

B.A. DEGREE EXAMINATION

Faculty of Social Science

Branch-II ISLAMIC HISTORY-Fourth Semester

Course code:-IH4CRT05 - Political History of Abbasids

1. What was the state language of the Eastern Roman Empire after the 7th Century?
A. Arabic
B. Greek
C. Latin
D. Russian
2. Which empire introduced the Eastern Orthodox Church and the Cyrillic? Alphabet to Russia?
A. Mongol
B. Greek
C. British
D. Gupta
3. Charlemagne crowned as Roman Emperor.....?
A. 899
B. 860
C. 871
D. 800
4. Who proclaimed the First Crusade?
A. Alexios I Komnenos
B. Pope George VI
C. Peter the Hermit
D. Pope Urban II
5. Al-Firdousi was the poet of.....?
A. Persia
B. Asia
C. Africa
D. Germany
6. The first revelation came to Prophet (p.b.u.h) in:
A. Dar-e-Arqam
B. Makka
C. Hira
D. none of these
7. The hajj means.....

- A. Is one of the Five Pillars of Islam B. Contributed to the spread of Islamic beliefs and values?
 C. Ends at the Ka'ba in Mecca. D. None of these
8. Which city was called —Queen of the cities?
 A. Damascus B. Cordova
 C. Bagdad D. None of these
9. Bait-al-Hikmah was established by
 A. Haroon Al Rasheed B. Al Mammon
 C. Al Mansur D. None of these
10. Who was the hero of the Battle of Zab
 A. Al-Mansur B. Al-saffah
 C. Abdulla D. None of these
11. Mutazilla Doctrine followed.....?
 A. Haroon Al Rasheed B. Mamoon
 C. Al-Mansoor D. None of these
12. Baghdad was conquered and sacked by Halaku Khan in:
 A. 1263 A.D. B. 1258 A.D.
 C. 1265 A.D. D. None of these
13. Berbers originally were:
 A. Africans B. Arabs
 C. Iranians D. None of these
14. Europe between the A.D. 400s and 1100s is Characterized by.....
 A. Powerful religious authorities. B. Stratified social hierarchies.
 C. The absence of strong monarchs. D. Wars between rival feudal lords.
15. “Western Europe owed a debt of gratitude to the Empire that for almost a Thousand years ensured the survival of Christianity during a time when Europe was too weak to accomplish the task.” Which Empire is referred to in this quotation?
 A. Ottoman B. Mongol
 C. Byzantine D. Hellenistic
16. Which of the following countries was not part of the Byzantine Empire?

- A. Iran
C. France
- B. Byzantine
D. Egypt
17. Which church was built by Emperor Justinian in the sixth century?
A. St. Peter's Basilica
B. St. Sophia
C. Notre Dame
D. None of these
18. What was the significance of the Battle of Tours in 732?
A. Charlemagne converted many Muslims to Christianity
B. Charles Martel became King of France
C. Muslims gained control of Spain
D. It stopped the Muslim advance into Europe
19. Saladin capture Jerusalem.....?
A. 1118
B. 1187
C. 1193
D. 1203
20. The Abbasids Ruled the Muslim Caliphate From?
A. 750-1258
B. 580-1250
C. 800-1250
D. None of these
21. Who is the father of Al-Hadi.....?
A. Al-Mahdi
B. Haroon Al Rasheed
C. Mammon
D. None of these
22. Al Hadi Died.....?
A. 886
B. 786
C. 560
D. 739
23. Which of these factors did NOT shape the evolution of society in Western Europe during the early medieval period.....?
A. Eastern Orthodox Church
B. Customs of barbarian tribes
C. Roman Catholic Church
D. Roman heritage
24. How did monks and nuns improve life during the middle Ages?
A. They gave land to the peasants.
B. They excommunicated criminals
C. They cared for the sick and poor
D. None of these
25. Pre- Islamic Iran Rulers were.....
A. kaiser
B. shahan- shah

