

Sr Jeopardy Study Material - Spring 2026

Topic 1: Women of Paradise

I. KHADIJAH BINT KHWAYLID (RA)

Khadijah was born in Makkah in the year 556 CE. Her mother's name was Fatimah bint Zayd, and her father's name was Khuwaylid bin Asad. He was a very popular leader among the tribe of Quraysh, and a very prosperous businessman. She came to be known by various names among Quraysh: Ameer'at Quraysh (Princess of Quraysh), al-Tahira (The Pure One) and Khadija Al-Kubra (Khadija the Great). It is said that she fed and clothed the poor, assisted her relatives financially and provided marriage portions for poor relations. Khadija was said to have neither believed in nor worshipped idols, even before the message of Islam which was not common for pre-Islam Arabian culture. Khadija became an extremely successful merchant.

Khadija did not travel with her trade caravans; she employed others to trade on her behalf for a commission. Khadijah had heard of the integrity, honesty and principled behavior of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) and sent a job offer to him to head her trading caravans. Khadijah sent him on a business trip to Syria along with one of her trusted servants Maysarah.

Upon returning, Maysara gave accounts of the honorable way that Muhammad had conducted his business, with the result that he brought back twice as much profit as Khadija had expected. Maysarah also relayed that on the return journey, Muhammad (s) had stopped to rest under a tree. A passing monk, Nestora, informed Maysara that, "None but a prophet ever sat beneath this tree." Maysara also claimed that while he stood near Muhammad (s) as he slept, he had observed a cloud above that would protect him from the heat and glare of the sun.

She was deeply moved and impressed by his honesty and truthfulness and started thinking of sending marriage proposal to Muhammad (SAW). His noble character was the reason for why she pursued him.

Marriage to Muhammad

Khadija entrusted a friend named Nafisa Bint Manbah to approach Muhammad (SAW) and ask if he would be interested in marriage. Muhammad (SAW) told Nafisa that he could not afford marriage because he had no money to support a wife. Then she asked him if he would be willing to marry a beautiful lady from a noble and wealthy family, who was inclined towards marriage with him and who can provide for herself. He asked whom she was referring to; when he learnt her identity he said that he was willing, provided she was willing to marry him. Khadijah' was overjoyed. The two families accepted and began preparing for the wedding. Halimah As-Sa'diyyah who nursed the Prophet in his infancy was specially invited for the wedding and traveled to Makkah from her village. When she left after the festivities, Khadijah presented her with household goods, a camel and forty goats as an expression of gratitude to the lady who had taken such good care of the prophet in his infancy. The Prophet (s) was then twenty-five years of age and Khadijah was forty years old. Khadijah was very blessed in the marriage, and had six children. The first born was a boy named Qasim, who lived only two years. Then she gave birth to her daughters Zaynab, Ruqayyah, Umm Kulthum and Fatima; and lastly, Abdullah who also passed away in childhood.

The four daughters grew up to be faithful and courageous daughters of Islam. The first three daughters died during the lifetime of Muhammad (s) and his beloved daughter Fatimah lived just six months after he passed away.

Becoming the First Muslim

When Muhammad reported his first revelation from the Angel Gabriel (Jibril), Khadija was the first person (besides the prophet himself) to convert to Islam.

Khadija was supportive of his prophetic mission, always helping in his work, proclaiming his message and belittling any opposition to his prophecies. It was her encouragement that helped Muhammad (s) believe in his mission and spread Islam. Khadija also invested her wealth in the mission. When the disbelievers saw that Islam was attracting more and more followers in spite of all their tactics, they decided to declare an open and total

political and economic boycott of the clan of Banu Hashim. The Prophet (s), along with Abu Talib and clan members of Banu Hashim and Banu al-Muttalib were forced to withdraw from Makkah and live in She'b Abi Talib, which was a subsection of one of the gorges that ran down to Makkah. This boycott was so severe that innocent children faced starvation and hunger, and adults survived eating the leaves of trees. Yet the firm followers of Muhammad (s) did not turn away from their true religion. Khadijah who had been brought up in luxury in her wealthy father's home now faced the economic hardships with patience and courage. Khadijah's nobility of character and conduct pleased Allah, so much that He sent special greetings for her through Angel Jibril.

Her Death

Khadija (ra) died shortly after the boycott was lifted. She is said to have been about sixty-five years old at the time of her death. She had been Muhammad (s)'s wife, companion in faith and most reliable support for over 25 years.

