

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
----------	-----------	----------	-------------

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

11. Shibli Numani is known for his:
- i. Reform in the curriculum of Indian Madaris
 - ii. Sirat un- Nabi
 - iii. Dar al- Mussannifin
- A) i and ii only B) ii and iii only
C) i and iii only D) i, ii and iii
12. Allama Iqbal had done his doctorate in:
- A) Munich University, Germany
B) Harvard University, US
C) Cambridge University, Britain
D) Punjab University, Pakistan
13. *Spirit of Islam* was authored by:
- A) William Muir B) Amir Ali
C) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan D) Phillip K Hitti
14. The phrase 'they are not bound by *taqlid*' is referred to which religio-reformist movement:
- A) Ahle Hadith B) Deoband
C) Aligarh D) Waliullahi
15. Tragic episode of Karbala occurred during the caliphate of:
- A) Ali ibn Abi Talib B) Amir Mu'awiyah
C) Yazid ibn Mu'awiyah D) Marwan ibn Hakam
16. The arbitrators appointed by Hazrat Ali and Amir Mu'awiyah during the Siffin War were:
- A) Hasan ibn Ali and Abdullah ibn Zubayr
B) Husain ibn Ali and Hajjajibn Yusuf Thaqafi
C) Abul Hasan al- Ashari and Zaydibn Haritha
D) Abu Musa al- Ashari and Amribn al- Ās
17. Among the following '*Sayyid al- Shaheed*' is referred to as:
- A) Umar al- Khattab B) Uthmanibn Affan
C) Ali ibn Abi Talib D) Hasanibn Ali
18. Which Abbasid caliph adopted the title *al- Saffah*?
- A) al- Mutawakkil B) Abu Jafar
C) Abu al- Abbas D) None of the above
19. According to al- Tabari, the Abbasids called their government:
- A) Dawlah B) Muluk
C) Sultanate D) Khilafat
20. The Abbasid caliph at the time of the Mongol invasion of Hulagu Khan in 1258 AD was:
- A) al- Rasheed B) al- Wathiq
C) al- Mu'tasim D) al- Mutawakkil

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

93. Abbasid Caliphate was re-installed by the Mamluks in the year:
 A) 1258 AD B) 1261 AD
 C) 1265 AD D) 750 AD
94. Whose work is known as a medical bible?
 A) Al- Razi B) Al- Majriti
 C) Ibn al- Hayyan D) Ibn Sina
95. The legally protected religious minority groups under the Ottoman Caliphate were categorized as:
 A) Jami'at B) Millet
 C) Qawmiyat D) Aqliyat
96. Zayd ibn Harithah, the adopted son of Prophet Muhammad (SAW), died in the battle of:
 A) Badr B) Khandaq
 C) Mu'tah D) Tabuk
97. In 969 AD, Cairo became the capital of Egypt replacing:
 A) al- Fustat B) al- Qayrawan
 C) al- Qulzum D) al- Hashimiyah
98. Among the following which country did not come under the mandate system?
 A) Iraq B) Syria
 C) Saudi Arabia D) Lebanon
99. What was the profession of Hajjaj-ibn-yusuf before he became an Umayyad General?
 A) Farmer B) Merchant
 C) Teacher D) Shepherd
100. The geographer al- Istakhri was of:
 A) 9th century B) 10th century
 C) 11th century D) 12th century
101. In pre-Islamic Arabian custom, if a man murdered his own clansman and escaped, he became:
 A) Khuwah B) Diyafah
 C) Dakhil D) Tarid
102. Among the following who is credited to have made the first sketch map of Arabia?
 A) Pliny B) Strabo
 C) Ptolemy D) al- Maqdisi
103. Abraha, who lead the expedition to Ka'aba on elephant was the viceroy of?
 A) Akkadian Dynasty B) Aksumite Dynasty
 C) Canaanite Dynasty D) None of the above

104. Tadmur was the earliest Semitic name of the city of:
 A) Palmyra B) Sana
 C) Ctesiphon D) Riyadh
105. The characteristic feature of the cult of al-Uzza was:
 A) Fate B) Destiny
 C) Human Sacrifice D) All of the above
106. Cyprus or Qubrus was conquered by the Muslims in the year:
 A) 640 AD B) 649 AD
 C) 661 AD D) 669 AD
107. As an administrator in Ifriqiyyah, Musa ibn Nusayr succeeded:
 A) Abd al- Allah ibn Zubayr
 B) Uqbah ibn Nafi'
 C) Hasan ibn Nu'man al- Ghassani
 D) Tariq ibn Ziyad
108. According to al- Tabari, Kashghar a Chinese Turkestan province was conquered by:
 A) Qutaybah ibn Muslim
 B) Musa ibn Nusayr
 C) Muhammad ibn Qasim
 D) Sa'ad ibn Abi Waqqas
109. The statement that confirms *Mab'uth* is:
 A) A religious sanctuary in Madinah
 B) It means one sent to appear every hundred years to renovate Islam
 C) It means a type of degree offered on completion of religio-political course
 D) A form of governmental institution
110. The main cause that led to the decline and fall of the Syrian Umayyad dynasty was:
 i. A dissident Shi'ite uprising
 ii. Clemency of Abbasid as descendent of Prophet Muhammad (SAW)
 iii. Khurasanid dissatisfaction
 A) iii and ii only B) i only
 C) ii only D) i, ii and iii
111. '*Khalq - i - Qur'ān*' is a dogma of:
 A) Jabarite B) Mu'tazilite
 C) Maturidis D) Zahiris
112. Moplah Rebellion was against:
 A) British and Portuguese B) Dutch and Muslims
 C) British and Hindus D) Muslims and Hindus

113. Which city of Kerala earns the epithet 'Little Makkah of Malabar'?
- A) Ponnani B) Kannur
C) Palakkad D) Azhikkod
114. Al Jamia Islamiya Santhapuram was established in:
- A) 1915 AD B) 1940 AD
C) 1955 AD D) 1987 AD
115. The Tirurangadi Orphanage was founded in:
- A) 1857 AD B) 1900 AD
C) 1910 AD D) 1921 AD
116. Who authored *Muslingalum Kerala Samskaravum*?
- A) P. K. Muhammad Kunnhi B) P. P. Muhammad Koya
C) K. K. N. Kurup D) Roland Miller
117. Who succeeded as King of Saudi Arabia after the death of Abd Allah bin Abd al-Aziz al-Saud on 23rd January 2015?
- A) Sultan bin Abd al- Aziz al- Saud
B) Nayef bin Abd al- Aziz al- Saud
C) Salman bin Abd al- Aziz al- Saud
D) Fahd bin Abd al- Aziz al- Saud
118. Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) installed a caliphate under the leadership of:
- A) Ibrahim al- Baghdadi B) Abu Bakr al- Baghdadi
C) Khalifah al- Baghdadi D) None of the above
119. Sarandeeep in modern times is known as:
- A) Sri Lanka B) Burma
C) Indonesia D) Singapore
120. Zāb, is the tributary of the:
- A) Tigris B) Euphrates C) Nile D) Oxus
-