

1. Which of the following events took place during the Umayyad caliphate?

- a. d) Foundation of Baghdad
 - b. c) Establishment of the Delhi sultanate
 - c. a) Crusader conquest of Jerusalem
 - d. b) Conquest of Spain
-

2. Which of the following statements best describes Mecca in the sixth century C.E.?

- a. b) It was an agricultural village.
 - b. a) It was a pilgrimage and trading center.
 - c. d) It was a small kingdom.
 - d. c) It was a major trade center, thanks to its position on a major long-distance trade route.
-

3. Who was the founding prophet of Islam?

- a. d) Muhammad
 - b. c) Abraham
 - c. a) Ali
 - d. b) Abu Bakr
-

4. What does “Muslim” mean?

- a. c) “People of God”
 - b. d) “The godly”
 - c. a) “Chosen people”
 - d. b) “One who submits”
-

5. Which of the following is one of the five requirements for Muslims known as the Pillars of Islam?

- a. b) To actively spread the faith to others
 - b. d) To abstain from eating meat
 - c. a) To fight for the faith
 - d. c) To give to the poor
-

6. What event marks the beginning of the Islamic calendar?

- a. a) The emigration of Muhammad and his followers to Medina
 - b. b) Muhammad’s first sermon
 - c. d) The death of Muhammad and beginning of the caliphate
 - d. c) Muhammad’s first revelation
-

7. In which of the following ways is Islam different from Christianity?

- a. d) It never developed a professional clergy.
 - b. a) It never developed religious doctrines.
 - c. c) It did not recognize the authority of a state.
 - d. b) It is monotheistic.
-

8. This battle of the year 751 had lasting consequences since it stopped China's westward expansion.

- a. a) Battle of Tours
 - b. c) Battle of Talas River
 - c. b) Battle of Yarmuk
 - d. d) Battle of Dorylaeum
-

9. What is the meaning of the word "umma"?

- a. b) Journey
 - b. a) Struggle
 - c. c) A path to water
 - d. d) Community
-

10. What was the early attitude of Islam toward Jews and Christians?

- a. b) They recognized Judaism as a parent religion, but saw Christianity as a threat because of the nearby Byzantine Empire.
 - b. a) They recognized both as "peoples of the book" and treated them honorably in return for a special tax.
 - c. c) They recognized the Christian roots of their own religion, but dismissed Judaism as archaic.
 - d. d) Believing their religion to be superior, early Muslims tried to force their Jewish and Christian subjects to convert to Islam.
-

11. What is "social conversion"?

- a. c) Move from one social class to another
 - b. a) Adoption of the language of a conquering people by its new subjects
 - c. d) Mass conversion of a whole society thanks to a charismatic preacher
 - d. b) Acceptance of another religion as a move to another social group
-

12. Which of the following encouraged many subjects of the early Muslim Empire to convert to Islam?

- a. d) Members of other religions were persecuted.
 - b. c) Conversion aided social mobility.
 - c. b) Christian and Jewish priests and teachers had fled, leaving their communities with no religious instruction.
 - d. a) Only Muslims were allowed to own land.
-

13. The people of this country mostly converted to Islam in the period 750–900, but without adopting Arabic language or culture.
- a. a) Iraq
 - b. d) Persia
 - c. c) Egypt
 - d. b) Afghanistan
-

14. What is *The Book of Kings*?
- a. d) A great collection of pre-Islamic Arabic poetry
 - b. c) An Egyptian classic
 - c. a) A Persian epic
 - d. b) The chronicle of the Islamic conquests
-

15. What was the main source of administrative practices and court practices in the Islamic world?
- a. b) Persian tradition
 - b. a) Arabic tradition
 - c. d) Turkish tradition
 - d. c) Byzantine tradition
-

16. Who was Ali?
- a. d) Muhammad's cousin and the fourth caliph
 - b. c) The first Sufi
 - c. b) The founder of the Abbasid caliphate
 - d. a) The first caliph
-

