

29. 12. Akbar extended his dominion by the conquest of Gawalior, Ajmer, and Jaunpur in the years "1558-1560".
30. 13. "There is no lamp like thee in our family" (and that person was appointed as Governor of Qandahar and was rewarded with the Jagir of Sirhind)..by Humayun...The name of that person was "Bairam Khan".
31. 14. The regency of Bairam Khan lasted for four years. Hewas dismissed from his office by Akbar "in early 1560"
32. 15. Bairam Khan raised revolt against Akbar for being deprived from his office. Ultimately Bairam Khan was defeated. Akbar pardoned him and permitted him to proceed to Mecca. On the way to Mecca he was murdered by an Afghan in Gujrat at "Patan".
33. Meer Sam an in Akbar's time, managed the affairs of the royal palace, Haram and kitchen.
34. In Akbar's time, Amal Guzar was the officer who collected the revenue from the districts.
35. Bitikchi prepared the data about the quality of land and its produce.
36. On the same basis, the Amal Guzar fixed the revenue.
37. Bitikchi was the second important officer in the Revenue department.
38. Akbar was also impressed by Jainism. He invited the eminent Jain scholar Heer Vijay Suri from Tam Gachh in Gujarat to know about this religion.
39. Impressed by Zorastrianism, the holy fire was kept burning in Akbar's palace.
40. Following the tradition of Hindu kings, Akbar started appearing for Darshan of his people from the Jharokha of his palace.
41. In Akbar's time, the Prime Minister was known Wazir or Wakil-i-Mutlaq.
42. In Akbar's time, the Finance Minister was called Wazir or Deewan.
43. Mujaffar Khan was the first to be appointed as Wazir during Akbar's time.
44. At Tilwara, a war was fought between Bairam Khan and the army of Akbar. Bairam Khan was defeated.
45. In early days of his rule Akbar was under the influence of Harem particularty his foster another Maham Anga.
46. This is why some historian call the early years of Akbar as 'Purda-rule' or Petticoatgovernment.
47. When Maham Anga died, the so-called short Petticoat government of Akbar's timeended.
48. In 1562 Akbar abolished the slavereyssystem.
49. Akbar was the first Muslim ruler who got maximum success in Rajasthan.
50. Akbar's second attack on Gujarat isconsidered to be not only the fastest invasion of Akbar's time but the fastest in the history of the world of that age.
51. In 1595 during Akbar's time. Muzaffar Hussain was the Persian Governor of Qandahar.
52. Akbar's mother Hamida Bano Begum was a religious lady of a Sufi Shia family.
53. Raja Birbal died fighting on the royal side in the Afghan-Baluchi rebellion during Akbar's time.
54. In 1571 was built an Ibadatkhana at Fatehpur Sikri where every Thursday, religious deliberation were held.
55. Akbar remained for two years more under the influence of his foster mother Maham Anaga, her son Adam Khan and her relatives (This period is also called as the period of 'Petticoat Government') having the duration of "1560-1562".
56. Akbar himself took upon the task of administration without any influence in the year "1562".
57. 18. The regency of Bairam Khan lasted for "4 years".
58. Mohammad Hussain, the famous author of Akbar's Court was adorned with the title of Zari Qalam.
59. "Khan Zaman" was the Uzbek leader of Jaunpur who raised the standard of revolt in 1565 and faced a crushing defeat by the hands of Akbar.
60. Akbar also entered into matrimonial alliances with the Rajputs. The first Rajput of Amber who gave his daughter in marriage to him was "Raja Bihari Mal".
61. During the early period of his reign Akbar conquered Delhi, Agra, Ajmer, Gawalior and Jaunpur. Malawa was conquered in 1561. The ruler of the Malawa when Akbar captured it was "Baz Bahadur".
62. The name of the person that was sent by Akbar to conquer the Rajput state of Gondwana was "Asif Khan, Governor of Kara".
63. The name of Akbar's Hindu wife was :Maryam Al Zamami".
64. The siege of Chitor was one of the famous military enterprises of Akbar. He captured the fort of Chitor in "1567".
65. With the fall of Chitor, all the Rajput chiefs submitted to Akbar except the Rajput of Mewar. His name was "Rana Pratap".
66. Rana Pratap was defeated, but he never lost heart, later he recovered the greatest part of his kingdom except Chitor, Amjer and Mandalgarh in the battle of "Battle of Haldi Ghat".

