Q.1. Select the best option/answer and fill in the appropriate box on the Answer Sheet. (20)

(i) Spain was invaded in 711 AD by __________
   (a) Tariq bin Ziyad (b) Abd al Rahman I
   (c) Khalid bin Walid (d) None of these

(ii) The al-Qairawan in North Africa was founded in 670 AD by __________
    (a) Musa bin Nusayr (b) Suleman I
    (c) Uqbah (d) None of these

(iii) The conquests of Hujjaj in the East matched the Western conquests by __________
     (a) Musa bin Nusayr (b) Tariq bin Ziad
     (c) al-Mutawakkil (d) None of these

(iv) Abdul Aziz married Egilona, the widow of King Roderick, and named her __________
     (a) Umm-Asim (b) Umm-Kulsum
     (c) Umm-Hani (d) None of these

(v) The Umayyad dynasty was put to an end in the year __________
    (a) 661 AD (b) 750 AD
    (c) 770 AD (d) None of these

(vi) The Abbasid dynasty ruled for just over __________
    (a) Two Centuries (b) Three Centuries
    (c) Five Centuries (d) None of these

(vii) Baghdad was put on fire in 1258 AD by __________
     (a) The Umayyads (b) The Mongols
     (c) The Ottomans (d) None of these

(viii) Musa bin Nusayr was the Governor of __________
      (a) Egypt (b) Spain
      (c) North Africa (d) None of these

(ix) The fugitive Umayyad prince reached Spain in the year __________
    (a) 755 AD (b) 750 AD
    (c) 760 AD (d) None of these

(x) The last Umayyad ruler in 750 AD was __________
    (a) Hisham (b) Marwan II
    (c) Yazid III (d) None of these

(xi) The name of the French King who attacked Spain in 777 AD was __________
     (a) Roderick (b) Charlemagne
     (c) Alfonso (d) None of these

(xii) Ibn Khuldun is generally known as a __________
     (a) Mathematician (b) Astronomer
     (c) Historian (d) None of these

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.
(xiii) The real founder of the Umayyad dynasty in Spain was ________
(a) Tariq bin Ziyad  (b) Moosa bin Nusayr
(c) Abdur Rahman-I  (d) None of these

(xiv) The Arabs invaded Spain in the year ________
(a) 711 AD  (b) 750 AD
(c) 756 AD  (d) None of these

(xv) Which Caliph recalled Musa bin Nusayr to Damascus _______?
(a) al Walid-I  (b) Abdul Aziz
(c) Abdul Malik  (d) None of these

(xvi) Who punished Musa bin Nusayr for invading Spain _________?
(a) Sulaiman  (b) Abdul Aziz
(c) Amr Thaqafi  (d) None of these

(xvii) After ruling over Spain for one year who refused to give turn to the Yamanites?
(a) Abdur Rahman-II  (b) al-Hakam
(c) Abdur Rahman al-Fehri  (d) None of these

(xviii) The new capital established by Abbasid in 835 AD is called ______
(a) al-Mansurah  (b) Samarra
(c) Kufa / Basra  (d) None of these

(xix) Abdur Rahman-II of Spain went out to receive a minstrel called ________
(a) Khalid  (b) Ziryab
(c) Walid  (d) None of these

(xx) Cordova and Baghdad served to the West as main centres for ______
(a) Rivalry  (b) Treasures
(c) Learning  (d) None of these

PART – II

Q.2. Give an account of the conquest of Spain; who made it a stable and prosperous Muslim state? (20)

Q.3. What fate did Tariq Bin Ziyad and Musa bin Nusayr meet after their invasion of Spain? (20)

Q.4. Write a note on the Muslim’s contributions in Spain in natural or social sciences. (20)

Q.5. Write short notes on ANY TWO of the following: (20)
   (i) al-Hambra
   (ii) Cordoba
   (iii) Gibralter
   (iv) al-Qairawan
   (v) Mudarites
   (vi) Yamanites
   (vii) Abdur Rahman-I
   (viii) Hisham
   (ix) al-Hakam

Q.6. What is the historical significance of Samarra as Capital of the Abbasids? (20)

Q.7. How did Imam Malik’s Muwatta leave a strong impact in Spain, Discuss? (20)

Q.8. The scientific and literary progress of the Muslims in Spain and Baghdad laid the foundation of renaissance in Europe, discuss with evidence. (20)

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