

QUESTION BANK
B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION

Faculty of Social Science

Branch - II ISLAMIC HISTORY - Second Semester

Course Code:- IH2CRT02 - Pre Islamic Arabia and Emergence of Islam

Multiple Choice Questions

1. The term Semite came from:
(A) Quran (B) Bible
(C) **Torah** (D) Zabur
2. Which among the following is not a Semitic language:
(A) Arabic (B) Aramic
(C) Hebrew (D) **Latin**
3. The Arabians call their habitat as:
(A) **Jazirat al-Arab** (B) Jazirat al-Taarif
(C) Hijaz (D) Ayyam al-Jahiliyah
4. Which among the following is not a Semitic religion:
(A) Judaism (B) **Zoroastrianism**
(C) Christianity (D) Islam
5. Which among the following is not a part of Hijaz:
(A) Mecca (B) Medina
(C) **Yemen** (D) Taif
6. Which among the following is not an Arabian province:
(A) Yemen (B) Hadhramout
(C) **Egypt** (D) Oman
7. The House of Kaaba was built by:
(A) **Adam** (B) Abraham
(C) Ismail (D) Abdul Muthalib
8. _____ is known as 'Arabian Felix':
(A) Yemen (B) **Oman**
(C) Hadhramout (D) Mecca

9. Which among the following has not claimed to be the original home of Semitics:
- (A) Arabia (B) Mesopotomia
(C) **India** (D) Africa
10. The first Semitic migration took place on:
- (A) 5000 BC (B) 4500 BC
(C) 4000 BC (D) **3500 BC**
11. The first solar calendar was built by:
- (A) Arabians (B) **Egyptians**
(C) Sumerians (D) Babylonians
12. Which religion introduced the clear concept of monotheism:
- (A) Zoroastrianism (B) **Judaism**
(C) Christianity (D) Islam
13. Ursemitisch is a _____:
- (A) Ancient Arabian Culture (B) **Mother of Semitic language**
(C) Primitive system of society (D) Architectural features
14. Dolicho Cephalic means:
- (A) **long-headed** (B) round-headed
(C) oval-headed (D) bald-headed
15. Mustaribah means:
- (A) Extinct Arabians (B) Arabian Arabs
(C) **Arabicized Arabs** (D) Migrated Arabs
16. Which among the following is the Arabian Arabs:
- (A) **Aribah** (B) Mustaribah
(C) Baid'ah (D) Jazirat al-Arab
17. Yemenites are descended from :
- (A) **Qahtan** (B) Adnan
(C) Ibrahim (D) Ismail
18. Mustaribah is descended from _____:
- (A) Qahtan (B) **Adnan**
(C) Ibrahim (D) Ismail

19. The area where Africa touches Arabia is called:
- (A) Levant (B) Egypt
(C) **Sinai** (D) Assyria
20. The first international highway used by man was connected between ____:
- (A) Mecca-Medina (B) **Egypt-Syria**
(C) Assyria-Egypt (D) Yemen-Hadhramout
21. The Arabian product chiefly attracted Egyptians was:
- (A) Dates (B) Gum Arabic
(C) Camel (D) **Frankincense**
22. The incense trade of Arabia with Egypt was through :
- (A) Wadi al-Qurra (B) **Wadi al-Hammamat**
(C) Wadi al-Ramma (D) Wadi al-Buraydah
23. Which Arabian city was celebrated for Frankincense:
- (A) Yemen (B) Oman
(C) **Hadhramout** (D) Medina
24. Which among the following race is traced back to the Semitic Arabs :
- (A) Sumerians (B) **Babylonians**
(C) Assyrians (D) Phoenicians
25. The source of supply of Sumerian Copper was came from:
- (A) Yemen (B) **Oman**
(C) Hadhramout (D) Sinai
26. Tiglath Pileasar was
- (A) **Assyrian** (B) Sumerian
(C) Babylonian (D) Phoenician
27. Adumu is
- (A) Arab Queen (B) **An Oasis**
(C) Laid stone (D) Assyrian ruler
28. The two-headed serpents were found in
- (A) **Arabia** (B) Mesopotamia
(C) Egypt (D) Persia

