

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Period: \_\_\_\_\_

## POSTCLASSICAL ERA

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.**

1. "Islam" means
  - A) "dedication to Allah."
  - B) "victory."
  - C) "submission."
  - D) "peace."
  - E) "love."
  
2. Bedouins were
  - A) non-Arab converts to Islam.
  - B) Arab camel nomads.
  - C) the clan of Muhammad.
  - D) landholders during the Abbasid Empire.
  - E) subsistence farmers.
  
3. What was the basic social group of the bedouins?
  - A) Large tribal confederations
  - B) Hunting-and-gathering bands
  - C) Small matriarchal tribes
  - D) Nuclear households
  - E) Kin-related clan groups
  
4. Shaykhs were
  - A) leaders of bedouin clans.
  - B) non-Arab converts to Islam.
  - C) administrative heads of the Abbasid government.
  - D) supporters of Ali.
  - E) opposed to Muhammad.
  
5. What clan was responsible for the foundation of Mecca?
  - A) Umayyad
  - B) Abbasid
  - C) Aghlabid
  - D) Fatimid
  - E) Unknown bedouin groups

6. Unlike the Umayyad Empire, the Abbasid Empire
- A) practiced absolutism.
  - B) admitted the Mawali as full members of the Islamic community.
  - C) freed all slaves.
  - D) persecuted the Shi'a.
  - E) imposed austerity on the caliph.
7. Who ruled Medina prior to Muhammad's flight there?
- A) Several Jewish and bedouin clans
  - B) The Abbasids
  - C) The Umayyads
  - D) The Sassanids
  - E) The Fatimids
8. The Islamic umma was
- A) the name given to the pilgrimage to worship at the Ka'ba.
  - B) the holy book in which Muhammad's revelations were recorded.
  - C) the principle of succession following the death of Muhammad.
  - D) the name given to Muhammad's flight from Mecca to Medina.
  - E) the concept of community of the faithful that transcended clan boundaries.
9. The theological and political faction that supported the Umayyad concept of succession within Islam were the
- A) Sunni.
  - B) Shi'a.
  - C) Kharij.
  - D) Fatimids.
  - E) Abbasids.
10. What was the nature of relationship of people within the Umayyad Empire?
- A) All converts to Islam, regardless of their ethnic origins, were full citizens and members of the elite.
  - B) Only Muslim Arabs were first-class citizens of this great empire.
  - C) The Umayyads recognized all residents of their empire, whether Muslims or "peoples of the book," as full citizens.
  - D) Arabs rapidly lost their dominance in the Umayyad Empire to the native residents of Persia.
  - E) All people who demonstrated loyalty to the empire could apply for citizenship.

**SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes the statement or answers the question.**

1. The \_\_\_\_\_ were tribal and clan leaders within bedouin society.
2. The site of the Ka'ba and original home of Muhammad, \_\_\_\_\_, was located in the mountainous region along the Red Sea on the Arabian Peninsula.
3. The clan within the Quraysh that controlled the political and commercial life of Mecca was the \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The Prophet of Islam was \_\_\_\_\_, whose revelations were recorded in the Qur'an.
5. The obligatory religious duties of all Muslims, the \_\_\_\_\_, were profession of the faith, prayer, fasting during Ramadan, zakat, and hajj.
6. The \_\_\_\_\_ was the religious and political leader in Islam after the death of Muhammad.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ was the concept of Islamic holy war.
8. The capital of the Umayyad Empire was at \_\_\_\_\_.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ were literally "people of the book," usually either Christians or Jews.
10. The dynasty that followed the Umayyad was the \_\_\_\_\_ dynasty.