- C.kisra D. none of these
26. Samarra was built
- A.847 B.800
C. 785 D.900
27. Samarra was built BY.....
- A. Al-mansur B. Al Mahdi
C. Al-must'asim D. none
28. Who was built the large Palace Bulkuwara.....?
- A. Haroon Al-Raheed B. Muawiya
C. Mamoon D. Mutazz
29. For the first time Abdul Malik issued purely Muslim Coinage Know as:
- A. Pound B. Dinar
C. Dirham D. Rupee
30. Who was issued Gold Coins.....?
- A. Abdul Malik B. Muawayia
C. Walid D. None of these
31. The first capital of Abbasid Caliphate was
- A. Al-Hashmiyah B. Samrah
C. Baghdad D. Damascus
32. Al-Idrisi was a famous
- A. Musician B. poet
C. Geographer D. None of these
33. Cordova is a city of:
- A. Libya B. Lebanon
C. Al-Andalus D. None of these
34. At the Battle of Hastings in 1066, William of Normandy conquered
- A. Italy B. Jerusalem.
C. Germany. D. None of these
35. Which of the following helped unite Charlemagne's empire?
- A. The Treaty of Verdun. B. Viking attacks

- C. Magyar attacks. D. None of these
36. When was Constantinople captured by Ottomans?
 A. 1375 B. 1305
 C. 1453 D. None of these
37. Who was the father of Al-Mansur.....?
 A. Al-Hadi B. Muhammad Ibn-Ali-Ibn-Abdallah
 C. Muawiya D. None of these
38. Who was the Second Caliph of Abbasids Dynasty.....?
 A. Al-Mamoon B. Harun Al Rashhed
 C. Al-Hadi D. Al-Mansur
39. Umm-ul- Banin was a remarkable --- women
 A. European B. Spanish
 C. Egyptian D. Arab
40. Grand Mosque at Damascus was built by
 A. Abdul Malik B. Waleed
 C. Umar bin Abdul Aziz D. None of these
41. Who was the real founder of Abbasids Dynasty.....?
 A. Harun Al Rasheed B. Al Madhi
 C. Al- Mansur C. Al Mammon
42. Dots on Arabic letter was introduced by
 A. Hajjaj B. Hassan Basri
 C. Yahya Barmaki D. None of these
43. Al-Khwarzmi was a
 A. Astronomer B. Soldier
 C. Mathematician D. None of these
44. The Crusades were undertaken to
 A. Keep the Holy Land out of Muslim control. B. Reform the Medieval church.
 C. Free Rome from the Byzantines. D. None of these
45. When was Al Mansur proclaimed Caliph.....?
 A. 753. B. 853

- C.953 D. None of these
46. What city served as the capital of the Byzantine Empire?
 A. Adrianople B. Ankara
 C. Constantinople D. None of these
47. What group conquered Constantinople in 1453?
 A. Bulgarians B. Greco-Romans
 C. Ottomans D. Kievan Rus
48. The city of Constantinople is now called _____.
 A. Istanbul B. Byzantium
 C. Athens D. Sarajevo
49. Who was Al-Mansur's Uncle..?
 A. Musa –Ibn-Nusair B. Isa-Ibn-Ali
 C. Muthawakkil D. None of these
50. Meaning of Barmakid.....?
 A. Leader B. Soldier
 C. Lawyer D. None of these
51. When was Charlemagne crowned as Roman Emperor?
 A. 899 B. 860
 C. 871 D. None of these
52. What is Chivalry?
 A. The code Charlemagne implemented B. The code by which a Christian family lived
 C. The code by which young men lived D. The code by which knights lived
53. During muslim rule was the capital of Spain
 A. Toledo B. Cordova
 C. Garnada D. None of these
54. _____ was the Tutor of Haroon-ur-Rashid:
 A. Khalid Rarmaki B. Yahya Barmaki
 C. Ghazali D. None of these
55. Spain was conquered by:
 A. Mohmud Ghaznawi B. Musa bin Nusair

