

1. The battle fought immediately after the conquest of Makkah in 630 AD was:
A) Tabuk
B) Hunayn
C) Bu'ath
D) Fijar
2. According to Sharia code of law, in the presence of children, how much is the portion of wife out of inheritance of husband's property?
A) One eighth
B) One half
C) One fourth
D) One sixth
3. How did Akbar get rid of the authority of the Ulema?
A) He founded Din-i-Ilahi
B) He appointed Hindus to the highest posts in the empire
C) He invited the representatives of all religions for religious debates at the Ibadat Khana
D) He issued an infallibility decree in 1579
4. Mewar accepted the Suzerainty of the Mughals during the reign of:
A) Akbar
B) Jahangir
C) Shah Jahan
D) Aurangzeb
5. In Mughal period Zamindars were:
A) Land owners
B) Jagirdars
C) Labourers
D) Revenue plunderers
6. Mahmud Gawan was a Prime Minister of the:
A) Delhi Sultanate
B) Bahmani Kingdom
C) Mughal Empire
D) Vijaynagar Kingdom
7. To which Sufi order did the famous saint of Bihar, Makhdum Shaykh Yahya Maneri belong?
A) Chistiyah
B) Kubrawiyah
C) Qadriyah
D) Firdausiyah
8. Bahmani Kingdom in South India was extinguished in the:
A) Beginning of 16th century
B) End of 16th century
C) Beginning of 17th century
D) Later half of 17th century.
9. Who among the following was known as 'Frontier Gandhi'?
A) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
B) Syed Ameer Ali
C) Abul Kalam Azad
D) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan
10. During the reign of which of the following did Vijaynagar Empire come into existence?
A) Ghiyasuddin Tughlaq
B) Mohammed-bin-Tughlaq
C) Firoze Shah Tughlaq
D) Nasiruddin Mahmud Shah

11. Which of the following stands for 'Iqta'?
- A) Law of primogeniture
 - B) Crown land donated to army officers
 - C) State's share in the war booty
 - D) The grant of revenue from a territory in lieu of salary
12. What was Muhammad's teaching with respect to the revelations of other monotheistic religions?
- A) Muhammad accepted the earlier Christian revelations, but rejected completely any influence from Judaism.
 - B) Muhammad stressed that only his own revelations had merit and that others were works of the devil.
 - C) Muhammad accepted the earlier Judaic revelations, but rejected completely any influence from Christianity.
 - D) Muhammad accepted the validity of earlier Christian and Judaic revelations and taught that his own revelations were a final refinement and reformulation of earlier ones.
13. What was the Umayyad attitude to other religions?
- A) The Umayyads displayed tolerance towards the religions of dhimmi peoples.
 - B) The Umayyads converted to Christianity, but continued to permit the open worship of Islam.
 - C) Zoroastrians and Hindus were never accepted.
 - D) Christianity and Judaism were suppressed as heresies, but other communities were permitted to retain their religions.
14. What was the impact of the Seljuk conquest of Baghdad on the Abbasid Empire?
- A) The imposition of a Christian government in the name of the Abbasid Caliphs temporarily restored order.
 - B) The Seljuks abandoned the Middle East for further conquests in the Indian subcontinent.
 - C) It actually restored the ability of the empire to meet the challenges of Egypt and the Byzantine Empire.
 - D) The Empire continued to crumble as a result of the military successes of Fatimid Egypt and the Byzantine Empire.
15. Which of the following is NOT correct in describing cultural influences on Islam?
- A) Persian literature deeply influenced Islamic literary works.
 - B) Indian numerals had a profound influence on the development of mathematical thinking among Muslims.
 - C) The caliphs adopted Persian ideas of kingship.
 - D) Greek rational reasoning had a long-lasting influence on the theological development of Islam.