29. The Babylon fell into the hands of:
- | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|
| (A) Sumerians | (B) Arabians |
| (C) Persians | (D) Phoenicians |
30. The Persian empire was founded by:
- | | |
|---------------------|---------------|
| (A) Cambyses | (B) Shamsi |
| (C) Darius I | (D) Sargon II |
31. The inscriptions of Tayma stone was written in
- | | |
|------------|-------------------|
| (A) Arabic | (B) Aramic |
| (C) Hebrew | (D) Assyrian |
32. Solomon was a____ ruler
- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| (A) Assyrian | (B) Phoenician |
| (C) Hebrew | (D) Egyptian |
33. Etymologically 'Arab' means:
- | | |
|--------------|-------------------|
| (A) Isolated | (B) Desert |
| (C) Island | (D) Sacred |
34. Which among the following is not an ancient Arabian Kingdom
- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| (A) Saba | (B) Mai'n |
| (C) Hadhramaut | (D) Sinai |
35. Al-Ula is an oasis found in:
- | | |
|------------------|-----------|
| (A) Hijaz | (B) Yeman |
| (C) Hadhramaut | (D) Oman |
36. Which among the following is not the classical division of Arab land
- | | |
|------------------------------|---------------------|
| (A) Arabia Felix | (B) Arabia Petraea |
| (C) Arabian Peninsula | (D) Arabian Deserta |
37. The capital of Arabia Petraea was:
- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| (A) Petra | (B) Palmyrah |
| (C) Taymah | (D) Sinai |
38. Arabian Deserta was controlled by:
- | | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| (A) Persians | (B) Assyrians |
| (C) Romans | (D) Parthians |

39. The Syrio-Mesopotamian desert is termed as:
- (A) **Badiyah** (B) Al- Nufud
(C) Al- Dahna (D) Rabi al Khali
40. The first mention on Arabians in Greek literature was written by:
- (A) Herodotus (B) Strabo
(C) Plato (D) **Aeschylus**
41. The Roman expedition to Arab land was led by:
- (A) Xerxes (B) **Aelius Gallus**
(C) Solomon (D) Darius I
42. The Roman expedition to Arab land was supported by:
- (A) Sabaeans (B) **Nabataeans**
(C) Hebrews (D) Assyrians
43. Which part of Arabia receives a fair supply of rain?
- (A) Yeman (B) **Oman**
(C) Hadhramaut (D) Sinai
44. Which of these called as “the two blacked ones”
- (A) Dates and Camel (B) **Dates and Water**
(C) Camel and oasis (D) palm tree and oasis
45. The word to denote Arabs as the people of Camel is:
- (A) Ahl al Kabir (B) Ahl al Bait
(C) **Ahl al Bai'r** (D) Jazirat al Arab
46. “The Arab prospers only where the Camel prospers” is the quote of:
- (A) Prophet Muhammad (B) Abu Bakr
(C) **Umar** (D) Uthman
47. In the northern part of Arabia lies:
- (A) Indian Ocean (B) Red Sea
(C) **Syrian Desert** (D) Persian Gulf
48. The eastern part of Arabia is bordered with:
- (A) Indian Ocean (B) Red Sea
(C) Syrian Desert (D) **Persian Gulf**

49. ____ is considered as “the special gift of Allah’
- (A) Dates (B) **Camel**
(C) Rain (D) Incense
50. ‘Historia Plantarum’ was written by
- (A) Herodotus (B) **Theophrastus**
(C) Strabo (D) Aeschylus
51. The basis of Arabian society
- (A) **Tribe** (B) Family
(C) Hay (D) group
52. What is meant by Asabiyah
- (A) spirit of war (B) **spirit of clan**
(C) spirit of society (D) hospitality
53. Who is the Head of Clan
- (A) Judge (B) King
(C) Sultan (D) **Sheikh**
54. The people who invented the Alphabet first was
- (A) Himyarites (B) Hebrews
(C) Mangols (D) **Phoenicians**
55. The term Muruah stands for
- (A) Fortitude (B) Enthusiasm
(C) **Manliness** (D) Hospitality
56. The title for the priest king in the Sabaean Kingdom
- (A) **Mukharib** (B) Sennacherib
(C) King of King (D) Minaean
57. Capital of Sabaean kingdom
- (A) **Sana** (B) Maan
(C) Qarnaw (D) Ula
58. Marib dam was situated in
- (A) **Yemen** (B) Hejaz
(C) Iraq (D) Kuwait
59. Capital of Minaean Kingdom

