

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS
IN BPS-17 UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2001.

ISLAMIC HISTORY AND CULTURE PAPER-I

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE: Attempt **FIVE** questions in all, including question No.8 which is **COMPULSORY**. All questions carry **EQUAL** marks. Credit will be given for the grasp of the subject and originality of thought.

1. Give a brief outline of the history and the civilization of ancient Babylonia.
2. Discuss the achievements of the Holy Prophet (Peace Be Upon Him) as a Social Reformer.
3. Narrate the achievements of Hazrat Umar (R. A.) as a conqueror and as an Administrator.
4. Bring into light the administrative reforms of Abdul Malik. Do you agree with the view that he was the real founder of the Ummayyad Dynasty. Give reasons.
5. Briefly describe the scientific and literary progress of the Muslims during Abbasid Period.
6. Assess the claims of Sulaiman, the Magnificent to be the greatest of the Ottoman Sultans.
7. Write short notes on any TWO of the following:
 - (a) Abdullah Bin Zubair.
 - (b) Battle of ZAB.
 - (c) BARMAKIDS.

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct answers in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the questions.
 - (1) The first mosque built for Muslims was:

(a) Bait-ul-Maqdis	(b) Quba Mosque.
(c) Nabvi Mosque	(d) None of these.
 - (2) Musailma Kazzab was killed by:

(a) Khalid bin Walid	(b) Wahshi
(c) Hazrat Abbas	(d) None of these.
 - (3) Battle of BADR was fought in the year:

(a) 2 A. H.	(b) 3 A. H.
(c) 4 A. H.	(d) None of these.
 - (4) Grand Mosque at Damascus was built by:

(a) Abdul Malik	(b) Walid
(c) Umar bin Abdul Aziz	(d) None of these.
 - (5) At Qadsia ----- commanded the Muslim army.

(a) Saad bin Abi Waqas	(b) Khalid bin Walid
(c) IKRAMA	(d) None of these.

ISLAMIC HISTORY AND CULTURE, PAPER-I

- (6) Dots on Arabic Letters was introduced by:
(a) Hajjaj (b) Yahya Barmaki
(c) Hassan Basri (d) None of these.
- (7) Abbasids adopted ----- colour for their official dress.
(a) Red (b) Green
(c) Black (d) None of these.
- (8) Abu Muslim Khurasani was murdered in:
(a) 730 A.D. (b) 755 A.D.
(c) 757 A.D. (d) None of these.
- (9) Zakriyya Razi was a:
(a) Mufassir (b) Sufi
(c) Physician (d) None of these.
- (10) Ottoman Sultans were the direct descendants of:
(a) Osman (b) Timur
(c) Chingez Khan (d) None of these.
- (11) Mamun-ur-Rashid followed ----- doctrines:
(a) Ismaili (b) Ashari
(c) Mutazilla (d) None of these.
- (12) AL-KHWARZMI was a:
(a) Soldier (b) Astronomer
(c) Mathematician (d) None of these.
- (13) ----- signed the Treaty of Hudaibiya on behalf of the Quresh.
(a) Abu Sufyan (b) Suhail bin Amar
(c) Utba (d) None of these.
- (14) Baghdad was conquered and sacked by Haluku Khan in:
(a) 1258 A.D. (b) 1260 A.D.
(c) 1265 A.D. (d) None of these.
- (15) TULAIHA was a:
(a) Trader (b) Poet
(c) False Prophet (d) None of these.
- (16) KHAYR-AL-DIN BARBAROSSA was a:
(a) Sailor (b) Qazi
(c) Minister (d) None of these.
- (17) Tragedy of KARBALA took place in the year:
(a) 61 A.H. (b) 71 A.H.
(c) 81 A.H. (d) None of these.
- (18) ----- was the Tutor of Haroon-ur-Rashid:
(a) Khalid Barmaki (b) Yahya Barmaki
(c) Ghazali (d) None of these.
- (19) Constantinople was conquered by:
(a) Muhammad II (b) Suleman
(c) Murad (d) None of these.

- (20) SHAMMURABI, the law giver was a:
(a) Babylonian (b) Assyrian
(c) Persian (d) None of these.

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COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS
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ISLAMIC HISTORY AND CULTURE
PAPER-II

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE: Attempt **FIVE** questions in all, including question No.8 which is **COMPULSORY**. All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.

1. How the North Africa was conquered? Describe the conquest of North Africa in brief from 'Amr Bin al- Aas to Uqba Bin Nafi'.
2. Explain the reasons of the conquest of Spain at the hands of Arabs, especially mentioning the arrival of Tariq Bin Ziyad in that country.
3. Examine the political and dynastical factors leading to the final collapse of the Muslim rule in Al-Andalus.
4. Yusuf Bin Tashfeen gave a new life to the decadent Muslim Spain at a very crucial time. Please explain.
5. Critically analyse the contribution of Muslims of Spain to 'History' with special reference to the Works of Ibn Khaldun.
6. Write short notes on any TWO of the following:
(a) Ibn Rushd. (b) Ibn Zaidun
(c) Al-Hamza. (d) Al-Zahra
7. What are the Problems of the Muslim world of today and who is to be blamed for that? What is the remedy? Please discuss.

