

## QUESTION PAPER - ISLAMIC HISTORY

### IH6CRT12 – Political History of West Asia (19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries)

Time:

Max. Marks:

#### Multiple Choice Questions

(Answer all questions)

1. Segban-i-Cedit was an:  
(A) Amendment (B) Army  
(C) Organisation (D) Sect
2. The Red Letter Day is associated with:  
(A) Jannisaries (B) Berbers  
(C) Young Turks (D) Orthodoxy
3. Tanzimat was introduced by:  
(A) Mahmud II (B) Abdul Majeed I  
(C) Abdul Hamid II (D) None of the above
4. The charity reforms introduced by Abdul Hamid II is termed as  
(A) Tanzimat-i-Khairiye (B) Segban-i-Cedit  
(C) Hurriyat (D) None of the above
5. Hatt-i-Sherif was introduced by:  
(A) Mahmud II (B) Abdul Majeed I  
(C) Abdul Hamid II (D) None of the above
6. Which of the following is termed as Noble rescript:  
(A) Tanzimat-i-Khairiye (B) Hatt-i-Humayun  
(C) Hatt-i-Sherif (D) None of the above
7. For which of the below is applicable to Hatt-i-Sherif:  
(A) to guarantee security of life and property  
(B) to establish a system for taxation  
(C) for military reforms (D) All of the above
8. The Tanzimat was meant for:  
(A) Equality (B) Nationalization  
(C) Modernization (D) None of the above

9. Cremean war was held between:
- (A) 1851-53 (B) 1853-56  
(C) 1856-59 (D) None of the above
10. Which among the following is called 'An illustrious decree' :
- (A) Hatt-i-Sherif (B) Hatt-i-Humayun  
(C) Takvir-i-Vikayi (D) None of the above
11. Takvir-i-Vikayi is a :
- (A) Amendment (B) Decree  
(C) Newspaper (D) None of the above
12. Hatt-i-Humayun was established on:
- (A) 1853 (B) 1854  
(C) 1855 (D) 1856
13. Hatt-i-Humayun was meant for:
- (A) to establish equality (B) to abolish distinctions  
(C) commercial reformation (D) All of the above
14. Which war led to the establishment of Hatt-i-Humayun :
- (A) Balkan War (B) Cremean War  
(C) First World War (D) None of the above
15. Tanzimat was a failure because:
- (A) remained on paper only  
(B) corrupt government mechanism  
(C) opposition of Ulema (D) All of the above
16. Lord Strandford Canning is associated with:
- (A) Young Turk Movement (B) Tanzimat  
(C) Balkan Wars (D) None of the above
17. The chairman of the constitution of Abdul Hamid II was:
- (A) Mustafa Rasheed Pasha (B) Lord Strandford Canning  
(C) Midhat Pasha (D) Ibrahim Temo
18. The constitution established by Abdul Hamid II has \_\_\_\_\_ number of articles:
- (A) 93 (B) 113  
(C) 119 (D) None of the above
19. Abdul Hamid II dissolve the parliament on:

- (A) 1858 (B) 1877  
(C) 1878 (D) 1887
20. The despotic rule of Abdul Hamid II was opposed by:  
(A) Nemik Kamal (B) Zia Pasha  
(C) Ebuziya Tawfik (D) All of the above
21. The military general of Abdul Hamid II was:  
(A) Ebuziya Tawfik (B) Mustafa Kamal  
(C) Ibrahim Temo (D) Vonder Goltz
22. CUP was formed on:  
(A) 1882 (B) 1885  
(C) 1889 (D) 1895
23. CUP was formed under:  
(A) Ibrahim Temo (B) Mustafa Kamal  
(C) Midhat Pasha (D) None of the above
24. Meshverat was published by:  
(A) Mustafa Kamal (B) Ibrahim Temo  
(C) Mahmud II (D) Ahmad Riza
25. The Journal published by Ahmed Riza is called:  
(A) Hurreyat (B) The Moniteur  
(C) Meshwaret (D) None of the above
26. Halil Jenim was an associate of  
(A) Midhat Pasha (B) Ibrahim Temo  
(C) Ahmad Riza (D) Mustafa Kamal
27. Mizan was published by:  
(A) Nemik Kamal (B) Mahmud II  
(C) Murad Effendi (D) Ahmad Riza
28. Hurreyat was published by:  
(A) Nemik Kamal (B) Mahmud II  
(C) Murad Effendi (D) Ahmad Riza
29. The Newspaper published by Murad Effendi in 1895 was:  
(A) Hurreyat (B) Meshwarat