- (A) Marib
(C) Mecca
- (B) **Qarnaw**
(D) Yathrib
60. Which is the first branch of South Arabian family
- (A) Mianeans
(C) Himyarites
- (B) **Sabeans**
(D) Qatabans
61. The original Homeland of Sabeans
- (A) **Najran**
(C) Egypt
- (B) Taif
(D) Iran
62. Which is the Capital of Qataban Monarchy
- (A) **Tamna**
(C) Jawf
- (B) Ula
(D) Main
63. The Castle of Ghumdan was constructed by
- (A) Sabeans
(C) Qatabans
- (B) Minaeans
(D) **Himyarites**
64. The Himyarite king who was a Jew
- (A) **Dhu Nuwas**
(C) Raydan
- (B) Shammar Yarash
(D) Himyar
65. Which is the key city on the Caravan route between Saba and the Mediterranean
- (A) **Petra**
(C) Sana
- (B) Marib
(D) Hadramaout
66. Who is the last king of Himyarite kingdom
- (A) **dhu Nuwas**
(C) al Kamil
- (B) Sencherib
(D) Himyar
67. The early semitic name for Palmyra
- (A) **Tadmor**
(C) Petra
- (B) Mesopotamia
(D) Abyssinia
68. The king of Rome who visit Palmyra in 117 AD
- (A) Tibarius
(C) **Hadrian**
- (B) Claudius
(D) Trjan
69. Zenobia was the ruler of
- (A) **Palmyra**
(C) Minaeans
- (B) Sabeans
(D) Nabateans

70. The great Palmyrenean general
 (A) **Zabbay** (B) Tubba
 (C) Odaynath (D) Harithath III
71. Founder of Ghassanid dynasty
 (A) **Amar** (B) Mundhir III
 (C) al Harith II (D) Zabda
72. Harb al Basus fought between
 (A) **Aws and Khazaraj** (B) Kinana and Hawazin
 (C) Banu Bakr and Banu Taghlib (D) Banu Tamim and Yamamah
73. The most finished type of pre Islamic poetical composition
 (A) **Qasidah** (B) Rajaz
 (C) Rhymed Prose (D) All the above
74. Halimah is the daughter of
 (A) **al Harith** (B) Mundhir III
 (C) Zenobia (D) al Harith II
75. Who put an end the Nabataean autonomy
 (A) **Trajan** (B) Herod
 (C) Titus (D) Obidath
76. Successor of al Harith
 (A) **al Mundhir** (B) al Numan
 (C) Mundhir III (D) ibn al Abd
77. Who composed Qasidah
 (A) **Muhailil** (B) Rabiah
 (C) Amar ibn Khulthum (D) Banu Taghlib
78. Dhu al Shara is situated in
 (A) Qarnaw (B) Sana
 (C) **Petra** (D) Medina
79. al Jabiyah is the movable camp of
 (A) Lakhmids (B) **Ghassanids**
 (C) Nabateans (D) Sabeans
80. The real founder of Lakhmid kingdom
 (A) **Amr ibn Adi ibn Nasr** (B) Jadimah

- (C) Al Sadir (D) al Azdi
81. Builder of the Castle al Khawarnaq
 (A) Imru al Qays (B) Amr ibn Khulthum
 (C) Mundhir III **(D) al Numan al Awar**
82. The most illustrious ruler of Lakhmids
(A) al Mundhir III (B) al Mundhir
 (C) ibn Hind (D) ibn Nasr
83. The capital of Lakhmids
(A) Al-Hira (B) Mesopotamia
 (C) Bagdad (D) Mosul
84. Founder of Kindah kingdom
(A) Hujr (B) Amr
 (C) Qubadah (D) al Harith
85. Imru al Qays descended from
 (A) Lakhmids **(B) Kindah**
 (C) Ghassanids (D) Nabateans
86. The most venerated idol among Quraish
(A) al Uzza (B) al Lat
 (C) al Manah (D) al Shara
87. Goddess of destiny in Pre Islamic Arabia
 (A) al Uzza (B) al Shara
(C) al Manah (D) al Lat
88. Chief deity of Kabah
 (A) al Lat (B) al Uzza
 (C) al Manah **(D) Hubal**
89. The summer resort of Meccan Aristocracy
 (A) Najd (B) Medina
(C) Al Taif (D) Lebanon
90. The last Nabatean ruler
 (A) Harithath (B) Harithath III
(C) Rabbil II (D) Harithath I
91. The last ruler of Lakhmid dynasty

