

Chapter 11 Practice Test**Multiple Choice**

Identify the choice that best completes the statement or answers the question.

- _____ 1. Membership in the Islamic community known as the umma was based on a common
- A) culture.
 - B) faith.
 - C) race.
 - D) class.
- _____ 2. Which of the following is true of pre-Islamic Arabia?
- A) It had no contact with the long-distance trade networks of Eurasia.
 - B) It enjoyed long periods of peace under the Bedouins.
 - C) Jews, Christians, and Zoroastrians lived among the established Arab populations.
 - D) A centralized state ruled over the area for centuries.
- _____ 3. What initiated the division within Islam between the Sunnis and Shias?
- A) Fear that Muslims in conquered lands were "going native" and abandoning Islamic teachings
 - B) The imam Ali's new revelation and elaboration of the teachings of Islam
 - C) The belief that Husayn, the son of Ali, was the real messiah
 - D) Disagreement over who should assume leadership in the Islamic world
- _____ 4. Which of the following was the most thoroughly Islamized region in the period from 600 to 1500?
- A) Anatolia
 - B) West Africa
 - C) India
 - D) Southeast Asia
- _____ 5. Which of the following contributed to the rapid expansion of the Islamic/Arab Empire in the century following the death of Muhammad?
- A) The weakened condition of the Byzantine and Persian empires
 - B) A smooth succession of caliphs selected by election
 - C) The violent campaigns against infidels
 - D) The uniting of all Arabs behind Muhammad's relative Ali
- _____ 6. Which of the following religious traditions blended elements of Hinduism and Islam?
- A) Sunni Islam
 - B) Shia Islam
 - C) Sikhism
 - D) Sufism

- _____ 7. Which of the following statements expresses a view of women found in the Quran?
- A) Women were always to remain veiled and secluded.
 - B) Women were solely to blame for the existence of evil in the world.
 - C) Women were spiritually equal to men.
 - D) Women were socially equal to men.
- _____ 8. In contrast to the Umayyad dynasty, the caliphs of the Abbasid dynasty
- A) were not challenged by the forces of local autonomy.
 - B) allowed non-Arabs to play a prominent role in society.
 - C) did not identify themselves as Arabs.
 - D) rejected Persian cultural influence.
- _____ 9. Which of the following is a distinctive feature of Sufism?
- A) Rejection of the idea that one can have direct or personal contact with Allah
 - B) Renunciation of the material world in the pursuit of spiritual union with Allah
 - C) An exclusively male movement with no place for women
 - D) Belief that compliance with the sharia would bring the believer into the presence of God
- _____ 10. Which of the following was a force that helped bind the Islamic world together?
- A) The expulsion of all other "peoples of the book" from Islamic territories
 - B) The successful suppression of competing religious orders
 - C) Strong political leadership over the entire Islamic world by Arab caliphs
 - D) The system of Islamic education created by the ulama
- _____ 11. Which of the following was a feature of Islam that attracted converts in India?
- A) The religious inclusivity of Islam
 - B) The Muslim notion of equality of all believers
 - C) The eroticism of Islamic art
 - D) The secular values of the Quran
- _____ 12. Sufi practitioners facilitated the conversion to Islam of people living in Anatolia and India by
- A) promoting the enforcement of the sharia by local Islamic rulers.
 - B) emphasizing personal experience of the divine, rather than the law.
 - C) initiating campaigns to close Christian and Hindu schools.
 - D) freeing large numbers of slaves who agreed to convert.
- _____ 13. In which region was conversion to Islam motivated by a desire to expand trading networks rather than from the result of conquest and Islamic rule?
- A) India
 - B) Anatolia
 - C) West Africa
 - D) Spain

