

1. The Qu'rān for Muslims is:
 - A) A theoretical work with little application to daily life.
 - B) Only a guide written by a group of Muslim scholars.
 - C) Superseded by the Sharia.
 - D) The final authority on all matters.

2. Islam helped women by:
 - A) Giving them full equality in all aspects of life.
 - B) Forbidding a man from having more than one wife.
 - C) Prohibiting the killing of daughters.
 - D) Secluding women in the safety of their own homes.

3. Many conquered peoples converted to Islam because:
 - A) It emphasized the equality of all believers.
 - B) It offered women positions of power.
 - C) It threatened to kill them if they did not convert.
 - D) It offered their only hope of salvation.

4. Arab philosophers tried to harmonize Greek ideas about reason with:

A) Science	B) Philosophy
C) Medicine	D) Religion

5. The split between Sunni and Shiite Muslims began with disagreement over:

A) The choice of Caliph	B) Acceptance of the Qu'rān
C) A belief in one God	D) The required pilgrimage to Makkah

6. Islamic achievements in science and mathematics included all of the following except:
 - A) Developing concepts of geometry
 - B) Treating diseases such as smallpox.
 - C) Using the astrolabe to improve navigation
 - D) Developing the concepts of algebra

7. Shiites are:
 - A) Religious dissidents who rejected the teachings of the Quran
 - B) Muslims who accepted the Umayyad caliphs as rulers of the Islamic community
 - C) A minority sect of Muslims who believed that the head of the religious community should be a member of the family of Muhammad
 - D) Jews and Christians who converted to Islam

8. The autobiography of Firoz Shah Tughlaq is entitled:
 A) *Sirat al-Firoz* B) *Firoz Namah*
 C) *Tughlaq Namah* D) *Futuh-at-i-Firuz Shahi*
9. Bedouin is another word for an Arab:
 A) Priest B) Artisan
 C) Farmer D) Nomad
10. The Qu'rān did not forbid
 A) Gambling
 B) Eating pork
 C) Making excess profits
 D) Drinking alcoholic beverages
11. The golden age of Islam occurred:
 A) In the century after the death of Muhammad
 B) During the Abbasid dynasty of the eighth to thirteenth centuries
 C) After the Abbasid dynasty, in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries
 D) When the Ottomans came to power in the fifteenth century
12. During the Golden Age of Islam, Islamic scholars:
 A) Preserved the works of Greek mathematics
 B) Adopted and transmitted the contributions of the Hindus
 C) Made original discoveries in mathematics and the sciences
 D) All the above
13. Ibn Khaldun argued that history should:
 A) Emphasize the role of divine forces.
 B) Focus on the human desire to bond with certain groups.
 C) Stress the shaping power of economics.
 D) Concentrate on the central role of "great men" in events.
14. Islamic artists and architects tended not to depict natural objects because:
 A) There was little interest in nature in Islamic culture.
 B) They were mainly working in an urban setting and thus had no access to the natural landscape.
 C) The *Qur'an* forbade the worship of idols, and over time artists were prohibited from depicting all living things.
 D) They were so good at non-representational forms that they lost interest in nature.
15. The oldest extant Islamic monument, from the seventh century, is:
 A) The Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem
 B) The Great Mosque of Kairouan in Tunisia
 C) Ibn Tulun Mosque in Cairo
 D) The Alhambra in Granada

