**Test Bank**

to accompany

*World Religions Today,* Seventh Edition

Esposito • Fasching • Lewis • Feldmeier

**Chapter 5**

***Islam: The Many Faces of the Muslim Experience***

*NOTE: Questions marked with “(w)” also appear in the student review quizzes on Oxford Learning Link.*

**Multiple Choice**

1. (w) “Islam” means

a. The pilgrimage to Mecca.

b. God.

\*c. Submission or surrender.

d. Monotheism.

2. (w) Which of the following does NOT necessarily describe a Muslim?

\*a. An Arab who follows God.

b. One who is to carry out God’s will in history.

c. God’s representative on earth.

d. One who seeks to create a socially just society.

3. The number of adherents to Islam makes it the

a. largest of the world’s religions.

\*b. second largest of the world’s religions.

c. third largest of the world’s religions.

d. second smallest of the world’s religions.

4. (w) This member of Abraham’s family is NOT considered part of Islam’s genealogy.

a. Abraham.

b. Hagar.

\*c. Sara.

d. Ismail.

5. (w) Muhammad used force and diplomacy to defeat \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and unite the tribes of Arabia under the banner of Islam?

a. the West.

b. England.

\*c. the Meccans.

d. Caesar.

6. (w) “The disaster,” as it is known in Muslim literature and consciousness, triggered a period of doubt and self-examination in the 1970s in response to the loss of:

a. large numbers of Muslims to Christianity.

b. the Crusades.

\*c. major territories, including a holy city, to Israel.

d. military machinery.

7. Which of the following is NOT a holy city to Muslims?

a. Jerusalem.

b. Mecca.

\*c. Cairo.

d. Medina.

8. Ijtihad is

a. War.

b. Violent oppression.

c. The promotion of fundamentalist beliefs.

\*d. Interpretation or independent reasoning in Islamic law.

9. (w) The one unforgivable sin of Islam is

a. murder.

\*b. idolatry.

c. unbelief.

d. abuse.

10. (w) The word “jihad” means

a. Pilgrimage.

\*b. Strive or struggle.

c. Islamic fundamentalism.

d. Law.

11. (w) Which of the following describes pre-Islamic Arabian society and religion?

a. Monotheistic.

\*b. Polytheistic tribal.

c. Solely based on mysticism.

d. Secular.

12. Which of the following was NOT condemned by Muhammad?

\*a. Earning profit in business transactions.

b. False contracts.

c. High-rate lending.

d. Exploitation of the poor, widows, and orphans.

13. (w) Muhammad saw his relationship to the religion of Islam as that of

a. Founder.

\*b. Prophet and reformer.

c. Creator.

d. Messiah.

14. Which of the following is NOT a Muslim belief?

a. Divine judgment.

\*b. Original sin.

c. God as the creator, sustainer, and ruler of the universe.

d. The existence of prophets and revelation.

15. (w) Which of the following was a role played by Muhammad in the early Muslim community?

a. Arbiter and judge.

b. Political and military leader.

c. Merchant.

\*d. All of the above.

16. Which term below refers to the sermon that is a special feature of Friday prayer?

\*a. *Khutba.*

b. *Fiqh.*

c. *Bida.*

d. *Masjid.*

17. Which of the following is NOT one of the Five Pillars?

a. Faith.

b. Prayer.

\*c. Purity.

d. Almsgiving.

18. Christians and Jews under Muslim rule could sometimes pay for *dhimmi*, a

a. Delicious traditional specialty meal.

\*b. Protected citizenship status.

c. Tax to rent sacred spaces.

d. Conversion fee.

19. (w) When the Jewish population of Medina did not convert to Islam, Muhammad instituted which of the following?

a. Forbade Jews to pray at synagogues.

b. Abolished the Jewish celebration of Yom Kippur.

\*c. Changed the direction of prayer from Jerusalem to Mecca.

d. All of the above.

20. (w) In America and Europe, Islam is

a. Not growing.

b. Growing slowly.

c. The second fastest growing religion.

\*d. The fastest growing religion.

21. (w) A condition of *dhimmi*, or having protected status, was

a. Agreeing to pray five times a day.

b. Tithing 10 percent of income.

\*c. A special tax to practice a different religion.

d. Wearing distinctive garments.

