Chapter 4

1. The Minoans were named after which of the following kings?
	1. Minoan
	2. Minnow
	3. Minos
	4. None of the above
2. In which of the following seas were the islands of Greece located?
	1. Caspian Sea
	2. Aegean Sea
	3. Red Sea
	4. Dead Sea
3. Minoans reached success through
	1. Trade
	2. Conquering
	3. Literature
	4. The arts
4. The Minoans acquired ideas and technology in what fields
	1. Literature
	2. Writing
	3. Architecture
	4. Agriculture
	5. Both A and B
	6. Both B and C
	7. Both C and D
5. The palaces of Minoan rulers were located at
	1. Mt. Olympus
	2. Acropolis
	3. Polis
	4. Knossos
6. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_ best describes the place dedicated to the honor of gods and goddesses.
	1. Shrine
	2. Acropolis
	3. Frescoe
	4. Knossos
7. The main thing the Mycenaeans adopted from the Minoans was
	1. Music
	2. Architecture
	3. Agriculture
	4. Writing
8. Which of the following best describes how Greece moved from an aristocracy to an oligarchy?
	1. As trade expanded, a new middle class of wealthy merchants, farmers, and artisans emerged in some cities. They challenged the landowning nobles for power and came to dominate some city-states.
	2. As the power of the military grew, the government began to arm ordinary citizens with weapons. Eventually, these citizens revolted against the government.
	3. Power shifted to a class of noble land owners and because only they could afford bronze weapons and chariots, these nobles were also the military defenders of the city-states.
	4. As the population of Greece grew larger, they were forced to establish colonies across the sea. This led to a power shift in government.
9. Which of the following is NOT one of the causes for the Trojan War?
	1. Control of the vital straits
	2. Economic rivalry between Mycenae and Troy
	3. Political rivalry between Mycenae and Troy
	4. The kidnapping of Helen
10. \_\_\_\_\_ is the civilization that conquered the Mycenaeans.
	1. Minoans
	2. Spartans
	3. Athenians
	4. Dorians
11. \_\_\_\_ wrote the *Iliad* and the *Odyssey*.
	1. Homer
	2. Achilles
	3. Zeus
	4. Helen
12. Which of the following *best describes* Achilles?
	1. Leader of the Greek army
	2. Son of Zeus
	3. Mightiest Greek warrior
	4. None of the above
13. Greece is part of what peninsula?
	1. Peloponnesian
	2. Balkan
	3. Aegean
	4. Spartan
14. Greeks called their city-states \_\_\_\_.
	1. Acropolis
	2. Achron
	3. Balkan
	4. Polis
15. Which of the following *best describes* an acropolis?
	1. A high city, with great marble temples dedicated to different gods and goddesses
	2. A chief officer
	3. A territory ruled by people from foreign lands
	4. A Greek city-state
16. Why was it important for the population of the city-states to remain small?
	1. It helped citizens better participate in their government.
	2. So the government could keep a better count on the total population.
	3. Too many people might prevent the democracy from operating properly.
	4. It helped the citizens share a sense of responsibility for its victories and defeats.
17. Which of the following best describes a monarchy?
	1. A government in which hereditary ruler exercises central power
	2. Rule by a hereditary landholding elite.
	3. Rule where power is in the hands of a small, wealthy group
	4. A government in which the people hold the power
18. Which of the following best describes an aristocracy?
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	4. As the population of Greece grew larger, they were forced to establish colonies across the sea. This led to a power shift in government.
20. Rule where power is in the hands of a small, wealthy group is a(n)
	1. Aristocracy
	2. Democracy
	3. Oligarchy
	4. Monarchy
21. In which of the following ways did the phalanx reduce class differences?
	1. Shared training created a strong sense of unity among citizen-soldiers.
	2. By putting defense in the hands of ordinary citizens.
	3. It required long hours of drill to master.
	4. None of the above
22. A helot is
	1. A slave owned by the state
	2. A poor peasant
	3. A slave owned by the king
	4. A child-slave
23. Athens was located in
	1. Sparta
	2. Attica
	3. Peloponnesian
	4. China
24. Which of the following best describes why Athens moved toward a democracy?
	1. The growing resentment if the middle class over the fact they couldn’t afford weapons.
	2. Solon’s appointment as chief official.
	3. Citizens felt the chief officials judged major court cases too harshly and dominated the assembly.
	4. The growing resentment of the merchants and soldiers over the power of the nobles.
25. Which of the following best describes Cleithenes?
	1. Broadened the role of ordinary Athenian citizens
	2. Created the Council of 500
	3. A tyrant
	4. All of the above
26. What is an archon?
	1. A temple devoted to the gods
	2. A palace for the leading government officials
	3. A chief official
	4. None of the above
27. Which of the following best describes the Council of 500
	1. A government where power is in the hands of a small, wealthy group.
	2. A massive tactical formation of heavily armed foot soldiers.
	3. A group of men who originated sea trade.
	4. None of the above
28. Which of the following people was excluded from government participation in Athens?
	1. Men
	2. Women
	3. Merchants
	4. Chief officials
29. What type of democracy did Athens have?
	1. Direct
	2. Indirect
	3. Popular
	4. Limited
30. In Athens, women played their most significant role in
	1. The family
	2. Religion
	3. The government
	4. The military
31. Which of the following did Athenian boys study in school?
	1. Music
	2. Poetry
	3. Public speaking
	4. All of the above
32. Which of the following types of common culture did Greek city-states share?
	1. Language
	2. Trade
	3. Currency (money)
	4. Military style
33. Which of the following was the most powerful god of Greek religion?
	1. Achilles
	2. Poseidon
	3. Odyssey
	4. Zeus
34. Which of the following best describes the barbaroi?
	1. State-owned slaves
	2. Non Greek-speaking people
	3. Members of the Spartan military
	4. Priests

