

AGA KHAN UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION BOARD

HIGHER SECONDARY SCHOOL CERTIFICATE

CLASS XI

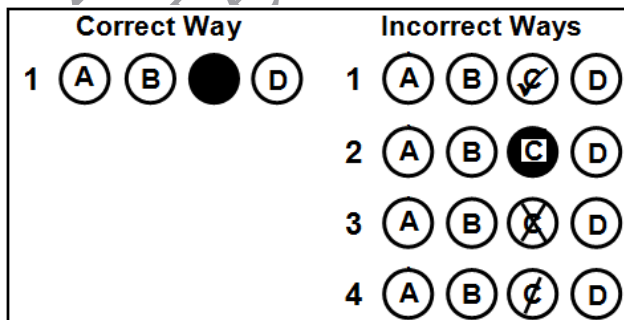
ANNUAL EXAMINATIONS (THEORY) 2023

Islamic History Paper I

Time: 1 hour 30 minutes Marks: 50

INSTRUCTIONS

1. Read each question carefully.
2. Answer the questions on the separate answer sheet provided. DO NOT write your answers on the question paper.
3. There are 100 answer numbers on the answer sheet. Use answer numbers 1 to 50 only.
4. In each question, there are four choices A, B, C, D. Choose ONE. On the answer grid, black out the circle for your choice with a pencil as shown below.



Candidate's Signature

5. If you want to change your answer, ERASE the first answer completely with a rubber, before blacking out a new circle.
6. DO NOT write anything in the answer grid. The computer only records what is in the circles.

1. During the Sassanid era, the king was called as the 'shadow of God'. According to their belief, kingship was
 - A. a gift from God.
 - B. applicable to all creation.
 - C. the representation of God.
 - D. the supernatural.
2. Which religion got the status of 'official religion' in Persia during the Sassanid era?
 - A. Buddhism
 - B. Christianity
 - C. Judaism
 - D. Zoroastrianism
3. The two world powers before the advent of Islam were
 - A. Syria and Rome.
 - B. Iran and Syria.
 - C. Iran and Rome.
 - D. China and Iran.
4. Who was the ruler of Persia before the advent of Islam?
 - A. Khusro Pervez
 - B. Maqoqas
 - C. Hercules
 - D. Rustam
5. Before the advent of Islam, the religious group '*Sulook-e-Qibt*' belonged from the state of
 - A. Rome.
 - B. Egypt.
 - C. China.
 - D. Persia.
6. Before the advent of Islam, the famous war '*Harb-e-Fujjar*' was fought between the tribes of
 - A. Banu Bakar and Banu Khaza'a.
 - B. Banu Qais and Quraish.
 - C. Quraish and Banu Tamim.
 - D. Banu Khaza'a and Banu Saqeef.
7. The people who lived in the deserts of Arabia were called as
 - A. Hazarwi (حزروی).
 - B. Hameeri (حمیری).
 - C. Qahtani (قحطانی).
 - D. Badvi (بدوی).

- 8 In ancient Arabia, the institution that performed the political function similar to the one in today's parliament is called as
- A. *Rafada.*
 - B. *Saqaya.*
 - C. *Dar Al-Nadwa.*
 - D. *Dumatul Jandal.*
9. Before the advent of Islam, all of the following were the resources of livelihood of Arabs EXCEPT
- A. trade.
 - B. agriculture.
 - C. mining.
 - D. sheep herding.
10. In Arabia, some people were called 'atheists'. The term 'atheist' means the one who is in denial of
- A. Islam.
 - B. Hadith.
 - C. the real creator.
 - D. Muhammad (PBUH)
11. Before the advent of Islam in Arabia, the religion that was closest to the Islamic teachings was
- A. Zoroastrianism.
 - B. Christianity.
 - C. Judaism.
 - D. *Deen-e-Hanif.*
12. Geographically, the Arabia is called a/ an
- A. island.
 - B. peninsula.
 - C. coastal area.
 - D. humid region.
13. Which of the following agreements was signed at the end of *Harb-e-Fujjar*?
- A. Agreement of Jordan
 - B. Agreement of Najran
 - C. *Halaf al-Sualiheen*
 - D. *Halaf al-Fuzool*
14. Which of the following idols was fixed at *Ta'aif*?
- A. *Manat*
 - B. *Laat*
 - C. *Uzza*
 - D. *Hubul*

