

## MCQ - ISLAMIC HISTORY

### IH6CRT15 – Arab and Muslim Historiography

1. The word Tarikh is derived from the root word
  - a).Arkh
  - b).Ayyam
  - c).Arab
  - d).Adab
2. A permanent calendar for the Muslims was introduced by
  - a). Abu Bakr
  - b). Umar
  - c). Uthman
  - d). Ali
3. al Mukhtasar fi Ilm al Tarikh written by
  - a). al Masudi
  - b). al Tabari
  - c). al Kafiji
  - d). al Sakhawi
4. The first authentic source of Islam
  - a). Hadith
  - b).Ijma
  - c). Quran
  - d). Tafzir
5. Sayings and doings of the Prophet Muhammad is called
  - a). Tafzir
  - b).Hadith
  - c). Sirah
  - d). Maghazi
6. The opening chapter of the Quran is
  - a). al Baqrah
  - b). al Nisah
  - c). al Fatiha
  - d). al Nur
7. The battle day narratives are referred to as
  - a). Ayyam al Arab
  - b). Sirah
  - c). Maghazi
  - d). Chronicles
8. The institution of narrators was called
  - a). akhbariyun
  - b). Rabi
  - c). Muallim
  - d). Mukhatam
9. Ma'rib dam was constructed by
  - a). Manaeans
  - b). Himyarites
  - c). Sabaeans
  - d). Lakhimides
10. The Hijrah year was started in
  - a). A D 1622
  - b). AD 622



21. Sirah al Nabi written by
- a). al Tabari
  - b). Ibn Sa'd
  - c). Ibn Ishaq
  - d). al Jahiz
22. The term Ansab is related
- a). Philology
  - b). Shariocracy
  - c). Genealogy
  - d). Poetry
23. Al Shabani is related to
- a). Tafzir writings
  - b). Sirah writings
  - c). Genealogy writings
  - d). Hadith writings
24. Kitab al Amthal is compiled by
- a). al Hanzala
  - b). al Bakri
  - c). al Jahiz
  - d). al Suhar ibn Abbas
25. Genealogy is deals with the study of
- a). Literature
  - b). Pedigree
  - c). Language
  - d). Behavior
26. According to faith , the time of revelation of the Quran
- a). 21 years
  - b). 22 years
  - c). 23 years
  - d). 24 years
27. According to faith , the Quran was finally revealed on the day of
- a). 10<sup>th</sup> Dhul Hijja
  - b). 17<sup>th</sup> of Ramdan
  - c). 1<sup>st</sup> Rabi ul Awwal
  - d). 1<sup>st</sup> Muharam
28. The first seven long chapters in the Quran are totally called
- a). Sab Tiwal
  - b). Ma'ain
  - c). Mathani
  - d). Muffasal
29. The Quranic chapter al Ahzab tells the history of
- a). Battle of Uhud
  - b). Battle of Badr
  - c). Truce of Hudaibiyah
  - d). Conquest of Mecca
30. The Tafzir literature is related to
- a). Biography of Muhammed
  - b). Commentary of the Quran
  - c). Military history
  - d). Translation of the Quran
31. Jami al Bayan was written by

- a). Malik inb Anas  
b). Ibn Nadim  
c). Abu Hamza  
d). Jarir al Tabari
32. The work Jami al Bayan is on  
a). the commentary of the Quran  
b). Translation of the Quran  
c). Compilation of the Quran  
d). Collection of the Quran
33. The first man according to Prophet, to commit the revelation of the Quran to writing was  
a). Ubayy ibn Ka'b  
b). Zaid ibn Thabit  
c). Abdullah ibn Ubayy  
d). Aus ibn Khawali
34. The term Hauliyyat means  
a). Ayyam al Arab  
b). Akhbar  
c). Chronicles  
d). Khabar
35. The work Kitab al Maghazi written by  
a). al Tabari  
b). al Kalbi  
c). al Waqidi  
d). Yasar
36. Fituh al Buldan written by  
a) al Baladhuri  
b). al Khatib  
c). al Kalbi  
d). Ibn al Qutayba
37. Ansab al Ashraf written by  
a). ibn al Rushd  
b). ibn Khaldun  
c). al Baladhuri  
d). al Waqidi
38. Master piece of ibn al Qutaybah  
a). al Akhbar al Tiwal  
b). Kitab al Ma'arif  
c). Khuday Nmah  
d). Futuh ul Buldan
39. Al Tabari was a native of  
a). Tunis  
b). Sevelle  
c). Tabaristan  
d). Baghdad
40. The historian who introduced topical method of writing history  
a). al Tabari  
b). al Ma'sudi  
c). Miskawayh  
d). Waqidi
41. Who is referred to as the Herodotus of the Arabs  
a). ibn al Athir  
b). al Dhahabi

