

**B.A ISLAMIC HISTORY**  
**IV SEMESTER**  
**CORE COURSE CODE IH4 B06**  
**MUSLIMS IN EUROPE**

QUESTION BANK

1. On the eve of the Muslim conquest of Spain it was ruled by the .....
- A. Gothic Kings B. Mamlukes C. Seljukes D. Aghlabids
2. ' Jazirat al Tarif ' is named after .....
- A. Tariq ibn Ziyad B. Musa ibn Nuasyr C. Tarif D. Muhammed ibn Qasim
3. The Muslims conquered Spain during the Caliphate of .....
- A. Umar II B. Al Walid C. Al Mansur D. Al Mahdi
4. The Muslim general who conquered Spain was.....
- A. Uqba bin B. Amr bin al As C. Malik Shah D. Tariq ibn Ziyad
5. The governor of North Africa at the time of the Muslim conquest of Spain was....
- A. Musa bin Nusayr B. Hajjaj ibn Yusuf C. Hathama D. Ziyad at Allah
6. The place where Tariq ibn Ziyad landed is called.....
- A. Cordova B. Jabal al Tariq C. Edissa D. Aleppo
7. Jabal al Tariq is now known as.....
- A. Seville B. Elvira C. Gibraltar D. Ecija
8. The person who invited the Muslims to invade Spain was...
- A. Roderic B. Witiza C. Ferdinand D. Julian
9. Tariq defeated the Gothic king in the battle of .....

A. Barbate B. Pyramid C. tours D. Trench

10. .... was the first Muslim governor of Spain.

A. Abd al Aziz B. Tariq ibn Ziyad C. Musa ibn Nusyar D. Hisham

11. "Ad Dakhil" was the surname of .....

A. Muhammed I B. Abdulla C. Abd al Rahman D. Hakkam I

12. Abd al Rahman defeated the Umayyad governor in the battle of .....

A. battle of Ditch B. Battle of Masara C. Battle of Tours D. Battle of Zab

13. The Muslim Amirate of Spain was established by .....

A. Abd al Rahman III B. Hakkam I C. Hisham D. Abd al Rahman I

14 The Frankish army attacked Abd al Rahman I under the leadership of .....

A. Charlemagne B. Roderick C. Alexander D. Peter

15. Abd al Rahman died in the year.....

A. 786 A.D B. 780 A.D C. 788 A.D D. 762 A.D

16. .... is known as the 'Kaaba of Western Islam'.

A. Mosque of Cordova B. Mosque of Cairo C. Al Aqsa mosque D. Mosque of Al Fustat

17. The dynasty established by Abd Rahman I reached its zenith of glory during the time of .....

A. Abdullah B. Abd al Rahman II C. Muhammed I D. Abd al Rahman III

18. Abd al Rahman ascended the throne of Umayyad amirate in Spain in the year.....

A. 912 A.D B. 901 A.D C. 907 D. 920 A.D

19..... Was succeeded by Abd Rahman III.

