



PAK301

Quiz for Mid-Term

ABSTRACT

This comprehensive collection of notes is accurately crafted to empower students to excel academically, ensuring they achieve a minimum of 80% marks in their examinations. The content is organized with clarity and precision, focusing on key concepts, critical analyses, and practical applications tailored to the syllabus. These notes serve as a reliable resource for both thorough preparation and last-minute revision. Designed to inspire confidence and mastery, this guide is an essential tool for students striving for academic excellence.

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1. Which political party was not in favor of the partition of Bengal? (**Indian National Congress**)
2. What was the primary goal of the East India Company when it came to the subcontinent? (**Trade**)
3. When did Quaid-e-Azam officially start his political career? (**1906**)
4. How many Muslim leaders participated in the Simla Deputation to present their demands? (**35**)
5. On which issue did Quaid-e-Azam part ways with Gandhi and leave Congress? (**Use of extra-constitutional means**)
6. What was the name of the first conqueror who captured some parts of India? (**Muhammad bin Qasim**)
7. When did Quaid-e-Azam use the term “nation” for Indian Muslims? (**February 1935**)
8. Who was the founder of the Indian National Congress? (**Allan Octavian Hume**)
9. Why did the British Government revoke the partition of Bengal in 1911? (**Because of King George V’s visit to India**)
10. Who led the delegation of 35 Muslims at the Simla Conference? (**Sir Aga Khan**)
11. Who was the secretary of the Simla Deputation? (**Mohsin-ul-Mulk**)
12. When did Quaid-e-Azam join the All-India Muslim League? (**1913**)
13. How many attacks were launched by Mahmud of Ghazni? (**17**)
14. Which personality described India as “a beautiful bride blessed to attract attractive eyes”? (**Sir Syed Ahmad Khan**)
15. Who first introduced the Two-Nation Theory? (**Sir Syed Ahmad Khan**)
16. What were the objectives of the Risala Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind? (**All of these**)
17. What was the main goal of the formation of the Muhammadan Defence Association? (**Protection of the social, political, and religious rights of Muslims**)
18. When did the first ship of the East India Company arrive in the subcontinent? (**1608**)
19. Who organized the London branch of the All-India Muslim League? (**Syed Ameer Ali**)
20. When was Sir Syed Ahmad Khan born? (**1817**)
21. When was the All-India Muslim League established in Dhaka? (**1906**)
22. Which element was the basis for the establishment of Pakistan? (**Two-Nation Theory**)
23. What were the ultimate aims behind the emergence of the All-India Muslim League? (**Advancement and protection of Muslim political rights and maintaining loyalty with the British Government**)
24. When was the London branch of the All-India Muslim League established? (**1908**)
25. What was the number of Hindus who were able to obtain graduation degrees? (**715**)
26. What was the number of Muslims who were able to obtain graduation degrees? (**20**)
27. When was the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College converted into a university? (**1920**)
28. Which Mughal emperor granted trading rights to the East India Company? (**Emperor Jahangir**)
29. Which political party did Quaid-e-Azam join first? (**Indian National Congress**)
30. When did Sir Syed Ahmad Khan establish the Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental School in Aligarh? (**1875**)

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- 31.** Which personality emphasized modern education for the Muslims of the subcontinent? (**Sir Syed Ahmad Khan**)
- 32.** Who was formally elected as the first President of the All-India Muslim League in 1908? (**Sir Aga Khan**)
- 33.** Which pact did Quaid-e-Azam promote for Hindu-Muslim unity? (**Lucknow Pact**)
- 34.** When did Quaid-e-Azam present his Fourteen Points? (**1929**)
- 35.** In response to which report did Quaid-e-Azam present his Fourteen Points? (**Nehru Report**)
- 36.** When was the Muhammadan Defence Association established? (**1893**)
- 37.** What was the name of the society formed for the protection of the Urdu language? (**Urdu Defence Society**)
- 38.** What was the name of the first school established by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in Moradabad? (**Gulshan School**)
- 39.** How did Islam spread in the subcontinent? (**Through Muslim conquerors, Arab Muslim traders, and Muslim Sufis**)
- 40.** When did the War of Independence take place? (**1857**)
- 41.** Which pact was regarded as the first effort toward Hindu-Muslim unity? (**Lucknow Pact**)
- 42.** What was the primary agenda for the formation of the United Indian Patriotic Association? (**To counter Congress propaganda, promote modern education among Muslims, and remove hostility between Muslims and the British**)
- 43.** Which leader brought the Muslim League and Congress together before the Lucknow Pact? (**Muhammad Ali Jinnah**)
- 44.** When was the United Indian Patriotic Association established? (**1888**)
- 45.** On what occasion did Allama Iqbal present his poem "Nala-e-Yateem"? (**Annual Session of Anjuman Himayat-e-Islam**)
- 46.** How many Muslim leaders participated in the Simla Deputation? (**35**)
- 47.** How many years did Allama Iqbal stay in Europe? (**[3 years]**)
- 48.** When did the Muslim community observe the Day of Deliverance? (**[December 22, 1939]**)
- 49.** When did the Congress Ministry resign? (**[November 1939]**)
- 50.** Which document reflected the aspirations of every Muslim living in India? (**[Jinnah's 14 Points]**)
- 51.** In which year was the White Paper on Constitutional Proposals issued? (**[March 1933]**)
- 52.** When was the province of NWFP established? (**[1901]**)
- 53.** When did Allama Iqbal deliver his lectures on Islam in Aligarh, Hyderabad, and Madras? (**[1928–1929]**)
- 54.** When did Allama Iqbal become a member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly? (**[1927]**)
- 55.** What did the Hindus want to achieve through the Wardha Educational Scheme? (**[To convert Muslims into Hindus]**)
- 56.** Which Muslim leader died after the First Round Table Conference? (**[Maulana Mohammad Ali Jauhar]**)
- 57.** At what age did Chaudhry Rahmat Ali die? (**[53 years]**)
- 58.** When did Chaudhry Rahmat Ali die in the United Kingdom? (**[February 1951]**)