- C. Tariq bin Ziyad
D. None of these
56. IbnKhalidun was an:
A. Architect
B. Historian
C. Muhaddith
D. None of these
57. "Thafa-tul-Thafat" is a book on:
A. Astronomy
B. History
C. Philosophy
D. None of these
58. Umar khayyam is known for his work.....?
A. shah nama
B. ruba'iyat
C. siyasatnama
D. none of these
59. The feudal system was based on control of
A. The Church
B. Land.
C. Crops.
D. Cattle
60. Who was the enemy of barmaid in the Abbasid Revolt.....?
A. Umayyads
B. Fathimids
C. Saljuqs
D. None of these
61. During Abbasid times, the Arabs learned from China the technique of making
A. Fine silk.
B. Gunpowder and cannons.
C. Paper.
D. All these answers are correct.
62. IbnZaidun was:
A. Historian
B. Poet
C. Philosopher
D. None of these
63. The Mongols defeated
A. SalahuddinAyyubi
B. The Ghaznawids
C. The Abbasids
D. None of these
64. The monk who established strict rules for monastic life was named
A. Charlemagne.
B. Patrick.
C. Gregory.
D. Benedict.
65. The capital Abbasid Dynasty.....?
A. Damascus
B. Cordova

- C.Bagdad
D.None of these
66. The ottoman dynasty fell in:
A. 1857
B. 1926
C. 1940
D. 1924
67. ---- was the real founder of the Abbasid dynasty
A. Al-Safah
B. Abu jafar
C. Muhammad musa
D. Abdullah
68. Al-Qanun - Filtib was written by;
A. Almasudi
B. Ibn-ishq
C. al- yaqubi
D. IbnSina
69. IbnTufail lived in:
A. Egypt
B. Spain
C. Syria
D. None of these
70. Who was the Father of Yahia.....?
A.KhalidIbn-Barmak
B.Al- Fadal
C.Al-Jaffar
D. None of these
71. The greatest Muslim Art in which they have achieved incomparable success is
A. Paintings
B. Architecture
C. Calligraphy
D. None of these
72. Where is situated Bayt Al Hikma?
A. Bhaghad,
B. Graneda,
C.Damascus,
D. Cairo
73. The house of Kingdom Bayt al Hikma founded by.....
A. Mammon,
B. Haroon Al-Rasheed,
C.Muawayia,
D. Al-Mansur
74. With the emergence of Abbasids the Capital was transfer from Syria to
A. Egypt
B. Iran
C. Iraq
D. Bagdad
75. In the administration of the Umayyad's the court language was:

- A. German
B. Arabics
C. French
D. None of these
76. Under feudalism, lords granted land.....?
A. peasant's
B.knights
C. lords
D. None of these
77. Which was the second Dynasty of caliphate.....?
A.Abbasids
B.Barmakid
C. Ummayds
C. None of these
78. When did Abbasids move their capital from Damascus to?
A. Bagdad
B. Syria
D. Damascus
C.None of these
79. Battle of the freatZab River.....?
A.788
B.750
C.850
D.755
80. Who was introduced non-muslim Berber slav.....?
A. Al-Mutasim
B.Mutawakkil
C. Harun Al-Rashid
D.Maimun
81. When was Iranian buyids entered in Bagdad.....?
A.750
B. 945
C.850
D.None of these
82. The Abbasids Caliphate first centered its Government in.....?
A. Kufa
B.Syria
B.Damascus
C.N one of these
83. Which period Known as Golden Age of Islam.....?
A.Abbasids
B.Ummayds
D.Saljuks
D. Mamluks
84. Another name of Spain.....?
A.Morocco
B.AIAndalus
B. Cordova
D. None of these
85. Who was known as Mawali.....?

- a) 800 b) 799 c) 807 d) 818
109. Bayt al Hikma was founded by
a) Harun al Rashid b) Ma mun c) Wathiq d) Muthawakkil
110. Al Mamun's celebrated Vezir
a) al Fadhl b) al Zadhl c) Hunayn d) Thahir
111. Bayt al Hikma is
a) Academy of science b) Observatory c) Translation bureau d) Shiite academy
112. Mihnah was founded by
a) Al Mamun b) Amin c) Wathq d) Mtasim
113. Mihnah is
a) Islamic court of justice b) Islamic court of inquiry c) Military court d) None of these
114. Who is 37th Caliph of Abbasid dynasty
a) Muthawakkil b) Mustasim c) Mustansir d) Muktaadir
115. Abbasid domain was exterminated by
a) Hulagu b) Chingiz khan c) SalahuddinAyubi d) Baybar
115. Abbasid dynasty was declined in the year
a) 1280 b) 1258 c) 1240 d) 1246
116. Turkish slave soldiers were introduced in Abbasid army by
a) Mutasim b) Wathiq c) Muthawakkil d) Mahdi
117. Al Mutasim's ablest Vezir
a) AhammadibnAbiDuwad b) Ahmad ibnSahl c) AhmmadibnMuhhammad d) None of these
118. Mutasim transferred his capital to
a) Samarra b) Marakkesh c) Bagdad d) Damascus
119. Second Capital of Abbasid dynasty
a) Damasus b) Samarra c) Fez d) Egypt d) Bagdad
120. Capital of Abbasid dynasty
a) Smarra b) Bagdad c) Fez d) Damascus
121. Al Mutasim established his new Capital in the year
a) 836 b) 835 c) 765 d) 764
122. Mutawakkil reigned during the year

