MUHAMMAD-BIN-QASIM TO GHORI

1. The first Muslim invasion of India was led by:
   (a) Mahmud of Ghazni
   (b) Muhammad Ghori
   (c) Muhammad-bin-Qasim
   (d) None of these

2. In which year became the Sindh province of Omayyad Khilafat?
   (a) 711 AD
   (b) 712 AD
   (c) 713 AD
   (d) 714 AD

3. What was the relation of Mohammad Bin Qasim with Hajjaj?
   (a) Nephew
   (b) Son in law
   (c) Both a & b
   (d) Father

4. In which year Mohammad Bin Qasim attacked on Sindh?
   (a) 712
   (b) 713
   (c) 714
   (d) 715

5. Muhammad Bin Qasim died at the age of:
   (a) 19
   (b) 20
   (c) 21
   (d) 22

6. Muhammad Bin Qasim was called back by
   (a) Walid bil Abdul malik
   (b) Sulaiman bin Abdul malik
   (c) Khalid bil Abdul malik
   (d) None of these

7. Which of the European nations came first to South Asia?
   (a) Portuguese
   (b) Dutch
   (c) English
   (d) Greek

8. Raja Dahir’s wife name is
   (a) Jodha Bai
   (b) Rani Bai
   (c) Ladi Bai
   (d) None of these

9. Raja Dahir’s wife
   (a) Was made hostage
   (b) Was freed
   (c) Committed suicide
   (d) None of these

10. The first Mosque in South Asia was built in:
    (a) Sindh
    (b) Bhopal
    (c) Baluchistan
    (d) Bengal

11. Raja Dahir was the ruler of the Sindh during the Ummayad dynasty. Who was the Caliph of Ummayad dynasty at that time?
    (a) Al-Malik-Ibn-Abd-ul-Rehman
    (b) Al-Malik-Ibn-Abd-ul-Abdullah
    (c) Al-Malik-Ibn-Abd-ul-Malik
    (d) Al-Malik-Ibn-Abd-ul-Hafeez

12. Naheed called Hajjaj Bin Yousaf for help. Who was Hajjaj Bin Yousaf?
    (a) King of Iraq
    (b) Governor of Iraq
    (c) Warrior of Iraq
    (d) Governor of Kufa

13. Muhammad Bin Qasim arrived in the Subcontinent and established and controlled the Indus Valley as far north as:
    (a) Mithan Kot
    (b) Multan
    (c) Bahawalpur
    (d) D.G. Khan

14. When the decisive battle was fought between Raja Dahir and Mohammad Bin Qasim?
    (a) 28th Oct. 712
    (b) 29th Oct. 712
    (c) 30th Oct. 712
    (d) 31st Oct. 712

15. In whose period of reign, Sindh became a centre of Islamic learning?
    (a) Raja Dahir
    (b) Muhammad Bin Qasim
    (c) Mahmood of Ghazni
    (d) Hajjaj Bin Yousaf

16. What was the name of Raja Dahir’s capital city?
    (a) Mansura
    (b) Brahmanabad
    (c) Rawar
    (d) Rohri

17. The Arab conquest of Sindh took place in:
    (a) 712 A.D.
    (b) 740 A.D.
    (c) 1001 A.D.
    (d) 1009 A.D.

18. Muhammad Bin Qasim stayed at Makran before entering Sindh for:
    (a) 3 Months
    (b) 2 Months
    (c) 1 Month
    (d) 2 Weeks

19. Name the last Hindu ruler of the Subcontinent?
    (a) Raja Pirthavi Raj
    (b) Raja Dahir
    (c) Raja Jay Pal
    (d) None of these

20. In Delhi how many dynasties of Muslim sultans succeeded?
    (a) Five
    (b) Ten
    (c) Seven
    (d) nine

21. Which son of Raja Dahir embraced Islam?
    (a) Vijay Singh
    (b) Kak Singh
    (c) Jay Singh
    (d) Ajay Singh
22. Which is the most ancient city of South Asia?
   (a) Lahore  (b) Karachi  (c) Multan  (d) Ghazni

23. According to Historians Elliot and Dowson in their book 'the history of Indians as told by their historians', the first ship bearing Muslim travelers (Arab Traders) was seen on the Indian coast as early as
   (a) 660 AD  (b) 670 AD  (c) 630 AD  (d) 690 AD

