The spread of Islam to Southeast Asia

1. The spread of Islam to Southeast Asia was influenced by the (A) Arab traders and sailors, (B) Portuguese conquerors, (C) Chinese merchants, or (D) European explorers.

2. The spread of Islam in Southeast Asia was primarily influenced by the (A) Chinese, (B) Portuguese, (C) Arab, or (D) European powers.

3. The spread of Islam in Southeast Asia was facilitated by the (A) conversion of local elites, (B) establishment of trading posts, (C) establishment of military presence, or (D) missionary efforts.

4. Which of the following was a major factor in the spread of Islam to Southeast Asia? (A) The construction of roads and trade routes, (B) The establishment of new kingdoms, (C) The arrival of European explorers, or (D) The conversion of local elites.

5. The spread of Islam to Southeast Asia led to the (A) establishment of new kingdoms, (B) decline of local cultures, (C) decline of trade, or (D) increase in trade.

6. The spread of Islam to Southeast Asia had the greatest impact on (A) the political structure, (B) the economic system, (C) the cultural exchange, or (D) the environmental changes.

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. The decline of the Abbasid power was due to all of the following EXCEPT: (A) the difficulty of governing a widespread empire, (B) invasions of European crusaders, (C) regional rebellions, (D) Shia opposition to Abbasid rule.

2. During the Abbasid period, women
   (A) were not allowed to attend the Quran reading by the Shi'a opposition to Abbasid rule.
   (B) frequently became fatwa envoys because of their status among the Abbasid empire.
   (C) acquired rights to own land and engage in business.
   (D) became increasingly isolated in the home and were required to veil their faces.

3. The Abbasid Empire eventually fell to
   (A) the Mongol invaders, (B) the Seljuk Turks, (C) the Crusaders, or (D) the Fatimid Caliphate.

4. The Seljuk Empire (A) conquered the Abbasid caliphate and established a new empire, (B) formed the Shi'a sect and became its protector, (C) settled in the lands of modern Turkey and Armenia, or (D) became a center of Islam in learning, medicine, and science.

5. The Fatimid Caliphate is known for
   (A) its political stability, (B) its economic prosperity, (C) its scientific advancements, or (D) its military conquests.

6. The Fatimid Caliphate established its capital in
   (A) Baghdad, (B) Cairo, (C) Damascus, or (D) Mecca.

7. The Crusades
   (A) resulted in the loss of territories to the Muslims, (B) caused the destruction of many Islamic cities, (C) led to the rise of the Ottoman Empire, or (D) ended the Seljuk threat to the Abbasid caliphate.

Free-Response Questions

1. How did the Abbasid Empire expand into Southeast Asia?

2. What factors contributed to the decline of the Abbasid Empire?

3. Explain the impact of the Crusades on the Islamic world.

4. How did the Fatimid Caliphate differ from the Abbasid caliphate?

5. What were the consequences of the Mongol invasions on the Islamic world?

6. What were the effects of the Fatimid Caliphate on modern-day Egypt?

7. The Fatimid Caliphate was known for its influence in which of the following areas?
   (A) Science, (B) Art, (C) Literature, or (D) All of the above.

8. The Fatimid Caliphate was succeeded by
   (A) the Seljuk Turks, (B) the Ottoman Empire, (C) the Mamluks, or (D) The Mongol Empire.

9. Which of the following was not an aspect of the Crusades?
   (A) The fall of Jerusalem to the Crusaders, (B) The capture of Mecca by the Crusaders, (C) The establishment of new kingdoms in the Middle East, or (D) The rise of the Ottoman Empire.

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    (A) the Seljuk Turks, (B) the Ottoman Empire, (C) the Mamluks, or (D) The Mongol Empire.
1. Senghay, founded by Sumay Ali and expanded by Muhammad the Great, was the third great Sudanese state. Senghay fell at the end of the 16th century. The Hausa kingdoms of northern Nigeria also combined pagan and Muslim traditions.

2. The development of centralized states provided an overarching structure that allowed the various groups to create and sustain a state. Sharia was not always followed (e.g., women tended to have greater freedom in the Sudanic states) as pagan traditions fused with Islam. Muslim influence also meant that more Africans became slaves than ever before.

