



100 MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS



PART 1: How did Islam emerge and expand (1–30)

- Where did Islam begin?
a) Damascus b) Medina c) Mecca d) Baghdad
- Who was the founder of Islam?
a) Jesus b) Muhammad c) Moses d) Ali
- In what century did Islam start?
a) 5th b) 6th c) 7th d) 8th
- What is the holy book of Islam?
a) Torah b) Bible c) Quran d) Hadith
- What language is the Quran written in?
a) Hebrew b) Arabic c) Persian d) Latin
- What does the word "Islam" mean?
a) Peace b) Submission to God c) Purity d) Knowledge
- What is the Muslim place of worship?
a) Church b) Mosque c) Temple d) Synagogue
- What are the followers of Islam called?
a) Jews b) Christians c) Muslims d) Hindus
- What city is the holiest in Islam?
a) Medina b) Mecca c) Jerusalem d) Cairo
- What are the Five Pillars of Islam?
a) Duties every Muslim must follow
b) Islamic buildings
c) Caliphs' names
d) Types of prayers
- The pilgrimage to Mecca is called...
a) Jihad b) Ramadan c) Hajj d) Zakat
- The Muslim fast takes place during...
a) Eid b) Ramadan c) Hajj d) Muharram
- What is "Zakat"?
a) Prayer b) Charity c) Fasting d) Pilgrimage
- Who succeeded Muhammad after his death?
a) Caliphs b) Kings c) Priests d) Imams
- What was the first Islamic Caliphate?
a) Abbasid b) Umayyad c) Fatimid d) Ottoman
- The capital of the Umayyad Caliphate was...
a) Baghdad b) Damascus c) Mecca d) Cairo
- The Abbasid Caliphate moved the capital to...
a) Baghdad b) Cordoba c) Cairo d) Mecca
- How did Islam spread so quickly?
a) Through trade and conquest
b) Through isolation
c) By staying in Arabia
d) Through missionaries only

19. What was the main language of Islamic culture?
a) Greek b) Arabic c) Latin d) Persian
20. What is "Jihad" often understood as?
a) Holy war or spiritual struggle
b) Pilgrimage
c) Fasting
d) Charity
21. What was a Caliph?
a) Religious and political leader of Muslims
b) Merchant
c) Warrior
d) Farmer
22. What continent did Islam first expand to?
a) Asia b) Africa c) Europe d) America
23. What was the first region in Europe to be conquered by Muslims?
a) France b) Iberian Peninsula c) Italy d) Greece
24. When did Muslims enter the Iberian Peninsula?
a) 622 b) 711 c) 732 d) 800
25. Who led the Muslim invasion of the Iberian Peninsula?
a) Tariq ibn Ziyad b) Muhammad c) Ali d) Musa ibn Nusayr
26. What mountain range did they cross?
a) Himalayas b) Atlas c) Pyrenees d) Alps
27. What stopped the Muslim expansion in Europe?
a) Battle of Tours b) Battle of Lepanto c) Battle of Hastings d) Battle of Granada
28. Who defeated the Muslims at Tours?
a) Charlemagne b) Charles Martel c) Philip II d) Richard I

29. In which year was the Battle of Tours?
a) 622 b) 711 c) 732 d) 800
30. What city became the capital of Al-Andalus?
a) Toledo b) Seville c) Cordoba d) Granada



PART 2: Al-Andalus – Formation and Development (31–60)

31. What name did Muslims give to the Iberian Peninsula?
a) Hispania b) Al-Andalus c) Maghreb d) Andalusia
32. Who was the first Muslim ruler of Al-Andalus?
a) Abd al-Rahman I b) Al-Mansur c) Muhammad d) Tariq
33. In what year did Al-Andalus form as a Muslim province?
a) 622 b) 711 c) 756 d) 929
34. Abd al-Rahman I founded...
a) The Caliphate of Cordoba b) The Emirate of Cordoba c) The Taifa kingdoms d) The Umayyad dynasty
35. In 929, Abd al-Rahman III declared...
a) Independence from Damascus and became Caliph
b) A holy war
c) A Christian alliance
d) A peace treaty
36. The Caliphate of Cordoba lasted until...
a) 1000 b) 1031 c) 1085 d) 1212
37. What were the "taifas"?
a) Small independent Muslim kingdoms