15. Before the advent of Islam, the wars fought for revenge (تصاص) were called as
- Aayyam* (ایام).
 - Ghazwa* (غزوه).
 - Siryah* (سریه).
 - Fujjar* (فجار).
16. How long did the Holy Prophet (PBUH) and his uncle Hazrat Abu Talib (RA) stay in the valley of *Sha'ab-e-Abi Talib* (شعبِ ابی طالب)?
- One year
 - Two years
 - Three years
 - Four years
17. Which *Sahabi* (RA) was sent to Madinah by the Holy Prophet (PBUH) after the FIRST *Bait-e-Aqaba* (بیعتِ عقبہ اولی)?
- Hazrat Usman Ghani (RA)
 - Hazrat Bilal Habshi (RA)
 - Hazrat Ja'afar Tayyar (RA)
 - Hazrat Musa'ab bin Umair (RA)
18. The event of *Ma'araj* is mentioned in the Holy Qur'an in
- Surah Yaseen*.
 - Surah Al-Baqarah*.
 - Surah Aal-e-Imran*.
 - Surah Bani Israeel*.
19. During his migration to Madinah, the Holy Prophet (PBUH) stayed in
- Quba.
 - Thaur.
 - Hira.
 - Ta'aif.
20. After migration, the first agreement signed by the Holy Prophet (PBUH) with the Quraish of Makkah was
- treaty of *Hudaibia*.
 - charter of *Madind*.
 - Halaf al-Fuzool*
 - Bait-e-Aqaba*.

21. The *Sahabia* (RA) who has the honour of being the FIRST female martyr of Islam was
- A. Hazrat Fatima (RA).
 - B. Hazrat Sumayya (RA).
 - C. Hazrat Lubaina (RA).
 - D. Hazrat Suwaybah (RA).
22. Which of the following slaves did the Holy Prophet (PBUH) set free?
- A. Hazrat Anas (RA)
 - B. Hazrat Bilal (RA)
 - C. Hazrat Zaid bin Harsa (RA)
 - D. Hazrat Salman Farsi (RA)
23. The action taken by the Holy Prophet (PBUH) for the settlement of the refugees is termed as
- A. *muwakhat*.
 - B. the construction of *Suffa*.
 - C. *Bait-e-Aqaba*.
 - D. the treaty of *Hudaibia*.
24. After the battle of Badar, the preparations for war continued for entire year during which Quraish had prepared an army of 3000. This army of infidels against the Muslims in 3rd *Hijra* was led by
- A. Abu Lahab.
 - B. Abu Jahal.
 - C. Abu Sufyan.
 - D. Utba bin Abi Rabe'e.
25. Which of the following commanders led the Muslim archer to protect the mountain during the battle of *Uhud*?
- A. Hazra Abdullah Ibn-e-Jubair (RA)
 - B. Hazrat Musa'ab bin Umair (RA)
 - C. Hazrat Abdullah bin Jahash (RA)
 - D. Hazrat Talha bin Abdullah (RA)
26. What was the name of the FIRST agreement made by the Muslims during the life of the Holy Prophet (PBUH)?
- A. *Halaf al-Fuzool*
 - B. Charter of Madinah
 - C. Treaty of *Hudaibia*
 - D. *Harb-e-Fujjar*

27. The wars in which the Holy Prophet (PBUH) participated in for Islam's sake are termed as
- A. *ghazwa*.
 - B. *sirya*.
 - C. *mua'arka* (معركة).
 - D. war.
28. After the migration to Madinah, which of the following incidents increased the hostility of the Jews towards Islam?
- A. *Bait-e-Riwan*
 - B. *Halaf al-Fuzool*
 - C. Change of *Qibla*
 - D. *Bait-e-Aqaba*
29. Manzar bin Sawi embraced Islam after receiving a letter from the Holy Prophet (PBUH). He was the ruler of
- A. Yemen.
 - B. Syria.
 - C. Bahrain.
 - D. Iraq.
30. The document which is regarded as the universal declaration of human rights is the
- A. charter of Madinah.
 - B. treaty of *Hudaibia*.
 - C. agreement of Najran.
 - D. last sermon of the Holy Prophet (PBUH).
31. During the Holy Prophet's era, rate of *Zakat* fixed on the agricultural production was charged as
- A. fifth part.
 - B. seventh part.
 - C. ninth part.
 - D. tenth part.
32. To train in the art of fortress weaponry, the Holy Prophet (PBUH) sent some of his Companions (RA) to
- A. Yemen.
 - B. Tabuk.
 - C. Ta'aif.
 - D. Basra.

