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Seerah & Sahaba Quiz

100 Multiple Choice Questions & Answers

AGES 13–17 | MEDIUM DIFFICULTY

Test your knowledge of the life of the Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) and the stories of his companions (the Sahaba) – ideal for weekend Islamic school revision, with short explanations included in the answer key for every question.

Total Questions:	100
Total Topics:	8
Format:	Multiple Choice (4 options each)
Answer Key:	Included with short explanations

Table of Contents

Early Life & Family	Q1–Q10
Prophethood Begins	Q11–Q20
Persecution in Makkah	Q21–Q30
The Hijrah (Migration)	Q31–Q40
Battles & Key Events in Madinah	Q41–Q55
Treaties, Diplomacy & Final Years	Q56–Q65
The Sahaba (Companions)	Q66–Q90
Character & Teachings of the Prophet (PBUH)	Q91–Q100

Each answer in the answer key includes a short explanation with historical context, perfect for classroom review and self-study.

Early Life & Family

1. In which city was Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) born?
 - A) Ta'if
 - B) Madinah
 - C) Damascus
 - D) Makkah
2. What was the name of the Prophet's (PBUH) father, who died before he was born?
 - A) Abbas
 - B) Abdul Muttalib
 - C) Abdullah
 - D) Abu Talib
3. What was the name of the Prophet's (PBUH) mother?
 - A) Khadijah
 - B) Fatimah
 - C) Halimah
 - D) Aminah
4. Who was the Prophet's (PBUH) wet-nurse who cared for him in the desert as an infant?
 - A) Umm Ayman
 - B) Barakah
 - C) Halimah as-Sa'diyyah
 - D) Khadijah
5. After his mother's death, who took care of the young Muhammad (PBUH)?
 - A) His uncle Abu Lahab
 - B) A stranger
 - C) No one; he lived alone
 - D) His grandfather, Abdul Muttalib
6. After his grandfather's death, which uncle raised the young Muhammad (PBUH)?
 - A) Abu Lahab
 - B) Hamza
 - C) Al-Abbas
 - D) Abu Talib
7. What was the name of the Prophet's (PBUH) first wife, whom he married before prophethood?
 - A) Hafsa bint Umar
 - B) Aisha bint Abi Bakr
 - C) Khadijah bint Khuwaylid
 - D) Sawdah bint Zam'ah
8. What was Prophet Muhammad's (PBUH) profession before prophethood, for which he was well known and trusted?
 - A) A soldier
 - B) A blacksmith

- C) A trustworthy merchant/trader
- D) A poet

9. What title, meaning 'the Trustworthy', was given to the Prophet (PBUH) by the people of Makkah before his prophethood?

- A) Al-Amin
- B) Al-Habib
- C) As-Sadiq
- D) Al-Mustafa only

10. How did the young Muhammad (PBUH) help resolve a dispute among Makkan tribal leaders over placing the Black Stone in the Kaaba?

- A) He refused to get involved
- B) He asked a foreign ruler to decide
- C) He had all tribes carry it together on a cloth
- D) He placed it himself alone

Prophethood Begins

11. At what age did Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) receive his first revelation?
- A) 33
 - B) 25
 - C) 50
 - D) 40
12. In which cave did the Prophet (PBUH) receive his first revelation?
- A) Cave of Badr
 - B) Cave of Uhud
 - C) Cave of Thawr
 - D) Cave of Hira
13. Which angel brought the first revelation to the Prophet (PBUH)?
- A) Malik
 - B) Mikail
 - C) Jibril (Gabriel)
 - D) Israfil
14. Who was the first person to believe in the Prophet's (PBUH) message?
- A) Ali ibn Abi Talib
 - B) Umar ibn al-Khattab
 - C) Abu Bakr
 - D) Khadijah (his wife)
15. Who was the first male adult to accept Islam?
- A) Abu Bakr
 - B) Umar ibn al-Khattab
 - C) Uthman ibn Affan
 - D) Ali ibn Abi Talib
16. Who was the first child/youth to accept Islam?
- A) Uthman ibn Affan
 - B) Ali ibn Abi Talib
 - C) Abu Bakr
 - D) Zaid ibn Harithah
17. Who was the freed slave who was among the first to accept Islam and later became a close companion?
- A) Bilal ibn Rabah
 - B) Suhayb ar-Rumi
 - C) Salman al-Farisi
 - D) Zaid ibn Harithah
18. For approximately how many years did the Prophet (PBUH) preach privately/secretly before openly inviting people to Islam?
- A) About 10 years
 - B) About 13 years
 - C) About 3 years

D) About 1 year

19. Which Quranic command marked the beginning of the Prophet's (PBUH) public preaching of Islam?

- A) The command to build a mosque
- B) The command to fight
- C) The command to migrate
- D) The command to 'warn your closest relatives'

20. What was the collective name given to the early companions who accepted Islam before the Hijrah?

- A) As-Sabiqun al-Awwalun (The Foremost / First to Believe)
- B) Al-Ansar
- C) Al-Muhajirun only
- D) Ahl al-Kitab

Persecution in Makkah

21. Which enslaved companion was tortured by being made to lie on hot sand with a heavy rock on his chest for refusing to renounce Islam?

- A) Bilal ibn Rabah
- B) Suhayb ar-Rumi
- C) Khabbab ibn al-Aratt
- D) Ammar ibn Yasir

22. Who eventually purchased Bilal's freedom from his cruel master?

- A) Abu Bakr As-Siddiq
- B) Ali ibn Abi Talib
- C) Uthman ibn Affan
- D) Umar ibn al-Khattab

23. Which family became the first martyrs (shuhada) in Islam, tortured for their faith by Abu Jahl?

- A) The family of Abu Talib
- B) The family of Uthman
- C) The family of Umar
- D) The family of Yasir (Yasir and Sumayyah)

24. What was the 'boycott' imposed on the Prophet (PBUH) and his clan (Banu Hashim) by the Makkan Quraysh?

- A) A ban only on public worship
- B) An agreement to share resources fairly
- C) A social and economic boycott, cutting off trade and marriage ties
- D) A ban on speaking Arabic

25. To which land did a group of early Muslims migrate to escape persecution, seeking refuge under a just Christian king?