The prophet (s) honored Khadija even after her death. If a gift was sent to him, he would send a share to women who had been Khadija's friends. Ibn Kathir, the Islamic scholar and commentator on the Qur'an, writes in his book

II. ASIYA BINT MUZAHIM

Asiya (Arabic: آسية), also known as Asiya bint Muzahim, is revered by Muslims as one of the greatest women of all time. She was the wife of the Pharaoh (in Arabic pronounced "Fir'awn"), who reigned during Prophet Musa's time.

Asiya's greatness is in the fact that although she was the wife of one of the most Powerful, arrogant and tyrant rulers of Egypt, she was able to see and accept the truth in message of Prophet Musa (as). For her, wealth, beauty or status was not the main criterion of human excellence; she realized that without faith in one true God, a human being has nothing. Asiya bint Muzahim had declared her faith in the message of God after witnessing the miracle of Musa (as) in the Court of Pharaoh; and after witnessing the death of another

believing, woman under torture. The Qur'an chronicles her as a great person and she is respected all the more by Muslims as she was married to one of the most evil men in history, but never lost faith in God and remained steadfast in prayer and belief. Pharaoh tried to turn her away from the God and sought her mother's help. But Asiya refused to reject the one true God. On Pharaoh's order, she was tortured to death.

The holy Qur'an has presented Asiya bint Muzahim as one of the best role models for women. And Allah has set forth an example for those who believe, the wife of Fir'aun (Pharaoh), when she said: "My Lord! Build for me a home with You in Paradise, and save me from Fir'aun (Pharaoh) and his work, and save me from the people who are Zalimoon (polytheists, wrong-doers and disbelievers in Allah). [66:11]

According to a Hadith, she will be among the first women to enter Paradise because she accepted Musa's monotheism over Pharaoh's beliefs.

In this lady, we see the example of supreme sacrifice. By marrying Pharaoh, Asiya bint Muzahim became the Queen of Egypt, she gained everything that she wanted in this worldly life from the materialistic point of view: the best of clothes, food, palaces, jewels, servants and maids, etc. But she sacrificed all that to be closer to Allah. And that is why we see her included by the Prophet in the list of the four women who attained the level of perfection.

III. FATIMA BINT MUHAMMAD

She was the youngest daughter of the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him). She was born in Makkah a few years before her father was granted Prophethood.

When she was five, she heard that her father had become Rasul Allah, the Messenger of God. His first task was to convey the good news of Islam to his family and close relations. They were to worship God Almighty alone. Her mother Khadija, who was a tower of strength and support, explained to Fatimah what her father had to do.

HER TITLES:

Fatimah is given many titles by Muslims to show their admiration of

her moral and physical characteristics. The most used title is "al-Zahra", meaning "the shining one", and she is commonly referred to as Fatimah Zahra. She was also known as "al-Batul" (the chaste and pure one) as she spent much of her time in prayer, reciting the Qur'an and in other acts of worship.

She fought like a courageous little tigress to defend her father and protect him. She would stand in front of him to shield him from the attacks of his bitter opponents like Abu Jahl, Utbah and Shaybah.

When Fatimah was eighteen years old, prominent personalities started proposing for her, but the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) said he was waiting for a sign from Allah. Ali, Prophet's cousin, also had a desire to marry Fatimah. Fatimah accepted her father's decision to accept Ali's proposal. He then asked 'Ali if he had some money for the dowry. 'Ali replied that the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) had seen his life from the cradle and knew his financial position very well. Then the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) asked him where his shield was, and said that would be the dowry for Fatimah. 'Ali sent it to the market with his slave to be sold and got four hundred Dirhams for it. This he gave to the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) who asked him to keep the money and buy some things for the house. Some basic things were purchased for the house to which 'Ali and Fatimah moved after their marriage. The house that was available was quite a distance from the Prophet's Mosque. The Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) wished his daughter could live closer to him, so that he could see her daily. When one of the Companion Harithah bin Nu'man Ansari, came to know of this he approached the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) very respectfully, saying he had a number of houses close to the Prophet's Mosque and he was welcome to choose any one of them. This would make that particular house dearer to him. The Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) was very moved by this offer and chose one for Fatimah.