**TRUE/FALSE. Write “T” if the statement is true and “F” if the statement is false.**

1. Key Arabian towns like Mecca and Medina were largely extensions of the tribal culture of the camel nomads.
2. Muhammad was a member of the Umayyad clan of the Quraysh tribe.
3. The capital of the Umayyad Empire was Baghdad.
4. The Muslims generally displayed tolerance toward the religions of dhimmi peoples.
5. The wealthy landed elite that emerged in the early decades of the Abbasid rule were the caliphs.
6. Initially recruited from the Persian residents of Iraq, the Wazirs were the chief administrative officers of the Abbasid Empire.
7. Islam spread first among the merchants of the Arabian Peninsula.
8. Ali was the first caliph after Muhammad’s death.
9. The Sunni supported the Umayyads in the dispute over control of the caliphate.
10. The Shi’a continued to support descendants of Ali, even after the death of Husayn.

**MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.**

1. What was the rule of succession to the office of caliph during the Abbasid dynasty?
  - A) Primogeniture or succession of the oldest son
  - B) Election by the Arabic tribes of Mecca
  - C) Degree of relationship to Muhammad
  - D) Demonstration of an unusual degree of holiness
  - E) There was no accepted rule of succession.
  
2. How did the Shi'a react to the later Abbasid dynasty?
  - A) They accepted them as the rightful rulers and became the strongest supporters of the Abbasid caliphs.
  - B) Shi'a revolts and assassination attempts plagued the dynasty.
  - C) They forced the Abbasids to abdicate in favor of a family more closely related to the Prophet.
  - D) They were optimistic about the Abbasids accepting their beliefs.
  - E) Shi'a sects were eliminated by the caliphate.
  
3. Which of the following was NOT a cause of the collapse of the agricultural economy during the Abbasid caliphate?
  - A) Failure of the irrigation systems
  - B) Pillaging by mercenary armies
  - C) Decline of the cities, leading to falling demand for food supplies
  - D) Spiraling taxation
  - E) Local peasant rebellions
  
4. What did the Abbasid creation of the harem define?
  - A) The increasing seclusion of women from public life
  - B) The continued designation of Mecca as a holy place protected by annual truce
  - C) The recognition of the Shi'a celebration of the death of Husayn
  - D) The establishment of long-distance trade with the Indian subcontinent
  - E) The belief in the infallibility of the caliphs
  
5. Put the following conquerors of Baghdad in the correct chronological order.
  - A) Mongols, Buyids, Seljuk Turks
  - B) Buyids, Mongols, Seljuk Turks
  - C) Seljuk Turks, Buyids, Mongols
  - D) Buyids, Seljuk Turks, Mongols
  - E) Mongols, Seljuk Turks, Buyids

6. Who was Salah-ud-Din?
- A) The author of the *Shah-Nama*
  - B) The most famous Muslim interpreter of Greek philosophy
  - C) The commander who brought Islam to south Asia
  - D) The commander responsible for the conquest of Sind
  - E) The commander responsible for the reconquest of the crusader territories
7. Which of the following statements concerning the Crusades is most accurate?
- A) The crusaders were successful only because of the political fragmentation of Islam and the element of surprise.
  - B) Crusader strongholds in the Holy Land were held until the 18th century.
  - C) The crusaders succeeded because of the overwhelming superiority of Western military technology.
  - D) Jewish support for the Christian crusaders guaranteed their victory in the Holy Land.
  - E) The crusaders brought prosperity to the Middle East.
8. What group within Islam that emphasized mysticism and charismatic worship?
- A) Sunni
  - B) Shi'a
  - C) Ulama
  - D) Sufis
  - E) Buyids
9. What group within Islam that stressed a more conservative interpretation of the law and religious texts?
- A) Ulama
  - B) Sufis
  - C) Sunni
  - D) Buyids
  - E) Shi'a
10. Sufis proved to be effective missionaries for Islam in southern Asia because
- A) they enjoyed the support of the Hindu princes.
  - B) they became involved in the trading communities.
  - C) they were supported by huge armies of Arabs.
  - D) they rejected low-caste Hindus in preference for converts among the brahmin elite.
  - E) they shared much with Indian mystics and wandering ascetics.

**SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes the statement or answers the question.**

1. The third Abbasid caliph, \_\_\_\_\_, attempted unsuccessfully to reconcile moderate Shi'a to the Abbasid dynasty.
2. The \_\_\_\_\_ Turks were nomadic invaders from central Asia who ruled in the name of the Abbasid caliphs from the mid-11th century.
3. The Muslim commander who reconquered territory from Christian rulers in Palestine was \_\_\_\_\_.
4. The \_\_\_\_\_ were Islamic mystics who were largely responsible for the conversion of southeast Asia.
5. The Arab general who conquered Sind and added it to the Umayyad Empire was \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The Indian system of mathematical notation was known as \_\_\_\_\_ and was used in two scientific revolutions.
7. The Turkic dynasty established in Afghanistan in 962, the \_\_\_\_\_, was responsible for the invasion of the Indian subcontinent.
8. The ruler who established an independent Muslim kingdom with its capital at Delhi was \_\_\_\_\_.
9. \_\_\_\_\_ was a Buddhist trading empire that controlled trade through the Malacca Strait between Malaya and Sumatra.
10. Islam was disseminated to other parts from the most powerful trading state on North Java, \_\_\_\_\_.

**TRUE/FALSE. Write "T" if the statement is true and "F" if the statement is false.**

1. Many of the soldiers within the mercenary private armies common to the later Abbasid Empire were slaves.
2. Most of the converts to Islam in India were formerly Buddhist or members of the brahmin caste.
3. The conversion of southeastern Asia to Islam was accomplished by conversion of port cities, followed by extension into the back country.
4. Sati was the Indian ritual that required the immolation of the living widows of deceased men.
5. One of the great war commanders of the Mongols was Kublai Khan.

6. The Seljuk Turks were central Asian nomads who captured Baghdad in 1258 and killed the last Abbasid caliph.
7. The most powerful trading city on the mainland of Malaya was Goa.
8. In response to the Islamic challenge, Hindus placed greater emphasis on bhaktic cults that stressed the importance of strong emotional bonds to the gods.
9. A brilliant Islamic theologian, al-Ghazali attempted to fuse Mongol and Quranic traditions.
10. The ulama were orthodox religious scholars within Islam who pressed for a more conservative and restrictive theology.



**MULTIPLE CHOICE. Choose the one alternative that best completes the statement or answers the question.**

1. Between 800 and 1500, as the frequency and intensity of contact with the outside world increased, what was the most significant effect on sub-Saharan Africa?
  - A) the arrival of the Portuguese
  - B) the arrival of Christianity
  - C) the arrival of Islam
  - D) the arrival of Chinese merchants
  - E) the growth in state-building
  
2. Which of the following statements concerning universal religions in Africa is most accurate?
  - A) Islam after 1200 swept throughout African society and established a universal cultural foundation.
  - B) There was no universal religion in Africa, but both Christianity and Islam found adherents.
  - C) Despite the temporary influence of Islam, Christianity was the universal religion of Africa by 1500.
  - D) Indigenous African animist religions were too powerful for either Islam or Christianity to win any adherents.
  - E) During the postclassical period, Africa was politically united under a single government but remained religiously diverse.
  
3. Stateless societies in Africa were
  - A) by definition smaller and less developed than neighboring states.
  - B) limited to the region of the Sudan where trading societies remained free of centralized forms of government.
  - C) grouped around the principle of city-states similar to those found on the Swahili coast of east Africa.
  - D) imperial forms of government such as the ones that existed in the Kingdom of Kongo and Great Zimbabwe.
  - E) organized around kinship or other forms of obligation and lacking the concentration of political power and authority.
  
4. What was the function of secret societies in African culture?
  - A) They smuggled valuable gold across the Sahara and established vital trade routes with the Mediterranean.
  - B) Because secret societies were restricted to females, they permitted women to have an invisible, but powerful, role in political affairs within African societies.
  - C) Because their membership cut across lineage divisions, they acted to maintain stability within the community and diminish clan feuds.
  - D) They served as a disruptive and revolutionary force in African society, forestalling the formation of larger states.
  - E) They organized a unified, animistic religion.

