

AP WORLD HISTORY – ISLAM PRACTICE TEST (SAMPLE)

STUDY GUIDE



SAMPLE STUDY GUIDE WITH LIMITED QUESTIONS

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Table of Contents

Copyright	1
Table of Contents	2
Introduction	3
How to Use This Guide	4
Questions	5
Answers	8
Explanations	10
Next Steps	15

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Introduction

Preparing for a certification exam can feel overwhelming, but with the right tools, it becomes an opportunity to build confidence, sharpen your skills, and move one step closer to your goals. At Examzify, we believe that effective exam preparation isn't just about memorization, it's about understanding the material, identifying knowledge gaps, and building the test-taking strategies that lead to success.

This guide was designed to help you do exactly that.

Whether you're preparing for a licensing exam, professional certification, or entry-level qualification, this book offers structured practice to reinforce key concepts. You'll find a wide range of multiple-choice questions, each followed by clear explanations to help you understand not just the right answer, but why it's correct.

The content in this guide is based on real-world exam objectives and aligned with the types of questions and topics commonly found on official tests. It's ideal for learners who want to:

- Practice answering questions under realistic conditions,
- Improve accuracy and speed,
- Review explanations to strengthen weak areas, and
- Approach the exam with greater confidence.

We recommend using this book not as a stand-alone study tool, but alongside other resources like flashcards, textbooks, or hands-on training. For best results, we recommend working through each question, reflecting on the explanation provided, and revisiting the topics that challenge you most.

Remember: successful test preparation isn't about getting every question right the first time, it's about learning from your mistakes and improving over time. Stay focused, trust the process, and know that every page you turn brings you closer to success.

Let's begin.

How to Use This Guide

This guide is designed to help you study more effectively and approach your exam with confidence. Whether you're reviewing for the first time or doing a final refresh, here's how to get the most out of your Examzify study guide:

1. Start with a Diagnostic Review

Skim through the questions to get a sense of what you know and what you need to focus on. Your goal is to identify knowledge gaps early.

2. Study in Short, Focused Sessions

Break your study time into manageable blocks (e.g. 30 – 45 minutes). Review a handful of questions, reflect on the explanations.

3. Learn from the Explanations

After answering a question, always read the explanation, even if you got it right. It reinforces key points, corrects misunderstandings, and teaches subtle distinctions between similar answers.

4. Track Your Progress

Use bookmarks or notes (if reading digitally) to mark difficult questions. Revisit these regularly and track improvements over time.

5. Simulate the Real Exam

Once you're comfortable, try taking a full set of questions without pausing. Set a timer and simulate test-day conditions to build confidence and time management skills.

6. Repeat and Review

Don't just study once, repetition builds retention. Re-attempt questions after a few days and revisit explanations to reinforce learning. Pair this guide with other Examzify tools like flashcards, and digital practice tests to strengthen your preparation across formats.

There's no single right way to study, but consistent, thoughtful effort always wins. Use this guide flexibly, adapt the tips above to fit your pace and learning style. You've got this!

Questions

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- 1. Name one of the four major Mongol khanates, besides the Golden Horde and the Ilkhanate.**
 - A. Chagatai Khanate
 - B. Yuan Dynasty
 - C. Abbasid Caliphate
 - D. Mughal Empire
- 2. Which term refers to the Russian form of Christianity brought from the Byzantine Empire?**
 - A. Russian Orthodoxy
 - B. Roman Catholicism
 - C. Protestantism
 - D. Islam
- 3. From which empire did Russia receive its Orthodox Christian tradition?**
 - A. Byzantine Empire
 - B. Ottoman Empire
 - C. Roman Empire
 - D. Persian Empire
- 4. The people of the book refer to Jews and Christians; later extended to Zoroastrians and Hindus.**
 - A. Mawali
 - B. Dhimmis
 - C. Abbasids
 - D. Hadiths
- 5. Which city defended against Arab sieges using the Byzantine incendiary weapon known as Greek Fire?**
 - A. Antioch
 - B. Jerusalem
 - C. Alexandria
 - D. Constantinople

- 6. Champa Rice originated in which region?**
- A. Vietnam
 - B. China
 - C. Japan
 - D. India
- 7. Champa Rice, a tribute gift from Vietnam to China, led to which demographic change in China?**
- A. Population decline
 - B. Urban overcrowding
 - C. Agricultural stagnation
 - D. Population increase
- 8. Which cousin and son-in-law of Muhammad is central to Shi'ism?**
- A. Ali
 - B. Abu Bakr
 - C. Umar
 - D. Uthman
- 9. Which term describes the nomadic pastoralists of the Arabian Peninsula who herd camels and goats?**
- A. Quraysh
 - B. Bedouin
 - C. Umma
 - D. Mecca
- 10. Which Carolingian monarch established a large empire in France and Germany circa 800?**
- A. Louis the Pious
 - B. Otto I
 - C. Clovis
 - D. Charlemagne

Answers

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1. A
2. A
3. A
4. B
5. D
6. A
7. D
8. A
9. B
10. D

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Explanations

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1. Name one of the four major Mongol khanates, besides the Golden Horde and the Ilkhanate.

