

**QUESTION PAPER - ISLAMIC HISTORY**  
**IH3CRT03 - The Glorious Caliphate**

**Time:**  
**Marks:**

**Max.**

**Multiple Choice Questions**

(Answer **all** questions)

1. The title 'Siddiq' was given to:  
(A) **Abu Bakr** (B) Umar  
(C) Uthman (D) Ali
2. The title 'Farooq' was given to:  
(A) Abu Bakr (B) **Umar**  
(C) Uthman (D) Ali
3. Hijrah calendar was introduced by:  
(A) Abu Bakr (B) **Umar**  
(C) Uthman (D) Ali
4. Slavery was abolished by the Pious Caliph:  
(A) Abu Bakr (B) **Umar**  
(C) Uthman (D) Ali
5. Saifullah was:  
(A) Ali (B) Abu Ubaida  
(C) **Khalid ibn Walid** (D) Abdullah ibn Zubair
6. The capital of Hazrat Ali was:  
(A) Mecca (B) Medina  
(C) **Kufa** (D) Damascus
7. The Riddah war was held during the reign of :  
(A) **Abu Bakr** (B) Umar  
(C) Uthman (D) Ali
8. The rule of Hazrat Umar was started on:  
(A) 632 (B) 633

- (C) 634 (D) 635
9. In the Battle of Yarmuk Muslims captured:  
(A) Syria (B) Persia  
(C) Egypt (D) Jerusalem
10. The fall of Jerusalem under Muslim was led by:  
(A) Khalid ibn Walid (B) Amr ibn Aas  
(C) Abu Ubaida (D) Ikrima
11. The Battle of Namaraq is associated with the Muslim occupation of:  
(A) Syria (B) Persia  
(C) Egypt (D) Jerusalem
12. The first civil war in Islam is:  
(A) Battle of Badr (B) Battle of Qadisiya  
(C) Battle of Bridge (D) Battle of Camel
13. The first conquest of Egypt under Muslims was led by:  
(A) Khalid ibn Walid (B) Amr ibn Aas  
(C) Abu Ubaida (D) Zayd
14. Kheraj is:  
(A) Land Tax (B) Poll Tax  
(C) Spoils of War (D) Charity Payment
15. The tax paid by non-Muslims in an Islamic State is:  
(A) Jiziya (B) Kheraj  
(C) Ghanima (D) Sadaqa
16. Dhimmis Means:  
(A) Neo-Muslims (B) Non-Muslims  
(C) Non-Arab Muslims (D) None of the above
17. Mawalis are:  
(A) Neo-Muslims (B) Arab Muslims  
(C) Non-Arab Muslims (D) None of the above
18. Uthman belongs to \_\_\_\_ clan of Quraish:  
(A) Hashimite (B) Umayyad  
(C) Shia (D) None of the above
19. Hazrat Uthman ruled for \_\_\_\_ years:  
(A) 5 (B) 10

- (C) 11 (D) 12
20. The Arab navy was well established under:  
(A) Abu Bakr (B) Umar  
(C) Uthman (D) Ali
21. The term refers to Prophet's family is:  
(A) Ahl ul-Bait (B) Ahl wa-Kitab  
(C) Ahl al-Hadith (D) None of the above
22. The Battle of Camel was held on:  
(A) 642 (B) 646  
(C) 652 (D) 656
23. The Battle of Siffin was held on:  
(A) 654 (B) 655  
(C) 656 (D) 657
24. The Battle of Siffin was held between Ali and:  
(A) Talha (B) Zubair  
(C) Muawiyah (D) Abu Ubaida
25. The Kharijites arosed during the battle of:  
(A) Bridge (B) Camel  
(C) Buwaib (D) Siffin
26. Which among the following is not an expedition of Hazrat Umar?  
(A) Yarmuk (B) Namaraq  
(C) Saqatiya (D) None of the above
27. The naval force of Uthman was developed under:  
(A) Abu Nasr (B) Muawiyah  
(C) Abu Qair (D) None of the above
28. Which among the following is not a political institution of Pious Caliphs:  
(A) Majlis-i-Shura (B) Bait ul-Mal  
(C) Diwan al-Khatim (D) None of the above
29. The period of Khulafa-i-Rashidun ended on:  
(A) 656 (B) 661  
(C) 669 (D) 672
30. Musailimah was a:  
(A) commander (B) governor