Fatimah spent her entire life as a pious servant of Allah, always patient and grateful to Allah (SWT), there was not a word of complaint from her, however difficult the circumstances. Often there was no food in her house. It is reported that the Prophet (s), out of hunger, and not finding food at any of his wives' houses, approached Fatimah's house. When he eventually got some food, he sent two loaves and a piece of meat to Fatimah. Fatimah also knew

that the Prophet was without food for long periods and she in turn would take food to him when she could. Once she took a piece of barley bread and he said to her: "This is the first food your father has eaten for three days."

The world and its attractions held no charm for her. In the battles she was at the front nursing the wounded and the sick. When her father was injured in the battle of Uhud, it was she who burnt a part of a straw mat and used its ashes to stem the flow of blood. There is a narration in Sahih Al-Bukhari that when the Prophet (peace and blessings be upon him) was asked at one occasion, whom he loved best in the world. He named his youngest daughter, Fatimah.

HER PASSING AWAY:

One morning, early in the month of Ramadan, just less than five months after her noble father had passed away; Fatimah the Resplendent One, who was just twenty nine years old passed away. . Fatimah was survived by two sons, Hasan and Husayn, and two daughters, Zaynab and Umm Kulthum.

IV. MARYAM BINT IMRAN

For women, for all time to come, Allāh has mentioned Maryam Bint `Imran, a pious woman from the Bani Israel, as an example serving to be a beacon of light highlighting positive feminine characteristics and modest character.

Her name is Maryam Bint Imran Ibn Mathan. During her lifetime, the Bani Mathan were the leaders of children of Israel. She came from the lineage of Prophet Dauood (as). Her mother's name was Hannah bint Faqudh who was married to Imran, a leader of Israelites. They remained childless for many years, but they never lost hope that one day Allah (swt) would bless them with a child. She prayed and her request was granted. When she prayed, she intended to offer her child in the service of Allah's house, the temple of Jerusalem (Bait Al-Maqdas).

She gave birth to a girl, and turned to Allah in prayer: "O my lord, I have given birth to a female child and Allah knew better what she bore". She named her daughter Maryam. Maryam grew under Allah's special protection and He made her grow in a good manner and put her under the care of

Zakaria who was a prophet of Allah. Maryam's earliest education was set at the place where her father used to lead the congregational prayer (i.e., before his death during her mother's pregnancy with her). Islamic commentators on the life of Maryam describe her upbringing in Masjid al-Aqsa, "The Farthest Mosque", which encircles the Dome of the Rock, a shared monotheistic holy site in Jerusalem. Allah made Maryam accompany the righteous people so that she would learn righteousness and knowledge. She was one of the female worshippers known for her remarkable acts of worship, devotion and perseverance. Every time Zakaria entered her room to visit her, he found her supplied with sustenance and would find fruits of summer during winter and fruits of winter during summer. When Zakaria would ask, where did she get all this from? She would answer: "This is from Allah (swt). No doubt Allah provides to whom He wills without limit."

She was chosen and purified by Allāh – chosen over women of all the worlds

The angels said: "O Maryam Behold, Allāh has elected you and made you pure, and raised you above all the women of the world. [al-Quran Chapter 3, Ayah 42]

She was told to be obedient towards Allāh; to prostrate and bow (in worship) along with the (other) worshippers. Maryam was chosen for devout worship during an era when only men did this – dedicated their lives to Allāh's worship - in the synagogue. As the first command to Maryam, she was commanded by Allah through the angels to increase acts of worship, humbleness, submission, prostration, bowing, so that she would acquire what Allah had decreed for her.

She was given glad tidings of offspring who would be honorable in the world and among Allāh's near ones in the hereafter. He would be Isa ibn Maryam, a prophet of Allah. She and her son were made a clear proof or sign for all the worlds. Her son spoke in his cradle and performed other miracles with Allāh's permission.

In Surah Al- Maidah, Allāh calls Maryam Bint `Imran a "Siddeeqa", which means "a truthful woman who also confirms the truth of something; testifies that something is true". By believing in Allāh's words and His Divine Books, she confirmed the truth of His scriptures, and proved that she confirmed them by dedicating her time to worship of her Creator.

Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him) said: “The greatest women (in her time) was Maryam (Mary), the daughter of Imran, and the greatest women (at the time of Prophet) is Khadijah, (his wife), the daughter of Khuwaylid.”

