



# Islamic Studies Basic Knowledge

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# Islamic Studies Most Repeated Questions

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# Islamic Studies Most Repeated Questions

## Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and His Life

1. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) belonged to the Hashmi family.
2. In his early life, Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) worked as a shepherd for Banu Saad.
3. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) had three sons.
4. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) had four daughters.
5. Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) lived in Madina for 10 years.
6. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) was born in the 1st Year of the Elephant in the month of Rabi ul Awwal.
7. Hazrat Haleema (R.A) was the foster mother of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) and cared for him for six years.
8. Abdul Mutalib, the grandfather of the Prophet, cared for him for two years.
9. Hazrat Abdullah Ibn-e-Abdul Muttalib, the Prophet's father, died six months before his birth.
10. Hazrat Amina, the Prophet's mother, died six years after his birth.
11. Abdul Mutalib died eight years after the Prophet's birth.
12. Hazrat Khadija (R.A) and Hazrat Abu Talib died in 619 A.D.
13. Hazrat Khadija (R.A) died at the age of 65.
14. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) went to Syria with Abu Talib at the age of 12.
15. Hazrat Arqam's (R.A) house became the center for preaching Islam.
16. After the first Wahi, Hazrat Khadija (R.A) took the Prophet to her cousin, Warqa bin Nophel, a scholar of inspired books.
17. Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A) accompanied the Prophet (PBUH) during the migration to Madina on a camel named Qaswa.
18. The Prophet (PBUH) stayed in Makkah for 15 days after its conquest.
19. The flag of the Holy Prophet (PBUH) was white and yellow at the conquest of Makkah.
20. The grave of the Prophet (PBUH) was prepared by Hazrat Abu Talha (R.A).
21. The seal affixed on important letters by the Prophet (PBUH) was in the custody of Hazrat Khuzaifa (R.A).
22. The Prophet's seal had the inscription "Allah Rasool Muhammad."
23. Hazrat Zainab (R.A) tried to poison the Holy Prophet (PBUH).
24. The first capital of the Islamic commonwealth was Madina.
25. The Holy Prophet (PBUH) was a direct descendant of Hazrat Ismail (A.S).

## Prophets and Scriptures

26. The Zabur was revealed to Prophet Dawood (A.S), also known as Najeeb Ullah.
27. The Injeel was revealed to Prophet Essa (A.S), born in Baitul Laham (Jerusalem).
28. Hazrat Idrees (A.S) was the first to learn writing and was granted 30 Sahifay.
29. Hazrat Musa (A.S) and Hazrat Haroon (A.S) were brothers, and Musa was granted nine miracles.
30. Hazrat Khizar (A.S) was the teacher of Hazrat Musa (A.S).
31. Hazrat Ayub (A.S) was known for his patience and suffered from a skin disease for 18 years.
32. Hazrat Ibrahim (A.S), called Ab ul-Anbiya, was 86 when Hazrat Ismail (A.S) was born and remained in fire for 40 days.
33. Hazrat Nooh (A.S), known as Adam-e-Sani and Shaikh al Anbiya, had his nation worship five idols and face destruction after seven days of continuous rain and storm.
34. The nation of Hazrat Shoaib (A.S), titled Khateeb-ul-Anbia, committed embezzlement in trusts.
35. Hazrat Yousuf (A.S) and Hazrat Yaqoob (A.S) met after 40 years.
36. The nation of Hazrat Hood (A.S) was destroyed by continuous rain and storm for seven days.