(C) false prophet

(D) none of the above

31. The forerunner of Suez Canal was constructed under:

(A) Abu Bakr

(B) Umar

(C) Uthman

(D) Ali

32. The department of finance (diwan) was introduced by:

(A) Abu Bakr

(B) Umar

(C) Uthman

(D) Ali

33. The battle involved by Hazrat Aisha was:

(A) Battle of Bridge

(B) Battle of Camel

(C) Battle of Buwaib

(D) Battle of Siffin

34. Why are the first four caliphs called "Rightly Guided?":

(A) because they were the first to lead the Islamic empire

(B) because they were good at giving instructions

(C) because they learned Islam directly from Prophet Muhammed

(D) None of the above

35. Which city served as the first capital of Islam:

(A) Mecca

(B) Medina

(C) Damascus

(D) Jerusalem

36. Which caliphate is caused as the Righteous Caliphate:

(A) Rashidun Caliphate

(B) Umayyad Caliphate

(C) Abbasid Caliphate

(D) Ottoman Caliphate

37. The Caliph who established the official version of Quran was:

(A) Abu Bakr

(B) Umar

(C) Uthman

(D) Ali

38. The reign of Hazrat Abu Bakr was during:

(A) 632-634

(B) 634-644

(C) 644-656

(D) 656-661

39. The reign of Hazrat Umar was during:

(A) 632-634

(B) 634-644

(C) 644-656

(D) 656-661

40. The reign of Hazrat Uthman was during:

(A) 632-634

(B) 634-644

(C) 644-656

(D) 656-661

41. The reign of Hazrat Ali was during:  
 (A) 632-634 (B) 634-644  
 (C) 644-656 (D) 656-661
42. The term Islam means:  
 (A) Submission (B) Peace  
 (C) Fortitude (D) Thankfulness
43. The chapters of the Quran are known as:  
 (A) Surahs (B) Sunnahs  
 (C) Shariah (D) Suf
44. The righteous caliph who is accepted by Shias was:  
 (A) Abu Bakr (B) Umar  
 (C) Uthman (D) Ali
45. Abu Bakr belongs to \_\_\_\_ clan :  
 (A) Umayyad (B) Banu Zohra  
 (C) Banu Taym (D) None of the above
46. Umar belongs to \_\_\_\_ clan:  
 (A) Banu Taym (B) Banu Adi  
 (C) Banu Zohra (D) Umayyad
47. The Muslims occupied Persia by defeating:  
 (A) Lakhmids (B) Safawids  
 (C) Sassanids (D) None of the above
48. Which among the following group is not involved in the succession issue after the death of Prophet Muhammed was:  
 (A) Ansars (B) Muhajjirins  
 (C) Legitimists (D) Kharijites
49. The Ummah refers:  
 (A) Arab Unity (B) Muslim community  
 (C) Jurists (D) None of the above
50. The Apostasy war was held during the reign of :  
 (A) Abu Bakr (B) Umar  
 (C) Uthman (D) Ali
51. Khalid ibn Walid defeated Musailima in the Battle of :  
 (A) Nehrawan (B) Buwaib