- c). al Mas'udi  
d). al Tabari
42. Magnum opus of al Masudi  
a). Tanbih w al Ishraf  
b). al Kamil  
c). Muruj al Dhahab  
d). Tabaqat e Naziri
43. Tarikh al Rasul wa al Muluk written by  
a). al Masudi  
b). ibn Khaldun  
c). ibn al Athir  
d). al Tabari
44. al Masudi was the native of  
a). Damascus  
b). Baghdad  
c). Cordova  
d). al Basra
45. Historian who laid the foundation of science of culture  
a). ibn al Rushd  
b). ibn Khaldun  
c). Toynbee  
d). Auguste Comte
46. Meticulous scrutiny of the sources is called  
a). Adab  
b). Hauliyyat  
c). Rehla  
d). Isnad
47. The greatest theoretician of history in the Arab world was  
a). al Kindi  
b). al Farabi  
c). ibn Khaldun  
d). ibn al Rushd
48. The first book which deals with the influence of civilization on man was authorized by  
a). al Masudi  
b). ibn Hakal  
c). ibn Battuta  
d). ibn Khaldun
49. The magnum opus of ibn Khaldun  
a). Akbar Namah  
b). Shah Namah  
c). Prolegomena  
d). Germania
50. Kitab al Ibar was authorized by  
a). ibn Khaldun  
b). Abul Fazl  
c). Firdauzi  
d). Umar Khayyam
51. The historian who introduced the concept of Sociology in Social Science  
a). Arnold Toynbee  
b). Immanuel Kant  
c). Michael Fuchou  
d). Ibn Khaldun

52. ibn Khaldun was the native of
- a).Cairo
  - b). Tunis
  - c). Spain
  - d). Syria
53. The theory of Asabiyyah put forward by
- a). Renajith Guha
  - b). ibn al Rushd
  - c). Charles Darwin
  - d). Ibn Khaldun
54. A celebrated historian at the time of Delhi Sultanate was
- a). al Beruni
  - b). al Badauni
  - c). al Barani
  - d). Kalhana
55. The court historian of Muhammed ibn Tughlaq
- a). Abul Fazl
  - b). al Beruni
  - c). Amir Khusrau
  - d). al Barani
56. Tarikh i Firuz Shahi written by
- a). al Beruni
  - b). ibn Battuta
  - c). al Badauni
  - d). al Barani
57. Fatwa e Jahandhari was written by
- a). ibn Khallikhan
  - b). Amir Khusrau
  - c). al Barani
  - d). Hamid Qalandar
58. The precepts of eminent scholars and states men to their successors are called
- a). Sha Namah
  - b).Akbar Nmah
  - c). Wasiyath Namah
  - d). Babar Nmah
59. The famous Wasiyath Namah was belonged to
- a). Balban
  - b). Muhammed
  - c). Mahmud of Ghazni
  - d). Muhammed ibn Tughluq
60. Highly polished literature relating to a ruler or a noble is known by the name
- a). Maghazi
  - b). Manaqibs
  - c). Sirah
  - d). Wasiyath Namah
61. The life period of Amir Khusrau was
- a). AD 1253-1325
  - b)AD 1212 -1280
  - c). AD1251-1320
  - d). AD 1334-1420
62. Amir Khusrau was the historian under

- a). Mughal Empire
- b). Umayyad Empire
- c). Abbasid Empire
- d). Delhi Sultanate

63. The famous work written by Amir Khusrau on history

- a). Aashiqqa
- b). Nuhsipher
- c). Khazain ul Futuh
- d). Rubaiyath

64. Khiran us Sadain was the work on

- a). History
- b). Philosophy
- c). Poetry
- d). Geography

65. Famous poet cum historian who adorned the court of Alauddin Khilji

- a). Amir Khusrau
- b). Abdul Qadir Badauni
- c). Abul Fazl
- d). Hamid Qalandar

