**Chapter 4 Test**

**Part 1: Multiple Choice**

Choose the letter of the best answer. (4 points each)

___ 1. What parts of the world did the Umayyad empire include by the 700s?
   a. all of Europe, and parts of Africa and Asia
   b. parts of Asia, Africa, and Europe
   c. all of Asia, and parts of Europe and Africa
   d. parts of Asia, Africa, and the Spice Islands

___ 2. What was the impact of introducing Arabic as the language of government for all Muslim lands?
   a. People throughout the empire could communicate with one another.
   b. People rebelled against having to use a language foreign to them.
   c. People from all over the empire were able to go on pilgrimage to Mecca.
   d. People were more willing to move to distant parts of the empire.

___ 3. Why did some Muslims protest against Umayyad rule?
   a. They felt the Umayyads had expanded the empire too quickly.
   b. They believed the Umayyads should not mix religion and government.
   c. They wanted to set up their own empire in the West.
   d. They believed the Umayyads did not take their religious duties seriously.

___ 4. How did the Abbasid policy of including all people help create the empire’s golden age?
   a. Many people were given the opportunity to work.
   b. The most talented people were able to participate in government and cultural life.
   c. Many more people were willing to convert to Islam.
   d. With more people working, more taxes could be collected.

___ 5. Why was the human form not used in Muslim art?
   a. Muslim artists were not talented in reproducing the human form.
   b. Muslim artists preferred to paint pictures of flowers.
   c. Muslims were not allowed to use human models to create their art.
   d. Muslims believed the human form in art distracted people from their faith.

___ 6. How did the ability to make paper affect the Muslim Empire?
   a. Paper was an important trade good that brought great wealth to the empire.
   b. People came from all over the world to learn papermaking, increasing the population of the empire.
   c. Books made of paper were considered unholy by many Muslims, and this led to a civil war.
   d. Books allowed more people to gain and pass on knowledge, leading to a golden age.
CHAPTER 4 TEST CONTINUED

7. Which of the following was a contribution of Muslim scholars of the Abbasid period?
   a. Arabic numbering system
   b. discovery of the planet Mars
   c. discovery of the law of gravity
   d. Arabic alphabet

8. Why might the Fatimids believe they should be the legitimate caliphs?
   a. They claimed that the people had elected them to lead the empire.
   b. They claimed to be direct descendants of Muhammad.
   c. They believed they were more religiously devout than were the Abbasids.
   d. They believed they were stronger leaders than the Abbasids.

9. Why do you think so many scholars came to the city of Córdoba?
   a. It was a major center of commerce.
   b. It was close to Christian Europe.
   c. It was a major cultural center, with many libraries.
   d. It was located far way from the Abbasid capital of Baghdad.

10. What contributed to the decline of al-Andalus?
    a. The Umayyads were driven out by the Abbasids.
    b. The people grew tired of the Umayyad rulers.
    c. Muslim factions fought for control of al-Andalus.
    d. Al-Andalus was invaded by the Fatimids.

Part 2: Map Skills

Using the exhibit, choose the letter of the best answer. (4 points each)

Expansion Under the Umayyads, A.D. 661–750

- Lands conquered by Muslims by 661
- Lands conquered during Umayyad rule
CHAPTER 4 TEST CONTINUED

11. Which of the following cities is farthest from Baghdad?
   a. Alexandria  
   b. Toledo  
   c. Damascus  
   d. Tripoli

12. How might goods get from India to the city of Baghdad?
   a. by caravan across the Arabian Peninsula  
   b. by ship across the Arabian Sea and through the Persian Gulf.  
   c. by caravan across the Iberian Peninsula  
   d. by ship across the Arabian Sea and through the Red Sea.

13. In the “Voyages of Sindbad the Sailor,” Sindbad lived in Baghdad. What body of water is he most likely to have sailed?
   a. Arabian Sea  
   b. Atlantic Ocean  
   c. Caspian Sea  
   d. Red Sea

14. In which direction would you travel to get from Baghdad to Córdoba?
   a. east  
   b. south  
   c. west  
   d. north

15. Why might the Christian forces in Europe want to defeat the Umayyads in Spain?
   a. Christians wanted to extend their empire south.  
   b. The Umayyads had mistreated Spanish Christians.  
   c. Muslims were threatening to move north into France.  
   d. Muslim armies were threatening the Byzantine Empire.

Part 3: Interpreting Time Lines

Using the exhibit, choose the letter of the best answer. (4 points each)

The Muslim Empire

- 661 Umayyads take power.
- 685 Abd al-Malik becomes Caliph.
- 711 Umayyads begin conquest of Spain.
- 732 Muslims suffer defeat at Battle of Tours.
- 750 Abbasids overthrow Umayyads.
- 762 Abbasids make Baghdad their capital.
- 786–809 The golden age in Baghdad reaches its peak.
- 1000s Muslim science and medicine flourish.
- 1048–1131 Poet Omar Khayyam lives and works.
- 1154 Al-Idrisi publishes encyclopedia of geographic knowledge.
- 1200 Muslim literature flourishes.
- 1258 Mongolians destroy Baghdad, ending the Abbasid Dynasty.
16. How long did the Umayyads rule?
   a. 39 years  
   b. 89 years  
   c. 91 years  
   d. 597 years

17. What was the capital city of the Muslim Empire when Omar Khayyam lived?
   a. Baghdad  
   b. al-Andalus  
   c. Córdoba  
   d. Damascus

18. When was the Muslim advance in the West stopped?
   a. 711  
   b. 732  
   c. 786–809  
   d. 1258

19. When did Ab dal-Rahman III rule?
   a. 786–809  
   b. late 800s  
   c. mid-900s  
   d. 1258

20. When did the Abbasid dynasty come to an end?
   a. 750  
   b. mid-900s  
   c. 1055  
   d. 1258

Part 4: Essay

Answer the following question(s) on the back of this paper or on a separate sheet of paper. (10 points each)

21. How did Muslim culture spread to Europe?
   THINK ABOUT:
   • scholars of the golden age
   • the location of the city of Córdoba
   • the cultural activity in Córdoba

22. Why was Córdoba in a good location to become an important economic center?
   THINK ABOUT:
   • the bodies of water near Córdoba
   • the position of Córdoba between North Africa and Europe