a) 822-861 b) 822-871 c) 822- 876 d) 822-756

123. Mutawakkil was succeeded by

a) Muthawakkil b) Mutasim c) Mustansir d) Wathiq

124. Anarchy at Samarra begins as a consequence of death of

a) Muthawakkil b) Al Hadi c) Al Mahdi d) Al Mutasim

125. Mutawakkil was assassinated in the year

a) 861 b) 862 c) 865 d) 864

126. Mamun took up his abode at

a) Zahra palace b) Jaffari palace c) Rusafa d) None of these

127. Mutawakkil was assassinated by

a) Turkish guard b) Armenian c) Egyptian slave d) Sudani slave

128. Hulagu was the grandson of

a) Chingizkhan b) Timur c) Napoleon d) None of these

129. Hulagu's was destroyed in Syria by

a) Chingizkhan b) Baybar c) Mustasim d) Hadi

130. Abu FadhlibnJafaribnMuhammadalMustasimBillah is known as

a) Mahdi b) Amin c) Al Mamun d) Muthawakkil

131. The renowned religious scholar imprisoned by Al Mamun

a) Mamun b) Amin c) Hadi d) Mustanzir

132. Al Mamun imprisoned the religious scholar

a) Imam Hanbal b) Imam Maliki c) Imam Shafi d) Imam Hanifa

133. Secretary of Muthawakkil

a) Al FathibnKhaqan b) Muhammad c) Jahwar d) ibnKillis

134. An ally of WsifibnTurki

a) Bugha al Sharabi b) Al Fath c) ibnKillis d) None of these

135. Anarchy at Samarra was in the year

a) 867 b) 857 c) 861 d) 678

136. An Abbasid Vezir who served twice

a) ibnKhaqan b) Shrabai c) Fadhl d) None of these

137. Who was Abbasid Caliph during the ' Anarchy at Samarra'

- a) Mutansirbillah b) al Wathq c) Hadi d) al Mahdi
138. The great mosque Samarra was built by
a) Muthawkkil b) Mamun c) Muktafi d) Abul Abbas
139. Bayt al Hikma otherwise known as
a) House of wisdom b) House Jurist c) observatory d) Non of these
140. Bayt al Hikma was turned in to an Academy by
a) Baybar b) Harun al Rashid c) Mamun d) Abul Abbas
141. Afamous scholar in Bayt al Hikma
a) Ghazzali b) IbnSinna c) ibnBajja d) Maymun
142. Bayt al Hikma was destroyed in the year
a) 1280 b) 1230 c) 1456 d) 1258
143. The chief librarian Bayt al Hikma
a) SahlibnHarun b) SahlibnHayam c) ibnsinna d) ghazzali
144. Abbasid Caliph who declared M'utazila as State religion
a) Mamun b) Muntasir c) Mutasim d) Wathiq
145. BabakKhorrandin is the leader of
a) Khurramite uprising b) Egyptian uprising c) Assasins d) None of these
146. Mazyr was the ruler of
a) Tabaristan b) Egypt c) sudan d) Damascus
147. Right hand of Mutasim
a) Iqtad b) al Afsin c) Sahal d) Fadhl
148. Nero of Arabs
a) Mutawakkil b) Mutasim c) Abbas d) Harun al Rashid
149. Sack of Amorium was between
a) Mutasim and Byzantine Emperor b) Mutasim and Tabaristan c) Abil Abbas and Tabaristan d) Abul Abbas and Byzantine Emperor
150. Aleading general in the Turkish army of Caliph M' utasim
a) Zayyat b) Itak c) Abu Duwad d) None of these
151. Who stood first in the Abbasid Social system
a) Caliph b) Professionals c) Army d) ministers
152. Who stood second rank in society

