1. • Islamic scholars made significant contributions to astronomy.  
• Muslim architects excelled in design.  
• Schools and libraries were built in Islamic urban centers.

Which conclusion about Islamic society during its Golden Age can best be supported by these statements?
A) Social status of Muslims was determined at birth.  
B) Achievements relied on a knowledge of math and science.  
C) People of diverse faiths were required to convert to Islam.  
D) Cities developed self-sufficient economies.

2. • Dominated the eastern Mediterranean Sea (1500s)  
• Conquered Egypt and Syria (1517)  
• Laid siege to Vienna (1529)

Which empire is most closely associated with these events?
A) Ottoman Empire  B) Spanish Empire  
C) Persian Empire  D) Russian Empire

3. A major contribution of the Golden Age of Islam was the
A) development of mercantilism  
B) creation of the first polytheistic religion  
C) spread of democratic ideals  
D) advancement of mathematics and science

4. The Golden Age of Muslim culture was best known for its
A) attempts to colonize North America  
B) frequent conflicts between Christians and Jews  
C) advances in mathematics, science, and medicine  
D) policies to reduce trade between the Middle East and China

5. Many achievements of Islamic civilization reached European society by way of the
A) Crusades and eastern Mediterranean trading networks  
B) merchant guilds and the Industrial Revolution  
C) Middle Passage and the Columbian Exchange  
D) conquests of the Germanic tribes and trade along the Silk Road

6. Which heading best completes the partial outline below?
I. ______________________________
   A. Development of medical encyclopedias  
   B. Development of algebra and astronomical tables  
   C. Production of cotton textiles and woolen carpets  
   D. Production of literature, calligraphy, and geometric art

A) Achievements of Feudal Societies  
B) Inventions During the Neolithic Revolution  
C) Issues of the Protestant Reformation  
D) Contributions of the Islamic Civilization

7. The wealth and power of Mali’s ruler, Mansa Musa, were significant because they contributed to the
A) start of the Crusades  
B) spread of Islam  
C) growth of European imperialism  
D) rise of Arab nationalism

8. The spread of Islam into the kingdoms of Ghana and Mali resulted from
A) imperialism  
B) ethnocentrism  
C) cultural diffusion  
D) self-determination

9. The phrase “from southern Spain, across northern Africa, occupying the Arabian peninsula to Southeast Asia” once described the extent of the
A) Aztec Empire  B) Pax Romana  
C) Gupta Empire  D) Muslim world
10. Base your answer to the following question on the map below and on your knowledge of social studies.

Which area was most affected by the spread of both Islam and Buddhism in the period from 200 B.C. to A.D. 1450?

A) Indian subcontinent  
B) Japanese islands  
C) Arabian peninsula  
D) coastal China
The most valid conclusion that can be drawn about the spread of Islam during the time period illustrated is that Islam

A) was limited to the areas east and south of the Mediterranean Sea
B) became the major religion in the Byzantine Empire
C) spread along Muslim trade routes
D) was widely accepted outside Arabia during Muhammad's lifetime
12. According to the map, by A.D. 750 Islam had spread from

A) Mecca to Asia Minor  
B) Cairo to Tours  
C) Senegal to India  
D) the Indus River to Spain

13. What is the best conclusion based on the information provided by the map?

A) Islam has become the dominant religion in many diverse cultures over time.  
B) Islam was very slow to expand from its original development in Persia.  
C) Islam spread to regions that had cultures similar to those of Arabia.  
D) Islam's influence is rapidly decreasing in the modern world.

14. The Church of the Holy Sepulchre, the Dome of the Rock, and the Western (Wailing) Wall are religious sites in Jerusalem. These sites symbolize the

A) Roman domination of the Mediterranean region in the 1st century  
B) cultural diversity of the Middle East  
C) limited architectural skills of builders in the Middle East  
D) geographic isolation of the city

15. The contributions of the Golden Age of Islamic civilization include

A) advances in mathematics  
B) irrigation systems  
C) polytheistic beliefs  
D) gunpowder and guns

16. In the Middle East during the Golden Age of Muslim culture, scholars were encouraged to

A) reject all knowledge that was Western in origin  
B) ignore the achievements of Chinese culture  
C) preserve and expand ancient Greek and Roman learning  
D) accept medieval western European religious ideas
17. A major feature of the Golden Age of Muslim culture was the
   A) political and economic isolation of the Arab world
   B) development of the foundations of modern science and mathematics
   C) adoption of democratic government
   D) persecution of Jews and Christians

18. From the 9th to the 14th centuries, Muslim rule of conquered territories was characterized by
   A) the rejection of Greek and Roman scientific works
   B) the toleration of members of other cultures
   C) the creation of democratic governments
   D) a decrease in trade and commerce

19. Which factor helps explain the scientific and literary achievements of the Muslims during their Golden Age (A.D. 800-1300)?
   A) expansion of Trans-Atlantic trade
   B) innovations introduced by the Europeans during the Renaissance
   C) cultural diversity accepted by many Islamic governments
   D) legal equality of all people in the Islamic empire