

CHAPTER 11: THE CALIPHATE: SELIM I Assessment

1. Selim I was born in _____ and was the youngest of three surviving sons of Bayezid II.
2. Selim I became the Governor of Trabzon at the age of _____.
3. Selim I came to power in _____ with the objective of maintaining unity in the Turkish and Muslim world.
4. During his reign, Selim I made peace agreements with _____ and focused on the East.
5. Selim I took Egypt from the Mamluks, adopting the title of _____.
6. As the governor of Trabzon, young Sehzade Selim was the first to recognize the infiltration of the _____.
7. Civil unrest erupted in Teke in _____, orchestrated by Shah Ismail's envoy Shah Kulu and other conspirators.
8. Bayezid II's reluctance to lead the army led to pressure from the _____ to abdicate.
9. Selim I's victory at the Battle of Chaldiran in _____ slowed the spread of Shi'ism.
10. Selim I initially sent envoys to the Mamluks seeking a coalition against the _____.
11. The last Abbasid Khalifa, Al Mutawakkil III, transferred the office of Khalifa to Selim I, who became the first official _____ Khalifa.
12. During Selim I's reign, an extensive fleet was commissioned in the _____ to counter the Portuguese threat.
13. Selim I's legacy included financial gains from controlling the _____, reaching 9.5 million ducats in revenue by 1526.
14. Selim I passed away near Corlu in _____ and was succeeded by his only son Suleyman.
15. In _____, Martin Luther initiated the Protestant Reformation by posting his Ninety-Five Theses.
16. In _____, Charles I of Spain became Emperor Charles V of the Holy Roman Empire.
17. In _____, Hernán Cortés arrived in Mexico, initiating the Spanish conquest of the Aztec Empire.
18. In _____, the Field of the Cloth of Gold, a meeting between Henry VIII of England and Francis I of France, took place.