Name_____ Class_____ Date_____

MUSLIM CIVILIZATIONS

Section 3 Quiz

A. Terms, People, and Places

Match the descriptions in Column I with the terms in Column II. Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided. Not all the words, names, or places in Column II will be used. Each answer can be used only once.

Column I

_____ 1. the author of *The Rubáiyát,* a poetry collection

_____ 2. a thinker who urged historians to investigate their sources

_____ 3. the Persian physician known in Europe as Avicenna

_____ 4. the ability to move up in class

_____ 5. the writer of a history of Persia, *Book of Kings*

Column II

a. social mobility
b. Firdaws
c. Omar Khayyám
d. Ibn Sina
e. Ibn Rushd
f. Ibn Khaldun
g. al-Kharizmi

B. Main Ideas

Write the letter of the correct answer in the blank provided.

_____ 6. As a result of a vast trading network, Muslims developed
a. printing.
b. banks.
c. writing.
d. papermaking.

_____ 7. A recurring theme in the art and literature of Muslim civilization was
a. the worship of idols.
b. the tranquility of the desert.
c. religion.
d. social mobility.

_____ 8. Which statement best describes Muslim centers of learning?
a. The centers had difficulty attracting scholars.
b. Learning was restricted to religious study.
c. Scholars were strongly influenced by European learning.
d. Scholars made advances in philosophy, mathematics, and medicine.

_____ 9. Muslim mathematicians pioneered the study of
a. algebra.
b. geometry.
c. anatomy.
d. trigonometry.

_____ 10. Muhammad al-Razi is known in part for his book about
a. translating Sanskrit texts.
b. the influence of economics on historical events.
c. measles and smallpox.
d. the art of calligraphy.

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