- a) Professionals b) ministers c) Army d) Caliph
153. In the following who are not included as a part of the second rank
a)doctors b)teachers c) merchants d)Dhimmis
154. Dhimmis stood next to whom in the social ladder
a)Caliph b)Slaves c) women d) Professionals
155. The Women stood in which line of society
a) First b) second c) third d)last
156. Next to the caliph who stood in the Abbasid administration
a)Vizir b) commander in chief c)Governon d) Feudal Lords
157. Tanfidh means
a)full authority b) Executive power only c) fiscal power only d) Army control only
158. Tafwidhvizirate stands froe
a)full authority b) Executive power only c) fiscal power only d) Army control only
159. The TafwidVizir enjoys all powers except
a)fiscal powers b) Appointment of successors c) Control of governors d)All the above
160. Diwan al Kharaj means
a)bureau of taxes b)bureaof courts c) Postal department d) Police department
161. The tax which is obligatory for every Muslims is
a)Jizya b) Kharaj c) Zakath d) All the above
162. During the Abbasid period which tax contributed to the main source of income
a) Zakath b)Jizya c) Kharaj d) None of the above
163. The fa'y was applied by the Caliph to
a) The payment of the troops b) maintenance of the mosques and roads and General good of the community d) All the above
164. Diwan-al-Ziman stands for the
a)Audit and accounts b) finance c) taxes d)Police
165. All the official letters were handled by
a) Diwan al Ziman b) diwan al Taqwi c) diwan-al Kharaj d) Diwan al Barid
- 166.Diwan al Nazar-fi al-Mazalim stands for
a) audit and accounts b)bureau of Taxes c) inspection of grievances d) the board of correspondence and chancery

167. Which Abbasid Caliph introduced to the caliphate the Umayyad custom to devote a special day for direct hearing of his subjects.
- a) Al-Mansur b) Harun-al-Rashid c) Al-Mahdi d) Umar II
168. Sahib-al-shurta was the head of
- a) finance b) taxes c) courts d) police
169. Muhtasib was the chief of
- a) municipal police b) state police c) royal police d) All the above
170. Sahib-al-Barid was the chief of
- a) Postal department b) police department c) finance department d) Revenue department
171. Who introduced the postal department in the Abbasid Empire
- a) Harun al Rasheed b) Ma'mun c) Mahdi d) Al-Mansur
172. Where did the postal headquarters of the Abbasids situate
- a) Bagdad b) Damascus c) Madeena d) Busra
173. Sahib al Barid w-al Akhbar means
- a) controller of posts and intelligence b) Controller of police system
c) controller of army d) None of the above
174. Qadi-al Qudah means
- a) Vizir b) Chief Judge c) Viceroy d) Commander in Chief
175. The Judge, according to the theory of Muslim law should be
- a) an adult male b) full possession of his mental faculties c) free citizen and Muslim in faith d) All the above
176. The only regular troop of Abbasids
- a) Caliphal body guards b) provincial forces c) governors army d) Feudal cavalry
177. The regulars under the Abbasids were composed of
- a) infantry b) archers c) cavalry d) All the above
178. Of the Abbasid Caliph who among the following claims the pure Arab descent
- a) Ma'mun b) Amin c) Harun-al-Rasheed d) Mu'tasim
179. During the time of al-Mutazim which lady got fame as a beauty of singers and musicians
- a) al-Khayzuran b) Ulayya c) Ubaydah al Thumburiyah d) Zubaydah
180. Who was the most influential lady under Harun al-Rashid

