

1. *Shaqq al- Sadr* event means:
 - A) Ascension of Prophet Muhammad (SAW) as statesman of Madinah
 - B) Splitting of the chest of Prophet Muhammad (SAW)
 - C) Historic win in the battle of Badr
 - D) None of the above

2. *Aam an- Hazn* means:

A) Year of Remorse	B) Year of Gratitude
C) Year of Sorrow	D) Year of Recompense

3. Arrange the event chronologically:

i) Demise of Abi Talib	ii) Harb al- Basus
iii) Hunt for Sajah	iv) Prophet Muhammad (SAW) journey to Taif

A) iv, iii, i, ii	B) ii, i, iv, iii
C) i, iii, iv, ii	D) iii, iv, ii, i

4. The significant virtue related to the conquest of Makkah:
 - A) Enemy of Islam surrendered after heavy fighting
 - B) Abu Sufiyan and Hinda professed Islam
 - C) Islamisation of Arabia accomplished
 - D) It was a bloodless conquest

5. Invasion and conquest of Ghurid dynasty in India led to the:
 - A) Drain in the wealth
 - B) Unification of Indian rulers under one command of Dahir
 - C) Foundation of Delhi Sultanate
 - D) All of the above

6. Tughlaqs were:

A) Arabs	B) Mongols
C) Turks	D) Persians

7. Which century marks the introduction of Islam in the Indian Sub-Continent?

A) 6 th century AD	B) 7 th century AD
C) 8 th century AD	D) None of the above

8. Mujahidin Movement originated against:

A) Sikhs	B) Hindus	C) Jains	D) Buddhist
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9. The sufistic notion propounded by Shaykh Ahmad Sirhindi in negation to Ibn Arabi is:

A) Wahdat al- Qaim	B) Wahdat al- Haqq
C) Wahdat al- Wujud	D) Wahdat al- Shuhud

10. To which faith is Sir Syed Ahmad Khan associated, as expressed by his opponents:

A) Naqshbandi	B) Mu'tazili
C) Mujaddidi	D) None of the above

21. *Siddhānta*, introduced to the court of al- Mansur was a Treatise on:
 A) Philosophy B) Geography
 C) Mathematics D) Astronomy
22. al- Mawardi distinguished how many varieties of Vizarate:
 A) One B) Two
 C) Four D) None
23. The Peacock Throne was built for which Mughal Emperor:
 A) Akbar B) Shah Jahan
 C) Aurangzeb D) Shah Alam II
24. '*Firdaws al- Hikmah*' was the contribution of:
 A) Ibn Jarir Tabari B) Ibn Sina
 C) Ali al- Tabari D) Fakr al- Din Razi
25. '*Risalat Fusus al- Hikam*' is the work of:
 A) al- Kindi B) al- Farabi
 C) ibn Sina D) ibn Rushd
26. '*Ikhwan al- Safa*' was a:
 A) Mu'tazilite intellectual society
 B) Isma'ili Shi'ite intellectual society
 C) Asharite intellectual society
 D) None of the above
27. '*Kitab al- Ibar*', a work on social universal history was authored by:
 A) al- Baladhuri B) ibn Khallikan
 C) ibn Khaldun D) ibn Khatib
28. Among the following which work does not belong to al- Ghazzali:
 A) *Tahafat al- Falasifah* B) *Munqidh min al- Dhalal*
 C) *Ihya al- Ulum al- Din* D) *Tarikh al- Garnata*
29. The Champion of the conquest of Transoxiana was:
 A) Tariq ibn Ziyad B) Musa ibn Nusayr
 C) Qutayba ibn Muslim D) Sa'ad ibn Abi Waqqas
30. The work that marks the 'Standard Work of Ottoman Law' is:
 A) *Multaqa al- Abhur* B) *Muwatta*
 C) *Musnad* D) None of the above
31. Who among the following is called as the founder of Modern Egypt?
 A) Muhammad Ali Pasha B) Gamal Abdel Nasser
 C) Hasan al- Banna D) Hosni Mubarak

