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

ISLAMIC HISTORY AND CULTURE, PAPER-I

Roll Number.

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

(xiii) Ibne-e-Kahldun was a famous historian of _____ century.
(a) 15^{th} (b) 14^{th}
(c) 13^{th} (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:	**(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.

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)**

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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.**
(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) 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 ZALAQA 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

(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) Arberry, A.J.
(c) Arnold, T.W. (d) None of these

PART – II

NOTE:	**(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.

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-Dakhil 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.

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