

# 100-Question Quiz — Questions Only

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Instructions: Use this file for administering the quiz. The questions are grouped by thematic sections to aid organization and time allocation. Do not provide students with the answers file.

## Early life (Questions 1–15)

1. Where and approximately when was the Prophet Muhammad (peace be upon him) born?
2. What clan and tribe did he belong to?
3. What was the name of his father?
4. What was the name of his mother?
5. Who took care of him after his mother died?
6. Name the early guardian who brought him back to Mecca from Medina.
7. What was the Prophet's profession before prophethood?
8. What was the name of his first wife?
9. How many years older was Khadijah than the Prophet (approximately)?
10. Name one of the Prophet's nicknames used in Mecca.
11. At what age did he begin spending time in the Cave of Hira?
12. What was the Prophet's general reputation in Meccan society before prophethood?
13. Name one important tribal custodian who supported his upbringing as a child.
14. What major social practice in Mecca did the Prophet oppose before receiving revelation?
15. Who accompanied the Prophet on many trade journeys as a young man?

## Revelation & Meccan period (Questions 16–40)

1. Where did the first revelation occur?
2. Which angel delivered the first revelation?
3. What is the name of the chapter of the Quran revealed first (or of the first revealed verses)?
4. Who was the first adult male to accept Islam?
5. Who was the first adult female to accept Islam?
6. Name one of the Ansar's precursors or supporters in Mecca (early helper) — if none, name an early supporter.
7. What practice did the early Muslims face from the Quraysh as persecution?
8. Which city's leaders initially refused to protect the Prophet, leading to increasing persecution?
9. To which city did the Prophet send some early converts to seek protection before the Hijra?
10. What two significant night journey events are associated with the Prophet during the Meccan period?
11. Which relative of the Prophet publicly opposed him and later embraced Islam?
12. Who was the prominent Meccan poet that opposed the message and mocked the Prophet?
13. What was the reaction of the leaders of Quraysh to the growing number of Muslims?
14. Name one tactic used by the Quraysh to pressure the Prophet's supporters.
15. Which event led to some Muslims migrating to Abyssinia (Ethiopia) for refuge?
16. Who was the Negus in relation to the Muslim migration to Abyssinia?
17. What was the general content focus of the Meccan revelations?
18. Name one major person from the Quraysh who protected the Prophet during early opposition.
19. Which treaty or agreement negotiated by the Prophet during Meccan period prepared the way for later peace (name or description)?
20. What personal loss did the Prophet suffer during the Year of Sorrow?

21. Who accompanied the Prophet when he attempted to seek support in Ta'if?
22. Which event is commemorated as Isra and Mi'raj?
23. How long after the start of revelation did the Hijra to Medina occur (approximately)?
24. Name one early martyr from the Meccan period.
25. What was one of the central social reforms the Prophet advocated in Mecca?
26. How did the early Muslims maintain secrecy and safety during intense persecution?
27. Which relative from the Banu Hashim clan spoke in defense of the Prophet at the Marketplace?
28. Name a prominent companion who emigrated to Abyssinia and later returned.
29. What kind of economic boycott did Quraysh enforce against the Banu Hashim?
30. Which event marked the formal end of the Meccan persecution era?