16. Which of the following was true of Sufis?
 A) They were very effective missionaries.
 B) They sought an emotional and mystical union with Allah.
 C) They tolerated observances of some non-Islamic customs.
 D) All of the above
17. Which of the following statements is NOT true with regard to the Saljuq Turks?
 A) They invaded the Byzantine Empire and seized much of Anatolia.
 B) They converted to Islam in the tenth century.
 C) They usurped the Abbasid caliphate and claimed the title of *caliph* for themselves.
 D) They were the true source of power of the Abbasids for about two centuries.
18. Ayn Jalut is remembered in the annals of Islam for:
 A) Muslims victory over Jews of Madinah
 B) Marwan bin Hakam's coronation as the Umayyad Caliph
 C) Defeat of Mongols by the Mamluks
 D) Being the birth place of Imam Bukhari
19. Who visualized the separation of Islam from politics?
 A) Gamal Abdul Nasir
 B) Ali Abdul Raziq
 C) Syed Qutb
 D) None of the Above
20. Battle of Tours checked the Umayyads advancement to:
 A) Egypt
 B) France
 C) Cyprus
 D) Sicily
21. Samarra became the capital under the caliphate of:
 A) Abdullah Mamun
 B) Al- Mu'tasim
 C) Al- Mutawakkil
 D) Al- Mustansir
22. Vienna was brought under Ottoman rule in:
 A) 1521 AD
 B) 1526 AD
 C) 1529 AD
 D) 1542 AD
23. The Ottoman Caliph deposed by Mustafa Kemal was:
 A) Sultan Abdul Majeed II
 B) Sultan Vehiduddin
 C) Abdul Hameed I
 D) Muhammad V
24. Al- Qayrawan was founded by:
 A) Musa bin Nusayr
 B) Abdur Rahman I
 C) Uqbah ibn Nafi
 D) Tariq bin Ziyad
25. Andalusian Umayyad Emirate was established in the year:
 A) 711 AD
 B) 738 AD
 C) 743 AD
 D) 756 AD
26. The river *Dijlah* is:
 A) Zāb
 B) Euphrates
 C) Nile
 D) Tigris

27. Bukhara is presently situated in:
 A) Kazakhstan B) Uzbekistan
 C) Azerbaijan D) Turkmenistan
28. Tamerlane (Taimur) established his dynasty by subduing:
 A) Golden Hordes B) Chagatai Khanates
 C) Ghaznavids D) Ilkhanids
29. The city of Merv, a springboard to the conquest of Central Asia, is situated in:
 A) Kazakhstan B) Kirghizstan
 C) Tajikistan D) Turkmenistan
30. Salonika gained prominence in the Turkish History due to:
 A) Birth place of Mustafa Kemal Pasha
 B) Secret capital of the Young Turk Movement
 C) Exile of the Last Ottoman Caliph
 D) None of the above
31. Ibn Athir was the renowned:
 A) Historian B) Philosopher
 C) Political thinker D) Jurist (Faqih)
32. Abdur Rahman ibn Muljam was:
 A) Governor of Yaman appointed by Prophet Muhammad (SAW)
 B) An Andalusian Umayyad Caliph
 C) A Khariji murderer of Hazrat Uthman
 D) Founder of a Druze sect.
33. The Muslim jurist imprisoned on *Mihna* was:
 A) Mansur al- Hajjaj B) Dhun nun Misri
 C) Ahmad bin Hanbal D) Ibn Jarir Tabari
34. Saddam Hussein, dictatorial President of Iraq was associated with:
 A) Arab Socialist Ba'ath Party B) National Democratic Party
 C) Worker Communist Party D) Popular Unity Party
35. Title *al- Ustadh* is ascribed to:
 A) Ibn Sina B) Al- Biruni
 C) Al- Farabi D) Ibn Tufayl
36. Strait of Gibraltar is a part of:
 A) Asia B) Africa
 C) Europe D) All of the above
37. The word *Tatar* in Muslim History is referred to:
 A) Persian B) Mongol
 C) Arabs D) African slaves