24. How many years Muhmud of Ghazni ruled?
   (a) 27  (b) 25  (c) 29  (d) 32

25. In which year Mahmud of Ghazni raided India for the first time?
   (a) 1002  (b) 1004  (c) 1005  (d) 1000

26. Who is known as founder of Turkish rule in India?
   (a) Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni  (b) Muhammad-bin-Qasim  (c) Muhammad Ghuri  (d) None of these

27. What is the era of Sultan Mahmud Ghaznavi?
   (a) Between 999-1030  (b) Between 1000-1030  (c) Between 998-1030  (d) Between 1001-1027

28. Who made first Turk Invasion to India?
   (a) Mahmud of Ghazni  (b) Muhammad-bin-Qasim  (c) Muhammad Ghuri  (d) None of these

29. In which year Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni died?
   (a) 1040  (b) 1032  (c) 1030  (d) 1028

30. How many expeditions Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni led to India during his life?
   (a) Seventeen  (b) Fifteen  (c) Sixteen  (d) Fourteen

31. The temple was destroyed in 1026 AD in 16th expedition. Who destroyed it?
   (a) Sultan Mahmud of Ghazni  (b) Muhammad-bin-Qasim  (c) Muhammad Ghuri  (d) None of these

32. Accession of Sultan Mahmud Ghaznavi took place in
   (a) 997  (b) 999  (c) 998  (d) 990

33. When Mahmud Chazni made first invasion of India in which he defeated Jaipal ruler of Punjab?
   (a) 1002  (b) 1001  (c) 1003  (d) 1004

34. Mahmud Ghaznavi died as result of
   (a) Illness  (b) Conspiracy  (c) Fatal attack  (d) None of these

35. Al Beruni came to India along with:
   (a) Mahmud of Ghazni  (b) Muhammad-bin-Qasim  (c) Muhammad Ghuri  (d) None of these

36. When Mahmud of Ghazni destroyed the temple of Sommat?
   (a) 1022 AD  (b) 1023 AD  (c) 1024 AD  (d) 1026 AD

37. After the death of Subuktigin which son of Subuktigin became the king in 998?
   (a) Mahmud of Ghazni  (b) Ahmad Shah Durrani  (c) Nadir Shah  (d) Hassan Abdali

38. When Sultan Mahmood Ghazvi ascended the throne?
   (a) 996 AD  (b) 997 AD  (c) 998 AD  (d) 999 AD

39. Mahmood Ghaznavi invaded Indo-Pakistan for:
   (a) Seventeen times  (b) Twenty seven times  (c) Thirty seven times  (d) Forty seven times

40. Muhammad of Ghor swept down the Indus into India, defeated the Rajput confederacy there in 1192 and captured:
   (a) Calcutta  (b) Delhi  (c) Lahore  (d) Orangabad

41. Sultan Mahmood Ghazni died in
   (a) 1028  (b) 1029  (c) 1030  (d) 1931

42. Mahmud of Ghazni fought his first war against?
   (a) Raja Daher  (b) Anand Pal  (c) Jay Pal  (d) None of these

43. Who overthrew the Ghaznavi Kingdom?
   (a) Mughals  (b) Afghans  (c) Gharids  (d) None of these

44. When Muhammad Ghuri became the king of Ghazni?
   (a) 1171 AD  (b) 1172 AD  (c) 1173 AD  (d) 1174 AD

45. Which city Ghaznavids developed as their centre of Islamic Culture?
   (a) Delhi  (b) Amritsar  (c) Lahore  (d) Peshawar
46. During the Ghaznavi rule, which city was known as the city of ghazis, saints and intellectuals?
   (a) Multan (b) Sindh (c) Lahore (d) Ghazni

47. Who was known as the “Abductor of Scholars”?
   (a) Qutb-ud-Din (b) Gias-ud-Din (c) Mahmood Ghaznavi (d) Shahab-ud-Din Ghori

48. During the reign of Mehmud Ghaznvi, Lahore was able called:
   (a) Small town (b) Ghaznavi City (c) Small Ghaznvi (d) None of these

49. Ali Makhdum Hajweri popularly known as Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh came to India with
   (a) Sultan Masud of Gazni (b) Sultan Mohammed Ghor (c) Muhammad Bin Qasim (d) None of these