- A) Yemen
- B) Abyssinia (Ethiopia)
- C) Persia
- D) Syria

26. What was the name of the year in which both Khadijah and Abu Talib passed away, bringing great sorrow to the Prophet (PBUH)?

- A) The Year of the Elephant
- B) The Year of Victory
- C) The Year of Sorrow ('Am al-Huzn)
- D) The Year of Delegations

27. After losing the protection of Abu Talib, the Prophet (PBUH) traveled to which city seeking support, but was met with rejection and violence?

- A) Damascus
- B) Yemen
- C) Madinah
- D) Ta'if

28. What miraculous night journey did the Prophet (PBUH) undertake from Makkah to Jerusalem, followed by his ascension to the heavens?

- A) The Hijrah
- B) The Conquest of Makkah
- C) Al-Isra wal-Mi'raj
- D) The Farewell Pilgrimage

29. What did the Quraysh leaders offer the Prophet (PBUH) in an attempt to make him stop preaching Islam?

- A) Nothing; they never tried to negotiate
- B) A permanent truce with no conditions
- C) Wealth, leadership, and status
- D) Half of Makkah's land

30. Which of the Prophet's (PBUH) uncles was a strong supporter of Islam and known as the 'Lion of Allah' for his bravery?

- A) Hamza ibn Abdul Muttalib
- B) Abu Lahab
- C) Abu Talib
- D) Al-Abbas

The Hijrah (Migration)

31. What does the word 'Hijrah' refer to?

- A) The final pilgrimage
- B) The migration from Makkah to Madinah
- C) The conquest of Makkah
- D) The first revelation

32. Who accompanied the Prophet (PBUH) on the journey of Hijrah to Madinah?

- A) Abu Bakr As-Siddiq
- B) Uthman ibn Affan
- C) Ali ibn Abi Talib
- D) Umar ibn al-Khattab

33. In which cave did the Prophet (PBUH) and Abu Bakr hide from pursuing Quraysh search parties during the Hijrah?

- A) Cave of Thawr
- B) Cave of Hira
- C) Cave of Uhud
- D) Cave of Badr

34. Who slept in the Prophet's (PBUH) bed on the night of the Hijrah to help deceive the Quraysh assassins waiting outside?

- A) Umar ibn al-Khattab
- B) Abu Bakr
- C) Ali ibn Abi Talib
- D) Zaid ibn Harithah

35. What was the original name of the city of Madinah before the Prophet's (PBUH) arrival?

- A) Ta'if
- B) Khaybar
- C) Yathrib
- D) Hijaz

36. What were the Muslims who migrated from Makkah to Madinah called?

- A) Ansar
- B) Sahabah only
- C) Tabi'in
- D) Muhajirun

37. What were the people of Madinah who welcomed and supported the migrating Muslims called?

- A) Muhajirun
- B) Ansar
- C) Quraysh
- D) Bedouins

38. What special bond did the Prophet (PBUH) establish between the Muhajirun and Ansar after the Hijrah?

- A) A bond of brotherhood (Mu'akhat), pairing them as brothers
- B) A requirement to fight each other in games
- C) A rule that they could never live in the same house
- D) A ban on any interaction between them

39. The Islamic (Hijri) calendar begins counting years from which event?

- A) The birth of the Prophet (PBUH)
- B) The Hijrah (migration to Madinah)
- C) The Conquest of Makkah
- D) The first revelation

40. What was one of the first major public projects the Prophet (PBUH) undertook upon arriving in Madinah?

- A) Digging a trench around the city
- B) Constructing a fort only
- C) Building a marketplace only
- D) Building the Prophet's Mosque (Masjid an-Nabawi)

Battles & Key Events in Madinah

41. What was the first major battle fought between the Muslims and the Makkan Quraysh?

- A) The Battle of Hunayn
- B) The Battle of Uhud
- C) The Battle of Badr
- D) The Battle of the Trench

42. In which year (AH) was the Battle of Badr fought?

- A) 8 AH
- B) 5 AH
- C) 2 AH
- D) 10 AH

43. What was a key reason the Muslims won the Battle of Badr despite being greatly outnumbered?

- A) A natural disaster stopped the Quraysh
- B) Superior weapons and much larger numbers
- C) The Quraysh surrendered without fighting
- D) Strong faith, strategy, and Allah's help, including angelic support mentioned in the Quran

44. What major setback did the Muslims face at the Battle of Uhud?

- A) The Quraysh never showed up
- B) Archers left their position, allowing the Quraysh cavalry to attack from behind
- C) They refused to fight at all
- D) They ran out of food before the battle began

45. The Prophet (PBUH) was injured during which battle, when he was struck and lost a tooth?

- A) The Battle of Badr
- B) The Battle of Uhud
- C) The Battle of Khaybar
- D) The Battle of the Trench

46. Which companion strategized the digging of a trench around Madinah to defend against a large confederate army?

- A) Abu Ubaydah ibn al-Jarrah
- B) Salman al-Farisi
- C) Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas
- D) Khalid ibn al-Walid

47. What is the Battle of the Trench also known as?

- A) The Battle of Mu'tah
- B) The Battle of Hunayn
- C) The Battle of Tabuk
- D) The Battle of Al-Ahzab (The Confederates)

48. What treaty, signed at Hudaibiyyah, brought a period of peace between the Muslims and the Quraysh despite initially seeming unfavorable to Muslims?

