

Name:

Rise of Religions and the Arabic Islamic World
Stearns 6, 7 & 8

1. Who are the Bedouins?	
2. Describe their political organization?	
3. In what way did this lead to weakening their structures and their relationships with others?	
4. What is the significance of Medina and Mecca? (T. 355)	
5. Who were the Umayyads?	
6. What was the status of women prior to the introduction of Islam into the Arabic Bedouin culture?	
7. What was Bedouin religion prior to Islam?	
8. Compare the adoption of Islam by the Arabic Bedouins to the adoption of Christianity by the early Jewish converts.	
9. Why is Islam considered to be a universalizing religion? P. 127	
10. Describe the process by which the position of caliph was created. P. 127	
11. In what way were early conversions conducted by the Arabic Islamists? P. 128	
12. Why was the religion able to spread throughout the Fertile Crescent? P. 128 – 129	
13. Describe the (schism) split between the Sunnis and Shi'is. P. 130	
14. What is the significance of the Battle of Siffin in 657?	
15. Where did the core of the empire shift after this split?	
16. Who were the Mawali?	
17. Who are the dhimmis?	
18. What is the jiyza?	
19. What positive cultural and societal shifts do we begin to see during the Umyyad Age? P. 131	
20. In what two specific places was the spread of Islam halted during the Umayyad dynasty?	

21. What are hadiths?	
22. What factors impact a change in gender relations?	
23. What great literary work was done at the court of the Caliph-al-Rashid and what type of moral message did it convey?	
24. al-Rashid at the outset of his reign was heavily dependent on Persian advisors how does this effect the overall political success of the Abbasid Empire until its decline in the 10th century?	
25. Name three contributory factors to the decline of the agricultural economy of the Abbasids?	
26. What gender specific concept was introduced during the Abbasid Empire that contributed to inequality?	
27. How did the Abbasid elite use both male and female slaves?	
28. Who defeated the Abbasids and captured Baghdad in 945 CE?	
29. Who defeated this group of nomads and how did they begin to change the Abbasid Empire?	
30. Why did the towns continue to grow in size during the Abbasid Empire?	
31. What was the level of trade during the Abbasid Empire?	
32. What is crucial part of every Muslim town?	
33. Why are there no representations of the prophet Muhammad adorning mosques?	
34. What is a vizier?	
35. How was scientific inquiry treated by the ulema?	
36. How did the political center of Islam change after the Mongol invasions?	
37. Where did trade expand because of Islamic religious conversions?	
38. Describe the great literary and cultural age of the Arabic, Turkish, Persian Empires.	
39. What did Harsha attempt to do to centralize power and redirect regional factions in postclassical India?	
40. What happened to his empire after his death? P. 159	

41. Explain three different routes in which Islam was introduced to India? P. 157 – 164	
42. Describe in detail, the first of these “routes” and methods. P. 160	
43. How were the people of the Indian subcontinent treated by the Islamists at first? P. 160	
44. What were the patterns of conversion here?	
45. In what way was there accommodation of the Muslims by the Hindu and visa versa?	
46. What are bhaktic cults?	
47. What does the term “in the vernacular” mean?	
48. How were the Hindus and Arabic Islamists divided? P. 163	
49. Describe the spread of religions throughout the trading partners of Islam. P. 166	
50. Who are the Sufis?	
51. What is the legacy of the Abbasids?	
52. The Chola dynasty was able to dominate India for a short period. What was the source of their economic strength?	
53. Describe a Dhow and its significance in cross-cultural trade.	
54. How much cargo could some junks carry?	
55. In what way does South Asia become an emporia and a warehouse?	
56. What other specialized industries develop in addition to the textile industry in South Asia? (424)	
57. Explain how the jati become more complex during this period.	
58. What were the elements of Tang-Song economic prosperity? P. 276 - 280	
59. Contrast the Era of Division with the Sui-Tang era . P. 263 - 269	

60. Explain the decline of Buddhism in the later Tang and Song dynasties. P. 265-272	
61. In what way does Confucianism impact Paekche and Yi dynasties of Korea?	
62. What type of Buddhism develops in Japan?	
63. What are kami?	
African Societies and Islamic Influences – Chapter 8	
64. What are stateless societies?	
65. What is the function of secret societies in Africa? P. 173	
66. Which groups of people handled the trade in many of the stateless societies of Africa? P. 174	
67. Why did Africa as a whole tend fail to develop an industrial technology? P. 174	
68. What were the common elements of African society prior to the incursion of Islam? P. 172 -174	
69. What were the primary avenues of Islamic entry into sub-Saharan Africa? P. 176 – 182	
70. How did Islam originally enter Africa?	
71. Given the geographical location of those African states most affected by Islam, what were the most important points of contact between African and Islamic societies? P. 171 – 190	
72. What does this suggest about the nature of Islamic conversion? By what means was conversion of sub-Saharan Africa carried out?	
73. The puritanical reform movements of the Almoravids & Almohadis arose among what groups of people? P. 174	
74. What were the Sudanic states?	
75. Islamic influence was strongest in the Sudanic states and the Swahili coast. What were the types of political structures found in these Sudanic states?	
76. How did Islam and the beliefs of indigenous societies fuse among African peoples?	
77. What was the connection between East Africa and Islam?	
78. Where did cultures in Africa develop that were not impacted by Islam?	

79. List four of them.	
80. What was the nature of their organization?	
81. What does this suggest about the nature of Islamic influence in Africa? P. 176-184	
82. What was the most Christian kingdom in Africa? P. 175	
83. Which two Sudanic states had territorial core areas in which the people were of the same ethnic background, but their power extended over subordinate communities? P. 176	
84. What monarch is credited with beginning Malinke expansion and creating the Mali Empire? P. 177	
85. List the three social groups of Malinke society. P. 177	
86. Describe the unique nature of the cities of Mali such as Jenne and Timbuktu.	
87. Who are the Juula? P. 177	
88. What was the social and political function of the griots? P. 177	
89. Songhay was originally a part of Mali and was founded by what person? P. 180	
90. How was the institution of slavery viewed in Muslim society? P. 181	
91. What was the common cultural trait of the urbanized trading ports of the East African coast? P. 183	
92. What was the impact of the Portuguese arrival on the trading patterns of the East African coast? P. 184	
93. What do the authors describe as the "common elements" in African societies?	
94. What is demography? P. 184	
95. Discuss the first demographic transition. P. 184	
96. Discuss the second demographic transition. P. 184	
97. In which kingdom were the migrating Bantu the most influential? P. 190	
Religion	
98. How were the rituals of the Zhou dynasty related to development of Confucianism? P. 40	

99. Explain the Confucian beliefs including how they overcome the concern for political disorder. P. 41	
100. How do these changes to legalism in the Qin and Han dynasties by adapting to a more pragmatic view of political state? P. 41 – 42	
101. In what way is Daoism more of a religion than Confucianism? P. 42	
102. What person is associated with the formation of Daoism?	
103. How would Daoists view political involvement?	
104. What does the introduction of Buddhism do to Han China? P. 101 & 102	
105. What is the East Asian form of Buddhism called? P. 101	
106. How is it different from Theravada Buddhism?	
107. How does the deterioration of the Roman Empire lead to the spread of Christianity? 103	
108. List the three major universalizing religions	
109. List 3 ethnic religions.	
110. List three Arabic travelers in the post classical era.	
111. In which direction does Buddhism migrate?	
112. What are the universalizing elements of Islam?	
113. What are the universalizing elements of Buddhism?	
114. What are the universalizing elements of Christianity?	
115. What element of Hinduism limits its diffusion?	