**Chapter 3 Section 4-5**

\_\_\_\_\_1. calligraphy A. connected Asia with Europe for trade purposes

\_\_\_\_\_2. feudalism B. Local military rulers in China

\_\_\_\_\_3. loess C. means to hire and promote those most

 qualified for a government job

\_\_\_\_\_4. filial piety D. ornate writing style developed by the wealthy

\_\_\_\_\_5. monopoly E. first example of writing in the Huang He area

\_\_\_\_\_6. warlords F. used to ease pain and treat illnesses

\_\_\_\_\_7. civil service system G. local lord owns land granted by the king in return

 for military service to the king

\_\_\_\_\_8. acupuncture H. when only one supplier exists for a good or service

\_\_\_\_\_9. Silk Road I. A fertile, yellow soil found in China

\_\_\_\_\_10. oracle bones J. respect for parents

\_\_\_\_\_1. The Huang He River is also known as the Yellow River because:

1. so many people use the river instead of latrines
2. the soil along its banks gives it a yellow tint, especially during floods
3. they pour yellow herbs into it to honor the god of the sun
4. none are correct

\_\_\_\_\_2. The early Shang Dynasty believed the universe was a delicate balance between the yin and yang. Which represents the yin?

1. earth, darkness, female forces
2. heaven, light, male forces

\_\_\_\_\_3. To balance yin and yang, a ruler would do **all but which?**

1. make proper sacrifices to heaven
2. rule his people well
3. use force to keep evil out

\_\_\_\_\_4. Who were the people assigned to scratch questions on animal bones to ask questions of the future?

1. priests because they were the link between the gods and the people
2. emperors because they were seen as gods
3. mothers because they were respected the most because they gave birth
4. the eldest person in a village because he was usually the wisest

\_\_\_\_\_5. The Zhou Dynasty believed they were able to overthrow the Shang Dynasty because the Shang lost the \_\_\_.

 A. will to rule B. means to control the rivers flooding

 C. respect of the people D. mandate of heaven

\_\_\_\_\_6. The sign that a dynasty had lost its favor with the gods was usually:

 A. a natural disaster B. death of a priest

 C. lunar eclipse D. solar eclipse

\_\_\_\_\_7. **Which is not correct** about Legalism?