- A) The Treaty of Badr
- B) The Constitution of Madinah
- C) The Treaty of Hudaibiyyah
- D) The Treaty of Tabuk

49. What foundational document did the Prophet (PBUH) establish early in Madinah to organize relations between Muslims, Jews, and other tribes?

- A) The Charter of Makkah
- B) The Constitution of Madinah
- C) The Treaty of Hudaibiyyah
- D) The Farewell Sermon

50. Which Jewish oasis settlement, known for its fortresses and date farms, was conquered by the Muslims in 7 AH?

- A) Ta'if
- B) Tabuk
- C) Najran
- D) Khaybar

51. In which battle did the Muslims face the Byzantine-allied forces near the borders of Syria, resulting in the martyrdom of several beloved companions including Zaid ibn Harithah?

- A) The Battle of Uhud
- B) The Battle of Badr
- C) The Battle of Hunayn
- D) The Battle of Mu'tah

52. Who took command of the Muslim army at Mu'tah after all three appointed commanders had been martyred, skillfully leading a strategic withdrawal?

- A) Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas
- B) Abdullah ibn Umar
- C) Abu Ubaydah ibn al-Jarrah
- D) Khalid ibn al-Walid

53. The Battle of Hunayn was fought shortly after which major event?

- A) The Conquest of Makkah
- B) The Farewell Pilgrimage
- C) The Hijrah
- D) The Battle of Badr

54. What was notable about how the Prophet (PBUH) treated the people of Makkah after conquering the city in 8 AH?

- A) He granted a general amnesty, forgiving even former enemies
- B) He enslaved most of the population
- C) He exiled all the residents
- D) He ordered the destruction of the entire city

55. What did the Prophet (PBUH) do to the idols inside and around the Kaaba after the Conquest of Makkah?

- A) He sold them to other tribes
- B) He had them removed and destroyed
- C) He allowed people to keep worshipping them

D) He kept them as historical artifacts

Treaties, Diplomacy & Final Years

56. What expedition did the Prophet (PBUH) lead to the northern border in 9 AH, in response to rumors of a Byzantine invasion?

- A) The Expedition/Battle of Tabuk
- B) The Conquest of Makkah
- C) The Battle of Mu'tah
- D) The Battle of Hunayn

57. The year 9 AH is often called the 'Year of Delegations' because of what event?

- A) Many tribal delegations from across Arabia came to accept Islam and pledge allegiance
- B) A great famine struck Arabia
- C) Many wars broke out simultaneously
- D) Foreign kings invaded Madinah

58. In which year did the Prophet (PBUH) perform his only complete Hajj, known as the Farewell Pilgrimage?

- A) 6 AH
- B) 8 AH
- C) 2 AH
- D) 10 AH

59. During the Farewell Sermon, what key message did the Prophet (PBUH) emphasize regarding the equality of people?

- A) Wealth determines a person's worth
- B) Only men could be considered equal
- C) Only the Quraysh tribe deserved leadership
- D) No superiority of race or nationality; only piety distinguishes people before Allah

60. Which important right did the Prophet (PBUH) specifically emphasize in the Farewell Sermon regarding how believers should treat women?

- A) Women's rights are unimportant
- B) To treat women kindly and fulfill their rights
- C) Women should be excluded from family decisions
- D) Women have no rights in society

61. Approximately how many companions are believed to have accompanied the Prophet (PBUH) on the Farewell Pilgrimage?

- A) About 100
- B) About 1,000
- C) Only 10
- D) Around 100,000 or more

62. In which city did Prophet Muhammad (PBUH) pass away?

- A) Jerusalem
- B) Ta'if
- C) Madinah
- D) Makkah

63. Who delivered a famous, emotional speech to the grieving companions after the Prophet's (PBUH) death, reminding them that Muhammad (PBUH) was a messenger who had passed as all humans do, but that Allah is eternal?

- A) Umar ibn al-Khattab
- B) Uthman ibn Affan
- C) Abu Bakr As-Siddiq
- D) Ali ibn Abi Talib

64. Who was chosen as the first Caliph (successor/leader) of the Muslim community after the Prophet's (PBUH) death?

- A) Abu Bakr As-Siddiq
- B) Umar ibn al-Khattab
- C) Ali ibn Abi Talib
- D) Uthman ibn Affan

65. Where is the Prophet (PBUH) buried?

- A) In Ta'if
- B) In Madinah, in the room that was Aisha's house, now part of Masjid an-Nabawi
- C) In Jerusalem
- D) In Makkah, near the Kaaba

The Sahaba (Companions)

66. Which companion is known by the title 'As-Siddiq' (The Truthful) for immediately believing the account of Al-Isra wal-Mi'raj?

- A) Uthman ibn Affan
- B) Umar ibn al-Khattab
- C) Abu Bakr
- D) Ali ibn Abi Talib

67. Which companion, known for his strength and initial opposition to Islam, later became known as 'Al-Faruq' (The One Who Distinguishes Truth from Falsehood)?

- A) Abu Bakr
- B) Uthman ibn Affan
- C) Umar ibn al-Khattab
- D) Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas

68. Which companion is known for compiling additional copies of the Quran to standardize its text across the growing Muslim empire?

- A) Zaid ibn Thabit
- B) Abu Bakr
- C) Umar ibn al-Khattab
- D) Uthman ibn Affan

69. Which companion, known for his bravery and knowledge, became the fourth Caliph and was also the Prophet's (PBUH) cousin and son-in-law?