- (A) **al Numan III abu Qabus** (B) Numan II
(C) Mundhir IV (D) Mundhir III
92. The only deity of Kaa'ba which had human form
(A) Wadd (B) **Hubal**
(C) al Lat (D) Manah
93. The year of Elephant is
(A) **571 AD** (B) 610 AD
(C) 622 AD (D) 500 AD
94. The old name of Medina
(A) **Yathrib** (B) Mukaraba
(C) Taif (D) Petra
95. The unconditional loyalty to the Clan
(A) Fortitude (B) Chivalry
(C) Hospitality (D) **Asabiyah**
96. Name the pre-Islamic poet who accepted Islam
(A) **Labeeth** (B) Tharafa
(C) Zuhair (D) Imrul Qayis
97. The moon god who stood at the head of Minaean Pantheon
(A) **Wadd** (B) al Lat
(C) Manah (D) al Uzza
98. The Taglib hero of Basus War
(A) ibn Kulthum (B) **Muhalhil**
(C) Abu Tammam (D) Dhubyan
99. The Ghassanid king who visited the court of Justinian
(A) **al Harith** (B) Mundhir III
(C) al Numan (D) Jabalah
100. The last king of house of Ghassan
(A) al Harith (B) **Jabalah**
(C) Mudhir III (D) al Dhubayni

101. The name Makkah comes from the Sabaean word Makuraba which means
- (A) Mountain (B) **Sanctuary**
 (C) Mausoleum (D) Resort
102. Birth place of Islam
- (A) Arabia (B) Medina
 (C) **Al Hijaz** (D) Najd
103. Identify the name given to Muhammad by his tribe
- (A) Muhammad (B) Ahmad
 (C) **Al Amin** (D) Al Nasir
104. Father of Muhammad
- (A) **Abdullah** (B) Abu Talib
 (C) Abu Muthallib (D) Abu Manaf
105. First biographer of Prophet Muhammad
- (A) Ibn Hisham (B) **Ibn Ishaq**
 (C) Aysa (D) Ibn Nawfal
106. The cave in which Muhammad engaged his meditation
- (A) Ghar (B) Safa
 (C) Marva (D) **Hira**
107. The night in which Muhammad received his first revelation was later named as
- (A) **laylat al qadr** (B) Fatrah
 (C) salsalat al jaras (D) Al Fatiha
108. First lady who embraced Islam
- (A) Ayshah (B) Aminah
 (C) **Khadijah** (D) Fatimah
109. First of the few who recognised Muhammad as God's messenger
- (A) Ali (B) Abu Bakr
 (C) **Waraqah ibn Nawfal** (D) Abu Sufyan
110. The first migration of Muslims to Abyssinia was in the year
- (A) **A D 615** (B) AD 620
 (C) A D 618 (D) A d 612
111. The first migration of Muslims to Abyssinia was lead by
- (A) Abu Bakr (B) Ali