16. Which of the following was an influence of medieval Islam on the West?
- A) It transmitted the legacies of Classical Greco-Roman culture.
 - B) It reconciled religion with Aristotle's philosophy.
 - C) It gave the West algebra, the pointed arch, and other technologies.
 - D) All of the above.
17. At the battle of Chaldiran in 1514:
- A) The Safavid *qizilbash* defeated the Ottoman Janissary forces.
 - B) The Sunni Ottomans defeated the Shiite Safavids.
 - C) An alliance of Safavids and Ottomans defeated European crusaders.
 - D) None of the above
18. The Safavid empire began with the reign of Shah Ismail, who claimed legitimacy to the throne by:
- A) Killing off competitors from the Mughal royal families.
 - B) Seizing the Peacock Throne.
 - C) Tracing his ancestry back to a Sufi religious leader.
 - D) Tracing his ancestry back to Tamerlane.
19. The Janissaries were:
- A) Slave women who lived in the sultan's harem.
 - B) Christian boys taken from conquered territories and raised as special forces.
 - C) Regional administrators, who were granted autonomy in exchange for loyalty and support.
 - D) Eunuchs in service to the sultan.
20. In their rise to power, the Ottomans were aided by the *ghazi*, who were:
- A) Mongol mercenaries.
 - B) Christian captives raised to fight for them.
 - C) Muslim religious warriors.
 - D) Anatolian peasants, eager to escape heavy taxes of the Byzantine Empire.
21. The "Battle of Yermuk" was fought between Muslims and:
- A) Romans
 - B) Jews
 - C) Iranis
 - D) Christians
22. The heads of *Sadaqah* are:
- A) 6
 - B) 7
 - C) 8
 - D) 9
23. The first Masjid (Mosque) on the surface of Earth is:
- A) Masjid-ul-Haram
 - B) Masjid-e-Nabavi
 - C) Masjid-e-Aqsa
 - D) Quba Masjid
24. Who is known as "the Philosopher of the Arab":
- A) al- Farabi
 - B) al- Kindi
 - C) ibn Sina
 - D) None of the above

25. Who among the following is known as Jam'ī al- Qur'ān:
 A) Abu Bakr B) Talha
 C) Uthman D) Zubair
26. The city of Burhanpur in Madhya Pradesh was established by:
 A) Qutub Quli Shah Dynasty B) Faruqi Dynasty
 C) Bahmani Dynasty D) The Mughals
27. What does Jihad mean?
 A) Holy war B) Struggle
 C) Cleanse D) Gain freedom
28. Who were the founders of the Ottoman Empire?
 A) Arabs B) Russians
 C) Turks D) Mongols
29. What is the most populous Muslim country in the world?
 A) Saudi Arabia B) Indonesia
 C) Pakistan D) Iraq
30. The city of **Fustat** was built by:
 A) Amr bin Al-As B) Hazrat Umar bin Khattab
 C) Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed D) None of the above
31. Constantinople was conquered by the Muslims in the year:
 A) 1453 B) 1543
 C) 1354 D) None of the above
32. Arabic word mausim that gave rise to the term monsoon was first used by:
 A) al- Idrisi B) ibn Batuta
 C) al- Battani D) al- Beruni
33. *Qanun al- Masudi* is a great work of al- Beruni that deals with:
 A) Astronomy and astrology B) Mathematics
 C) Geography D) All of the above
34. The tendency of the Muslim gunpowder empires to innovate technologically in the 1500s and 1600s, and then stagnate, is best illustrated by:
 A) A decline in the quality of goods manufactured in Safavid Persia after the mid-1600s
 B) The transformation of the janissaries into a pampered but obsolete musketeer corps
 C) The Ottoman Empire's failure in the 1700s to create a steamship navy
 D) Mughal India's decision to abandon railway construction projects begun around 1750