66.. Thughluq Namah was written by

- a). al Barani
- b). al Beruni
- c). Amir Khusrau
- d). Abul Faizi

67. The court historian of Emperor Akbar

- a). al Badauni
- b). Abul Fazl
- c). Khallikhan
- d). Abul Faizi

68. Akbar Namah was written by

- a). Akbar
- b). Babar
- c). Abul Fazl
- d). Jahangir

69. Aini Akabari was written by

- a). Akbar
- b). Abul Fazl
- c). Abul Faizi
- d). al Badauni

70. Royal Mughal Historiographer sponsored by the court and financed by the state was

- a). Abul Faizi
- b). al Barani
- c). al Beruni
- d). Abul Fazl

71. Ma'arib dam was constructed between the two mountains known by the name

- a). Ablaq
- b). Aqabah
- c). Sinai
- d). Tararistan

72. Torah is related to the scripture of

- a). Islam
- b). Christianity

c). Zoroastrianism

d). Judaism

73. The Sabaeans constructed the Ma'rib dam about

a). 700 BC

b). 800BC

c). 600BC

d). 900 BC

74. Hijrah calendar was started in the year

a). AD 622

b). AD 750

c). AD650

d). AD 621

75. Hijrah was performed by the Prophet in the month of

a). Muharam

b). Rabi ul Awwal

c). Safar

d). Rajab

76. According to faith, collections of scriptures revealed to Hebrew Prophets

a). New testament

b). Torah

c). Quran

d). Zendavasta

77. Ayyam al Arab mainly dealing with

a). Arab Poetry

b). Jihad

c). Tribal conflicts

d). Biography

78. Which famous ghazwah is mentioned in Surah al Imran

a). Badr

b). Uhud

c). Tabuk expedition

d). Khandhak

79. The word Quran literally means

a). recitation

b). read

c). write

d). compilation

80. Prophet's last pilgrimage to Mecca is termed as

a). Hijrah

b). Hajjat al Wada

c). Shu'ubiyya

d). Fair of Ukaz

81. The first group of professional genealogists appeared at the time of

a). Abbasids

b). Glorious caliphate

c). Umayyads

d). Abbasids

82. Sayings and doings of prophet Muhammed is generally called

a). Surah

b). Sirah

c). Hadith

d). Sunnah



83. Hadith literally means
- a). Write
  - b). read
  - c). Talk
  - d). remember
84. First collection of authentic hadith was written by
- a). ibn Maja
  - b). Muslim
  - c). Bukhari
  - d). Tirmidi
85. First collection of authentic Hadith is
- a). Sahih al Bhukhari
  - b). Sahih al Muslim
  - c). Sunan al Tirmidi
  - d). Sunan al Nasayi
86. Annalistic form of writing history is introduced by
- a). al Tabari
  - b). al Masudi
  - c). al Baladhuri
  - d). al Athir
87. Basic form of Muslim Historiography was
- a). Adab
  - b). Akhbar
  - c). Khabar
  - d). Maghazi
88. Khabar simply means
- a). Tomb
  - b). News
  - c). Paper
  - d). Investigation
89. Direct narration of battle day narratives is referred to as
- a). Analytic history
  - b). Sirah
  - c). Maghazi
  - d). Khabar
90. The term used for the meticulous scrutiny of data in Islam is called
- a). Darayat
  - b). Muamalat
  - c). Rawayat
  - d). Isnad
91. The first Muslim author of annals whose work is preserved was
- a). ibn Khaldhun
  - b). ibn Ishaq
  - c). ibn Hisham
  - d). al Tabari
92. Tharikh al Rasul wa al Muluk written by
- a). al Masudi
  - b). al Tabari
  - c). ibn Qutaybah
  - d). ibn Hisham
93. Kitab al Bayan is the first authentic work on

- a). Tafzir  
c). Recitation of the Quran
- b). Translation of Quran  
d). Sirah
94. Kitab al Bayan written by  
a). al Tabari  
c). ibn al Athir
- b). al Masudi  
d). al Afif
95. History of al Yaqubi is an example of  
a). Dynastic History  
c). Didactic History
- b). Annalistic History  
d). Artistic History
96. The Arabic word for dynasty is  
a). Dawlah  
c). Sirah
- b). Diwan  
d). Amirate
97. The word tabaqah literally means  
a). Division  
c). Generation
- b). Layer  
d). Succession
98. The transition to people belonging to one layer or class in the chronological succession of generations is referred to as  
a). Khabar  
c). Tabaqat
- b). Sirah  
d). Maghazi
98. The oldest chronological division which presented itself to Muslim historical thinking  
a). Khabar  
c). Tabaqat
- b). Maghazi  
d). Ayyam al Arab
99. Tabaqat al Fuqaha written by  
a). Ibn Ishaq  
c). al Baladhuri
- b). al Sirazi  
d). al Razi
100. Kitab al Ansab is a work on  
a). Biography  
c). Genealogy
- b). Autobiography  
d). Philology
101. The word Sirah is related to  
a). Biography  
c). Genealogy
- b). Autobiography  
d). Futuh
102. Al Baladhuri was famous for