## Companions of the Prophet

37. Hazrat Khalid bin Waleed (R.A) was awarded the title “The Sword of Allah” and first participated in the Battle of Mota.
38. Hazrat Ali Al-Murtaza (R.A) was titled “The Lion of Allah,” martyred in 40 Hijrah, scribed the Al-Hudaibiyah Treaty, conquered the fort of Qamus, lifted zakat on horses, and was known as the gateway to knowledge.
39. Hazrat Hafsa (R.A), daughter of Umar Farooq (R.A), was a wife of the Prophet and held the script of Mus’haf Abi Bakr.
40. Hazrat Abu Bakr (R.A) was the first man to accept Islam, titled Atique, had knowledge of dreams, was a cloth merchant, and announced war against those unwilling to pay zakat.
41. Hazrat Umar (R.A) was the first to emphatically declare conversion to Islam, proposed Azan and the compilation of the Quran, added “As Salato Khairum Min Noum” to Azan, established the Department of Police, declared River Neil as Sayed-ul-Anhar, levied zakat on horses, and conducted the first census in the Islamic world.
42. Hazrat Usman (R.A), titled Ghani, was the first Hafiz of the Quran, added the second Azan for Friday prayers, and was the key holder of the Kaaba.
43. Hazrat Zaid bin Haris (R.A) was the first Muslim among slaves.
44. Hazrat Asad (R.A) was the first Sahabi to die.
45. Hazrat Abu Ubaida bin Al-Jarrah (R.A) was titled Ameen-ul-Ummat.
46. Hazrat Zaid bin Sabit (R.A) was responsible for collecting the Quran and preparing copies of Mus’haf Abi Bakr.
47. Hazrat Saad bin Abi Waqas (R.A) was among the Ushera-e-Mubashshara.
48. Hazrat Sumayyah Bint Khubbat (R.A) was the first female martyr of Islam.
49. Hazrat Hurr ibn Yazid was the first martyr of the Battle of Karbala (61 AH).
50. Hazrat Aisha Siddiqa (R.A), titled Siddiqa, narrated about 2,210 Hadiths.
51. Hazrat Zainab bint Khuzima (R.A) was titled Umm-ul-Masakeen.
52. Hazrat Umm-e-Salma (R.A) was the last Umm-ul-Momineen to die.
53. Hazrat Zirr Ghaffari (R.A) was known as the first Dervish.
54. Awais Karni (R.A) was the only Sahabi who did not see the Prophet.
55. Abdullah bin Masud (R.A) was appointed custodian of Bait-ul-Mal by Hazrat Umar (R.A).
56. Hazrat Usman bin Talha (R.A) was permanently given the key of Bait Ullah by the Prophet.

## Islamic Practices and Pillars

57. The basic pillars of Islam are five: Shahada, Namaz, Fasting, Zakat, and Hajj.
58. Shahada (Tauheed) is the first pillar, with its opposite being Shirk.
59. Namaz is the second pillar, declared compulsory in the 10th Nabvi during Miraj, and considered the most important Ebadat.
60. The first manifestation of faith in Islam is prayer.
61. Fajar, Zuhur, Asar, Maghrib, and Isha are compulsory salats.
62. Muslims must face the Kaaba for Namaz.
63. Six Takbeers are recited by the Moazin in Azan.
64. The Tasbeeh of Subhana Rabi-al-Azeem is recited in Rakuh.
65. The Tasbeeh of Subhana Rabi-al-Alaa is recited in Sajda.
66. Salat-e-Khasoof is offered during a lunar eclipse.
67. Salat-e-Istasqa is offered during a shortage of rain.
68. Salat-e-Istakhara is a Nafl prayer for guidance in coming matters.
69. Salat-e-Shukar is Mustahab.
70. Salat-e-Tahajjud is four, eight, or twelve Rakats offered in the late night.
71. Namaz-e-Janaza (Funeral prayer) is Farz-e-Kaffaya and performed standing in lines.
72. Salat-e-Taraveeh, a Sunnat prayer, is offered between Isha and Fajar.
73. Salat-e-Ishraq is a Nafl prayer offered after sunrise until one-fourth of the day.
74. Qasr is the act of shortening prayers while on a journey.
75. Fasting (Soam) is the third pillar, declared an armor of Islam.
76. Zakat, the fourth pillar, was imposed in 2 Hijri and mentioned 32 times in the Quran.
77. Zakat means “to purify” and is spent on poor Muslims.
78. The Nisab for camels is 5, for goats is 40, for gold is 7.5 tolas (87.48 grams), and for silver is 52.5 tolas (612.36 grams).
79. Wealth from a mine is liable to Khumus.
80. Sadaq-e-Eid-ul-Fitr was proclaimed in 2 Hijri.
81. The effective Zakat system can eliminate poverty.
82. Hajj, the fifth pillar, was made compulsory in 9 Hijri, with the Prophet performing one Hajj in 10 Hijri.
83. Hajj means “the will to visit,” and Tawaaf is circling the Kaaba.
84. In Hajj, Istilam is touching the Black Stone, Sayee is traveling seven times between Mount Safa and Marwah, and Ramee is stoning the devil.
85. Arafat gathering on the 9th of Zulhajj and staying there is Farz.
86. Muzdalfa, between Mina and Arafat, is where pebbles for Ramee are collected, and Maghrib and Eisha prayers are performed together on 9th Zulhajj.
87. Qurbani (holy slaughtering) is made at Mina during Hajj.
88. The Prophet (PBUH) sacrificed 63 camels during Hajj.



