

Quiz Chapter 7

Question 1

The capital of the Abbasid empire was

- Tehran.
- Damascus.
- Mecca.
- Persepolis
- Baghdad.

Question 2

Andalusian caliphate was centered on

- Cordoba
- Granada
- Toledo
- Leon
- Seville

Question 3

The Mongols

- introduced the meaning of ornate rugs to Persia and Egypt, from where it spread across the Islamic world.
- adapted quickly to life in the Middle east, as they were already Muslims and greatly interested in trade and urban development.
- captured Constantinople two times, but left shortly afterward in order not to destroy the city's profitable trading system.
- were unable to capture Egypt, due to the effective resistance of the Mamelukes.
- initially came from the Congo Basin in central Africa.

Question 4

The center of the Muslim state in Spain was

- Catalonia
- Granada
- Aragon
- Gibraltar
- Andalusia

Question 5

- The Seljuk Turks were initially incorporated into the Abbasid caliphate as
- mercenary soldiers
 - traders from China and the Steppes
 - buffer zone against the Xiongnu Confederation
 - Sikhist adversaries
 - converted Christians who did not want to pay the religious tax

Question 6

The Ka'aba

was Allah's representative Arab priesthood.

was a group of sacred stones revered by the Bedouin tribes, each of which possessed one.

was the male initiation ceremony when one formally became an adult.

was the shrine in Mecca containing a large black meteorite.

represented the monotheism of the Bedouins.

Question 7

The city to which Muhammad went to in 622, a journey known as the Hijrah, was

Jerusalem.

Damascus.

Mecca.

Riyad.

Medina.

Question 8

The son-in-law and cousin of Muhammad who was murdered after he became caliph was

Sadaam.

Hashemuti.

Ali.

Abu Bakr.

Khadija.

Question 9

The Frankish leader who defeated a Muslim army near Tours in 732 was

Clovis.

Charlemagne.

Pepin.

Charles Martel.

Louis the Pious.

Question 10

A primary contribution of Arab scholarship was the

creation of original contributions in the areas of astrophysics and geology.

invention of paper made from wood pulp.

discovery of the rings of Saturn.

preservation and dissemination of the science and philosophies of ancient civilizations.

establishment of the university system of study.

Question 11

The Muslims who sought a mystical relationship with Allah were the

- Kurds
- Shi'ites
- Fatimids
- Sunnis
- Sufis

Question 12

The great mosque constructed in Jerusalem at the site of the old Temple is the

- Dome of the Rock
- Cordoba Mosque
- Alhambra
- Hegira Sophia
- the Blue Mosque

Question 13

Organized resistance to the Christian crusaders from Europe was led by the former Fatimid vizier

- Khatib Bagdadi
- Hasan al-Sabahh
- Saladin
- Harun al-Rashid
- Ibn Battuta

Question 14

The Koran, or Quran,

- was derived from the revelations of Muhammad.
- is the book containing the holy scriptures of Zoroastrianism
- means, Literally, "acceptance."
- was first written in 776 A.D.
- contained the guidelines by which a Hindu was to live.

Question 15

One of the key reasons for the Arab empire's success in developing trade was

- a mastery of many languages as Islam expanded through many cultures.
- commonality of religion through Islam
- extermination and enslavement of non-Muslim merchants
- mastering the latest naval technology
- expelling Christian Crusaders from major port cities