- b) Christian kingdoms
 - c) Religious schools
 - d) Taxes
38. Who invaded Al-Andalus after the fall of the Caliphate?
- a) Almoravids and Almohads
 - b) Romans
 - c) Visigoths
 - d) Normans
39. What was the last Muslim kingdom in Spain?
- a) Toledo b) Seville c) Granada d) Zaragoza
40. When did Granada fall?
- a) 1212 b) 1248 c) 1492 d) 1502
41. Who conquered Granada?
- a) The Catholic Monarchs
 - b) Charlemagne
 - c) Napoleon
 - d) Charles Martel
42. What river crosses Cordoba?
- a) Tagus b) Guadalquivir c) Ebro d) Duero
43. What group lived under Muslim rule but kept their religion?
- a) Muwallads b) Mozarabs c) Berbers d) Almoravids
44. What were "dhimmis"?
- a) Protected non-Muslims (Christians, Jews)
 - b) Muslim soldiers
 - c) Slaves
 - d) Scholars
45. What was the language of administration and culture?
- a) Arabic b) Latin c) Hebrew d) Romance
46. What was the main religion in Al-Andalus?
- a) Judaism b) Christianity c) Islam d) Paganism
47. What city became a center of learning in Al-Andalus?
- a) Toledo b) Granada c) Cordoba d) Burgos
48. What was the population of Cordoba around the year 1000?
- a) 10,000 b) 50,000 c) 100,000 d) 500,000
49. What did Al-Andalus export?
- a) Olive oil, silk, leather
 - b) Gold only
 - c) Silver only
 - d) Coal and steel
50. What did Muslim farmers introduce to Europe?
- a) Irrigation and new crops
 - b) New weapons
 - c) Horses
 - d) Feudalism
51. What crops came from Al-Andalus?
- a) Rice, citrus, sugar cane
 - b) Wheat only
 - c) Corn and potatoes
 - d) Grapes only
52. What was the role of Jewish and Christian people?
- a) Craftsmen, translators, officials
 - b) Only farmers
 - c) Soldiers
 - d) Slaves
53. What system of water channels did they build?
- a) Aqueducts b) Norias c) Windmills d) Dams only

54. What was a "Medina"?
- The old part of the city
 - A mosque
 - A desert
 - A palace
55. What was a "souk"?
- Market
 - Palace
 - Mosque
 - Garden
56. What is "Alcazar"?
- Fortress or palace
 - Temple
 - Village
 - Mosque
57. What was "Madinat al-Zahra"?
- A palace city near Cordoba
 - A mosque
 - A fortress
 - A garden
58. Who ordered the construction of the Great Mosque of Cordoba?
- Abd al-Rahman I
 - Al-Mansur
 - Muhammad
 - Tariq
59. What Christian kingdom first reconquered Muslim territory?
- Castile
 - Asturias
 - Aragon
 - León
60. Who started the Reconquista?
- Pelayo
 - Charles Martel
 - Ferdinand
 - Charlemagne
61. Why was Al-Andalus so rich and advanced?
- Because of agriculture, trade, and knowledge
 - Because of gold mines only
 - Because of wars
 - Because of isolation
62. Which river valleys were most fertile?
- Tagus and Douro
 - Guadalquivir and Segura
 - Ebro and Duero
 - Guadiana and Duero
63. What new irrigation system did they improve?
- Norias and canals
 - Dams only
 - Fountains
 - Aqueducts
64. What new crops did they introduce?
- Cotton, rice, sugar cane
 - Potatoes and tomatoes
 - Corn and cocoa
 - Wheat only
65. Which cities were main trade centers?
- Cordoba, Seville, Toledo
 - Madrid, Barcelona, Bilbao
 - Zaragoza, Burgos, León
 - Cádiz, Oviedo, Pamplona
66. What goods were imported to Al-Andalus?
- Spices, gold, silk
 - Wool and iron
 - Fish
 - Coffee
67. What type of coin was used?
- Dinar (gold) and dirham (silver)
 - Euro
 - Dollar

d) Pound

68. What social class led trade and industry?

- a) Merchants and artisans
- b) Peasants
- c) Soldiers
- d) Clergy

69. What was the main reason for cultural development?

- a) Tolerance and coexistence of religions
- b) Constant wars
- c) Isolation
- d) Natural disasters

