

PPSC Pak Studies Topic 1 History & Pakistan Movement (Pre-1947)

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	Who was the Viceroy of India during the Partition of Bengal in 1905, a controversial decision that deeply affected the political landscape?	A. Lord Dalhousie B. Lord Curzon C. Lord Minto D. Lord Ripon
2	Which Mughal emperor is known for his policy of religious tolerance and for attempting to create a new syncretic religion called Din-i-Ilahi?	A. Aurangzeb B. Shah Jahan C. Jahangir D. Akbar
3	What was the primary objective of the Aligarh Movement?	A. To establish a separate Muslim state immediately B. To encourage Muslims to acquire modern education and reconcile with the British C. To revive traditional Islamic education exclusively D. To launch an armed struggle against British colonial rule
4	The Lucknow Pact, a significant agreement between the Indian National Congress and the All-India Muslim League, was signed in which year?	A. 1914 B. 1916 C. 1918 D. 1920
5	The Simla Conference of 1945 failed primarily due to disagreements between the Muslim League and the Indian National Congress over which issue?	A. The allocation of financial resources B. The future of princely states C. The composition of the Viceroy's Executive Council D. The demand for separate electorates
6	Which of the following was a key proposal of the Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946?	A. Immediate and unconditional partition of India. B. Formation of a three-tier federal structure with a weak center and autonomous groups of provinces. C. Granting dominion status to India by 1948. D. Holding a direct plebiscite for all provinces to decide their future.
7	The Indian Councils Act of 1909, also known as the Minto-Morley Reforms, introduced which significant political feature?	A. Provincial Autonomy B. Diarchy at the Centre C. Separate Electorates for Muslims D. Complete Independence for India
8	A significant long-term impact of the Aligarh Movement was its role in:	A. Uniting Hindus and Muslims against British policies B. Laying the foundation for Muslim political awakening and separate identity C. Promoting a complete boycott of British goods and services D. Discouraging any form of social reform within the Muslim community
9	Which educational institution was established by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan as a cornerstone of the Aligarh Movement?	A. Islamia College Peshawar B. Government College Lahore C. Mohammadan Anglo-Oriental College D. Sindh Madressatul Islam
10	The Grand Trunk Road, a major ancient trade route, was significantly extended and improved during the reign of which ruler?	A. Sher Shah Suri B. Iltutmish C. Alauddin Khilji D. Bahadur Shah Zafar
11	Which act introduced provincial autonomy and a federal structure for India, though its federal part was never fully implemented?	A. Government of India Act 1919 B. Indian Councils Act 1909 C. Government of India Act 1935 D. Indian Independence Act 1947
		A. 1913

12	The historic Lucknow Pact, an agreement between the Muslim League and the Indian National Congress, was signed in which year?	B. 1916 C. 1919 D. 1922
13	Muhammad Ali Jinnah presented his famous '14 Points' in 1929 as a response to which political document?	A. Simon Commission Report B. Montagu-Chelmsford Report C. Nehru Report D. Government of India Act 1935
14	The Minto-Morley Reforms, which introduced separate electorates for Muslims, were enacted in which year?	A. 1907 B. 1909 C. 1912 D. 1914
15	The All-India Muslim League was founded in Dhaka in which year?	A. 1905 B. 1906 C. 1907 D. 1908
16	"Direct Action Day" was called by the All-India Muslim League on August 16, 1946, to protest against:	A. The British government's decision to support the Congress. B. The failure of the Simla Conference. C. The Congress's rejection of the Cabinet Mission Plan's grouping scheme. D. The Viceroy's refusal to form an interim government.
17	Which act introduced provincial autonomy and a federal structure for British India, though the federal part was never fully implemented?	A. Indian Councils Act 1909 B. Government of India Act 1919 C. Government of India Act 1935 D. Indian Independence Act 1947
18	Sir Syed Ahmed Khan encouraged Muslims to learn English and Western sciences primarily because he believed it would:	A. Help them gain political power against the British B. Enable them to secure government jobs and improve their social status C. Lead to the establishment of an Islamic caliphate D. Unite all Indian communities under one educational system
19	What was the main purpose of the Cripps Mission sent to India in March 1942?	A. To announce immediate independence for India B. To secure Indian cooperation in the Second World War C. To mediate a ceasefire between Indian political parties D. To establish a provisional government in India
20	The Mughal Empire was founded in 1526 AD after the Battle of Panipat. Who was its founder?	A. Akbar B. Humayun C. Babur D. Sher Shah Suri