

English - FA Part 2 English Chapter 10 Short Questions Test

Q1. Give brief description of the royal palace, named "AL-Zahra".

Ans 1: Al-Zahra the royal palace has 400 rooms, There was seven hundred mosques and three hundred public bathrooms.

Q2. How was the royal income spent in Muslim Spain?

Ans 1: One third of the royal income was spent on army, one third on public workers while the rest was placed in reserve.

Q3. Why Cordova was called "The jewel of the world".

Ans 1: The fame of Cordova spread such an extent that it was called the jewel of the world, It had made so marvelous progress in every field of life, People from all over the world attracted to it.

Q4. What did Al-Hakam do to promote learning and scholarship in his kingdom?

Ans 1: Al-Hakam was Abd-al-Rahman's successor and was probably the best scholar among the Muslim caliphs. He was generous to scholars and established 27 free schools. He enlarged the University of Cordova, He was a lover of books and has gathered 400,000 books.

Q5. How did Abd-al-Rahman deal with the governor appointed by the Abbasid caliph to contest his rule?

Ans 1: Abd-al-Rahman I killed the governor of Spain and sent his head preserved in salt and camphor wrapped in a black flag with his letter of appointment to the Abbasid caliph in Baghdad.

Q6. How was the royal income spent in Muslim Spain?

Ans 1: One third of the royal income was spent on army, one third on public workers while the rest was placed in reserve.

Q7. When did the Abbasid caliph say on receiving the head of his governor?

Ans 1: When the caliph received the head of his governor he said, "Thanks be to Allah for having placed the sea between us and such a foe!" He meant that it was better that there was a great distance between him and Abdul Rahman.

Q8. What did Abdul Rahman do to make himself strong and beautify his capital?

Ans 1: To beautify his capital, he built an aqueduct for the supply of pure water. He erected a palace and a garden with fruit trees outside Cordova. He got a grand mosque built and got a bridge constructed across the river.

Q9. What did Al-hakim do in the field of education?

Ans 1: Al-Hakam, himself a great scholar, patronized learning. He established many educational institutions including the University of Cordova through the country. He also invited scholars from other countries of Europe,

Q10. What high status did the University of Cordova have and what was the literacy rate in Spain?

Ans 1: The University of Cordova was one of the three greatest universities of the world at that time. It had an amazing collection of about 400,000 books in its library. The literacy rate of Muslim Spain was very high and almost every person could read and write.
