

Global History and Geography Review Questions- Topics #8-10

1. A major feature of the Golden Age of Moslem culture was the
 1. political and economic isolation of the Arab world
 2. development of the foundations of modern science and mathematics
 3. adoption of democratic government
 4. persecution of Jews and Christians
 2. Which factor helps explain the scientific and literary achievements of the Muslims during their Golden Age (A.D. 800-1300)?
 1. expansion of trans-Atlantic trade
 2. innovations introduced by the Europeans during the Renaissance
 3. cultural diversity accepted by many Islamic governments
 4. legal equality of all people in the Islamic empire
 3. Mansa Musa's journey to Mecca in the 1300's is evidence that
 1. the Crusades had a great influence on western Africa
 2. most African leaders were educated in the Middle East
 3. European culture was superior to the cultures of western Africa
 4. Islam had a major influence on the Mali Empire
 4. Which activity occurred during the Golden Age of Muslim culture?
 1. destruction of books containing Greek and Roman ideas
 2. beginning of pilgrimages to Mecca
 3. opposition to freedom of thought and to foreign ideas by rulers
 4. major discoveries in mathematics and science
 5. The contributions of the Golden Age of Islamic civilization include
 1. advances in mathematics
 2. irrigation systems
 3. polytheistic beliefs
 4. gunpowder and guns
 6. The Koran, jihad, and the hegira are most closely associated with the practice of
 1. Islam
 2. Judaism
 3. Shinto
 4. Buddhism
- “All things were under its domain...its power was such that no one could hope to escape its scrutiny.”
7. Which European institution during the Middle Ages is best described by this statement?
 1. the Guild
 2. Knighthood
 3. the Church
 4. the nation-state

8. The Middle Ages in Western Europe was characterized by

1. the manor system and the importance of land ownership
2. absolute monarchies and strong central governments
3. decreased emphasis on religion in daily life
4. extensive trade with Asia and the Middle East

9. Feudal societies are generally characterized by

1. an emphasis on social order
2. a representative government
3. many economic opportunities
4. the protection of political rights

10. In Europe, a long-term effect of the Crusades was

1. the strengthening of the feudal system
2. the adoption of Islamic religious practices
3. an increased demand for goods from the East
4. increased European isolation

11. The art, music, and philosophy of the medieval period in Europe generally dealt with

1. human scientific achievements
2. religious themes
3. materialism
4. classic Greek and Roman subjects

12. Which statement best describes the result of the Crusades?

1. Europeans maintained a lasting control over much of the Middle East
2. Islamic influence dominated Europe
3. Europeans developed tolerance of Non-Christian religions
4. trade between Europe and the Middle East was expanded

13. Feudalism in Western Europe was similar to feudalism in Japan in that

1. power was based on class relationships
2. equality among the social classes
3. direct democracy
4. monotheism

14. In European feudal society, an individual's social status was generally determined by

1. birth
2. education and training
3. individual abilities
4. marriage

15. The Crusades have been called "history's most successful failures." Which statement best explains this expression?

1. The Crusades did not achieve their original goals, but they brought about many desirable changes in Europe.
2. Although the Crusaders captured the Holy Land, they were unable to bring about democratic reforms.
3. The Crusades helped bring about the fall of the Roman Empire
4. The Crusaders prevented the Turks from capturing Constantinople for many centuries

16. A major goal of the Christian Church during the Crusades (1096–1291) was to

1. establish Christianity in western Europe
2. capture the Holy Land from Islamic rulers
3. unite warring Arab peoples
4. strengthen English dominance in the Arab world

17. Technological achievements made during the Tang and Song dynasties were important because they

1. were used to defeat Kublai Khan
2. contributed to economic growth and cultural advancement
3. increased contact with the Americas
4. led to the social equality between men and women

18. During the centuries of dynastic rule, the Chinese rejected other cultures as inferior to their own. This situation illustrates the concept of

1. cultural diffusion
2. imperialism
3. social mobility
4. ethnocentrism

19. The Civil Service system was used during the Tang and Song dynasties to

1. give land to noble families.
2. hire qualified people for government jobs.
3. take land away from nobles.
4. appoint generals in the military.

20. Block printing, porcelain, and silk were products produced during the golden age of

1. India
2. China
3. Egypt
4. Rome