70. What language was used in science and philosophy?

- a) Arabic
- b) Latin
- c) Hebrew
- d) Greek

71. Who translated ancient Greek works into Arabic?

- a) Scholars in Al-Andalus
- b) Roman priests
- c) Crusaders
- d) Monks in France

72. What was the "House of Wisdom"?

- a) A great library and translation center in Baghdad
- b) A mosque
- c) A palace
- d) A fortress

73. What sciences were highly developed?

- a) Medicine, mathematics, astronomy
- b) Magic and astrology
- c) Theology only

d) Engineering only

74. Who was Averroes (Ibn Rushd)?

- a) Philosopher from Cordoba
- b) Poet
- c) Merchant
- d) Caliph

75. Who was Maimonides?

- a) Jewish philosopher and doctor
- b) Muslim soldier
- c) King of Castile
- d) Architect

76. What type of books were copied in Al-Andalus?

- a) Scientific, philosophical, literary works
- b) Only religious texts
- c) Novels
- d) None

77. What cultural center helped spread knowledge to Europe?

- a) Toledo's translation school
- b) Rome
- c) Paris
- d) Granada

78. What influenced European universities later?

- a) Muslim and classical knowledge
- b) Roman law only
- c) Feudal system
- d) Christian wars

79. Why was Cordoba compared to Baghdad?

- a) For its culture and wealth
- b) For its deserts
- c) For its military

d) For its rivers

80. What was the population of Cordoba in its golden age?
- a) About 500,000
 - b) About 10,000
 - c) About 50,000
 - d) About 5,000

d) Drawing

85. What type of arches are typical of Al-Andalus?
- a) Horseshoe arches
 - b) Gothic arches
 - c) Roman arches
 - d) Pointed arches

86. What is the main feature of the Great Mosque of Cordoba?
- a) Double arches and forest of columns
 - b) One large dome
 - c) Bell towers
 - d) Frescoes

87. What is the "mihrab"?
- a) A niche showing the direction of Mecca
 - b) A minaret
 - c) A pulpit
 - d) A courtyard

88. What is a "minaret"?
- a) Tower for the call to prayer
 - b) Palace room
 - c) Garden
 - d) Wall decoration

89. What is a "courtyard" in Islamic architecture?
- a) Central open area with water and plants
 - b) Kitchen
 - c) Prison
 - d) Roof

90. What is "Madinat al-Zahra"?
- a) Palace city built near Cordoba
 - b) A mosque
 - c) A fortress

PART 4: Al-Andalus Art (81–100)

81. What are the main characteristics of Islamic art?
- a) Geometric decoration, calligraphy, and arabesques
 - b) Human statues and paintings
 - c) Gothic arches
 - d) Roman columns only
82. What did Islamic art avoid representing?
- a) Human and animal figures
 - b) Flowers
 - c) Buildings
 - d) Patterns
83. What is an "arabesque"?
- a) Decorative pattern of intertwined plants and geometry
 - b) A mosque
 - c) A sword
 - d) A type of column
84. What is "calligraphy" in Islamic art?
- a) Beautiful writing, often of Quranic verses
 - b) Painting
 - c) Carving

- d) A garden
91. What is "Alcazaba"?
- a) Fortress for military defense
 - b) Palace
 - c) Garden
 - d) Market
92. What palace is the best example of Nasrid art?
- a) The Alhambra of Granada
 - b) The Alcazar of Seville
 - c) The Mosque of Cordoba
 - d) Madinat al-Zahra
93. What material was widely used in decoration?
- a) Plaster, tiles, and marble
 - b) Gold only
 - c) Brick only
 - d) Wood only
94. What does "muqarnas" mean?
- a) Stalactite-like decorative vaults
 - b) Garden design
 - c) Wall painting
 - d) Mosaic floor
95. What is a "patio de los leones"?
- a) Courtyard with fountain in Alhambra
 - b) Garden in Cordoba
 - c) Palace in Seville
 - d) Tower
96. What colors were most common in Islamic tiles?
- a) Blue, green, white, gold
 - b) Red only
 - c) Black and gray