35. The Mughal Empire grew wealthy in the 1600s and 1700s because of a boom in the global demand for this commodity:
 A) Nutmeg B) Cotton C) Coffee D) Wool
36. The custom prevalent during Pre-Islamic Arabia:
 A) Female Infanticide B) Idol Worship
 C) Human Sacrifice D) All of the above
37. The Surahs revealed during the days of struggle are known as:
 A) Makkan B) Madinese
 C) Kufan D) All of the above
38. Who was the first wet-nurse (foster mother) of Prophet Muhammad (SAW):
 A) Aminah B) Thuwaybah
 C) Halimah Saadiyah D) Umm Kulsoom
39. Which tribe of Pre-Islamic Arabia was the custodian of Ka'abah:
 A) Quraysh B) Qahtan
 C) Banu Qurayzah D) Banu Qaynuqah
40. The *Nursi* movement originated in:
 A) Turkey B) Sudan
 C) Egypt D) Afghanistan
41. Imam Ghazali's critique of philosophers is known as:
 A) *Tanqid al- Falasifah* B) *Tahafut al- Falasifah*
 C) *Tardid al- Falasifah* D) *Tadmim al- Falasifah*
42. Annual fair during Jahiliyah days were held at:
 A) Makkah B) Yathrib C) Ukaz D) Ta'if
43. The monotheists of Pre-Islamic Arabia were known as:
 A) Muwahhid B) Ahl - i – Kitab
 C) Hanif D) Wahhabi
44. Hijri Calender was made official under the caliphate of:
 A) Abu Bakr B) Umar I
 C) Amir Muawiyah D) Umar II
45. The representative of Hazrat Ali for arbitration after the battle of Siffin was:
 A) Mālīk al- Ashtar B) Abu Musa al- Ashari
 C) Amr ibn al- Ās D) Sa'ad ibn Abi Waqqas
46. The term 'Diwān al- Shurtah' means department of:
 A) Revenue B) Postal
 C) Police D) Foreign Affair

47. President Jamal Abdul Nasser was succeeded by:
 A) Anwar al- Sa'adat B) Hosni Mubarak
 C) Bashar al-Assad D) Idi Amin
48. Nahjul Balagha is ascribed to:
 A) Hz. Ali ibn Abi Talib B) Hz. Jafar al- Sadiq
 C) Hz. Shah Waliullah D) Imam Khomeini
49. The statement best expressing the *Mu'tazilite* viewpoint is:
 A) It is the first sect in Islam
 B) They uphold that by committing a grave sin, one occupies a medial position
 C) They are neo-*Jabarites*
 D) None of the above
50. The tax levied on Dhimmis was:
 A) *Zakat* B) *Khums*
 C) *Jizya* D) *'Ushr*
51. *Mihraab* in mosque symbolizes:
 A) Architectural beauty
 B) An indicator of the direction of prayer
 C) Gateway to paradise
 D) All of the above
52. In the battle of Zāb, Zāb stands for:
 A) Hilltop B) Pasture
 C) Tributary of river Tigris D) Umayyad castle
53. Among the following who founded *Ahl -i - Qur'ān*:
 A) Abdullah Chakralvi B) Edip Yuksel
 C) Ahmad Subhy Mansoor D) None of the above
54. Choose the statement contradictory to *Ahl - i - Hadith*:
 A) They are bound by *Taqlid*
 B) They are *Ahl - i - Ra'y*
 C) They maintain trends of Wahhabism
 D) They claim their beliefs and practice to be same as those of early Muslims
55. Who among the following wrote a special book about the juridical problems of women?
 A) Maulana Hali
 B) Maulana Mufti Muhammad Shafi
 C) Maulana Ashraf Ali Thanvi
 D) Maulana Mumtaz Ali

56. The author of *Ilm al- Kalam* was:
 A) Sir Syed Ahmad Khan
 B) Allamah Shibli Numani
 C) Maulana Abdul Bari Nadvi
 D) Maulana Abdul Majid Daryabadi
57. Who coined the term ‘*Gharabzadegi*’:
 A) Jalal Al-e- Ahmad B) Ayatollah Khomeini
 C) Ali Shariati D) Salman Rushdi
58. The early caliphs of Islam invaded neighboring areas and, as conquerors, showed wisdom by:
 A) Preventing looting by the tribesmen they led
 B) Destroying the villages they captured
 C) Governing through existing administrative systems
 D) Assassinating all the native political leaders
59. Which of these does NOT have authority over devout Muslims?
 A) The *Qur’an* B) The *Hadith*
 C) The *Shari’ah* D) The *Muqaddima*
60. The dominant architectural structure in Islam is the:
 A) Temple B) Fortress-palace
 C) Tomb D) Mosque
61. Which is NOT a characteristic feature of an Islamic mosque?
 A) A nearby minaret for prayer calls
 B) An open courtyard
 C) Rich decorations of mosaics, Oriental carpets, and calligraphic friezes
 D) Rows of benches to accommodate the faithful
62. By 632, on the eve of his death, Muhammad had succeeded in uniting the people of the Arabian Peninsula and providing them all the following except:
 A) A faith based on revelation
 B) An example of conversion by peaceful means
 C) An ethical code of conduct
 D) Monotheistic deity
63. The reason do not suit for the decline of the Ottoman Empire in the 18th and 19th centuries:
 A) Frequent defeat of the Ottoman Empire and annexations of its land
 B) Religious divisions within Islam
 C) Decline in the productivity of peasants and artisans
 D) Christian and non-Turkish populations, who resented Turkish rule.

