

1. *The Ka'aba*
 - a. was a group of sacred stones revered by the Bedouin tribes, each of which possessed one.
 - b. was a large black rock that was housed in a central shrine in Mecca, and worshiped by all pre-Islamic Arabs.
 - c. represented the monotheism of the Bedouins.
 - d. was Allah's representative Arab priesthood.
 - e. was the male initiation ceremony when one formally became an adult.
2. The Koran or Qur'an
 - a. is the book containing the holy scriptures of Zoroastrianism.
 - b. contained the guidelines by which a Hindu was to live.
 - c. was derived from the revelations of Muhammad.
 - d. means, literally, "acceptance."
 - e. was first written in 776 C.E.
3. The official calendar of Islam begins
 - a. in 222 C.E.
 - b. when Muhammad and his closest supporters left Yathrib and went to Mecca.
 - c. with the occurrence of the *Hijrah*.
 - d. with Muhammad's death in 632 C.E.
 - e. with the Arab conquest of Damascus.
4. Islam is
 - a. polytheistic.
 - b. monotheistic.
 - c. polyandrous.
 - d. divinistic.
 - e. secularist.
5. According to Islamic belief
 - a. Muhammad created the concept of Allah.
 - b. Allah sent not his first but his final message through Muhammad.
 - c. the teachings of Jesus and Moses are incorrect and immoral.
 - d. Allah ordained that Muhammad was a subordinate God.
 - e. there is no afterlife for the individual.
6. In addition to being Islam's sacred book, the Koran
 - a. is composed, in part, of the Christian New Testament.
 - b. is a collection of 114 *suras* (chapters) that provide the ethical foundation for life.
 - c. provides a systematized body of illegal tenets and theories of political procedures.
 - d. took oral shape before the writing of the Christian bible.
 - e. was written down by Muhammad's two sons.

7. *The Hadith and Shari'a*
 - a. were adopted, respectively, from Jewish and Christian writings.
 - b. were the "Pillars of Islam."
 - c. were, respectively, a collection of Muhammad's sayings and a law code.
 - d. were, respectively, a law code and a marriage manual for Muslims.
 - e. was a military manual to be used in war against the Western Crusaders.
8. The son-in-law and cousin of Muhammad who was murdered after he became caliph was
 - a. Hashemuti.
 - b. Muhammad Ali.
 - c. Khadija.
 - d. Al Sadaam.
 - e. Ali Mesharof.
9. In regard to acceptable behavior for a Muslim, it can be said that
 - a. all men were permitted to have no more than four wives.
 - b. extramarital sexual activities were permitted.
 - c. rules concerning sexual behavior were quite liberal.
 - d. the consumption of pork and alcohol were permitted in limited quantities.
 - e. Muslim priests must be celibate.
10. The theoretical purpose of the *jihad* was to
 - a. maintain peak military readiness.
 - b. wage holy war against all other Muslims on the Arabian peninsula.
 - c. broaden Muslim hegemony throughout Africa and Europe.
 - d. strive in the way of the Lord.
 - e. massacre all Jews and Christians.
11. Which of the following empires experienced defeats at the hands of the seventh-century Arab armies?
 - a. Hellenistic
 - b. Byzantine
 - c. Mauryan
 - d. Fatimid
 - e. Mongol
12. The term and position of caliph (*khalifa*)
 - a. is equivalent to that of a shaman in New Kingdom Egypt.
 - b. had no political aspect, as it was a priestly office.
 - c. was adopted from Byzantine Christianity.
 - d. referred to the individual who was the temporal successor of Muhammad and who also was generally considered to be an *imam*.
 - e. was abolished with the death of Muhammad.
13. Under the Umayyad dynasty
 - a. Ethiopia became an Islamic state.
 - b. the Islamic Arab empire expanded enormously.
 - c. Iraqi Shi'ite and Sunnite forces became united.
 - d. internal authority was strengthened by the propriety of the caliphs' behavior.
 - e. Constantinople was captured in 711.