- (C) Yamama (D) None of the above
52. The battle fought by Ali against Kharijites was:  
 (A) Battle of Camel (B) Battle of Siffin  
 (C) Nehrawan (D) None of the above
53. Which among the following was not a companion of prophet Muhammed:  
 (A) Hazrat Uthman (B) Talha  
 (C) Zubair (D) None of the above
54. The battle of chains was fought by:  
 (A) Khalid ibn Walid (B) Abu Ubaida  
 (C) Amr ibn Aas (D) Ikrima
55. The title given to Khalid ibn Walid was:  
 (A) Qadi al-Quddah (B) Amir ul-Umara  
 (C) Saifullah (D) none
56. First person to be appointed as Amir ul-Hajj in the history of Islam is:  
 (A) Prophet Muhammed (B) Abu Bakr  
 (C) Umar (D) Uthman
57. Zaid, the adopted son of Prophet Muhammed martyred in the Battle of:  
 (A) Uhud (B) Khandaq  
 (C) Muta (D) Nehawand
58. The first challenge faced by Caliph Abu Bakr was:  
 (A) false prophet (B) question of succession  
 (C) refusal of paying Zakat by few tribes (D) none of the above
59. The Battle of Dhu Qissa and Abraq were occurred during the period of :  
 (A) Abu Bakr (B) Umar  
 (C) Uthman (D) Ali
60. Talha, the false prophet was defeated by:  
 (A) Khalid ibn Walid (B) Abu Ubaida  
 (C) Usama (D) None of the above
61. Which among the following is not associated with Apostasy wars?  
 (A) Battle of Abraq (B) Battle of Buzakha  
 (C) Battle of Fahl (D) Battle of Naqra
62. Musailima was defeated by the warrior:

- (A) Khalid ibn Walid (B) Abu Ubaida  
(C) Abdullah ibn Zubair (D) Amr ibn Aas
63. The Sassanid dynasty was ruled in.  
(A) Syria (B) Persia  
(C) Egypt (D) Jarusalem
64. The religious sect originated during the Battle of Siffin was:  
(A) Shias (B) Kharijites  
(C) Ahl ul-Bait (D) None of the above
65. The term refers the public treasury in an Islamic State is:  
(A) Diwan al-Mustaghiliat (B) Bait ul-Mal  
(C) Ahl ul-Bait (D) None of the above
66. The term refers non-Arab Muslims is:  
(A) Zimmis (B) Mawalis  
(C) Moors (D) None of the above
67. The term refers for non-Muslims in an Islamic State:  
(A) Abu Bakr (B) Umar  
(C) Uthman (D) Ali
68. The pious Caliph who changed the capital of Muslim empire was:  
(A) Abu Bakr (B) Umar  
(C) Uthman (D) Ali
69. The Battle of Nehrawan was by Ali with:  
(A) Umayyads (B) Mawalis  
(C) Kharijites (D) None of the above
70. The Battle of Walaja was fought by Khalid ibn Walid against:  
(A) Syria (B) Persia  
(C) Egypt (D) Anatolia
71. The Battle of Firaz was occurred on:  
(A) 632 (B) 633  
(C) 634 (D) 635
72. Which among the following is the first battle between Muslims and Byzantines?  
(A) Battle of Buwaib (B) Battle of Nehrawan  
(C) Battle of Ajnadyn (D) Battle of Murj Saffar

73. The Usama expedition was sent as a revenge on the death of:  
 (A) Hamza (B) Zubair  
 (C) Zayd (D) None of the above
74. The Battle of Buzakha was fought by Muslims against:  
 (A) Shurahbil (B) Talha  
 (C) Musailima (D) None of the above
75. Which among the following battle is not led by Khalid ibn Walid:  
 (A) Battle of Muta (B) Battle of Naqra  
 (C) Battle of Abraq (D) None of the above
76. The battle held between Muslims and Talha, the false prophet is called:  
 (A) Battle of Dhu Qissa (B) Battle of Abraq  
 (C) Battle of Buzakha (D) Battle of Fihir
77. The campaign against Musilimah was led by:  
 (A) Zayd (B) Khalid ibn Walid  
 (C) Osama (D) None of the above
78. Aswad Ansi, the false prophet arose in :  
 (A) Medina (B) Syria  
 (C) Yemen (D) None of the above
79. The Battle of Ajnadein was fought between Muslims and:  
 (A) Byzantines (B) Persians  
 (C) False Prophet (D) None of the above
80. Which among the following is not associated the Muslim conquest of Persia  
 (A) Namarraq (B) Saqatiah  
 (C) Buwaib (D) None of the above
81. The name "Dhu Nooriyah was given to:  
 (A) Abu Bakr (B) Umar  
 (C) Uthman (D) Ali
82. \_\_\_\_\_ is known as 'Gateway to Knowledge:  
 (A) Abu Bakr (B) Umar  
 (C) Uthman (D) Ali
83. The title , commander of the faithful given to:  
 (A) Abu Bakr (B) Umar