- a) Zubaydah b) Ulayya c) Buran d) al-Khayzuran
181. The fashionable head dress, a dome-shaped cap adorned with jewels was introduced by
a) Zubaydah b) Buran c) Ulayya d) al-Khayzuran
182. The Moorish traveller ibn-Batutah visited Bagdad on
a) 1327 b) 1250 c) 1289 d) 1300
183. The White slaves under Abbasids comprised mainly from
a) Slavs b) Armenians c) Berbers d) All the above
184. The famous abu-Nuwas composed “beardless young boys”, which refers to
a) eunuchs b) Ghilman c) women d) slaves
185. The aristocracy in the society comprised
a) merchants b) artists c) craftsman d) All the above
186. The Canal Nahr Isa connects
a) Mediterranean Sea with Black sea b) Euphrates and Tigris c) Above Two d) None
187. The most important garden in the Abbasid period was
a) Wadi-al-Sughd b) shibBawwan c) Garden of the Ubullah Canal d) Orchads
188. The agricultural class of the Abbasids were reduced to the position of
a) Dhimmis b) Slaves c) Nestorians d) eunuchs
189. Which among the following is considered as a thing from paradise
a) narcicus b) datepalm c) poppy d) gilly flower
190. Which among the following is not considered as a thing from paradise
a) date-palm b) Wheat c) myrtle tree d) narciccus
191. Al-Muqdadir found out that most of the money changers and bankers in Syria were
a) Christians b) Jews c) Slavs d) Armaenians
192. Before converted to Islam the Persians remained as
a) Zoroastrians b) Jews c) Christians d) Slavs
193. Which among the following is not included among the scripted by Muhammed
a) Christians b) Zoroastrians c) Jews d) None
194. The Zoroastrians in India are known as
a) Prsis b) Hindus c) Aryans d) Dravidians
195. Kitab-al-Din w-al is written by

a)Ali-al-Tabari b) Masudi c) Ibn-Khaldun d) al-Maqdisi

196. Which town is famous for Attar of red roses

a) Damascus b) Firuzabad c)Faris d) Bagdad

197. Who was the first Abbasid Caliph to appear on horseback in gilded armour on a golden saddle

a) Amin b) Ma'mun c) al-Mutazz d) Al-Rashid

198. The provinces of the Abbasids were under

a) governors b)commanders c)Feudal lords d)none of the above

199. The foreign units in the military was introduced by

a) al-Muntasir b) al-Mu'tasim c) al-Mutawakkil d) al-Ma'mun

200. Harun al-Rashid was the son of

a) Hadi b) Mahdi c)al-Mansur d) Abul Abbas

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Answer Key

Q.N O	KEY	Q.N O	KEY	Q.N O	KEY	Q.N O	KEY	Q.N O	KEY	Q.N O	KEY
1	B	31	C	61	D	91	C	121	A	151	A
2	D	32	A	62	C	92	A	122	A	152	A
3	C	33	C	63	B	93	C	123	D	153	D
4	A	34	A	64	D	94	A	124	A	154	D
5	C	35	A	65	C	95	B	125	A	155	D
6	B	36	C	66	D	96	A	126	B	156	A
7	C	37	B	67	A	97	B	127	A	157	B
8	A	38	B	68	D	98	B	128	A	158	A
9	B	39	A	69	B	99	B	129	B	159	B
10	C	40	A	70	A	100	D	130	D	160	A
11	B	41	C	71	C	101	A	131	A	161	C
12	B	42	B	72	A	102	A	132	A	162	C
13	A	43	B	73	B	103	C	133	A	163	D
14	C	44	B	74	A	104	C	134	A	164	A
15	D	45	B	75	A	105	A	135	C	165	B
16	D	46	B	76	B	106	D	136	A	166	C
17	A	47	D	77	A	107	A	137	A	167	C
18	D	48	A	78	A	108	A	138	A	168	D
19	A	49	B	79	B	109	A	139	A	169	A
20	A	50	A	80	A	110	A	140	C	170	A
21	A	51	A	81	B	111	C	141	A	171	A
22	B	52	C	82	A	112	A	142	D	172	A
23	D	53	B	83	A	113	B	143	A	173	A
24	C	54	B	84	B	114	B	144	A	174	B
25	C	55	B	85	A	115	A	145	A	175	D
26	A	56	C	86	C	116	B	146	A	176	A
27	D	57	B	87	D	117	A	147	B	177	D
28	D	58	B	88	B	118	A	148	A	178	B
29	B	59	D	89	B	119	A	149	A	179	C
30	A	60	A	90	A	120	B	150	B	180	D