A. Chagatai Khanate

B. Yuan Dynasty

C. Abbasid Caliphate

D. Mughal Empire

When the Mongol Empire split after Genghis Khan's era, its lands were divided into four major regional polities called khanates. One of these was the Chagatai Khanate, named for Genghis's son Chagatai, which controlled Central Asia—roughly the area of modern Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, and surrounding regions. It endured as a distinct Mongol realm for centuries, even as the other parts of the empire evolved into separate states like the Yuan Dynasty in China. So, the Chagatai Khanate fits as one of the four major Mongol khanates besides the Golden Horde and the Ilkhanate. The Abbasid Caliphate predates the Mongols, and the Mughal Empire in India arose later from Timurid and Mongol lineages rather than as one of the original khanates.

2. Which term refers to the Russian form of Christianity brought from the Byzantine Empire?

A. Russian Orthodoxy

B. Roman Catholicism

C. Protestantism

D. Islam

Recognize the branch of Christianity that traveled with the Byzantine world into Russia. When the Byzantine Empire spread Eastern Christian practices, Russia adopted that same tradition after Christianizing the region around 988. This form of Christianity—often called Russian Orthodoxy—shares its liturgy, theology, and church structure with other Eastern Orthodox churches and grew into a distinctly Russian expression centered in Moscow. It represents the Eastern Christian path that Russia followed, separate from Western Catholic and later Protestant traditions, and clearly separate from Islam. Roman Catholicism is the Western form centered on Rome, Protestantism is a later Western European reform movement, and Islam is a different religion altogether.

3. From which empire did Russia receive its Orthodox Christian tradition?

A. Byzantine Empire

B. Ottoman Empire

C. Roman Empire

D. Persian Empire

Orthodox Christianity in Russia came from Byzantium. The eastern Roman Empire, centered in Constantinople, was the hub of Orthodox worship, theology, and church structure, and its influence spread into Rus' through the Christianizing mission of Byzantine missionaries and rulers. In 988, Kyiv's rulers accepted Christianity in a form tied to Byzantine practices, embedding Byzantine liturgy, saints, and doctrinal patterns into Russian worship. The Russian church joined the broader Orthodox communion under the guidance of Constantinople, keeping its Greek-influenced rituals, iconography, and administrative style. Even after Constantinople fell to the Ottoman Empire, Russia's spiritual lineage remained traced to Byzantium, not to the Ottoman leadership. The other options don't fit because the Ottoman, Roman (in a Western sense), and Persian empires did not transmit the distinctive Orthodox tradition that shaped early Russian Christianity.

4. The people of the book refer to Jews and Christians; later extended to Zoroastrians and Hindus.

- A. Mawali
- B. Dhimmis**
- C. Abbasids
- D. Hadiths

Dhimmi is the status of non-Muslims living under Muslim rule who are granted protection in exchange for accepting certain obligations. The phrase people of the book originally referred to Jews and Christians, but in various periods rulers and jurists extended protective status to other communities as well, such as Zoroastrians and Hindus. Under dhimmi status, these communities could practice their religion and manage internal affairs, but they paid the jizya tax and faced specific legal and social restrictions. This concept sits at the heart of how Muslim-ruled societies organized religious minorities. The other terms refer to different ideas: mawali are non-Arab Muslims or client subjects, Abbasids are a ruling dynasty, and Hadiths are sayings of the Prophet.

5. Which city defended against Arab sieges using the Byzantine incendiary weapon known as Greek Fire?

- A. Antioch
- B. Jerusalem
- C. Alexandria
- D. Constantinople**

Greek Fire was a Byzantine incendiary weapon that could be projected onto enemy ships and into fortifications, burning fiercely even on water and being notoriously hard to extinguish. This weapon became a crucial tool for defending key coastal cities and harbors. Constantinople, the capital of the Byzantine Empire, faced several Arab sieges during the 7th and 8th centuries, and the use of Greek Fire by its defenders played a pivotal role in repelling those attacks. The fiery assaults from Byzantine ships and pyrotechnic elites helped break the momentum of Arab forces during major sieges, contributing to the city's survival. While other cities like Antioch, Jerusalem, and Alexandria endured sieges as well, the strongest historical association of Greek Fire is with Constantinople's defense.