- d) Pink
97. What artistic influence came from Al-Andalus to Europe?
- a) Decorative patterns, arches, tiles
 - b) Baroque sculpture
 - c) Gothic cathedrals
 - d) Fresco paintings
98. What artistic element symbolizes paradise?
- a) Water and gardens
 - b) Fire
 - c) Gold
 - d) Walls
99. The Alhambra was built during which dynasty?
- a) Nasrid
 - b) Umayyad
 - c) Abbasid
 - d) Almohad
100. What is written in many walls of the Alhambra?
- a) "Only God is victorious"
 - b) "Power and glory"
 - c) "For the king"
 - d) "Peace be with you"

 **100 TRUE / FALSE
QUESTIONS (101–200)**

101. Islam began in Mecca in the 7th century.

102. Muhammad is considered the last prophet of Islam.
103. The Quran was originally written in Persian.
104. Muslims pray five times a day.
105. The Hajj is a festival, not a pilgrimage.
106. Ramadan is the month of fasting.
107. After Muhammad's death, kings ruled Islam.
108. The first Caliphate was Abbasid.
109. The Umayyads made Damascus their capital.
110. The Abbasids moved the capital to Baghdad.
111. Islam spread through both trade and conquest.
112. In 711, Muslims entered the Iberian Peninsula.
113. Tariq ibn Ziyad led the Muslim invasion.
114. The name Al-Andalus refers to Muslim Spain.
115. Abd al-Rahman I founded the Emirate of Cordoba.
116. Abd al-Rahman III declared himself Caliph in 929.
117. Cordoba became one of the richest cities in Europe.
118. The Caliphate ended in 1031.
119. The "taifas" were large empires.
120. The Almoravids and Almohads reunited Al-Andalus.
121. The last Muslim kingdom was Granada.
122. Granada fell in 1492.
123. The Catholic Monarchs conquered Granada.
124. Jews and Christians lived peacefully under Muslim rule.
125. Arabic was the official language.
126. The main religion in Al-Andalus was Islam.
127. Cordoba had paved streets and public lighting.
128. Muslim farmers used advanced irrigation.
129. They introduced rice and citrus to Spain.
130. Al-Andalus exported olive oil and leather.
131. The dinar was a gold coin.
132. Toledo became a center for translation.
133. Averroes was a famous Muslim philosopher.
134. Maimonides was a Jewish thinker.
135. The coexistence of cultures enriched society.
136. Cordoba's library had thousands of books.
137. Muslim art used many human figures.

138. Islamic art avoided representing living beings.
139. Horseshoe arches are typical of Al-Andalus.
140. The mihrab indicates the direction of Mecca.
141. A minaret is a tower for the call to prayer.
142. The Alhambra was built by the Nasrids.
143. The Patio de los Leones is in the Alhambra.
144. Water was a symbol of purity and paradise.
145. Islamic calligraphy often used Quranic verses.
146. The Great Mosque of Cordoba was started by Abd al-Rahman I.
147. Madinat al-Zahra was a small mosque.
148. Al-Andalus influenced European architecture.
149. Granada's Alhambra combines beauty and engineering.
150. The motto "Only God is victorious" decorates its walls.
151. Islamic scholars preserved Greek knowledge.
152. Arabic numerals come from Islamic civilization.
153. The astrolabe was improved by Muslim astronomers.
154. Al-Andalus had only one religion.
155. The Christian Reconquista began in Asturias.
156. Pelayo led the first Christian victory.
157. The Battle of Covadonga stopped Muslim advance north.
158. Muslim art used symmetry and repetition.
159. The mosque's courtyard was called "sahn."
160. Islamic architecture used tiles and plasterwork.
161. Minarets were purely decorative.
162. The Alhambra is located in Seville.
163. Al-Andalus lasted more than 700 years.
164. Cordoba's Mezquita was converted into a cathedral.
165. Education was highly valued in Al-Andalus.
166. Both men and women could learn.
167. Astronomy helped with prayer times and navigation.
168. Medicine was advanced and scientific.
169. Muslims built hospitals and libraries.
170. The House of Wisdom was in Cordoba.
171. Trade connected Al-Andalus with Asia and Africa.
172. Farmers used water wheels called "norias."
173. Andalusian art influenced Christian Mudéjar style.

