

## 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