- (C) Uthman (D) Ali
84. The title , 'Haider' was given to:  
 (A) Abu Bakr (B) Umar  
 (C) Uthman (D) Ali
85. The first Imam of Shiia Muslims was:  
 (A) Prophet Muhammed (B) Ali  
 (C) Hassan (D) Hussain
86. The first child to embrace Islam was:  
 (A) Abu Bakr (B) Umar  
 (C) Uthman (D) Ali
87. \_\_\_\_\_ is responsible for the canonization of Quran:  
 (A) Abu Bakr (B) Umar  
 (C) Uthman (D) Ali
88. The procedure of contract between ruler and ruled (aqd) was introduced by:  
 (A) Abu Bakr (B) Umar  
 (C) Uthman (D) Ali
89. Laquit ibn Malik, the false prophet arose in:  
 (A) Yemen (B) Oman  
 (C) Medina (D) None of the above
90. The Battle of Kazima was fought by Muslims against:  
 (A) Ghassanids (B) Persians  
 (C) Byzantines (D) None of the above
91. The Battle of Qadisiya is associated with:  
 (A) Apostasy Wars (B) Conquest of Syria  
 (C) Conquest of Persia (D) Conquest of Egypt
92. Who among the following married to the two daughters of Prophet Muhammed:  
 (A) Abu Bakr (B) Umar  
 (C) Uthman (D) Ali
93. The murder of \_\_\_\_\_ led to fitna in Islamic Caliphate.  
 (A) Abu Bakr (B) Umar  
 (C) Uthman (D) Ali

94. The oath of allegiance (bayah) was asserted by:  
 (A) Abu Bakr (B) Umar  
 (C) Uthman (D) Ali
95. The Battle led to the Muslim occupation of Iraq was:  
 (A) Battle of Fihl (B) Battle of Qadisiya  
 (C) Battle of Yarmuk (D) None of the above
96. Which among the following is not an introduction of Caliph Abu Bakr.  
 (A) Shura (B) Aqd  
 (C) Bayah (D) Diwan
97. The Battle of Yarmuk is associated with:  
 (A) Apostasy war (B) Conquest of Syria  
 (C) Conquest of Persia (D) Conquest of Egypt
98. The city of Jerusalem fell into Muslims for the first time was on:  
 (A) 636 (B) 637  
 (C) 638 (D) 639
99. Who among the following is considered as the founder of political order of Islam:  
 (A) Abu Bakr (B) Umar  
 (C) Uthman (D) Ali
100. Bait ul-Mal was established by:  
 (A) Abu Bakr (B) Umar  
 (C) Uthman (D) Ali
101. Jihad is considered as the sixth pillar of Islam by:  
 (A) Sunnis (B) Shias  
 (C) Kharijites (D) None of the above
102. The only daughter survived Prophet Muhammed was:  
 (A) Rugayya (B) Ummu Kulsu  
 (C) Fatima (D) Aisha
103. The Muhajjirins originally belongs to:  
 (A) Mecca (B) Medina  
 (C) Abyssina (D) None of the above
104. Ansars means:  
 (A) Supporters (B) Helpers

