



IBH HALDUN BIO QUESTIONS



Choose the correct answer

1 Where was Ibn Khaldun born?

- a) Fez
- b) Tunis
- c) Cairo
- d) Granada

2 What is Ibn Khaldun's most famous work?

- a) Kitab al-Ibar
- b) The Republic
- c) The Muqaddimah
- d) Al-Muqaddasi

3 In which city did Ibn Khaldun meet the conqueror Tamerlane?

- a) Tunis
- b) Cairo
- c) Granada
- d) Damascus

4 What significant role did Ibn Khaldun hold in Cairo?

- a) Diplomat
- b) Judge
- c) Poet
- d) Ruler

5 What concept did Ibn Khaldun identify as the driving force behind the formation and dissolution of societies?

- a) Empathy
- b) Asabiyya
- c) Leadership
- d) Justice

Read the questions and choose whether it's false or right?

1- Ibn Khaldun moved to Spain in 1362.	T	F
2- Ibn Khaldun spent his last days in Egypt.	T	F
3- Ibn Khaldun's theories on the cyclical nature of civilizations were based on empirical observation.	T	F
4- Ibn Khaldun spent his final years in Morocco.	T	F
5- Ibn Khaldun's work is irrelevant to modern times.	T	F

Fill in the blanks:

1. Ibn Khaldun's full name was _____.
2. Ibn Khaldun moved to the city of _____ after leaving Tunisia to continue his studies.
3. In 1362, Ibn Khaldun fled to _____, where he continued his work.
4. Ibn Khaldun met the conqueror _____ in 1401 during a diplomatic mission.
5. In Granada, Ibn Khaldun assisted the ruler _____ with diplomatic missions.

Open ended questions



1. Describe the significance of Ibn Khaldun's "Muqaddimah" in the context of historiography and sociology.

2. How did Ibn Khaldun's background and family influence his pursuit of knowledge and scholarship?

3. Discuss the impact of Ibn Khaldun's meeting with Tamerlane on his reputation and legacy.

Open ended questions



4. Explain Ibn Khaldun's theory of 'asabiyya and its importance in understanding the rise and fall of civilizations.

5. Reflect on the relevance of Ibn Khaldun's ideas in modern times and how they can be applied to contemporary societal issues.

Infographic biography



Create a visual biography (biography infographic) of Ibn Khaldun based on the information provided in the text. Your picture biography should highlight key events and aspects of Ibn Khaldun's life, such as his early years, travels, major works, and contributions to history and sociology.

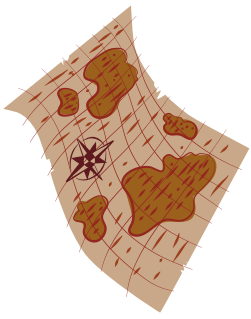
Instructions:

1. Content: Include visual representations of important events and places in Ibn Khaldun's life, such as his birthplace in Tunis, his studies in Fez and Cairo, interactions with Tamerlane, and his writing of the "Muqaddimah."
2. Design Elements: Use illustrations, maps, timelines, and symbols to creatively depict each aspect of his life. Consider using colors and shapes to represent different themes or ideas.
3. Resources: You can use various online resources such as:
 - Canva: A graphic design platform with templates for timelines, infographics, and presentations.
 - Google Slides: Create a slide presentation where each slide represents a different aspect of Ibn Khaldun's life.
 - Pixabay: A website for free images and illustrations that you can use in your picture biography.
 - History websites: Websites like Wikipedia, Encyclopaedia Britannica, or specific historical databases for accurate information and images.
 - Comic make website such as: <https://www.storyboardthat.com/comic-maker>
4. Presentation: Your picture biography can be created digitally using software or apps, or hand-drawn and then scanned or photographed. Make sure it's clear and visually appealing, with annotations or captions to explain each visual element.
5. Reflection: After creating your picture biography, write a short reflection explaining your design choices and how each visual element represents a specific aspect of Ibn Khaldun's life and contributions.