- (C) Mizan (D) Moniteur
30. The Young Turk Movement in Egypt was led by:  
(A) Murad Effendi (B) Ahmad Riza  
(C) Ziya Beg (D) Ishak Sukuti
31. The secret society of Mustafa Kamal is called:  
(A) CUP (B) Vatan  
(C) SUP (D) None of the above
32. The Young Turk Revolution was held on:  
(A) 1908 (B) 1911  
(C) 1917 (D) None of the above
33. The counter revolution of 1909 in Turkey was led by:  
(A) Ziya Beg (B) Dervis Vahadati  
(C) Damat Muhammed (D) None of the above
34. Balkan wars were held between:  
(A) 1901-1911 (B) 1912-1913  
(C) 1921-1922 (D) None of the above
35. The Balkan League was formed on:  
(A) 1900 (B) 1902  
(C) 1912 (D) 1915
36. Which among the following country was not the part of Balkan League:  
(A) Serbia (B) Bulgaria  
(C) Greece (D) None of the above
37. The treaty of Sevres was held on:  
(A) 1919 (B) 1920  
(C) 1921 (D) None of the above
38. The treaty of Sevres is associated with:  
(A) World War I (B) World War II  
(C) All of the above (D) None of the above
39. The treaty of Sevres later replaced by:  
(A) Hussain-Mac Mohan Correspondence (B) Treaty of Lausanne  
(C) Treaty of London (D) Sykes-Picot agreement

40. GNA was the political party in Turkey under the leadership of :
- (A) Ahmed Riza (B) Mustafa Kamal  
(C) Muhammed Murad Effendi (D) Halil Janim
41. The treaty of Mudanya Armistice was signed on:
- (A) 1922 (B) 1923  
(C) 1924 (D) 1925
42. The authority of Mustafa Kamal recognized first by the Allies through:
- (A) Kemalism (B) Sivas Congress  
(C) Mudanya Armistice (D) None of the above
43. The new name of Adrianople is:
- (A) Ankara (B) Istanbul  
(C) Edirne (D) None of the above
44. The old name of Istanbul was:
- (A) Adrianople (B) Constantinople  
(C) Izmir (D) None of the above
45. Ataturk is the title given to :
- (A) Mahmud II (B) Abdul Majeed I  
(C) Abdul Hameed II (D) Mustafa Kamal Pasha
46. Latin based Turkish alphabets were introduced by:
- (A) Midhat Pasha (B) Mustafa Kamal Pasha  
(C) Mustafa Rasheed Pasha (D) None of the above
47. Who is considered as the father of Turks:
- (A) Mahmud II (B) Abdul Majeed I  
(C) Abdul Hameed II (D) Mustafa Kamal Pasha
48. Mustafa Kamal Pasha was born on:
- (A) 1876 (B) 1881  
(C) 1888 (D) None of the above
49. Mustafa Kamal Pasha was born in:
- (A) Salonica (B) Macedonia  
(C) Greece (D) Crete
50. Misak-i-Milli can be identified as :