38. Fortified palace city *Madinat az-Zahra* was established in:
 A) Baghdad B) Isfahan C) Samarra D) Cordova
39. Muhammad Ali Pasha took the title of:
 A) Rashidi B) Misri C) Albani D) Khedive
40. The Seljuk Sultan credited with the Turkish settlement of Anatolia was:
 A) Tughril Bey B) Alp Arslan C) Malik Shah I D) Sanjar
41. Who earned the prestigious title ‘the Philosopher of the Arabs’:
 A) al-Kindi B) Ibn Sina
 C) Al-Farabi D) Al-Ghazzali
42. Mudejar are:
 A) Muslims minority of Spain after 1492
 B) Neo-Muslim community of Muslim Spain
 C) Non-Muslim community of Muslim Portugal
 D) None of the above
43. Ibn Hazm’s was dogmatically associated to:
 A) Mutazilism B) Asharism C) Maturidism D) Zahirism
44. Which country in Arabic is called as ‘*Urdunn*’?
 A) Iraq B) Jordan C) Libya D) Lebanon
45. Al-Nabighah al-Dhubiyāni was:
 A) Famous philosopher of Baghdad
 B) Famous poet of pre-Islamic Arabia
 C) Leader of the tribe of Banu Qaynuyah
 D) Name ascribed to members of the Shurah Council under pious caliphate
46. Battle of Hattin was fought in the year:
 A) 1171 AD B) 1187 AD
 C) 1206 AD D) 1292 AD
47. The statement(s) which is/are in conformity with the tragedy of Karbala:
 A) Grandson of Prophet Muhammad (SAW) Husayn bin Ali was killed in 680
 B) It led to the foundation of Shia sect in Islam
 C) Yazid was instrumental in plotting the massacre
 D) All the above are correct
48. Ghaznavid dynasty was established by defeating the Kabul Shahi ruler:
 A) Jayapala B) Jaichand
 C) Hutpal D) Anandapala
49. The number of dynasties that constitute Deccan Sultanate were:
 A) 3 B) 5 C) 8 D) 11

50. 'Lion of Mysore' Tipu Sultan's tomb is situated at:
 A) Srirangapatna B) Mysore C) Gulbarga D) Bidar
51. Kolkali is a form of:
 A) Architecture B) Painting C) Dance D) Sufi order
52. Sayyid Zain Hamid Cheruseethi Thangal was the sufi of:
 A) Chishtiyyah Tariqath B) Qadariyah Tariqath
 C) Naqshbandiyah Tariqath D) Suhrawardiyah Tariqath
53. Muhyadheen Mala was composed by:
 A) Shaykh Abdul Qadir Jilani B) Junayd Baghdadi
 C) Khazi Muhammad D) None of the above
54. *Ghubar – i – Khatir* is the famous work of:
 A) Abul Kalam Azad B) Shibli Numani
 C) Shah Waliullah Dehlavi D) Qasim Nanautavi
55. Nadvat al- Ulema was originally established in:
 A) Aligarh B) Lucknow C) Deoband D) Kanpur
56. Pre-Islamic Minaean Kingdom was centered at:
 A) Yemen B) Bahrayn C) Shām D) Yathrib
57. 'Arabia Felix' for Roman Empire was:
 A) Shām B) Hejaz C) Yemen D) Persia
58. Which Himyarite King made Judaism as the state religion?
 A) Imr'ul Qays B) Hatim al- Tayyi
 C) Muqawqis D) Dhu Nuwas
59. Arabian peninsula is situated at the _____ of Asia
 A) South East B) South West
 C) North East D) None of these
60. The ninth year of the Hijrah is referred in Islamic History as:
 A) Year of Elephant B) Year of Deputations
 C) Year of Embassies D) Year of Sorrow
61. Khalid bin Walid belonged to the tribe of:
 A) Hashim B) Umayyah
 C) Makhzum D) Kinana
62. The first caliph to abdicate the caliphate was:
 A) Hazrat Ali B) Hazrat Hassan
 C) Hazrat Hussain D) None of the above

