

Q1. perform? ans: a
muslim has five



**ASSIGN
BUSTER**

Q1. What is meant by the medieval period? Ans: The period between AD 600 to AD 1500, which falls between the ancient and the modern period and during which many significant changes took place in the social and economic life of the people, is called the medieval period. Q2.

Who is the founder of Islam? Ans: Prophet Mohammad is the founder of Islam. Q3. Where was the founder of Islam born? Ans: Mecca was the place where the founder of Islam was born. Q4. What did the revelations experienced by Mohammad stress on? Ans: The revelations experienced by Mohammad stressed upon the oneness of God, to worship Him and that He promised to reward or punish men according to their behaviour in this world. Q5.

What is meant by the term Hijrah? Ans: The term Hijrah is often translated as 'flight'. Q6. Who are called the Ansars? Ans: Ansars mean helpers. They were the residents of Medina who became Muslims. Q7.

What are the main principles of Islam? Ans: The main principles of Islam are:
i. God or Allah is one and Mohammad is His prophet
ii. The authority of the Quran is unquestionable
iii. Idol worship is forbidden
iv. All men are equal and are brothers
v.

Quran stresses on life after death and of a last judgement when all men would receive their rewards for their actions and
vi. A Muslim has five duties namely: a) Kalma, b) Namaz, c) Zakat, d) Ramzan and e) Haj
Q8. What are the five duties that a Muslim has to perform? Ans: A Muslim has five duties to perform, they are: a) Kalma, b) Namaz, c) Zakat, d) Ramzan and e) Haj. Q9.

How is the life of a Muslim regulated? Ans: The life of a Muslim is guided by the Quran as well as the Sunna, i.

e. the practices of the Prophet, and the Hadith, i. e. the sayings of the Prophet. Q10. What is meant by the term Shariah? Ans: Adherence to Islam has traditionally been manifested by living a life according to Islamic law within an Islamic community. This law is understood to be the law of God and is known as the Shariah. Q11.

What was the ' Constitution of Medina'? Ans: The clans, which accepted Mohammad as the Prophet of God formed an alliance and they drew up a Constitution of Medina. The Constitution defined the role of Muslims and non-Muslims in the community. Q12. When did Mohammad die? Ans: Mohammad died in AD 632. Q13. Who was made the first Caliph? Ans: Abu Bakr was the first Caliph.

Q14. Under which Caliph was the Quran copied and sent to the four corners of the Islamic world? Ans: Uthman was the Caliph under whom the Quran was copied and sent to the four corners of the world. Q15. Around which year did the Umayyad dynasty take over? How far did the Islamic world spread during the Umayyads? Ans: By AD 660 the Umayyad dynasty took over and the Islamic world under them stretched from the western borders of China to southern France. Q16. When was the first recorded Arab expedition to India undertaken? Ans: The first recorded Arab expedition to India was undertaken in AD 636 -37. Q17. Give one important effect of the Arab conquest.

Ans: The Arab conquest was successful in exposing the ' weakness' of India.

It laid the foundation for the Muslim conquest of India. Q18. Name the

temples plundered by Mahmud of Ghazni. Ans: The Somnath Temple and the

temple of Chakraswamin in Thaneshwar are the temples plundered by

Mahmud of Ghazni. Q19. State the features of Arab style of architecture.

Ans: The pointed arch, the cusped window opening, use of classical columns

to support the arcades is some of the important features of Arab

architecture. Q20. Give an example to show that the Arabs were superior

leather tanners. Ans: It has been found that the Kufa leather workers, who

were Arabs, trained the Makran and Sind tanners in the art of tanning leather

and making the leather softer. This example goes to show that the Arabs

were superior leather tanners.