- (C) Umar **(D) Uthman**
112. The place from where the Prophet is said to have started his nocturnal journey
 (A) Makkah (B) Medina
 (C) Ka'abah **(D) Jerusalem**
113. The place where the Muslims considered as the halting place of Buraq
(A) Jerusalem (B) Egypt
 (C) Syria (D) Palastine
114. Identify the land which is sacred to the Jews, Christians and Muslims
 (A) Vatican **(B) Jerusalem**
 (C) Makkah (D) Medina
115. Wailing Wall of the Jews is located in
 (A) Syria (B) Turkey
 (C) Palestine **(D) Jerusalem**
116. The nocturnal journey of Prophet Muhammad is denoted as
(A) Isra (B) Miraj
 (C) Buraq (D) Qiblah
117. The first Qiblah of Islam
 (A) Makkah (B) Madinah
 (C) Palestine **(D) Jerusalem**
118. The term used for the direction to be observed during the ritual prayer is
 (A) Sabbath (B) Adhan
(C) Qiblah (D) Sanat ul Wufud
119. The Qiblah of Islam is
 (A) Medina **(B) Mecca**
 (C) Jerusalem (D) Palestine
120. The pact of Hudaibiyah was signed in
(A) AD 628 (B) AD 625
 (C) AD 630 (D) AD 624
121. Ramadan was declared as month of fasting by
 (A) Umar (B) Abu Bakr
(C) Prophet Muhammad (D) Ali
122. The pact of Hudaibiyah was signed between Prophet and

- (A) Medinates (B) **Makkans**
 (C) Umayyahs (D) Abyssinians
123. The Mecca was conquered by the Muslims in the year
 (A) AD 628 (B) AD 629
 (C) **AD 630** (D) AD 632
124. Who among below was the 'mighty sword of Islam'
 (A) Al Ashari (B) Hajjaj ibn Yusus
 (C) **Amr ibn al As** (D) Uthman
125. Which among below is not the holy city of Islam
 (A) Mecca (B) Medina
 (C) Jerusalem (D) **Damascus**
126. Total number of chapters in the Quran is
 (A) 144 (B) **114**
 (C) 112 (D) 120
127. First month of Muslim calendar is
 (A) **Muharam** (B) Rabi al Awwal
 (C) Ramadan (D) Rajab
128. The term denoting for Prophet's expedition from Mecca to Medina
 (A) Miraj (B) Isra
 (C) **Hijrah** (D) Sanat ul Wufud
129. Prophet's *Hijrah* was in the month of
 (A) Ramadan (B) **Rabi al Awwal**
 (C) Rajab (D) Muharam
130. Muslim calendar system was on the basis of
 (A) Fasting (B) Hdaybiyah pact
 (C) **Hijrah** (D) Isra
131. People who followed Prophet Muhammad from Mecca to Medina at the time of Hijrah
 (A) Ansars (B) **Muhajirs**
 (C) Kharijites (D) Jews
132. Supporters of Prophet at Medina after Hijrah is called
 (A) **Ansars** (B) Muhajirs

- (C) Alids (D) Kharijites
133. The Hijrah year started from
 (A) **AD 622** (B) AD 632
 (C) BC 622 (D) AD 610
134. Battle of Badr, the first Muslim victory took place in the year
 (A) **AD 624** (B) AD 625
 (C) AD 626 (D) AD 627
135. The battle which laid the foundation of Muhammad's temporal power
 (A) Battle of Uhud (B) Battle Trench
 (C) Battle of Khaybar (D) **Battle of Badr**
136. The main opponent of Prophet in the battle of Uhud
 (A) Muawiyah (B) **Abu Sufyan**
 (C) Jews (D) Kharijites
137. The master brain behind the battle of Trench was
 (A) **Salman** (B) Amr ibn al As
 (C) Khalid ibn Walid (D) Abu Bakr
138. Demise of Prophet Muhammad was in
 (A) **8th June, 632** (B) 8th May. 632
 (C) 8th June, 634 (D) 8th May, 634
139. The year of delegation is also known as
 (A) Isra (B) Hijrah
 (C) Lailat ul Qadr (D) **Sanat ul Wufud**
140. The person who nicknamed as "sword of Allah"
 (A) Amr ibn al As (B) Hajjaj ibn Yusuf
 (C) **Khalid ibn Walid** (D) Ibn al Ashari
141. Mile stone of Islamic Economy
 (A) Sadaqah (B) **Zakat**
 (C) Fay (D) Kharaj
142. The old name of Medina was
 (A) Yemen (B) **Yathrib**
 (C) Ukaz (D) Taif
143. Which among the following was a Jewish tribe