63. The tomb of Hazrat Abu Ayub Ansari is situated at:
 A) Ankara B) Madina C) Istanbul D) Busra
64. Tulunids were:
 A) Palestinian Dynasty B) Syrian Dynasty
 C) Iraqi Dynasty D) Egyptian Dynasty
65. The first Muslim Governor of Spain was:
 A) Ta'arif B) Tariq bin Ziyad
 C) Abdul Aziz D) Abdur Rahman ad Dakhil
66. Hisham bin Abdur Rehman is credited with introducing _____ rite in Spain
 A) Hanafi B) Shafi'i C) Hanbali D) Maliki
67. The beautiful palace *Madinah al- Zahra* was built by:
 A) Abdur Rahman III B) Abdur Rahman I
 C) Abdur Rahman II D) Walid bin Abdul Malik
68. In whose favour Ottoman Sultan Bayazid II abdicated his throne:
 A) Sultan Muhammad II B) Sultan Sulayman the Magnificent
 C) Sultan Selim I D) Sultan Murad II
69. White Sheep Turkmen are better known in the annals of Islam as?
 A) Qara Quyunlu B) Aq Quyunlu
 C) Berbers D) Mamluks
70. Khanate of Khiva was founded at:
 A) Bukhara B) Khwarezm
 C) Moscow D) Samarqand
71. Safavids were:
 A) Twelver Shia B) Sevener Shia
 C) Fiver Shia D) Fourer Shia
72. 'Court of Lions' was situated in:
 A) Seville B) Cordova
 C) Gibraltar D) Granada
73. Which of the following statement(s) about Khilafat Movement is/are true?
 A) It was an intellectual movement initiated in India
 B) It was for re-installation of the Ottoman Caliphate
 C) It was welcomed by the Indian political freedom fighters
 D) All of these
74. A tragic episode namely the Moppila Rebellion or the Malabar Rebellion occurred in:
 A) 1911 AD B) 1919 AD C) 1920 AD D) 1921 AD

75. The city associated with the Wagon Tragedy is:
 A) Coimbatore B) Kannur C) Calicut D) Kochi
76. The leader of the Khudai Khidmatgar was:
 A) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad B) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
 C) Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan D) Sir Allama Iqbal
77. Ibn Battuta was the native of:
 A) Egypt B) Morocco C) Iraq D) India
78. Nahdatul Ulama a socio-religious movement of Indonesia was established in:
 A) 1910 AD B) 1926 AD C) 1939 AD D) 1954 AD
79. Chularatchamontri is a Thai equivalent of:
 A) Amir al- Momineen B) Shaykh al- Islam
 C) Khalifah al- Islam D) None of the above
80. The earliest mosque erected in Japan is:
 A) Kobe mosque B) Tokyo mosque
 C) Asakusa Mosque D) Hira Masjid
81. Islam in Philippines was introduced in:
 A) 12th Century AD B) 13th Century AD
 C) 14th Century AD D) 15th Century AD
82. Philosophical work '*Hayy ibn Yaqdhhan*' was authored by:
 A) Ibn Sina B) Al- Ghazzali
 C) Al- Farabi D) Ibn Tufayl
83. Ibn al- Haytham is known for his remarkable contribution to:
 A) Geography B) Mathematics
 C) Philosophy D) Universal History
84. Which among the following is the oldest degree awarding Islamic university?
 A) Jamiah al- Azhar, Egypt B) Al- Qarawiyyin, Morocco
 C) Madarsah al- Nizamiyyah, Iraq D) None of the above
85. Ayasofya Museum in Istanbul was originally a:
 A) Church B) Synagogue
 C) Mosque D) Monastery
86. Uighur name for the Tarim Basin is:
 A) Ikishahr B) Altishahr
 C) Beşshahr D) Yedishahr