- a). Ansab writing  
c). Maghazi writing
- b). Sirah writing  
d). History writing
103. Pre Islamic history was merely
- a). Legend  
c). Ballad
- b). Myth  
d). Epic
104. The fame of al Waqidi is laid in
- a). Maghazi literature  
c). Genealogy
- b). Sirah  
d). Hadith
105. Patron of al Baruni was
- a). Mahmud of Ghori  
c). Prithyuraj Chauhan
- b). Mahmud of Ghszni  
d). Malik Shah
106. Life period of ibn Khaldun was
- a). AD 1332-1406  
C). AD1332-1400
- B)AD 1300-1370  
D). AD1332-1405
107. The work Prolegomena is the introduction of
- a). Akbar Namah  
c). Tabaqat e Naziri
- b). Kitab al Ibar  
d). Babar Namah
108. The historian who contributed the analysis of science of history was
- a). Ibn Khallikhan  
c). ibn Khaldun
- b). ibn Rurshd  
d). Ibn Battuta
109. According to ibn Khaldun, his material cause in the genesis of culture means
- a). Political factors  
c). Economic factors
- b). Physical factors  
d). Social factors
110. Famous historian who introduced Negroes to world history
- a). ibn al Khatib  
c). al Beruni
- b). ibn Battuta  
d). ibn Khaldun
111. Peculiar type of Historical writings introduced by the Muslims to Medieval India was
- a). Wasiyath Namah  
c). Annals
- b). Chronicles  
d). Eulogy
112. Medieval Muslim historians modeled the writings of
- a). Egyptians
- b). Romans

- c). Greeks
- d). Persians
113. Famous Wasiyath Namah was belonged to
- a). Babar to his son
- b). Balban to his son
- c). Akbar to his son
- d). Timur to his son
114. Great Saint compatriot of Amir Khusrau was
- a). Abdul Qadar Jilani
- b). Jalauddin Rumi
- c). Nizamuddin Aulya
- d). Umar Khayyam
115. Khazain ul Futuh was written by
- a). al Sirhindi
- b). Balban
- c). Gulbadan Beegum
- d). Amir Khusrau
116. The work Khiran us Sadain written by
- a). al Baladhuri
- b). Amir Khusrau
- c). al Sirhindi
- d). al Barani
117. Thugluqnamah is a work on
- a). Geography
- b). Biography
- c). Autobiography
- d). History
118. Tarikh e Firoz Shahi begins with the history of
- a). Firoz Shah
- b). Muhammed bin Tughlaq
- c). Balban
- d). Ghyazuddin Tughlaq
119. Tarikh e Firoz Shahi was dedicated to
- a). Balban
- b). Firoz Shah
- c). Muhammed bin Tughlaq
- d). Ghyazuddin
120. The historian who called history "the Queen of Sciences"
- a). al Beruni
- b). al Barani
- c). al Sakhawi
- d). al Baladhuri
121. Fatwa I Jahandhari was a supplementary work of
- a). Ayni Akbari
- b). Tharikh e Firoz Shahi
- c). Tabaqat e Naziri
- d). Tarikh I Hind
122. Tuzuki Babari was a work on
- a). Autobiography
- b). Biography
- c). Genealogy
- d). Epigraphy