Map Study

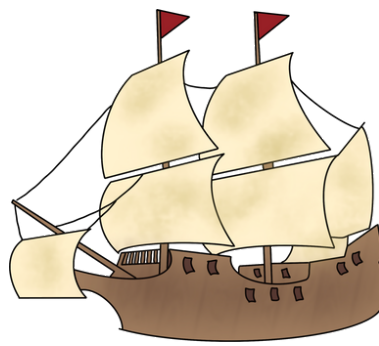


- Draw on the map above an imaginary itinerary of Ibn Khaldun's possible travel route to all the places he visited such as North Africa, Tunisia, Morocco, Spain and Egypt.
- Based on the route you drew on the map, how do you think the physical geography (such as deserts, mountains, and rivers) of these regions influenced the historical and social dynamics he observed and wrote about?
- Find two Islamic dynasties in North Africa and two in South Asia



**END OF
QUESTIONS**





MULTIPLE CHOICE ANSWERS

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- c) Cairo
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- a) Diplomat
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- d) Ruler

5 What concept did Ibn Khaldun identify as the driving force behind the formation and dissolution of societies?

- a) Empathy
- b) Asabiyya
- c) Leadership
- d) Justice

True and False Answers:

1- Ibn Khaldun moved to Spain in 1362.	T	F
2- Ibn Khaldun spent his last days in Egypt.	T	F
3- Ibn Khaldun's theories on the cyclical nature of civilizations were based on empirical observation.	T	F
4- Ibn Khaldun spent his final years in Morocco.	T	F
5- Ibn Khaldun's work is irrelevant to modern times.	T	F

Fill in the Blank Answers:

1. Ibn Khaldun's full name was **Abu Zayd 'Abd al-Rahman ibn Muhammad ibn Khaldun al-Hadrami..**
2. Ibn Khaldun moved to the city of **Fez** after leaving Tunisia to continue his studies.
3. In 1362, Ibn Khaldun fled to **Spain** , where he continued his work.
4. Ibn Khaldun met the conqueror **Tamerlane** in 1401 during a diplomatic mission.
5. In Granada, Ibn Khaldun assisted the ruler **Muhammad V** with diplomatic missions.

Open ended Questions Sample Answers



1. Describe the significance of Ibn Khaldun's "Muqaddimah" in the context of historiography and sociology.

The "Muqaddimah" is significant because it is considered one of the first works to approach history and society from a scientific perspective. Ibn Khaldun's analysis of the rise and fall of civilizations and his emphasis on social cohesion and empirical observation laid the groundwork for modern sociology and historiography.

2. How did Ibn Khaldun's background and family influence his pursuit of knowledge and scholarship?

Ibn Khaldun came from a lineage of scholars and leaders, which instilled in him a rich legacy of wisdom and a strong emphasis on education. His family ensured he had access to the best teachers and a thorough education in various subjects, fostering his insatiable curiosity and intellectual growth from a young age.

3. Discuss the impact of Ibn Khaldun's meeting with Tamerlane on his reputation and legacy.

Ibn Khaldun's meeting with Tamerlane in Damascus in 1401 demonstrated his diplomatic skills and intellectual prowess. His ability to impress one of the most feared leaders of the time with his knowledge and wisdom enhanced his reputation and highlighted his influence and respect in the scholarly and political spheres.

Open ended Questions Sample Answers



4. Explain Ibn Khaldun's theory of 'asabiyya and its importance in understanding the rise and fall of civilizations.

Ibn Khaldun's theory of 'asabiyya, or group cohesion, is central to his analysis of the rise and fall of civilizations. He argued that strong social cohesion is essential for the formation and success of societies, while its decline leads to the weakening and eventual downfall of civilizations. This theory emphasizes the importance of social dynamics in historical processes.

5. Reflect on the relevance of Ibn Khaldun's ideas in modern times and how they can be applied to contemporary societal issues.

Ibn Khaldun's ideas remain relevant as they offer insights into the cyclical nature of history and the importance of social cohesion. His emphasis on empirical observation and the analysis of social dynamics can be applied to contemporary issues such as political instability, economic development, and social change. By understanding the underlying forces that drive societal behavior, policymakers and scholars can develop more effective strategies to address modern challenges.



END OF ANSWERS