- A) Ali ibn Abi Talib
- B) Uthman ibn Affan
- C) Abu Bakr
- D) Umar ibn al-Khattab

70. Which companion, a formerly enslaved man from Abyssinia, became famous for his beautiful call to prayer (Adhan)?

- A) Suhayb ar-Rumi
- B) Bilal ibn Rabah
- C) Salman al-Farisi
- D) Zaid ibn Harithah

71. Which companion was originally from Persia and suggested digging the trench for the defense of Madinah?

- A) Bilal ibn Rabah
- B) Suhayb ar-Rumi
- C) Abu Dharr al-Ghifari
- D) Salman al-Farisi

72. Which companion, known for great physical strength and skill, was called 'Saifullah' (The Sword of Allah) after his military leadership?

- A) Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas
- B) Zubayr ibn al-Awwam
- C) Khalid ibn al-Walid
- D) Abu Ubaydah ibn al-Jarrah

73. Which young companion was known for his beautiful recitation of the Quran and was appointed governor of parts of Yemen despite his youth?

- A) Abdullah ibn Mas'ud
- B) Ubayy ibn Ka'b
- C) Mu'adh ibn Jabal
- D) Zaid ibn Thabit

74. Which companion served as the Prophet's (PBUH) personal scribe and was known for his skill in writing and Quranic knowledge?

- A) Khalid ibn al-Walid
- B) Zaid ibn Thabit
- C) Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas
- D) Bilal ibn Rabah

75. Which companion is remembered as the Prophet's (PBUH) personal attendant/servant for around ten years, offering close accounts of his daily life?

- A) Jabir ibn Abdullah
- B) Anas ibn Malik
- C) Abu Hurairah
- D) Abdullah ibn Umar

76. Which companion is known for narrating the largest number of hadiths, despite only spending about three years in the Prophet's (PBUH) close company?

- A) Ibn Abbas
- B) Aisha
- C) Anas ibn Malik
- D) Abu Hurairah

77. Which young companion, a cousin of the Prophet (PBUH), became known as 'the scholar of this Ummah' due to his deep understanding of the Quran?

- A) Abdullah ibn Umar
- B) Abdullah ibn Amr
- C) Abdullah ibn Mas'ud
- D) Abdullah ibn Abbas

78. Which companion was the Prophet's (PBUH) paternal uncle and a fierce fighter, martyred at the Battle of Uhud?

- A) Al-Abbas ibn Abdul Muttalib
- B) Abu Talib
- C) Abu Lahab
- D) Hamza ibn Abdul Muttalib

79. Which female companion was the Prophet's (PBUH) first wife and the first person to believe in his message?

- A) Khadijah bint Khuwaylid
- B) Fatimah bint Muhammad
- C) Aisha bint Abi Bakr
- D) Umm Salamah

80. Which female companion, the daughter of Abu Bakr, became known for her deep knowledge and became a major source of hadith?

- A) Umm Salamah

- B) Aisha bint Abi Bakr
- C) Zaynab bint Jahsh
- D) Hafsa bint Umar

81. Which daughter of the Prophet (PBUH) married Ali ibn Abi Talib and is especially beloved in Islamic tradition?

- A) Ruqayyah
- B) Fatimah
- C) Umm Kulthum
- D) Zaynab

82. Which companion, known for her role as a nurse in battles, treated wounded soldiers and is remembered for her bravery?

- A) Rufaidah al-Aslamiyyah
- B) Umm Ammarah
- C) Sumayyah bint Khabbat
- D) Asma bint Abi Bakr

83. Which female companion bravely fought to defend the Prophet (PBUH) at the Battle of Uhud when many others had fled?

- A) Umm Ammarah (Nusaybah bint Ka'b)
- B) Safiyyah bint Abdul Muttalib
- C) Aisha bint Abi Bakr
- D) Khadijah

84. Which companion, the daughter of Abu Bakr, famously helped during the Hijrah by delivering food and supplies to the cave, earning the nickname 'the one with two belts'?

- A) Umm Ammarah
- B) Fatimah bint Muhammad
- C) Asma bint Abi Bakr
- D) Aisha bint Abi Bakr

85. Which companion, a formerly enslaved Roman, was known for the saying 'my father is Islam' when questioned about his ancestry?

- A) Zaid ibn Harithah
- B) Bilal ibn Rabah
- C) Suhayb ar-Rumi
- D) Salman al-Farisi

86. Which young companion became famous for asking the Prophet (PBUH) many questions and later became a scholar and reciter, known for reciting the Quran directly to him?

- A) Zaid ibn Thabit
- B) Ubayy ibn Ka'b
- C) Abdullah ibn Mas'ud
- D) Mu'adh ibn Jabal

87. Which companion led military campaigns and later became a well-known general during the era of the Rightly Guided Caliphs, known for the conquest of Persia's forces at Qadisiyyah?

- A) Khalid ibn al-Walid

- B) Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas
- C) Abu Ubaydah ibn al-Jarrah
- D) Amr ibn al-As

88. Which companion was known for his honesty and was entrusted by the Prophet (PBUH) with the title 'Ameen al-Ummah' (the Trustworthy One of the Nation)?

- A) Khalid ibn al-Walid
- B) Zubayr ibn al-Awwam
- C) Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas
- D) Abu Ubaydah ibn al-Jarrah

89. Which companion was the Prophet's (PBUH) cousin, known as his close supporter and one of the first to draw a sword in defense of Islam, sometimes called 'the disciple of the Prophet'?

- A) Abdur Rahman ibn Awf
- B) Talhah ibn Ubaydillah
- C) Zubayr ibn al-Awwam
- D) Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas

90. Which wealthy companion was known for his extensive generosity and business success, often donating large amounts of wealth for the cause of Islam?

- A) Talhah ibn Ubaydillah
- B) Abdur Rahman ibn Awf
- C) Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas
- D) Zubayr ibn al-Awwam

Character & Teachings of the Prophet (PBUH)

91. How did the Prophet (PBUH) treat the elderly Jewish woman who used to throw garbage on him whenever he passed her house?