67. The son of Rana who tried to carry on the struggle against the Mughal emperor, Akbar, but was defeated by "Amer Singh".
68. Akbar conquered Delhi, Agra, Ajmer, Gawalior and Jaunpur, He conquered Malawa in "1561".
69. Akbar himself marched against the ruler of Bengal and drove him out of Patna and Hajipur in the year "1574".
70. In 1575, a decisive battle was fought in Orissa in which Daud was defeated and made to do homage and pay tribute to Akbar at "Tukarioi".
71. Daud broke his promise and Akbar again ordered his army to march against him. Daud was defeated and killed in July 1576 in a battle near "RajMahal".
72. Bengal became a part of the Mughal Empire in the year "July 1576".
73. Akbar suppressed the rebellion in Bengal that had aroused in 1580 in the year "1582".
74. "Mirza Muhammad Hakim" was the ruler of Kabul who advanced up to Lahore to attack the Punjab, for which Akbar himself led the expedition to Kabul in 1581.
75. Akbar annexed Qandahar to the Mughal Empire in the year "1595".
76. The Decan campaign was brought to a close with the capture of the famous fortress of Asirgarh in 160. However, Akbar became the master of the whole of Hindustan in "1602".
77. Akbar was died in the autumn of 1605 from "Diarrhoea".
78. Akbar took very bold step(s) in 1579 that is/are considered the great blow at the authority of the Ulema. Those steps were "Displaced the Chief Imam of Jamai Masjid at Fatehpur Sikri and himself read Khutba from the Pulpit" and "Issued a decree known as Mehazar or infallibility Decree".
79. Akbar promulgated the famous Din-i-Ilahi (amalgam of Islamic and Hinduism practices) in "1582".
80. Akbar the great was a great patron of "Mughal Art and Literature".
81. When Akbar died his empire stretched from central India to Kashmir, and included "Rajasthan & Sindh".
82. Akbar's so-called Deen-i-Ilahi was practically opposed by a religious scholar named as "Hazrat Sheikh Ahmad Serhandi".
83. Akbar moved the capital of his empire from Agra to Lahore in "1585".
84. Akbar shifted his capital back to Agra where he reigned until his death in the year "1599".
85. Besides Akbar, one more emperor tried to establish a new Deen but he did not carry it on the suggestion of Sufis. His name was "Alaud-Din Khalji".
86. The name of the religion promulgated by Akbar was "Din-i-Ilahi".
87. Akbar annexed Kashmir to his empire in "1586".
88. Akbar conquered two states in 1591 & 1595 respectively. The name these two states were "Sindh and Baluchistan".
89. Akbar did belong to "Sunni Sect".
90. For establishing his position in the heart, of Hindus, Akbar tried to unite Hindu & Muslims under one banner and was called "Father of Nationalism".
91. The two dangerous movements which pushed Islam into a dangerous situation were "Bhugti Movement & Wahdat-ul Wajood Movement".
92. The philosophy that was presented by Hazrat Sheikh Ahmad Sarhandi against the movement of Wahdat-ul Wajood was known as "Wahdat-ul-Shahud".
93. Akbar was succeeded by his son "Jahangir".
94. The first Indian ruler to organise Haj pilgrimage at the expense of the state was "Akbar".
95. Akbarnama which literally means Book of Akbar is an official biographical account of Akbar, the third Mughal Emperor, written in Persian. It includes vivid and detailed descriptions of his life and times. The book is written by "Abul Fazi".
96. Ain-e-Akbari was the book written on the life of "Akbar".
97. Abul Fazl is known as "Navaratnas (Nauratan)".
98. The word Navaratnas (Nauratan) was a term applied to a group of nine extraordinary people in an emperor's court in India. Nauratan means "nine gems".
99. Abul Fazal, Faizi, Miyan Tansen, Raja Todar Mal, Raja Man Singh, Abdul Rahim Khan-i-Khana, Fakir Aziao-Din, Mullah Do Piazza and Birbal are "Navaratnas (Nauratan) of Akbar".
100. Shahanshah Akbar-e-Azam was the third ruler of "Mughal Empire".
101. Born in Umerkot, Sindh, Jalal-ul-Din Muhammad Akbar was died at the age of 63 and buried in Sikandra, Agra on "27th October 1605".
102. Akbar was succeeded by his eldest son named "Jehangir".
103. Salim Nuruddin Jahangir (20 September 1569 – 8 November 1627) was the fourth Mughal Emperor, that ruled the subcontinent from "1605-1627".
104. "Birbal" accepted Akbar's "Din-e-Ilahi".
105. "King" office held supreme judicial authority during Mughal rule?

