Two Worlds of Faith Review

Directions: The short answer questions and definitions on this review sheet are tailored to the content on your test in order to ensure you are practicing all of the necessary material. The multiple-choice questions are focused on many of the same topics as those on the test, and will help you reinforce your learning after completing the short answer portion. The Short Answer questions are mandatory but the Multiple-Choice questions are optional for your own use in studying. Answer the questions below using your class materials, notes, and the textbook. If you have misplaced any notes or class materials, you can find them on mrcaseyhistory.com, where you can find each lesson in order with all of the related materials. Answer all questions on loose leaf. You do NOT need to rewrite the question, but make sure to have your name, the assignment title, and the numbers of each question on your loose leaf. If you still need help, email me at pcasey@maspethhighschool.org or as a last resort use the internet, but PLEASE PLEASE PLEASE refer to your relevant class materials first, as they were designed by me for you for this very purpose.

Short Answer

1. Why was Constantinople such a strategic location for the capital of the Byzantine Empire?
2. Identify two ways the achievements of Emperor Justinian still have an impact on the world today.
3. Describe two ways in which Islam is similar to the other Abrahamic Faiths (Judaism and Christianity) and one way in which it is different.
4. Name and briefly describe each of the Five Pillars of Islam.
5. What is the difference between the spread of Islam and the spread of Muslim rule (dar al-Islam)?
6. Describe the farthest geographic extent of the Umayyad Caliphate.
7. Describe HOW and TO WHERE
   a. Merchants helped to spread the faith of Islam.
   b. Sufi missionaries helped to spread the faith of Islam.
8. Describe two ways in which Spain was different the rest of Western Europe during the Middle Ages.
9. How did the developments of the Islamic Golden Age
   a. build upon the achievements of the Greeks?
   b. build upon the achievements of the Indians?
   c. go on to influence Western Europe?
10. How did the Seljuk Turks have both a POSITIVE and a NEGATIVE impact on the Abbasid Caliphate? Be specific!
11. How does feudalism work? Describe the feudal relationship between lords and vassals.
12. How did a feudal manor function? What was the role of the serfs?
13. Why did Emperor Alexius I call on Pope Urban II for help? Be specific with the details!
14. In relation to the Crusades, describe at least two of each of the following:
   a. religious motivations
   b. secular motivations
   c. positive effects
15. How was life in towns different than life on a manor?
16. What were the short-term effect and the long-term effect of the signing of the Magna Carta?
17. In what way was Thomas Aquinas influenced by the scholarship of Ibn Rushd (aka Averroes)?
18. Define in simple terms the following terms:
   a. Secular
   b. Allah
   c. Muhammad
   d. Hijra
   e. Sharia
   f. Sufi
   g. Ulema
   h. Seljuk Turks
   i. Serf
   j. Clergy
   k. Papal Supremacy
   l. Caesaropapism
   m. Scholasticism
   n. Apprentice
   o. Commercial (adj)
   p. Capital (economics)
1. The cultural contributions shown in these photographs were developed during the
   a. Punic Wars
   b. Tang dynasty
   c. Pax Romana
   d. Byzantine Empire

2. One way in which the Code of Hammurabi, the Twelve Tables, and Justinian's Code are similar is that each:
   a. Legalized monotheistic beliefs.
   b. Established laws to follow in society.
   c. Provided records of economic activity.
   d. Supported republican governments.

3. Judaism, Islam, and Christianity share a belief in
   (A) monotheism and ethical behavior
   (B) a prohibition of the consumption of pork
   (C) the central authority of the Pope
   (D) reincarnation and the Four Noble Truths
4. “…Muslims, Christians, and Jews lived together in peace. Because several Christian and Jewish prophets, including Adam, Abraham, and Moses, are named in the Qur’an and because the Jewish Torah and Christian gospels are recognized as revelations from Allah, the Muslim rulers called Christians and Jews “people of the Book” and permitted them much religious and personal freedom. Convivencia, a Spanish word meaning “living together,” helped make tenth-century al-Andalus the most civilized country in Europe…”


What is the main idea of the passage above?

a. The Torah and the Bible were rejected in Muslim Spain.
b. Muslims, Jews, and Christians shared houses and places of worship in Muslim Spain.
c. Religious tolerance and acceptance in Muslim Spain encouraged the growth of a rich and diverse culture.
d. Spain was troubled by deep-rooted religious conflicts.