1. they believed man is naturally evil and must learn to be good
2. greed is the motive for man’s evil actions
3. all people who break laws should be punished by death
4. strict laws and harsh punishments would achieve order

\_\_\_\_\_8. Which is true about Daoism?

1. people must live in harmony with nature
2. yielding is a virtue
3. government is unnatural and causes problems
4. all are true about Daoism

\_\_\_\_\_9. Why was the Great Wall significant?

1. it protected the capital city where the emperor lived by enclosing it with the wall
2. it kept people from leaving China when life was harsh under the Legalists
3. it demonstrated the emperor’s ability to mobilize vast resources of people and materials to construct such an amazing structure

\_\_\_\_\_10. Items **exported** from China along the 4000 mile Silk Road included:

1. silk and spices
2. grapes, cucumbers, and figs
3. Roman glass
4. Indian muslin fabric

\_\_\_\_\_11. The teacher who taught filial piety and ways to ensure social order was:

 A. Confucius B. Wudi C. Emperor Qin D. Empress Si Lingqi

\_\_\_\_\_12. Confucian ideas dealt mainly with

 A. how to ensure social order C. how to expand the Chinese empire

 B. religious matters D. the balance of nature

\_\_\_\_\_13. Why is the Huang He referred to as the “River of Sorrows:?

1. The yellow soil made the river water undrinkable.
2. The river stopped flowing as it filled up with silt.
3. Swift-moving waters prevented the people from using the river for transportation.
4. Floods, caused by the loess-clogged river, destroyed crops and led to mass starvation.

\_\_\_\_\_14. Achievements under the Han Dynasty included:

1. textbooks written on botany and zoology
2. seismographs to detect earthquakes
3. rudders for ships
4. iron stirrups
5. all are achievements under the Han Dynasty

\_\_\_\_\_15. The philosophy of Daoism is concerned with

 A. ensuring good government

 B. accepting the Five Basic Duties

 C. living in harmony with nature

 D. achieving nirvana through virtue

\_\_\_\_\_16. Why did Shi Huangdi order the construction of the Great Wall?

1. to discourage invasion from the north
2. to protect his system of feudalism
3. to establish the borders of China
4. to keep peasants from escaping his kingdom

\_\_\_\_\_17. According to the Mandate of Heaven developed during the Zhou dynasty,

 A. a ruler was divine and should never be overthrown

 B. society should not be divided into social classes

 C. the gods would end their support for a weak or corrupt ruler

 D. the system of feudalism was an unfair form of government

\_\_\_\_\_18. Confucius believed that

 A. the only equal relationship was husband to wife

 B. younger people should respect their elders

 C. the chief goal in like should be achieving salvation

 D. people should question their place in society

\_\_\_\_\_19. The Han emperor Wudi

 A. reduced China’s overall territory

 B. eliminated taxes on peasants

 C. broke up government monopolies

 D. opened the Silk Road to the West

\_\_\_\_\_20. The Chinese used the Mandate of Heaven to explain the rise and fall dynasties called the

 A. dynastic cycles

 B. feudalism

 C. filial piety

 D. loess

Chapter 3 Section 1-3 Test

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The chief of an Aryan tribe

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The religious and moral duty of an individual

­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Indian social groups into which people are born

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_The sect of Buddhism that requires a life fully devoted to hard spiritual work

­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ All the actions of a person’s life that affect his or her fate in the next life

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The key principle of nonviolence

­­­­­\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ A period of great cultural achievement

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The essential self

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ India’s greatest epic

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Written language used by priest to write sacred text

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The “Three Baskets of Wisdom” and is a collection of Buddha’s teachings

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The name of the people of the Deccan

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The Chief Aryan deity, the God of War

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Aryans divided their society into ranked groups based on

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Section of the Vedas that address mystical questions related to HInduism

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ All the actions of a person’s life that affect his/her fate in the next life

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Powerful goddess worshipped by Hindus who is both kind and cruel

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ The unchanging, all-powerful spiritual force of Hinduism