64. The group that opposed most internal Ottoman reforms was the:
 A) University-educated students
 B) Christians
 C) Merchants
 D) Ruling religious, political, and social elites
65. Reforms under the late Ottoman sultans and Young Turk leaders:
 A) Attempted to modernize Turkey without Westernizing
 B) Sought Muslim solutions to internal problems
 C) Emphasized westernization and copied Western models openly
 D) Were opposed by most members of Turkish society
66. The strategic importance of Egypt was changed by:
 A) Napoleon's invasion in 1798
 B) The khedive's conquest of the Middle East and defeat of the Ottoman Empire
 C) Building the Suez Canal
 D) Building Alexandria and Cairo
67. The statement incorrect for the Muslim Sudanese revolt under the Mahdi:
 A) Opposition to the effort to end the slave trade
 B) The conquest of the Sudan by the British
 C) Opposition to British influence in the area
 D) Opposition to Egyptian rule in the area
68. Cyprus or Qubrus was conquered by the Muslims in the year:
 A) 640 AD B) 649 AD C) 661 AD D) 669 AD
69. Muslim Rule in Granada came to an end in:
 A) 1031 B) 1492 C) 1517 D) 1924
70. 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
71. Al-Hajjaj Abul Husain al-Qushairi al-Nishapuri is better known as:
 A) Imam Abu Hanifah B) Imam Muslim
 C) Imam Bukhari D) Imam Shafi'i
72. The Feminist Movement in Egypt was started by:
 A) Jamal al-Din al-Afghani B) Muhammad Abduh
 C) Hasan al-Banna D) Qasim Amin
73. *Makasid al-Falasifah* is the celebrated work of
 A) Nizam al- Mulk Tusi B) Abu Hamid al- Ghazali
 C) Al- Mawardi D) Ibn Arabi

74. The work that marks the 'Standard Work of Ottoman Law' is:
 A) *Multaqa al- Abhur* B) *Muwatta*
 C) *Musnad* D) None of the above
75. Who among the following is called as the founder of Modern Egypt:
 A) Muhammad Ali Pasha B) Jamal Abdel Nasir
 C) Hasan al- Banna D) Hosni Mubarak
76. The present ruling Saudi Dynasty of Arabia had overthrown:
 A) Muwahhidun Dynasty B) Wahhabi Dynasty
 C) Rashid Dynasty D) None of the above
77. From the following battles which one was fought in the prohibited month of *Ramadhan*:
 A) Bu'ath B) Basus C) Mu'ta D) Fijar
78. Which title Sir Syed Ahmad Khan inherited from his ancestors?
 A) Khan Bahadur B) Hakim al- Ummat
 C) Javad ud- Daulah D) Arif Jung
79. Whose writings on political theories in Islam highly influenced Ayatollah Khomeini?
 A) Muhammad Iqbal B) Muhammad Abduh
 C) Abul Ala Maududi D) Bediuzzaman Said Nursi
80. Writings of Ibn Taimiya inspired:
 A) Deobandi B) Barelwi
 C) Wahhabi D) Ahmadi
81. *Dar al- Hikmah*, was instituted by:
 A) Umayyads B) Abbasids
 C) Fatimids D) Nasirids
82. Geographer al- Maqdisi flourished in:
 A) 9th century AD B) 10th century AD
 C) 12th century AD D) 13th century AD
83. Juridical principle '*istihsan*' means:
 A) Observance B) Accordance
 C) Prerogative D) Preference
84. The Library '*Khizānat al- Kutub*' was founded in:
 A) Isfahan B) Shiraz
 C) Baghdad D) Mosul
85. 'Tariqat' means:
 A) Occidentalism B) Occultism
 C) Orientalism D) Spiritualism