5. The grassland belt at the southern edge of the Sahara that served as a point of exchange between the forests of the South and north Africa was called the
- A) Sahel.
  - B) Zimbabwe.
  - C) Qadi.
  - D) Almoravid.
  - E) Juula.
6. Which of the following was one of the major “port” cities of the Mali Empire?
- A) Mombassa
  - B) Kumbi-Saleh
  - C) Benin
  - D) Great Zimbabwe
  - E) Timbuktu
7. Which of the following regions was typified by city-state organization?
- A) Yoruba
  - B) Kongo
  - C) Mali
  - D) Great Zimbabwe
  - E) Benin
8. How was the institution of slavery viewed in Muslim society?
- A) Slavery was believed to be a permanent condition that rendered the enslaved incapable of entering heaven.
  - B) Slavery was viewed as so demeaning that those who were enslaved were good for nothing beyond labor in the fields or the mines.
  - C) Slavery was seen as abhorrent in Islamic society because of the emphasis on the equality of all believers.
  - D) Slavery was tolerated as a “necessary evil.”
  - E) In theory, slavery was seen as a stage in the process of the conversion of pagans to Islam.
9. How did the expansion of Islam aid in the creation of international trade on the east African coastline?
- A) Islam expanded to India and southeast Asia, providing a religious bond of trust between those regions and the converted rulers of the cities of east Africa.
  - B) Because Islam regarded Christians as “people of the book,” Muslim merchants came to trade at the Christian ports of east Africa.
  - C) The connection with the Islamic states of north Africa permitted the urbanized ports of east Africa to trade widely with northern Europe.
  - D) The direct trade routes between the states of west Africa and the coast of east Africa stimulated commerce between the cities of the East and the Atlantic Ocean.
  - E) Trade routes were established in connection with the travels of Muslim missionaries.

10. Many African societies, unaffected by either Christianity or Islam, developed states without
- A) much success.
  - B) monumental architecture.
  - C) systems of government.
  - D) systems of writing.
  - E) systems of law.

**SHORT ANSWER. Write the word or phrase that best completes the statement or answers the question.**

1. African societies organized around kinship or other forms of obligation and lacking the concentration of political power were \_\_\_\_\_ societies.
2. Malinke merchants, \_\_\_\_\_, formed small partnerships to carry out trade throughout the Mali Empire.
3. Two of the most significant “port” cities of Mali were Jenne and \_\_\_\_\_, which lay just off the flood plain on the great bend in the Niger River.
4. The successor state to Mali was the independent kingdom of \_\_\_\_\_, which formed under a Berber dynasty.
5. The string of urbanized trading ports including Mogadishu, Mombassa, Malindi, Kilwa, Pate, and Zanzibar shared the common Bantu-based and Arabic-influenced \_\_\_\_\_ language.
6. The Arabic traveler and commentator \_\_\_\_\_ described African societies and cultures in his travel accounts.
7. The change from slow to rapid population growth often associated with the process of industrialization is referred to as the \_\_\_\_\_.
8. The \_\_\_\_\_ culture featured a highly developed art style that flourished between 500 B.C.E. and 200 C.E.
9. The \_\_\_\_\_ city-states developed in northern Nigeria circa 1200 C.E.
10. By the late 15th century, the Kingdom of \_\_\_\_\_ on the lower Congo River was flourishing around its capital at Mbanza Kongo.

**TRUE/FALSE. Write “T” if the statement is true and “F” if the statement is false.**

1. Prior to the arrival of the Muslims, Africa was isolated from other civilizations.
2. Like Shang China, the indigenous religions of Africa featured ancestor worship and diviners.
3. Ethiopia remained a Christian kingdom despite Muslim efforts to conquer it.

4. Songhay and Mali are excellent examples of the fusion of Islamic and indigenous African cultures within the context of trade and military expansion.
5. The Sudanic states lacked urbanization.
6. The common cultural element that bound the commercial cities of the east African coast together was use of the Bantu-based language, Swahili.
7. Both the Kingdom of Kongo and Great Zimbabwe were examples of states based on Bantu rather than Islamic origins.
8. Great Zimbabwe was a city-state founded among the Edo people in the 14th century by Ewuare the Great.
9. Songhay broke away from Ghana in the 13th century and established an empire between Senegal and Niger.