32. The present ruling Saudi Dynasty of Arabia had overthrown:
 A) Muwahhidun Dynasty B) Wahhabi Dynasty
 C) Rashid Dynasty D) None of the above
33. From the following battles which one was fought in the prohibited month of *Ramadhan*:
 A) Bu'ath B) Basus
 C) Mu'ta D) Fijar
34. Which title Sir Syed Ahmad Khan inherited from his ancestors?
 A) Khan Bahadur B) Hakim al- Ummat
 C) Javadud- Daulah D) Arif Jung
35. Whose writings on political theories in Islam highly influenced Ayatollah Khomeini?
 A) Muhammad Iqbal B) Muhammad Abduh
 C) Abul Ala Maududi D) Bediuzzaman Said Nurci
36. Ibn Hazm was associated with:
 A) Mu'talizm B) Asharism
 C) Maturidism D) Zahirism
37. Practice of '*Ghulat*' is associated with:
 A) Kharijis B) Shi'is
 C) Murjies D) Parsis
38. *Ikhwan al- Muslimun* originated in:
 A) Saudi Arabia B) Syria
 C) Palestine D) Egypt
39. The Indian leader who supported the Khilafat Movement?
 A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak B) Sarojini Naidu
 C) Mahatama Ghandhi D) Jawaharlal Nehru
40. Jerusalem is the holy city for:
 i. Muslims ii. Christians iii. Jews
 A) i and iii only B) ii and iii only
 C) i and ii only D) i, ii and iii
41. Which Palestinian leader laid the foundation of 'Palestine Liberation Organization'?
 A) Sheikh Yasin B) Yasir Arafat
 C) Mahmud Abbas D) None of the above
42. Modern Iraqi state came into existence in:
 A) 1920 B) 1932 C) 1958 D) 2004

43. *Top Kapi* is a:
 A) City of Turkey
 B) Political leader of Turkey
 C) Museum in Turkey
 D) Constitution of Turkey
44. *Dar al- Hikmah*, was instituted by:
 A) Umayyads
 B) Abbasids
 C) Fatimids
 D) Nasirids
45. Geographer al- Maqdisi flourished in:
 A) 9th century AD
 B) 10th century AD
 C) 12th century AD
 D) 13th century AD
46. Juridical principle '*istihsan*' means:
 A) Observance
 B) Accordance
 C) Prerogative
 D) Preference
47. The Library '*Khizānat al- Kutub*' was founded in:
 A) Isfahan
 B) Shiraz
 C) Baghdad
 D) Mosul
48. Which Abbasid Caliph instituted '*Mihnah*'?
 A) al- Mansur
 B) al- Hadi
 C) al- Amin
 D) al- Mamun
49. *Siyāsat Nāmah*, was authored by:
 A) al- Mawardi
 B) Nizam al- MulkTusi
 C) al- Ghazzali
 D) ibn Miskawayah
50. Prefixal name of the Mughal Emperor Babur was:
 A) Zahir al- Din
 B) Jalal al- Din
 C) Shuja al- Din
 D) Nur al- Din
51. Muslims migrated to Habasha in:
 A) 610 AD
 B) 615 AD
 C) 620 AD
 D) 622 AD
52. The place where Hazrat Abu Bakr was elected as Khalifah was?
 A) Thaqifah Banu Sadah
 B) Masjid - i – Haram
 C) Masjid - i –Nabawi
 D) None of the above
53. Which city became the Islamic capital under Hazrat Ali's caliphate?
 A) Makkah
 B) Madinah
 C) Basrah
 D) Kufah
54. *Ghubar - i - Khatir* was authored by:
 A) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
 B) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
 C) AbulKalam Azad
 D) Quraitulan Haider

55. Which battle led to the emergence of Khawarij?
 A) Nihavand B) Qadisiyah C) Jamal D) Siffin
56. Which work does not constitute *Sihah Sittah*?
 A) Muwatta B) Majah C) Dawud D) Nisa'i
57. The Caliphate was abolished in:
 A) 1921 AD B) 1924 AD
 C) 1926 AD D) 1936 AD
58. Which religio-reformist movement assumed the caliphate?
 A) Muhammadi B) Salafi
 C) Wahhabi D) Sokoto
59. Ibn Khatib flourished under the patronage of:
 A) Umayyads B) Marinids
 C) Nasirids D) Murabits
60. The famous work of al- Mawardi is:
 A) *Shah Namah* B) *Siyasat Namah*
 C) *Ahkam al- Sultaniyah* D) *Siyasat al- Muluk*
61. al- Jubbai was the teacher of:
 A) Wasilibn Ata B) Safwan ibn Jahm
 C) Hasan al- Basri D) Abul Hasan al- Ashari
62. *Rahmat - i - Aalam*, a *Sirah* work written for children was authored by:
 A) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan B) Syed Sulayman Nadvi
 C) Ismail Panipati D) Shabbir Ahmad Usmani
63. Philipino Muslims are known as:
 A) Murus B) Moros C) Moors D) Muslis
64. Last Muslim dynasty to rule over Spain was:
 A) Nasirid B) Muwahhid C) Aghlabid D) Marinid
65. Uighur, is the Muslim community of:
 A) Uzbekistan B) Mongolia C) China D) Japan
66. The last Mughal Emperor Bahadur Shah II '*Zafar*' was exiled to:
 A) Singapore B) Rangoon
 C) Tokyo D) Andaman and Nicobar Islands
67. Which religious group was decreed by Abul Ala Maududi as non-Muslim?
 A) Salafi B) Ahle Hadith
 C) Ahmadiya D) None of the above