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| 1. Sanskrit
 | 1. Mahabharta
 | 1. Dravidians
 |
| 1. Indra
 | 1. Occupation
 | 1. Rajahs
 |
| 1. Hindu Kush
 | 1. Golden Age
 | 1. Enlightened One
 |
| 1. Ahimsa
 | 1. Dharma
 | 1. Shakti
 |
| 1. Atman
 | 1. India
 | 1. Tripitka
 |
| 1. Theravada
 | 1. Karma
 | 1. Brahman
 |
| 1. Upanishads
 | 1. Brahman
 | 1. Castes
 |
| 1. Himalayas
 | 1. Prince Arjuna
 | 1. Siddhartha
 |

**Multiple Choice: 3 points each**

1. What is the central theme of the *Mahabharata*?

a. the destruction and re-creation of the world

b. a battle between feuding royal families

 c. the fantastic deeds of the hero Rama

d. the adventures of Sita, an ideal woman

2. Which of the following is one of Buddhism’s Four Noble Truths?

a. All life is full of suffering, pain, and sorrow.

b. Before all, honor your father and your mother.

c. Superior men and women understand righteousness.

d. Nirvana may be reached through harsh self-denial.

3. Archaeologists believe that the people of the Indus civilization

a. were nomadic herders.

b. lived in carefully planned cities.

c. worshipped a single god.

d. did not have their own writing system.

4. The chief Aryan deity was

a. Varuna, the god of creation. c. Taurus, the bull god.

b. Agni, the god of fire. d. Indra, the god of war.

5. Hindus believe that the ultimate goal of existence is

a. achieving the meditative state of Jainism.

b. achieving moksha, or union with brahman.

c. practicing ahimsa, or nonviolence.

d. following dharma, or life’s duties.

6. The Maurya emperor who converted to Buddhism and vowed to rule by moral example was

a. Asoka. c. Rama.

b. Chandragupta. d. Ravana.

7. A key difference between Buddhism and Hinduism is that

a. Buddhists focus on enlightenment through meditation.

b. Hindus believe in reincarnation, or a cycle of rebirth.

c. Hindus reject priests, formal rituals, and the caste system.

d. Buddhists believe only the highest caste can reach nirvana.

8. Which of the following statements was true about the caste system in India?

a. Marrying outside one’s caste created good karma.

b. Social castes had little to do with Hindu beliefs.

c. Individuals could only be served by those in their own caste.

d. People in the higher castes had the strictest rules.

9. Which of the following happened under the Gupta dynasty?

a. Indian artisans printed the first books.

b. Villages and city governments lost their power.

c. Religious warfare destroyed most centers of learning.

d. Mathematicians developed the decimal system.

**History of Christianity**

1. Jesus was born in which of the following cities?
	1. Jerusalem
	2. Rome
	3. Bethlehem
	4. Nazarene
2. \_\_\_\_\_ is a method of execution, which the Romans had perfected, a person was nailed or bound to a cross and left to die.
	1. Affixation
	2. Crucifixion
	3. Zealotation
	4. Flogging
3. Why did Roman officials see Christians as disloyal to Rome?
	1. Because they refused to honor the emperor with sacrifices
	2. Because the refused to ask the traditional gods to protect the Roman state
	3. Because they refused to pay taxes
	4. Both A and B
	5. Both B and C
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is a name that in Greek means “a person sent forth.”
	1. Messiah
	2. Zealot
	3. Apostle
	4. Disciple
5. \_\_\_\_\_ were Jews who were not content to live under Roman rule.
	1. Christians
	2. Zealots
	3. Pharisees
	4. Sadducees

1. A(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is a person who suffers or dies for their beliefs.
	1. Zealot
	2. Martyr
	3. Mercenary
	4. None of the above
2. Jews that believed Jesus was their long-awaited messiah are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.
	1. Zealots
	2. Christians
	3. Messiahs
	4. Apostles
3. Which of the following best describes the Jewish festival of Passover?
	1. A celebration of Jesus’ entrance into Jerusalem
	2. A celebration of the exodus from Egypt
	3. A celebration of Jesus’ rising from the dead
	4. A celebration of Jesus birth
4. \_\_\_\_\_ is a name meaning an anointed king sent by God.
	1. Apostle
	2. Messiah
	3. Zealot
	4. Nazarene
5. The term \_\_\_\_\_ means “talk or discourse about God” in Latin.
	1. Hermeneutics
	2. Doctrine
	3. Theology
	4. Sitology
6. Around what age was Jesus baptized?