123. Tuzuki Babari written by

- a). Akbar
- b). Jahangir
- c). Shah Jahan
- d). Babar

124. Abul Fazl was introduced to Akbar in the year

- a). AD 1573
- b). AD 1553
- c). AD 1551
- d). AD 1561

125. Abul Fazl was born at

- a). Nagaur
- b). Luknow
- c). Delhi
- d). Agra

126. Akbar Namah was completed in the year

- a). 1598
- b). 1698
- c). 1596
- d). 1602

127. Muntakhab ul Tawarikh was written by

- a). al Badauni
- b). al Barani
- c). Abul Fazl
- d). Gulbadan Beegum

128. Muntakhab ul Tawarikh was a historical writings about

- a). Akbar
- b). Babar
- c). Balaban
- d). Jahangir

129. Identify the Mughal Historian from given below

- a). al Barani
- b). Minhaj Siraj
- c). al Badauni
- d). al Beruni

130. Tuzuki Jahangiri written by

- a). Shajahan
- b). Jahangir
- c). Humayun
- d). Babar

131. Historian who belonged to Abbasid era was

- a). Abul Fazl
- b). al Beruni
- c). al Tabari
- d). al Khawarismi

132. The term Historiography means

- a). History of Philosophy
- b). History of History
- c). Philosophy of History
- d). History of Annals

133. Al Badauni was very critic about the Akber's policy of

- a). Revenue
- b). Din Ilahi
- c). Agrarian System
- d). Rajput

134. The basic form of history which is complete in itself and tolerates no reference is called

- a). Khabar
- b). Tabaqat
- c). Chronicles
- d). Genealogy

135. A direct narration of battle day narratives with the description of a single event is

- a). Tabaqat
- b). Ayyam al Arab
- c). Adhab
- d). Khabar

136. Historian who was called the father of Hadith historiography

- a). al Madani
- b). al Tabari
- c). al Masudi
- d). al Masudi

137. The oldest preserved historical works describing the reigns of rulers is

- a). Annalistic history
- b). Khabar History
- c). Tabaqat
- d). Dynastic history

138. The people belonging to one layer or class in the chronological succession of generations is easily made in

- a). Khabar history
- b). Chronicles
- c). Tabaqat
- d). Annals

139. Tabaqat al Fuqaha written by

- a). Abu Ishaq al Sirazi
- b). Ibn Ishaq
- c). Ibn Sa'd
- d). al Baladhuri

140. Kitab al Ansab , a work on genealogy was written by

- a). al Masudi
- b). al Tabari
- c). al Baladhuri
- d). ibn Maymun

141. Philosopher of the Arabs is often referred to

- a). al Kindi
- b). al Farabi
- c). al Fargun
- d). al Fasari

142. The Quran is presented in the form of

- a). Prose
- b). Poetry
- c). Rhymed prose
- d). History

143. The Quran contains how many words

- a). 77890
- b). 77934
- c). 777980
- d). 77880

144. The Quran contains how many verses

- a). 6500
- b). 6600
- c). 6500
- d). 6000

145. To whom the Prophet had made to commit the whole of the Quran to memory

- a). Umar
- b). Zaid ibn Thabit
- c). Abu Bakr
- d). Muadh ibn Jabal

146. The term Usul al Hadith means

- a). Principles of scrutiny
- b). Narrators who's who
- c). Isnad
- d). Sunnah

147. Identify the Sirah writer given below

- a). Ibn Hisham
- b). al Tabari
- c). ibn al Athir
- d). ibn Khaldhun

148. Daghfal ibn Hanzala was famous for

- a). Sirah writing
- b). Maghazi writing
- c). Ansab writing
- d). Tabaqat writing

149. The word Muhaddithun is often referred to

- a). Ansab writers
- b). Traditionists
- c). Genealogists
- d). Tafsir writers

150. Muhammed ibn al Saib was famous for

- a). Tafsir writings
- b). Sirah writings
- c). Ansab writings
- d). Genealogy writings