A. Muhammed B. Abdulla C. Hisham D. Abd al rahman II

20. The king of Leon who attacked Muslim Spain during the time of Abd al Rahman III was .....

A. Frederic B. Pepin C. Ordono II D. Rederic

21. 'Al Nasir' was the sobriquet of .....
- A. Al Mansur B. Abd al Rahman I C. Hisham D. Abd al Rahman III
22. The 'Al Zahra' palace was at .....
- A. Cordova B. Toledo C. Aleppo D. Seville
23. The Al Zahra palace was constructed by .....
- A. Al Walid B. Abd al Rahman III C. Hakkam D. Mohammed
24. Abd al Rahman III died in the year .....
- A. 952 A.D B. 957A.D C. 961A.D D. 972A.D
25. Abd al Rahman was succeeded by .....
- A. Abdulla B. Mansur C. Mohammed D. Al Hakkam II
26. Al Hakam II became the ruler of Muslim Spain in the year.....
- A. 961 A.D B. 982 A.D C. 975 A.D D. 970 A.D
27. The king of Leon who was defeated by Al Hakam was.....
- A. Ferdinand B. Jacob C. Sancho D. Albert
28. Whose reign was regarded as the 'Austun Age of Arab Learning in Spain'
- A. Hisham II B. Hakkam II C. Abdulla D. Abd al Rahamn III
29. The University of Cordova was established by.....
- A. Al Hadi B. Abd al Rahamn I C. Hashim D. Abd al Rahman III
30. The ruler of Muslim Spain assumed the title of caliph was.....
- A. Abd al Rahman I B. Abd Arhman III C. Hisham D. Hakam I
31. Yusuf al Baluti was a famous ..... during the time of Hakam II.
- A. Copyist B. Botanist C. Musician D. Teacher
32. For the first time the Slavs were introduced in state service by .....
- A. Abn al Nasir B. Abd rahman II C. Abd al rahman III D. Al Hakam

33. The battle in which the Arab chiefs defeated the army of Abd Rahman III was called.....

- A. Al Qandaq B. Battle of Chains C. Battle of Tours D. Battle of Pyramids

34. Al Hakam II ascended the throne of Umayyad caliphate in Spain under the title.....

- A. As Saffah B. Zain al Abdin C. Al Nasir D. Al Muntasir b'illahi

35. The capital of the Umayyad amirate in Spain was.....

- A. Seville B. Cordova C. Toledo D. Ceuta

36. .... is called the 'Jewel of the World'

- A. Baghdad B. Aleppo C. Cordova D. Alexandria

37. .... Is called the 'bride of Andalusia'

- A. Cordova B. Toledo C. Seville D. Navarre

38. The founded of Banu Abbad was .....

- A. Al Amiri B. Qadir C. Abd al Qasim Mohammed D. Ismail

39. The last of the Abbadid ruler was .....

- A. Al Mu'tamid B. Al Qasim C. Abd Manaf D. Abd Shams

40. The headquartes of the Abbadid was .....

- A. Leon B. Marrakush C. Granada D. Seville

41. The Murabid dynasty in Spain was established by.....

- A. Yusuf Ibn Tashfin B. Said C. Al Muntasir D. Al Qadi

42. Yusuf ibn Tashfin defeated Alfonso in the battle of .....

- A. Battle of Masara B. Battle of Zallaka C. Battle of Qandaq D. Battle of Chains

43. The city of Morocco was founded by.....

- A. Al Hakkam B. Abd al rahman III C. Ysuf ibn Tashfin D. Malik Shah

44. The capital of the Murabits was .....

A. Toledo B. Cairo C. Granada D. Morocco

45. The Arabicized Christians of Andalusia were called .....

A. Mozarabs B. Moors C. Ottomans D. Seljuks

46. The reign of Murabit dynasty extended from 1090 to.....

A. 1120 A.D B. 1165 A.D C. 1147 A.D D. 1205 A.D

47. ....was the last Murabit ruler of Spain.

