c. 1299 – 1922

Ottoman Empire Quiz

Name _____ Date _____

Fill in the circle beside the best answer.

1. Who founded the Ottoman dynasty around 1299?

- (A) Saladin, a Kurdish sultan who recaptured Jerusalem
- (B) Osman I, a Turkish warrior chieftain in Anatolia
- (C) Suleiman I, a sultan known as the Magnificent
- (D) Mehmed II, the sultan who captured Constantinople

2. What happened when Mehmed II captured Constantinople in 1453?

- (A) He ended the Byzantine Empire and made the city the Ottoman capital
- (B) He signed a peace treaty and left the Byzantine emperor in power
- (C) He destroyed the city and moved the Ottoman capital to Ankara
- (D) He gave the city to Venice in exchange for control of sea trade

3. Why is Suleiman called 'the Magnificent'?

- (A) He created the Republic of Turkey and ended the rule of the Ottoman sultans
- (B) He captured Constantinople and ended the Byzantine Empire in 1453
- (C) He ruled during the Ottoman golden age, when the empire was at its height
- (D) He founded the Ottoman dynasty and won its first lands in Anatolia

4. What was the significance of the Battle of Lepanto in 1571?

- (A) An Ottoman army beat the Byzantines and captured the great city of Constantinople
- (B) An Ottoman fleet beat a European coalition and took control of Italy
- (C) A Polish-Habsburg army beat the Ottomans and ended their siege of Vienna
- (D) A European coalition beat the Ottoman navy, its first big defeat in a century

5. What happened at the Siege of Vienna in 1683?

- (A) Ottoman forces were defeated, starting their long retreat in Europe
- (B) Ottoman forces captured the city, opening the way into western Europe
- (C) Ottoman forces made peace, gaining Austria and Hungary by treaty
- (D) Ottoman forces won at sea, destroying the Habsburg fleet on the Danube

6. Why did Europeans call the Ottoman Empire the 'Sick Man of Europe' in the 1800s?

- (A) Because its sultans refused to trade with any European country
- (B) Because plague outbreaks had killed most of the people in its cities
- (C) Because it was losing land, facing revolts, and struggling economically
- (D) Because its sultan was too ill to rule and had no heir who could replace him

7. What happened to Ottoman territories after World War I?

- (A) Arab lands stayed under the sultan, and the empire kept its old borders
- (B) Arab lands were joined into one kingdom ruled from Istanbul by Atatürk
- (C) Arab lands were given to Germany and Austria-Hungary as a reward for the war
- (D) Arab lands were split between Britain and France, and Anatolia was occupied

8. What did Atatürk establish in 1922–23?

- (A) The Arab League, uniting the former Ottoman provinces in one group
- (B) The modern secular Republic of Turkey, replacing the Ottoman sultanate
- (C) A new Ottoman Empire, keeping the sultan under a written constitution
- (D) The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, replacing Ottoman rule in all the Arab lands

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Ottoman Empire Quiz: Answer Key

1. **B** Osman I, a Turkish warrior chieftain in Anatolia

2. **A** He ended the Byzantine Empire and made the city the Ottoman capital

3. **C** He ruled during the Ottoman golden age, when the empire was at its height

4. **D** A European coalition beat the Ottoman navy, its first big defeat in a century

5. **A** Ottoman forces were defeated, starting their long retreat in Europe

6. **C** Because it was losing land, facing revolts, and struggling economically

7. **D** Arab lands were split between Britain and France, and Anatolia was occupied

8. **B** The modern secular Republic of Turkey, replacing the Ottoman sultanate