86. Hizb al- Tahrir was founded by:
 A) Yasir Arafat B) Shaykh Ahmad Yasin
 C) Taqi al- Din al- Nabhani D) Mahmud Abbas
87. Which of the following commentaries was compiled by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan?
 A) Tafhim al- Qur'ān B) Bayan al- Qur'ān
 C) Tafsir al- Qur'ān D) None of the above
88. Ali Shariati was a:
 A) Sociologist B) Historian
 C) Jurist D) Political theorist
89. 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
90. The tomb of Muhammad Quli Qutub Shah is situated in:
 A) Delhi B) Hyderabad
 C) Chennai D) Thiruvananthapuram
91. Ibn Baytar was the renowned:
 A) Astrologer B) Botanist
 C) Jurist D) Political thinker
92. The Peacock Throne was built for which Mughal Emperor:
 A) Akbar B) Shah Jahan
 C) Aurangzeb D) Shah Alam II
93. In 1993 Oslo Accords were signed between:
 A) Iran and Iraq B) Syria and Israel
 C) Palestine and Israel D) Iran and Syria
94. '*Risalat Fusus al- Hikam*' is the work of:
 A) al- Kindi B) al- Farabi
 C) ibn Sina D) ibn Rushd
95. '*Asbab - i - Baghawat - i - Hind*' is the work of:
 A) Syed Ahmad Khan B) Bahadur Shah Zafar
 C) Muhammad Iqbal D) Abul Kalam Azad
96. Which Sufi got capital punishment for saying 'Anal Haqq':
 A) Dhun Nun Misri B) Ibrahim bin Adham
 C) Shaikh Ahmad Sirhindi D) Al- Mansur
97. Among the following which sect was termed as neo-Qadarite:
 A) Jabariya B) Murjiya C) Ashariya D) Mutazila

110. Iranian Revolution of 1979 marked the end of:
 A) Safavids B) Qachars
 C) Samanids D) Pahlavids
111. Non-Arab Muslims under Umayyads were known as:
 A) Arab B) Mawali C) Dhimmi D) Eunuch
112. '*Ikhwan al- Safa*' was a:
 A) Mu'tazilite intellectual society
 B) Isma'ili intellectual society
 C) Asharite intellectual society
 D) None of the above
113. Khilafat of Hadhrat Umar was during:
 A) 10/632 to 20/642 B) 13/634 to 35/656
 C) 13/634 to 23/644 D) 13/634 to 50/660
114. Firoz who stabbed Hadhrat Umar was:
 A) Egyptian Slave B) Abyssinian Slave
 C) Indian Slave D) Persian Slave
115. The practice of Prophet Muhammad (SAW), to present aloud the whole Qur'ān during the month of Ramadhan is called as:
 A) 'arḍah B) Bayan al- Qur'ān
 C) Sharh al- Qur'ān D) None of the above
116. Among the following which Christian theologian was influenced by the ideas of al- Ghazzali:
 A) Thomas Aquinas B) Christopher Columbus
 C) Ferdinand D) Galilee Galileo
117. Among the following, which school of Jurisprudence permits *Taqiyya*:
 A) Hanafi B) Shafi'I C) Hanbali D) Jafari
118. Who founded Pakdini Movement?
 A) Ghulam Ahmad Pervez B) Ahmad Kasravi Tabrizi
 C) Murtaza Motahari D) Qasim Amin
119. Among the following which book constitutes the bedrock of the Baha'i faith?
 A) *Kitab al- Tawhid* B) *Kitab al- Shahadah*
 C) *Kitab - i - Aqdas* D) *Kitab al- Qanun al- Baha'iyah*
120. Psalm/Psalter was revealed on:
 A) Prophet Ibrahim (AS) B) Prophet Muhammad (SAW)
 C) Prophet Yunus (AS) D) Prophet Dawud (AS)