A. Ali B. Ishaq C. Ibrahim D. Barbarossa

48. The founder of the Muwahhid dynasty was .....

A. Ali ibn Yusuf B. Al Idrisi C. Ibn Naghzalah D. Abd al Mu'min

49. The Muwahhid dynasty reached its zenith during the time of .....

A. Yaqub Al Mansur B. Yahya C. Al Hadi D. Mu'tamid

50. In 1170 the Muwahhids transferred their capital from Morocco to .....

A. Qairowan B. Seville C. Toledo D. Navarre

51. The Muwahhid dynasty was overthrown by the Christian army in the battle of .....

A. Ditch B. Pyramid C. Chains D. Al Uqaba

52. The Nasirid dynasty was founded by .....

A. Yusuf ibn Nasir B. Abd Al Nasir C. Al Hakam D. Salahuddin

53. The Nasirid ruler Muhammed assumed the title .....

A. Al Fatih B. Al Qanuni C. Al Ghalib D. Al Amin

54. Capital of the Nasirids under Muhammed was.....

A. Toledo B. Granada C. Leon D. Seville

55. The Alhambra palace was built by.....

A. Ibn al Ahmar B. Al Mansur C. Ishaq D. Muhammad

56. The Muslim subjects of Spain under Christian king were called .....

A. Mooriscose B. Mudejars C. Dhimmis D. Mawalis

57. The Nasirid ruler known with the title Al Zaghall was.....

A. Muhammad XII B. Abdullah C. Abu al Hassan D. Abid Hussain

58. The city of Granada was capture by the combined army of the Christian kings in the year.....

A. 1418 A.D B. 1478 A.D C. 1492 A.D D.1501 A.D

59.The Aghlabid ruler who conquered Sicily was.....

A. Ziyad at Allah I B. Malik Shah C. Banu Ammar D. Alp Arsalan

60. The Fatimid caliph Al Mansur appointed.....as governor of Sicily.

A. Husyan al Kalbi B. Ibn Abdullah C. Ibrahim II D. Ibn Qutub

61. .... Was the last Muslim dynasty in Spain.

A. Tahirids B. Samanids C. Nasirids D. Mamlukes

62. Muslim rule in Sicily reached its zenith of glory under .....

A. Yusuf ibn Abdullah B. Ahmad ibn Qutub C. Ubaydullah D. Muhammed

63.The Norman king who conquered Muslim Sicily was .....

A. Ferdinand B. Alfonso C. Robert D. Roger I

64. The distinguished geographer who adorned the court of Roger II was.....

A. Al Razi B. Al Idrisi C. Al Masawayh D.Ibn Sina

65. "The second of the baptized Sultans of Sicily" was.....

A. Roger I B. Fernandez C. Frederic II D. Solomon

66.The encyclopaedic medical work of Al Razi was translated in to Latin by.....

A.Faraj bin Salim B. Al Idrisi C. Al majusi D. Al Battani

67. Muslim knowledge was transmitted to Europe via.....

A. Egypt B. Toledo C. Sicily D. Granada

68. ...., Father of scientific Hebrew grammar flourished in Cordova.  
 A. Hayyaj judeh bend avid B. Al Idrisi C. Al Majusi D. Al Suyuti
69. The work 'AL Iqd al farid' was authored by.....  
 A. Salman Al Farisi B. Al Hakkam C. Al Majriti D. Ibn abd Rabbih
70. ....was the distinguished author and laureate of Abd al Rahman III  
 A. Ibn Abd Rabbih B. Ibn Rushd C. Ibn Sina D. Ibn Khaldun
71. The thinker who served as the Vizir of Al Mu'tadid was.....  
 A. Al Zubaydi B. Ibn Dawud C. ibn Hazm D. Al Mawardi
72. 'Tawq al Hamamah' is the work of .....  
 A. Ibn Hazm B. Al Mansur C. Malik Shah D. Al Suyuti
73. The poet who served as the grand Vizir of Al Abbadi was.....  
 A. Ibn Tumar B. Ibn Khaldun C. Al Majusi D. Ibn Zaydun
- 74.....was known as "Dhu al Wizaratayn".  
 A. Ibn Ammar B. Abu Hayyan C. Ibn Zaydun D. Al Maqqari.
- 75.....was the lyric system developed in Andalusia.  
 A. Maghazi B. Muwashshah C. Muwatta D. Gazl.
76. ....made 'Zajal' to the dignity of literary form.  
 A. ibn Quzman B. Ibn Baytar C. Walladah D. Ibn Ammar
77. The University of Granada was established by.....  
 A. Yusuf abu al Hajjaj B. Abd al rahman III C. Al Hadi D. Nizam ul Mulk.
78. The Royal Library of Cordova was started by.....  
 A. Abd al Rahman II B. Muhammad I C. Abd Allah D. Ibn Ishaq
79. Manufacturing of paper reached in Spain in the .....  
 A. 16<sup>th</sup> century B. 12<sup>th</sup> century C. 9<sup>th</sup> century D. 10<sup>th</sup> century

80. Ibn al Qutiya flourished in .....

- A. Damascus B. Cairo C. Granada D. Cordova.