33. The rate of *Zakat* set by the Holy Prophet (PBUH) on cash, gold, silver and merchandise is
- A. 1.5%.
 - B. 2.5%.
 - C. 3.5%.
 - D. 4.5%.
34. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) possessed all qualities. On the conquest of Makkah, which of the following qualities of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) was MOST dominant?
- A. Truthfulness
 - B. To fulfil the promise
 - C. Trustworthiness
 - D. To forget and forgiveness
35. In the Islamic government, *jizya* (جِزْيَة) was taken from the
- A. newly converted Muslims.
 - B. non-Muslims.
 - C. Muslim traders.
 - D. Muslim farmers.
36. Before the arrival of the Holy Prophet (PBUH), the system of governance in Madinah was
- A. tribal.
 - B. democracy.
 - C. imperialism.
 - D. feudalism.
37. Which of the following is considered as the source of law in Islamic judicial system?
- A. Legal advisor
 - B. Religious scholars
 - C. Ruler and judge
 - D. The Holy Quran and Hadith
38. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) established a social system to help the people fulfil their needs and requirements. This system is called as
- A. *Zakat*.
 - B. *Ushur* (عُشْر).
 - C. *jizya* (جِزْيَة).
 - D. charity.

39. During period of the Holy Prophet (PBUH), the rate of shares received from non-Muslim was not fixed, but was determined by mutual agreement. This concept is called as
- Maal-e-fi* (مال فی).
 - Khiraj* (خراج).
 - Jizya* (جزیہ).
 - Ushur* (عُشْر).
40. Which of the following women has the honour of being the FIRST wife of the Holy Prophet (PBUH)?
- Hazrat Aisha Siddiqua (RA)
 - Hazrat Khadija (RA)
 - Hazrat Hafsa (RA)
 - Hazrat Sauda (RA)
41. Hazrat Abu Bakar Siddique (RA) ordered which of the following companions (RA) to compile the Holy Qur'an?
- Hazrat Zaid bin Sabit (RA)
 - Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (RA)
 - Hazrat Ameer Muawiyah (RA)
 - Hazrat Abdullah Ibn-e-Abbas (RA)
42. What was the number of people in the army sent by Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique (RA) to crush the power of the false claimant of Prophethood, Musailima *Kazzab*?
- One thousand
 - Two thousand
 - Three thousand
 - Four thousand
43. The Battle of *Salasil* was fought during the reign of Caliph
- Hazrat Abu Bakr Siddique (RA).
 - Hazrat Umar Farouque (RA).
 - Hazrat Usman Ghani (RA).
 - Hazrat Ali Murtaza (RA).
44. The sector that had the central position in Hazrat Umar Farooq's (RA) system of government was the
- council of education and teaching.
 - Seegha-e-Ahdas*.
 - Majlis-e-Shoora*.
 - Baitul Maal*.

45. The victory of the Muslims in the Battle of Qadsiya decided the fate of the kingdom of
- A. *Ibrani.*
 - B. *Sassanid.*
 - C. *Byzantine.*
 - D. *Kuldani.*
46. The *Khulafa-e-Rashideen* who started the Hijri year was
- A. Hazrat Abu Bakar Siddique (RA).
 - B. Hazrat Umar Farouque (RA).
 - C. Hazrat Usman Ghani (RA).
 - D. Hazrat Ali Murtaza (RA).
47. Which of the following groups caused the martyrdom of Hazrat Usman Ghani (RA)?
- A. *Kharjee* (خارجی)
 - B. Christians
 - C. Jews
 - D. *Sabaai* (سبائی)
48. Hazrat Ali Murtaza (RA) appointed Hazrat Muaz bin Jabal (RA) as the Qazi of
- A. Hijaz.
 - B. Kufa.
 - C. Yemen.
 - D. Hazar Mout.
49. The effective strategy Hazrat Ali Murtaza (RA) adopted against the Khawarij was that
- A. they were kicked out of Kufa.
 - B. war was declared against them.
 - C. Hazrat Ali Murtaza (RA), along with Hazrat Abdullah bin Abbas (RA), went to convince the Khwarij.
 - D. freedom was offered to those gathered under the flag of Hazrat Ayyub Ansari (RA).
50. Who sent a seal on white paper to persuade Hazrat Imam Hasan (RA) to resign from the post of the Caliphate?
- A. Hazrat Ameer Muawiya (RA)
 - B. Hazrat Qais bin Sa'ad (RA)
 - C. Hazrat Amar bin Aa'as (RA)
 - D. Hazrat Abdullah bin Umar (RA)

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