

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) Assvrian

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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.

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- (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 "الإراني"?
- (12) "حاشية التتبعات" 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" (عروس 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.
