

AP World History Unit III Quiz

Multiple-Choice Questions

1. In what way was Shari'a a unifying force for all Muslims?
 - (A) It taught that all Muslims, both men and women, were equal before Allah.
 - (B) It established similar systems of government in all Muslim states.
 - (C) It guided Muslim ethical, business, and community behavior.
 - (D) It was a language that all people conquered by Muslims were required to speak.
2. Which of the following was the main cause of the final collapse of the Roman economy and civilization?
 - (A) Nomadic invaders from the east
 - (B) Muslim domination of trade in the Mediterranean Sea
 - (C) Muhammad's destruction of the Roman monetary system, art, architecture, and written documents
 - (D) Muslim armies' enslavement of the Roman people
3. Why did Cairo replace Baghdad as the main center of trade in the Middle East during the mid-eleventh century CE?
 - (A) The Seljuk Turks conquered Baghdad.
 - (B) The Abbasid caliphate established its capital there.
 - (C) Long-distance trade declined along the Silk Road and the Indian Ocean routes.
 - (D) The population of Baghdad was devastated by the bubonic plague.
4. All of the following were common features of the African kingdoms of Ghana and Mali EXCEPT:
 - (A) Gold was an important part of their economies.
 - (B) Their rulers were Muslims.
 - (C) They were militaristic societies and conquered other peoples in surrounding regions.
 - (D) They divided their kingdoms into clans and appointed relatives as provincial governors.
5. Which of the following was a unique feature of the expansion of Chinese trade that was established under the Song dynasty that had not existed during the Sui and Tang dynasties?
 - (A) The Grand Canal
 - (B) The export of luxury goods
 - (C) The use of paper money and checks
 - (D) The use of junks
6. Which of the following was mainly responsible for the revitalization of long-distance trade in Western Europe in the eleventh century CE?
 - (A) Constantinople's role as a main center of international trading routes

- (B) The formation of the Hanseatic League
 - (C) The Crusades
 - (D) The creation of a system of credit and capitalistic enterprise
7. Which of the following was the major factor that contributed to the decline of the Muslim system as an effective means of ruling through both political and religious authority?
- (A) The Abbasid caliphs' reliance on viziers to administer their governments
 - (B) The split between the Sunni and Shi'a
 - (C) The formation of the Sufi
 - (D) The Muslims' failure to force conquered peoples to convert to Islam
8. What was the significance of the Battle of Tours?
- (A) The Papal States were created in Italy.
 - (B) Paris became the capital of the Franks.
 - (C) The frontiers of the Roman Empire were reestablished in the West.
 - (D) The Franks stopped Muslim advances into Europe.
9. All of the following are true of the Christian Crusades EXCEPT:
- (A) The Muslims captured Constantinople.
 - (B) The Christian knights failed to regain the Holy Lands.
 - (C) They stimulated trade between Europe and the Middle East.
 - (D) They created ongoing ill will between Christians and Muslims.
10. In which of the following ways were Funan, the Koryo dynasty, and the Yamato kingdom most similar?
- (A) They all embraced Confucianism.
 - (B) They all had a bureaucratic system based on the Chinese model.
 - (C) They all practiced slavery.
 - (D) They were all divided into governmental administrative districts.
11. In which of the following ways was the Mongol Empire most different from other empires of their time and earlier times?
- (A) Their rulers extracted tributes from the people they conquered.
 - (B) Their military tactics were brutal.
 - (C) Their rulers became part of the cultures of the people they conquered.
 - (D) They divided their empire into districts.
12. Which of the following was the most important factor in the huge increase in the agricultural production of the Song dynasty?
- (A) The open-field system
 - (B) Champa rice
 - (C) The horse collar
 - (D) Luxury fruits and vegetables

13. What led to the Aztecs' development of chinampas?
- (A) The rough terrain of Tenochtitlan
 - (B) The lack of sufficient rainfall in Tenochtitlan
 - (C) The swampy land surrounding Tenochtitlan
 - (D) The lack of pack animals in the region
14. In what way was feudalism in Japan most different from feudalism in Europe?
- (A) Japanese vassals did not swear an oath of loyalty to their lords.
 - (B) Japanese vassals provided military services in exchange for tracts of land.
 - (C) Japanese peasants worked in the fields of the lords.
 - (D) Japanese warriors lived by a code of personal honor and loyalty to their lords.
15. In which society did women have the most freedom and highest status?
- (A) The Muslim world
 - (B) The Song dynasty
 - (C) The Delhi sultanate
 - (D) The Mongol society