- A) He asked others to punish her
- B) He remained patient and later visited her kindly when she was sick
- C) He argued with her every time
- D) He avoided that street forever

92. How did the Prophet (PBUH) generally treat children, according to numerous hadith accounts?

- A) By assigning them heavy responsibilities
- B) By avoiding interaction with them
- C) With strict formality only
- D) With gentleness, playfulness, and affection

93. What did the Prophet (PBUH) teach about the importance of honesty in business dealings?

- A) Honesty applies only to personal relationships
- B) Honesty is unnecessary in trade
- C) Honest and trustworthy trade is highly rewarded
- D) Only large businesses need to be honest

94. According to the Prophet's (PBUH) teachings, how important is showing kindness to parents?

- A) Extremely important; among the greatest deeds after worshipping Allah alone
- B) Only required for mothers, not fathers
- C) Optional depending on circumstances
- D) Not particularly emphasized

95. How did the Prophet (PBUH) generally respond to personal insults directed at him during his Makkan period?

- A) With patience and forgiveness rather than revenge
- B) By avoiding Makkah entirely afterward
- C) By cursing those who insulted him publicly
- D) With immediate physical retaliation

96. What did the Prophet (PBUH) teach regarding kindness to animals?

- A) Only certain animals deserve kindness
- B) Kindness to animals is rewarded, and cruelty to them is sinful
- C) Animals have no importance in Islamic teaching
- D) Animal welfare is not part of religious teaching

97. What did the Prophet (PBUH) say about the status of seeking beneficial knowledge?

- A) It should be avoided if it takes time from worship
- B) It is required only for scholars
- C) It is unnecessary for most people
- D) It is an obligation upon every Muslim

98. What example did the Prophet (PBUH) set regarding helping with household chores?

- A) He never participated in household tasks
- B) Household tasks are not mentioned in his life
- C) He assigned all chores exclusively to others
- D) He helped with tasks like mending his own clothes and shoes

99. What did the Prophet (PBUH) emphasize about controlling anger?

- A) Anger should never be felt at all, even internally
- B) Anger should always be expressed immediately
- C) The strong person is the one who controls himself when angry
- D) Anger has no relevance to strength of character

100. What overall description best fits the Prophet's (PBUH) treatment of neighbors, according to his teachings?

- A) He said only Muslim neighbors deserve kindness
- B) He taught that neighbors have no special rights
- C) He discouraged interacting with neighbors
- D) He emphasized strong rights and kindness owed to neighbors, regardless of their faith

Answer Key & Explanations

Early Life & Family

Q1. Answer: D) Makkah

The Prophet (PBUH) was born in Makkah in the Year of the Elephant, around 570 CE.

Q2. Answer: C) Abdullah

His father, Abdullah ibn Abdul Muttalib, passed away before the Prophet (PBUH) was born.

Q3. Answer: D) Aminah

His mother was Aminah bint Wahb, who passed away when he was about six years old.

Q4. Answer: C) Halimah as-Sa'diyyah

Halimah as-Sa'diyyah, from the tribe of Banu Sa'd, nursed and raised the young Prophet (PBUH) in the desert, a common Makkan custom.

Q5. Answer: D) His grandfather, Abdul Muttalib

His grandfather Abdul Muttalib cared for him after Aminah's death, until his own passing two years later.

Q6. Answer: D) Abu Talib

His uncle Abu Talib took over his care and remained a protector of the Prophet (PBUH) throughout his life, even though he did not accept Islam.

Q7. Answer: C) Khadijah bint Khuwaylid

Khadijah, a respected and wealthy businesswoman, married the Prophet (PBUH) when he was 25; she was his first wife and a great support to him.

Q8. Answer: C) A trustworthy merchant/trader

Before prophethood, the Prophet (PBUH) worked in trade, including managing Khadijah's caravan business, and was known as Al-Amin ('the trustworthy').

Q9. Answer: A) Al-Amin

He was called Al-Amin ('The Trustworthy') due to his honesty and reliability, well before he received revelation.

Q10. Answer: C) He had all tribes carry it together on a cloth

Before prophethood, at about age 35, Muhammad (PBUH) cleverly resolved the dispute by having leaders of each tribe lift a corner of a cloth carrying the Black Stone, then placing it himself.

Prophethood Begins

Q11. Answer: D) 40

The Prophet (PBUH) was 40 years old when he received the first revelation in the Cave of Hira.

Q12. Answer: D) Cave of Hira

The first revelation came to him in the Cave of Hira, on the Mountain of Light (Jabal an-Nur) near Makkah, where he often went to reflect.

Q13. Answer: C) Jibril (Gabriel)

The angel Jibril (Gabriel) appeared to him and commanded him to 'Read!' (Iqra), delivering the opening verses of Surah Al-Alaq.

Q14. Answer: D) Khadijah (his wife)

Khadijah, his wife, was the first to accept his message and comforted him after the frightening first encounter with revelation.

Q15. Answer: A) Abu Bakr

Abu Bakr As-Siddiq was the first adult male to accept Islam and became one of the Prophet's (PBUH) closest companions.

Q16. Answer: B) Ali ibn Abi Talib

Ali ibn Abi Talib, the Prophet's (PBUH) young cousin, was among the very first to accept Islam.

Q17. Answer: D) Zaid ibn Harithah

Zaid ibn Harithah, whom the Prophet (PBUH) had freed and treated like a son, was among the earliest believers.

Q18. Answer: C) About 3 years

The Prophet (PBUH) preached privately to close family and friends for around three years before Allah commanded him to invite people publicly.