According to one Hadeeth, the Messenger of Allah Prophet Muhammad (Peace Be Upon Him) said: Many men achieved full faith but from the women, Maryam (Mary) the daughter of Imran and Aasiya, the wife of Pharaoh, have achieved the fullness of faith.

Topic 2: Companions of the Prophet (S)

- **Abu Bakar As Siddiq**

- Abu Bakar (ra) belonged to Banu taym clan of Qureshi tribe.
- Abu Bakr was a fairly wealthy merchant, and before he embraced Islam, was a respected citizen of Makkah.
- He was three years younger than Muhammad (s). He remained the closest Companion of the Prophet all through the Prophet's life.
- Abu Bakr (ra) was among the earliest to accept Islam and at his hands, five of the Ashra Mubashiroon accepted Islam.
- He was given the title of As Siddiq by Prophet(s).
- He accompanied Prophet(s) on the migration to Madinah.
- In the numerous battles which took place during the life of the Prophet(SAW), Abu Bakr was always by his side. Once, he brought all his belongings to the Prophet(SAW), who was raising money for the defense of Madinah. The Prophet(SAW) asked, "Abu Bakr, what did you leave for your family?" The reply came: "God and His Prophet (SAW)."
- The most significant contribution of Abu Bakr (ra) to the cause of Islam was the collection and compilation of the verses of the Qur'an as a single book. ● Abu Bakr (ra) passed away at the age of sixty-three, and was buried by the side of the Holy Prophet (peace be on him). His Caliphate had been of twenty-seven months

duration.

- **Umar Ibn Al Khattab**

- After the death of Abu Bakr (RA), Umar (RA) was chosen to be his successor.
- Umar Ibn Al Khattab was born into a respected Quraysh family thirteen years after the birth of Muhammad (peace be on him).
- Umar (ra) was twenty-seven when the Prophet (peace be on him) started preaching Islam. The ideas Muhammad (SAW) was preaching enraged Umar as much as they did the other notables of Makkah. He was just as bitter against anyone accepting Islam as others among the Quraysh. He did not believe in the teachings of Muhammad(SAW) and did not like Islam or the Muslims. One day, full of anger against the Prophet (s),he drew his sword and set out to kill him. A friend met him on the way. When Umar told him what he planned to do, his friend informed him that Umar's own sister, Fatimah, and her husband Saeed Bin Zayd (ra) had also accepted Islam. Umar (ra) went straight to his sister's house where he found her reading from pages of the Qur'an. He asked his sister to show him what she had been reading. He began reading Surah Taha, he became fascinated at what he was reading. He could not stop reading the wonderful verses and immediately decided to accept Islam. He went straight to the house where the Prophet (s) was staying and declared his faith in Islam.
- The Prophet (s) gave him the title 'Al-Faruq' which means the 'Separator of Truth from Falsehood'.
- During the Caliphate of Abu Bakr, Umar(ra) was his closest assistant and adviser. When Abu Bakr (ra) died, all the people of Madinah swore allegiance to Umar (ra), and he was proclaimed Caliph.
- The most notable feature of Umar's Caliphate was the vast expansion of Islam.
- Umar died in the first week of Muharram, 24H, and was buried by the side of the Holy Prophet (peace be on him).

- As a Caliph, Umar (ra) ruled for ten years.

- **Uthman Bin Affan**

- Uthman (ra) belonged to the Umayyad branch of the Quraysh tribe.
- Uthman became the third Caliph of Islam.
- Uthman (ra) and Abu Bakr (ra) were close friends, and it was Abu Bakr (ra) who brought him to Islam when he was thirty-four years of age.
- His relatives subjected him to torture because he had embraced Islam, and he was forced to emigrate to Abyssinia. Some time later he returned to Makkah but soon migrated to Madinah with the other Muslims.
- In Madinah his business began to flourish and he regained his former prosperity. Uthman's generosity had no limits. That is why he came to be known as 'Ghani' meaning 'Generous'.
- Uthman's wife, Ruqayyah (Prophet saw's daughter) was seriously ill just before the Battle of Badr and he was excused by the Prophet (peace be on him) from participating in the battle. The illness of Ruqayyah proved fatal, leaving Uthman deeply grieved.
- The Prophet (s) was moved and offered Uthman (ra) the hand of another of his daughters, Umm Kulthum. Because he had the high privilege of having two daughters of the Prophet (s) as wives
- Uthman's (ra) most notable contribution to Islam was the compilation of a complete and authoritative text of the Qur'an. A large number of copies of this text were made and distributed all over the Muslim world.
- Uthman (ra) ruled for twelve years.