17. Which of the following was true of early Sunni Muslims?
- a. c) They believed that political leaders should be selected by the Islamic community.
 - b. a) They believed that Muslims should serve only God, not a political leader.
 - c. d) They believed that caliphs should be primarily religious, rather than political, leaders.
 - d. b) They believed that the only proper leader of the Muslim community was somebody related to the prophet Muhammad.
-

18. A Shia religious authority, with religious authority to interpret revelation and law infallibly, is known as
- a. c) *caliph*.
 - b. a) *imam*.
 - c. b) *ulama*.
 - d. d) *sharia*.
-

19. This branch of Islam believes that its defeated leaders are in hiding and will come back at some time in the future.

- a. c) Nestorian
 - b. a) Sunni
 - c. d) Shia
 - d. b) Sufi
-

20. This city became the capital of the new Abbasid caliphate in the mid-eighth century.

- a. b) Baghdad
 - b. a) Damascus
 - c. d) Istanbul
 - d. c) Mecca
-

21. What brought the Abbasid caliphate to an end?

- a. c) Mongol conquest
 - b. b) Umayyad rebellion and takeover
 - c. d) Division of the caliphate into independent sultanates
 - d. a) Turkish conquest
-

22. A Muslim mystic is known as

- a. c) a *mullah*.
 - b. a) an *imam*.
 - c. b) *ulama*.
 - d. d) a *sufi*.
-

23. Which of the following statements is true of women in early Islam?

- a. d) Islam did not affect the position of women in Arabic society.
 - b. b) Women were given full equal rights to men in early Islam.
 - c. c) Islam from the beginning took away rights that women had had in Arabic society.
 - d. a) They were accepted as equals before God, but faced increasing social restrictions over time.
-

24. Which Islamic people established the Sultanate of Delhi in 1206?

- a. a) The Persians
 - b. d) The Iraqis
 - c. b) The Arabs
 - d. c) The Turks
-

25. Sufis played a major role in the conversion of which Islamic land?

- a. b) Egypt
 - b. c) West Africa
 - c. a) Iraq
 - d. d) India
-

26. Which of the following statements is true of Anatolia in the period 1000–1500?

- a. a) Most of the population converted to Islam and adopted the Turkish language.
 - b. d) Most of the population converted to Islam but remained Greek in culture.
 - c. c) Relatively little of the native population converted despite centuries of Turkish rule.
 - d. b) Most of the population converted to Islam and adopted Arabic culture, including language.
-

27. Which of the following statements is true of Anatolia after the Turkish conquest?

- a. d) Turkish authorities discouraged conversion, believing Islam to be the religion of their own superior race.
 - b. a) Most of the civilian population suffered relatively little harm and was able to spring back quickly.
 - c. b) Turkish authorities were careful to respect the rights and property of their Christian subjects.
 - d. c) Turkish authorities offered material rewards in return for conversion.
-

28. Which of the following statements best describes the spread of Islam in West Africa?

- a. d) Wandering Sufis spread Islam as missionaries.
 - b. a) It was spread by North African conquerors.
 - c. b) It was a voluntary process, spread by merchants.
 - d. c) The king of Mali converted and forced his subjects to do the same.
-

29. What was al-Andalus?

- a. b) Anatolia
 - b. a) Muslim-ruled Spain
 - c. d) Christian-ruled northern Spain
 - d. c) Muslim-ruled North Africa
-

30. What happened to the Muslims of Spain when the Christian reconquest was completed in 1492?

- a. d) At first they suffered legal disabilities, but in time they were accepted as full citizens of Spain.
 - b. a) They were accepted as equal citizens in the new Spain of Ferdinand and Isabella.
 - c. c) They were granted freedom of worship but had to suffer restrictions on the practice of their faith, before being expelled in the early seventeenth century.
 - d. b) They all went into exile immediately.
-