



### MULTIPLE-CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Which of the following is the best example of how Islam, during and after the time of Muhammad, adopted aspects of the traditional religion of Bedouin culture?
  - (A) The respect for the ideas expressed in the Koran
  - (B) The importance of the black stone known as the Ka'aba
  - (C) The requirement to follow the principles of shariah
  - (D) The ban on enslaving Jews, Christians, and Zoroastrians
2. The division of Islam between Sunnis and Shias was similar to other conflicts in history that began as
  - (A) a dispute between upper and lower classes
  - (B) a rivalry over who should succeed an important leader
  - (C) a battle for control of a natural resource
  - (D) a debate over how to interpret a law
3. Between the eighth century and the eleventh century, Baghdad became
  - (A) an important city in the Byzantine Empire
  - (B) an important center of learning and distribution point for books
  - (C) the most important city in the Umayyad empire
  - (D) the most important city on the northern Silk Roads

## Chapter 8 Quiz Islamic World

4. The attack by the Seljuk against the Abbasids in 1055 is an example of
  - (A) nomads attacking a settled society
  - (B) Persians attacking Arabs
  - (C) ocean-going invaders attacking a land-based empire
  - (D) invaders being pushed to move from outside pressures
  
5. Which of the following statements best describes the Islamic rule of Spain between the eighth and fifteenth centuries?
  - (A) Spain slowly became part of the Abbasid Empire.
  - (B) Spain had to fight off attacks by the Seljuks and Mamluks.
  - (C) Muslims built a culture of religious toleration.
  - (D) The Battle of Tours marked the beginning of Islamic influence in Spain.
  
6. Free women in the Islamic world enjoyed which of the following rights?
  - (A) They could speak publicly in marketplaces.
  - (B) They could participate in dance performances in mixed groups.
  - (C) They could serve as imams or priests in local mosques.
  - (D) They could divorce and own property in certain circumstances.
  
7. What impact did urbanization have on the status of women in the Arabian Peninsula?
  - (A) Their status remained relatively the same because it reflected religious values.
  - (B) Their status rose because they had more employment opportunities.
  - (C) Their status declined since they performed fewer tasks raising food.
  - (D) Their status rose because some joined the upper class or royalty.
  
8. From the time of Muhammad to 1450, which of the following best describes the movement of the knowledge of technological advances?
  - (A) They often began in the Islamic world and moved to Europe.
  - (B) They often began in Europe and moved to the Arabian Peninsula.
  - (C) They often began on the edges of the Islamic world and moved to the Arabian Peninsula.
  - (D) They often began and remained in the Arabian Peninsula.

9. Which factor was most responsible for the decay of Baghdad in the thirteenth century?
- (A) Islam had lost its popularity in the area.
  - (B) The city had become overpopulated.
  - (C) Huge amounts of wealth were invested in city infrastructure.
  - (D) The conquering Turks fought each other more than they maintained the city.

**Question 10 refers to the following excerpt.**

I saw my Lord with the eye of my heart.  
He said, "Who are you?" I said, "I am You."  
You are He Who fills all place.  
But place does not know where You are.  
In my subsistence is my annihilation;  
In my annihilation, I remain You.

—Mansur al-Hallaj (c. 858–922), Persia

10. Which phrase most accurately explains something about al-Hallaj's views about religion or politics?
- (A) "I am You" suggests he is a Sufi.
  - (B) "You are He who fills all places" suggests he is an Umayyad.
  - (C) "With the eye of my heart" suggests he is a Sunni.
  - (D) "In my subsistence is my annihilation" suggests he is Mamluk.

