



HISTORY

BOOKS - FULL MARKS HISTORY (HINGLISH)

THE CENTRAL ISLAMIC LANDS

Ncert Textbook Questions Solved

1. What were the features of the lives of the Bedouins in the early seventh century?



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2. What is meant by the term 'Abbasid revolution'?



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3. Give examples of the cosmopolitan character of the states set up by Arabs, Iranians and Turks.



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4. What were the effects of the Crusades on Europe and Asia?



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5. How were Islamic architectural forms different from those of the Roman Empire?



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6. Describe a journey from Samarqand to Damascus, referring to the cities on the route.



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More Questions Solved Very Short Answer Type Questions

1. Mention a few sources which provide information about the history of central Islamic lands between 600-1200 CE.



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2. Who was the founder of Islam?



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3. Name the two main sects of Muslims.



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4. Who was Tughril Beg?



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5. To which tribe did Prophet Muhammad belong to? In which year did he attain enlightenment?



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6. By which name Hijri year is also known as ?
How many days are there in it?



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7. Name the first and second Khalifa of Muslims.



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8. When did Umayyad dynasty come into power? Name its last ruler.



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9. What do you know about the Battle of Karbala?



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10. When was Prophet Muhammad forced to migrate from Mecca?



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11. When and between whom Battle of Camel was fought?



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12. Who were Kharjis? What was their role?



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13. Who were Muslims?



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14. Where is Dome of Rock? Who built it?



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15. Describe the significance of Dome of Rock in brief.



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16. Who was the founder of Umayyad dynasty?



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17. How did the Abbasids dynasty legitimise their bid to power?



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18. What were the reasons for the weaknesses of Abbasid state in 9th century? (Write any two reasons).



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19. What do you know about Rabia?



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20. Who were Turks? Write about them in brief.



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21. Write any two teachings of Islam.





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22. Who were Muslims? Which two things did they promise?



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23. Define the term "Caliph".



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24. How was the institution of Caliphate created?



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25. Name four Caliphs. How did they justify their power?



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26. Write any two objectives of the institution of Caliphate.



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27. Who was third Caliph? Why was he assassinated?



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28. Why did Islam divide into two sects? Name these two sects also.



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29. Describe in brief the significance of Muhammad's shift from Mecca to Madina.



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30. Why did Prophet Muhammad migrate to Madina?



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31. Why did Fatimids consider themselves as the sole rightful rulers of Islam?



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32. How did Arab bring Syria, Iraq and Egypt under their control?



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33. Name the four schools of Islamic law. Which is the most conservative among them?



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34. What did the history of Islamic world bring together?



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35. What are the twin objectives of Caliphate?



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36. What do you know about the Battle of Karbala?



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37. Name any four important literary works of Islamic world.



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38. Between whom the Battle of Camel was fought?



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39. Who was the last Khalifa of Umayyad dynasty?



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40. Describe the importance of Nishapur in two sentences.



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41. By whom and when was Tahir dynasty founded?



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42. When was the Great Mosque of al-Mutawwakil in Samara built?



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43. What do you know about Umar Khayyam?



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44. Who wrote 'Shahnama'? Describe its two features.



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45. What is 'Sharia'?



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46. Describe any two impact of Islam on the Arabian people.



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47. Describe in brief the incident, which helped in making of paper in Samarqand.



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48. Describe in short the contribution of Arabs in the field of culture.



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49. Who was Ibn Sina?



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50. What do you know about the great Mosque of Mutawwakil in Samara?



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More Questions Solved Short Answer Type Questions

1. What are the five pillars of Islam?



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2. Describe the main teaching of Islam?



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3. Describe in brief how Prophet Muhammad's religion was a factor in the growth of Arab unity?



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4. What do you know about Arab tribe? Write in short.



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5. What were Crusades? Describe its two impact on the Christian Muslim relations.



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6. Write any four factors responsible for the rise of Arab empire.



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7. Why did the early Caliph follow an expansionist policy? Which factors contributed to their success?



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8. Describe some features of administrative structure of Arabs under the early Khalifa.



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9. Write in brief about the contribution of the Arab civilisation to the world in the field of science.



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10. List the responsible factors which enabled the Umayyad to come to power.



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11. Write and evolutionary note on the regime of the fourth Caliph, Ali.



