - b) 14
  - c) 7
  - d) 30
  
3. Which of the following qualities was NOT attributed to Orhan?
  - a) Modesty
  - b) Bravery
  - c) Cruelty
  - d) Diligence
  
4. How did Orhan consolidate Ottoman power in various regions?
  - a) By forming alliances with the Byzantines
  - b) Through military campaigns
  - c) By trading goods with neighboring states
  - d) By relying on diplomacy and negotiation
  
5. What significant institution did Orhan establish in the Ottoman state?
  - a) A standing army
  - b) The Divan
  - c) A trade guild
  - d) A council of poets
  
6. Who were some of the eminent state officials that Orhan sought counsel from?
  - a) Farmers and merchants
  - b) Members of the ilmiyye class
  - c) Foreign diplomats
  - d) Nomadic tribes
  
7. What was the outcome of the Battle of Pelekanon?
  - a) An Ottoman defeat
  - b) A Byzantine victory
  - c) A peace treaty between the Ottomans and Byzantines
  - d) An Ottoman victory
  
8. What was the significance of the conquest of Nicaea (Iznik) in 1331?
  - a) It marked the beginning of Orhan's reign
  - b) It solidified Ottoman control over the region
  - c) It led to the conversion of Orhan to Christianity
  - d) It resulted in a peace treaty with the Byzantines
  
9. What role did Orhan's family members play in the early Ottoman Empire?
  - a) They were not involved in politics
  - b) They served as military commanders
  - c) They played important roles in governance and diplomacy
  - d) They were artists and poets

10. What happened to Shehzade Halil and Shehzade Ibrahim during Murad I's rule?
- a) They became prominent rulers of the Ottoman Empire
  - b) They were executed
  - c) They became scholars and poets
  - d) They went into exile
11. What significant linguistic development occurred during Orhan's reign?
- a) Adoption of Arabic as the official language
  - b) Acceptance of Turkish as the first official language
  - c) Introduction of Greek as the official language
  - d) Promotion of Persian as the official language
12. In what year did Orhan take over as Bey?
- a) 1312
  - b) 1326
  - c) 1340
  - d) 1354
13. What major historical event happened in 1357?
- a) Shehzade Halil's kidnapping
  - b) The Battle of Pelekanon
  - c) Orhan's death
  - d) Suleyman Pasa's victory
14. What did Orhan introduce in 1327 to reform the Ottoman monetary system?
- a) Gold coins called "dinars"
  - b) Silver coins called "akce"
  - c) Copper coins called "dirhams"
  - d) Platinum coins called "bezants"
15. Which region did Orhan and the Ottomans capture in 1345 after a power struggle in the Karasid Beylik?
- a) Anatolia
  - b) Balkans
  - c) Crimea
  - d) Western Anatolia
16. What event led to the Ottomans establishing a foothold in Rumelia?
- a) The Battle of Pelekanon
  - b) The conquest of Nicaea
  - c) The Hundred Years' War
  - d) Multiple crossings of the Hellespont (Dardanelles)

Answers:

1. c) The second Bey of the Ottoman Beylik
2. c) 7
3. c) Cruelty
4. b) Through military campaigns
5. b) The Divan
6. b) Members of the ilmiyye class
7. d) An Ottoman victory
8. b) It solidified Ottoman control over the region
9. c) They played important roles in governance and diplomacy
10. b) They were executed
11. b) Acceptance of Turkish as the first official language
12. b) 1326
13. a) Shehzade Halil's kidnapping
14. b) Silver coins called "akce"
15. d) Western Anatolia
16. d) Multiple crossings of the Hellespont (Dardanelles)