- (A) Banu Umayyah
(C) Banu Taghlib
- (B) Banu Bakr
(D) Banu Nadr
144. The daughter of Prophet Muhammad
- (A) Aminah
(C) Aysha
- (B) Fatimah**
(D) Nailah
145. Yathrib was renamed as Medinat un Nabawi which means
- (A) City of God
(C) City of the Prophet
- (B) City of Believers
(D) City of Medina
146. The first martyr in Islam
- (A) Sumayyah**
(C) Yasir ibn Amir
- (B) Ayshah
(D) Hamsa
147. The first man to accept Islam
- (A) Abu Bakr**
(C) Uthman
- (B) Umar
(D) Abu Thalib
148. Birth of Muhammad was
- (A) AD 571**
(C) AD 632
- (B) BC 571
(D) Ad 610
149. Grandfather of Prophet Muhammad
- (A) Abdullah
(C) Abd al Muthalib
- (B) Abu Thalib
(D) Al Abbas
150. The last Prophet of Islam according to faith
- (A) Ismail
(C) Ibrahim
- (B) Muhammad**
(D) Isa
151. The Battle of Badr was on
- (A) 620
(C) 625
- (B) 624**
(D) 621
152. The number of participants from the side of Muhammed in the Battle of Badr
- (A) 324
(C) 313
- (B) 300
(D) 450
153. The Number of Martyres from the side of Prophet Muhammed in the Battle of Badr
- (A) 14**
(C) 15
- (B) 16
(D) 20

154. Aam al Huzn refers to
- (A) Year of sorrow (B) Year of delegation
(C) Year of peace (D) year of of Hajj
155. Who was the leader of the Quraysh in the Battle of Badr
- (A) Abu Ubaid (B) **Abu Sufyan**
(C) Khalid ibn Walid (D) Uqba
156. Abu Sufyan accepted Islam after the
- (A) Battle of Badr (B) Hijra
(C) **Conquest of Mecca** (D) Madeena charter
157. The Battle of Uhad was on the year
- (A) **December 624** (B) March 624
(C) April 624 (D) November 624
158. Who lead the Quraysh in the battle of Uhad
- (A) Khalid ibn al walid (B) Amr ibn al as
(C) **Abu Sufyan** (D) Uqba
159. Who Killed Hamza in the Battle of Uhad
- (A) Abu Sufyan (B) Talha
(C) Hind (D) **Wahshi ibn Harb**
160. Al-Hind was the daughter
- (A) **Utbah** (B) Shaiba
(C) Abu sufyan (D) Amr ibn al as
161. By whom Prophet Muhammed was advised to dig a trench in the Battle of Khandaq
- (A) **Salman al Farisi** (B) Ali ibn Abu Talib
(C) Sallamah ibn Mishkam (D) Abu al Huqaqa
162. The battle of Confederated is the other name of
- (A) Battle of Badr (B) Battle of Uhad
(C) **Battle of Khandaq** (D) Battle of Hunayn
163. The battle of Khandaq lasted for how many days
- (A) 30 (B) **27**
(C) 20 (D) 10
164. Madeena charter was made by Muhammed with the Jews of

- (A) Mecca
(C) Syria
- (B) **Madeena**
(D) Yeman
165. Who instituted the Hijrah callender
- (A) Abubaker
(C) Uthman
- (B) **Umar**
(D) Muhammed
166. The treaty of Hudaibiyah was between
- (A) Muslims and Jews
(C) **Muslims and Quraish**
- (B) Muslims and Christians
(D) None of the above
167. As per the treaty of Hudaibiyah a Meccan reached Madeena will be
- (A) **Sent back**
(C) killed
- (B) allowed to stay
(D) prosecuted
168. As per the treaty of Hudaibiyah a Madinite who abandoned Islam and reached Mecca will be
- (A) Sent back
(C) killed
- (B) **allowed to stay**
(D) prosecuted
169. On behalf of Muslims who was appointed to negotiate with the Quraish for the treaty of Hudaibiya
- (A) Umar
(C) Ali
- (B) **Uthman**
(D) None of the above
170. Those who helped Prophet Muhammed in Madeena were known as
- (A) Muhajir
(C) **Ansar**
- (B) Munafiq
(D) Mawali
171. Those accompanied Prophet Muhammed from Mecca
- (A) **Muhajir**
(C) Ansar
- (B) Munafiq
(D) Mawali
172. The Hijra callender was instituted on the year
- (A) **638AD**
(C) 630AD
- (B) 635 AD
(D) 632AD
173. The year of Lamentation
- (A) **619**
(C) 622
- (B) 620
(D) 625
174. The farewell pilgrimage of Prophet Muhammed was happened after

