Unit 2: Establishment of Pakistan

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

1. The Simla Deputation met Viceroy Lord Minto on
A. 14 August 1947 **B. 1 October 1906**
C. 30 December 1906 D. 23 March 1940

2. The Simla Deputation of 1906 was led by
A. Quaid-e-Azam B. Liaquat Ali Khan
C. Sir Agha Khan D. Sir Syed

3. The Simla Deputation demanded
A. separate electorates B. dominion status
C. an end to the Viceroy D. joint electorates

4. The All India Muslim League was founded on 30 December 1906 at
A. Karachi B. Lahore C. Aligarh **D. Dhaka**

5. The League's founding was proposed by
A. Nawab Waqar-ul-Mulk B. Gandhi
C. Motilal Nehru D. Allama Iqbal

6. The meeting that led to the League was called by
A. Fazlul Haq B. Rahmat Ali
C. Nawab Salim Ullah Khan D. Lord Minto

7. The Minto-Morley Reforms of 1909 accepted the demand for
A. a Constituent Assembly B. dominion status
C. Hindi as official language **D. separate electorates**

8. The Lucknow Pact was signed in
A. 1909 **B. 1916** C. 1940 D. 1928

9. In the Lucknow Pact, Congress accepted
A. joint electorates B. Hindi as official language
C. a Hindu majority in Punjab **D. separate electorates for Muslims**

10. The Lucknow Pact gave Muslims what share of the central council?
A. One-third B. Three-fourths
C. One-fourth D. One-half

11. Which leader played a major role in the Lucknow Pact?
A. Ataturk B. Gandhi
C. Quaid-e-Azam D. Lord Wavell

12. The Khilafat Movement aimed to save the Khilafat of
A. Afghanistan **B. Turkey**
C. Egypt D. Iran

13. Which was NOT a leader of the Khilafat Movement?
A. Motilal Nehru B. Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar
C. Maulana Shaukat Ali D. Hakeem Ajmal Khan

14. Which leader joined the Khilafat Movement and advised boycotts of schools and courts?
A. Simon B. Mountbatten
C. Gandhi D. Lord Minto

15. About 18,000 Muslims tried to leave India under the
A. Cripps Mission B. Quit India Movement
C. Lahore Resolution **D. Hijrat Movement**

16. The Hijrat Muslims tried to go to
A. Turkey **B. Afghanistan**
C. Iran D. Egypt

17. Gandhi called off the movement after the incident at
A. Delhi B. Lahore
C. Simla **D. Chauri Chaura**

18. Chauri Chaura took place on
A. 1 October 1906 B. 23 March 1940
C. 5 February 1922 D. 3 June 1947

19. The Simon Commission of 1927 was boycotted because it had
A. no Indian member B. only Sikh members
C. only Muslim members D. only Hindu members

20. The slogan used against the Simon Commission was
A. Pakistan Zindabad **B. Simon Go Back**
C. Divide and Quit India D. Quit India

21. The Nehru Report of 1928 was prepared under
A. Jawaharlal Nehru B. Gandhi
C. Motilal Nehru D. Sir John Simon

22. The Nehru Report proposed which type of electorate?
A. Joint B. None C. Weighted D. Separate

23. The Nehru Report gave Muslims what share of central seats?
A. One-half B. Two-thirds
C. One-third **D. One-fourth**

24. The Nehru Report wanted which official language?
A. Urdu **B. Hindi** C. Persian D. Arabic

25. The 14 Points were presented by
A. Quaid-e-Azam B. Motilal Nehru
C. Gandhi D. Allama Iqbal

26. The 14 Points were the reply to the
A. Cripps Mission B. Simon Commission
C. Nehru Report D. Lucknow Pact

27. The 14 Points demanded a federal system with residuary powers given to the
A. Viceroy B. British Parliament
C. Congress **D. provinces**

28. The 14 Points demanded what share of central seats for Muslims?
A. One-fourth **B. One-third**
C. One-fifth D. One-half

29. Allama Iqbal gave his famous Address in 1930 at
A. Lahore B. Dhaka C. Delhi **D. Allahabad**

30. Iqbal demanded a consolidated Muslim state in
A. South India **B. North-West India**
C. East Bengal only D. Delhi

31. The Communal Award was announced in August 1932 by
A. Ramsay MacDonald B. Lord Mountbatten
C. Lord Wavell D. Sir Stafford Cripps

32. The League rejected the Communal Award because it
A. ended separate electorates
B. gave Muslims all the seats
C. turned the Muslim majority in Punjab and Bengal into a minority
D. made Urdu the official language