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12. During Abbasids, Arab influence began to decline. Why ?



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13. The Umayyads sought to legitimise their rule. Explain by giving examples.



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14. Were the Abbasid rules able to abolish monarchy?



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15. Which factors were responsible for contributing unity among Islamic society between 950-1200 CE?



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16. Which factors contributed to the unity of Islamic society between 950-1200 CE?



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17. Which factors contributed to commercial of the Central Islamic land?



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18. Write about the importance of Shahnama.



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19. How did Caliphate break up in the Arab Empire? Explain.



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20. Describe the distribution of agricultural land in the conquered territories by the Arabs from the aspect of ownership.



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21. What was the centre of Abbasid uprising? Why did it take place? Give reasons.



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22. Write any four arguments to support the concept of Abbasid Revolution.



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23. What were the reasons for the break up of the Caliphate and rise of the concept of Sultanate?



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24. Elaborate a few causes for the break up of Caliphate and the rise of the concept of Sultanate.



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More Questions Solved Long Answer Type Questions

1. Describe the major beliefs and practices that characterised Sufism.



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2. What do you know about the main teachings of Islam?



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3. Write your argument to justify the following statement :

"Prophet Muhammad laid down the foundation of a new political structure."



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4. 'Throughout the history of human beings their interest in religion often went hand in hand'. Justify the statement by giving examples.



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5. Discuss the main sources of income of the state in detail.



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6. What do you know about agriculture of the Central Islamic lands?



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More Questions Solved Passage Based Questions

1. Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow :

Islamic Calendar

The Hijri era was established during the caliphate of Umar, with the first year falling in

662 CE. A date in the Hijri calendar is followed by the letters AH.

The Hijri year is a lunar year of 354 days, 12 months (Muharram to Dhul Hijja) of 29 or 30 days. Each day begins at sunset and each month with the sighting of the crescent moon.

The Hijri year is about 11 days shorter than the solar year. Therefore, none of the Islamic religious festivals, including the Ramadan fast, Id and hajj, corresponds in any way to seasons.

There is no easy way to match the dates in the Hijri calendar with the dates in the Gregorian calendar (established by Pope Gregory XIII in

1582 CE). One can calculate the rough equivalents between the Islamic (H) and Gregorian Christian (C) years with the following formulae :

$$(H \times 32/33) + 622 = C$$

$$(C - 622) \times 33/32 = H$$

When was Hijri era established ?



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What do you know about Hijri year?



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What is the difference between Hijri year and the solar year?



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How can we calculate the rough equivalents between the Islamic (H) and Gregorian Christian (C) years?



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5. Read the following passages and answer the questions that follow :

The Ideal Student

Abd-al-Latif, a twelfth-century legal and medical scholar of Baghdad, talks to his ideal

student :

I commend you not to learn your sciences from books unaided, even though you may trust your ability to understand. Resort to teachers for each science you seek to acquire , and should your teacher be limited in his knowledge take all that he can offer, until you find another more accomplished than he. You must venerate and respect him. When you read a book, make every effort to learn it by heart and master its meaning. Imagine the book to have disappeared and that you can dispense with it, unaffected by its loss. One

should read histories, study biographies and the experiences of nations. By doing this, it will be as though, in his short life space, he lived contemporaneously with peoples of the past, was on intimate terms with them, and knew the good and bad among them. You should model your conduct on that of the early Muslims. Therefore, read the biography of the Prophet and follow in his footsteps. You should frequently distrust your nature, rather than have a good opinion of it, submitting your thoughts to men of learning and their works, proceeding with caution and avoiding

haste. He who has not finished your study and reflection, occupy your tongue with the mention of God's name, and sing His praises. Do not complain if the world turns its back on you. Know that learning leaves a trail and a scent proclaiming its possessor, a ray of light and brightness shining on him, pointing him out.'

-Ahmad ibn al Qasim ibn Abi Usaybia, Uyun al Anba.

What do you know about Abd-al-Latif?



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Why should books be learnt by heart?



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Discuss the importance of teacher in the life of an ideal student.

More Questions Solved Map Skills

1. On the given map mark and locate the following Islamic land as depicted or described in this chapter.

(i) Fustat

(ii) Nishapur

(iii) Baghdad

(iv) Constantinople

(v) Medina.



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