A) 45

B) 30

C) 21

D) 18

12. What did Jesus interpret in new ways?

A) Roman Law

B) The Constitution

C) Mosaic Law

D) Egyptian Law

1. How disciples did Jesus teach privately?

A) 21

B) 10

C) 15

D) 12

1. Who was persecuting Christians before being converted on the road to Damascus?

A) Paul the Zealot

B) Paul Walker

C) Paul Revere

D) Paul McCartney

1. The council of Nicaea created what creed?

A) The Athanasian Creed

B) The Apostle’s Creed

C) The Nicene Creed

D) The Lord’s Prayer

1. Who was Jan Hus referring to when he said “Today you roast a goose, but in 100 years, a swan will sing”?

A) Martin Luther King

B) Martin Luther

C) Martin Luther King Jr.

D) John Calvin

History of Judaism

According to the Torah, who led the Israelites out of bondage in Egypt?

a. David c. Moses

b. Abraham d. Solomon

Who made a covenant with God in which Canaan was promised to the Hebrew people?

a. Solomon c. David

b. Moses d. Abraham

The first five books of the Hebrew Bible are also known as

a. the Psalms. c. the Torah.

b. the New Testament. d. Buddhism.

The Ten Commandments are a set of laws that the Jews believe God gave to them through

a. Moses. c. Abraham.

b. Isaiah. d. David

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the scattering of Jews across different parts of the world.

1. Diaspora c. Cuneiform
2. Diaperoa d. Delta

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ the Jewish holy day of rest and worship.

1. Sunday c. Sabbath
2. Tabbath d. Bathsheba

What is patriarchal?

1. The male head of a family, tribe, community
2. The leader of the Jewish Temple
3. A group of Jewish leaders
4. The head of the early church

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ spiritual leaders who emerged to interpret God’s will.

1. Pharisee
2. Sadducee
3. Prophet
4. King

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ a promise and agreement God makes with his people.

1. Treaty
2. Promise
3. Convention
4. Covenant

The belief that there is only one God.

1. Monogodly
2. Monopoly
3. Monotheistic
4. Monorail

**CHAPTER 10 TEST**

\_\_\_\_\_1. Shrine or Mosque built by Muslims in Jerusalem A. Gabriel

\_\_\_\_\_2. Tales about Aladdin and Ali Baba were B. mosque

 included in this collection

\_\_\_\_\_3. Islamic house of worship C. Mecca

\_\_\_\_\_4. Muslim holy month D. Dome of the Rock

\_\_\_\_\_5. Decorative writing style E. calligraphy

\_\_\_\_\_6. Muslims believe Muhammad’s message from God F. Hajj

 came from this source

\_\_\_\_\_7. Sacred text of Islam G. Quran

\_\_\_\_\_8. Early large trading city and Islamic H. Medinah

 religious center

\_\_\_\_\_9. Muslim pilgrimage to Mecca I. Pilgrimage

\_\_\_\_\_10. Visit to a place of religious significance J. Ramadan

 \_\_\_\_\_11. Spiritual struggle against evil, sometimes K. *Thousand and One Nights*

 Misinterpreted by terrorists such as on 9-11

L. jihad

\_\_\_\_\_1. The ethnicity of most followers of Islam is:

 A. Islamites B. Muslims C. Muhammaders

\_\_\_\_\_2. When people in Mecca rejected Muhammad’s teachings, he:

1. Had them killed
2. Relocated to Medinah for a while before returning to Mecca
3. Went to a cave to meditate

\_\_\_\_\_3. The name used by Islamic believers for their god is:

 A. Yahweh B. Kaaba C. Hijrah D. Allah

\_\_\_\_\_4 . The Quran contains stories similar to those found in the Bible.