5. Which activity occurred during the Golden Age of Muslim culture?
   a. destruction of books containing Greek and Roman ideas
   b. beginning of pilgrimages to Mecca
   c. major discoveries in mathematics and science
   d. opposition to freedom of thought and to foreign ideas by rulers

6. What was one effect of the expansion of Islam between 632 and 750?
   a. Armed conquest was forbidden by the caliphs.
   b. Cultural and commercial connections were established over a sizable region.
   c. A majority of the western European population converted.
   d. A single centralized authority governed an area from the Mediterranean Sea to the Indus River.

7. Athens during the 5th Century BCE, Pax Romana, the Golden Age of Islam were all periods of
   a. cultural isolationism
   b. censorship and regulation
   c. advancements in arts and in knowledge
   d. decreasing influence of religion on cultural practices
8. Most economic activities on this feudal manor were related to
   a. guilds
   b. banking
   c. industry
   d. agriculture

9. Which economic concept can be inferred from this diagram?
   a. inflation
   b. capital
   c. self-sufficiency
   d. partnership

10. • Otto I is crowned by the Pope and given authority to rule most of Central Europe.
    • Henry IV begs forgiveness from Pope Gregory VII after being excommunicated.
    • Frederick I Barbarossa drowns while bathing in a river on his way to the Crusades.

    All of the men described above were rulers of the
    a. Byzantine Empire
    b. Kingdom of France
    c. Holy Roman Empire
    d. Kingdom of England

11. • Left their homeland due to food shortage and growing population
    • Built ships that could sail in both oceans and rivers
    • Their invasions led to the development of feudalism in Europe

    These statements best describe the
    a. Goths
    b. Franks
    c. Templars
    d. Vikings
12. The term “East-West Schism” refers to the
   a. division of the Roman Empire into Eastern and Western halves
   b. split in the Christian Church resulting in Roman Catholic and Eastern Orthodox branches
   c. Shia sect of Islam breaking away from the Sunni majority
   d. conquest of the Abbasid Caliphate by the Seljuk Turks

13. “. . . Christian warriors, He who gave His life for you, today demands yours in return. These are combats worthy of you, combats in which it is glorious to conquer and advantageous to die. Illustrious knights, generous defenders of the Cross, remember the examples of your fathers who conquered Jerusalem, and whose names are inscribed in Heaven; abandon then the things that perish, to gather unfading palms, and conquer a Kingdom which has no end.”
   —St. Bernard of Clairvaux

This statement was most likely used to encourage people to
   a. repel a Viking invasion
   b. stop advancement of the Huns in Europe
   c. join the Crusades
   d. force Byzantines to convert to Catholicism

14. “From the confines of Jerusalem and the city of Constantinople a horrible tale has gone forth and very frequently has been brought to our ears, namely, that… an accursed race… has invaded the lands of those Christians… [The holy city of Jerusalem] is now held captive by [God’s] enemies… [Jerusalem] does not cease to implore you to come to her aid… Undertake this journey for the remission of your sins, with the assurance of the imperishable glory of the kingdom of heaven.”

This quote can most likely be attributed to
   a. Pope Urban II
   b. Dante Alighieri
   c. Salahuddin
   d. Charlemagne

15. The Fourth Crusade was mainly fought against
   a. Muslims in the Holy Land
   b. Muslims in Egypt
   c. the Byzantine Empire
   d. the Albigensian heretics of Southern France

16. Which circumstance best describes a long-term result of the Crusades?
   a. Muslim control of Jerusalem ended.
   b. Feudalism began in western Europe.
   c. Cultural exchanges between the Middle East and Europe grew.
   d. Christians and Muslims achieved a lasting peace
Speaker A: We must fight to keep control of Jerusalem in the hands of those who believe in Allah.
Speaker B: Come battle while there is still time to protect the Holy Land where Christ walked.
Speaker C: We must go forth to heal the split between the churches.
Speaker D: An investment in ships and knights will yield control of profitable trade routes.