81. The historical work that deals with the Muslim conquest of Spain to the early part of Abd al Rahman III's reign is.....

- A. Vilayat e Faqih B. Kitab al Ibr C. Tariqiftitah al Andalusia D. Kitab al Umm.

82. The surname of Abu Marwan Hayyan ibn Kalaf is .....

- A. Ibn Hayyan B. Al Amin C. Al Fatih D. Al Qanuni

83. 'Tariq Ulama al Andalusia' is written by.....

- A. Al Farabi B. Ibn Bajjah C. Al Faradi D. Wasil Ibn Atta

84. Tabaqat al Umam is the work of .....

- A. Al Andalusi B. Ibn Yahya C. Ibn Bashkuwal D. Al Faradi.

85. Ibn Khaldun born at .....

- A. Libya B. Jerusalem C. Tunic D. Aleppo

86. Ibn Khaldun served as the qadi of .....

- A. Cairo B. Seville C. Toledo D. Granada

87. The comprehensive history of Ibn Khaldun is entitled as .....

- A. Hujjatulla baligah B. Hukamt e Ilahi C. Siyasat Namah D. Kitab al Ibr

88. The introductory part of Ibn Khaldun's world history is.....

- A. Al Masalik wal mamalik B. Muqaddiama C. Tariq ul Hind D. Rijal al Andalusia

89. The fame of Ibn Khaldun rest on his .....

- A. Muqaddima B. Kitab al Umm C. Tariq Iftitah al Andalus D. Al Matin

90. The real founder of sociology is .....

- A. Ibn Hayyan B. Al Idrisi C. Ibn Khaldun D. Al Majusi.

91. Al idrisi born at .....

A. Alexandria B. Granada C. Tunis D. Ceuta

92. 'Rihla' is the travel account of.....

A. Ibn Jubayr B. Ibn Haytam C. Ibn Hayyan D. Ibn Khaldun

93. Ibn Battuta died at .....

A. Tunisia B. Qairowan C. Marrakush D. Damascus

94. 'Al Hasib' is the honorific title of .....

A. Al Majriti B. Al Khwarizmi C. Abu Ma'shar D. Al Balansi

95. 'Safihah' is the astrolabe devised by .....

A. Al Zarqali B. Umar Khayyam C. Al Jahis D. Al Hakkam

96. Kitab al Hayah is the astronomical work of .....

A. Ibn Khaldun B. Jabir ibn Aflah C. Ibn Battuta D. Al Bitruji

97. Ibn al Baytar was a .....

A. Musician B. Historian c. Physician D. Botanist

98. Al Zahrawi was the court physician of .....

A. Al Mansur B. Al Mu'iz c. Al Hakkam II D. Ubaydullah al Mahdi

99. Ibn Rush's "Al Kulliyat fi al Tibb" is a .....work.

A. Medical B. Historical C. Astronomical D. Philosophical

100. Ibn Arabi was popularly known to his followers as.....

A. Al Skeikh al Rais B. al Sheikh al Akhbar C. Shiekh al Islam D. The Second teacher.

### ANSWER KEYS

1A	2C	3B	4D	5A	6B	7C	8D	9A	10A
11C	12B	13D	14A	15C	16A	17D	18A	19B	20C
21D	22A	23B	24C	25D	26A	27C	28B	29D	30B
31A	32C	33A	34D	35B	36C	37A	38C	39A	40D
41A	42B	43C	44D	45A	46C	47B	48D	49A	50B

51D	52A	53C	54B	55D	56B	57A	58C	59A	60A
61C	62A	63D	64B	65C	66A	67C	68A	69D	70A
71C	72A	73D	74C	75B	76A	77A	78B	79B	80D
81C	82A	83C	84A	85C	86A	87D	88B	89A	90C
91D	92A	93C	94A	95A	96D	97D	98C	99A	100B