**Chapter 10 – Test Bank**

# Multiple-Choice Questions

1. Muhammad was born and raised in

a. Marrakesh.

b. Medina.

c. Mysore.

d. Mecca.

Answer: d

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2. A remembrance of what Muhammad said or did is called

a. caliph.

b. hadith.

c. Shia.

d. Hajj.

Answer: b

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3. At the Kabah, what object is venerated?

a. a copy of the Qur’an written by Ali

b. a robe worn by the prophet Muhammad

c. a meteorite

d. a cup that Muhammad gave to his daughter, Fatima

Answer: c

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4. Muhammad had his first revelation

a. beside a river.

b. on a mountaintop.

c. while traveling to Syria.

d. in a cave.

Answer: d

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5. Literally, the word “Muslim” means a person who

a. struggles.

b. submits.

c. recites.

d. chants.

Answer: b

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6. The beginning of the Muslim calendar is the Western year

a. 351 BCE.

b. 63 BCE.

c. 70 CE.

d. 622 CE.

Answer: d

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7. Islam particularly stresses

a. oneness of God.

b. having only one wife.

c. pilgrimage to Jerusalem once in a lifetime.

d. prayer twice each day.

Answer: a

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8. Islam literally means

a. submission.

b. tradition.

c. purity.

d. devotion.

Answer: a

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9. Which of the following is NOT typical of Islam?

a. belief in an all-powerful God

b. giving to the poor

c. daily prayer

d. belief in the Trinity

Answer: d

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10. Muslims trace their ancestry back to \_\_\_\_\_, the same patriarchal ancestor of the Jews.

a. Abu Talib

b. Abraham

c. Isa

d. Isaac

Answer: b

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11. Why does the Muslim calendar date the year of the Hijra as year 1?

a. to mark the start of the Islamic community

b. to signify the birth of prophet Muhammad

c. to commemorate the death of prophet Muhammad

d. to mark Muhammad’s prophetic call by the angel Gabriel

Answer: a

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12. Regarding the afterlife, Muslims believe

a. in reincarnation until one reaches perfection.

b. in heaven and hell.

c. the soul ascends to the top of the universe.

d. the individual dissolves into the divine essence.

Answer: b

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13. The minaret is

a. a tower used to call Muslims to prayer.

b. an indicator in a mosque of the direction of Mecca.

c. the name for a chapter in the Qur’an.

d. the name of the head covering worn by devout Muslim males.

Answer: a

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14. The chanter who calls people to prayer is called

a. muezzin.

b. salat.

c. qiblah.

d. sawm.

Answer: a

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15. The phrase “Five Pillars of Islam” refers to

a. the main mosque in Mecca.

b. the first five books of the Qur’an.

c. a book of Muslim architectural design.

d. the essentials of Muslim belief and practice.

Answer: d

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16. The direction toward which Muslims pray is called

a. sura.

b. qiblah.

c. minaret.

d. dhikr.

Answer: b

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17. The Islamic month of fasting is called

a. Lent.

b. Hajj.

c. Ramadan.

d. Nisan.

Answer: c

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18. At first, before they were instructed to face Mecca for prayer, followers of Muhammad faced toward which city for prayer?

a. Baghdad

b. Alexandria

c. Jerusalem

d. Jiddah

Answer: c

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19. The decorated niche inside a mosque that indicates the direction of Mecca is called

a. mihrab.

b. minaret.

c. muezzin.

d. hadith.

Answer: a

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20. All Muslims, unless prevented by poverty or sickness, are expected to visit Mecca at least once in their lifetime on the religious journey (pilgrimage) known as

a. Salat.

b. Shahadah.

c. Ramadan.

d. Hajj.

Answer: d

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21. Ramadan is the

a. name of the month in which Muhammad received revelation.

b. celebration of the birthday of Muhammad.

c. special feast that is held when a pilgrim returns from Mecca.

d. Arabic name for Muslim paradise.

Answer: a

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22. The festival at the end of the month of Ramadan, during which people feast and visit friends and often the graves of ancestors, is called

a. Hijra.

b. Id al-Fitr.

c. Hajj.

d. Id al-Adha.