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59. When did Chaudhry Rahmat Ali write “Now or Never”? ([1933])
60. Who was the head of the Nehru Report Committee? ([Motilal Nehru])
61. Which report was not against the Congress Ministry? ([Nehru Report])
62. What was the reason behind the poor performance of the All-India Muslim League in the 1937 elections? ([Organizational problems and opposition from local Muslim groups])
63. How did the Indian National Congress project itself as a party in the 1937 elections? ([Representing all religions])
64. What was the reason behind the resignation of the Congress Ministries in 1939? ([The British declared war on behalf of India without consulting Congress])
65. When did the Ottoman Empire/Khilafat-e-Usmania come to an end? ([March 1924])
66. Which of the following was NOT a condition of Congress for giving conditional support to the Muslim League in UP? ([Leaving the demand for separate electorates])
67. Why was the Poona Pact concluded in September 1932? ([An agreement between Congress and the lower-caste Hindus of India])
68. When was the title of “Sir” conferred upon Allama Iqbal? ([1922])
69. Who called off the Non-Cooperation Movement? ([Mahatma Gandhi])
70. Who said that the conflict between Muslims and Hindus was not merely religious but an international issue? ([Chaudhry Rahmat Ali])
71. What did Quaid-e-Azam refer to when he remarked, “It is parting the ways”? ([Jinnah’s 14 Points])
72. Which words did Chaudhry Rahmat Ali use for the Hyderabad Deccan Muslim State? ([Bang-e-Islam, Usmanistan, and Bang-e-Daral])
73. Which party got a majority in five provinces in the 1937 elections? ([Indian National Congress])
74. On which document was the Muslim League divided into two groups? ([Delhi Muslim Proposals])
75. Who opened fire to disperse the crowd at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar? ([General Michael O’Dwyer])
76. What did Allama Iqbal do after returning to India from Europe? ([Worked on the roots of Muslim decline and developed mechanisms to uplift Muslims])
77. Why was the Rowlatt Act called a “Black Law”? ([The British Government had the authority to arrest any political leader])
78. When was the Pirpur Report presented? ([November 15, 1938])
79. Why did Chaudhry Rahmat Ali prefer to live in Britain after the independence of Pakistan? ([The atmosphere of the motherland did not suit him])
80. What did Allama Iqbal express in his letters to Jinnah from May 1936 to November 1937? ([The idea of a separate federation of Muslim provinces])
81. When did Allama Iqbal present his famous Allahabad Address? ([December 29, 1930])
82. What is meant by Dar-ul-Harb? ([A country where Muslims have no religious freedom])
83. Under which demand of the All-India Muslim League were the 1937 elections conducted? ([Separate electorates])

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84. Who said, “The north-western areas are Muslim-majority areas; we will turn them into a Muslim state”? ([**Chaudhry Rahmat Ali**])
85. Which party formed the government in NWFP after the 1937 elections? ([**All-India Muslim League**])
86. From which university did Chaudhry Rahmat Ali receive his higher education? ([**Cambridge University**])
87. When was the Rowlatt Act introduced in the subcontinent? ([**1919**])
88. When did Allama Iqbal become a member of the Punjab Legislative Assembly, and how long did he remain a member? ([**1927 to 1930**])
89. Who announced the Communal Award in 1932? ([**British Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald**])
90. When was the Communal Award announced? ([**August 1932**])
91. Who called Islam a “people-building force” in India? ([**Allama Muhammad Iqbal**])
92. Which intellectual left a deep impact on the Muslims of the subcontinent through his poetry? ([**Allama Muhammad Iqbal**])

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