- (C) Successors (D) Delegates
105. Hijaz is composed of:  
 (A) Mecca (B) Medina  
 (C) Taif (D) All of the above
106. Quran was compiled by:  
 (A) Prophet Muhammed (B) Umar  
 (C) Zayd ibn Thabit (D) None of the above
107. Amr ibn Aas was a:  
 (A) Syrian prince (B) Warrior  
 (C) Poet (D) None of the above
108. The adopted son of Prophet Muhammed was:  
 (A) Zayd ibn Thabit (B) Zayd ibn Harith  
 (C) Khalid ibn Walid (D) None of the above
109. The only Syrian campaign during the era of Prophet Muhammed was:  
 (A) Battle of Hunayn (B) Thabut expedition  
 (C) Battle of Muta (D) None of the above
110. Muslims defeated Christian forces of Ghassanids in the battle of:  
 (A) Ajnadyn (B) Marj Rahit  
 (C) Marj Suffar (D) Battle of Cross
111. Khalid ibn Walid was replaced by as a commander:  
 (A) Amr ibn Aas (B) Abu Ubaydah  
 (C) Ikrima (D) Salman al-Farsi
112. Battle at Jalula is associated with:  
 (A) Persians (B) Syrians  
 (C) Egyptians (D) Greeks
113. The Persians were ethnically:  
 (A) Aryans (B) Semitics  
 (C) Mawalis (D) None of the above
114. The Qarmatian movement was controlled by:  
 (A) Persians (B) Romans  
 (C) Greeks (D) Egyptians
115. The conquest of Egypt under Umar was commanded by:

- (A) Khalid ibn Walid (B) Amr ibn Aas  
(C) Abu Ubaidah (D) None of the above
116. Al-Farama was situated in:  
(A) Persia (B) Egypt  
(C) Antioch (D) Tripoli
117. The old name of al-Fustat was:  
(A) Byzantine (B) Cyrus  
(C) Heliopolis (D) Cyprus
118. The first mosque in Egypt was erected by:  
(A) Khalid ibn Walid (B) Abu Ubaidah  
(C) Ikrima (D) Amr ibn Aas
119. The old name of Cairo was:  
(A) Al-Misr (B) Al-Qahirah  
(C) Cyrus (D) None of the above
120. The first island added by Muslims under Uthman was:  
(A) Antioch (B) Cyprus  
(C) Armenia (D) Al-Fustat
121. The first maritime victory of Islam was the occupation of:  
(A) Antioch (B) Armenia  
(C) Cyprus (D) Al-Fustat
122. Dhu al-Sawari, the battle was won by Muslims against:  
(A) Byzantines (B) Persians  
(C) Greeks (D) Egyptians
123. Who among the following is considered as the first admiral in Islam:  
(A) Khalid ibn Walid (B) Amr ibn Aas  
(C) Muawiyah (D) None of the above
124. The Arab navy was developed under :  
(A) Muawiyah (B) Abu Ubaidah  
(C) Amr ibn Aas (D) None of the above
125. Who among the following is considered as the founder of the second theocracy of Islam:  
(A) Abu Bakr (B) Umar  
(C) Uthman (D) Ali

126. The land tax was introduced by:  
 (A) Abu Bakr (B) Umar  
 (C) Uthman (D) Ali
127. Kheraj is:  
 (A) land tax (B) poll tax  
 (C) charity payment (D) none of the above
128. The first Caliph to establish the institution of judgeship was :  
 (A) Abu Bakr (B) Umar  
 (C) Uthman (D) Ali
129. The main accusation against Uthman was:  
 (A) Recession of Quran (B) Nepotism  
 (C) Soft Character (D) All the above
130. Ali was accessed to power on:  
 (A) 654 AD (B) 656 AD  
 (C) 658 AD (D) 661 AD
131. Kharijites means:  
 (A) successors (B) Seceders  
 (C) martyrs (D) none of the above
132. First mulk (dynasty) in the history of Islam was:  
 (A) Umayyads (B) Abbasids  
 (C) Fatimids (D) Ottomans
133. The Umayyad dynasty was established on:  
 (A) 656 (B) 661  
 (C) 749 (D) None of the above
134. The first maritime victory of Islam over Cyprus was led by:  
 (A) Amr ibn Aas (B) Khalid ibn Walid  
 (C) Muawiyah (D) None of the above
135. Which among the following was not a capital of Muslim rule:  
 (A) Mecca (B) Medina  
 (C) Kufa (D) None of the above
136. Iran was captured during the Caliphate of:  
 (A) Abu Bakr (B) Umar  
 (C) Uthman (D) Ali