Answer: b

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23. During the Hajj pilgrimage, men must wear the robe of Abraham, which is

a. a Sufi robe made of brown or gray wool.

b. an orange robe worn with a piece of cloth over the shoulder.

c. a two-piece robe of white cloth.

d. a blue turban and a blue robe that touches the ground.

Answer: c

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24. On the Day of Sacrifice, pilgrims return to Mina to

a. throw seven small stones at three walls.

b. walk around the Kaaba shrine.

c. kneel for an afternoon in silence.

d. kiss or salute the embedded Black Stone.

Answer: a

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25. Observant Muslims do not allow

a. interracial marriage.

b. alcohol.

c. pilgrimage.

d. divorce.

Answer: b

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26. The sacred book of the Muslims, which records the sermons of Muhammad, is called the

a. Qur’an.

b. Hijra.

c. Avesta.

d. Torah.

Answer: a

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27. The successor of Muhammad, for centuries a political as well as a religious figure, was called

a. hadith.

b. qiblah.

c. caliph.

d. jihad.

Answer: c

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28. Which country had a large Muslim population for almost eight hundred years?

a. Italy

b. Kenya

c. Poland

d. Spain

Answer: d

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29. The Shiite branch developed because

a. the great size of the Muslim empire demanded that it be split into two parts for proper government.

b. of a disagreement over the line of succession from Muhammad.

c. of a difference over the correct version of the Qur’an.

d. one leader wanted to take power away from his son.

Answer: b

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30. The branch of Islam that is found primarily in Iran and Iraq is

a. Shia.

b. Sunni.

c. Sufi.

d. Druze.

Answer: a

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31. The Sunni reform movement that began in Saudi Arabia is

a. Taliban.

b. Deobandi.

c. Wahhabi.

d. Alawite.

Answer: c

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32. The Sunni reform movement that began in India and became popular in Pakistan is called

a. Wahhabi.

b. Druze.

c. Deobandi.

d. Alawite.

Answer: c

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33. The name given to Islamic mysticism is

a. Solipcism.

b. Shia.

c. Sunni.

d. Sufism.

Answer: d

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34. A devotional remembrance of Allah through the recitation of his ninety-nine names and through other devotional practices is called

a. jihad.

b. fana.

c. dhikr.

d. sura.

Answer: c

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35. The whole body of Islamic laws that guides a Muslim’s life is called

a. imam.

b. sharia.

c. jihad.

d. qiblah.

Answer: b

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36. The Turkish leader who ended the caliphate was

a. Kemal Atatürk.

b. Ayatollah Khomeini.

c. Shah Reza Pahlavi.

d. King Saud.

Answer: a

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37. The puritanical Islamic movement that took control of Afghanistan in 1996 is called the

a. Wahhabi.

b. Ibadi.

c. Zaidi.

d. Taliban.

Answer: d

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# Essay Topics

38. What kind of person was Muhammad? How was he viewed by his family, by his followers, and by those who opposed him?

39. Describe the type of belief and worship in Arabia at the time just before Muhammad’s religious reform. What other religions were practiced there?

40. Describe as thoroughly as you can the elements of Islam that are shared with Judaism.

41. Describe as thoroughly as you can the elements of Islam that are shared with Christianity.

42. The Qur’an forbids wine. What has this meant regarding other types of intoxicants? How has this influenced Muslim cultures? How well is this prohibition actually kept in Muslim countries?

43. What are the roles of women in Islam? What kind of variation is there from country to country? What new developments can be expected?

44. Describe Sufism. How was Sufism initially thought of, and how did attitudes change? How did al-Ghazali change the perception of Sufism?

45. Who was al-Ghazali? Describe his life, his work, and his influence.

46. Describe the spread of Islam out of Arabia.

47. What is the Muslim notion of paradise?

48. How has the Muslim notion of paradise influenced art, architecture, and carpet design?

49. Islam prohibits the making of images of people and animals. How has this influenced the arts of Islam?

50. Describe the split between Sunni and Shiite Islam.

51. Describe the Qur’an.

52. Describe the pilgrimage to Mecca.