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct answer in your answer book. Do not reproduce the questions.
- (1) Who was the first conqueror of Africa:
(a) Muhammad Bin Qasim (b) Khalid bin Walid
(c) Uqba bin Nafi (d) Amr bin Aas. (e) None of these.
 - (2) Spain was conquered by:
(a) Mohmud Ghaznwi (b) Musa bin Nusair
(c) Tariq bin Ziyad (d) None of these.
 - (3) Spain is called by the Arabs as:
(a) Afriquiye (b) Auruba
(c) Al-Andalus (d) None of these.
 - (4) Ibn Khaldun was an:
(a) Architect (b) Historian
(c) Muhaddith (d) None of these.

ISLAMIC HISTORY AND CULTURE, PAPER-II

- (5) Ibn Zaidun was:
(a) Historian (b) Philosopher
(c) Poet (d) None of these.
- (6) Ibn Tufail lived in:
(a) Egypt (b) Spain
(c) Syria (d) None of these.
- (7) Cordova is a city of:
(a) Libya (b) al-Andalus
(c) Lebanon (d) None of these.
- (8) Who was Zaryab:
(a) A poet (b) A politician
(c) A singer (d) None of these.
- (9) The Moors vacated Spain in:
(a) 1501 (b) 1492
(c) 1452 (d) None of these.
- (10) What is the name of the book written by Ibn Khaldun?
- (11) What is the real name of "الارسل"?
- (12) "مهافة التهافت" is a book on:
(a) Science (b) History
(c) Philosophy (d) None of these.
- (13) Who was known as Hawk of Quresh:
(a) Amir Muawiya (b) Abd ul-Rahman-I
(c) Ibn Zubair (d) None of these.
- (14) What is Granada and Cordova in Arabic (Urdu) alphabets?
- (15) What is Wadi-al-Kabeer?
- (16) Did the Moors enter in France? Write Yes or No.
- (17) Who first took the title of "خليفة" in Spain?
- (18) Name at least TWO Muslim Philosophers of Spain.
- (19) Which city was called "Queen of the cities" (عروكة البلاد)?
(a) Baghdad (b) Cordova
(c) Damascus (d) None of these.
- (20) Berbers originally were:
(a) Iranians (b) Arabs
(c) Africans (d) None of these.

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COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS
IN BPS-17, UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2002.

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ISLAMIC HISTORY AND CULTURE
PAPER-I

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

Note: Attempt any FIVE questions in all, including Question No.8 which is
COMPULSORY. All questions carry EQUAL marks.

1. Give a brief best meaning sketch of the socio-political conditions prevailing in the Byzantine and the Sasanian empires on the eve of the advent of Islam. What was the significance of Islam in the context of those conditions?
2. Never in the annals of history any conquest has been so peaceful as the conquest of Makkah. Please explain.
3. Highlight the achievements of Hazrat Abu-Bakr Al-siddique as the first caliph.
4. Discuss the emergence of the Umayyads with special reference to the role of Amir Muaviya.
5. Explain the progress of philosophy during the Abbasid Caliph with special reference to three (3) most celebrated philosophers of that period.
6. Write a comprehensive note on any ONE of the following:
Character and achievements of:
(a) Muhammad al-Fatih (the conqueror) .OR
(b) Sualiman the magnificent
7. Write short notes on any TWO of the following:
(a) Al-shu'ubiyyah (b) Umar bin Abd-al-Aziz
(c) Al-Mu'tazilah (d) Al-Biruni

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Read the following statements carefully and write only the correct answers in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the questions.
 - (1) Total number of the Surahs of the Holy Quran is:
(a) 99 (b) 114
(c) 120 (d) None of these
 - (2) Write down the names of Khulafa-e-Rashideen in chronological order.
 - (3) Imam Abu Hanifa was a:
(a) Philosopher (b) Faqih
(c) Poet (d) None of these
 - (4) Euphrates is a river of :
(a) North Africa (b) Iran
(c) Iraq (d) None of these countries
 - (5) Arrange in chronological order:
(a) Battle of Khaibr (b) Battle of Badr
(c) Battle of Hunain