137. Shurah means:  
 (A) Council (B) Source of Income  
 (C) Name of War (D) Chapter of Quran
138. Jerusalem was captured during the Caliphate of:  
 (A) Abu Bakr (B) Umar I  
 (C) Uthman (D) Muawiyah
139. First Qibla of Islam:  
 (A) Medina (B) Mecca  
 (C) Jerusalem (D) Palestine
140. Opening chapter of "The Quran.":  
 (A) Al-Nisa (B) Al-Noor  
 (C) Al-Fathiha (D) Al-Baqara
141. Who gave the title 'Siddique' to Abu Bakr:  
 (A) Prophet Muhammed (B) Umar  
 (C) Uthman (D) Ali
142. Governor of Egypt during the Caliphate of Umar:  
 (A) Muawiyah (B) Musa al-Ashari  
 (C) Amr ibn Aas (D) Marwan
143. The first battle fought between Muslim and Muslims:  
 (A) Battle of Bridge (B) Battle of Chain  
 (C) Battle of Siffin (D) Battle of Camel
144. The Quraish leader who led the Battle of Badr:  
 (A) Abu Sufyan (B) Khalid ibn Walid  
 (C) Abu Jahl (D) Abu Lahb
145. The Hijrah year was introduced by:  
 (A) Prophet Muhammed (B) Abu Bakr  
 (C) Umar (D) Muawiyah
146. Hazrat Ali was assassinated in the year:  
 (A) 634 AD (B) 644 AD  
 (C) 658 AD (D) 661 AD
147. Among the following, which false prophet married false prophetess Sajah?  
 (A) Musailimah (B) Tulaihah

- (C) Aswad Ansi (D) None of the above
148. Who succeeded Hazrat Ali as Caliph?  
 (A) Amir Muawiyah (B) Hassan  
 (C) Hussain (D) Abu Musa al-Ashari
149. The hereditary monarchy in Islam was introduced by:  
 (A) Abdul Malik (B) Al-Walid I  
 (C) Muawiyah (D) Yazid
150. Yathrib is old name of:  
 (A) Medina (B) Mecca  
 (C) Damascus (D) Baghdad
151. Ummah means:  
 (A) Prophet's family (B) Muslim community  
 (C) All citizens of an Islamic state (D) Arab aristocrats
152. The term 'fertile crescent' includes:  
 (A) Mecca (B) Medina  
 (C) Egypt (D) Yemen
153. The term Hellenistic refers to:  
 (A) Persians (B) Syrians  
 (C) Romans (D) Greeks
154. Habibah was the wife of:  
 (A) Abu Bakr (B) Umar  
 (C) Uthman (D) Ali
155. How many times, the term khalifa comes in Quran:  
 (A) One (B) Two  
 (C) Three (D) Four
156. In the Battle of Siffin, Ali's forces were commanded by:  
 (A) Khalid ibn Walid (B) Malik al-Ashar  
 (C) Amr ibn Aas (D) Musa al-Ashari
157. Which comes the following is the earliest sect of Islam:  
 (A) Shia (B) Kharijites  
 (C) Murijites (D) Asharites
158. Dhu al-Faqar:  
 (A) Sufistic sect in Islam (B) Sword of Ali

- (C) Title given to able commander      (D) None of the above
159. The unity of all Muslims across the world is termed as:  
 (A) Ikhwanul Muslimun      (B) Pan-Islamism  
 (C) Dar al-Islam      (D) Ahl ul-Bait
160. In Muslim tradition who is referred as al-Kahahab:  
 (A) Abu Ubaidah      (B) Musailimah  
 (C) Tulayhah      (D) None of the above
161. During the period of Umar, the ruler of Persia was:  
 (A) Heraclius      (B) Yezdgird  
 (C) Firuzan      (D) None of the above
162. The winning of Battle at \_\_\_\_ is considered as 'victory of victories' by Muslims:  
 (A) Qadisiya      (B) Jalula  
 (C) Nehawand      (D) None of the above
163. The advice of attempt for arbitration in the Battle of Siffin was given to Muawiyah by :  
 (A) Abu Musa Ashari      (B) Amr ibn Aas  
 (C) Yezid      (D) None of the above
164. Malik al-Ashtar was a:  
 (A) Commander      (B) Sahabah  
 (C) Governor      (D) None of the above
165. Who is referred as 'Lion of God':  
 (A) Umar      (B) Ali  
 (C) Khalid ibn Walid      (D) Amr ibn Aas
166. The title the "Gate of Knowledge" given to  
 (A) Abu Bakr      (B) Umar  
 (C) Uthman      (D) Ali
167. Who is referred as "Our Lady of Light":  
 (A) Khadeeja      (B) Fathima  
 (C) Aisha      (D) None of the above
168. Which among the Caliphs were rejected by Shias:  
 (A) Abu Bakr      (B) Umar  
 (C) Uthman      (D) all the above