## Hijra & Medinan period (Questions 41–65)

1. What is the Hijra and why is it significant?
2. To which city did the Prophet migrate?
3. Who was the Ansar?
4. Name the companion who accompanied the Prophet on the Hijra.
5. What document established rights and responsibilities for the Muslim community in Medina?
6. Name one responsibility assigned to non-Muslim tribes in the Constitution of Medina.
7. Which battle was the first major military encounter between Muslims and Quraysh?
8. Which year did the Battle of Badr occur in relation to the Hijra (approximate)?
9. Which two archers or companions are famously associated with Badr?
10. What was the outcome of the Battle of Badr?
11. Which battle followed Badr and resulted in a setback for the Muslims?
12. What tactical error at the Battle of Uhud led to a Muslim disadvantage?
13. Which battle involved a defensive trench around Medina?
14. What was the siege that the trench strategy helped repel called?
15. Name one key treaty the Prophet negotiated with the Quraysh that led to a period of truce.
16. Which event allowed the Muslims to enter Mecca peacefully?
17. What was the Prophet's action upon entering Mecca regarding retribution?
18. Which tribe submitted to the Prophet during the conquest of Mecca?
19. Name one of the early communities or individuals who formed the core leadership in Medina.
20. How did the Prophet manage relations with Jewish tribes in Medina (policy summary)?
21. What role did the mosque (Masjid) play in the new Muslim polity?
22. Which expedition or raid targeted Quraysh trade caravans prior to Badr?
23. What was the significance of the Treaty of Hudaibiyyah?
24. Which event at Hudaibiyyah indicated the strength of the Muslim diplomatic position?
25. Which treaty breach led to the eventual conquest of Mecca?
26. How did the Prophet handle former enemies after they embraced Islam?
27. What administrative measures did the Prophet introduce in Medina for distributing zakat?
28. Which year is considered the consolidation year for the Muslim state in Medina (approximate)?

## Major events & battles (Questions 66–80)

1. Name three major battles fought during the Prophet's lifetime.
2. What was a direct cause of the Battle of Badr?
3. What strategic change did the Muslims use at the Battle of the Trench?
4. Which companion is well-known for leading a cavalry charge in later battles?

5. What was the role of Ali during several key battles?
6. Which battle resulted in significant losses but preserved the Muslim community?
7. Name one treaty or agreement other than Hudaibiyyah relevant to these battles.
8. Which event involved a campaign against the Jewish tribe of Banu Qurayza?
9. What legal or social consequence followed the Banu Qurayza episode according to historical sources?
10. How did the use of alliances shape military outcomes in the Arabian Peninsula?
11. Which maritime or external frontier did Muslims not significantly contest during the Prophet's life?
12. Name a non-battle expedition that had political importance (e.g., delegation or treaty).
13. What was one major logistical challenge for the Muslim forces during long campaigns?
14. How were prisoners of war commonly handled after major engagements?
15. What was the role of intelligence and scouts in the Prophet's military planning?

### **Family & Companions (Questions 81–90)**

1. How many wives did the Prophet have in his lifetime (commonly cited traditional number)?
2. Who was the Prophet's first wife and how did she support him?
3. Name the wife known for narrating many hadiths and her relationship to Aisha.
4. Who was the Prophet's cousin and son-in-law widely recognized among the companions?
5. Name the first caliph and his close relationship to the Prophet.
6. Who was the second caliph and a prominent early supporter?
7. Who was the third caliph known for his compilation of the Quran during his caliphate?
8. Which daughter of the Prophet was married to Ali?
9. Name one female companion known for her scholarship and support.
10. Which companion was known as the Prophet's closest confidant and later successor?

### **Teachings & practices (Questions 91–98)**

1. What are the Five Pillars of Islam?
2. What was the Prophet's emphasis regarding treatment of neighbors and the poor?
3. Which practice did the Prophet establish as the weekly communal worship for Muslims?
4. What is the importance of fasting in Ramadan according to the Prophet's teachings?
5. How did the Prophet define sincere intention (niyyah) in actions?
6. What guidance did the Prophet give about business honesty and contracts?
7. How did the Prophet instruct regarding family relations and rights?
8. What dietary or ethical rulings did the Prophet emphasize in daily life?

### **Final years & legacy (Questions 99–100)**

1. What was the Farewell Pilgrimage and what central advice did the Prophet give during it?
2. In which year did the Prophet pass away, and where is he buried?

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## **Answers Only — Separate Document**

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This separate file contains the answers to the 100 questions. Format: Each question number is followed immediately by its concise answer. Use this for grading or instructor reference.

