

No. of Pages. 20

Code No.

Y – 3020

Register Number :

Time : 2 Hours

Name :

Max.Marks : 100

**Entrance Examination for Admission to the P.G. Courses in the
Teaching Departments, 2026**

CSS

ISLAMIC HISTORY

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

1. The Question Paper is having 100 Objective Questions, each carrying one mark.
2. The answers are to be marked **only** in the “**OMR Sheet**” provided.
3. **Negative marking** : **0.25 marks** will be deducted for each wrong answer .

INSTRUCTIONS FOR FILLING THE OMR SHEET

- The OMR sheet should not be folded or crushed.
- Use only blue/black ball point pen to fill the circles.
- Use of pencil is strictly prohibited.
- Circles should be darkened completely and properly.
- Cutting and erasing on this sheet is not allowed.
- Do not leave any stray marks on the sheet.
- Do not use marker or white fluid to hide the mark.

• **WRONG METHODS**



CORRECT METHOD



DO NOT WRITE HERE

Choose appropriate answer from the options in the questions.

(100 × 1 = 100 marks)

1. Who is regarded as the pioneer of Muslim historiography through his work on prophetic biography?
 - A. Al-Tabari
 - B. Ibn Ishaq
 - C. Al-Masudi
 - D. Al-Baladhuri

2. The Arabic term 'Isnad' refers to:
 - A. Legal opinion
 - B. Text of Hadith
 - C. Chain of transmitters
 - D. Commentary of Quran

22. Salahuddin Ayyubi became famous for recapturing:
- A. Damascus
 - B. Baghdad
 - C. Cairo
 - D. Jerusalem
23. The battle that halted Mongol expansion into Egypt was:
- A. Hittin
 - B. Ayn Jalut
 - C. Manzikert
 - D. Tours
24. Nizam al-Mulk served as the famous vizier of the:
- A. Fatimids
 - B. Mamluks
 - C. Seljuks
 - D. Ottomans
25. The conquest of Constantinople took place in:
- A. 1453
 - B. 1492
 - C. 1526
 - D. 1571
26. The Ottoman ruler known as 'al-Fatih' was:
- A. Bayezid I
 - B. Selim I
 - C. Mehmed II
 - D. Suleiman I
27. The Tanzimat reforms were initiated to:
- A. Spread Shi'ism
 - B. Modernize the Ottoman Empire
 - C. Promote Crusades
 - D. Expand Janissaries
28. Mustafa Kemal Pasha abolished the caliphate in:
- A. 1908
 - B. 1918
 - C. 1924
 - D. 1939

36. The First Battle of Panipat was fought in:
A. 1192
B. 1398
C. 1526
D. 1556
37. The founder of the Mughal Empire in India was:
A. Humayun
B. Akbar
C. Babur
D. Sher Shah
38. Din-i-Ilahi was introduced by:
A. Jahangir
B. Shah Jahan
C. Aurangzeb
D. Akbar
39. The Mansabdari system was developed during the reign of:
A. Babur
B. Akbar
C. Humayun
D. Aurangzeb
40. The author of Akbarnama was:
A. Badauni
B. Khafi Khan
C. Abul Fazl
D. Amir Khusrau
41. The Taj Mahal was built by:
A. Akbar
B. Jahangir
C. Shah Jahan
D. Aurangzeb
42. The battle of Talikota led to the decline of the:
A. Mughal Empire
B. Bahmani Kingdom
C. Vijayanagara Empire
D. Marathas

57. The Arabic term used for prohibited interest is:
- A. Ijara
 - B. Sukuk
 - C. Riba
 - D. Takaful
58. Profit-loss sharing in Islamic banking is mainly represented by:
- A. Mudarabah
 - B. Waqf
 - C. Zakat
 - D. Kharaj
59. Islamic charitable endowment is known as:
- A. Fatwa
 - B. Waqf
 - C. Qiyas
 - D. Ijma
60. Zakat is regarded as the:
- A. Fifth pillar of Islam
 - B. First pillar of Islam
 - C. Third pillar of Islam
 - D. Seventh pillar of Islam
61. The revealed book of Islam is:
- A. Torah
 - B. Bible
 - C. Zabur
 - D. Quran
62. The term Tawhid denotes:
- A. Pilgrimage
 - B. Monotheism
 - C. Fasting
 - D. Charity
63. The migration of Prophet Muhammad to Abyssinia was mainly due to:
- A. Trade expansion
 - B. Roman invasion
 - C. Persecution by Quraysh
 - D. Agricultural crisis