14. Under the Abbasid dynasty
- Damascus became the Islamic capital and non-Arab Muslims became more directly involved in the life of the empire.
 - Greek influence became stronger and the Muslim Empire oversaw a vast region that produced great economic prosperity.
 - internal decay, over time, caused Islamic division.
 - there was a severe cultural decline.
 - there was a revival of Zoroastrianism.
15. The Seljuk Turks
- provoked the Byzantine request for European aid that led to the Crusades.
 - brought a permanent halt to the conflict between the Sunnites and the Shi'ites.
 - temporarily abandoned the guidelines of the Koran as a means to reconcile the Byzantines to Turkish rule.
 - conquered Constantinople in 1453.
 - were defeated by a revived Persian Empire.
16. The Crusades
- were due, in part, to power shifts stemming from the weakening of the Byzantine Empire after the rise of the Seljuk Turks.
 - finally determined that Muslim forces would permanently dominate the Mediterranean Sea.
 - forced Saladin to reduce his territorial claims and, finally, to accept Christianity, in order to stay in power.
 - were a period when the behavior of Christian armies was much less brutal than that of Muslim forces.
 - never reached the city of Jerusalem.
17. Which of the following is *not* a true statement about the Mongols?
- They caused great havoc and destruction throughout the Middle East.
 - Their westward advance continued on to absorb the Cordova caliphate in Spain.
 - Over time, their upper class population became Muslim.
 - By the fourteenth century, their empire began to fragment.
 - They often engaged in acts of mass brutality.
18. In general terms, it can be said that Islamic society
- was usually extremely intolerant toward Christians and Jews.
 - contained very rigid divisions between Church and State.
 - relied heavily on religious doctrine to determine proper behavior in the areas of politics, economics, law, and ethics.
 - was more violent than its contemporaries.
 - became more secular after the death of Muhammad.

19. A primary contribution of Arab scholarship was the
- creation of original contributions in the areas of astrophysics and geology.
 - preservation and dissemination of the science and philosophies of ancient civilizations.
 - establishment of the university system of study.
 - discovery of the rings of Saturn.
 - invention of paper.
20. Which of the following is *not* a true statement about Islamic art?
- The arabesque patterns found on woven Islamic carpets are quite sparse, and leave many areas without any decoration at all.
 - The likeness of Muhammad is never seen in any Islamic art forms.
 - Non-religious Islamic art did contain many figures of both people and animals.
 - The Islamic prohibition of deity re-incarnation through art is found in the *Hadith*.
 - Paintings were often used to illustrate Persian texts.
21. The temporary restoration of the imperial Mediterranean world in the sixth century was accomplished by
- Constantine.
 - Charlemagne.
 - Justinian.
 - Theoderic.
 - Heraclius.
22. The great church constructed in Constantinople during the reign of Justinian is the
- Dome of the Rock.
 - Alhambra.
 - Hagia Sophia.
 - Notre Dame.
 - Hippodrome.
23. In time the Eastern Roman Empire became known as the
- Carolingian Empire.
 - Abbasid Empire.
 - Empire of the Rus.
 - Byzantine Empire.
 - Bulgarian Empire.
24. The greatest missionary success of Orthodox Christianity was among the
- Greeks.
 - Albanians.
 - Palestinians.
 - Huns.
 - Russians.

