Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Monotheistic Religions Review** Mrs. Valdes

**Part I: Multiple Choice**

**Directions: Select the answer that best completes each question.**

1. Judaism, Christianity and Islam all share a belief in:

a. the central authority of the Pope

b. a prohibition on the consumption of pork

c. reincarnation and the Four Noble Truths

d. monotheism and moral conduct

2. In what order were the monotheistic religions founded:

a. Judaism, Islam, Christianity c. Islam, Christianity, Judaism

b. Judaism, Christianity, Islam d. Christianity, Islam, Judaism

3. Which city do the Jewish people believe that God gave to Abraham?

a. Jerusalem b. Mecca c. Medina d. Rome

4. In the Hebrew tradition a **“covenant**” is:

a. place of Jewish worship c. a special agreement between man and God

b. a large container d. the religious book for Jews

5. One way in which the Ten Commandments, and the Eightfold Path are similar is that they?

a. promote polytheism c. establish gender equality

b. provide codes of behavior d. describe secularism

6. Someone who travels attempting to convert someone to certain religion is called a?

a. missionary c. Disciple

b. apostle d. conqueror

7. A “**prophet”** is:

a. savior c. follower of Islam

b. the leader of Judaism d. messenger of God

8. How did the Jewish view of God differ from the beliefs of most people living at the same time in the ancient world?

a. Jews believed in only one God

b. Jews believed in no gods, but believed in the sacred spirits in all of nature

c. Jews believed in many gods who share equal power in the heavens

d. Jews believed in one main god with several minor gods and goddesses

9. Christianity was founded by:

a. Muhammad b. Abraham c. Jesus d. Moses

10. The teachings of the Christian religion include all of the following EXCEPT:

a. belief in only one God

b. that Jesus is the Messiah promised by God

c. That all Christians must make a pilgrimage to Mecca

d. that all Christians should follow and honor the 10 Commandments

11. Which sacred text is seen both in the study of Judaism and Christianity?

a. Bible b. Torah c. New Testament d. Old Testament

12. The founder of Islam was …

a. Muhammad b. Jesus c. no one founder d. Moses

13. The Koran, jihad, and hegira are most closely associated with the practice of…

a. Islam c. Judaism

b. Shinto d. Buddhism

14. A major belief of Muslims is that they believe they should pray.

a. whenever it is convenient c. only on Saturday’s

b. five times a day d. only during Ramadan

15. All of the following are part of the Five Pillars of Islam EXCEPT:

a. the required pilgrimage to Mecca

b. Jesus is the Messiah and Son of God

c. praying towards the city of Mecca five times a day

d. belief in only one God – Allah

16. One similarity between the Five Pillars of Islam and the Ten Commandments is that both…

a. support a belief in reincarnation.

b. promote learning as a means to salvation

c. encourage the use of statues to symbolize God

d. provide a guide to proper ethical and moral behavior

17. Which belief system is matched with the appropriate place of worship?

a. Christianity – Temple c. Islam – Mosque

b. Judaism – Church d. Hinduism – Synagogue

18. The Golden Age of Greece and the Golden Age of Islam were similar in that both were times when:

a. advancements in science, math and technology occurred

b. trade and commerce declined

c. democratic governments were developed

d. the religious ideas of western Europe were accepted.

19. **• Creation of the House of Wisdom in Baghdad, Iraq**

**• Development of algebra**

**• Use of calligraphy as an art form**

Which Golden Age is most closely associated with these achievements?

a. Islamic c. Tang

c. Gupta d. Songhai

20. One similarity between the Gupta Empire and the Arab dynasties of the Islamic Golden Age is that they:

a. made advances in mathematics and literature

b. gained wealth by obtaining gold from the Americas

c. stressed the importance of dharma and karma

d. controlled territories around the Mediterranean seacoast

**Base your answers to questions 21 and 22 on the map below and on your knowledge of global history.**



21. Which statement about the trip taken by Emperor Mansa Musa is accurate?

a. The trip extended beyond North African trade routes.

b. Mansa Musa used the Mediterranean Sea to reach Mecca.

c. The route primarily followed major rivers.

d. Mansa Musa traveled to Fez on his way to Mecca.