## Early life (Answers 1–15)

1. 1. He was born in Mecca around 570 CE, commonly called the Year of the Elephant.
2. 2. He belonged to Banu Hashim, a clan of the Quraysh tribe.
3. 3. His father was Abdullah ibn Abdul-Muttalib.
4. 4. His mother was Amina bint Wahb.
5. 5. His grandfather, Abdul-Muttalib, took care of him after his mother's death; later his uncle Abu Talib became his guardian.
6. 6. His uncle Abu Talib brought him back to Mecca from Medina (Yathrib) after a period of fosterage.
7. 7. He worked as a merchant and caravan trader, noted for honesty and trustworthiness.
8. 8. His first wife was Khadijah bint Khuwaylid.
9. 9. Khadijah is traditionally said to have been about 15–20 years older than him (sources vary).
10. 10. One nickname was Al-Amin (the Trustworthy) or Al-Sadiq (the Truthful) in Mecca.
11. 11. He spent increasing time in spiritual retreat at the Cave of Hira from his late 20s to early 40s.
12. 12. He was known for honesty, fairness, modesty, and being contemplative — 'Al-Amin'.
13. 13. His grandfather Abdul-Muttalib and later uncle Abu Talib were important custodians in his childhood.
14. 14. He opposed social injustices like infanticide, tribal exploitation, and economic inequality.
15. 15. Trade journeys often involved company with Khadijah's caravans or other Quraysh merchants.

## Revelation & Meccan period (Answers 16–40)

1. 16. The first revelation occurred in the Cave of Hira on Jabal al-Nour near Mecca.
2. 17. The angel was Jibril (Gabriel).
3. 18. The first revealed verses are from Surah Al-Alaq (often cited) or the opening of Surah al-Muddathir/Surah al-Muddathir sequence depending on transmission; traditionally the earliest revealed are the initial verses of Al-Alaq (96:1–5).
4. 19. The first adult male convert was Abu Bakr as-Siddiq.
5. 20. The first adult female convert was Khadijah bint Khuwaylid.
6. 21. Early supporters included close family and friends; many early converts were from the lower social strata or close relatives.
7. 22. Early Muslims faced social boycott, economic sanctions, ridicule, physical persecution, and sometimes torture.
8. 23. Meccan leaders, especially Quraysh chiefs, refused to protect him and opposed his message.
9. 24. Some early converts were sent to Abyssinia (Ethiopia) for refuge; earlier, delegations sought allies in nearby tribes and rulers.
10. 25. The two night-journey events are Isra (the night journey to Jerusalem) and Mi'raj (the ascension to the heavens).
11. 26. His uncle Hamza later embraced Islam and became a strong defender; other relatives also changed position over time.
12. 27. Poets like Abu Lahab and others mocked and opposed the Prophet; Abu Lahab is a notable example mentioned in the Quran.

13. 28. Quraysh leaders tried ostracism, social pressure, and economic boycotts to halt the spread of Islam.
14. 29. They implemented a tribal boycott that isolated the Banu Hashim and Banu al-Muttalib economically and socially.
15. 30. The migration to Abyssinia (first migration) was prompted by severe persecution; some Muslims sought refuge under the Christian Negus.
16. 31. The Negus (King of Aksum) provided protection to the early Muslim emigrants and refused Quraysh's demands to hand them over.
17. 32. Meccan revelations often focused on monotheism (tawhid), accountability in the afterlife, moral reform, and social justice.
18. 33. His uncle Abu Talib initially protected and defended him politically though he did not embrace Islam according to majority sources.
19. 34. Agreements like preliminary pacts with tribes or alliances gradually prepared the ground for later treaties; specific named treaties are more a Medinan development.
20. 35. The Year of Sorrow saw the deaths of Khadijah and his uncle Abu Talib, major personal losses.
21. 36. He went to Ta'if seeking support; he was rejected by leaders there and faced abuse before leaving.
22. 37. Isra and Mi'raj refers to the miraculous night journey from Mecca to Jerusalem (Isra) and the ascension through the heavens (Mi'raj).
23. 38. The Hijra occurred about 12–13 years after the start of public revelation (traditional chronology).
24. 39. Early martyrs included Bilal ibn Rabah and Sumayyah bint Khayyat among others.
25. 40. The Prophet called for monotheism, equitable treatment, abolishing infanticide, and compassion—central reforms in Mecca.

