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

Sr	Questions	Answers Choice
1	In which year was the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental (MAO) College, the centerpiece of the Aligarh Movement, established?	A. 1857 B. 1875 C. 1885 D. 1906
2	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
3	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
4	Which Mughal Emperor is known for introducing the 'Din-i-Ilahi' and attempting to foster religious tolerance?	A. Shah Jahan B. Aurangzeb C. Akbar D. Humayun
5	In response to the Nehru Report, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah presented his famous 14 Points in which year?	A. 1927 B. 1928 C. 1929 D. 1930
6	The Cripps Mission visited India in 1942 with the aim of:	A. Granting immediate independence to India. B. Securing Indian cooperation in World War II in exchange for future constitutional reforms. C. Partitioning India into two sovereign states. D. Establishing an interim government with full powers.
7	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
8	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.
9	The Third Battle of Panipat in 1761 was fought between the Maratha Empire and which invader, significantly weakening the Marathas?	A. Nadir Shah B. Ahmad Shah Abdali C. Tipu Sultan D. East India Company
10	In which year was the All-India Muslim League founded in Dhaka?	A. 1905 B. 1906 C. 1909 D. 1911
11	The Indian Councils Act of 1909, also known as the Minto-Morley Reforms, is significant for introducing which key feature for Muslims?	A. Provincial Autonomy B. Separate Electorates C. Dyarchy at the Centre D. Direct Elections to Imperial Legislative Council
12	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
13	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
14	Which reforms introduced the system of separate electorates for Muslims in British India?	A. Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms B. Government of India Act 1935 C. Minto-Morley Reforms D. Cripps Mission
15	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
16	A key feature of the Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946 was the proposal for:	A. Immediate and complete independence for a united India B. The outright creation of two separate sovereign states C. A three-tier federal structure with groups of provinces D. A military alliance between India and Great Britain
17	The Minto-Morley Reforms, which introduced separate electorates for Muslims, were enacted in which year?	A. 1907 B. 1909 C. 1912 D. 1914
18	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
19	The All-India Muslim League was founded in Dhaka in which year?	A. 1905 B. 1906 C. 1907 D. 1908
20	The Simla Conference of 1945, aimed at resolving the constitutional deadlock in India, was convened by which Viceroy?	A. Lord Curzon B. Lord Wavell C. Lord Irwin D. Lord Canning