174. The Reconquista ended in 1492.
175. The Catholic Monarchs were Ferdinand and Isabella.
176. Muslim cities had mosques, markets, and baths.
177. "Souk" means market.
178. "Medina" means the city center.
179. Islamic palaces had gardens and fountains.
180. Science and philosophy were forbidden.
181. Al-Andalus influenced Europe in science and art.
182. The population of Cordoba was around half a million.
183. Al-Andalus farmers used fertilizers.
184. Arabic replaced Latin as official language.
185. Jews were expelled from Al-Andalus in 929.
186. The Alhambra was a military fort only.
187. The walls of the Alhambra are richly decorated.
188. Islamic art used repetition and geometry.
189. Calligraphy was only used in books.
190. The Alhambra's motto praises God.
191. Muslim architects used light to create harmony.
192. Scholars in Toledo translated works into Latin.
193. Muslim influence ended suddenly after 1492.
194. Al-Andalus contributed to the European Renaissance.
195. Granada fell without resistance.
196. The Mosque of Cordoba has a unique forest of columns.
197. Al-Andalus art used marble, plaster, and ceramic.
198. Gardens symbolized heaven.
199. Arabic culture blended with Roman and Visigothic traditions.
200. The heritage of Al-Andalus can still be seen in Spain today.

ANSWER KEY & EXPLANATIONS

PART 1 – How did Islam emerge and expand (1–30)

- 1c) **Mecca** – Islam began in Mecca, in the Arabian Peninsula.
- 2b) **Muhammad** – He is the prophet and founder of Islam.
- 3c) **7th** – Islam appeared in the 7th century (around 622 AD).
- 4c) **Quran** – The holy book of Islam, containing God's revelations to Muhammad.
- 5b) **Arabic** – The Quran is written in Arabic.
- 6b) **Submission to God** – The word "Islam" literally means submission to Allah.
- 7b) **Mosque** – The place where Muslims pray.
- 8c) **Muslims** – Followers of Islam are called Muslims.
- 9b) **Mecca** – The holiest city; Muslims pray facing it.
- 10a) – The Five Pillars are the main duties every Muslim must follow.
- 11c) **Hajj** – The pilgrimage to Mecca that every Muslim should do once.
- 12b) **Ramadan** – The holy month of fasting.
- 13b) **Charity** – Zakat is the obligation to help the poor.
- 14a) **Caliphs** – Political and religious successors of Muhammad.
- 15b) **Umayyad** – The first great Islamic Caliphate after Muhammad's death.
- 16b) **Damascus** – Capital of the Umayyads.
- 17a) **Baghdad** – Abbasids founded Baghdad as their new capital.
- 18a) – Islam spread by trade routes and military conquest.
- 19b) **Arabic** – Became the universal language of Muslim culture.
- 20a) – Jihad means "struggle" — can be both inner and military.

- 21a) – The Caliph led both politics and religion.
 - 22b) **Africa** – Islam first spread into North Africa.
 - 23b) – The Iberian Peninsula was the first part of Europe conquered.
 - 24b) **711** – Muslims crossed into Spain in this year.
 - 25a) **Tariq ibn Ziyad** – Commander who led the invasion.
 - 26b) **Atlas** – Crossed from North Africa to Iberia via the Strait of Gibraltar.
 - 27a) **Battle of Tours** – Stopped Muslim expansion northwards.
 - 28b) **Charles Martel** – Frankish leader who won at Tours (732).
 - 29c) **732** – Date of the Battle of Tours.
 - 30c) **Cordoba** – Became capital of Al-Andalus.
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PART 2 – Al-Andalus: Formation and Development (31–60)

- 31b) **Al-Andalus** – Muslim name for Iberia.
- 32a) **Abd al-Rahman I** – Founded Muslim rule in Cordoba.
- 33b) **711** – Muslims entered, but it became an Emirate in 756.
- 34b) – Abd al-Rahman I founded the **Emirate of Cordoba**.
- 35a) – Abd al-Rahman III proclaimed himself Caliph, independent from Damascus.
- 36b) **1031** – The Caliphate ended then, divided into "taifas."
- 37a) – "Taifas" were small Muslim kingdoms.
- 38a) – Almoravids and Almohads were North African dynasties who reunited Al-Andalus.
- 39c) **Granada** – Last Muslim kingdom in Spain.
- 40c) **1492** – The fall of Granada.
- 41a) – The Catholic Monarchs (Ferdinand & Isabella) conquered Granada.
- 42b) **Guadalquivir** – River running through Cordoba.
- 43b) **Mozarabs** – Christians living under Muslim rule.
- 44a) – "Dhimmis" were protected non-Muslims (Christians and Jews).
- 45a) **Arabic** – Official and cultural language.
- 46c) **Islam** – Main religion.
- 47c) **Cordoba** – Major cultural and learning center.
- 48d) **500,000** – One of the largest cities in Europe at the time.

