World History Class:

Name:

Quiz Unit 1.3 – Week 7

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1. Which of the following was the mo**st direct consequence** of the collapse of the Srivijaya trading empire in the 13th century in relation to the spread of Islam in Southeast Asia?

A. The Bhakti movement in the Indian subcontinent became more prominent, emphasizing personal devotion in Hindu worship. **这个刚刚好相反，Bhakti movement是对抗Islam的传播**

B. Port cities in Southeast Asia saw an economic advantage in aligning culturally and legally with the dominant Muslim trading partners from India, the Middle East, and the Mediterranean. **对的，所有商业港口都是文化传播和经济传播最快的地方**

C. Sufi mystics, emphasizing emotional connections in devotion, became the predominant religious leaders in both the Indian subcontinent and Southeast Asia. **这个是假的史实**

D. The caste system in India underwent a major transformation, leading to greater mobility and reduced Brahmanical dominance. **怎么可能？，而且这和题目没关系**

2. Which of the following was a direct effect of the intensified efforts to bring about a Hindu revival in response to the spread of Islam in the Indian subcontinent?

A. The rise of Sufi mysticism emphasizing a direct and emotional connection in devotion. **很明显是错的 Sufi是Islam的**

B. The decline in the practice of sati due to increased scrutiny from Muslim rulers. **错的，因为Sati是Hindusim的**

C. The reinforcement of patriarchal control within Hindu society, including the more widespread enforcement of sati. **对的，因为Sati增加可以说明是Hindusim的传播**

D. The establishment of the Srivijaya trading empire as a counter to Islamic influence in Southeast Asia. **错的，因为这个帝国是领导者信佛教，属于是一点关系没有**

3. How did the Bhaktic cults in the Indian subcontinent most closely parallel the efforts of Sufis in Southeast Asia?

A. Both rejected the traditional religious practices and established entirely new doctrines. **错的，因为Sufi是很包容的**

B. Both emphasized the importance of emotional connections in devotion and made efforts to appeal to the common people. **对的**

C. Both utilized military campaigns to enforce their religious beliefs on others. **错的，因为Bhaktic没说有**

D. Both strictly adhered to traditional interpretations of their religious texts without any regional modifications. **错的**

4. How did the introduction of Islam by the S**ufis influence cultural practices** in Southeast Asia?

A. Islam introduced by the Sufis led to the abandonment of all **pre-Islamic** 这个词语指的是在Islam教传入这个地方之前所存在的宗教习俗和宗教customs and traditions. **Islam和当地的节日和仪式都有融合，怎么可能放弃呢**

B. Sufi teachings emphasized the superiority of Middle Eastern and Indian customs over Southeast Asian practices. **Sufi 是最包容的Islam支脉**

C. Pre-Islamic traditions, such as Javanese puppet shadow plays, declined in importance and were eventually replaced by Islamic ceremonies. **并没有**

D. Islam assimilated with pre-existing traditions, leading to a blend of Islamic and pre-Islamic cultural practices in Southeast Asia. **对的**

5. In the context of the spread of Islam in the Indian subcontinent, the Bhaktic movement sought to:

A. Reinforce the caste system and ensure Brahmanical dominance.

B. Establish a theocratic state based on Islamic principles.

C. Segregate Hindus and Muslims to reduce religious tensions.

D. Neutralize the appeal of Islam by emphasizing personal devotion in Hindu worship. **对的，因为这个就是为了抵抗Islam传播的，这个是史实没有为什么**