ISLAMIC HISTORY AND CULTURE, PAPER-I

- (6) Sammara (سامرة) was a city of:
(a) Afghanistan (b) Turkey
(c) Iraq (d) None of these
- (7) Musa bin Nusair was the governor of:
(a) Makkah (b) Madinah
(c) North Africa (d) None of these
- (8) Muhammad Bin Qasim conquered:
(a) Spain (b) Iran
(c) Sind (d) None of these
- (9) Al-Ahkam al-sultania (الاحكام السلطانية) was written by:
(a) Ibn Khaldun (b) Al-Mawardi
(c) Al-Farabi (d) None of these
- (10) The Cantonment of Basrah was founded by:
(a) Hazrat Ali (b) Hazrat Umar
(c) Al-Saffah (d) None of these
- (11) Imam al-Ghazali was the author of.....
(a) تصانيف التصانيف (b)
(c) تصانيف الفلاسفة (d) None of these
- (12) Alap Arsalan belonged to:
(a) The Ottoman (b) Saljuqid
(c) Mamluk dynasty (d) None of these
- (13) The Battle of Qadisiyyah was won by:
(a) Tariq bin Ziyad (b) Salahuddin Ayyubi
(c) Sa'd bin Abi Waqqas (d) None of these
- (14) Baghdad was the capital (دار الخلافة) of:
(a) Banu Umayyah (b) Banu Abbas
(c) Banu Fatimah (d) None of these
- (15) Battle of Karbla occurred during the rein of:
(a) Amir Muawiyah (b) Harun al-Rasheed
(c) Yazced (d) None of these
- (16) Al-Idrisi was a :
(a) Philosopher (b) Muhaddith
(c) Geographer (d) None of these
- (17) Arrange in chronological order the following rulers:
(a) Amin al-Rasheed (b) Walid bin abd al-Malik
(c) Al-Mansur
- (18) The battle of Jamal was fought betweenand.....
- (19) Imam Bukhari was at:
(a) Caliph (b) Mufassir
(c) Muhaddith (d) None of these
- (20) Aswad Ansi was:
(a) Poet (b) False Prophet
(c) Trader (d) None of these

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ISLAMIC HISTORY AND CULTURE
PAPER-II

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

Note: Attempt any FIVE questions in all, including Question No.8 which is
COMPULSORY All questions carry EQUAL marks.

1. Analyse the character of Abdul Rahman III as a man, an administrator and a patron of art and literature.
2. "After the fall of Cordova, Chivalry founded a congenial home at Granada where it attained its highest development". Elaborate this statement and discuss the Mediaeval concept of Chivalry.
3. Describe some philosophical and political writings in Andalus.
4. "Spain was the torch of Europe. The Arabs were the bringers of light to Mediaeval Europe". Elucidate.
5. "The fine arts were not neglected and the Spanish Arabs excelled their Christian neighbours both in sculpture and painting". Discuss.
6. Discuss the contribution of the Muslims in the field of pottery and calligraphy.
7. Write short notes on any TWO of the following:
(a) Ziryab the musician (b) Battle of Zallaqa (c) Al-GENERALIFFE
(d) Battle of Ain Jallut (e) University of Cordova

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct answer in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the question.
 - (1) Battle of Tours was fought inA.D.
 - (2) Which Fiqh (School of Thought) spread in Muslim Spain?
 - (3) Which Muslim Spanish ruler was known as "the bibliophile"?
 - (4) Al-Ihatah fi Tarikh Gharnata (احاطة في تاريخ غرناطة) was written by.....
 - (5) Who introduced the doctrine of actiology of decline 'Assabiah' (أسبابية)?
 - (6) Mountain range in South West Europe between France and Spain is called.....
 - (7) The Spanish Muslim scholars were expert in philology. Philology means.....
 - (8) 'A History of Mediaeval Islam' was written by.....
 - (9) 'Spanish Islam' was written by.....
 - (10) Who built the city of Al-Hamra?
 - (11) Surrender of Granada took place inA.C.
 - (12) Ibn-ul-Ahmar assumed the title of.....
 - (13) 'FUTUH-UL-BULDAN' was written by.....
 - (14) Battle of Roncevalles was fought between charlamagne and.....
 - (15) About which city the Arab scholars remarked:
"It stood like a watch-tower in the Meadow"?
 - (16) In Muslim Spain the naval commander was called.....
 - (17) Which Muslim ruler is called ad-Dhakil (الذاكل) (or the Enterer) in Spanish history?
 - (18) Abdul Rahman I was succeeded by his son.....
 - (19) 'Islam Resurgent: The Islamic World Today' was written by
 - (20) Who is the author of the book entitled 'History of the Islamic Peoples'?

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

**COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS
IN PBS-17, UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2003**

ISLAMIC HISTORY AND CULTURE, PAPER-I

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE: Attempt FIVE questions in all, including QUESTION NO.8 that is **COMPULSORY**. All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.