22. Which of the following is true of Islamic civilization?

a. Great urban cultural centers emerged in Cairo, Baghdad, Cordova, Palermo, and Nishapur.

b. Science, medicine, and philosophy flourished.

c. Muslims made major contributions to medicine, mathematics, and astronomy.

\*d. All of the above.

23. (w) Muslims believe all of the following about the Quran EXCEPT

a. It was revealed to Muhammad over a period of 22 years.

b. It is the eternal, uncreated, final word of God.

c. It shares the same mother source as the Jewish Torah and the Christian Evangel.

\*d. It is a chronological account of human history.

24. The Quran recognized the rights of women to

a. Contract marriage.

b. Own and inherit property.

c. Receive and keep a dowry.

\*d. All of the above.

25. Sunnis and Shiahs split because of a

\*a. Difference in opinion over who should lead the Muslim community following Muhammad’s death.

b. Disagreement about the role Muhammad should play in the Muslim community.

c. Difference in geographical locations.

d. Difference of opinion in how converts to Islam should be acquired.

26. The “Arab Spring” marked a historic transition in the political makeup of

a. Egypt, Saudi Arabia, and Tunisia.

\*b. Tunisia, Egypt, Libya, and Syria.

c. The United States and Canada.

d. Afghanistan, Libya, and Pakistan.

27. (w) The hijra is

\*a. The emigration of the early Muslim community from Mecca to Medina.

b. The annual pilgrimage to Mecca.

c. The first victory of the early Muslims against the Meccans.

d. A Muslim holiday commemorating Abraham’s sacrifice of Ismail.

28. (w) Marriage according to Islamic principles can best be described as

a. A sacrament.

\*b. A civil contract legalizing intercourse and the procreation of children.

c. The sale of the woman to her husband in exchange for a dowry.

d. An informal agreement between two individuals.

29. (w) Which of the following is NOT one of the Five Pillars of Islam?

\*a. Jihad.

b. Declaration of faith.

c. Prayer five times daily.

d. Almsgiving.

30. (w) Muslims are required to fast from dawn to dusk during the month of Ramadan, abstaining from

a. Prayer, food, and drink.

b. Sex, alcohol, and meat.

\*c. Food, drink, and sex.

d. Eating pork, beef, or fish.

31. Muslims see Muhammad as the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, who confirmed and completed all messages from God.

a. Primary prophet.

\*b. Seal of the prophets.

c. God-man.

d. Final judge.

32. Women’s rights granted by the Quran included all of the following EXCEPT

a. Contracting her own marriage.

\*b. Maintaining guardianship over children until they reach adulthood.

c. Owning and inheriting property.

d. Receiving and keeping her dowry upon marriage.

33. Which of the following is NOT a source of Islamic law?

a. The Quran.

b. The Sunnah.

c. Ijma.

\*d. Tawhid.

34. The chosen person who calls the faithful to prayer from the mosque’s minaret is called

a. Purdah.

b. Mufti.

\*c. Muezzin.

d. Salat.

35. The two major Islamic revivalist movements in the Middle East and South Asia in the 1930s were

a. Wahhabi and Mahdi.

\*b. Jamaat-i-Islami and Muslim Brotherhood.

c. Wahhabi and Muslim Brotherhood.

d. Nation of Islam and Muslim Brotherhood.

36. Almsgiving, or *zakat,* requires that Muslims contribute annually

a. 2.5 percent of one’s income.

b. 5 percent of one’s income.

\*c. 2.5 percent of one’s accumulated wealth and assets.

d. 5 percent of one’s accumulated wealth and assets.

37. (w) Religious ceremony is conducted by

a. Masses.

b. Ulama.

c. Jahiliyya.

\*d. Imams.

38. Muhammad al-Ghazali, in the early twelfth century, most likely prevented the demise of Sufism by

a. Encouraging the Sufis to go underground for a generation.

\*b. Producing a religious synthesis of mysticism and orthodoxy.

c. Convincing the ulama that Sufism held nothing of value and therefore was not a threat.

d. Changing the stories that the Sufis told.

39. (w) The African American Islamic movement in America that has the largest number of followers and does not practice black separatism or preach black nationalism is

a. Nation of Islam.

b. Muslim Nation.

c. Black Muslims.

\*d. American Muslim Mission.

40. Which is NOT an issue of debate for contemporary Islamic reformers?

\*a. Restoration of the caliphate.

b. Status of women.

c. Status of non-Muslims.

d. Compatibility of Islam and democracy.