Q19. Answer: D) The command to 'warn your closest relatives'

Allah commanded, 'And warn your closest relatives' (Surah Ash-Shu'ara 26:214), leading the Prophet (PBUH) to begin public invitation, starting with his own family.

Q20. Answer: A) As-Sabiqun al-Awwalun (The Foremost / First to Believe)

The earliest believers are known as As-Sabiqun al-Awwalun, 'the foremost' who accepted Islam before the migration to Madinah.

Persecution in Makkah**Q21. Answer: A) Bilal ibn Rabah**

Bilal ibn Rabah was severely tortured by his master Umayyah ibn Khalaf, yet kept repeating 'Ahad, Ahad' (One, One), affirming Allah's oneness.

Q22. Answer: A) Abu Bakr As-Siddiq

Abu Bakr bought Bilal's freedom specifically to save him from persecution, one of several enslaved believers he freed.

Q23. Answer: D) The family of Yasir (Yasir and Sumayyah)

Sumayyah bint Khabbat, the wife of Yasir, is recognized as the first martyr in Islam; her husband Yasir also died from the torture inflicted upon them.

Q24. Answer: C) A social and economic boycott, cutting off trade and marriage ties

The Quraysh imposed a harsh boycott on Banu Hashim, cutting off trade, food supplies, and social relations for about three years, causing severe hardship.

Q25. Answer: B) Abyssinia (Ethiopia)

The Prophet (PBUH) advised some companions to migrate to Abyssinia, ruled by the just King Najashi (Negus), who protected them from Quraysh pressure.

Q26. Answer: C) The Year of Sorrow ('Am al-Huzn)

This difficult year, in which the Prophet (PBUH) lost both his beloved wife Khadijah and his protective uncle Abu Talib, is called 'Am al-Huzn (The Year of Sorrow).

Q27. Answer: D) Ta'if

The Prophet (PBUH) traveled to Ta'if hoping for support but was mocked and pelted with stones by its people and street children.

Q28. Answer: C) Al-Isra wal-Mi'raj

Al-Isra wal-Mi'raj was the miraculous night journey to Jerusalem (Al-Isra) and ascension through the heavens (Al-Mi'raj), during which the five daily prayers were made obligatory.

Q29. Answer: C) Wealth, leadership, and status

Quraysh leaders offered him wealth, kingship, and even the most beautiful women in marriage if he would abandon his message, but he firmly refused.

Q30. Answer: A) Hamza ibn Abdul Muttalib

Hamza ibn Abdul Muttalib accepted Islam and became known for his courage, earning the title 'Asadullah' (Lion of Allah); he was later martyred at the Battle of Uhud.

The Hijrah (Migration)**Q31. Answer: B) The migration from Makkah to Madinah**

Hijrah refers to the migration of the Prophet (PBUH) and his companions from Makkah to Madinah in 622 CE to escape persecution.

Q32. Answer: A) Abu Bakr As-Siddiq

Abu Bakr accompanied the Prophet (PBUH) on the dangerous journey, staying by his side throughout, including hiding together in a cave.

Q33. Answer: A) Cave of Thawr

They hid in the Cave of Thawr for three days, where, according to tradition, a spider's web and a bird's nest at the entrance helped conceal them from their pursuers.

Q34. Answer: C) Ali ibn Abi Talib

Ali ibn Abi Talib bravely slept in the Prophet's (PBUH) bed, risking his own life, allowing the Prophet (PBUH) to slip away safely.

Q35. Answer: C) Yathrib

Madinah was previously known as Yathrib; after the Prophet's (PBUH) migration it became known as Madinat an-Nabi (the City of the Prophet).

Q36. Answer: D) Muhajirun

The Muhajirun ('the Emigrants') were the Makkan Muslims who left their homes and wealth behind to migrate to Madinah.

Q37. Answer: B) Ansar

The Ansar ('the Helpers') were the residents of Madinah, mainly from the tribes of Aws and Khazraj, who generously supported the Muhajirun.

Q38. Answer: A) A bond of brotherhood (Mu'akhat), pairing them as brothers

The Prophet (PBUH) paired each Muhajir with an Ansari as 'brothers', who shared resources and support, strengthening the new Muslim community.

Q39. Answer: B) The Hijrah (migration to Madinah)

The Hijri calendar starts from the year of the migration to Madinah, marking it as a turning point in Islamic history.

Q40. Answer: D) Building the Prophet's Mosque (Masjid an-Nabawi)

One of the Prophet's (PBUH) first acts in Madinah was building Masjid an-Nabawi, which became the center of worship and community life.

Battles & Key Events in Madinah

Q41. Answer: C) The Battle of Badr

The Battle of Badr (2 AH) was the first major battle, in which a smaller Muslim force achieved a decisive victory over the larger Quraysh army.

Q42. Answer: C) 2 AH

The Battle of Badr took place in the second year after the Hijrah (2 AH).

Q43. Answer: D) Strong faith, strategy, and Allah's help, including angelic support mentioned in the Quran

Despite being outnumbered roughly three to one, the Muslims won through strong faith, sound strategy (like controlling the wells), and, as the Quran mentions, Allah's support including angels.

Q44. Answer: B) Archers left their position, allowing the Quraysh cavalry to attack from behind

At Uhud (3 AH), a group of archers left their assigned post on the hill to collect spoils, allowing Khalid ibn al-Walid's cavalry to attack the Muslims from behind, turning the battle's course.

Q45. Answer: B) The Battle of Uhud

At Uhud, the Prophet (PBUH) was struck and injured, losing a tooth and suffering a wound to his face, yet he continued to lead the Muslims.

Q46. Answer: B) Salman al-Farisi

Salman al-Farisi, a Persian companion familiar with Persian military tactics, suggested digging a trench, a strategy unfamiliar to the Arabs at the time.