89. Hazrat Adam and Hazrat Hawa performed the first Hajj of Bait Ullah.
90. Throwing stones at Jumerat occurs on the 10th of Zulhajj.
91. There are three Farz duties during Hajj.
92. Islam is the chosen religion of Allah, with its backbone being Zakat.
93. The common value among the people of Pakistan is Islam.

## Quran and Hadith

94. The Holy Quran was revealed over 22 years, 5 months, with 86 Makki Surahs (12 years, 9 months, 5 days) and 28 Madni Surahs (9 years, 9 months, 9 days).
95. The major part of the Quran was revealed at night, with the first Wahi in Ramzan-ul-Mubarak at Hira Cave, consisting of five verses.
96. The Quran has 558 Rakus, 6,666 verses, 100 Ayat-e-Tasbeeh, and 66 Ayat-e-Mutfarqa.
97. Surah Al-Fath states, “Muhammad is the messenger of Allah.”
98. Surah Ahzaab declares the wives of the Prophet (PBUH) as mothers of believers.
  
94. The name “Muhammad” is mentioned four times in the Quran.  
Surah Al-Namal has Bismillah twice, while Surah Al-Toba starts without Bismillah.
95. Surah Al-Maidah contains orders about Wuzu, Ghusal, and Tayammum.
  
99. Surah Al-Imran mentions Ghazwah Ohad.
100. Surah Kahf mentions a dog with the Ashaab-e-Kahf.
101. Surah Yaseen is known as the Heart of the Quran.
102. Surah Rahman is known as the beauty of the Quran.
103. The subject of the Quran is humanity.
104. The Quran mentions 26 prophets, with six Surahs starting with prophet names.
105. The Quran has seven stages and mentions its names 55 times.
106. Ayat-ul-Kursi is called Sardar ul Ayat.
107. The minimum verses in a Surah are three.
108. The alphabet Alif is used most, and Zoan (ظ) is used least in the Quran.
109. The word “Qul” starts five Surahs.
110. Paradise is mentioned 150 times in the Quran.
111. Hazrat Khalid bin Saeed bin Alaas (R.A) was the first to write down the Wahi.
112. The last Wahi was revealed 7 or 9 days before the Prophet’s death.
113. The Quran was first translated into Persian by Shah Wali Ullah, into English by Abdul Hakeem, into Punjabi by Hafiz Lakhvi, and into Sindhi by Aakhund Azzizullah.
114. Abdul Malik Marwan applied dots to the Quran.
115. Zaboor, revealed in Syriac, is associated with Hazrat Dawood (A.S).
116. The city of Rome is mentioned in the Quran.
117. Jibrael (A.S) came 24,000 times to the Prophet (PBUH) with Wahi.
118. There are three kinds of Wahi (divine revelation), meaning “to point out or give a message.”