22. Which conclusion about trade is best supported by the information on this map?

a. Timbuktu was a center of trade in West Africa.

b. The Sahara Desert prevented trade.

c. Cairo and Mecca were trading partners.

d. West African gold and salt were traded along the Zaire River.

23. The spread of Islam throughout the Middle East is an example of:

1. Natural unity c. cultural diffusion
2. Ethnocentrism d. racism

**Base your answers to questions 24 and 25 on the passage below and on your knowledge of global history.**

|  |
| --- |
| **IN THE NAME OF ALLAH**  **THE COMPASIONATE AND MERCIFUL**  **Praise be to Allah, Lord of the Creation,**  **The Compassionate, the Merciful,**  **King of the Last Judgment!**  **You alone we worship,**  **And to You we pray for help.** |

24. People who accept the beliefs stated in this passage practice the religion of:

1. Hinduism c. Buddhism
2. Islam d. Judaism

25. In which sacred text or holy book can this passage be found?

1. Old Testament of the Bible
2. Analects of Confucius
3. Torah
4. Koran

**Base your answer to question 26 on the passage below and on your knowledge of global history.**

|  |
| --- |
| **. . . 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. Jews, especially, enjoyed many liberties, and many Jews distinguished themselves in science, the arts, and government. Convivencia, a Spanish word meaning “living together,” helped make tenth-century al Andalus the most civilized country in Europe. . . .** |

**—Lawrence Houghteling, “Al-Andalus: Islamic Spain,” Calliope, Nov.–Dec. 1995**

26. What is the main idea of this passage?

a. The Torah and the Bible were rejected in Muslim Spain.

b. Arabs, Jews, and Christians shared houses and places of worship in Muslim Spain.

c. Religious tolerance in Muslim Spain encouraged the growth of a rich and diverse culture.

d. Spain was troubled by deep-rooted religious conflicts.

27. Which quotation from the teachings of Confucius is most similar to the Golden Rule from Judeo-Christian teaching?

a. “If a ruler is upright, all will go well without orders.”

b. “By nature, men are pretty much alike. It is learning and practice that set them apart.”

c. “While a father or mother is alive, a son should not travel far.”

d. “Do not do to others what you do not wish for yourself.”

28. Christianity, Islam, and Judaism are similar in that they all ask their followers to

a. believe in reincarnation

b. strive for nirvana

c. follow a code of behavior

d. practice polytheism

**Base your answer to questions 29 and 30 on the statements below and on your knowledge of global history.**

**Speaker A: We must return to the ideas of the Bible. We should encourage people to read and interpret religious scriptures for themselves.**

**Speaker B: Our people worship many gods, who control the peoples’ activities, such as birth, death and commerce (trade)**

**Speaker C: Our people received the Ten Commandments at Mount Sinai. We are few in number, but we will bring these commandments to all people.**

**Speaker D: We trace our religion’s birth to the flight of our greatest prophet, Muhammad, from the city of Mecca to the city of Medina.**

29. Which speaker is expressing an idea from a polytheistic religion?

1. A b. B c. C d. D

30. Which speaker refers to the establishment of Islam?

1. A b. B c. C d. D

31. One similarity between the Gupta Empire and the Arab dynasties of the Islamic Golden Age is that they

1. made advances in mathematics and literature
2. gained wealth by obtaining gold from the Americas
3. stressed the importance of dharma and karma
4. controlled territories around the Mediterranean seacoast

32. A major feature of the Golden Age of Moslem culture was the:

a. political and economic isolation of the Arab world

b. development of the foundations of modern science and mathematics

c. adoption of democratic government

d. persecution of Jews and Christians

33. Which factor helps explain the scientific and literary achievements of the Muslims during their Golden Age (A.D. 800-1300)?

1. expansion of trans-Atlantic trade
2. innovations introduced by the Europeans during the Renaissance
3. cultural diversity accepted by many Islamic governments
4. legal equality of all people in the Islamic empire

34. A major contribution of the Golden Age of Islam was the:

a. development of mercantilism  
b. creation of the first polytheistic religion  
c. spread of democratic ideals  
d. advancement of mathematics and science

35. The Golden Age of Muslim culture was best known for its:

a. attempts to colonize North America  
b. frequent conflicts between Christians and Jews  
c. advances in mathematics, science, and medicine  
d. policies to reduce trade between the Middle East and China