- (A) Title of Mustafa Kamal Pasha (B) Newspaper  
(C) National Pact (D) None of the above
51. The reformist principles of Ataturk is called as :
- (A) Ottomanism (B) Pan-Islamism  
(C) Kemalism (D) None of the above
52. Kemalism was introduced by:
- (A) Ataturk (B) Ziya Gokalp  
(C) Jamaluddin Afghani (D) None of the above
53. Which among the following was not a part of Kemalism:
- (A) Nationalism (B) Pan-Islamism  
(C) Secularism (D) Statism
54. The Ottoman Caliphate was abolished by:
- (A) Abdul Hamid II (B) Mustafa Kamal  
(C) British Mandate (D) None of the above
55. The Ottoman sultanate was abolished by:
- (A) Abdul Hamid II (B) Mustafa Kamal  
(C) British Mandate (D) None of the above
56. The Ottoman sultanate was abolished on:
- (A) 1921 (B) 1922  
(C) 1923 (D) 1924
57. The Ottoman Sultanate was abolished on:
- (A) 1921 (B) 1922  
(C) 1923 (D) 1924
58. The political party under Mustafa Kamal was:
- (A) CUP (B) Vatan  
(C) GNA (D) None of the above
59. The last Ottoman Caliph deposed by Ataturk was:
- (A) Abdul Hamid II (B) Mustafa II  
(C) Abdul Mecid II (D) Abdul Majid II
60. The immediate successor of Ataturk was :
- (A) Erdogan (B) Ismet Inonu

- (C) Celal Bayar (D) None of the above
61. Which among the following is demonstrated as six arrows:  
(A) Kemalism (B) Continents  
(C) Constitution of Turkey (D) Hatt-i-Humayun
62. The Republican Political Party was established by:  
(A) Ayatollah Khomeini (B) Mustafa Kamal  
(C) Saddam Hussain (D) None of the above
63. Which among the following is not a part of Levant:  
(A) Syria (B) Lebanon  
(C) Jordan (D) None of the above
64. Which among the following is associated with World War I.  
(A) Sykes-Picot Agreement (B) Balfour Declaration  
(C) Husain-MacMohan Correspondance (D) All of the above
65. Syria was under the mandate of:  
(A) Britain (B) France  
(C) Russia (D) None of the above
66. The Balfour Declaration is meant for:  
(A) Turks (B) Muslims  
(C) Jews (D) Christians
67. The King-Crane Commission was established on:  
(A) 1919 (B) 1920  
(C) 1921 (D) 1922
68. The Arab revolt in Syria was led by:  
(A) Hussain (B) Faisal  
(C) Abdullah (D) None of the above
69. Zionism is associated with:  
(A) Muslims (B) Jews  
(C) Christians (D) None of the above
70. Zionism is the battle-cry for :  
(A) Syria (B) Lebanon  
(C) Jordan (D) Palestine

71. The Druze Revolt was held on:
- (A) 1924 (B) 1925  
(C) 1926 (D) 1927
72. The Syrian Federation is associated with:
- (A) Lebanon (B) Alawite  
(C) Jabal Druze (D) All of the above
73. Lebanese Republic was established on
- (A) 1926 (B) 1927  
(C) 1928 (D) 1929
74. The capital of Lebanon is:
- (A) Tripoli (B) Beirut  
(C) Amman (D) None of the above
75. The official language of Jordan is:
- (A) Arabic (B) Hebrew  
(C) Aramic (D) Turkish
76. The capital of Jordan is:
- (A) Tripoli (B) Beirut  
(C) Amman (D) None of the above
77. The emirate of Trans-Jordan was established on:
- (A) 1920 (B) 1921  
(C) 1924 (D) None of the above
78. Jordan became independent under the kingship of:
- (A) Hussain (B) Faisal  
(C) Abdullah (D) None of the above
79. The Arab League was formed in :
- (A) Amman (B) Cairo  
(C) Beirut (D) Jeddah
80. The Arab League was formed on:
- (A) 1921 (B) 1939  
(C) 1945 (D) None of the above
81. Which among the following was not a founding member of Arab League

- (A) Egypt  
(C) Yemen
- (B) Iraq  
(D) Lebanon
82. The Head Quarters of Arab League is at:  
(A) Cairo  
(C) Beirut
- (B) Amman  
(D) Jeddah
83. Ash-Sham is the term refers to:  
(A) Israel  
(C) Syria
- (B) Egypt  
(D) Iran
84. Syria became independent on:  
(A) 1944  
(C) 1946
- (B) 1940  
(D) 1948
85. The battle of Maysalun is associated with:  
(A) Syria  
(C) Turkey
- (B) Egypt  
(D) Israel
86. The Levant crisis was occurred in:  
(A) 1941  
(C) 1945
- (B) 1943  
(D) None of the above
87. Sultan al-Afrash is associated with:  
(A) Zionism  
(C) Syrian Revolution
- (B) Iranian Revolution  
(D) None of the above
88. Vienot Accord is associated with:  
(A) Syria  
(C) Turkey
- (B) Egypt  
(D) Palestine
89. The term refers to the large area in the Eastern Mediterranean region of West Asia is  
(A) Middle East  
(C) Near East
- (B) Far East  
(D) Levant
90. Levant means:  
(A) Holy Land  
(C) To Descend
- (B) To Rise  
(D) White
91. Zion refers to:  
(A) Palestine
- (B) Israel

