

12. The first Qibla of the Muslims
 A) Ka'aba
 B) The Prophet's mosque at Madinah
 C) Masjid al-Aqsa
 D) The mosque at Karbala
13. The scribe of the Prophet
 A) Zyed-ibn-Thabit
 B) Hasan-ibn-Thabit
 C) Zyed-ibn-Haris
 D) Zyed-ibn-Abiwaqas
14. The cave in which the Prophet stayed during Hijrah
 A) Hira
 B) Thawr
 C) Marwa
 D) Safah
15. The Hijrah of the Prophet Muhammad was in the year
 A) 610 AD
 B) 622 AD
 C) 628 AD
 D) 632 AD
16. The one who advised the Prophet to dig a trench for the defense of Madinah
 A) Khalid-ibn-Walid
 B) Syed-ibn-Abiwaqas
 C) Salman-al-Farisi
 D) Zyed-ibn-Thabit
17. The treaty of Hudaibiyah was signed in the year
 A) 623 AD
 B) 626 AD
 C) 628 AD
 D) 630 AD
18. The Prophet conquered Mecca in the
 A) 3rd year of Hijrah
 B) 5th year of Hijrah
 C) 8th year of Hijrah
 D) 10th year of Hijrah
19. Shurah means
 A) Council
 B) Source of income
 C) Name of war
 D) Chapter in Quran
20. "There can be no Khilafat except by consultation" reported to have been said by
 A) Umar-ibn-Abdul Aziz
 B) Umar – I
 C) Abu Bakr
 D) Ali
21. Jerusalem was captured during the Khilafat of
 A) Abu Bakr
 B) Umar I
 C) Uthman
 D) Muawiyah
22. The capital of the Islamic Republic during the Caliphate of Ali
 A) Mecca
 B) Madinah
 C) Basrah
 D) Kufah
23. The Hijrah year (calendar) was introduced by
 A) The Prophet Muhammad
 B) Abu Bakr
 C) Umar
 D) Muawiyah

24. The compiler of the Holy Quran
 A) Zyed-ibn-Thabit B) Zyed-ibn-Abi-Waqaz
 C) Amr-ibn-As D) Ibn-Ishaq
25. Hazrat Umar was the Caliph during
 A) 632 – 642 AD B) 634 – 644 AD
 C) 636 – 646 AD D) 630 – 640 AD
26. Iraq and Persia were conquered during the Caliphate of
 A) Umar I B) Uthman
 C) Muawiyah D) Abdul Malik
27. The first battle in which Muslims fought against the Muslims
 A) The Battle of Yarmuk B) The Battle of Camel
 C) The Battle of Siffin D) The Battle of Karbala
28. The Masjid al-Aqsa is situated at
 A) Jerusalem B) Madinah
 C) Mecca D) Kufah
29. Who fought for Caliph Ali in the battle of Siffin?
 A) Amr-ibn-As B) Khalid-ibn-Walid
 C) Abu-Musa-al-Ash'ari D) Abu Ubaydah
30. The Khawarijites separated themselves from Hazrat Ali at the time of
 A) Battle of Siffin B) Battle of Karbala
 C) Battle of Camel D) Battle of Uhud
31. The city of Quirowan was founded by
 A) Amr-ibn-As B) Uqbah
 C) Musa-ibn-Nusayr D) Tariq-ibn-Ziyad
32. Hazrat Ali was assassinated in the year
 A) 634 AD B) 644 AD
 C) 661 AD D) 658 AD
33. The conqueror of Egypt
 A) Khalid-ibn-Walid B) Amr-ibn-AS
 C) Hajjaj-ibn-Yusuf D) Tariq-ibn-Ziyad
34. The Shia party was born after the
 A) Battle of Siffin B) Battle of Karbala
 C) Battle of Yarmuk D) Battle of Ajnadan
35. The Dome of the Rock was built by
 A) Abdul Malik B) Muawiyah
 C) Al-Walid I D) Sulaiman