## Hijra & Medinan period (Answers 41–65)

1. 41. Hijra is the migration from Mecca to Medina (Yathrib) in 622 CE; it marks the start of the Islamic calendar and the formation of the Muslim community (ummah).
2. 42. He migrated to Yathrib (Medina).
3. 43. The Ansar were the residents of Medina who supported and sheltered the emigrant Muslims (Muhajirun).
4. 44. The companion who famously accompanied the Prophet on much of the Hijra was Abu Bakr.
5. 45. The Constitution (Charter) of Medina established civic rights, mutual defense, and intercommunal obligations among Muslims, Jews, and other groups.
6. 46. Non-Muslim tribes were assigned responsibilities such as mutual defense and maintaining peace within the federation; they could retain their religion but had to uphold certain civic agreements.
7. 47. The Battle of Badr was the first major military encounter.
8. 48. Badr occurred in the second year after Hijra (624 CE, approximately).
9. 49. Notable participants included companions like Hamza and Ali; archers and key figures included many early Muslims though named archers vary by account.
10. 50. The outcome of Badr was a decisive victory for the Muslims, boosting morale and political standing.

11. 51. The Battle of Uhud followed Badr and took place in 625 CE, where Muslims suffered casualties and strategic setbacks.
12. 52. A tactical error occurred when archers left their posts on a hill to collect spoils, allowing a surprise counterattack.
13. 53. The Battle of the Trench (Khandaq) used the trench strategy borrowed from Persian defensive tactics.
14. 54. The siege was the combined Quraysh and allied confederates' attempt to capture Medina during the Battle of the Trench (Siege of the Confederates).
15. 55. The Treaty of Hudaibiyyah was a significant diplomatic agreement between Muslims and Quraysh allowing a period of truce and strategic consolidation.
16. 56. The Treaty of Hudaibiyyah included terms that allowed the Prophet to perform pilgrimage later and showed Muslim willingness to negotiate long-term peace.
17. 57. A breach of the treaty by allied parties led to the Muslims marching on and peacefully conquering Mecca in 630 CE.
18. 58. Upon entering Mecca the Prophet granted a general amnesty to many former enemies, emphasizing forgiveness.
19. 59. Many Quraysh tribes, including large sections, submitted or pledged allegiance during the conquest of Mecca.
20. 60. Core leadership in Medina included the Muhajirun (emigrants) and Ansar leaders like Sa'd ibn Mu'adh and others who formed the early advisory circle.
21. 61. The Prophet negotiated with Jewish tribes; relationships varied by treaty obligations and incidents, including periods of cooperation and conflict.
22. 62. The mosque functioned as a communal center for worship, education, administration, and judicial matters (e.g., Masjid al-Nabawi).
23. 63. Prior to Badr, raids targeted Quraysh caravans, such as the patrols led by the Prophet and companions to intercept trade routes.
24. 64. Hudaibiyyah showed Muslim diplomatic strength by securing terms that allowed Islam's spread during the truce period.
25. 65. The breach of Hudaibiyyah by Quraysh allies and the resulting mobilization allowed the peaceful conquest of Mecca and consolidation of control.

## Major events & battles (Answers 66–80)

1. 66. Major battles include Badr (624), Uhud (625), and the Trench/Confederates (627).
2. 67. Badr was caused by attempts to intercept a Quraysh caravan and by growing hostilities between the communities.
3. 68. At the Trench, Muslims dug a defensive trench around Medina based on Persian strategy to prevent cavalry charges.
4. 69. Khalid ibn al-Walid is one companion later famous for cavalry leadership (though he converted later in the Prophet's life).
5. 70. Ali served as a frontline warrior, standard-bearer, and key military leader in several engagements.
6. 71. The Battle of Uhud resulted in heavy losses, including the death of Hamza, but the Muslim community remained intact.
7. 72. Other treaties and agreements include various local truces and the broader diplomatic settlement at Hudaibiyyah.