- (C) Jerusalem (D) Lebanon
92. Theoder Herzal is associated with:  
(A) Pan-Islamism (B) Zionism  
(C) Pan-Turanism (D) None of the above
93. The first Zionist congress was held in:  
(A) Jerusalem (B) Cairo  
(C) Basel (D) Uganda
94. The white papers are associated with.  
(A) Young Turk Movement (B) Palestine-Israel conflict  
(C) Iranian Revolution (D) None of the above
95. Which among the following is not associated with Jews:  
(A) Mudanya Armistics (B) Balfour Declaration  
(C) White Papers (D) Peel Commission
96. Before British occupation, Palestine was part of:  
(A) Turkey (B) Ottoman Syria  
(C) Ottoman Arabia (D) None of the above
97. Abdullah was the King of:  
(A) Lebanon (B) Jordan  
(C) Palestine (D) Arabia
98. The Peel Commission was established on:  
(A) 1921 (B) 1933  
(C) 1937 (D) 1948
99. The Peel commission suggested for:  
(A) Palestine for Jews (B) Partition of Land  
(C) Nationalization (D) None of the above
100. The Peel Commission was headed by:  
(A) George Peel (B) Ginat Peel  
(C) Jonathan Peel (D) William Peel
101. The Sanremo conference was held at:  
(A) Italy (B) London  
(C) Paris (D) None of the above

102. Who is referred as King of the Arabs by the religious leaders in Mecca :
- (A) Sharif Hussain (B) Faisal  
(C) Abdullah (D) None of the above
103. The independent Arab Kingdom of Syria was established under:
- (A) Hussain (B) Faisal  
(C) Abdullah (D) None of the above
104. The independent Arab kingdom of Syria was established on:
- (A) 1920 (B) 1922  
(C) 1924 (D) 1926
105. The Arab revolt against the Ottoman empire was led by:
- (A) Sherif Hussain (B) Faisal  
(C) Mustafa Kamal (D) Abdullah
106. Hussain was Sherif of:
- (A) Hijaz (B) Yemen  
(C) Syria (D) Palestine
107. The title of Malik Bilad al-Arab was adopted by:
- (A) Sherif Hussain (B) King Faisal  
(C) Mustafa Kamal (D) Rauf
108. Lawrence Report is about :
- (A) Arab demand of independence (B) home land for Jews  
(C) Palestine-Israel conflict (D) None of the above
109. Which among the following white paper is called by Arabs as black paper:
- (A) First White paper (B) Second White Paper  
(C) Third White Paper (D) All of the above
110. Who among the following is associated with Zionism:
- (A) Theoder Herzl (B) Chain Weizmann  
(C) All of the above (D) None of the above
111. PLO was founded in :
- (A) 1948 (B) 1956  
(C) 1964 (D) 1975
112. PLO is meant for:

- (A) Inter-State affairs (B) Liberation of Palestine  
(C) Planning to solve liabilities (D) None of the above
113. Oslo Accords is associated with:  
(A) PLO (B) Hamas  
(C) Zionism (D) None of the above
114. Oslo Accords was signed in:  
(A) 1993 (B) 1994  
(C) 1995 (D) 1996
115. The issue dealt by Oslo Accords is/are:  
(A) Border of Israel and Palestine (B) Israel settlements  
(C) Status of Jerusalem (D) All of the above
116. The Oslo process was started on:  
(A) 1993 (B) 1994  
(C) 1995 (D) 1996
117. Camp David accords were signed on:  
(A) 1993 (B) 1978  
(C) 1981 (D) None of the above
118. The Camp David Accords were signed by Israel with:  
(A) Turkey (B) Egypt  
(C) Palestine (D) Britain
119. The PLO leader during the Oslo process was:  
(A) Yasser Arafat (B) Ahmed Qurei  
(C) Mahmud Abbas (D) None of the above
120. The Political Party founded by Yasser Arafat was:  
(A) PLO (B) Hamas  
(C) Fatah (D) Hizbullah
121. Yasser Arafat received Nobel Peace Prize on:  
(A) 1991 (B) 1992  
(C) 1993 (D) 1994
122. The word 'Fatah' means:  
(A) Legacy (B) conquest

