

SOLUTIONS

1. (c) The first Muslim invade of India was Muhammed-Bin-Qasim. At the beginning of the 8th century under the leadership of Bin-Qasim, a part of India was attacked but this invasion did not yield any impact. The empire of Arabs couldn't spread towards the east of Sindh and Multan, and it gradually declined.

Educational objective: To know about the first Muslim invasion.

2. (b) Chachnama is the oldest chronicle of the Sindh region. It is a Persian translation of an old Arabic history of the conquest of Sind by the Arabs. An expedition of the Arabs was sent against Deval sometime before 643 A.D. Chachnama says that the Muslims were defeated. The conquest of Sind was abandoned for some time.

Kitab-ul-Yamini or Tarikh-i-Yamini was written by Utbi (court historian of Mahmud Ghaznavi) which tells about the history of Subuktgin and Mahmud Ghaznavi.

Tarikh-i-Farishta or Gulshan-e-Ibrahimi was written by Ferishta, during the reigns of Akbar and Jahangir.

Kitab-ul-Hind is one of the most popular works of Alberuni who came to India with Mahmud Ghaznavi. He mentioned the socio-political and religious conditions of India in great detail.

Educational objective: To know the important sources of history.

3. (b) Statement 1 is not correct: The initial entry of Islam into South Asia came in the first century after the death of the Prophet Muhammad. The tensions started when some Sindhi plundered the ships of Arabs and King Dahir refused compensation. After some failed attempts Al Hajjaj, the Governor of Iraq entrusted the responsibility to his son-in-law Muhammed bin Qasim to attack King Dahir. So statement 1 is incorrect as the Battle of Rewar was between King Dahir and Muhammed bin Qasim.

Statement 2 is correct: He arrived at the coast in 712 A.D. and was successful in defeating and killing Dahir and thus, Dewal was occupied. After Dahir's death, his wife Queen Rani Bai fought against the Arabs. She was also defeated and she performed the rites of Jauhar to save her honour.

Educational objective: To know about the entry of Arabs into India.

4. (a) In 570-571 AD, in the Arabian city of Mecca, the Islamic Prophet of God Hazarat Muhammad was born in a Quarish Family. His father died before he took birth and his mother died when he was 6 years old. At the age of 40, he received his first revelation from God. Three years later he started

preaching the revelations and proclaimed that “God is one”.

Statement 1 is correct: The Hijri Calendar is a Lunar Calendar and different from the Gregorian calendar, it has 12 Lunar Months with 354-355 days.

Statement 2 is not correct: Since in Gregorian Calendar year 622 marks the Hijra, one may deduct 622 from the current year to know the AH year. But this calculation is wrong. This is because; the Islamic Calendar is a Lunar Calendar, while the Gregorian calendar is a Solar Calendar. There is always a drift of 11/12 days annually.

Educational objective: To know about important religions of the world.

5. (b) Statement 1 is not correct: Idol worship was widely prevalent among the tribes, it was Prophet Muhammed after whom idol worship stopped.

Statement 2 is correct: Before his arrival, there were no limitations on the number of marriages and men were misusing the religion, so he introduced the limit of four marriages.

Statement 3 is correct: Prophet proclaimed that “God is one”. Allah, Arabic Allāh (“God”), the one and only God in Islam. Etymologically, the name Allah is probably a contraction of the Arabic al-Ilāh, “the God.” It gave rise to monotheism.

Educational objective: To know about important aspects of Islam.

6. (d) Effect of Arabic invasion on India:
- The emergence of Islam in India.
 - The exchange of culture, science, and technology, trade, and literature began.
 - The practice of Camel farming and Date farming started in India.
 - Translation of Indian works into Arabic started like Suryasiddhanta, Charak Samhita, etc.
 - The Jizya tax was imposed for the first time on Non-Muslims.

Educational objective: To know about the impact of the Arab invasion.

7. (c) Mecca, Arabic Makkah, ancient Bakkah, city, western Saudi Arabia, located in the Şīrāt Mountains, inland from the Red Sea coast. It is the holiest of Muslim cities.



Subject: History

Topic: Medieval History

Issue: Muslim Invasion & Birth of Islam

Educational objective: To know important cities with religious significance.

8. (b) The correct order of Caliphs:

- i. Abu Bakr: The first caliph was Abu Bakr who ruled from 632-634 CE. Abu Bakr was the father-in-law of Muhammad and was an early convert to Islam. He was known as "The Truthful."
- ii. Umar ibn al-Khattab: The second caliph was Umar ibn al-Khattab. He is generally known just as Umar. Umar ruled for 10 years from 634-644 CE.
- iii. Uthman ibn Affan: He was Caliph for 12 years from 644-656 CE. Like the other Four Caliphs, Uthman was a close companion of the Prophet Muhammad.
- iv. Ali ibn Abi Talib: The fourth caliph was Ali ibn Abi Talib. Ali was Muhammad's cousin and son-in-law. He was married to Muhammad's youngest daughter Fatimah.

Educational objective: To know about the four most important Caliphs in Islam.

9. (a) Hazrat Muhammed was born in approximately 570 A.D. in the Arabian city of Mecca. He is believed to be the founder of Islam, one of the largest religions in the world at present. He is known as

the 'Holy prophet' to Muslims. He died in 632 A.D.

Educational objective: To know important dates in history.

- 10.(d) Statement 1 is correct: The Slave Dynasty ruled the Sub-continent for about 84 years. It was the first Muslim dynasty that ruled India. Qutub-ud-din Aibak, a slave of Muhammad Ghori, who became the ruler after the death of his master, founded the Slave Dynasty.

Statement 2 is incorrect: The rule of the Khilji dynasty started in 1290 A.D. Jalal-ud-din Khilji established the Khilji dynasty. Ala-ud-din Khilji, a nephew of Jalal-ud-din Khilji hatched a conspiracy and got Sultan Jalal-ud-din killed and proclaimed himself as the Sultan in 1296. However, the Khiljis were able to rule for only 30 years and which is the shortest period of any dynasty of Delhi Sultanate. Hence statement 2 is incorrect.

Educational objective: To know different dynasties of Delhi Sultanate.