 A. true B. false

\_\_\_\_\_5 . According to Muslims, Muhammad was a(n):

 A. angel B. prophet C. caliph D. fierce warrior

\_\_\_\_\_6. Which of the following **is true** regarding Islamic methods of prayer?

1. prayers are only said while on a prayer rug
2. prayers do not have to be said in the mosque
3. people must take a full body bath before praying at noon
4. they must pray only if they hear the call to prayer from the minaret

\_\_\_\_\_7. Most of the Arabian Peninsula is characterized by:

1. lush tropical forests
2. much snowfall in valleys between mountains
3. dry, sandy desert
4. seasonal monsoons falling on flat, fertile plains

\_\_\_\_\_8. During Ramadan, no one may eat from sun up to sun down unless they are younger than 4 and older than 65.

1. True B. false

\_\_\_\_\_9. Cities developed in the Arabian Peninsula:

1. along waterways
2. as trade centers
3. because travelers across the desert needed places to stop for food, water and shelter
4. all are correct

\_\_\_\_\_10. After Muhammad’s death in 632, the Islamic faith continued to spread because:

1. his disciples wrote letters to the churches in the area
2. missionaries spread his word
3. caliphs united the Muslims and led them on a series of military conquests

\_\_\_\_\_11. Shiite Muslims live mostly in which nations?

1. Iran and Iraq C. Israel and Palestine
2. Yemen and Israel D. Saudi Arabia and Iraq

\_\_\_\_\_12. Muhammad preached all of the following except:

1. there is one god
2. Jesus was the Messiah
3. all must worship and obey Allah
4. all who believe are equal in the eyes of Allah

\_\_\_\_\_13. Muslims conquered all of the following except?

 A. Spain B. Persian empire C. Syria and Palestine D. France

\_\_\_\_\_14. Islam suffered a schism. The two sects that formed were:

1. Sunni and Shiite
2. Shiite and Muslim
3. Judaism and Sunni
4. Buddhist and Muslim

\_\_\_\_\_15. Which is true about Muslim doctors and pharmacists?

1. they went to college to learn their trade
2. they had to pass tests to prove they were capable of those jobs
3. they had to pay a fee to practice their jobs
4. they were closely watched by the government to ensure they didn’t harm patients

\_\_\_\_\_16. Persian rugs

1. displayed intricate designs called arabesques
2. were used to cover their bare floors
3. are valued in our society today
4. all are correct

\_\_\_\_\_17. Bazaars often displayed items for sale from all over the world because:

1. the Muslims exported many goods
2. The Arabian Peninsula’s many cities were on trade routes that connected Europe and Asia, so vendors traded their goods while traveling through the area
3. they stole goods that were sold there
4. Captives of the Arab military could buy their freedom with foreign goods

\_\_\_\_\_18. Many people converted to Islam because:

1. it offered women positions of power in government
2. Muslims threatened to kill them if they did not convert to Islam
3. It offered their only hope of salvation
4. It emphasized the equality of all believers – all could have eternal paradise

\_\_\_\_\_19. Most Islamic believers today belong to the

 A. Sunni sect B. Shiite sect C. Abbassid sect

\_\_\_\_\_20. Muhammad learned that he would be a prophet to the Arab people to spread a new monotheistic religion when:

1. he was crucified by angry polytheistic Arabs but was resurrected in 3 days
2. he was approached by Jesus who told him he would start this new religion
3. he visited the mosque and realized he had to unite his people in this new religion
4. he was visited by Gabriel who called him to be a messenger of God

\_\_\_\_\_21. An example of the diversity in the Arab World is:

1. Muslims, Jews, and Christians share the area
2. The dominant language is English
3. All must worship the Islamic faith even though they may believe otherwise

\_\_\_\_\_22. Mosques are decorated with geometric designs rather than pictures of humans.

 A. true B. false

\_\_\_\_\_23. Muslims adopted the practice of veiling females after interacting with Persians and Byzantines who had already begun the practice.

 A. true B. false

\_\_\_\_\_24. Muslims fast during Ramadan because they believe:

1. their soul will go to hell if they don’t
2. they can lose weight
3. they are proving their faith that Allah will sustain them during their period of fasting