- **Ali Ibn Abi Talib**

- After Uthman's martyrdom, the office of the Caliphate remained unfilled for two or three days. Many people insisted that Ali

should take up the office, but he was embarrassed by the fact that the people who pressed him hardest were the rebels, and he therefore declined at first. When the notable Companions of the Prophet (peace be on him) urged him, however, he finally agreed.

- Ali (R) was born in Makkah to a noble Quraish family. His father Abu Talib was a leader of Quraish and also Prophet's (peace be upon him) uncle.
- Ali was ten years old when he accepted Islam
- Ali ibn Abi Talib was the first cousin of the Prophet (peace be on him). More than that, he had grown up in the Prophet's own household, later married his youngest daughter, Fatimah, and remained in closest association with him for nearly thirty years.
- Ali (ra) fought in all the early battles of Islam with great distinction, particularly in the expedition of Khaybar.
- The Prophet also gave him the title of 'Asadullah' ('Lion of Allah') due to his courage in battles.
- Ali (ra) was also a great scholar of Arabic literature and pioneered in the field of grammar and rhetoric.
- Ali accepted the caliphate very reluctantly. Uthman's murder and the events surrounding it were a symptom, and also became a cause, of civil strife on a large scale.
- Ali felt that the tragic situation was mainly due to inept governors. He therefore dismissed all the governors who had been appointed by Uthman (ra) and appointed new ones.

Topic 3: Quran Facts

1. The disconnected letters “Alif Lam Mim” appear at the beginning of Al-Baqarah. How many surahs in total begin with Alif Lam Mim?

Answer: 6

Explanation: Al-Baqarah, Al-Imran, Al-Ankabut, Ar-Rum, Luqman, As-Sajdah.

2. Why is it recommended to recite Surah Al-Kahf every Friday?

Answer: It protects from the fitnah of Dajjal

Explanation: The Prophet (صلى الله عليه وسلم) said whoever reads Surah Al-Kahf on Friday will have a light shining for him from one Friday to the next.

3. How long did the People of the Cave (Ashab al-Kahf) sleep according to the most commonly accepted opinion in the surah?

Answer: 309 lunar years

Explanation: Allah says they stayed in the cave for 300 solar years, which equals 309 lunar years (18:25).

4. What did the People of the Cave ask Allah to give them when they woke up? Answer: Mercy (rahmah) and correct guidance in their affair

Explanation: “Our Lord! Bestow on us mercy from Yourself and facilitate for us guidance in our affair” (18:10).

5. What is the most frequently mentioned obligatory act of worship in the Quran after the establishment of Salah?

Answer: Zakat

Explanation: The command to "establish prayer and give Zakat" appears together more than 27 times in the Quran.

6. Which Surah contains the famous verse: "The example of those who spend their wealth in the way of Allah is like a seed [of grain] which grows

seven spikes..."?

Answer: Surah Al-Baqarah (2:261)

Explanation: Describes the immense reward of spending in charity, with the famous 700-times multiplication example.

7. In which Surah did Allah first command Prophet Ibrahim to proclaim Hajj to all mankind?

Answer: Surah Al-Hajj

Explanation: 22:27: "And proclaim to the people the Hajj..."

8. How many Prophets (as) are mentioned by name in the Quran?

Answer: 25

Explanation: The Quran explicitly mentions 25 Prophets by name.

9. Which Surah mentions the night journey of the Prophet Muhammad (pbuh)? Answer: Al-Isra

Explanation: Al-Isra 17:1 describes the miraculous night journey (Isra) and ascension (Mi'raj) of the Prophet.

10. Surah Al-Mumtahanah is also known as what?

Answer: The Examined Woman

Explanation: Refers to testing believing women who migrated.

11. Which short surah in Juz 28 commands Muslims to "help one another in righteousness and piety"?

Answer: Surah Al-Mujadilah

Explanation: Surah Al-Mujadilah 58:9 commands mutual help in righteousness.

12. Which surah in Juz 28 begins with "Whatever is in the heavens and earth glorifies Allah"? Answer: Surah Al-Hashr

Explanation: Opening verse of Surah Al-Hashr (59:1).

