

ISLAMIC HISTORY AND CULTURE, PAPER-I



**FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR
RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BPS-17 UNDER
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2010**

Roll Number.

ISLAMIC HISTORY AND CULTURE, PAPER-I

TIME ALLOWED:	(PART-I) 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS:20
	(PART-II) 2 HOURS & 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS:80

- NOTE: (i) First attempt PART-I (MCQ) on separate Answer Sheet which shall be taken back after 30 minutes.**
(ii) Overwriting/cutting of the options/answers will not be given credit.

PART – I (MCQ)
(COMPULSORY)

Q.1. Select the best option/answer and fill in the appropriate box on the Answer Sheet. (20)

- (i) Arabia is a large tract of country in the _____ of Asia.
(a) South - East (b) South - West
(c) North - East (d) None of these
- (ii) _____ is called in Arab tradition 'Year of the elephant.'
(a) 650 A.C. (b) 560 A.C.
(c) 570 A.C. (d) None of these
- (iii) ANSAR means _____
(a) defender (b) helper
(c) ruler (d) None of these
- (iv) The ninth year of the Hijra is known in Muslim history as the _____
(a) year of elephant (b) year of deputations
(c) year of embassies (d) None of these
- (v) In 14 Hijri/635 A.D. _____ laid the foundation of Basrah.
(a) Hazrat Umar (b) Khalid bin Waleed
(c) Uthban bin Ghazwan (d) None of these
- (vi) Hazrat Uthman was assassinated in the month of _____
(a) Ramazan (b) Rajab
(c) Zulhija (d) None of these
- (vii) Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed belonged to the tribe of _____
(a) Hashim (b) Umayyah
(c) Makhzum (d) None of these
- (viii) The city of FUSTAT was founded by _____
(a) Amr bin Al-As (b) Hazrat Umar bin Khattab
(c) Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (d) None of these
- (ix) KHARAJ is _____
(a) Poor – tax (b) Land – tax
(c) Poll – tax (d) None of these
- (x) _____ was the first Caliph, who abdicated the Caliphate.
(a) Hazrat Ali (b) Hazrat Hassan bin Ali
(c) Hazrat Hussain bin Ali (d) None of these
- (xi) The tomb of Hazrat Abu Ayub Ansari is situated at _____
(a) Ankara (b) Madina
(c) Istanbul (d) None of these
- (xii) The first capital of Abbasid Caliphate was _____.
(a) Al-Hashmiyah (b) Samarrah
(c) Baghdad (d) None of these

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- (xiii) Ibne-e-Kahldun was a famous historian of _____ century.
(a) 15th (b) 14th
(c) 13th (d) None of these
- (xiv) DIWAN AL HISBAH was instituted by _____
(a) Mahdi (b) Hadi
(c) Harun (d) None of these
- (xv) IDRISI was a famous _____.
(a) Musician (b) Poet
(c) Geographer (d) None of these
- (xvi) ‘Siyasat Nama’ was written by _____.
(a) Firdausi (b) Masudi
(c) Mawardi (d) None of these
- (xvii) Tulunid Dynasty was founded by Ahmad ibn Tulun in _____.
(a) Khurasan (b) Syrea
(c) Iraq (d) None of these
- (xviii) The capture of Baghdad by Halaku Khan took place in the year _____.
(a) 1285 (b) 1258
(c) 1271 (d) None of these
- (xix) Constantinople fell into the hands of the Muslims in _____.
(a) 1453 (b) 1543
(c) 1354 (d) None of these
- (xx) With _____ the Othoman empire reached its zenith of glory and prestige.
(a) Bayazid (b) Muhammad II
(c) Salim I (d) None of these

PART – II

NOTE:	<p>(i) PART-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book. (ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II. All questions carry EQUAL marks. (iii) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.</p>
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- Q.2.** Point out the major world civilizations at the dawn of Islam, with special emphasis on their intellectual activities and socio-political institutions. **(20)**
- Q.3.** ‘HIJRAH’ was the turning point in the history of Islam. Discuss. **(20)**
- Q.4.** ‘Teachings of the Holy Prophet laid the foundations of a new and revolutionary world order.’ Comment. **(20)**
- Q.5.** In what respect Islamic Political System is different from western secular democracy, theocracy and monarchy? **(20)**
- Q.6.** Give a critical study of the causes and consequences of the political and ideological differences raised after the assassination of Hazrat Usman Ghani. **(20)**
- Q.7.** Write an essay on **ANY ONE** of the following: **(20)**
(i) Baghdad under early Abbasids.
(ii) Philosophical progress of the Muslims during the Abbasid period.
- Q.8.** Critically evaluate the Ottoman’s administrative reforms with special reference to TANZIMAT. **(20)**

ISLAMIC HISTORY AND CULTURE, PAPER-II



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ISLAMIC HISTORY AND CULTURE, PAPER-II