151. Birth place of history

- a). Italy
- b). Rome
- c). Greece
- d). Ionia

152. In which chapter the Hudaibiyah truce is described in the Quran

- a). al Ahzab
- b). al Hashr
- c). al Fath
- d). al Anfal

153. The work Kitab al Tafsir written by

- a). Zaid ibn Aslam
- b). al Tabari

- c). Dinar al Thumali  
d). Abdullah ibn Abbas
154. The compilation of the Quran was made by the caliph  
a). Abu Bakr  
b). Umar  
c). Uthman  
d). Ali
155. The Surviving Monument of Past Generations ' written by  
a). al Beruni  
b). al Barani  
c). al Tabari  
d). al Waqidi
156. The work Prolegomena is the introduction of  
a). Akbar Namah  
b). Kitab al Ibar  
c). Tarikh I Firoz Shahi  
d). Khiran us Sadain
157. Tarikh e Firoz Shahi is belonged to which history  
a). Prose Eulogies  
b). Didactic History-  
c). Artistic history  
d). General history
158. Given below which is the person who was more a poet than a historian  
a). al Barani  
b). al Beruni  
c). Amir Khusrau  
d). Hamid Qalandar
159. The work Nuhsipher written by  
a). Amir Khusrau  
b). Hamid Qalandar  
c). al Sirhindi  
d). Hasan Nizzami
160. Tarikh I Firoz Shahi was written in  
a). 1358  
b). 1347  
c). 1340  
d). 1387
161. Tarikh I Mubarak Shahi written by  
a). Yahiyah b. Ahmed Sirhindi  
b). Hamid Qalandar  
c). al Beruni  
d). Amir Khusrau
162. Tarikh I Mubarak Shahi is a prime source on  
a). Khilji Dynasty  
b). Tughlaq Dynasty  
c). Slave Dynasty  
d). Sayyid Dynasty
163. Tharikh I Mubarak Shahi is a history of the period from  
a). 1400 -1434  
b). 1500-1534  
c). 1400-1440  
d). 1430-1500



164. Identify the historian who deserves the title of Historiographer -Royal of the Mughals

- a). al Bedauni
- b). Abul Faizi
- c). Abul Fazl
- d). Akbar

165. Father of Abul Fazl

- a). Shaikh Husain
- b). Abdul Qadir Jilani
- c). Akbar
- d). Shaikh Mubarak

166. Identify the historian who critically evaluated the policy of Akbar

- a). Abul Fazl
- b). Al Baladhuri
- c). al Bedauni
- d). al Sirhindi

167. Term used for the meticulous scrutiny of data in early Muslim historiography

- a). Eye witness
- b). Transmitters
- c). Isnad
- d). Annals

168. Authentic source of Islam next to the Quran

- a). Ijma
- b). Qiyas
- c). Ijthihad
- d). Hadith

169. Ibn Khaldun was died in

- a). Tunis
- b). Spain
- c). Cairo
- d). Syria

170. Historian who introduced Sociology in History

- a). ibn Khalikhan
- b). Ibn al Khatib
- c). ibn al Athir
- d). ibn Khaldun

171. In genesis of culture, what was Ibn Khaldun meant about the formal cause

- a). Physical factors
- b). Political factors-
- c). social factors
- d). Economic factors

172. In genesis of culture, what was ibn Khaldun related to efficient cause

- a). social factors-
- b). Physical factors
- c). economic factors
- d). Political factors

173. Ibn Khaldun spent most of his time in

- a). Toledo
- b). Spain
- c). Africa
- d). Arabia

174. Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi was belonged to which country

- a). Iran
- b). Iraq
- c). India
- d). Italy

175. The term used for highly polished literature relating to a ruler or a noble is called

- a). Manaqibs
- b). Didactic history
- c). General history
- d). Artistic history

176. In the work Tarikh I Firoz Shahi, Barani began his history from

- a). Balban
- b). Muhammed ibn Tughlaq
- c). Firoz Shah Tughlaq
- d). Barani

177. Barani dedicated his Tharikh I Firoz Shahi to the Tughlaq emperor

- a). Muhammed ibn Tughlaq
- b). Firoz Shah
- c). Balban
- d). Ghiyazuddin

178. Barani himself was appointed in Delhi ruling circles as the famous companion of

- a). Firoz Shah
- b). Muhammed ibn Tughlaq
- c). Balban
- d). Ghiyazuddin Tughlaq

179. Ibn Batutta was famous for his

- a). History
- b). Poetry
- c). Travel accounts
- d). Music

180. Kitab al Hind written by

- a). Ibn Batutta
- b). Marco Polo
- c). Alberuni
- d). Abdul Razak

181. Life time of ibn Batutta

- a). AD 1304-1378
- B).AD 1305-1380
- C). AD 1306-1378
- D). AD 1304-1380

182. Ibn Batutta was an

- a). Egyptian
- b). Iranian
- c). Indian
- d). Iraqi

183. ibn Batutta was appointed as the Qazi of Delhi by

- a). Firoz Shah
- b). Alauddin Khilji
- c). Muhammed ibn Tughlaq
- d). Ghiyazuddin Tughlaq