50. The founder of ghazanvide dynasty was
   (a) Mahmood Gauri (b) Sabuktigin (c) Alaptagin (d) None of these

51. Sebuktigin was the son of
   (a) Alp Tigin (b) Ismail (c) Mahmud of Ghazni (d) Jookan

52. What was the father name of Mahmud of Ghazni?
   (a) Alp Tigin (b) Sebuktigin (c) Masud (d) Nasirddin

53. Abu Rehan al-Biruni was a famous
   (a) Conqueror (b) Mathematician (c) Historian (d) Both b & c

54. How many times Sultan Muhammed Ghor attacked on India?
   (a) 5 (b) 6 (c) 9 (d) 11

55. Sultan Muhammed Ghor attacked from Gomai Pass in 1182, and conquered
   (a) Sindhi (b) Gujarat (c) Delhi (d) Kashmir

56. In which Sultan Muhammed Ghor conquered Lahore?
   (a) 1186 (b) 1184 (c) 1183 (d) 1182

57. Who led the Rajputs against Muhammed Ghor at the First battle of Tarain in 1191 and the Rajputs became victorious?
   (a) Jai Pal (b) Prithviraj Chauhan (c) Anand Pal (d) Rana Chauhan Das

58. At the Second battle of Tarain in 1191 at the same place, Prithviraj was defeated by
   (a) Saif-ud-din Muhammad bin Hussain (b) Ala-ud-din Hussain bin Hussain (c) Shahabuddin Muhammad Ghor (d) Muhammad bin Shansabani

59. After the death of Ghor, Aibek became the master of Hindustan and founded the Slave dynasty in
   (a) 1202 (b) 1203 (c) 1205 (d) 1206

60. Shahab-ud-Din Ghuri established the Muslim rule in:
   (a) West India (b) East India (c) North India (d) None of these

61. Shahab-ud-Din Ghuri was the successor of:
   (a) Raja Taj Pal (b) Muhammad Bin Qasim (c) Qutb-ud-Din (d) Mahmud Ghaznavi

62. The sultans of the Mamluk Dynasty were the successors of:
   (a) Qutb-ud-Din Albak (b) Shahab-ud-Din Ghauri (c) Sher Shah Suri (d) Mahmud Ghaznavi

63. In which war Sultan Muhammed Ghori gave the decisive defeat to Raja Prithsvi Raj?
   (a) First Battle of Qanooj (b) Second Battle of Qanooj (c) Third Battle of Qanooj (d) Fourth Battle of Qanooj

64. Sultan Mohammed Ghor defeated Prithvi Raj at the second battle of Tarain and founded the Muslim rule in India
   (a) 1192 (b) 1190 (c) 1191 (d) 1194

65. Sultan Muhammed Ghor swept down the Indus into India, defeated the Rajput confederacy there in 1192 and captured:
   (a) Calcutta (b) Delhi (c) Lahore (d) Orangabad

66. Which of the following battles was fought in 1192 A.D.?
   (a) First Battle of Tarain (b) Second Battle of Tarain (c) Battle of Talikota (d) None of these

67. Shahabuddin Muhammad Ghor died in which year?
   (a) 1196 (b) 1202
68. What was the real name of Shahabuddin Muhammad Ghori?
(a) Baha-ud-din Sam bin Hussain
(b) Saif-ud-din Muhammad bin Hussain
(c) Ghiyas-ud-din Muhammad bin Sam
(d) Muizz-ud-din Muhammad bin Sam

69. When Sultan Muhammad Ghori was assassinated?
(a) 1203 (b) 1204
(c) 1206 (d) 1208

70. Who defeated Prithviraj Chauhan in the second battle of Tarain in 1192?
(a) Saif-ud-din Muhammad bin Hussain
(b) Ala-ud-din Hussain bin Hussain
(c) Shahabuddin Muhammad Ghori
(d) Muhammad bin Shansabani

71. What was the real name of Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh?
(a) Abul Hassan Ali Ibn Usman al-Jullabi
(b) Sultan Mohammed Ali
(c) Shaikh Ismail Bukhari
(d) None of these

72. Hazrat Khwaja Syed Muhammad Qutbuddin Bakhtiar Kaki belonged to which Sufi Silsilah?
(a) Qadiri Silsilah
(b) Suhrawardi Silsilah
(c) Chishtiya Silsilah
(d) Naqshbandi Silsilah

73. Nizamuddin Auliya belonged to which Sufi Silsilah?
(a) Qadiri Silsilah
(b) Suhrawardi Silsilah
(c) Chishtiya Silsilah
(d) Naqshbandi Silsilah

74. Ali Makhdoom Hajweri popularly known as Hazrat Data Ganj Bakhsh came to India with
(a) Sultan Masud of Gazni
(b) Sultan Mohammed Ghori
(c) Muhammad Bin Qasim
(d) None of these

1. 2. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71.