

ANSWER KEYSECOND YEAR HIGHER SECONDARY EXAMINATION MARCH 2022

PART-IV/III

SUBJECT: ISLAMIC HISTORY & CULTURECODE NO: SXA592 87-48VERSION: T80 SCORES2 1/2 HOURS

Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
1	-	Jabir - Ibn - Hayyan	1	1
2	-	Al-Fazari	1	1
3	-	Al-Hakim	1	1
4	-	711	1	1
5	-	Sulaiman	1	1
6	-	Babur	1	1
7	-	Muhammed Al	1	1
8	-	1956	1	1
9	-	1920	1	1
10	-	Makthi Thangal	1	1
11	-	Fight with Umayyads - Battle of Zab - Abu-Muhammad - Abul Abbas Founder	1/2 1/2 1/2 1/2	2

Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
12	-	<p>marj Dabiq, battle between the ottoman sultan Selim Ist and Mamluk ruler- August 24, 1516, war was ended with success of ottomans -</p>	<p>1 1</p>	<p>2</p>
13	-	<p>732 CE. Between Arab Governor Abdulla Gafagiu and charles, the spanish christians- success was in favour of charles-</p>	<p>1 1</p>	<p>2</p>
14		<p>during the ottoman period blue Mosque was constructed- Another name Sultan Ahmed Mosque- 1609 this was built-</p>	<p>1 1</p>	<p>2</p>
15		<p>This is a movement originated among the Arabs- Abdurrahman al-Kawakebi called the father of Arab Nationalism.</p>	<p>1 1</p>	<p>2</p>

Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
16	-	The Sufies are the mystic saints in Islam. There were three chief orders of Sufies in India - Chisti, Suhrawardi, Nakshabandi. Sista - chain-	1 1 1 1	4
17		Sir Syed Atammud Khan started the movement. Aim was to educate minorities - started a school namely Muhammedan Anglo Oriental College. Then it became Aligarh University in 1920.	1 1 1 1	4
18		Part of 1921 Malabar rebellion. After this incident in 1922 70 prisoners were loaded in to goods wagon and conveyed from Tirur to	1 1	

Qn. No	Sub Qns	Answer Key/Value Points	Score	Total Score
19		<p>to Podannur - At Podannur the doors of the van were opened - 1 61 of them were found dead - 1</p> <p>Founded mutazila doctrine by Wasil - Ibn - Ata - It rejected fatalism - give importance to reason - Recognise the supremacy of human intellect.</p>	1 1 1 1	4 4
20		<p>Imam Abu - Haneefa's school - Give prominence to the doctrine of 'Qiyas' - Imam Malik's school - Ibn Anas - Emphasis on the traditions and usages of prophet - Imam Shafi's school - Ibn - Idris - al-shafi - a middle line - Imam Hambali's school - a student of al-shafi - uncompromising adherence to Hadith -</p>	1 1 1 1 1	4

- | | | | |
|----|--|----------------------------|---|
| 21 | <p>Many Contributions - Malik Shah Prominent ruler - Nizam-al-mulk, an illustrious Persian Vizir - the guiding hand - many new ideas - Conference of Astronomers and to reform the Persian Jalali Calender - a learned man who composed famous book Siyaset namah - Nizamiya Madrasah, also he founded -</p> | <p>/
/
/
/</p> | 4 |
| 22 | <p>Formation of Israel in 1948, and Jewish state in Palestine - many factors - Balfour declaration, Zionism and western countries and Britain supported to this new country -</p> | <p>/
/
/
/</p> | 4 |

22 Fatimid ruler Al Hakim established this. It included library and rooms for meeting
 Its curriculum comprised Islamic subjects astronomy and medicine
 Ibn Hantham, Al malik - al - aydal were the great scholars

4

23 musq Ibn masayr the umayyad Governor of north Africa sent his lieutenant Tariq - Ibn - Suiad to conquer Spain in 711
 The cross between Spanish army and muslims lasted for a week.
 Battle of Guadalete and captured various places.
 musq and Tariq crossed pyrenean mountains and campaign south of France

4

25 He was a senior political leader and first education minister of Independent India
 He got Bharat Ratna award in 1992
 He was a leader of Khilafat movement and good supporter of Mahatma Gandhi's
 He took part in non-cooperation movement, Swadeshi and Sarvay movement and he became president of INC at the age of 35

4

26	<p>Educational systems are highly developed in Spain</p> <p>The universities at Cordova, Seville, Malaga and Granada.</p> <p>The primary educators and their education</p> <p>Higher Education based on Quran, theology, philosophy, etc.....</p>	1	1	2	6	
27	<p>Muslims introduced a code of law for the Ottomans</p> <p>He was a good legislator and a good Justice.</p> <p>Supplemented the existing shari'at law without affecting the basic Islamic principles</p> <p>It mainly concentrated on the criminal, penal and taxation fields</p> <p>He introduced three courts</p> <p>He introduced centralized and unified system</p>	1	1	1	1	6
28	<p>Balfour declaration was letter written by Lord Balfour to Lord Rothschild</p> <p>approved the declaration of sympathy for Jewish Zionist aspirations</p> <p>Palestine soon became a focal point of inter national dis agreement</p>	2	2	2	6	
29	<p>boundary decisions</p> <p>each place carried</p>	3	3	3	6	

30	<p>The establishment and programming of PLO Hamas, the Islamic Resistance Movement and the leadership of founding leaders of the organization Intifada the Palestinian inhabitants of West Bank and Gaza.</p>	2	
		2	6
		2	
31	<p>The Economic causes of the revolt military cause of the revolt Various Results of the revolt</p>	2	
		2	6
		2	
32	<p>Mohammed Ghannouchi and Shoukath Adn the leaders of the IRE and Ushulafath movement Disunity faction among muslims demands Racks rendering and excessive lease The arrest of the Ushulafath leaders on false charge Forceful removal of caps and religious symbols of mosques Demolition of the flags of Ushulafath volunteers</p>	1	
		1	
		1	
		1	
		1	6
		1	
		1	
		1	
33	<p>collecting and recording the revenue Village remained the basic unit of administration</p>	1	
		1	
	<p>The chief minister or wazir</p>	1	
	<p>The headman or muqadam</p>	1	
	<p>The accountant or patwari</p>	1	8
	<p>The mushraf</p>	1	
	<p>The military department</p>	2	
	<p>The Quazi and judicial administration</p>	1	

34 Al mamun the Augustanage of the Abbasids
 Baghdad - the centre of learning
 Medicine and scholars
 Mathematics, Astronomy
 Alchemy, Histrography, theology and
 philosophy

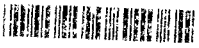
1
 1
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8

35 Mustafa Kamal pasha the father modern
 Turkey as the Turk in Turkish language
 He was the leader of Turkish nationalism
 He started a new magazine nation
 Administrative reforms of Kamal pasha
 Kamalism - his political philosophy that
 he introduced in the party congress of 1931
 Six principles of Kamal - Republicanism
 Nationalism, populism, Secularism,
 Statism and Revolutionism

1
 1
 1
 2
 2
 2


8



Q. No. 29

Map of Ancient India



 shows the
Mughal Empire
under Aurangzeb