184. Third part of Akabr Namah is called

- a). Ain e Akbari
- b). Tabaqat e Nasiri

- c). Fatwa e Jahandhari  
d). Tuzuki Jahangiri
185. The historian who evaluated history as a 'Unique pearl of science'
- a). al Barani  
b). al Sakhawi  
c). Abul Fazl  
d). al Badauni
186. First part of Akbar Namah deals with
- a). Babar and Humayun  
b). Balban and Muhammed IV  
c). Akbar and Jahangir  
D). Shah Jahan and Aurangzeb
187. Main source of Abul Fazl's Akbar Namah was
- a). Gulbadan Beegum  
b). Akbar  
c). Abul Faizi  
d). Sheikh Mubarak
188. Aini Akabari is the supplementary work of
- a). Akbar Namah  
b). Babar Namah  
c). Shah Namah  
d). Humayun Namah
189. Abul Qadir Badauni was born in
- a). AD 1540  
B). AD 1573  
C). AD 1541  
D). AD 1450
190. Badauni was introduced to Akbar's court in
- a). AD 1573  
b). AD 1550  
c). AD 1574  
d). AD 1571
191. Badauni was appointed in the court of Akbar as
- a). Historian  
b). Poet  
c). Musician  
d). Imam
192. Biography as a historical literature, was introduced to India by
- a). Arabs  
b). Persians  
c). Afghans  
d). Mughals
193. The literature regarding the practical life of the Prophet is called
- a). Hadith  
b). Sunnah  
c). Maghazi  
d). Sirah
194. Historiography is a product of
- a). Greece  
b). Rome  
c). India  
d). Arabia

195. Hadith literally means

- a). Dialogue
- b). Recitation
- c). Talk
- d). Action

196. The work Jami al Tirmidi is related to which literature

- a). Sirah
- b). Futuh
- c). Maghazi
- d). Hadith

197. Kutub al Sittah is related to

- a). Hadith
- b). Ayyam al Arab
- c). Futuh
- d). Sunnah

198. The abridge form of Tarikh e Mubarak Shahi is added in the

- a). The Cambridge History of Islam, vol.III
- b). History of the Arabs
- c). The Cambridge History of Islam , Vol.II
- D). The Cambridge History of Islam. Vol.I

199. Delhi Sultan who had appointed al Beruni as the ambassador of China

- a). Firoz Shah Tughlaq
- b). Mohammed ibn Tughlaq
- c). Alauddin Khilji
- d). Ghyasuddin Tughlaq

200. Humayun Nama written by

- a). Akbar
- b). Humayun
- c). Gulbadan Beegam
- d). Shajahan

## ANSWER KEY

1).a	2).b	3).c	4).c
5).b	6).c	7).a	8). a
9).c	10).b	11).b	12).a
13).a	14).b	15).d	16).d
17). A	18). a	19).b	20). b
21).c	22). c	23). c	24). d

25). B	26). c	27).a	28). a
29). A	30). b	31). d	32). a
33). A	34). c	35). c	36). a
37). C	38). b	39). c	40). b
41). C	42). c	43). d	44). b
45). B	46). d	47). c	48). d
49). C	50). a	51). d	52).b
53). D	54). c	55). d	56). d
57). C	58). c	59). a	60). b
61). A	62). d	63). c	64). a
65). A	66). c	67). b	68). c
69). B	70). a	71). a	72).d
73). B	74). a	75). b	76). b
77). C	78). b	79). a	80). b
81). C	82).c	83). c	84). c
85). A	86). a	87). c	88). b
89). D	90). d	91). d	92). b
93). A	94). a	95). a	96). a
97). B	98). c	99). b	100). c
101). A	102). a	103). c	104). a
105). B	106). a	107). b	108). a
109). B	110). d	111). b	112). d
113). B	114). c	115). d	116). b
117). D	118). c	119). b	120). b
121). B	122). a	123). d	124). a
125). D	126). a	127). a	128). a
129). C	130). b	131). c	132).b
133).b	134). a	135). d	136). b
137). D	138).c	139).a	140). c
141).a	142). c	143). b	144). d.
145). B	146). b	147).a	148).c
149). B	150).d	151). d	152).c
153). A	154). c	155). a	156). b
157). B	158). c	159). a	160). a
161). A	162). d	163).a	164).c
165). D	166). c	167). c	168). d
169). C	170). d	171). b	172). a
173).b	174).a	175).a	176).a
177). B	178). b	179). c	180). c
181). A	182).a	183). c	184). a
185).c	186).a	187). b	188). a
189).a	190).c	191).d	192).d
193).b	194). a	195).c	196). d
197).a	198).a	199).b	200).c

