Unit 1: Ideological Basis of Pakistan

41 MCQs. Correct option in bold. 1 mark each.

1. The word ideology means
A. the rule of law **B. the science of ideas**
C. the study of history D. the science of land

2. The term ideology was first coined by the French philosopher
A. Rousseau B. Voltaire
C. Antoine Destutt de Tracy D. Karl Marx

3. The term ideology was first used in the
A. mid 19th century B. early 20th century
C. early 16th century **D. late 18th century**

4. Muslims of the subcontinent are a nation because they share
A. one creed, Islam B. one race
C. one language D. one territory

5. The base of the demand for a separate Muslim state was the
A. One-Nation Theory B. Dominion status
C. Two-Nation Theory D. Joint electorate

6. The Two-Nation Theory says that Hindus and Muslims are
A. one race **B. two separate nations**
C. two provinces D. one nation

7. The fundamental principle of Pakistan's ideology is to
A. live according to the Qur'an and Sunnah B. follow British law
C. adopt a secular system D. reject all religions

8. Which of these is a fundamental value of Islam that supported the demand for a Muslim state?
A. Caste system B. Colonial rule
C. Rule by one family **D. Intrinsic equality of all people**

9. The right of Muslims to live and rule themselves according to their beliefs is called
A. self-determination B. zamindari
C. Riba D. colonialism

10. Colonialism means that one nation
A. gives independence to another
B. takes control of another area for its own profit
C. helps another nation grow
D. signs a trade treaty

11. Direct British rule over the subcontinent lasted from
A. 1947 to 1956 B. 1600 to 1700
C. 1757 to 1857 **D. 1858 to 1947**

12. The Crown took over the assets of the
A. Congress B. Muslim League
C. East India Company D. Aligarh College

13. The 1857 event is called the
A. Lahore Resolution B. Simla Deputation
C. Khilafat Movement **D. War of Independence**

14. After 1857 the British treated the Muslims with
A. hostility B. full autonomy
C. equal rights D. special favours

15. Land in the subcontinent passed mainly to the British and the
A. Afghan traders B. Muslim peasants
C. Hindu elites D. Sikh rulers

16. Muslim peasants were exploited by the
A. joint electorate **B. zamindari system**
C. Federal Court D. Aligarh Movement

17. The British policy of "divide and rule" separated
A. Army and police B. Cities and villages
C. Punjab and Sindh **D. Hindus and Muslims**

18. The Hindi-Urdu controversy began in Banaras in
A. 1906 **B. 1867** C. 1947 D. 1857

19. Hindus demanded that the official language be
A. Persian B. Arabic **C. Hindi** D. English

20. The all-British commission that angered Muslims in 1927 was the
A. Simon Commission B. Cripps Mission
C. Cabinet Mission D. Nehru Committee

21. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan was born in Delhi in
A. 1898 B. 1857 C. 1877 **D. 1817**

22. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan died in Aligarh in
A. 1898 B. 1906 C. 1920 D. 1877

23. Sir Syed founded the Scientific Society in
A. 1906 B. 1857 **C. 1864** D. 1877

24. The Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental College was opened at Aligarh in
A. 1920 **B. 1877** C. 1906 D. 1864

25. The MAO College became Aligarh Muslim University in
A. 1906 B. 1947 C. 1877 **D. 1920**

26. Sir Syed urged Muslims to learn English and
A. military arts only B. Sanskrit
C. modern science D. farming only

27. The Aligarh Institute Gazette was started to
A. spread scholarly discussion B. run a bank
C. train soldiers D. collect taxes

28. The Aligarh Movement laid the ground for the All-India Muslim League of
A. 1947 **B. 1906** C. 1857 D. 1930

29. Which body was inspired by the Aligarh Movement?
A. All-India Muslim Students Federation B. Indian National Congress
C. Hindu Mahasabha D. East India Company

30. Muslims were first called a "nation" by the Quaid-e-Azam in the Legislative Assembly in
A. March 1940 B. December 1906
C. February 1935 D. August 1947

31. The Quaid's speech to the Constituent Assembly on minorities was delivered on
A. 14 August 1947 B. 25 December 1947
C. 23 March 1940 **D. 11 August 1947**

32. The Quaid said that religion would have nothing to do with
A. personal belief **B. the business of the State**
C. worship D. family life

33. The speech of 11 August 1947 stressed rights of
A. foreign traders B. landlords
C. army officers **D. minorities**

34. The poet and philosopher who gave Pakistan its philosophical base was
A. Liaquat Ali Khan B. Rahmat Ali
C. Allama Iqbal D. Sir Syed

35. Allama Iqbal asked for an economy without
A. agriculture **B. interest (Riba)**
C. industry D. trade

36. Ijtihad means
A. independent reinterpretation of Islam B. colonial rule
C. military training D. foreign trade

37. Which of these did Allama Iqbal stress?
A. Caste identity B. Joint electorates
C. Rule by the British **D. Islamic identity and unity of Muslims**

38. Which statement about the Quaid's vision is correct?
A. He wanted British rule to continue **B. He wanted democracy with the rule of law**
C. He opposed minority rights D. He wanted a one-party state

39. Good leadership in the Pakistan Movement was provided by
A. Motilal Nehru B. Lord Wavell
C. Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah D. Lord Minto

40. The British made India export raw materials such as
A. cotton, jute and tea B. steel
C. cars D. machinery

41. A positive effect of British rule was the introduction of
A. joint electorates B. zamindari
C. Hindi **D. modern transport and communication**