**True/False**

1. (w) Judaism, Christianity and Islam all share a common ancestor. (T)

2. (w) Islam’s formative period was the time just before Muhammad was born. (F)

3. Many Muslims believe that religious texts must be reinterpreted. (T)

4. Throughout history it has been rare for Islamic law to impact government. (F)

5. (w) Following World War II, many Muslim nation-state boundaries were arbitrarily drawn by Europeans. (T)

6. A Muslim shaman leads the prayer and is paid to look after the mosque. (F)

7. During the 1960s and 1970s, Islam lost tremendous grounds as Muslim societies became more westernized and secular. (F)

8. The vast majority of Muslims live in the Middle East. (F)

9. (w) Islam is the fastest growing religion in North America and Europe. (T)

10. (w) It is more important in Islam to participate in almsgiving than to believe in God and Muhammad. (F)

11. The pilgrimage to Mecca must be taken by every Muslim at least once in their lifetime or they cannot be considered Muslim at death. (F)

12. In the tribal polytheism into which Muhammad was born, individual identity was of utmost importance. (F)

13. The interpretation or reinterpretation of Islam or Islamic law is called *shariah*. (F)

14. (w) Muhammad was born shortly before Jesus. (F)

15. (w) Muslims believe that the Quran is taken from an Arabic tablet that preexists with God in heaven. (T)

16. After Muhammad started receiving revelations, the path of preaching to others was smooth sailing. (F)

17. *Allah* is the Arabic word for God*.* (T)

18. (w) Muhammad changed the direction of prayer in order to create a more distinctive identity for Islam when the Jews did not willingly convert. (T)

19. (w) The Quran denies that Jesus was a prophet or has any special status. (F)

20. Muhammad was 20 years old when he received the first revelation at Mount Hira. (F)

21. Muslims are required to pray six times daily. (F)

22. American Muslims have become increasingly economically and politically integrated into mainstream American society over the past few decades. (T)

23. (w) After 10 years of preaching, Muhammad and his followers moved from Mecca to Cairo. (F)

24. (w) The sacred language of Islam is Arabic. (T)

25. Translations of the Quran have only occurred in the past century. (T)

26. The “Arab Spring” marked a historic transition in the political makeup of countries like Tunisia, Egypt, Libya, and Syria. (T)

27. (w) The *ulama* are Shiah peasants. (F)

28. Many in Byzantium willingly exchanged Greco-Roman rule for that of new Arab masters, fellow Semites, with whom they had closer linguistic and cultural affinities and to whom they paid lower taxes. (T)

29. (w) Islamic modernism saw no distinction between the unchanging laws of God and social legislation or regulations. (F)

30. Of the Five Pillars of Islam, the Declaration of Faith is said to be viewed as the most important. (T)

31. (w) The Umayyad dynasty was responsible for the emergence of imperial Islam. (T)

32. (w) Sunni Islam is more concerned with contemporary consensus than authorities of the past. (F)

33. The Quran did not address the status of women. (F)

34. The largest Muslim population in Western Europe is in Germany. (F)

35. (w) Islam is the fastest growing religion in North America. (T)

36. Shiah Muslims comprise the majority of Islam’s adherents around the world. (F)

37. (w) The Umayyad dynasty was responsible for the emergence of imperial Islam. (T)

38. (w) Muslims trace their roots back to Abraham and his son Isaac. (F)

39. Muslims believe the Quran is taken from an Arabic tablet preexisting with God in heaven. (T)

40. (w) Muslims have traditionally advocated separation of church and state. (F)

**Fill in the Blank**

1. (w) Muslims pray and recite the Quran in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ language. (Arabic)

2. One of the Five Pillars of Islam is \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ during the month of Ramadan. (fasting)

3. (w) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ refers to Islamic law as found in the Quran and also means the “right” or “straight” path. (Shariah)

4. (w) In Shiah Islam, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ serves as both religious and political leader of the community. (imam)

5. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is the name of the mystical tradition in Islam. (Sufism)

6. (w) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is seen as the prophet who brought the final and complete revelation of God. (Muhammad)

7. In the Islamic State, \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, considered “People of the Book”, could hold a lower but protected status of citizenship. (Jews, Christians)

8. (w) Muhammad is thought to have ascended to heaven into the presence of God from a site in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (Jerusalem)

9. (w) The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ branch of Islam believes that the caliph must be a direct descendent of the Prophet and serve as both religious and political leader of the community. (Shiah)