106. The Second War of Panipat was fought in 1556 between "Akbar and Hemobaqal".
107. "He abolished both the Jaziya and the pilgrim tax is true statement of Akbar's policy towards the Hindus.
108. "Foliated arches" are the elements not found in Akbar's architecture.
109. "Dam" was not a silver coin during Akbar.
110. Under Akbar, the Mir Bakshi was required to look after "military affairs".
111. The text of the document called Mahzar, by which Akbar assumed the role of supreme arbiter in the matters of religion is found in "Abul Fazl's Akbarnama".

112. Tulsidas, the author of Ramcharitmanas, was a contemporary of "Akbar" ruler.
113. The Mahzarnama was promulgated by Emperor Akbar in "1579 A.D".
114. "John Mildenhall" was ambassadors of Queen Elizabeth who visited Akbar's court to obtain a Firman for trade in Gujarat.
115. "Akbar" the ruler of India issued Mahzarnama to take all the religious matters into his own hands.
116. "Akbar" built the *Ibadatkhana* at Fatehpur Sikri.
117. Second battle of Panipat was fought between "Akbar and Hemu".

Jahangir

1. In 1615 Sir Thomas Roe was sent by the English King to the court of Jahangir.
2. Tazuk-e-Jahangiri was initially written by Jahangir.
3. Shah Jahan built the mausoleum of Jahangir in 1637 AD in Lahore.
4. Jahangir's tomb is located in Lahore.
5. Jahangir installed the 'Chain of Justice'.
6. British East India Company was established during the reign of Mughal Emperor Jahangir.
7. On the eighth day of his father's death Jahangir ascended the throne at "Agra".
8. Jahangir ascended the throne in "1605".
9. "Jhangir" set up the chain of justice to redress the grievances of oppressed people.
10. Tobacco was introduced for cultivation during the reign of Jahangir
11. Another name by which Jahangir is known in the annals of history is "Shehzada Saleem".
12. The nickname of Shehzada Slaeem was "Shaikhoo".
13. Early in his reign Jahangir had to face a serious situation created by the rebellion of his son. The name of his son was "Khusrau".
14. Jahangir led the army against his rebellious son, defeated and captured him with his principal supporters. Jahangir defeated his son at "Jalundar".
15. The name of the Sikh guru who supported the cause of Khusro and was asked to explain his conduct in the court, and later sentenced to death was "Arjun".
16. Akbar conquered Qandahar in 1595, the Persian King who recaptured Qandahar from Jahangir was "Shah Abbas".
17. Qandahar was recaptured by the Persian King Shah Abbas in "1622".

18. Marriage of Jahangir with Nur Jahan is one of the most important events in the history of Mughals. Her real name was "Mehr-un-Nisa".
19. Jahangir got married with Nur Jehan in the year "1611".
20. Nur Jahan was buried in a mausoleum at Shahdara (Lahore) which she herself built during her life time. She died in "1645".
21. The mausoleum of Noor Jehan is situated at "Shahdara".
22. Rebellion of Bengal aroused once again in the period of Jahangir. Jahangir sent Islam Khan to subdue the rebellion. The name of the person who was heading the rebellion in Bengal but was defeated and killed by the hands of Mughal emperor in 1612 was "Uthman".
23. Mewar was an independent state. Jahangir did not like it. Jahangir sent his son Khurram who defeated Raja Amar Singh in the year "1613".
24. Jahangir followed the imperialistic policy of his father in Deccan. But all his efforts ended in failure owing partly to the strength of Deccan kingdom, Ahmadnagar under and able minister and partly to the quarrel amongst generals of Mughal army. The minister of Deccan kingdom was "Malik Ambar".
25. In 1616, Prince Khurram became successful in recapturing Ahmadnagar and got the title of Shah Jahan. But due to weaknesses of Mughals Ambar renewed his attacks on Mughals and officially opposed the advance of Mughals till his death. He was died in "1626".
26. Jahangir's conquest in Punjab that proved to be a crowning success and which had once defied the authority of Akbar was "Capture of the fortress of Kangra".
27. Behaviour of Jahangir and intrigues of Nur