The Swahili Coast of East Africa

3. A string of Islamic trading ports along Africa's Indian Ocean coast increased that region's contact with the Arab, Indian, Persian, and Chinese worlds.

4. The Swahili word for the Swahili Coast came under Muslim influence and many of its port names were derived in the 11th century.

5. By the time Islamic control was exerted in Mosambique in the early 16th century, Swahili culture (a hybrid of Bantu and Arabic language and custom) was entrenched.

Peoples of the Forest and Plains

6. Central Africa, many of its present states formed. Over time, several kingdoms developed.

7. In Koora, the Nok culture reflected early artistic achievements; later, Yoruba culture was highly urbanized and politically organized. East of Benin, the Benin city-state was powerful enough to impress Portuguese visitors.

8. South of the Zambesi River, beyond the influence of Islam, many coastal African peoples had begun to practice cotton formation by about 1500, replacing the pattems of bush-based societies with forms of political authority based on hierarchy.

9. Along the Congo River, the state of Kongolo spread out in family-based villages and towns. There was a sharp division of labor between men and women.

10. Another large-Bantu confederation, with intensive trade connections, developed east of the Congo. Its headquarters were at Great Zimbabwe, an impressive site of stone structures.

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Unlike the Americas, sub-Saharan Africa (A) was colonized by European nations in the 19th century. (B) experienced a wave of European immigration. (C) had little popular migration or trade. (D) developed its indigenous civilizations later. (E) had an extensive river system or grasslands.

2. Sub-Saharan African societies are similar to (A) Latin American Indian societies in that both (A) built civilizations without outside influences from other civilizations. (B) developed in mountainous environments. (C) originated complex mathematics and scientific traditions. (D) had numerous similarities making it impossible to generalize about them. (E) were devastated by contacts with Europeans and Arabs, which led to mass migrations and death of entire indigenous populations.

3. While all of these peoples migrated to settled and influenced North Africa, the only indigenous inhabitants seem to be the (A) Phoenicians (Carthaginians). (B) Greeks and Romans. (C) Vandals. (D) Arabs. (E) Berbers.

4. Islamic traditions in North and West Africa (A) served to divide the people. (B) fostered trade and conquest between Christians and Muslims. (C) destroyed the trade between West and North African ports. (D) introduced a common bond but did not erase social or ethnic divisions. (E) put an end to the African slave trade.

5. The first Black African states and civilizations developed (A) in the Sahara, the grassland belt south of the Sahara. (B) in the tropical forest along the coast of the Atlantic Ocean. (C) in the Sahel and Arabian Peninsulas around and in the Sahara. (D) along the coast of West Africa. (E) in the highland plateau of Ethiopia.

6. Islam in West Africa (A) was popular with most elements of society. (B) converted the kings and elites first, with limited success, affecting the masses. (C) offered an enticement for some. (D) encountered an entrenched Christian religion, which resisted change. (E) had little lasting effect on the area.

7. A common feature for West African Muslim states was (A) the persistence of pagan beliefs and practices among its population. (B) control of the trans-Saharan trade. (C) influence of Christianity on west Africans. (D) the practice of polygamy by many African families. (E) the pan-African nature of West African society.

8. Islam spread through North and West Africa as well as South Asia by (A) jihad or holy war. (B) mass conversions ordered by the rulers and monarchs. (C) waging of war. (D) merchants who established Muslim families and traditions. (E) migration to the lands by large groups of African states.

9. After the arrival of Islam, societies in West Africa (A) became less patriarchal. (B) implemented Islamic law regarding the treatment of women. (C) often continued to recognize traditions granting women extensive rights. (D) abandoned all traditions of polygamy. (E) abolished slavery.

10. The slave trade from West Africa to the Muslim world (A) was abolished since the inhabitants consented to Islam. (B) expanded before the arrival of Islam but was expanded over the centuries. (C) was introduced by the Portuguese. (D) reached the trans-Atlantic slave trade in numbers and brutality. (E) preferred male slaves for administrative and military occupancies.

Pre-Region: Question

In what ways did Islam influence sub-Saharan African culture?