Q47. Answer: D) The Battle of Al-Ahzab (The Confederates)

The Battle of the Trench is also called Al-Ahzab, referring to the confederation of tribes that united against Madinah.

Q48. Answer: C) The Treaty of Hudaibiyyah

The Treaty of Hudaibiyyah (6 AH) established a ten-year truce; though its terms seemed one-sided, it allowed Islam to spread peacefully and was later described in the Quran as a clear victory.

Q49. Answer: B) The Constitution of Madinah

The Constitution of Madinah outlined the rights and responsibilities of the various groups living in Madinah, establishing it as a unified city-state.

Q50. Answer: D) Khaybar

Khaybar, a fortified oasis settlement, was conquered by the Muslims in 7 AH after some of its residents had broken agreements and supported hostile tribes.

Q51. Answer: D) The Battle of Mu'tah

At the Battle of Mu'tah (8 AH), Muslim forces fought against a much larger Byzantine-allied army; commanders Zaid ibn Harithah, Ja'far ibn Abi Talib, and Abdullah ibn Rawahah were martyred in succession.

Q52. Answer: D) Khalid ibn al-Walid

Khalid ibn al-Walid took command and skillfully organized a fighting withdrawal, later being honored by the Prophet (PBUH) with the title 'Sword of Allah' (Saifullah).

Q53. Answer: A) The Conquest of Makkah

The Battle of Hunayn (8 AH) took place shortly after the peaceful Conquest of Makkah, against tribes who gathered to resist the growing strength of Islam.

Q54. Answer: A) He granted a general amnesty, forgiving even former enemies

Despite years of persecution, the Prophet (PBUH) forgave the people of Makkah, famously declaring, 'There is no blame upon you today,' echoing the mercy of Prophet Yusuf (AS).

Q55. Answer: B) He had them removed and destroyed

After the peaceful conquest, the Prophet (PBUH) ordered the removal and destruction of the idols that had filled the Kaaba, restoring it to the worship of Allah alone.

Treaties, Diplomacy & Final Years

Q56. Answer: A) The Expedition/Battle of Tabuk

The Expedition of Tabuk (9 AH) was a large mobilization to the northern frontier, though no major battle occurred as the anticipated Byzantine force did not appear.

Q57. Answer: A) Many tribal delegations from across Arabia came to accept Islam and pledge allegiance

In 9 AH, numerous delegations from tribes across the Arabian Peninsula came to Madinah to accept Islam and form alliances, reflecting the religion's rapid spread.

Q58. Answer: D) 10 AH

The Prophet (PBUH) performed the Farewell Pilgrimage (Hajjat al-Wada') in 10 AH, shortly before his passing, demonstrating the rites of Hajj to his followers.

Q59. Answer: D) No superiority of race or nationality; only piety distinguishes people before Allah

In his Farewell Sermon, the Prophet (PBUH) declared that no Arab is superior to a non-Arab, nor a white person over a black person, except by piety and good deeds.

Q60. Answer: B) To treat women kindly and fulfill their rights

The Farewell Sermon included a strong reminder to treat women well and fulfill their rights, addressing a matter of great importance in the final years of his mission.

Q61. Answer: D) Around 100,000 or more

Historical accounts describe a massive gathering, often estimated around 100,000 or more companions, joining the Prophet (PBUH) for his final Hajj.

Q62. Answer: C) Madinah

The Prophet (PBUH) passed away in Madinah in 11 AH (632 CE), in the room of his wife Aisha, adjoining the mosque.

Q63. Answer: C) Abu Bakr As-Siddiq

Abu Bakr calmed the shocked companions, reminding them, 'Whoever worshipped Muhammad, then Muhammad is dead; whoever worships Allah, then Allah is alive and does not die.'

Q64. Answer: A) Abu Bakr As-Siddiq

Abu Bakr As-Siddiq, the Prophet's (PBUH) closest companion, was chosen as the first Caliph, beginning the era of the Rightly Guided Caliphs (Khulafa ar-Rashidun).

Q65. Answer: B) In Madinah, in the room that was Aisha's house, now part of Masjid an-Nabawi

The Prophet (PBUH) is buried in Madinah, in what was originally the house/room of his wife Aisha, now enclosed within Masjid an-Nabawi (the Prophet's Mosque).

The Sahaba (Companions)

Q66. Answer: C) Abu Bakr

Abu Bakr immediately affirmed the truth of the Night Journey when others doubted it, earning him the title As-Siddiq ('The Truthful/Believing One').

Q67. Answer: C) Umar ibn al-Khattab

Umar ibn al-Khattab, initially a fierce opponent of Islam, converted dramatically and became known as Al-Faruq for his strong sense of justice.

Q68. Answer: D) Uthman ibn Affan

Caliph Uthman ibn Affan ordered the standardization and distribution of uniform written copies of the Quran, based on the manuscript first compiled under Abu Bakr.

Q69. Answer: A) Ali ibn Abi Talib

Ali ibn Abi Talib, married to the Prophet's (PBUH) daughter Fatimah, became the fourth Rightly Guided Caliph and is remembered for his knowledge and courage.

Q70. Answer: B) Bilal ibn Rabah

Bilal ibn Rabah was chosen by the Prophet (PBUH) to give the very first call to prayer, and remains remembered for this honor.

Q71. Answer: D) Salman al-Farisi

Salman al-Farisi, who had traveled far seeking the true religion before finding Islam, brought Persian military knowledge, including trench warfare.

Q72. Answer: C) Khalid ibn al-Walid

Khalid ibn al-Walid, a skilled military commander who converted to Islam after the Treaty of Hudaibiyyah, was given the honorary title Saifullah for his battlefield successes.

Q73. Answer: C) Mu'adh ibn Jabal

Mu'adh ibn Jabal was known for his deep knowledge and was sent by the Prophet (PBUH) to teach and govern in Yemen.