- Jahan were the causes of Prince Khuram's - son of Jahangir - rebellion. However, Khuram was defeated in March 1623 by imperialist force under Mehabat Khan in the battle of "Billockpur".
28. After three years of rebellion of Jahangir's son Khurram, he surrendered to his father and asked pardon for his past conduct. He sent his two sons to court as a guarantee of his good behaviour. The names of his sons were "Dara & Aurangzeb".
 29. After getting pardon for his rebellion, Khurram was given to government of "Balaghat".
 30. The ruler of Mewar Raja Amar Singh was defeated by "Khurram".
 31. As a result of Prince Khurram's rebellion, a city was lost to Mughals. The name of the city was "Qandahar".
 32. In 1616 one of the sons of Jahangir recaptured Ahmadnagar and got the title of Shah Jehan. His name was "Prince Khurram".
 33. Jahangir died in "1628"
 34. The English enjoyed trade facilities during the reign of Mughal Emperor "Jahangir".
 35. The English first step in the Sub-continent for trading purpose in "1612".
 36. "Jahangir" Mughal emperors left a legacy of magnificent mosques palaces, forts and gardens embellished with luxurious and delicate decorations.
 37. The East India Company built its first factory in the west coast city of "Surat".
 38. Zanjeer-e-Adal (Chain of Justice) was erected during the reign of Mughal emperor "Jahangir".
 39. The duration of Jahangir's reign was "1605 to 1628".
 40. The successor of Jahangir was "Shah Jahan".
 41. The mausoleum of Jahangir was made by "Nur Jahan at Lahore".
 42. Shalimar Gardens was built on the shore of Dal Lake in Kashmir by "Jahangir".
 43. The famous monument made by Jahangir to his favourite pet deer named as Hiran Minar is located in "Sheikhupura".
 44. Shalimar Gardens was built on the shore of Dal Lake in Kashmir in 1619 for Nur Jehan by "Jahangir".
 45. "Bishandas" was sent by Emperor Jahangir on a diplomatic mission to Persia, to paint the Shah's portrait.
 46. The ambassador of Emperor James I, who reached in the court of Jahangir in 1615 was "Sir Thomas Roe".

Shah Jahan

1. Shah Jahan Mughal emperor was born at Lahore in 1592.
2. Indian ruler Shah Jahan built the white marble Taj Mahal in Agra, India. It was designed as a tomb for his beloved wife.
3. Bernier visited India during the reign of Shah Jahan.
4. The Peacock throne was made for Shah Jahan.
5. The historic garden Shalimar was built by Shah Jahan in 1642.
6. Shalimar Garden is located in the city of Lahore.
7. The famous Taj Mahal at Agra was built by Shah Jahan.
8. The capital of the Mughal Empire was shifted from Agra to Delhi by Shah Jahan.
9. On the death of Jahangir, the struggle for succession was started between his two servicing sons. The name of the sons were "Shah Jahan and Shahryar".
10. Shah Jahan born was born in "1592 Lahore".
11. Shah Jahan ascended the throne under the title of Shahanshah Al-Sultan al-'Azam wal Khaqan al-Mukarram, Malik-ul-Sultanat, Ala Hazrat Abu'l-Muzaffar Shahab ud-din Muhammad Shah Jahan I, Sahib-i-Qiran-i-Sani, Padshah Ghazi Zillu'llah, Firdaus-Ashiyani, Shahanshah—e—Sultanant Ul Hindiya Wal Mughaliya in "1628".
12. Shah Jahan ruled over the Sub-continent for "30 years".
13. In the first year of his reign, Shah Jahan called upon to cope with the rebellion of Jujhar Singh, the son of Bir Singh Bundela, who had been favoured by Jahangir because of his part in the assassination of Abul-Fazal. Though the rebel chief submitted for a time, yet he created troubles until he was defeated and ultimately driven out of his country in "1634".
14. In the second year of Shah Jahan's reign a formidable rebellion broke out by an ex-viceroy of the Deccan. The name of the viceroy was "Khan Jahan Lodhi".
15. Khan Jahan Lodhi entered into an alliance with Sultan of Ahmadnagar and gave considerable troubles to Mughals. Hunted from place to place with imperialists, he was