36. The title of Fata al-Arab (Hero of the Arabs) was given to
 A) Muawiyah B) Yazid
 C) Abdul Malik D) Khalid-ibn-Walid
37. The hereditary monarchy in Islam was introduced by
 A) Abdul Malik B) Al-Walid I
 C) Muawiyah D) Yazid
38. Arabs invaded Sind during the reign of
 A) Muawiyah B) Walid I
 C) Abdul Malik D) Umar II
39. The conqueror of Spain
 A) Hajjaj-ibn-Yusuf B) Qutaybah
 C) Tariq-ibn-Ziyad D) Amr-ibn-As
40. The Murjite sect arose during the time of
 A) Umayyads B) The Abbasids
 C) The Fatimids D) The Buwaihids
41. Akhtal and Farazdaq were the famous poets during the reign of
 A) Umayyads B) Abbasids
 C) Ayyubids D) Mamlukes
42. The doctrine of 'Disinterested Love' was propounded by
 A) Hassan-al-Basri B) Mansur-al-Hallaj
 C) Rabia Basri D) Haris Muhasibi
43. The Khalifah who made Arabic the official language of the Islamic empire
 A) Al-Walid I B) Abdul Malik
 C) Sulaiman the Magnificent D) Umar-ibn-Abdul Aziz
44. The non-Muslims in an Islamic state are known as
 A) Dhimmis B) Kafirs
 C) Munafiks D) Mawalis
45. The first schism carved in Islam
 A) Mutazilites B) Shia
 C) Khawarijites D) Fatimids
46. The city known as Madinat al-Salam
 A) Madinah B) Mecca
 C) Jerusalem D) Baghdad
47. The contemporary of Charlemagne
 A) Abdul Malik B) Sulaiman the Magnificent
 C) Harun-al-Rashid D) Salahuddin

48. The Head of the postal department during the Abbasid period was called
 A) Sahib-al-Shurta B) Sahib-al-Barid
 C) Muhtasib D) Diwan al-Zimam
49. Bayt-ul-Hikmah was the name of
 A) The hospital built by al-Mansur
 B) The medical college at Baghdad
 C) The clinic of Ibn-Sina
 D) The academy at Baghdad
50. The viziri Tafawid enjoyed
 A) Unlimited power B) Limited power
 C) No power D) Only executive power
51. The city of Baghdad was founded by
 A) Abul Abbas B) Al-Mansur
 C) Harun-al-Rashid D) Ma'mun
52. The capital of Gothic rulers in Spain
 A) Toledo B) Cordova
 C) Seville D) Granada
53. The Battle of Tours fought in the year
 A) 750 AD B) 712 AD
 C) 732 AD D) 715 AD
54. The world renowned castle called 'al-Hamra' was built by
 A) Abbadids B) The Murabts
 C) The Muwahhids D) The Nasirids
55. The author of Kitab-ul-Maghazi
 A) Al-Waquidi B) Ibn-Ishaq
 C) Ibn-Hisham D) Ibn-Khaldun
56. Ibn-Arabi is known for his views on
 A) Traditionalism B) Fiqh
 C) Pantheism D) Hadith
57. Surya Sidhanta was translated into Arabic by
 A) Al-Fazari B) Firdausi
 C) Ibn-Majah D) Yaqut
58. Al-Idirisi is known for
 A) History B) Philosophy
 C) Geography D) Painting

59. Umar Khayyam was noted for
 A) Chemistry B) Mathematics
 C) Medicine D) Philosophy
60. The historian who wrote 40 pages a day for 40 years
 A) Al-Masudi B) Al-Tabari
 C) Al-Waquidi D) Ibn-Khaldun
61. Ptolemy's geography was translated into Arabic by
 A) Al-Hamadani B) Thabit-ibn-Qurrah
 C) Al-Hamawi D) Al-Khawarizmi
62. The 'Philosopher of the Arabs' was the title given to
 A) Ibn-Rushd B) Al-Farabi
 C) Al-Kindi D) Ibn-Sina
63. Most of the Greek philosophical works were translated into Arabic during the reign of
 A) Harun-al-Radhid B) Al-Ma'mun
 C) Al-Mansur D) Al-Hadi
64. 'Futuhate-Makkiyah' is the book by
 A) Al-Ghazzali
 B) Ibn-Arabi
 C) Shykh Shiabuddin Suhrawardi
 D) Ibn-al-Fariz
65. The first completed chapter of the Quran
 A) Al-Baqarah B) Al-Alaq
 C) Al-Fatiha D) Al-Mujadala
66. The first Hadith collection was done by
 A) Imam Malik-ibn-Anas B) Imam Bukhari
 C) Imam Muslim D) Imam Tirmidi
67. The most orthodox school of Islamic law
 A) Maliki School B) Hanafi School
 C) Shafi School D) Hanbali School
68. The founder of the Mutazilite school of Muslim philosophy
 A) Wasil-ibn-Ata B) Ali-al-Asha'ri
 C) Al-Ghazzali D) Al-Farabi
69. The greatest philosophical writer on Wahdat-ul-Wujud:
 A) Ibrahim-ibn-Adham B) Dhu-al-Nun
 C) Muhiyu-Din-ibn-Arabi D) Abu Mansur al-Hallaj