Q74. Answer: B) Zaid ibn Thabit

Zaid ibn Thabit served as a scribe of revelation and later played a central role in compiling the written Quran.

Q75. Answer: B) Anas ibn Malik

Anas ibn Malik served the Prophet (PBUH) from a young age for about ten years and later narrated many hadiths describing his character and daily habits.

Q76. Answer: D) Abu Hurairah

Abu Hurairah devoted himself to learning and memorizing the Prophet's (PBUH) sayings, becoming the most prolific narrator of hadith despite his relatively short time as a companion.

Q77. Answer: D) Abdullah ibn Abbas

Abdullah ibn Abbas, blessed by the Prophet's (PBUH) prayer for deep understanding of religion, became one of the greatest scholars among the companions.

Q78. Answer: D) Hamza ibn Abdul Muttalib

Hamza ibn Abdul Muttalib, known as the 'Lion of Allah', was martyred at Uhud and is honored as the 'Chief of Martyrs' (Sayyid ash-Shuhada).

Q79. Answer: A) Khadijah bint Khuwaylid

Khadijah was not only his first wife but also the very first person to accept Islam and support him in his mission.

Q80. Answer: B) Aisha bint Abi Bakr

Aisha, the Prophet's (PBUH) wife, was renowned for her intelligence and extensive knowledge, narrating a large number of hadiths after his passing.

Q81. Answer: B) Fatimah

Fatimah az-Zahra, the Prophet's (PBUH) youngest daughter, married Ali ibn Abi Talib and is remembered for her piety and closeness to her father.

Q82. Answer: A) Rufaidah al-Aslamiyyah

Rufaidah al-Aslamiyyah is often remembered as one of the earliest known nurses in Islamic history, treating the wounded during battles.

Q83. Answer: A) Umm Ammarah (Nusaybah bint Ka'b)

Umm Ammarah fought bravely at Uhud, defending the Prophet (PBUH) with a sword and shield when the battle turned difficult.

Q84. Answer: C) Asma bint Abi Bakr

Asma bint Abi Bakr tore her belt in two to tie up food supplies she carried to the Prophet (PBUH) and Abu Bakr in the Cave of Thawr, earning her the title 'Dhat an-Nitaqayn' (the one with two belts).

Q85. Answer: C) Suhayb ar-Rumi

Suhayb ar-Rumi (the Roman) responded proudly that Islam was his true identity when others questioned his background, reflecting the Islamic principle that piety, not lineage, matters most.

Q86. Answer: C) Abdullah ibn Mas'ud

Abdullah ibn Mas'ud was among the earliest companions and one of the first to recite the Quran openly in Makkah; he became known for his deep knowledge of Quranic recitation.

Q87. Answer: B) Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas

Sa'd ibn Abi Waqqas led the Muslim forces to victory at the Battle of Qadisiyyah against the Persian Empire and was among the ten companions given glad tidings of Paradise.

Q88. Answer: D) Abu Ubaydah ibn al-Jarrah

Abu Ubaydah ibn al-Jarrah was given the title Ameen al-Ummah for his exceptional trustworthiness and leadership qualities.

Q89. Answer: C) Zubayr ibn al-Awwam

Zubayr ibn al-Awwam, a cousin of Khadijah and close companion, is remembered as one of the first to defend the Prophet (PBUH) with a sword and was among the ten promised Paradise.

Q90. Answer: B) Abdur Rahman ibn Awf

Abdur Rahman ibn Awf became one of the wealthiest companions through honest trade and was famous for his large charitable donations to the Muslim community.

Character & Teachings of the Prophet (PBUH)

Q91. Answer: B) He remained patient and later visited her kindly when she was sick

When the woman was unwell and stopped her usual behavior, the Prophet (PBUH) went to visit her out of kindness, deeply moving her with his mercy and forgiveness.

Q92. Answer: D) With gentleness, playfulness, and affection

Many hadiths describe the Prophet (PBUH) playing with children, carrying them, and showing warmth and patience toward them, including his own grandchildren.

Q93. Answer: C) Honest and trustworthy trade is highly rewarded

The Prophet (PBUH) taught that a truthful and trustworthy merchant would be among the prophets, the truthful, and the martyrs on the Day of Judgment.

Q94. Answer: A) Extremely important; among the greatest deeds after worshipping Allah alone

Numerous hadiths and Quranic verses emphasize kindness to parents as one of the greatest duties in Islam, second only to worshipping Allah alone.

Q95. Answer: A) With patience and forgiveness rather than revenge

Despite facing mockery, insults, and physical abuse, the Prophet (PBUH) consistently responded with patience, often praying for the guidance of his enemies rather than seeking revenge.

Q96. Answer: B) Kindness to animals is rewarded, and cruelty to them is sinful

The Prophet (PBUH) taught that even giving water to a thirsty animal can be a means of forgiveness, while mistreating animals is a sin.

Q97. Answer: D) It is an obligation upon every Muslim

The Prophet (PBUH) taught that seeking knowledge is an obligation upon every Muslim, encouraging lifelong learning.

Q98. Answer: D) He helped with tasks like mending his own clothes and shoes

Hadith accounts describe the Prophet (PBUH) mending his own clothing and shoes and assisting with household work, reflecting humility despite his status.

Q99. Answer: C) The strong person is the one who controls himself when angry

The Prophet (PBUH) taught that true strength lies in controlling one's anger, not in physical power alone.

Q100. Answer: D) He emphasized strong rights and kindness owed to neighbors, regardless of their faith

The Prophet (PBUH) repeatedly emphasized the rights of neighbors, saying that Angel Jibril kept advising him about neighbors so much that he thought they might even be entitled to inherit.