8. 73. The Banu Qurayza episode followed the Trench siege and led to a verdict executed by Sa'd ibn Mu'adh according to historical reports.
9. 74. Historical accounts describe a judgment with severe consequences for the Banu Qurayza; sources vary in detail and interpretation across traditions.
10. 75. Alliances with tribes like the Aws and Khazraj in Medina and with other groups shaped military and political outcomes across Arabia.
11. 76. The Arabian Peninsula's sea frontiers were largely outside the Prophet's primary military focus, which centered on land campaigns in Arabia.
12. 77. Delegations and treaty negotiations (e.g., with tribes of the peninsula) played major roles in expanding diplomatic influence.
13. 78. Long campaigns required supply lines, camel logistics, and managing harsh desert conditions as major challenges.
14. 79. Prisoners were sometimes ransomed, exchanged, integrated, or released depending on treaties and decisions by leaders.
15. 80. Scouts and intelligence-gathering were crucial for anticipating enemy movements and planning surprise maneuvers.

## Family & Companions (Answers 81–90)

1. 81. Traditional Sunni counts often list 11 wives (including widows and marriages after Khadijah); scholarly counts vary by category and timing.
2. 82. Khadijah was a wealthy merchant who employed and then married the Prophet; she supported him emotionally and financially during early prophethood.
3. 83. Aisha bint Abu Bakr narrated many hadiths; she was the daughter of Abu Bakr and an important transmitter of prophetic traditions.
4. 84. Ali ibn Abi Talib was both the Prophet's cousin and son-in-law (married to Fatimah).
5. 85. Abu Bakr as-Siddiq was the Prophet's close companion, early convert, and later the first caliph.
6. 86. Umar ibn al-Khattab was the second caliph and an early strong supporter known for administrative reforms.
7. 87. Uthman ibn Affan served as the third caliph and is known for compiling and standardizing the written Quran during his caliphate.
8. 88. Fatimah was the Prophet's daughter who married Ali.
9. 89. Female companions included Khadijah, Aisha, Umm Salama, Asma bint Abu Bakr, and others noted for piety and scholarship.
10. 90. Abu Bakr is often described as the Prophet's closest confidant and the earliest adult male convert who remained his political successor as caliph.

## Teachings & practices (Answers 91–98)

1. 91. The Five Pillars: Shahada (testimony of faith), Salah (prayer), Zakat (almsgiving), Sawm (fasting in Ramadan), and Hajj (pilgrimage to Mecca).
2. 92. He emphasized care for neighbors, charity to the poor, and social justice as central moral duties.
3. 93. The Prophet established the Friday (Jumu'ah) congregational prayer as a weekly communal gathering with a sermon.

4. 94. Fasting in Ramadan was prescribed as a means of spiritual discipline, empathy for the poor, and obedience to God.
5. 95. Niyyah (intention) was emphasized: actions are judged by intentions, and sincere purpose matters in worship and deeds.
6. 96. He instructed fair weights, honest trade, and fulfilling contracts as core ethical business practices.
7. 97. He taught mutual rights in family life, kindness to spouses, care for children, and responsibilities across relations.
8. 98. He guided on lawful (halal) and unlawful (haram) foods, humane treatment of animals, and ethics in consumption.

### **Final years & legacy (Answers 99–100)**

1. 99. The Farewell Pilgrimage (Hajj) in 632 CE included the Prophet's Farewell Sermon, advising equality, justice, the prohibition of usury, and rights of women and kinship—summarizing core ethical teachings.
2. 100. The Prophet passed away in 632 CE (11 AH) in Medina and is buried in the Prophet's Mosque (Masjid al-Nabawi) in Medina.