- ultimately defeated and killed with his sons in 1631. He was defeated at "Tal Sehouda, North of Kalinjar".
16. Shah Jahan got married with Arjumand Banu Begum in "1612".
 17. Shah Jahan was married to Arjumand Begum (Mumtaz Mahal) at the age of "22".
 18. Mumtaz Mahal was died of a fatal delivery in 1630, and after her death Shah Jahan built the famous Taj Mahal on the bank of "Jamuna".
 19. The mausoleum of Mumtaz Mehal was built at "Agra".
 20. Shah Jahan (January 5, 1592 – January 22, 1666) was emperor of the Mughal Empire in South Asia from "1628-1658".
 21. In 1632 Qasim Khan, on the order of Shah Jahan, attacked the Portuguese and after a siege of three months they were completely perished. Qasim Khan was "Governor of Bengal".
 22. In the fourth and fifth years of Shah Jahan's reign a terrible famine visited Gujrat, Khandesh and the Deccan and carried away a large portion of the population. The duration of that famine was "1630-1632".
 23. An important incident took place in 1632 during the reign of Shah Jahan, it is "Annexation of Ahmadnagar to Mughal Empire".
 24. During the reign of Shah Jahan, the territory of Ahmadnagar was divided between Shah Jahan and Adil Shah of Bijapur in the year "1636".
 25. During the latter part of Jahangir's reign Qandahar was lost to Mughals. Shah Jahan recaptured it by skilful negotiation with the governor of Qandahar. The governor of Qandahar at that time was "Ali Mardan Khan".
 26. Ali Mardan Khan, Governor of Qandahar during the reign of Shah Jahan, was not satisfied with the ruler of Persia for his treatment towards him so he surrendered the province to Mughals in the year "1638".
 27. The failure of Shah Jahan in central Asia encouraged Shah Abbas II of Persia to recapture Qandahar. Shah Abbas attacked Qandahar and took it on 11th February, 1649. He attacked in the year "December 1648".
 28. Shah Jahan sent one of his princes to conquer Qandahar, who attacked Qandahar on May 16, 1649 but failed to win success. The name of the prince was "Prince Aurangzeb".
 29. Due to Shah Jahan's illness, a rumour spread to the distant parts of the empire that the emperor was no longer alive and the four sons of Emperor entered into fratricidal war and embittered the life of the Emperor. This incident happened in "1657".
 30. Of four sons of Shah Jahan, Aurangzeb became successful in capturing the throne and begged apology for his unexpected but circumstantial conduct to his father. Shah Jahan passed his time as a captive of his son for eight years and breathed his last in "1665".
 31. "Abdul Hamid Lahori author of 'Padshanama',
 32. Inayat Khan author of 'Shah Jahanama' and Muhammad Salih author of 'Amal Salih'" are the eminent poets who flourished in the reign of Shah Jahan.
 33. The beginning of the British territorial acquisition in the Sub-continent was witnessed during the era of Mughal emperor "Shah Jahan".
 34. The East India Company extended its commercial activities in Bengal in "1700 A.D".
 35. Mughal art and architecture reached its height under Akbar's son, Jahangir and grandson "Shah Jahan".
 36. The duration of the reign of Mughal emperor, Shah Jahan was "1628-1658".
 37. In the fourth & fifth years of Shah Jahan's reign, a terrible calamity visited Gujrat, Khandesh & Decean. The name of the calamity was "Famine".
 38. Shah Jahan was ousted by his son Aurangzeb Alamgir in "1658".
 39. Shah Jahan remained under the captivity of his son Aurangzeb for "8 months".
 40. Last Mughal emperor to sit on the peacock throne was "Muhammad Shah".
 41. The Peacock throne was made for "Shahjahan".
 42. Taj Mahal at Agra, the tomb of Mumtaz Mahal (the wife of Jahan), the Moti Masjid (Pearl Mosque) in the Agra Fort, Jama Masjid at Delhi, Tomb of Jahangir, sections of the Lahore Fort that include the Moti Masjid, Sheesh Mahal, and Naulakha pavilion, Shahjahan Mosque are some of the beautiful examples of Mughal architecture made by "Shahjahan".
 43. The Taj Mahal, the "teardrop on the cheek of eternity" (Rabindranath Tagore), was completed in 1648 by the emperor Shah Jahan in memory of his wife "Mumtaz Mahal".
 44. The Taj Mahal (1630–1648) in Agra, India and the Shalimar Garden (1641–1642) in Lahore, Pakistan, are two sites which are on the world heritage list of "UNESCO".
 45. One of the most beautiful monuments of the

Shah Jehan that is also included in the New Seven Wonders of the World list is "Taj Mahal".

