

IH010101:Historiography

1. Who was the father of history?

A. Herodotus, B. Thucydides, C. Toynbee

2. History is the product of;

A. French mind B. Roman mind C. Greek mind

3. Who chose the Persian wars as the subject of his history?

A. Aristotle B. Voltaire C. Herodotus

4. Opinion of Halicarnassus about history?

A. History is past present and future history B History is philosophy teaching by examples C. History is a preceptor of prudence and not of principles.

5. Chief characteristics of Greco Roman Historiography.

A .Humanism and substantialism B. It is a science no less and no more C. History is a picture of crimes and misfortunes.

6 .What is Historiography ?

A .Historiography is nothing but the history of historical writing. B History is past and present, C History is the recorded experience of mankind in all ages.

7. The father of ecclesiastical History.

A. Eusebio's B. St. Augustine C. Ranke.

8. The father of Church history.

A. St. Augustine B. Ranke Herodotus'

9. Arnold J Toynbee was born in;
A. 1889 B. 1880 C. 1881
10. Karl Marx was born in;
A. 1818 B. 1718 C. 1819.
11. Ranke is also known as.
A. Columbus of Modern History B. Father of history
C. Father of sociology.
12. Ranke's philosophy of history is full of;
A. Paradoxes B. Eusebius C. Tacitus
13. Ibn Khaldun was born in
A. Tunis B. Greece C. Africa.
14. Universal History is the work of
A. Ibn Khaldun B. E.H. Carr C. Tacitus
15. The greatest contribution of Ibn Khaldun is;
A. Communist Manifesto B. Dialogue on governments C.
Science of history
16. Ranke's collected works comprise
A. 54 volumes B. 53 volumes C. 55 volumes
17. Who was the father of Sociology
A. Auguste Comte B. Buckle C. Vico
18. The origin of Arab historiography
A. Islam B. Hanafi C. Mughals
19. Father of Arabic History
A. Mubarak B. Mutahir C. Musthansir .
20. Proposed explanation of a phenomenon

A. Hypothesis B. Synthesis C. Analysis

21. Historian Ibn al Athir was born at

A. Turkey B. Tunis C. Thajkistan

22. Abu Fazil belonged to the court Emperor

A. Akbar B. Jahangir C. Shahjahan

23. Author of History of Aurangzeb

A. Jadunath Sarkar B. Abul fazal C. Abul faizy

24. Bibliography means

A. Description of books B. Authenticity of book C. Reliability of books

25. Author of history of Jahangir

A. Beni Prasad B. Jadunath Sarkar C. Amir Khusru

26. The Quran was revealed in the month of

A. Ramadan B. DulHajj C. Dul ka'd

27. Herodotus of the Arabs

A. Al Masoodi B. Tabari C. Waqidi

28. The Quran was revealed to

A. Prophet Muhammed B. Prophet Essa C. Musa

29. The father of modern history

A. Ranke B. Tacitus C. ToyanbeeA

30. Historian Ibn Sad was a student of

A. Al Waqidi B. Baladuri C. Ibn Ishaq

31. History is a picture of crimes and misfortunes who told this words

A. Russo B. Voltaire C. Montsec

32. History of civilization in England written by
A. Buckle B. Marwick C. Karlmax
33. The new science was written by
A. Vico B. Tacitus C. E.H. Car
34. poverty of philosophy work by
A. Karlmax B. Angels C. Toynbee
35. Al Waqidi was an authority of which forms of history
A. Magazi B. Church history C. Social History
36. Author of what is history
A. E.H. Car B. Trevelyan C. Marwick
37. Father of Roman Historiography
A. Cato the Censor B. Ibn Khaldun C. Vico.
38. Livy and Tacitus may rightly be called;
A. Herodotus and Thucydides of Rome B. Magnum Opus
C. Greek Historical Thoughts
39. The father of ecclesiastical History
A. Eusebius B. Vico C. Marwick
40. Ibn Ishak was born in the year
A. 702 AD B. 704 AD C. 706 AD
41. The book civilization on trial was written by
A. Arnold J Toynbee B. Karl Marx C. Tacitus
42. Author of history of Jahangir
A. Beni Prasad B. Jadunath Sarkar C. E. H. Car
43. Features of Muslim Historiography.
A. Authenticity Reliability chronological uniformity

B .Deductive and Inductive reasoning

C.Transcendental reasoning.

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. The word Sirah is related to

a). Biography b). Autobiography c). Genealogy d). Futuh

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 Namah c). Wasiyath Namah d).
Babar Namah

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). AD 1251-1320
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). Aashiqah b). Nuhsiper c). Khazain ul Futuh d). Rubaiyyath

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 Sabaean 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 b). Translation of Quran c). Recitation of the Quran d). Sirah

94. Kitab al Bayan written by a). al Tabari b). al Masudi c). ibn al Athir d). al Afif

95. History of al Yaqubi is an example of

a). Dynastic History b). Annalistic History c). Didactic History d). Artistic History

96. The Arabic word for dynasty is

a). Dawlah b). Diwan c). Sirah d). Amirate

97. The word tabaqah literally means

a). Division b). Layer c). Generation 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 b). Sirah c). Tabaqat d). Maghazi

98. The oldest chronological division which presented itself to Muslim historical thinking

a). Khabar b). Maghazi c). Tabaqat d). Ayyam al Arab

99. Tabaqat al Fuqaha written by

a). Ibn Ishaq b). al Sirazi c). al Baladhuri d). al Razi

100. Kitab al Ansab is a work on

a). Biography b). Autobiography c). Genealogy

Answer Key

1a

2c

3c

4b

5a

6a

7a

8a

9a

10a

11a

12a

13a

14a

15c

16a

17a

18a

19a

20a

21a

22a

23a

24a

25a

26a

27a

28a

29a

30a

31b

32a

33a

34a

35a

36a

37a

38a

39a

40b

41a

42a

43a

44b

45b

46d

47c

48d

49c

50a

51d

52a

53d

54c

55d

56d

57c

58c

59a

60b

61a

62d

63c

64a

65a

66c

67b

68c

69b

70a

71a

72d

73b

74a

75b

76b

77c

78b

79a

80b

81c

82c

83c

84c

85a

86a

87c

88b

89d

90d

91d

92b

93a

94a

95a

96a

97b

98c

99b

100 c