1. Write a comprehensive note on the social, economic, religious and political state of affairs of the pre - Islamic world and highlight the revolutionary changes brought by Islam in human thinking and behaviour.
2. Explain in light of Mithaq- Madina, Sulh Hudaibiyya and conquest of Makkah that Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was a peacemaker and not a warmonger.
3. Highlight Hazrat Umar Faruq as a pioneer of the concept of welfare state.
4. How did the Shi'a and Khawarij emerge? Compare their beliefs and political thoughts.
5. Write a note on the contribution of the Abbasids towards education.
6. Write a comprehensive note on any ONE of the following:
 - (a) Ottoman Sultan Bayezid Yildirim's conquests.
 - (b) Ottoman Tanzimat.
7. Write short notes on any TWO of the following:

(a) 'Asabiyya	(b) Jabr wa Qadar
(c) Nizam ul Mulk Tusi	(d) Amir Mu'awiya

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Read the following statements carefully and write only the correct answers in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the question:
 1. Which is the 3 'rd Sura in al-Quran?

(a) Al - Maida	(b) Al - Imran
(c) Al - Nisaa	(d) None of these
 2. Imam Shafi was a;

(a) Philosopher	(b) Jurist
(c) Poet	(d) None of these
 3. Tigris is a river of:

(a) Uzbekistan	(b) Iraq
(c) Kazakhstan	(d) None of these
 4. The modern name of Habasha is:

(a) Africa	(b) Ethopia
(c) Sudan	(d) None of these
 5. Word Muhammad means:

(a) Worthy of praise	(b) The praised one
(c) Noble	(d) None of these
 6. Aws and Khazraj were two tribes of:

(a) The Jews	(b) The Quraish
(c) The Ansar	(d) None of these

ISLAMIC HISTORY AND CULTURE, PAPER-I

7. Banu Quraiza, Banu Nadir and Banu Qainuqa were three tribes of the:
(a) Muslims (b) Christians
(c) Jews (d) None of these
8. Arrange in chronological order:
(a) Battle of Uhud (b) Battle of Muta
(c) Battle of Khandaq (d) Battle of Hunain
9. The capital of Khurasan was:
(a) Peshawar (b) Daibul
(c) Nishapur (d) Bukhara
10. Khilafat-i Rashida lasted for about:
(a) 60 years (b) 80 years
(c) 30 years (d) None of these
11. Ummayed Caliph Mu'awiya I was son of:
(a) Abu Talib (b) Abu Sufiyan
(c) Jafar (d) None of these
12. The battle of Qadisiyya was fought during the reign of:
(a) Caliph Abu Bakr (b) Caliph Umar Faruq
(c) Salahuddin Ayyubi (d) None of these
13. Tughril was the founder of:
(a) Ghaznawids dynasty (b) Ghurid dynasty
(c) Seljuq dynasty (d) None of these
14. Khuzistan is an area in:
(a) Turkey (b) Iran
(c) Azerbaijan (d) None of these
15. Sulaiman, the Magnificent was an:
(a) Abbasid Caliph (b) Ottoman Caliph
(c) Mughal king (d) None of these
16. The Mongols defeated:
(a) Salahuddin Ayyubi (b) The Abbasids
(c) The Ghaznawids (d) None of these
17. Bait al-Hikmah was established by:
(a) Babar (b) Akber
(c) Hurun al-Rashid (d) None of these
18. Carl Brockelmann is the author of:
(a) History of the Islamic Peoples (b) The Samanids
(c) The Fatimids (d) None of these
19. The Ottoman dynasty fell in:
(a) 1810 (b) 1924
(c) 1940 (d) None of these
20. Musailama al-Kadhdhab was a:
(a) Writer (b) False prophet
(c) Trader (d) None of these

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FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS
IN PBS-17, UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2003

ISLAMIC HISTORY & CULTURE, PAPER-II

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE: Attempt only **FIVE** questions in all, including **Question No 8** which is **COMPULSORY**. All questions carry equal marks. Write clearly.

1. Describe the role of Syed Jamaluddin Afghani for the cause of Muslim awakening and unity.
2. "The fine arts were not neglected and the Spanish Arabs excelled their Christian neighbours both in sculpture and paintings". Elucidate.
3. "Out of a moth-eaten and depleted empire, Kamal Atatürk created a nation throbbing with life and activity. There were certainly glaring manifestations of dictatorship in some aspects of his ascendancy, but he was a fervent believer in the sublime destiny of his people whom posterity will remember as one of the greatest national heroes". In the light of this statement, analyse major achievement of Atatürk.
4. Write a comprehensive note on the contribution of Ibn-Saud in the establishment of a modern Islamic State in the Middle East.
5. Andalus was the greatest seat of learning and research during the Muslim rule. Describe some of the major political and philosophical contributions of the period and of its glory.
6. Ibn-e-Khaldun is known as one of the most authentic Muslim historian of his time. Describe his contribution in historical field.
7. "Within three hundred years of the greatness of Sulyman, the Ottoman Empire lay bankrupt, decrepit and rotting". Give reasons of the disintegration of Turkey.