87. *Tafsir al- Jalālayn* is the work of:
 A) Jalal al- Din al- Rumi and Jalal al- Din al- Suyuti
 B) Jalal al- Din al- Rumi and Jalal al- Din al- Mahalli
 C) Jalal al- Din al- Mahalli and Jalal al- Din al- Suyuti
 D) Jalal al- Din al- Suyuti and Jalal al- Din Muhammad Akbar
88. Ahmad Kasravi Tabrizi laid the foundation of:
 A) Ahmadiyyah movement B) Pakdini movement
 C) Vilayet - i - Faqih movement D) Iranian Islamic Revolution of 1979
89. Biblical name of the Prophet Ayyub is:
 A) Jacob B) Seth C) Aaron D) Job
90. European philosophical theologian Thomas Aquinas was inspired by:
 A) Ibn Rushd B) Ibn Sina
 C) Al- Farabi D) Al- Ghazzali
91. '*Duhat al- Islam*' title ascribed to Amr ibn al- Ās means:
 A) Political genius B) Theologian
 C) Apostate D) None of the above
92. Which sect upheld the notion of the beatific vision of Allah Almighty?
 A) Khariji B) Mutazilah
 C) Mushabbiha D) Zahiriyah
93. The philosophical work '*Mirat al- Arifeen*' is ascribed to:
 A) Ali bin Abi Talib B) Hasan bin Ali
 C) Husayn bin Ali D) Zayn al- Abideen
94. Constitutional Revolution of Iran took place between:
 A) 1885 and 1892 B) 1905 and 1911
 C) 1914 and 1942 D) 1961 and 1979
95. Which dynasty preceded the present Saudi dynasty?
 A) Rashidi B) Wahhabi
 C) Muwahhidun D) Murabitun
96. Zahiri is a term applied to the one:
 A) Who believes Allah is Zahir
 B) Who believes Imam is Zahir
 C) Who believes that only explicit meaning of the *Qur'ān* is valid
 D) Who believes that only Zahiri meaning of Hadith is valid
97. Which among the following is **not** the derivative mode of *Fiqh*?
 A) Amal B) Masaleh Mursal
 C) Istislah D) Istihsan

98. The incorrect option regarding Nasrid dynasty of Al- Andalus:
 A) They were the descendents of Banu Ahmar
 B) They were the only European Muslims to counter crusades
 C) Lisan al- Din Ibn al- Khatib was their vizier
 D) It was last Muslim dynasty of Spain
99. Nizam al- Mulk Tusi was assassinated by:
 A) A Khariji
 B) A Mutazili
 C) A Hashisheen
 D) A Seljuq
100. Which biblical and Qur'ānic Prophet was maritally related to the Sabaeen Kingdom:
 A) Yunus
 B) Yusuf
 C) Sulayman
 D) Musa
101. With which profession was Hajjaj bin Yusuf Thaqafi associated?
 A) Ironsmith
 B) Masonry
 C) Teaching
 D) Judiciary
102. Al- Masudi is also famous as:
 A) Philosopher of the Arabs
 B) Herodotus of the Arabs
 C) Geographer of the Arabs
 D) Greek of the Arabs
103. Thanauallah Amritsari was associated with:
 A) Jamait - i – Islami
 B) Ahle Hadith
 C) Qadiyani
 D) Deoband
104. '*Asma al- Rijal*' is:
 A) Science of the verification of the data of older civilization
 B) Science of determining the authenticity and genuineness of Prophetic traditions
 C) Science of observation related to universe
 D) Study of the institution of marriage
105. The tree considered 'Queen' amongst the Arabian Flora:
 A) Pomegranate
 B) Date
 C) Watermelon
 D) Banana
106. Al- Qūtami the celebrated poet flourished during:
 A) Rashidun period
 B) Umayyad period
 C) Abbasid period
 D) Ottoman period
107. The Surah that details out the expenditure of *Sadaqah* is:
 A) Surah Baqarah
 B) Surah Maida
 C) Surah Aley Imram
 D) Surah Taubah
108. Faruqi Dynasty was the part of:
 A) Khandesh Sultanate
 B) Delhi Sultanate
 C) Ottoman Sultanate
 D) Sultanate of Oman

