

CSS Political Science Topic 2 Muslim Political Thought

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Ibn Khaldun was contemporary of	A. Socrates B. Plato C. Aristotle D. None of these
2	Nizam ul Mulk Tusi was born in the year	A. 1015 B. 1017 C. 1019 D. None of these
3	Ibn Khaldun was first brought to the attention of the Western world in	A. 1578 B. 1697 C. 1773 D. None of these
4	Rida promoted a restoration or rejuvenation of the Caliphate for Islamic unity, and "democratic consultation on the part of the government, which he called	A. Majlis e Shura B. Shura C. Khalafat D. none
5	Allama Iqbal delivered his famous Allahbad address in	A. 1930 B. 1929 C. 1928 D. None of these
6	The Incoherence written by Ghazali marked a turning point in Islamic philosophy in its vehement rejections of	A. Aristotle B. Plato C. Both A and B D. None of these
7	Shah Waliullah's the most popular book is	A. hujjat Allah al-baligha B. Sata'at C. Al-Khayr al-Kathir D. None of these
8	One of Al-Farabi's most notable works is	A. Kitab al-Musiqa al-Kabir B. Nizam tusi C. Al- Madina al-Fadila D. None of these
9	Kitab al-Kulyat fi al-Tibb was written before	A. 1132 A.D B. 1142 A.D C. 1162 A.D D. None of these
10	Farabi,s work, aimed at synthesis of philosophy and Sufism, paved the way for the work of	A. Ibn Sina B. Ali-Kindi C. Nizam Tusi D. None of these
11	At the insistence of his students in Jerusalem, al-Ghzali wrote a concise exposition of Islam entitled	A. The Niche for Lights B. Criterion of Knowledge in the Art Logic C. The Jerusalem Tract D. Touchstone of Reasoning in Logic
12	Iqbal was elected president of the Muslim League in	A. 1906 B. 1930 C. 1933 D. None of these
13	Ibn Taymiyyah is renowned for his fatwa issued against the	A. Sultanate of Rum B. Mongol rulers C. Mamluks of Egypt D. None of these
14	The pan-Islam. however, did not gain popularity till it first appeared in a French periodical in	A. 1871 B. 1875 C. 1881 D. 1889
15	One of Al-Farabi's most notable works is	A. Kitab al-Musiqa al-Kabir B. Nizam tusi C. Al- Madina al-Fadila D. None of these

		D. None of these
16	Al-Farabi divides intellect into four categories: potential, actual, acquired and the	A. Language B. Agent C. Work D. None of these
17	Siyasat Namah (The Book of Government/ Statecraft), also known as	A. Siyaru al-Muluk B. Dastu al-Wuzara C. Safar Namah D. None of these
18	The civilization which found in outlying regions and mountain is	A. Sedentary B. Desert C. Social D. None of these
19	Who was known in history as mujaddid Alf Thani, the Reformer of the Second Millennium?	A. Shaikh Ahmed Sirhindi B. Shah Waliullah C. Qutubddin Ahmed Faruqi D. None of these
20	The main influence on al-Farabi's philosophy was the	A. Nicomachean Ethics B. neo-Aristotelian C. Neo-Platonism D. None of these