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct answer in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the question.
 - (1) Sulyman, the magnificent invaded Vienna in:
(a) 1540 (b) 1555
(c) 1580 (d) None of these
 - (2) "History of Mediaeval Islam" was written by:
(a) Amir Ali (b) Sulyman
(c) Sanders (d) None of these
 - (3) Armistice between Turkey and the Allies took place in:
(a) 1520 (b) 1819
(c) 1919 (d) None of these
 - (4) Kamal Mustafa was born in the town of:
(a) Basra (b) Cyprus
(c) Salonika (d) None of these
 - (5) Russia declared war on Turkey:
(a) 1718 (b) 1877
(c) 1978 (d) None of these

ISLAMIC HISTORY & CULTURE, PAPER-II

- (6) "A History of Muslims in Spain" was written by:
(a) Macmillan (b) Frank Cass
(c) Yaqut (d) None of these
- (7) Merida, an old city of Spain, was founded by:
(a) Jews (b) Muslims
(c) Romans (d) None of these
- (8) 'Islam in History' was written by:
(a) Ibn-e-Khaldun (b) Nadawi
(c) Muhammad Munir (d) None of these
- (9) The greatest Muslim Art in which they have achieved incomparable success is:
(a) Paintings (b) Architecture
(c) Calligraphy (d) None of these
- (10) The city of Baghdad lies on the:
(a) River Nile (b) Tigris
(c) Bay of Bengal (d) None of these
- (11) Which Muslim ruler was styled the "Augustus of the Arabs"?
(a) Mansur (b) Mamun
(c) Zubair (d) None of these
- (12) Hakam-I became caliph of Cordova in:
(a) 756 (b) 788
(c) 796 (d) None of these
- (13) The book "Studies in the Islamic History" was written by:
(a) Syed Amir Ali (b) Hanif Nadvi
(c) Amir Hassan (d) None of these
- (14) Musa-bin-Nusair was the governor of:
(a) Iran (b) Basra
(c) Africa (d) None of these
- (15) Hisham became Sovereign of Damascus in:
(a) 717 (b) 724
(c) 743 (d) None of these
- (16) Saba, the Capturer, was succeeded by his son:
(a) Himyar (b) Kablan
(c) Zaid (d) None of these
- (17) Abolition of the Sultanate took place in:
(a) 1918 (b) 1920
(c) 1922 (d) None of these
- (18) Avicenna was not only a genius but also a distinguished:
(a) Musician (b) Calligraphist
(c) Physician (d) None of these
- (19) Ibn-e-Khaldun was born in Tunis in the year:
(a) 1332 (b) 1242
(c) 1248 (d) None of these
- (20) Universal history book known as 'alkamil' was written by:
(a) Ibn-ul-Athir (b) Tabari
(c) Masudi (d) None of these

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7. Write (a) (b) (c) (d)
8. Write quest (1) (2) (3) (4) (5)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS IN BPS-17, UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2004

ISLAMIC HISTORY AND CULTURE, PAPER-I

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE: Attempt FIVE questions in all, including Question No. 8 which is COMPULSORY.
All questions carry EQUAL marks.

1. Write a comprehensive note on Deen-i-Islam which is defined as a missionary Religion. Account any three missionary movements which are very much relevant to South Asia in term of Sufism.
2. Highlight the last 23 years of Holy Prophet Muhammad(PBUH). In way of the complete study as a preacher of Islam in view of Holy Quran and Sunnah.
3. What is polygamy? Describe the term Nisaa in view of behaviour, value and characters of human life according to Islamic thought of School.
4. Write a detailed note on the Agricultural Prosperity during the regime of Abbaside?
5. Write a comprehensive note on the salient features of Ottoman Turks march towards Europe.
6. Write a note of Merits on any TWO of the following:
(a) Hazrat Umar Farooque (b) Hazrat Umer Bin Abdul Aziz
(c) Mamoon Rashid
7. Write an administrative policy note on Judicial System during the period of Abbaside.

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct answer in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the question.
 - (1) Before Islam Arab were engaged to live systematically as:
(a) Central Government (b) Autonomous body (c) Tribal feuds
(d) Own master mind (e) None of these
 - (2) Hadith was compiled by:
(a) Hazrat Abu Bakkar (b) Hujjaj Bin Yousuf (c) Umer Bin Abdul Aziz
(d) Haroon Rasheed (e) None of these
 - (3) Muhammad (Peace be upon him) was born on the following date:
(a) 2nd August 570 AD (b) 13th August 570 AD (c) 3rd August 571 AD
(d) 14th Sept. 571 AD (e) None of these
 - (4) Hajre-Aswad means:
(a) Pious Stone (b) Black Stone (c) Historical Stone
(d) Foundation Stone (e) None of these

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ISLAMIC HISTORY & CULTURE, PAPER-I:

- (5) Ka'bah is situated in the valley of:
(a) Valley Faran (b) Valley Taif (c) Valley Makka
(d) None of these
- (6) Hazrat Imam Hussain died in:
(a) 680 AD (b) 681 AD (c) 682 AD
(d) 683 AD (e) None of these
- (7) Treaty of Hudaibiyah was observed in:
(a) 5th Hijrah (b) 6th Hijrah (c) 7th Hijrah
(d) 8th Hijrah (e) None of these
- (8) Prophet Muhammad (P.B.U.H.) died on:
(a) March, 633 AD (b) April, 633 AD (c) May, 633 A.D.
(d) June, 633 A.D. (e) None of these
- (9) Hazrat Othman was murdered on:
(a) 17th March, 656 A.D (b) 17th April, 656 A.D (c) 17th May, 656 A.D
(d) 17th June, 656 A.D (e) None of these
- (10) During the regime of Othman, Hazrat Ameer Muwiya was the Governor of:
(a) Madina (b) Macca (c) Taif
(d) Syria (e) None of these
- (11) During caliphate regime Amils were known as:
(a) Kazi (b) Governor (c) District Officer
(d) Pesh Imam (e) None of these
- (12) The term Dar-al-Imara means:
(a) Governors House (b) Caliph House (c) Kazi House
(d) Public Hall (e) None of these
- (13) The Capital of Ummayyad dynasty was:
(a) Bagdad (b) Madina (c) Najaf
(d) Damascus (e) None of these
- (14) Sahib-al-Barid means:
(a) Provincial Kazi (b) Provincial Post Master (c) Provincial Military Head
(d) Provincial Educational Chief (e) None of these
- (15) Hazrat Umer-Bin-Abdul Aziz died on:
(a) 10th Jan., 721 A.D. (b) 10th Feb., 721 A.D. (c) 10th Jan., 720 A.D
(d) 10th Feb., 720 A.D. (e) None of these
- (16) Zero was introduced by:
(a) Persians (b) Arabs (c) Jews
(d) Christians (e) None of these
- (17) "Bimirihtan" means:
(a) Hospital (b) Office (c) Court
(d) School (e) None of these
- (18) Abu Nasr Muhammad Bin Muhammad al-Farabi belongs to:
(a) Arabia (b) Persian (c) Turk
(d) Syria (e) None of these
- (19) The actual name of Ibn Sina was:
(a) Abu Ali al-Husayn (b) Moosa bin shakir (c) Saiful daula
(d) None of these
- (20) The actual name of Akber the mughal emperor was:
(a) Noorud-din Muhammad (b) Shahab-ud-din Muhammad
(c) Zaheer-ud-din Muhammad (d) Jalal-ud-din Muhammad
(e) None of these

page 2 of 2

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS
IN BPS-17, UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2004

ISLAMIC HISTORY AND CULTURE, PAPER-II

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE: Attempt **FIVE** questions in all, including **Question No. 8** which is **COMPULSORY**.
All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.

1. Explain the causes and events of the expansion of Muslim rule in Spain during the Umayyad's period.
2. Discuss the Chief features of Muslim contribution to Philosophy in Spain with brief notes on any three important philosophers of that period.
3. It is claimed that the **RENAISSANCE AND REFORMATION** movements in Western and Southern Europe were indebted to the Muslim learning in Spain. Please substantiate.
4. Describe the character and achievements of Sulaiman Al-Qanuni, the magnificent.
5. Enumerate the principal mosques erected by the Ottomans in their capital city of 'Istanbul'.
6. Analyze the Political and Religious Policies of King Faisal bin Abdul Aziz of Saudi Arabia.
7. Explain the Political motives of American presence in Iraq and identify its effects in the region with special reference to Pakistan

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct answer in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the question.
- (1) Al-Andalus was conquered by the Arabs in:
(a) 699 AD (b) 711 AD
(c) 800 AD (d) None of these
 - (2) Gibraltar is named after:
(a) Musa bin Nusair (b) Caliph Walid
(c) Tariq bin Ziyad (d) None of these
 - (3) Musa bin Nusair was Governor of:
(a) Egypt (b) Africa
(c) Basra (d) None of these
 - (4) Berbers belonged to:
(a) India (b) Iraq
(c) Africa (d) None of these
 - (5) Al-Dakhil was a Prince of the house of:
(a) Umayyah (b) Fatimah
(c) Abbas (d) None of these