70. Al-Khwarizmi is famous for
 A) Medicine B) Mathematics
 C) Jurisprudence D) Mysticism
71. 'Al-Qanun fi-al-Tibb' is the work of
 A) Al-Razi B) Al-Farabi
 C) Ibn-Sina D) Ibn-Rushd
72. Muqaddamah of ibn-Khaldun is the famous book of
 A) Philosophy of History B) Human Psychology
 C) Scientific study of Hadith D) Theological arguments
73. Hasan al-Banna belongs to
 A) Al-Ikhwān al-Muslimīn B) Jama'at-i-Islami
 C) Jamiyyat-ul-Ulawa D) Al-Qaida
74. The Faracidi movement is founded by
 A) Dadu Miyān B) Shahid Sayyid Ahmad
 C) Haji Shariatullah D) Mir Jafar
75. The author of 'Kitab-al-Tauhid'
 A) Ibn-Taymiah B) Mohammed-ibn-Abdul Wahhab
 C) Abdul Qadir Jeelani D) Shah Waliullah
76. The journal Tahdhib al-Akhlaq was edited by
 A) Abdul Ala-Maududi B) Hassan-al-Banna
 C) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan D) Jamaluddin Afghani
77. Mohammed Abduh was the disciple of
 A) Jamaluddin Afghani B) Ibn-Taymiyyah
 C) Hassan al-Banna D) Mohammed-ibn-Abdul Wahhab
78. 'Tarjamul Quran' is the work of
 A) Shibili Numani B) Abul Kalam Azad
 C) Mohammad Iqbal D) Shah Waliullah
79. The news paper started by Mufti Muhammad Abduh and Jamaluddin al-Afghani from Paris was
 A) Al-Hilal B) Al-Kasib
 C) Al-Urwat-ul-Wuthqa D) Al-Sharq-ul-Awsat
80. Religious awakening in the Arab World began in
 A) Tunisia B) Iraq
 C) Syria D) Egypt

81. The title of 'Mujaddid-i-Alfathani' was given to
 A) Shibili Numani B) Shah Waliullah
 C) Shaykh Ahmad Sirhindi D) Muhammad Iqbal
82. 'Ahsan Talaq' is a Talaq in which the husband makes
 A) A single pronouncement B) Double pronouncement
 C) Triple pronouncement D) No pronouncement
83. The Arab National Movement was spread through the writings of
 A) Mustafa Kamal Pasha B) Mohammed Abduh
 C) Abdurahiman al-Kawakibi D) Husayn Kamil
84. The first reformer of the Madrasah system of education in Kerala
 A) Vakkom Maulavi B) K.M Maulavi
 C) Chalilakath Kunhamad Haji D) Makti Thangal
85. The concept of Pan-Humanism was presented by
 A) Jamaluddin Afghani B) Muhammad Iqbal
 C) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan D) Shah Waliullah
86. Ibn Taymiyah was the follower of
 A) Imam Abu Hanifah B) Imam Shafi
 C) Imam Maliki D) Imam Hanbal
87. The founder of the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College
 A) Theodor Bee B) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
 C) Shibili Numani D) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
88. The motive of Mahmud of Ghazni in the invasion of India
 A) To annex Indian States
 B) To plunder the wealth of India
 C) To convert the Hindus into Islam
 D) To oppress the Hindus
89. The second Battle of Tarain was fought in
 A) 1192 AD B) 1200 AD
 C) 1206 AD D) 1207 AD
90. Food rationing system was introduced in India by:
 A) Babur B) Akbar
 C) Alauddin Khalji D) Mohammed-bin-Tughlaq
91. The sultan who called himself 'Naib-i-Khuda'
 A) Balban B) Mohammad-bin-Tughlaq
 C) Nasiruddin Mahmud D) Alauddin Khalji