TIME ALLOWED:	(PART-I) 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS:20
	(PART-II) 2 HOURS & 30 MINUTES	MAXIMUM MARKS:80

- NOTE: (i) First attempt PART-I (MCQ) on separate Answer Sheet which shall be taken back after 30 minutes.**
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PART – I (MCQ)
(COMPULSORY)

Q.1. Select the best option/answer and fill in the appropriate box on the Answer Sheet. (20)

- (i) When Muslim invaded Spain _____ was the ruler of the country?
(a) Vetiza (b) Roderick
(c) Theodomir (d) None of these
- (ii) _____ was the Gothic capital.
(a) Cardova (b) Toledo
(c) Granada (d) None of these
- (iii) During Muslim rule _____ was the capital of Spain.
(a) Cardova (b) Toledo
(c) Granada (d) None of these
- (iv) _____ was the first Muslim Governor of Spain:
(a) Turaif (b) Tariq bin Ziyad
(c) Abdul Aziz (d) None of these
- (v) Abdur Rahman Ad-dakhil died in 173 A.H. after the reign of _____ year.
(a) 40 (b) 41
(c) 42 (d) None of these
- (vi) Hisham bin Abdur Rahman introduced _____ doctrine in Spain.
(a) Hanafi (b) Shafi
(c) Humbali (d) None of these
- (vii) The beautiful palace of _____ built by An-Nasir.
(a) Az-Zahra (b) Al-Hambra
(c) Al-Qurtaba (d) None of these
- (viii) _____ al-Mahdi was the first caliph of the Fatimides.
(a) Ubaidullah (b) Abdullah
(c) Mohammad (d) None of these
- (ix) Battle of ZALAQ was fought between Alfanso-VI and _____.
(a) Hajib Almansur (b) Yousaf bin Tashfeen
(c) Tariq bin Ziyad (d) None of these
- (x) "Moors in Spain" was written by _____.
(a) J.J. Saunders (b) P.K. Hitti
(c) Lane Pole (d) None of these
- (xi) In _____ Abdur Rahman An-Nasir assumed the title of 'Ameer ul-Mominin'.
(a) 713 A.H. (b) 317 A.H.
(c) 300 A.H. (d) None of these
- (xii) The greatest Muslim Art in which they have achieved incomparable success is _____.
(a) Painting (b) Architecture
(c) Calligraphy (d) None of these

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- (xiii) 'AL-KAMIL FIT TARIKH' was written by _____.
(a) Tabri (b) Masudi
(c) Ibn-ul-Athir (d) None of these
- (xiv) 'GIBRALTER' is named after _____.
(a) Musa bin Nusair (b) At-Turaif
(c) Uqba bin Nafay (d) None of these
- (xv) Granada fell in _____.
(a) 1429 A.C. (b) 1492 A.C.
(c) 1592 A.C. (d) None of these
- (xvi) Ibn-e-Rushd was a distinguished _____.
(a) Musician (b) Doctor
(c) Philosopher (d) None of these
- (xvii) R. DOZY is the author of _____.
(a) Islam in history (b) The spirit of Islam
(c) The Spanish Islam (d) None of these
- (xviii) 'Muwalledun' were _____.
(a) Spanish neo-muslim (b) African slave
(c) Arab soldier (d) None of these
- (xix) Iberian Peninsula is a part of _____.
(a) Africa (b) Asia
(c) Europe (d) None of these
- (xx) 'The preaching of Islam' is written by _____.
(a) Ameer Ali (b) Arberrry, A.J.
(c) Arnold, T.W. (d) None of these

PART – II

NOTE:	<p>(i) PART-II is to be attempted on the separate Answer Book. (ii) Attempt ONLY FOUR questions from PART-II. All questions carry EQUAL marks. (iii) Extra attempt of any question or any part of the attempted question will not be considered.</p>
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- Q.2.** Describe the causes and consequences of early Muslim conquests of Egypt and North Africa.. (20)
- Q.3.** "The battle which gave Abdur Rahman Ad-Dakhir the throne was fought at Masarah and proved a second Marj – Rahat" (Ameer Ali). Discuss. (20)
- Q.4.** "Abdur Rahman an-Nasir was unquestionably the ablest and most gifted of all the Omayyad sovereigns who have ruled in Spain." Comment. (20)
- Q.5.** Discuss the main features of Muslim contribution to philosophy in Spain with brief notes on **any three** important philosophers of that period. (20)
- Q.6.** Write a comprehensive note on Muslim architecture in Spain with special reference of 'Qasr az-Zahra' and 'Al Hambra'. (20)
- Q.7.** 'The scientific and literary progress of the Muslims in Spain and Sicily laid the foundation of renaissance in Europe.' Discuss with evidence. (20)
- Q.8.** Write an essay on **ANY ONE** of the following topics: (20)
- (i) Cairo under Fatimids.
(ii) Cordova under Omayyads.