- (A) Battle of Badr
(B) first pledge of Aqaba
(C) Treaty of Hudaibiyah
(D) None

175. The farewell pilgrimage of Prophet Muhammed was on

- (A) **632 AD**
(B) 633 AD
(C) 630 AD
(D) 629 AD

176. As per the treaty of Hudaibiyah how many days can prophet and his companions stay at Mecca for pilgrimage

- (A) 7
(B) **3**
(C) 5
(D) 6

177. The conquest of Mecca was on

- (A) 632 AD
(B) 631 AD
(C) 630 AD
(D) 629 AD

178. Prophet Muhammed established the welfare state at

- (A) Mecca
(B) **Madina**
(C) Syria
(D) Egypt

179. The mother of Fathima

- (A) **Khadeeja**
(B) Ummu Kulthoom
(C) Ayesha
(D) Zainab

180. Where did prophet Muhammed delivered his farewell ceremony

- (A) Mount Safa
(B) Kaaba
(C) Mount Marva
(D) **Mount Arafat**

181. The famous Hijrah took place on

- (A) **622**
(B) 620
(C) 630
(D) 620

182. The first and foremost in the fundamental principles of Islam is

- (A) Sawm
(B) Hajj
(C) Tawhid
(D) Zakat

183. Name the tribe who violates the treaty of Hudaibiyah for the first time

- (A) Banu Qurayza
(B) Banu Taghlib
(C) Banu Nadir
(D) **Banu Bakr**

184. Belief in the Messengers of God belongs to

- (A) Five Pillars of Islam

(B) Fundamental principles of Islam

(C) Rituals of Islam

(D) None

185. The farewell sermon of Prophet Muhammed was termed as

(A) Human rights declaration

(B) Shariyath

(C) Cairo declaration

(D) Magna Carta

186. Muhammed was adorned with prophethood at the age of

(A) 40

(B) 35

(C) 60

(D) 63

187. The words, deeds and silent approvals of Prophet Muhammed was termed as

(A) Quran

(B) Hadith

(C) Ijma

(D) Qiyas

188. Prophet Muhammed's farewell sermon was associated with

(A) Hijra

(B) battle of Badr

(C) Hajj

(D) None

189. In the event of the conquest of Mecca, the Quraysh

(A) Fought

(B) surrendered

(C) besieged

(D) exiled

190. The old name of Madeena

(A) Hijaz

(B) Yeman

(C) Yemamah

(D) Yathrib

191. Name the first wife of Muhammed

(A) Ayesha

(B) Khadeeja

(C) Umme Kulthoom

(D) Zainab

192. Besides Khadeeja, whose death in the year of lamentation saddened prophet Muhammed

(A) Abu Thalib

(B) Hamza

(C) Ayesha

(D) None

193. Who were the custodians of Kaaba at the time of the conquest of Mecca

(A) Quraysh

(B) Jews

(C) Christians

(D) Sabaeans

194. Running in between the hills of Safa and Marva is a practice associated with

(A) Hajj

(B) fasting

- (C) Sawm (D) None
195. The fifth pillar of Islam is
(A) Fasting (B) sawm
(C) **Hajj** (D) Tawhid
196. Who was the first believer of Prophet's mission
(A) Ali (B) Aboobaker
(C) Abu Thalib (D) **Khadeeja**
197. One of the famous commanders of Quraish who accepted Islam immediately after the conquest of Mecca
(A) Umar (B) Ali
(C) **Khalid ibn Walid** (D) Uqba
198. In Madeena Prophet Muhammed established
(A) **Welfare state** (B) Religious state
(C) Republican state (D) Federal state
199. The conquest of Madeena was followed by which battle
(A) Badr (B) Khandaq
(C) **Hunayn** (D) Uhad
200. The year in which Madeena charter was signed
(A) **622 AD** (B) 625 AD
(C) 623 AD (D) 630 AD