- 49a) – Al-Andalus exported leather, silk, olive oil.
 50a) – Muslims introduced irrigation and new crops.
 51a) – Rice, sugar cane, citrus fruits.
 52a) – Jews and Christians often worked as translators, officials, artisans.
 53b) **Norias** – Water wheels used for irrigation.
 54a) – "Medina" means the old city center.
 55a) – "Souk" means market.
 56a) – "Alcazar" is a fortress or palace.
 57a) – Madinat al-Zahra was a palace city built near Cordoba.
 58a) – Abd al-Rahman I built the Great Mosque.
 59b) **Asturias** – The first Christian kingdom to resist.
 60a) **Pelayo** – Started the Reconquista after victory at Covadonga.

PART 3 – Why was Al-Andalus so prosperous (61–80)

- 61a) – Agriculture, trade, and culture made it rich.
 62b) – The Guadalquivir and Segura valleys were fertile.
 63a) – Norias and canals were improved.
 64a) – Cotton, rice, sugar cane were introduced.
 65a) – Cordoba, Seville, and Toledo were major trade centers.
 66a) – Imported spices, gold, silk.
 67a) – Dinar (gold) and dirham (silver) were common coins.
 68a) – Merchants and artisans led the economy.
 69a) – Religious tolerance helped coexistence and culture.
 70a) – Arabic was the language of science and philosophy.
 71a) – Andalusian scholars translated Greek texts.
 72a) – The House of Wisdom was a translation center in Baghdad.
 73a) – Medicine, astronomy, and mathematics flourished.
 74a) – Averroes was a philosopher from Cordoba.
 75a) – Maimonides, Jewish doctor and philosopher.
 76a) – Many scientific and literary works were copied.
 77a) – Toledo's translators spread Islamic knowledge to Europe.
 78a) – Muslim and Greek ideas influenced European universities.

- 79a) – Cordoba rivaled Baghdad in culture.
 80a) – About half a million inhabitants.

PART 4 – Al-Andalus Art (81–100)

- 81a) – Islamic art uses geometry, arabesques, calligraphy.
 82a) – No human or animal figures were allowed in religious art.
 83a) – Arabesques = intertwined plant and geometric patterns.
 84a) – Calligraphy = beautiful writing with Quranic verses.
 85a) – Horseshoe arches = typical of Al-Andalus.
 86a) – Mosque of Cordoba has a "forest of columns."
 87a) – Mihrab shows direction of Mecca.
 88a) – Minaret = tower for the call to prayer.
 89a) – Courtyard = open area with fountains.
 90a) – Madinat al-Zahra = palace city near Cordoba.
 91a) – Alcazaba = fortress.
 92a) – The Alhambra is Nasrid art's best example.
 93a) – Plaster, tiles, marble used in decoration.
 94a) – Muqarnas = honeycomb vaults.
 95a) – Patio de los Leones = courtyard with fountain in Alhambra.
 96a) – Blue, green, white, gold were frequent colors.
 97a) – Islamic decoration influenced European styles.
 98a) – Water and gardens symbolized paradise.
 99a) – Built during the Nasrid dynasty.
 100a) – Motto: "Only God is victorious."

TRUE / FALSE ANSWERS (101–200)