- _____ 14. Which of the following was a result of the cross-regional ties created in the expanding Islamic world?
- A) The disappearance of the Silk Roads as trade shifted to the Mediterranean
 - B) The exchange of agricultural products and practices from one region to another
 - C) The emergence of new systems of slave labor based on plantation crops
 - D) The emphasis on secularism in politics and education
- _____ 15. Which of the following refers to the pilgrimage to Mecca that Muslims should try to make at least once in their lifetime?
- A) Hijra
 - B) Umma
 - C) Jihad
 - D) Hajj
- _____ 16. The Arab Empire that accompanied the spread of Islam stretched from
- A) Spain to India.
 - B) Mesoamerica to Madagascar.
 - C) the Andes to the Himalayas.
 - D) the Gulf of Mexico to the Red Sea.
- _____ 17. Why was the city of Mecca important?
- A) Jews, Christians, and Muslims all regarded it as the Holy Land.
 - B) It was the only city in pre-Islamic Arabia that enjoyed a high degree of social equality.
 - C) It was a crossroad for all the major long-distance trade routes.
 - D) It was the site of the Kaaba where pilgrims congregated.
- _____ 18. Which of the following is a requirement for all Muslims?
- A) Confession
 - B) Almsgiving
 - C) Baptism
 - D) Meditation
- _____ 19. Which of the following events marked the beginning of the new Islamic calendar?
- A) The birth of Muhammad
 - B) Muhammad's realization that he was Allah's messenger
 - C) Muhammad's emigration to Yathrib/Medina
 - D) Muhammad's conquest of Mecca
- _____ 20. Which of the following contributed to the mass conversion of people living in the Middle East to Islam by the eighth century?
- A) Conversion to Islam offered many financial and social benefits.
 - B) Newly conquered subjects were forced to convert to Islam upon penalty of death.
 - C) Those who refused to convert to Islam were enslaved.
 - D) There was no religious tradition in the Middle East to compete with Islam.

- _____ 21. Which of the following describes the effect of Islam on West Africa?
- A) Merchants generally rejected Islam because of its hostility towards trade.
 - B) Islam had the greatest influence on rulers and urban elites.
 - C) Farmers comprised the majority of converts to Islam.
 - D) The Arabic language was used in daily life by both Muslims and non-Muslims.
- _____ 22. Which of the following resulted from Muslim rule in Spain?
- A) The harmony and tolerance of Muslim Spain was used as a model for Christian Europe.
 - B) Islam became Christianized even as parts of Europe became Islamized.
 - C) A new hybrid religion developed which blended elements of Christianity and Islam.
 - D) The secular aspects of Islamic learning influenced the shaping of new European civilization.
- _____ 23. Which of the following is an example of a role assumed by the ulama?
- A) Rulers
 - B) Warriors
 - C) Judges
 - D) Doctors
- _____ 24. Which of the following was a goal of the education offered at the madrassas?
- A) To preserve an established body of Islamic learning
 - B) To prepare young men for military service
 - C) To revise the Quran to make it relevant for contemporary society
 - D) To train young scholars in logic, reason, and the laws of nature
- _____ 25. Which of the following refers to the sayings and deeds of the Prophet Muhammad?
- A) The Quraysh
 - B) The "Islamic Green Revolution"
 - C) The Pillars of Islam
 - D) The hadiths
- _____ 26. Which of the following was an Arab innovation?
- A) Papermaking
 - B) Rockets
 - C) Numerical notation
 - D) Algebra
- _____ 27. Islam had roots in which set of religious or philosophical traditions?
- A) Hinduism, Buddhism, and Manichaeism
 - B) Legalism, Daoism, and Confucianism
 - C) Judaism, Christianity, and Zoroastrianism
 - D) Sufism, Sikhism, and Greek rationalism

- ____ 28. Which of the following aspects of Arab tribal life was reinforced in the Quran?
- A) Solidarity
 - B) Hierarchy
 - C) Pursuit of wealth
 - D) Independence
- ____ 29. In contrast to the spread of Buddhism and Christianity, the early spread of Islam
- A) occurred at a much slower pace.
 - B) gave rise to a large empire.
 - C) was limited to the immediate vicinity of its birthplace.
 - D) was checked by surrounding older civilizations.
- ____ 30. Map 9.3 in the textbook shows that different parts of the Islamic world were connected through
- A) madrassas.
 - B) language.
 - C) ethnicity.
 - D) trade.