17. Which speaker is expressing an economic motive for the Crusades?
   a. A
   b. B
   c. C
   d. D

18. During the Late Middle Ages, many books were written in the vernacular, meaning they were written in
   a. Latin, the language of Medieval scholarship
   b. everyday languages such as French, Italian, or German
   c. special rooms dedicated to hand copying texts
   d. Arabic, the language of Islamic scholarship

19. Bishops, Archbishops, Priests, and Abbots would all be considered members of the
   a. Nobility
   b. Papacy
   c. Monarch
   d. Clergy

20. What event marked the very beginning of the “Middle Ages?”
   a. The Norman Invasion (1066)
   b. The First Crusade (1095)
   c. The Coronation of Charlemagne (800)
   d. The Fall of the Western Roman Empire (476)

“In the Viking homelands, society was rural and agricultural. Most people worked as fishers or farmers. Although the sea provided plenty of fish, Scandinavia’s soil was not very fertile. Viking farmers often had trouble growing enough grain to keep people fed. As Scandinavia’s population grew, food shortages became a common problem. Looking for new sources of food and wealth, some Viking leaders decided to take what they needed from other people. Thus began the Viking raids.”

— Susan Elizabeth Ramírez, World History: Human Legacy

21. According to the passage above, the Viking invasions of Europe began due to
   a. political instability
   b. religious fanaticism
   c. social inequality
   d. environmental changes

“The basic idea of this book is simple: to tell the story of the Crusades as they were seen, lived, and recorded on ‘the other side’—in other words, in the Arab camp. Its content is based almost exclusively on the testimony of contemporary Arab historians and chroniclers…”

— Amin Maalouf, The Crusades Through Arab Eyes, Al Saqi Books

22. This passage indicates that the author’s emphasis is on
   a. cause and effect
   b. reenactment
   c. chronological order
   d. point of view
23. What architectural style is associated with tall cathedrals built with ribbed vaults, flying buttresses, and large stained-glass windows?
   a. Baroque  
   b. Gothic  
   c. Neoclassic  
   d. International

24. The increase of European trade and travel in the Middle Ages was largely a result of
   a. the reign of Charlemagne  
   b. the Crusades  
   c. the emergence of feudalism  
   d. the growth of universities

25. What was the most important force in providing unity and stability throughout western Europe during most of the Middle Ages?
   a. church  
   b. nobility  
   c. university  
   d. monarchy

26. In Late Medieval Gothic architecture, supports were built around the outside of large churches and cathedrals to allow for the building of higher ceilings and larger, more beautiful windows. This engineering technique is known as
   a. illumination  
   b. flying buttresses  
   c. lay investiture  
   d. siege towers

"...For many in the contemporary Arab world, the Crusades are viewed as having begun nearly a millennium of conflict with what would become the West. The Crusades are seen as representing the constant threat of Western encroachment [trespassing]. But many scholars say that is a more recent and inaccurate view of the Crusades..."

— Mike Shuster, reporter, NPR

"The Medieval Crusades were taken and then turned into something that they never really were in the first place. They were turned into a kind of a proto-imperialism, an attempt to bring the fruits of European civilization to the Middle East, when, in fact, during the Middle Ages the great sophisticated and wealthy power was the Muslim world. Europe was the Third World..."

— Thomas Madden, St. Louis University, History of relations between the West and Middle East, NPR, All Things Considered, August 17, 2004

27. These statements indicate that the history of the Crusades
   a. has been neglected by experts  
   b. was of little importance  
   c. is the subject of debate and interpretation  
   d. illustrates the importance of tolerance and understanding