169. Which Caliph withdrew the privileges granted to non-Muslims:  
 (A) Abu Bakr (B) Umar  
 (C) Uthman (D) Ali
170. The office of Hajib or Chamberlain was created by :  
 (A) Abu Bakr (B) Umar  
 (C) Uthman (D) Ali
171. The first ruler in Islam who fixed the salaries of judges was:  
 (A) Abu Bakr (B) Umar  
 (C) Uthman (D) Ali
172. Diwan al-Shurta was introduced by:  
 (A) Abu Bakr (B) Umar  
 (C) Uthman (D) Ali
173. Umar introduced Hijra calendar under the advice of:  
 (A) Uthman (B) Ali  
 (C) Talha (D) Zubair
174. During the era of Rashidun Caliphate, the revenue of common wealth was derived from:  
 (A) Zakat (B) Kheraj  
 (C) Jiziya (D) All the above
175. Muawiyah became the defacto ruler of Islam, after the abdication of :  
 (A) Uthman (B) Ali  
 (C) Hassan (D) Hussain
176. Muawiyah changed the capital of Muslim rule from Kufa to:  
 (A) Medina (B) Damascus  
 (C) Constantinople (D) None of the above
177. The successor of Ali in Rashidun Caliphate was:  
 (A) Muawiyah (B) Hussain  
 (C) Hassan (D) None of the above
178. All the Rashidun Caliphs belongs to :  
 (A) Muhajjirins (B) Ansars  
 (C) Legitimists (D) none of the above
179. The leader of Ansar group was:

- (A) Abu Ubaidah (B) Uqbah  
(C) Sad ibn Ubaidah (D) None of the above
180. During the period of Abu Bakr, the apostasy movement in Oman, Hadhramout and Yemen was dealt initially by  
(A) Khalid ibn Walid (B) Am rib Aas  
(C) Abu Ubaida (D) Ikrima
181. Which among the following is not a Semitic religion:  
(A) Judaism (B) Christianity  
(C) Zorastrianism (D) None of the above
182. Who among the following was not a commander under Caliph Umar:  
(A) Muthanna (B) Ikrima  
(C) Amr ibn Aas (D) None of the above
183. The conquest of Syria under Caliph Umar was completed in the year:  
(A) 635 (B) 637  
(C) 640 (D) 642
184. During the conquest of Syria under Umar, the Muslim headquarters was at:  
(A) Damascus (B) Jabiah  
(C) Jabala (D) Babylonia
185. Who among the following is known as “mother of believers?”  
(A) Aminah (B) Fathima  
(C) Aishah (D) None of the above
186. Who among the following was not a companion of Prophet Muhammed?  
(A) Talha (B) Zubair  
(C) Abdullah ibn Masud (D) None of the above
187. Who among the following is not associated with the Battle of Camel?  
(A) Aishah (B) Talha  
(C) Zubair (D) Ikrima
188. Which among the following was never been the capital of Muslim power?  
(A) Mecca (B) Medina