- (C) existence (D) None of the above
123. The six day war was held on:
- (A) 1948 (B) 1967  
(C) 1971 (D) None of the above
124. Fatah party was founded by:
- (A) Yasser Arafat (B) Mahmud Abbas  
(C) Saddam Hussain (D) None of the above
125. The Fatah movement was founded in :
- (A) 1959 (B) 1967  
(C) 1971 (D) None of the above
126. The Palestine National Authority was established on:
- (A) 1959 (B) 1971  
(C) 1982 (D) 1994
127. Which among the following is called as Islamic Resistance Movement:
- (A) Hamas (B) Fatah  
(C) Hizbullah (D) None of the above
128. The social service wing of Hamas is called:
- (A) Fatah (B) Dawah  
(C) Rovers Betalords (D) None of the above
129. The Palestinian uprising against the Israeli occupation of West Bank and Gaza Strip is termed as :
- (A) Intifadah (B) Al-Fatah  
(C) Al-Muwahhada (D) None of the above
130. Hamas means:
- (A) Conquest (B) Courage  
(C) legacy (D) None of the above
131. Intifadah was started on:
- (A) 1987 (B) 1991  
(C) 1993 (D) None of the above
132. The founder of modern Zionist movement was:
- (A) Theoder Herzl (B) Chain Weizmann

- (C) Lord Balfour (D) None of the above
- 133.Haskalah is:  
(A) Arab Nationalism (B) Turkish ethnicity  
(C) Jewish enlightenment (D) None of the above
- 134.The ' Jewish State' was the book written by:  
(A) Theoder Herzl (B) Chain Weizmann  
(C) Golda Meir (D) Ahad Ha'am
- 135.David Gruen was the supporter of :  
(A) Pan-Islamism (B) Pan-Arabism  
(C) Zionism (D) British Mandate
- 136.The first Prime Minister of Israel in 1948 was:  
(A) Chain Weizmann (B) David Gruen  
(C) Henrietta Szold (D) Ahad Ha'am
- 137.Who among the following is considered as 'Father of Nation in Israel':  
(A) Theoder Herzl (B) Chain Weizmann  
(C) David Gruen (D) None of the above
- 138.Nahum Sokolow was the proponder of :  
(A) Pan-Turanism (B) Zionism  
(C) British Mandate (D) None of the above
- 139.Which among the following is not associated with Turkish nationalism:  
(A) Pan-Turanism (B) Antolianism  
(C) Pan-Islamism (D) Kemalism
- 140.The official language of Israel is:  
(A) Arabic (B) Hebrew  
(C) Aramic (D) English
- 141.Reza Shah belongs to the dynasty of  
(A) Safawid (B) Pahlavi  
(C) Qajar (D) None of the above
- 142.Reza Khan became Shah of Iran on:  
(A) 1926 (B) 1928  
(C) 1931 (D) None of the above

