

AP World History Unit III Quiz

Multiple-Choice Answers

1. (C)
Shari'a developed as a body of law based on the Qur'an and the sunna to guide Muslim behavior in many aspects of life (C), not as a language (D). Shari'a law did not argue for gender equality (A). The caliphate, rather than Shari'a, controlled wide-scale Muslim government (B).
2. (B)
By the mid-eighth century, Muslim traders had developed powerful trade networks throughout the Mediterranean, leading to the final decline of the remains of the Roman Empire (B). Invaders had contributed to the fall of the Roman Empire some centuries earlier (A). Muhammad did not actively destroy Roman cultural features (C), nor did Muslim armies enslave the remaining Roman people (D).
3. (A)
After the Seljuk Turks conquered Baghdad (A), the center of trade and Muslim power shifted from Baghdad to Egypt. Although Muslim trade (C) and epidemic disease (D) traveled along the Silk Road and other routes, the fall of the Abbasids in Baghdad provided the impetus for the shift of trade to Cairo. The Abbasids did not restore their caliphate (B).
4. (D)
The division of the kingdom in clans took place under Sundiata, and Mansa Musa appointed relatives as provincial governors (D); both of these leaders ruled Mali, not Ghana. Gold (A) underlaid both kingdoms' economies. Muslims from the north converted Ghanaians to Islam, and this religion endured (B). Both kingdoms engaged in military expansion (C).
5. (D)
The Song first began using junks in around 960 CE (D). The Sui built the Grand Canal more than 350 years earlier (A). The Tang exported luxury goods (B) and innovated the use of paper money and checks (C).
6. (C)
The Crusades brought Europeans into contact with more sophisticated Eastern civilizations that practiced long-distance trade (C). They then traded goods through Constantinople (A). Increased trade in turn led to the formation of leagues such as the Hanseatic League (B), and in time was responsible for a commercial revolution that helped create a system of credit and encouraged capitalism (D).
7. (B)
The disagreement over who properly held authority over Islam that divided Sunni and Shi'a undermined the Muslim system (B) and continues to encourage unrest today. The Abbasids rose to power (A) and the Sufi formed (C) centuries after this division. The Muslims were usually quite successful in converting conquered people to Islam (D).

8. (D)
In 732, the Battle of Tours halted Muslim expansion into Europe (D), preventing the continent from coming under Islamic influence. Paris had become the Frankish capital many years before the battle (A), and the Papal States (A) were formed later. The later Frankish ruler Charlemagne worked to reestablish the frontiers of the Roman Empire (C).
9. (A)
The Crusades contributed to dramatic shifts in Europe, thanks in part to the growth of trade resulting from renewed European contact with Eastern civilization (C). Muslim fighters kept Christian knights from recapturing the Middle East (B), although knights did protect the city of Constantinople from the Muslim Turks for a time (A). The ill will that resulted from the Crusades shaped relations between the groups for many centuries [D].
10. (B)
The Yamato Kingdom introduced a system for running Japan based on that of the Chinese bureaucratic government; the Vietnamese Funan maintained the Chinese system for some time after Vietnam gained independence from China; and the Korean Koryo borrowed Chinese civil service exams and bureaucratic structures (B). Confucianism was mostly influential in Japan (A) and slavery under the Koryo (C). Japan created administrative districts under the Taika Reforms (D).
11. (C)
From the time of Genghis Khan, the Mongols were powerful, harsh warriors and conquerors (B). Genghis Khan required tribute payments from conquered lands including China (A). After Genghis Khan's death, his empire was divided into districts called khanates that were run by his sons (D). However, the Mongol Empire ended not through military defeat or political decline, but simply as rulers assimilated into the cultures of conquered territories.
12. (B)
The introduction of rice from Champa allowed the Song to have both a summer and winter rice crop each year (B). Increased rice production in turn allowed farmers to grow luxury fruits and vegetables for trade (D). The open-field system (A) and the horse collar (C) developed in Western Europe.
13. (C)
Chinampas were specialized agricultural fields that the Aztecs created by filling in fenced, swampy areas with sediment and vegetation to form raised areas (C). Tenochtitlan was built on a raised island (A) and enjoyed rainfall adequate to produce these swampy areas (B). The absence of pack animals (D) had little effect on the formation of chinampas.
14. (A)
Like Europeans, Japanese vassals and peasants provided military services (B) and farming (C) in exchange for land. The samurai lived by a strict code of loyalty (D). However, Japanese vassals, known as daimyos, enjoyed greater independence than their European counterparts because the shogun did not require them to swear an oath of loyalty (A).
15. (D)
In general, Mongol women enjoyed more rights and higher status than those of the other groups. They fought on horseback, appeared in public, and retained legal rights to their

own property and households (D). Muslim society granted women some rights, but remained largely patriarchal (A). Aristocratic Song women engaged in foot binding that left them greatly hampered and reliant on their male family members (B). Women in India actually lost rights under the Delhi Sultanate (C).