13. Where is Ayatul Kursi?

Answer: Al-Baqarah

Explanation: Verse 255.

14. Which Surah contains “With hardship comes ease”?

Answer: Ash-Sharh

Explanation: Ash-Sharh 94:6 gives reassurance of ease.

15. In which Surah does Allah explicitly command the establishment of Salah at five different times of the day/night?

Answer: Surah Ar-Rum (30

Explanation: Surah Ar-Rum (30:17–18) mentions the five daily prayers.

16. Which Surah emphasizes accountability on the Day of Judgment?

Answer: Al-Qiyamah

Explanation: Surah Al-Qiyamah is dedicated to the Day of Judgment, emphasizing resurrection and accountability.

17. Which Surah mentions angels recording deeds?

Answer: Al-Infitar

Explanation: Al-Infitar 82:10–12 mentions recording angels.

18. Which Surah warns against breaking promises?

Answer: Al-Isra

Explanation: Surah Al-Isra emphasizes fulfilling promises.

19. Which Surah has two sajdahs?

Answer: Surah Hajj

Explanation: Surah Al-Hajj contains two sajdahs.

20. Which Surah warns against breaking promises?

Answer: Al-Isra

Explanation: Surah Al-Isra emphasizes fulfilling promises.

Topic 4: Islamic Science Facts

1. Which Caliph established the Islamic calendar (Hijri calendar)?

Answer: Umar ibn al-Khattab (R.A.)

Explanation: Umar set the year of Hijrah as the start of the calendar.

2. Which Muslim scientist classified chemical substances into four types?

Answer: Jabir ibn Hayyan

Explanation: He categorized substances as spirits, metals, stones, and salts.

3. Which Muslim astronomer introduced the concept of planetary motion correction?

Answer: Ibn al-Shatir

Explanation: His models were precursors to Copernicus.

4. Who described blood circulation centuries before William Harvey?

Answer: Ibn Nafis

Explanation: Ibn Nafis discovered pulmonary circulation.

5. Who established the first postal system in the Islamic world?

Answer: Mu'awiyah (R.A.)

Explanation: Mu'awiyah improved communication systems across the empire.

6. Which Muslim surgeon performed the earliest known eye surgeries?

Answer: Al-Zahrawi

Explanation: He documented cataract extraction methods.

7. Which Muslim scientist discovered the specific gravity of metals? Answer:

Al-Biruni

Explanation: His experimental methods were sophisticated.

8. Which Muslim mathematician improved trigonometric functions?

Answer: C) Al-Battani

Explanation: He introduced more accurate sine and cosine values.

9. Which Islamic scientist used pendulums for time measurement? Answer:

Ibn al-Shatir

Explanation: His astronomical tools used pendulum mechanics.

10. Which Muslim scientist created early steam-powered devices?

Answer: Al-Jazari

Explanation: His automata used steam and water pressure.

11. Who discovered that diseases can be caused by microorganisms?

Answer: Ibn Sina

Explanation: In The Canon of Medicine, Ibn Sina discussed germs centuries before Europe.

12. Which Muslim scientist explained evaporation, condensation, and the water cycle? Answer: Ibn Sina

Explanation: He wrote about natural phenomena in Kitab al-Shifa

13. Which Muslim scientist proved that light travels in straight lines?

Answer: Ibn al-Haytham

Explanation: He used experiments with light and shadows.

14. Who introduced the concept of “latitude and longitude” maps?

Answer: Al-Idrisi

Explanation: His world map was the most advanced of its time.

15. Who was the scholar known as “Hujjat al-Islam” (Proof of Islam)?

Answer: Al-Ghazali

Explanation: His works revived Islamic theology.

16. Which Muslim scientist created sulfuric acid and nitric acid processes?

Answer: Jabir ibn Hayyan

Explanation: Considered foundational in modern chemistry.

17. Which Muslim scholar wrote a commentary on Aristotle?

Answer: Ibn Rushd

Explanation: Known as Averroes in Europe, key in philosophy.

18. Which scientist studied minerals and denoted their hardness?

Answer: Al-Biruni

Explanation: He wrote detailed works on geology.

19. Who proved that sound travels through air but not through a vacuum?

Answer: Al-Kindi

Explanation: He wrote extensively on sound waves.

20. Which scientist improved the quadrant for measuring angles?

Answer: Al-Zarqali

Explanation: His improvements increased precision.