68. Which country is not a part of modern Central Asia?
 A) Kyrgyzstan B) Afghanistan
 C) Uzbekistan D) Tajikistan
69. Who was the last President of the Soviet Union?
 A) Michael Gorbechov B) Joseph Stalin
 C) Boris Yeltsin D) Ronald Reagan
70. Iranian Revolution of 1979, marks the end of the:
 A) Safavids B) Qacharids
 C) Samanids D) Pahlavids
71. Ibn Nafis is known for his invention of:
 A) Blood Circulation B) Solar System
 C) Musical Instrument D) None of the above
72. Fakr al- Din al- Razi was a renowned:
 A) Legist B) Exegesist
 C) Physician D) Political theorist
73. Which companion of the Prophet Muhammad (SAW) was known as '*Abu Turab*'?
 A) Abdullah ibn Masud B) Abu Bakr
 C) Umar al- Khattab D) Ali ibn Abi Talib
74. The title '*Dhun Nurain*' is associated with:
 A) Abu Bakr B) Umar al- Khattab
 C) Uthman ibn Affan D) Ali ibn Abi Talib
75. Imam Shafi'i was born in:
 A) Ghaza B) Makkah
 C) Basra D) Alexandria
76. Who of the following was the author of the earliest work on Small-pox and Measles?
 A) Ibn Sina B) Zakaria Razi
 C) Ibn al- Nafis D) Abul Qasim Zahrawi
77. Who of the following was a sociologist?
 A) Nizam al- Mulktusi B) Nasir al- Din Tusi
 C) Imam Ghazali D) Ali Shariati
78. Which of the following Ottoman rulers first adopted the title of Khalifah?
 A) Muhammad Fatih B) Sulayman the Magnificent
 C) Selim I D) Murad I
79. Ibn Arabi was a Sufi of:
 A) Spain B) Syria C) Persia D) Egypt

80. Imam Ghazali belonged to:
 A) Tabrez B) Nishapur C) Tus D) Ray
81. Ibn Taimiyya was a native of:
 A) Qairawan B) Harran C) Isfahan D) Jurjan
82. 'Dome of the Rock' was constructed by:
 A) Marwan I B) Abd al- Malik
 C) Yazid D) Sulayman
83. The city of Qairawan was founded by:
 A) Uqbah ibn Nafi' B) Abd al- Allah b. Zubayr
 C) Yazid D) Yahya
84. The founder of the 'Batiniya' sect was:
 A) Hasan al- Sabah B) Abd al- Allah ibn Maymun al-addah
 C) Nafi b. Azraq D) Abd al- Allah b. Ibadh
85. Jamal al- Din al- Afghani was born in the year:
 A) 1835 AD B) 1836 AD
 C) 1839 AD D) 1841 AD
86. The famous 'Battle of Namaraq' took place in the year:
 A) 633 AD B) 634 AD
 C) 635 AD D) 636 AD
87. *Futuh al- Makkiyya* was written by:
 A) Al- Ghazali B) Ibn Abd al- Wahhab
 C) Ibn Taimiyya D) Ibn al- Arabi
88. The famous book on Political Science *Siyasat Nameh* was authored by:
 A) Nizam al- MulkTusi B) Al- Ghazali
 C) Al- Juwayni D) Ibn Khaldun
89. Who was the first slave king of India?
 A) Balban B) Iltutmish
 C) Nasiruddin D) Qutbuddin Aibak
90. Dara Shikoh was the brother of:
 A) Jalaluddin Akbar B) Alauddin Khilji
 C) Aurangzeb Alamgir D) Shah Jehan
91. The book *Rihla* was written by:
 A) Aurangzeb B) al- Biruni
 C) Ibn Batuta D) Muzaffar Alam
92. In the first battle of Panipat, Babur defeated:
 A) Rana Sanga B) Muhammad Lodhi
 C) Ibrahim Lodhi D) Raja Dahir