N°	Answer	Explanation		
101	T	Islam began in Mecca in the 7th century.	121	T Granada was last Muslim kingdom.
102	T	Muhammad is the last prophet.	122	T Fell in 1492.
103	F	Quran written in Arabic, not Persian.	123	T Conquered by Ferdinand and Isabella.
104	T	Muslims pray five times daily.	124	T Jews and Christians were tolerated.
105	F	Hajj is a pilgrimage, not a festival.	125	T Arabic = official language.
106	T	Ramadan = fasting month.	126	T Islam = main religion.
107	F	Caliphs, not kings, succeeded Muhammad.	127	T Cordoba had paved, lit streets.
108	F	Umayyad was the first Caliphate.	128	T Advanced irrigation systems used.
109	T	Damascus was Umayyad capital.	129	T Introduced rice, citrus.
110	T	Abbasids moved capital to Baghdad.	130	T Exports: olive oil, leather.
111	T	Spread through trade and conquest.	131	T Dinar = gold coin.
112	T	Muslims entered Iberia in 711.	132	T Toledo: famous translation school.
113	T	Led by Tariq ibn Ziyad.	133	T Averroes = Muslim philosopher.
114	T	Al-Andalus = Muslim Spain.	134	T Maimonides = Jewish thinker.
115	T	Abd al-Rahman I founded Emirate of Cordoba.	135	T Coexistence enriched culture.
116	T	Abd al-Rahman III became Caliph in 929.	136	T Cordoba's library had thousands of books.
117	T	Cordoba was a rich and advanced city.	137	F Human figures avoided.
118	T	Caliphate ended in 1031.	138	T No living beings in Islamic art.
119	F	Taifas were small, not large.	139	T Horseshoe arch typical.
120	T	Almoravids and Almohads reunited Al-Andalus.	140	T Mihrab shows Mecca direction.
			141	T Minaret = prayer tower.

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|-----|---|---|-----|---|---|
| 142 | T | Alhambra = Nasrid art. | 163 | T | Al-Andalus lasted ~700 years. |
| 143 | T | Patio de los Leones in Alhambra. | 164 | T | Mezquita later became a cathedral. |
| 144 | T | Water = symbol of purity, paradise. | 165 | T | Education highly valued. |
| 145 | T | Calligraphy uses Quranic text. | 166 | T | Women could also learn. |
| 146 | T | Great Mosque built by Abd al-Rahman I. | 167 | T | Astronomy used for prayer times and navigation. |
| 147 | F | Madinat al-Zahra = palace city, not mosque. | 168 | T | Medicine was advanced. |
| 148 | T | Al-Andalus influenced Europe. | 169 | T | Built hospitals and libraries. |
| 149 | T | Alhambra = beauty and technique. | 170 | F | House of Wisdom in Baghdad. |
| 150 | T | Motto: "Only God is victorious." | 171 | T | Trade connected Africa & Asia. |
| 151 | T | Scholars preserved Greek knowledge. | 172 | T | Used water wheels (norias). |
| 152 | T | Arabic numerals came from Islamic world. | 173 | T | Influenced Mudejar style. |
| 153 | T | Muslims improved the astrolabe. | 174 | T | Reconquista ended 1492. |
| 154 | F | Several religions coexisted. | 175 | T | Catholic Monarchs = Ferdinand & Isabella. |
| 155 | T | Reconquista began in Asturias. | 176 | T | Cities had mosques, markets, baths. |
| 156 | T | Pelayo = first Christian leader. | 177 | T | Souk = market. |
| 157 | T | Covadonga = first Christian victory. | 178 | T | Medina = city center. |
| 158 | T | Symmetry and repetition common. | 179 | T | Gardens, fountains = paradise symbol. |
| 159 | T | Mosque courtyard = sahn. | 180 | F | Science and philosophy encouraged. |
| 160 | T | Tiles, plasterwork used. | 181 | T | Influenced Europe in art and science. |
| 161 | F | Minarets used for the call to prayer. | 182 | T | Cordoba ~500,000 inhabitants. |
| 162 | F | Alhambra in Granada. | | | |

183	T	Used fertilizers and irrigation.
184	T	Arabic replaced Latin in official use.
185	F	Jews expelled after 1492, not 929.
186	F	Alhambra = palace, not only fort.
187	T	Richly decorated walls.
188	T	Used geometric repetition.
189	F	Calligraphy also on walls, ceramics.
190	T	Motto honors God.
191	T	Light used to create harmony.
192	T	Toledo's translators spread Arabic knowledge.
193	F	Influence continued after 1492.
194	T	Inspired European Renaissance.
195	F	Granada resisted for months.
196	T	Mosque's forest of columns unique.
197	T	Materials: marble, plaster, ceramic.
198	T	Gardens = heaven symbol.
199	T	Mixed with Roman & Visigothic culture.
200	T	Islamic heritage still visible in Spain.
