

AP World History Religion Exam

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Period \_\_\_\_\_ Date \_\_\_\_\_

1. The oldest religion still in practice is:
  - a. Buddhism
  - b. Judaism
  - c. Hinduism
  - d. Christianity
  
2. Currently, the religion with the second-highest number of adherents in the world is:
  - a. Islam
  - b. Christianity
  - c. Hinduism
  - d. Buddhism
  
3. The *Rigveda*:
  - a. consists primarily of prayers and chants
  - b. is the youngest of the major writings of Hinduism
  - c. presents Hinduism as a monotheistic religion
  - d. offers no definitive answers to the question of how the world was created
  
4. The caste system in India:
  - a. officially provides for six castes
  - b. is officially sanctioned by the *Rigveda*
  - c. does not provide for a soldier class
  - d. has no relevance in the India of today
  
5. Hinduism:
  - a. is practiced only by those of the higher castes
  - b. is accessible to any person at any time
  - c. requires the Hindu equivalent of baptism before one is officially accepted into the religion
  - d. has a core dogma that adherents must conform to
  
6. Outside the Indian subcontinent, Hinduism historically gained the most new converts in:
  - a. Arabia
  - b. China
  - c. Southeast Asia
  - d. the Horn of Africa

7. The Buddha was:
  - a. born in southern India
  - b. a member of the *brahmin* caste
  - c. forecast to be either a businessman or a farmer
  - d. a wandering ascetic for several years
  
8. While sitting under a tree at Bodh Gaya, the Buddha:
  - a. attained enlightenment
  - b. rededicated himself to asceticism
  - c. developed the four-fold path
  - d. remained in meditation for 100 days and nights
  
9. For the Buddha, the source of unhappiness in the world was:
  - a. desire
  - b. the wish to reach enlightenment
  - c. the inability of many souls to get incarnated into healthy bodies
  - d. the inaccurate teachings of the Hindu *brahmins*
  
10. Hinduism and Buddhism were similar in all of the following aspects, except:
  - a. the degree of respect they gave to *brahmins*
  - b. their development of sacred languages
  - c. their place of origin
  - d. their belief in reincarnation
  
11. The beliefs of Judaism:
  - a. have been emphatically rejected by Islam
  - b. had little influence on Christianity
  - c. include the idea that God is just
  - d. have been rejected by most modern Jews as too archaic
  
12. Which of the following happened most recently?
  - a. Jews enslaved in Egypt
  - b. Moses leads the Jews
  - c. Jewish kingdom split into Judaea and Israel
  - d. Formulation of Jewish legal codes
  
13. The Torah:
  - a. was written just before the birth of Christ
  - b. is notable for its absence of miracles
  - c. has changed little since it was written
  - d. begins with the exodus of the Jews from Egypt

14. The return of the Jews to Canaan:
  - a. was accompanied by warfare
  - b. left them still searching for the promised land
  - c. was followed within a few years by the formation of a strong, unified state
  - d. occurred around 400 B.C.E.
  
15. Regarding gender relations, the Hebrew scriptures:
  - a. hold that God has equal amounts of male and female qualities
  - b. give women fewer civil rights than men have
  - c. give women more religious rights than men have
  - d. advocate polygamy
  
16. Which diaspora caused the most fundamental and lasting change for Jews?
  - a. Babylonian diaspora
  - b. diaspora in Egypt
  - c. diaspora at the hands of the Assyrians
  - d. diaspora at the hands of the Romans
  
17. For Paul, the most important criterion for being a Christian was:
  - a. observance of Jewish ritual laws
  - b. being born into a Christian family
  - c. low socioeconomic status
  - d. faith
  
18. In the year 250 C.E., most of Rome's Christians were members of the:
  - a. lower class
  - b. middle class
  - c. upper class
  - d. military
  
19. Emperor Constantine:
  - a. failed in his effort to convert his mother to Christianity
  - b. never managed to gain control of the western portions of the Roman empire
  - c. gave equal treatment to all religions practiced within his empire
  - d. had a vision that helped convert him to Christianity
  
20. Augustine:
  - a. held that the spiritual cannot be separated from the political
  - b. was a bishop in Rome who eventually became the first pope
  - c. taught that the path to salvation was through human reason
  - d. supported the separation of church and state

21. Which of the following areas was NOT a major area of strength for Roman Catholicism in the year 1200?
  - a. Kievan Russia
  - b. Italy
  - c. France
  - d. Germany
  
22. In the eighth century, the advance of Islam into Europe was:
  - a. most rapid in Scandinavia
  - b. stopped in southern France by Charles Martel
  - c. most rapid in Italy
  - d. of little consequence for the Catholic Church
  
23. Charlemagne:
  - a. was crowned Roman Emperor by the Pope
  - b. suffered several defeats which cut the size of his empire by half
  - c. was a great friend of the Eastern emperor in Constantinople
  - d. was the major reason why Europe entered the Dark Ages
  
24. From 600 C.E. to 1100 C.E., the most fundamental institution in Europe for maintaining order and character was:
  - a. monarchy
  - b. the guilds
  - c. the church
  - d. the aristocracy
  
25. Islam:
  - a. means ascension in Arabic
  - b. believes in the Holy Trinity
  - c. places little importance on stories of Muhammad's life
  - d. believes God transmitted the truth to Muslims through the angel Gabriel
  
26. Muslims begin their calendar with this event:
  - a. the birth of Abraham
  - b. the birth of Muhammad
  - c. the death of Muhammad
  - d. the date Muhammad moved to Medina
  
27. Muslims believe that the last prophet was:
  - a. Jesus
  - b. Muhammad
  - c. Abraham
  - d. Abu Bakr

28. Of the following, which was the least important motivating factor behind the military expansion of the Islamic Empire?
- religious goals
  - political goals
  - economic goals
  - military goals
29. Islam's controversial practices regarding the treatment of women stemmed most from:
- neighboring empires conquered by Muslims
  - the Quran
  - the life of Muhammad
  - the Old Testament
30. Abu Bakr:
- was a direct descendent of Muhammad
  - was the first caliph
  - refused to use force to keep recent converts faithful to Islam
  - ruled for nearly 30 years
31. In the year 850, all of the following areas were ruled by Muslims, except:
- Spain
  - Southeast Asia
  - North Africa
  - Persia
32. The Abbasid caliphate:
- instituted Persian as the official language of the empire
  - sought to convert non-Muslims to Islam
  - were overthrown by the Umayyads
  - relocated the capital to Damascus in Syria
33. This was the least important language of Islam:
- Arabic
  - Persian
  - Turkish
  - Hindi
34. Baghdad was:
- once the largest city in the world
  - built near the delta of the Tigris and Euphrates rivers
  - built by the Abbasid dynasty
  - built around 942

35. Forced conversions to Islam of conquered peoples was done primarily for:
- a. religious reasons
  - b. political reasons
  - c. economic reasons
  - d. cultural reasons