## **Historical Events and Battles**

122. In the Sacrilegious Wars, when Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) was 20, Quraish and allies were led by Harb bin Umayyah.
123. The first migration of the Prophet's companions was to Abyssinia (Ethiopia).
124. The second migration to Habshah occurred in 615 A.D.
125. The social boycott of Banu Hashim took place in the 7th Nabvi for three years at Shi'b-e-Abi Talib.
126. The Year of Sorrow was the 10th Nabvi.
127. The first Khutba-e-Jumaa was delivered in the 1st Hijrah.
128. Hijrah to Madina began on the 12th Rabi-ul-Awwal of the 13th year of Nabawat, on 24th September 622 A.D.
129. The change of Qibla occurred 18 months after Hijrah in the 2nd Hijri at Masjid-e-Qiblatain.
130. The first important act after Hijrah was building Masjid-e-Nabvi for prayers.
131. Moawakhat (brotherhood) and Jihad were established in the 2nd Hijrah.
132. The Year of Deputation was the 9th Hijrah.
133. The Battle of Badr occurred in 2 Hijrah with 313 Muslims, supported by angels.
134. The Battle of Yermuk was fought against the Romans.
135. The Battle of Karbala took place in 61 AH on 10 October 680.
136. Bait-e-Rizwan took place in the 6th Hijrah.
137. The Al-Hudaibiyah Treaty occurred in the 6th Hijri, written by Hazrat Ali (R.A).
138. The Prophet sent letters to kings, with four accepting Islam.
139. The Meesaq-e-Madina was the first written constitution of the world.
140. Ada Bin Hatam Thai embraced Islam in 9 Hijri.
141. Hazrat Hamza (R.A) embraced Islam in the 5th Nabvi.
142. In the Battle of Uhud, the Prophet selected 50 skillful archers to stay on a mountain.
143. The Prophet recited Surah Al-Fath at the conquest of Makkah.
144. There were 1,400 companions at Hudaibiya.
145. Banu Quraiza, Banu Nadir, and Banu Qainuqa were Jewish tribes.
146. The first royal gift to the Prophet was from Najashi, and Abu Sufyan was the first infidel whose gift was accepted.
147. The mosque of Zarar was demolished by the Prophet.
148. Laws about Zina, orphanage, inheritance, Hijab, ablution, and interest were revealed in 5 AH, 3 AH, 3 AH, 4 AH, 5 AH, and 8 AH, respectively.

## **Islamic Beliefs and Theology**

149. The verbal meaning of Islam is obedience to Allah, and the literal meaning includes bowing down, obeying, and seeking safety.
150. Aqeeda, derived from Aqd, means belief.
151. Iman-e-Mujammal is belief in brief, and Iman-e-Mufassal is belief in detail with seven essential beliefs: no deity except Allah, angels, divine scriptures, prophets, the Day of Judgment, predestination (Taqdir), and resurrection.
152. Shirk is an unpardonable sin according to the Quran.
153. The function of Hazrat Jibrael (A.S) is to bring Allah's messages to prophets.
154. Hazrat Mekael (A.S) makes rain and supplies food to Allah's creatures.
155. Hazrat Izraeel (A.S) takes out souls of living creatures.
156. Munkar and Nakeer (A.S) question the dead in their graves.
157. Kiraman Katibeen (A.S) record the good and evil deeds of each person.
158. Seven angels are mentioned in the Quran.
159. Baitul Mamoor is on the 7th Heaven.
160. Islam is the religion of Hazrat Adam (A.S).
161. The action (Amal) of Islam depends on faith.
162. South-West Asia is the birthplace of Islam, Judaism, and Christianity.

## **Hadith and Islamic Scholarship**

163. Siha-e-Sitta are six books of Hadith.
164. Al-Muwatta was compiled by Imam Malik (R.A), titled Imam-e-Dar-ul-Hijrat.
165. Kitaab-ul-Aathaar was compiled by Imam Abu Haneefa (R.A).
166. Abdur Rehman bin Khaldun was a historian, jurist, philosopher, and politician.
167. Shaikh Abdul Qadir Jilani is buried in Baghdad.

## **Miscellaneous**

168. The first Muslim University was established at Masjid-e-Nabvi.
169. The color of the first Islamic flag was white.
170. There were 360 idols in the Kaaba before Islam, with Hubal being the largest.
171. Bilal (R.A) called the first Aazan for Fajr prayer.
172. The Muslim Ummah belongs to Prophet Muhammad (PBUH).
173. Hurrirah means a cat.
174. The first Azan was proposed by Hazrat Umar (R.A).
175. Had-e-Qazaf (false accusation) is punishable by 80 lashes.
176. Adultery is punishable by 100 lashes according to Sharia.
177. The meaning of Muharram is “forbidden.”
178. Surah Muzammil means “Wrapped in Garments.”
179. Surah Ankaboot means “Spider.”
180. The doors of Hell are seven.
181. There were 45 Muhajireen at the time of Mawakhat.
182. The Yamama War was fought against Muselama Kazab, a false prophet.
183. The current Hijri year (August 2025) is 1447 AH.