ISLAMIC HISTORY & COUTURE, PAPER-II

- (6) Granada fell in:
(a) 1398 (b) 1452
(c) 1492 (d) None of these
- (7) Cordova is a city of:
(a) Saudi Arabia (b) Libya
(c) Spain (d) None of these
- (8) Zaryab was:
(a) Poet (b) Politician
(c) Musician (d) None of these
- (9) Muhammad Al-Fatih was an:
(a) Arab (b) African
(c) Turk (d) None of these
- (10) Istanbul was the capital of the Khilafat of:
(a) Banu Abbas (b) Ottamans
(c) Banu Fatimah (d) None of these
- (11) Ibn-e-Khaldun was:
(a) King (b) Governor
(c) Historian (d) None of these
- (12) Jamaluddin Afghani was born in:
(a) India (b) Iran
(c) Afghanistan (d) None of these
- (13) The city of Baghdad lies on the:
(a) River Nile (b) Tigris
(c) Indus (d) None of these
- (14) Muhammad Ali was the ruler of:
(a) Syria (b) Turkey
(c) Egypt (d) None of these
- (15) Ottoman Caliphate was abolished in:
(a) 1900 (b) 1918
(c) 1922 (d) None of these
- (16) Ibn-e-Rushd was a distinguished:
(a) Musician (b) Calligraphist
(c) Philospher (d) None of these
- (17) The capital of Saudi Arabia is:
(a) Makkah (b) Madinah
(c) Riyadh (d) None of these
- (18) Alp Arsalan belonged to:
(a) the Ottoman (b) Saljuqid
(c) Mamluq Dynasty (d) None of these
- (19) "The Preaching of Islam" is written by:
(a) Carl Brockelmann (b) T.W.Arnold
(c) T.B. Irving (d) None of these
- (20) R. Dozy is the author of:
(a) Islam in History (b) The spirit of Islam
(c) The Spanish Islam (d) None of these

(7)

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS
IN BPS-17, UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2005

ISLAMIC HISTORY AND CULTURE, PAPER-I

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS **MAXIMUM MARKS: 100**

NOTE: Attempt **FIVE** questions in all, including **QUESTION NO.8**, which is **COMPULSORY**. All questions carry **EQUAL** marks.

1. The advent of Islam resulted in a new socio-political, economic and religious revolution in the History of World. Discuss.
2. Write down a detailed note on the difficulties and sufferings the Holy Prophet and his Companions had to undergo during Makkah period.
3. Write a comprehensive essay on the teachings of the Holy Prophet (SAW).
4. Highlight the Character of Hazrat Umar and the expansion of Muslim domain during his Caliphate.
5. Highlight the Central and Provincial administrative structure of the Umayyads.
6. Abbasid period was the golden period for the progress of different Sciences and Art. Discuss.
7. Write short notes on any two of the following:
 - (a) The Holy Prophet (SAW) as a Teacher
 - (b) Hazrat Usman Ghani
 - (c) Battle of Siffin
 - (d) Walid bin Abd al-Malik

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct answer in the Answer Book. Do not reproduce the question.
 - (1) The shortest surah of the Quran is:
 - (a) Al-Maun
 - (b) Al-Bayyinah
 - (c) Al-Kauthar
 - (d) Al-Ikhlis
 - (e) None of these
 - (2) There is no Bismillah in the beginning of Surah:
 - (a) Al-Fatihah
 - (b) Al-Nisa
 - (c) Al-Namal
 - (d) Al-Taubah
 - (e) None of these
 - (3) The Quran was revealed in:
 - (a) 25 years
 - (b) 12 years
 - (c) 23 years
 - (d) 20 years
 - (e) None of these
 - (4) The first revelation came to Prophet (SAW):
 - (a) Dar Arqam
 - (b) Hira
 - (c) Thaur
 - (d) Shi'b Abi Talib
 - (e) None of these
 - (5) The battle in which Muhammad (SAW) participated before Nubuwwah was:
 - (a) Dahiis
 - (b) Bait Aqaba
 - (c) Fijar
 - (d) None of these
 - (6) The duration of social boycott of Muslims in Shi'b Abi Talib was for:
 - (a) 5 years
 - (b) 10 years
 - (c) 3 years
 - (d) 8 years
 - (e) None of these

ISLAMIC HISTORY AND CULTURE, PAPER-I

- (7) The conqueror of Khyber was:
(a) Umar (b) Jafar
(c) Khalid Bin Walid (d) Ali (e) None of these
- (8) Who is called the fifth rightly guided Caliph:
(a) Harun (b) Walid
(c) Ibn Zubayr (d) Umar bin Abdul Aziz (e) None of these
- (9) The battle of Jamal was fought between Aishah and:
(a) Talhah (b) Muawiyah
(c) Yazid (d) Ali (e) None of these
- (10) Egypt was conquered during the Caliphate of:
(a) Abu Bakr (b) Muawiyah
(c) Ali (d) Umar (e) None of these
- (11) Hazrat Umar was the son of:
(a) Abu Talib (b) Talhah
(c) Abdullah (d) Khattab (e) None of these
- (12) Abbasid Caliphate came into being in:
(a) 110 A.H. (b) 122 A.H.
(c) 132 A.H. (d) 140 A.H. (e) None of these
- (13) Bait al Hikmah was established by:
(a) Walid (b) Hisham
(c) Mansur (d) Harun (e) None of these
- (14) Masjid Qiblatayn is situated in:
(a) Habshah (b) Makkah
(c) Taif (d) Madina (e) None of these
- (15) Khalid bin Walid was removed from the command during the expedition to:
(a) Iran (b) Syria
(c) Yemen (d) None of these
- (16) The city of Fustat was founded by:
(a) Amr bin Al-'As (b) 'Abd al-Malik
(c) Mu'awiyah (d) None of these
- (17) Expedition of Tabuk took place in:
(a) 6 A.H. (b) 7 A.H.
(c) 9 A.H. (d) None of these
- (18) Hazrat Salman was from:
(a) Rome (b) Syria
(c) Yemen (d) Faris (e) None of these
- (19) Imam Abu Hanifah was a famous:
(a) musician (b) architect
(c) jurist (d) historian (e) None of these
- (20) The total period of Khalafat-i-Rashidah was:
(a) 40 years (b) 30 years
(c) 29 years (d) None of these