92. The founder of Tughlaqabad
 A) Ghiasuddin Tughlaq B) Mohammad bin Tughlaq
 C) Firoz Tughlaq D) Ghiasuddin Balban
93. Famine code was introduced by
 A) Balban B) Mohammad-ibn-Tughlaq
 C) Alauddin Khalji D) Firozshah
94. The art of painting reached its ultimate heights during the reign of
 A) Akbar B) Shah Jahan
 C) Jahangir D) Tipu Sultan
95. Jalaluddin Muhammad is
 A) Babur B) Akbar
 C) Humayun D) Shah Jahan
96. Qutab Minar was built by
 A) Qutab Shah B) Ibrahim Qutab Shah
 C) Iltumish D) Mohammad Ghori
97. Tuzuki Baburi was written in
 A) Arabic B) Persian
 C) Turkish D) Mangolian
98. The sea-port built by the Arabs in Sind
 A) Wafir B) Debel
 C) Mansura D) Makran
99. The Red Fort of Delhi was built by
 A) Akbar B) Babur
 C) Shah Jahan D) Jahangir
100. The Bhakthi Saint who flourished during the time of Akbar was
 A) Ramanandha B) Ramanuja
 C) Kabir Das D) Tulasi Das
101. The IV Anglo-Mysore war was fought in the year
 A) 1792 AD B) 1800 AD
 C) 1799 AD D) 1776 AD
102. The conversion tradition of Cheraman Perumal first appeared in
 A) Futuh-ul-Buldan B) Keralolpathi
 C) Tuhafat-ul-Mujahiddin D) Raja Tarangini
103. The Pakistan proposal was presented by
 A) Rahmat Ali B) Mohammed Ali Jinnah
 C) Mohammed Iqbal D) Liyakath Ali

104. The leader of the Mappila Rebellion in Malabar
A) Ali Musliar B) Makti Thangal
C) Chempan Pocker D) Hamadani Thangal
105. Who proposed the 14 point formulae?
A) Jawaharlal Nehru B) Mohammed Ali Jinnah
C) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad D) Maulana Mohammed Ali
106. The Turkish Caliphate was abolished in
A) 1920 AD B) 1922 AD
C) 1924 AD D) 1930 AD
107. Balfour Declaration was made in
A) 1915 AD B) 1919 AD
C) 1921 AD D) 1917 AD
108. The modernization of Egypt was started by
A) Jamal Abdu Nassar B) Mohammed Ali Pasha
C) Shaghlul Pasha D) Anwar Sadat
109. The 'era of Tanzimat' in the Ottoman history belongs to
A) Sultan Abdul Majeed B) Sultan Abdul Hamid
C) Sultan Salim I D) Sultan Mohammed II
110. The former Shah of Iran was overthrown by the
A) Americans B) Army
C) Ulema D) Arabs
111. Zaghlul Pasha fought for the independence of
A) Iraq B) Egypt
C) Turkey D) Iran
112. The Young Turk Revolution started in
A) 1908 AD B) 1909 AD
C) 1911 AD D) 1915 AD
113. France established mandatory over
A) Algeria B) Egypt
C) Palestine D) Iraq
114. Napoleon invaded Egypt in
A) 1792 AD B) 1798 AD
C) 1800 AD D) 1802 AD

115. PLO is an organization of the
A) Jews B) Arabs
C) Palestinians D) Egyptians
116. The 'Arab League' is a/an
A) Religious Organization B) Intellectual Organization
C) Cultural Organization D) Political Organization
117. The 'Sick Man' of Europe was
A) England B) France
C) Portugal D) Turkey
118. The Ruler who earned the title, "The Red Sultan"?
A) Sultan Mohammed I B) Sultan Mohammed II
C) Sultan Abdul Hamid II D) Sultan Abdul Majeed
119. The 'Battle of the Pyramids' was fought between
A) Napoleon and the Mamlukes
B) Mohammed Ali Pash and the Mamlukes
C) Iraq and Kuwait
D) Israel and Palestine
120. The impact of westernisation on the Arab world started with
A) Napoleon's attack on Egypt
B) Mohammed Ali's rule in Egypt
C) French occupation of Tunisia
D) Western schools in Lebanon