- (C) Kufa (D) Damascus
189. The civil war in Islam is termed as:  
 (A) Harb (B) **Fitna**  
 (C) Jihad (D) None of the above
190. Which among the following was not captured under the Khulafa-i-Rashidun:  
 (A) Syria (B) Egypt  
 (C) Jerusalem (D) **Spain**
191. Which Caliph utilized his wealth for the liberation of slaves?  
 (A) **Abu Bakr** (B) Umar  
 (C) Uthman (D) Ali
192. Those who preserved Quran in memory are called as:  
 (A) Ulama (B) **Hafiz**  
 (C) Muthakallimun (D) Sheikh ul Islam
193. The Caliph who converted Arabs into a race of warriors was:  
 (A) Abu Bakr (B) **Umar**  
 (C) Uthman (D) Ali
194. The Caliph who separated judiciary from executive was:  
 (A) Abu Bakr (B) **Umar**  
 (C) Uthman (D) Ali
195. The title Amirul Muminun was adopted by:  
 (A) Abu Bakr (B) **Umar**  
 (C) Uthman (D) Ali
196. Jerusalem was captured under Umar on:  
 (A) 637 (B) **639**  
 (C) 641 (D) 643
197. Abdullah ibn Wahab was the leader of:  
 (A) Shias (B) **Kharijites**  
 (C) Apostasy Movement (D) None of the above
198. The Shiite religio-political system is surrounded on:  
 (A) Caliphate (B) **Imamate**  
 (C) Mulk (D) None of the above
199. Zayd ibn Thabit is associated with:

(A) Conquest of Syria

(B) Conquest of Persia

(C) **Compilation of Quran**

(D) Question of succession

200. The Khulafa-i-Rashidun was lasted for \_\_\_\_ years:

(A) 20

(B) 25

(C) **30**

(D) 35

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# QUESTION PAPER - ISLAMIC HISTORY

## IH3CRT03 - The Glorious Caliphate

### Answer Keys

<b>Question Numbers</b>	<b>Answers</b>
1	A
2	B
3	B
4	B
5	C
6	C
7	A
8	C
9	A
10	C
11	B
12	D
13	B
14	A
15	A
16	B
17	C
18	B
19	D
20	C
21	A
22	D
23	D
24	C
25	D
26	D
27	C
28	C
29	B
30	C
31	B
32	B
33	B
34	C

<b>Question Numbers</b>	<b>Answers</b>
35	B
36	A
37	C
38	A
39	B
40	C
41	D
42	A
43	A
44	D
45	C
46	B
47	C
48	D
49	B
50	A
51	C
52	C
53	D
54	A
55	C
56	B
57	C
58	C
59	A
60	C
61	C
62	A
63	B
64	B
65	B
66	B
67	B
68	D

<b>Question Numbers</b>	<b>Answers</b>
69	C
70	B
71	B
72	C
73	C
74	B
75	D
76	C
77	B
78	C
79	A
80	D
81	C
82	B
83	B
84	D
85	B
86	D
87	C
88	A
89	B
90	B
91	C
92	C
93	C
94	A
95	B
96	D
97	B
98	D
99	B
100	B

<b>Question Numbers</b>	<b>Answers</b>
101	C
102	C
103	A
104	B
105	D
106	C
107	B
108	B
109	C
110	B
111	B
112	A
113	A
114	A
115	B
116	B
117	C
118	D
119	B
120	B
121	C
122	A
123	C
124	A
125	B
126	B
127	A
128	B
129	D
130	B
131	B
132	A
133	B
134	C
135	A

<b>Question Numbers</b>	<b>Answers</b>
136	B
137	A
138	B
139	C
140	C
141	A
142	C
143	D
144	C
145	C
146	D
147	A
148	B
149	C
150	A
151	B
152	C
153	D
154	A
155	B
156	B
157	B
158	B
159	B
160	B
161	B
162	C
163	B
164	A
165	B
166	D
167	C
168	D
169	C
170	D

<b>Question Numbers</b>	<b>Answers</b>
171	B
172	D
173	B
174	D
175	C
176	B
177	C
178	A
179	C
180	D
181	D
182	D
183	B
184	B
185	C
186	D
187	D
188	A
189	B
190	D
191	A
192	B
193	B
194	B
195	B
196	B
197	B
198	B
199	C
200	C