33. The pamphlet "Now or Never" (1933) was written by
A. Nawab Salim Ullah **B. Choudhary Rahmat Ali**
C. Fazlul Haq D. Allama Iqbal

34. In the 1937 elections the Congress formed ministries in how many of the 11 provinces?
A. 8 B. 11 C. 3 D. 5

35. The song made compulsory in Congress provinces was
A. Qaumi Tarana B. Jana Gana Mana
C. Tarana-e-Milli **D. Bande Matram**

36. The Day of Deliverance was observed after the Congress ministries
A. were banned in 1935 B. began in 1946
C. resigned in November 1939 D. won in 1937

37. The Cripps Mission of 1942 offered India
A. immediate independence B. a separate Pakistan
C. no change **D. dominion status after the war**

38. The Lahore Resolution was passed on
A. 14 August 1947 **B. 23 March 1940**
C. 1 October 1906 D. 3 June 1947

39. The Lahore Resolution was moved by
A. Molvi Fazlul Haq B. Liaquat Ali Khan
C. Allama Iqbal D. Sir Agha Khan

40. The Lahore session of 1940 was held at
A. Mall Road B. Badshahi Mosque
C. Minto Park D. Lahore Fort

41. Minto Park was later renamed
A. Shalimar Park B. Jinnah Park
C. Liaquat Park **D. Iqbal Park**

42. The Quaid's reply to the Quit India Movement was
A. Now or Never B. Simon Go Back
C. Divide and Quit India D. Pakistan or Death

43. The Gandhi-Jinnah talks of 1944 were held in
A. Dhaka **B. Bombay** C. Lahore D. Simla

44. The Simla Conference of 1945 was called by
A. Lord Wavell B. Lord Mountbatten
C. Ramsay MacDonald D. Lord Minto

45. The Simla Conference failed because the Quaid insisted that
A. Hindi be made official
B. Congress be excluded
C. the British leave at once
D. all Muslim members be from the League

46. In the 1945-46 elections the League won all
A. 10 central seats
B. 100 central seats
C. 30 Muslim central seats
D. 50 central seats

47. In the Cabinet Mission Plan, provinces could leave the union after
A. five years
B. ten years
C. twenty years
D. one year

48. In the Cabinet Mission Plan, Group C consisted of
A. Bengal and Assam
B. Balochistan only
C. Punjab, Sindh and NWFP
D. Hindu-majority provinces

49. The last Viceroy of India was
A. Lord Curzon
B. Lord Minto
C. Lord Mountbatten
D. Lord Wavell

50. Mountbatten arrived in India on
A. 14 August 1947
B. 3 June 1947
C. 23 March 1940
D. 22 March 1947

51. Under the 3 June Plan, the people of NWFP and Sylhet would decide by
A. army vote
B. referendum
C. Viceroy's decision
D. royal order

52. The Independence Act 1947 was implemented on
A. 18 July 1947
B. 11 August 1947
C. 3 June 1947
D. 30 December 1947

53. Pakistan came into being on
A. 23 March 1940
B. 3 June 1947
C. 15 August 1947
D. 14 August 1947

54. The first Governor General of Pakistan was
A. Iskander Mirza
B. Liaquat Ali Khan
C. Quaid-e-Azam
D. Khawaja Nazimuddin

55. The first Prime Minister of Pakistan was
A. Liaquat Ali Khan
B. Quaid-e-Azam
C. Ayub Khan
D. Fazlul Haq

56. Fatima Jinnah is known by the title
A. Hakeem-ul-Ummat
B. Madar-i-Millat
C. Quaid-e-Azam
D. Baba-e-Quom

57. S.P. Singha, who supported the Quaid, belonged to the
A. Parsi community
B. Sikh community
C. Christian community
D. Hindu community

58. Which minority leader took the law portfolio in the 1946 interim government?
A. S.P. Singha
B. Motilal Nehru
C. Gandhi
D. Jogendra Nath Mandal

59. Allama Iqbal was born in Sialkot in
A. 1893 **B. 1877** C. 1817 D. 1876

60. Quaid-e-Azam was born in Karachi in
A. 1876 B. 1877 C. 1817 D. 1893

61. Quaid-e-Azam died on
A. 11 July 1967
B. 27 March 1898
C. 11 September 1948
D. 21 April 1938

62. Allama Iqbal died on
A. 11 September 1948
B. 21 April 1938
C. 27 March 1898
D. 11 July 1967

63. The Government of India Act 1935 created how many provinces with more autonomy?
A. 11 B. 5 C. 8 D. 9