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) Arabized 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 Pilesar 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
60. Which is the first branch of South Arabian family
(A) Mianeans  (B) Sabeans
(C) Himyarites  (D) Qatabans

61. The original Homeland of Sabeans
(A) Najran  (B) Taif
(C) Egypt  (D) Iran

62. Which is the Capital of Qtaban Monarchy
(A) Tamna  (B) Ula
(C) Jawf  (D) Main

63. The Castle of Ghumdan was constructed by
(A) Sabeans  (B) Minaeans
(C) Qatabans  (D) Himyarites

64. The Himyarite king who was a Jew
(A) Dhu Nuwas  (B) ShammarYarash
(C) Raydan  (D) Himyar

65. Which is the key city on the Caravan route between Saba and the Mediterranean
(A) Petra  (B) Marib
(C) Sana  (D) Hadramaout

66. Who is the last king of Himyarite kingdom
(A) dhu Nuwas  (B) Sencherib
(C) al Kamil  (D) Himyar

67. The early semitic name for Palmyra
(A) Tadmor  (B) Mesopotamia
(C) Petra  (D) Abyssinia

68. The king of Rome who visit Palmyra in 117 AD
(A) Tibarius  (B) Claudius
(C) Hadrian  (D) Trjan

69. Zenobia was the ruler of
(A) Palmyra  (B) Sabeans
(C) Minaeans  (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 BanuTaghlib  (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) Muhalil  (B) Rabiah
   (C) Amar ibn Khulthum  (D) BanuTaghlib

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
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
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 Sabaeans 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) Aysha (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
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 Hudaybiyah 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 Hudaybiyah was signed between Prophet and
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) Miraj  (B) Rabi al Awwal
(C) **Hijrah**  (D) Rajab

128. The term denoting for Prophet’s expedition from Mecca to Medina
(A) Ramadan  (B) **Rabi al Awwal**
(C) Rajab  (D) Muharam

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) Hudaybiyah 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**
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
   (C) Alids  (D) Kharijites
144. The daughter of Prophet Muhammad
(A) Aminah
(C) Aysha

145. Yathrib was renamed as Medinat un Nabawi which means
(A) City of God
(C) City of the Prophet

146. The first martyr in Islam
(A) Sumayyah
(C) Yasir ibn Amir

147. The first man to accept Islam
(A) Abu Bakr
(C) Uthman

148. Birth of Muhammad was
(A) AD 571
(C) AD 632

149. Grandfather of Prophet Muhammad
(A) Abdullah
(C) Abd al Muthalib

150. The last Prophet of Islam according to faith
(A) Ismail
(C) Ibrahim

151. The Battle of Badr was on
(A) 620
(C) 625

152. The number of participants from the side of Muhammed in the Battle of Badr
(A) 324
(C) 313

153. The Number of Martyres from the side of Prophet Muhammed in the Battle of Badr
(A) 14
(C) 15
154. Aam al Huzn refers to
   (A) Year of sorrow   (B) Year of delegation
   (C) Year of peace   (D) Year of Hajj

155. Who was the leader of the Quraysh in the Battle of Badr
   (A) Abu Ubaid   (B) Abu Sufyan
   (C) Khaliid 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) Khaliid 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
165. Who instituted the Hijrah calendar?
   (A) Abubaker  (B) Umar  (C) Uthman  (D) Muhammed

166. The treaty of Hudaybiyah was between
   (A) Muslims and Jews  (B) Muslims and Christians  (C) Muslims and Quraish  (D) None of the above

167. As per the treaty of Hudaybiyah a Meccan reached Madeena will be
   (A) Sent back  (B) allowed to stay
   (C) killed  (D) prosecuted

168. As per the treaty of Hudaybiyah a Madinite who abandoned Islam and reached Mecca will be
   (A) Sent back  (B) allowed to stay
   (C) killed  (D) prosecuted

169. On behalf of Muslims who was appointed to negotiate with the Quraish for the treaty of Hudaybiya
   (A) Umar  (B) Uthman  (C) Ali  (D) None of the above

170. Those who helped Prophet Muhammed in Madeena were known as
   (A) Muhajir  (B) Munafiq  (C) Ansar  (D) Mawali

171. Those accompanied Prophet Muhammed from Mecca
   (A) Muhajir  (B) Munafiq
   (C) Ansar  (D) Mawali

172. The Hijrah calendar was instituted on the year
   (A) 638AD  (B) 635 AD
   (C) 630AD  (D) 632AD

173. The year of Lamentation
   (A) 619  (B) 620
   (C) 622  (D) 625

174. The farewell pilgrimage of Prophet Muhammed was happened after
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 Hudaybiyah 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 Hubaybiyah 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
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
195. The fifth pillar of Islam is
(A) Fasting \hspace{1cm} (B) sawm
(C) Hajj \hspace{1cm} (D) Tawhid

196. Who was the first believer of Prophet’s mission
(A) Ali \hspace{1cm} (B) Aboobaker
(C) Abu Thalib \hspace{1cm} (D) Khadeeja

197. One of the famous commandors of Quraish who accepted Islam immediately after the conquest of Mecca
(A) Umar \hspace{1cm} (B) Ali
(C) Khalid ibn Walid \hspace{1cm} (D) Uqba

198. In Madeena Prophet Muhammed established
(A) Welfare state \hspace{1cm} (B) Religious state
(C) Republican state \hspace{1cm} (D) Federal state

199. The conquest of Madeena was followed by which battle
(A) Badr \hspace{1cm} (B) Khandaq
(C) Hunayn \hspace{1cm} (D) Uhad

200. The year in which Madeena charter was signed
(A) 622 AD \hspace{1cm} (B) 625 AD
(C) 623 AD \hspace{1cm} (D) 630 AD