FEDERAL PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION
COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR RECRUITMENT TO POSTS
IN BPS – 17, UNDER THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, 2005

ISLAMIC HISTORY AND CULTURE, PAPER – II

TIME ALLOWED: THREE HOURS

MAXIMUM MARKS: 100

NOTE: Attempt FIVE questions in all, including Question No.8 which is COMPULSORY.
All questions carry EQUAL marks.

1. How did Abd al- Rahman al- Dakhil conquer Spain? Highlight his contributions to social welfare of the people of the Country.
2. Write a note on the causes of the collapse of the Umayyad rule and the emergence of the Muluk al- Tawaif in Spain.
3. Highlight Muslim contribution in the WESTERN RENAISSANCE MOVEMENT.
4. Harun al- Rashid and Ma`mun al- Rashid contributed a great deal towards different disciplines of knowledge. Substantiate with historical facts.
5. Critically evaluate the Ottomans' administrative reforms with special reference to their Tanzimat.
6. Write a note on the life and academic contributions of Ibn Sina (Avicenna) and Ibn Rushd (Averroes).
7. How do you perceive the future scenario of the present conflict between the Western policy makers and the Muslims?

COMPULSORY QUESTION

8. Write only the correct answer in the Answer Book. Do Not reproduce the questions.
 1. Bait al- hikmah was established by:
 - a. Yazid I.
 - b. al - Zahir Baibars
 - c. Ma`mun al - Rashid
 - d. None of these
 2. Gibraltar owes its name to:
 - a. Aghlab
 - b. Abd al - Jabbar
 - c. Tariq b. Ziyad
 - d. None of these
 3. The Barmaki wazirs existed during:
 - a. Umayyads
 - b. Saljuqs
 - c. Abbasids
 - d. Ottomans
 4. Spain was ruled by ___ before Arab and Berber troops conquered it.
 - a. Byzantines
 - b. Franks
 - c. Visigoths
 - d. None of these
 5. In historical references Spain is generally referred to as part of
 - a. Iberian peninsula
 - b. Middle East
 - c. North Africa
 - d. None of these

contd... p/2

ISLAMIC HISTORY AND CULTURE. PAPER-II - 2 :-

6. Libya, Tunisia and Algeria are geographically included in the:
a. Far West
b. Central Africa
c. North Africa
d. None of these
7. Cordova is a city in:
a. Iraq
b. Mauritania
c. Spain
d. None of these
8. Cordova is pronounced in Arabic as:
a. Qurtuba
b. Gharnata
c. Zaghrab
d. None of these
9. Ibn Khaldun wrote a book titled:
a. Al - Shifa
b. Muqaddima
c. Al - Qanun
d. None of these
10. Ibn Khaldun was a:
a. Jurist
b. Philosopher of history
c. Calligrapher
d. None of these
11. Nizam al - Mulk worked as wazir during the:
a. Umayyads
b. The early Saljuqs
c. The late Ottomans
d. None of these
12. The Druzi sect of Syria and Lebanon was born during the:
a. Ghaznavids
b. Fatimids
c. Ayyubids
d. None of these
13. Muwalladun were:
a. Spanish neo - Muslims
b. African slaves
c. Arab soldiers
d. None of these
14. The Ottoman dynasty fell in:
a. 1802
b. 1924
c. 1912
d. None of these
15. Philip K. Hitti wrote a book titled:
a. Clash of civilizations
b. The Abbasids
c. History of the Arabs
d. None of these
16. Ibn Hazm was a great _____ scholar
a. Egyptian
b. Spanish
c. Ottoman
d. None of these
17. Shaikh Sa' di was a
a. Historian
b. Botanist
c. Poet
d. None of these
18. History of the Islamic peoples is written by
a. Gibb
b. Arnold
c. Carl Brockelman
d. None of these
19. The Arabic Siqillyah is:
a. Spain
b. Sicily
c. Italy
d. None of these
20. Umar Khayyam is known for his
a. Shah Nama
b. Siyasat Nama
c. Ruba'iyat
d. None of these