143. Iranian Rial was introduced by:
- (A) Riza Khan (B) Muhammed Riza  
(C) Ayatollah Khomeini (D) None of the above
144. Which was the reforms of Reza Shah:
- (A) Trans-Iranian Railway (B) Iranian Rial  
(C) National Bank (D) All of the above
145. Pardah was first abolished by:
- (A) Reza Shah (B) Mustafa Kamal  
(C) Mossaddaq (D) None of the above
146. The parliament of Iran is called:
- (A) Knesset (B) Majlis  
(C) Shura (D) None of the above
147. The successor of Reza Shah was:
- (A) Ziauddin Taba Tabi (B) Muhammed Shah  
(C) Mosaddaq (D) Khomeini
148. Sardar Sepah was the title adopted by:
- (A) King Faisal (B) Reza Shah  
(C) Mustafa Kamal (D) None of the above
149. University of Tehran was introduced by:
- (A) Shah Ismail (B) Reza Shah  
(C) Muhammed Reza (D) Ayatollah Khomeini
150. Persia was renamed into Iran by:
- (A) Shah Ismail (B) Reza Shah  
(C) Ziauddin Tabataba (D) Mosaddaq
151. Iran means:
- (A) hem (B) land of Aryans  
(C) land of shores (D) edge
152. Persia was renamed to Iran on:
- (A) 1923 (B) 1926  
(C) 1930 (D) 1935
153. The capital of Iran is:

- (A) Tabriz (B) Qazwin  
(C) Lavasan (D) Tehran

154. Mossadag is associated with:

- (A) Nationalization of Suez Canal (B) Nationalization of AIOC  
(C) Young Turk Movement (D) Balkan Wars

155. The National front in Iran was owned by:

- (A) Reza Shah (B) Muhammad Reza  
(C) Mosaddaq (D) None of the above

156. The Nationalization of Iranian Oil Company was done by:

- (A) Reza Shah (B) Muhammad Shah  
(C) Mosaddaq (D) None of the above

157. The Iranian Oil Company was Nationalized on:

- (A) 1948 (B) 1951  
(C) 1956 (D) None of the above

158. Muhammed Reza overthrew Mosaddaq with the help of:

- (A) Britain (B) Russia  
(C) United States (D) None of the above

159. The Central Intelligence Agency was owned by:

- (A) Britain (B) Russia  
(C) United States (D) Iran

160. The secret Police of Muhammad Shah of Iran is:

- (A) Savak (B) Cossack Brigade  
(C) National Front (D) None of the above

161. Muhammed Shah of Iran dissolved the Majlis on:

- (A) 1951 (B) 1956  
(C) 1959 (D) 1961

162. The reform movement introduced by Muhammed Shah in Iran is called as:

- (A) White revolution (B) Red Revolution  
(C) Green Revolution (D) Pink Revolution

163. Velayat-i-Faqih is the political theory of:

- (A) Muhammad Shah (B) Mosaddaq

- (C) Ayatollah Khomeini (D) None of the above
164. The Islamic Revolution in Iran was under the leadership of :
- (A) Ziauddin Tabataba (B) Mosaddaq  
(C) Ayatollah Khomeini (D) None of the above
165. The Islamic Revolution in Iran was held on:
- (A) 1959 (B) 1969  
(C) 1979 (D) 1989
166. Ayatollah Khomeini was exiled to:
- (A) Turkey (B) France  
(C) Russia (D) None of the above
167. The political party formed by the students of Khomeini in Iran is called:
- (A) Islamic Republican Party (B) Islamic Democratic Party  
(C) National Front (D) None of the above
168. First Faqih in Iran after the Islamic Revolution was:
- (A) Khomeini (B) Basargan  
(C) Bani-Sadr (D) None of the above
169. Hukumat-i-Islami is the book written by:
- (A) Mustafa Kamal (B) Ayatollah Khomeini  
(C) Mosaddaq (D) Ahmed Riza
170. The real name of Ayatollah Khomeini was:
- (A) Rutollah Mousavi (B) Bahauallah Khan  
(C) Ibadatullah (D) None of the above
171. Who among the following is known as 'Marja-e-Taglid' :
- (A) Mustafa Kamal (B) Ayatollah Khomeini  
(C) Saddam Hussain (D) None of the above
172. The Iran-Iraq war was began on:
- (A) 1979 (B) 1980  
(C) 1989 (D) 1990
173. Shatt al-Arab was situated between:
- (A) Iran and Iraq (B) Iraq and Kuwait  
(C) Egypt and Sudan (D) Palestine and Israel

174. Aravind Rud is the name of a:

- (A) mountain
- (B) river
- (C) shore
- (D) plain

175. The treaty of Erzurum is associated with :

- (A) Palestine-Israel issue
- (B) Treaty between Britain and Russia
- (C) Boundary between Iran and Iraq
- (D) All the above