6. Champa Rice originated in which region?

- A. Vietnam**
- B. China
- C. Japan
- D. India

Champa rice is about where a crop first comes from and how it spreads to transform economies. It began in the Champa kingdom, located in the region that is now central and southern Vietnam. The rice variety was prized for higher yields and faster maturation, which is why it later spread to China and boosted agricultural output there. So the origin region is present-day Vietnam, not China, Japan, or India.

7. Champa Rice, a tribute gift from Vietnam to China, led to which demographic change in China?

- A. Population decline
- B. Urban overcrowding
- C. Agricultural stagnation
- D. Population increase**

The key idea is how a breakthrough in agriculture can drive people's size and distribution. Champa rice was a high-yield, fast-maturing variety that China adopted after receiving it from Vietnam. Because it could produce more grain—and in many places could be harvested more than once a year with good irrigation—overall food production rose significantly. More reliable and abundant food means the land could support a larger population, reducing famine risk and enabling population growth over time. That's why the demographic change associated with Champa rice is a population increase. Exhaustive food shortages or stagnation wouldn't fit with a boost in yields, and while more people can lead to urban growth later, the immediate and direct consequence described here is a growing population.

8. Which cousin and son-in-law of Muhammad is central to Shi'ism?

- A. Ali**
- B. Abu Bakr
- C. Umar
- D. Uthman

In Shi'ism, leadership of the Muslim community is tied to the Prophet Muhammad's family, with Ali ibn Abi Talib at the center. Ali, Muhammad's cousin and husband of Fatimah, is regarded by Shi'a Muslims as the designated successor and the first Imam, a line of Imams who inherit spiritual and political authority. This belief in hereditary leadership through Ali sets Shi'ism apart from Sunni views, which recognize Abu Bakr, Umar, and Uthman as early caliphs chosen by the community rather than as divinely appointed leaders. So the cousin and son-in-law who is central to Shi'ism is Ali.

9. Which term describes the nomadic pastoralists of the Arabian Peninsula who herd camels and goats?

- A. Quraysh
- B. Bedouin**
- C. Umma
- D. Mecca

Nomadic desert herding in the Arabian Peninsula refers to Bedouin. They are the Arab groups known for moving with their herds of camels and goats across harsh desert environments, maintaining dispersed, kin-based tribal ties, and adapting to seasonal routes and oases. This lifestyle contrasts with urban, mercantile centers like Mecca and with terms for communities or places such as Quraysh, Umma, or Mecca itself. Bedouin best captures the image of long-standing nomadic pastoralists who rely on herding in desert landscapes.

10. Which Carolingian monarch established a large empire in France and Germany circa 800?

- A. Louis the Pious
- B. Otto I
- C. Clovis

D. Charlemagne

Charlemagne, also known as Charles the Great, expanded and united the Frankish realms into a vast empire that spanned much of what is now France and Germany. His military campaigns against Saxons and Lombards, along with his administrative reforms, built a centralized Christian empire in Western Europe. A pivotal moment was his coronation as emperor by the pope in Rome around the year 800, which symbolically revived the idea of a western Roman Empire and solidified imperial authority in the region. This act and his subsequent rule define a Carolingian empire that contrasts with later rulers who came after him or earlier Merovingian kings who laid groundwork but did not establish such a large, unified realm. Louis the Pious inherited the empire but did not expand it to Charlemagne's extent; Otto I rose to power later in the 10th century and formed a different medieval Germanic empire; Clovis was a much earlier Frankish ruler, not a Carolingian monarch around 800.

Next Steps

Congratulations on reaching the final section of this guide. You've taken a meaningful step toward passing your certification exam and advancing your career.

As you continue preparing, remember that consistent practice, review, and self-reflection are key to success. Make time to revisit difficult topics, simulate exam conditions, and track your progress along the way.

If you need help, have suggestions, or want to share feedback, we'd love to hear from you. Reach out to our team at hello@examzify.com.

Or visit your dedicated course page for more study tools and resources:

<https://apworldhistoryislam.examzify.com>

We wish you the very best on your exam journey. You've got this!

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