71. The Crusades primarily involved conflicts between Muslims and:

- A. Mongols
- B. Persians
- C. European Christians
- D. Ottomans

72. The Battle of Hittin was won by:

- A. Baybars
- B. Nuruddin Zangi
- C. Salahuddin Ayyubi
- D. Alp Arslan

73. The Janissary corps belonged to the:

- A. Mamluks
- B. Ottomans
- C. Fatimids
- D. Buyids

74. The Treaty of Karlowitz marked the:

- A. Rise of Ottoman power
- B. Beginning of Ottoman decline
- C. Fall of Baghdad
- D. End of Crusades

75. The Balfour Declaration was issued in:

- A. 1917
- B. 1924
- C. 1939
- D. 1948

76. Zionism aimed at the establishment of a Jewish homeland in:

- A. Egypt
- B. Iraq
- C. Palestine
- D. Syria

77. The founder of the PLO was :

- A. Yasser Arafat
- B. Gamal Abdel Nasser
- C. Saddam Hussein
- D. Khomeini

78. The Islamic Revolution of Iran took place in:

- A. 1952
- B. 1967
- C. 1973
- D. 1979

79. The nationalization of the Suez Canal was carried out by:

- A. Anwar Sadat
- B. Gamal Abdel Nasser
- C. Hosni Mubarak
- D. King Farouk

80. The Arab League was founded in:

- A. 1920
- B. 1945
- C. 1956
- D. 1967

81. The Wahhabi movement was founded by:
- A. Muhammad Abduh
 - B. Jamal al-Din al-Afghani
 - C. Muhammad ibn Abdul Wahhab
 - D. Rashid Rida
82. The movement emphasizing return to the practices of the pious ancestors is known as:
- A. Orientalism
 - B. Salafism
 - C. Secularism
 - D. Nationalism
83. The term 'Shura' means:
- A. Taxation
 - B. Consultation
 - C. Migration
 - D. Brotherhood
84. The advisory body in Islamic governance is called:
- A. Diwan
 - B. Shura
 - C. Wilayah
 - D. Imarah
85. The economic system based on collective ownership is:
- A. Capitalism
 - B. Mercantilism
 - C. Socialism
 - D. Feudalism

86. The concept of Asabiyyah was developed by:
- A. Al-Ghazali
 - B. Ibn Khaldun
 - C. Ibn Rushd
 - D. Al-Farabi
87. The founder of Sikhism was:
- A. Kabir
 - B. Guru Nanak
 - C. Vivekananda
 - D. Mahavira
88. The sacred scripture of Judaism is:
- A. Torah
 - B. Zend Avesta
 - C. Tripitaka
 - D. Vedas
89. The founder of Buddhism was:
- A. Mahavira
 - B. Guru Nanak
 - C. Gautama Buddha
 - D. Shankaracharya
90. The doctrine of non-violence is strongly associated with:
- A. Jainism
 - B. Sikhism
 - C. Zoroastrianism
 - D. Taoism

91. The work 'What is History?' was authored by:
- A. Arnold Toynbee
 - B. E.H. Carr
 - C. Karl Marx
 - D. Leopold von Ranke
92. The term historiography refers to:
- A. Study of maps
 - B. Writing of history
 - C. Study of fossils
 - D. Economic analysis
93. Primary sources in historical research include:
- A. Encyclopedias
 - B. Textbooks
 - C. Archival records
 - D. Guide books
94. MLA and APA are mainly related to:
- A. Archaeology
 - B. Translation
 - C. Citation styles
 - D. Diplomacy
95. The process of reviewing previous scholarly works in research is called:
- A. Observation
 - B. Sampling
 - C. Literature review
 - D. Tabulation

ROUGH WORK

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