25. All of the following are true about the city of Constantinople *except*
- it was, by far, the largest city in medieval Europe.
 - large profits were obtained from the silk cloth trade.
 - the Hippodrome and the Church of the Holy Wisdom were among its greatest architectural structures.
 - because of its locations, it was unable to benefit from the Silk Road trade.
 - it dominated the commerce of Europe until the twelfth century.
26. The geographical obstacle which divides Africa's northern coast from the rest of the continent
- is the Niger River.
 - is the Nile River.
 - are the Atlas Mountains.
 - is the Sahara Desert.
 - is the Kalahari Desert.
27. The ancient civilization that was located in the highlands of what is known today as Ethiopia was
- Yoruba.
 - Kush.
 - Sahara.
 - Axum.
 - Saba.
28. A unique aspect of the ancient Ethiopian civilization was the fact that
- it was the only Muslim society in the area.
 - it adopted the form of Christianity practiced in Egypt.
 - its assimilation by Kush was brought about through the development of trade ties.
 - the Syrians were able to make it a Muslim nation.
 - it remained animist in religion until the twentieth century.
29. The vast grasslands that border the great desert region of the Sahara are known as
- meoris.
 - wetlands.
 - savannahs.
 - jungles.
 - transvaals.
30. Which of the following statements about the Sahara Desert is true?
- Its western half was under the Atlantic Ocean until 2,000 B.C.E.
 - All evidence indicates that it was never anything other than a vast desert region.
 - At one point in time, before it began to dry out, it was an area that was green and flourishing with life.
 - It contained no significant trade routes.
 - It completely cut off Egypt from the rest of Africa.

31. The nomadic mountain-dwellers of North Africa, who served as trade intermediaries for the great trans-Saharan commerce, were the
- Kurds.
 - Phoenicians.
 - Carthaginians.
 - Berbers.
 - Cree.
32. The great iron-working culture of northern Nigeria was the
- Nok.
 - Axum.
 - Kush.
 - Berger.
 - Malagasy.
33. The family of languages spoken by people who inhabit the region of Central Africa south of the Sahara Desert is
- Kalaharian.
 - Nok.
 - Swahili.
 - Bantu.
 - Khoisan.
34. East African trade
- was exclusively oriented through the Nile to the Mediterranean.
 - provided a lively, ocean-going commercial intercourse with civilizations far to the east.
 - maintained a strictly coastal exchange between African cultures only.
 - was mainly with Madagascar.
 - was dominated by Christian merchants from Constantinople.
35. All of the following statements about the arrival of Islam in Africa are true *except*
- it began with the Arab defeat of the Byzantines in Egypt.
 - Muslim conversion was probably stimulated by tax incentives.
 - the Arab capture of Carthage unified their hegemony over what they called al-Maghrib.
 - Berber resistance blocked Arab expansion to the westward continental limits until after 1200.
 - Arab merchants played a notable role in trade in much of northern, central, and eastern Africa.
36. The original reason for the rise of the kingdom of Ghana was
- its water resources.
 - its rich silver deposits.
 - the role it played in the gold trade between its neighbors who produced it and the Moroccans who distributed it to the Mediterranean world.
 - its commerce in silk.
 - its religious ties to the Byzantine Empire.

37. Islam in Africa

- a. made progress only in Ethiopia until the 1300s.
- b. was aided by the fact that western and eastern Africa were already Arabic speaking.
- c. was overwhelmingly rejected by the pro-Byzantine population of Egyptian Christians.
- d. none of these
- e. all of these

38. The Kingdom of Ghana

- a. remained poor, in spite of large lead deposits, because of series of spendthrift rulers.
- b. exported gold, leather goods, slaves, and ostrich feathers.
- c. was the first African state to develop large-scale fish farming.
- d. had an merchant class but refused to trade with Berbers from the north.
- e. accepted the tenets of Buddhism.

39. In regard to state building in West Africa, it can be said that

- a. Ghana was the first great commercial state there.
- b. warfare with the Byzantines resulted in the eventual decline of the kingdom of Ghana.
- c. trade and commerce produced the growth of an integrated empire in the region.
- d. Zimbabwe replaced Ghana as the predominant trading nation of the area.
- e. it was conquered by Arabs.

40. The Kingdom of Mali

- a. profited greatly from the pearl trade.
- b. was sufficiently dry to enable its farmers to grow corn, as well as sorghum and millet.
- c. maintained a very active pro-Islamic policy under Mansa Musa.
- d. rejected Islam in favor of Ethiopian-style Christianity.
- e. disappeared in the fifth century C.E.