10. (w) Extreme fear and resulting discrimination against Islam and Muslims is called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (Islamophobia)

11. Adherents to the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ branch of Islam view the caliph as elected political and military leader, not a prophet. (Sunni)

12. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or *masjid,* literallymeans “place of prostration.” (Mosque)

13. (w) The first four successors to Muhammad in Sunni Islam are called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (caliphs)

14. Sunni Muslims highly value the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, or consensus, of religious leaders in matters of interpretation. (ijma)

15. (w) The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ branch of Islam believes that the caliph must be a direct descendent of the Prophet and serve as both religious and political leader of the community. (Shiah)

16. (w) The Islamic modernist \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ failed to produce a systematic reinterpretation of Islam, creating space for activist organizations to emerge. (reformers)

17. The Prophet’s example, called \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, is the guidance for all aspects of life. (*sunnah*)

18. (w) The Quran affirms the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ birth of Jesus. (virgin)

19. (w) The four official sources of Islamic \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ are the Quran, the Sunnah, qiyas, and ijma. (law)

20. (w) Noon prayer is a traditional congregational prayer which takes place in a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ on Fridays. (mosque)

21. The two main divisions of Islamic law concern a Muslim’s duties to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ and duties to others. (God)

22. The wali are \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ saints who are said to have had the power to bilocate, cure the sick, multiply food, and read minds. (Sufi)

23. (w) Five times a day in many cities around the world, the *muezzin* calls Muslims to \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (prayer)

24. (w) The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ consists of hundreds of thousands of stories, or *hadith*, about Muhammad. (Sunnah)

25. The fourth pillar of Islam requires Muslims to abstain from food, drink, and sex from dawn to dusk during the month of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (Ramadan)

26. During the pilgrimage to Mecca, pilgrims wear \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to symbolize the unity and equality of all believers. (white)

27. Despite varying interpretations of Islam, the unifying practice that unites all Muslims is called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (Five Pillars)

28. (w) Islamic mysticism began as a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ movement. (reform)

29. (w) Muhammad is said to have received the first revelation on a private street in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (Hira)

30. (w) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ became the most prominent and popular Muslim public figure in America and globally in the twentieth century. (Muhammad Ali)

31. Islamic modernist reformers emphasized the need for *ijtihad*, or the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_, of Islamic law. (reinterpretation)

32. (w) Muslims believe that the Quran is the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of the earlier revelations given to Moses and Jesus. (completion or last or final)

33. As theologians and legal experts, the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ were the traditional guardians and interpreters of religion. (*ulama*)

34. The \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ marked a historic transition in the political makeup of countries like Tunisia, Egypt, Libya, and Syria. (Arab Spring)

35. Citizenship was based on \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ affiliation in the Islamic state. (religious)

36. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the third holiest city of Islam, after Mecca and Medina. (Jerusalem)

37. The Wahhabi movement was reacting against a perceived *jahiliyya*, or period of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in Islam in Saudi Arabia. (ignorance)

38. \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ bombing is a particularly contentious issue among Muslim religious authorities, particularly involving the Israeli–Palestinian conflict. (Suicide)

39. (w) *A Word Between Us and You* was a(n) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ to Christians leaders from 138 of the world’s Muslim leaders. (letter or invitation)

40. Christians and Muslims hold shared belief in the love of one God and of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_. (neighbor)

**Discussion**

1. Identify the Five Pillars of Islam and explain their significance.

2. Describe the ways in which the roles and experiences of Muslim women have changed in recent years. How and why might experiences differ amongst Muslim women?

3. (w) Describe the social and religious world into which Muhammad was born.

4. (w) Discuss the impact of the Crusades on Muslim–Christian relations.

5. (w) Analyze how Muhammad’s death led to crises and dissents.

6. Consider Dr. Amina Wadud’s call to reread scripture in order to counter inequality and prejudice against women. Describe her argument and how it may be similar to that of contemporary Christian scholars.

7. (w) Explain the major differences between Sunni Islam and Shiah Islam.

8. Identify and describe varying Muslim responses to Western Colonialism.

9. Describe the origin and development of Sufism.

10. (w) Analyze the impact and results of the Arab Spring.

11. Identify and describe ways in which interpretation has caused tension within Islam throughout history, and how this continues today.

12. (w) Compare and contrast the motivations and impact of two or more modern Islamic reformers/ reformist movements.