176. Al-Bath is the political party of :

- (A) Iran
- (B) Iraq
- (C) Palestine
- (D) Egypt

177. Ba'athism is considered as a mixture of:

- (A) Pan-Islamism and traditionalism
- (B) Arab Nationalism and Pan Islamism
- (C) Shiism and traditionalism
- (D) Arab Nationalism and Socialism

178. Mukhabarat was the Secret Police under:

- (A) Abdul Hamid II
- (B) Mustafa Kamal
- (C) Gamal Abdul Nasser
- (D) Saddam Hussain

179. Iraq became a republic in :

- (A) 1956
- (B) 1958
- (C) 1979
- (D) 1980

180. The President of Iraq prior to Saddam Hussain was:

- (A) Hassan al-Bakr
- (B) Abdul Salam Arif
- (C) Jalal Talabani
- (D) Fuad Masum

181. Operation Desert Fox was the U.S. Bombing campaign at:

- (A) Iran
- (B) Iraq
- (C) Palestine
- (D) Afghanistan

182. The military operation to capture Saddam Hussain is called:

- (A) Operation Dessert Fox
- (B) Operation Red Dawn
- (C) Operation Tikrit
- (D) None of the above

183. Saddam Hussain was hanged on:

- (A) 2006
- (B) 2007
- (C) 2008
- (D) 2009

184. The U.S. President during the fall of Saddam Hussain was:

- (A) Bill Clinton
- (B) George W. Bush
- (C) Barack Obama
- (D) None of the above

185. Operation Desert Sheild is the name given to:

- (A) Iran-Iraq war
- (B) Iraq-Kuwait war
- (C) Palestine-Israel war
- (D) None of the above

186. Saddam Hussain was born at:

- (A) Mosul
- (B) Basrah
- (C) Najaf
- (D) Tikrit

187. The U.S. led occupation of Iraq was held on:

- (A) 2001
- (B) 2002
- (C) 2003
- (D) 2004

188. The Iran-Iraq war lasted:

- (A) 1980-85
- (B) 1980-88
- (C) 1989-1993
- (D) None of the above

189. Abu Ammar is the byname of:

- (A) Gamal Abdul Nasser
- (B) Saddam Hussain
- (C) Yasser Arafat
- (D) None of the above

190. Who among the following won the Nobel Peace Prize on 1994:

- (A) Yasar Arafat
- (B) Yitzhak Rabin
- (C) Shimon Peres
- (D) All of the above

191. Amin al-Husayni was a:

- (A) Pan-Islamist
- (B) Anti-Zionist
- (C) Arab Nationalist
- (D) All of the above

192. Haskala is the enlightenment movement of

- (A) Arabs
- (B) Jews
- (C) Young Turk
- (D) None of the above

193. The weekly Die Welt was published by:

- (A) Theodere Herzel
- (B) Ahmed Riza

(C) Mustafa Kamal

(D) Ayatollah Khomeini

194. League of Nations was established on:

(A) 1920

(B) 1935

(C) 1948

(D) 1950

195. The capital of modern Iraq is:

(A) Basra

(B) Baghdad

(C) Najaf

(D) Mosul

196. Operation Ajax is associated with:

(A) Mosaddaq

(B) Saddam Hussain

(C) Yasser Arafat

(D) Khomeini

197. The Prime Minister of Iran after the overthrow Mosaddaq was :

(A) Mehdi Bazargan

(B) Khatami

(C) Ali Razmara

(D) Fazlollah Zahedi

198. Tudey party is based on:

(A) Iran

(B) Iraq

(C) Palestine

(D) Israel

199. The ideologue of Iranian Revolution is :

(A) Ayatollah

(B) Ali Shariati

(C) Mosaddaq

(D) None of the above

200. Who among the following is not associated with Young Turk Movement:

(A) Mustafa Kamal

(B) Ibrahim Temo

(C) Muhammad Murad Effendi

(D) All the above

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# QUESTION PAPER - ISLAMIC HISTORY

## IH6CRT12 - Political History of West Asia (19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> Centuries)

### Answer Keys

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

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

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

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

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

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