46. Shah Jahan died in "1665".
47. After Babur, Humayun, Akbar, and Jahangir, the fifth Mughal emperor was "Shah Jahan".
48. The Peacock Throne is also called as "Takht-e-Tavus".
49. The name comes from the shape of a throne, having the figures of two peacocks standing behind it, their tails being expanded and the whole so inlaid with sapphires, rubies, emeralds, pearls and other precious stones of appropriate colors as to represent life, created for the Mughal Badshah Shah Jahan of India in "17th century".
50. The Koh-i-Noor, meaning "Mountain of Light" in Persian is a 105.6 metric carats diamond, weighing 21.6 grammes in the most recent cut state, and once the largest known diamond was the part of the crown of Mughal emperor "Shah Jahan".
51. The diamond is currently is on display at the Tower of London and is currently set in the crown of "Queen Elizabeth".
52. The world's first seamless celestial globe was built by Mughal scientists under the patronage of "Mughal Emperor Jahangir".
53. Abul Muzaffar Muhi u'd-Din Muhammad Aurangzeb (4 November 1618 - 3 March 1707) is commonly known as Aurangzeb, and by his imperial title Alamgir ("world-seizer"), was the "Sixth Mughal Emperor".
54. The Real name of Emperor Shahjahan was "Khurram Shihab-ud-din".
55. Jahan Ara begum was the daughter of "Shah Jahan".
56. Ustad Mansur was a famous painter in the region of "Jahangir".
57. "Ahmad Lahauri" is considered as the chief architect of Tajmahal.

Aurangzeb Alamgir

1. The last of the great Mughal Kings was "Alamgir".
2. Badshahi Masjid, Lahore, was built during the reign of Aurangzeb.
3. Aurangzeb started ruling over India in "1707".
4. Aurangzeb reign lasted for 49 years from 1658 until his death in 1707.
5. "Chaubujri" in Lahore was the gateway to the garden built for Princess Zeb-un-Nisa daughter of Emperor Aurangzeb.
6. In 1659 AD Aurangzeb finally defeated Dara Shikoh and became the Emperor of India in the battle of Samugarh.
7. Prince Dara Shikoh was executed by his brother, Emperor Aurangzeb- Dara Shikoh was a disciple of Hazrat Mian Mir.
8. Aurangzeb captured Agra and proclaimed himself the emperor of Dehli in 1658 A.D after the battle of "Samugarh".
9. Aurangzeb ascended the throne with great splendour, for second time after defeating rivals, on 5th June under the title of 'Abul Muzaffar Mohiuddin Muhammad Aurangzeb Alamgir Padshah Ghazi' in the year "1659".
10. One of the Mughal emperors who discontinued the Ilahi era of Akbar to satisfy the Sunni Muslims was "Aurangzeb".
11. The downfall of Muslim rule in India started with the demise of: "Aurangzeb".
12. The long reign of Aurangzeb may be divided into two almost equal parts the first (1658-1681) which was spent in Northern India, and the second was from 1682 to 1707 which was spent in "Deccan".
13. The long reign of Aurangzeb may be divided into two periods. The second part was spent in Deccan from 1682 to 1707, the first part was spent in "Northern India (1658-1681)".
14. In early part of 13th century the Ahoms, people of Mongolian origin, had migrated in upper Burma and captured part of the Brahmaputra valley. The Ahoms invaded the eastern frontier of the empire but a peace was ultimately concluded early in 1639. It happened in the era of "Shah Jahan".
15. During the reign of Aurangzeb, by taking advantage of the war of succession the Ahoms violated the treaty and occupied Gauhati. The event took place in "1658".
16. The name of the governor of Bengal who was appointed by the Aurangzeb to punish the Ahoms was "Mir Jumla".
17. In November, 1661, Mir Jumla, appointed by Aurangzeb started with a well-equipped army from Dacca to punish Ahoms. He entered Assam after annexing "Cooch Bihar".
18. Mir Jumla's army reached Garhagon on the orders of Aurangzeb, the capital of Ahoms, and defeated the Ahoms in the year "March 1662".
19. The success of Mughals over Ahoms proved short-lived. Mir Jumla soon fell ill and died in March 1633 on his way back to Deccan. After his death, Ahoms recaptured Kamrupa from

- the Mughals in the year "1667".
20. In 1667, Aurangzeb came deeply in trouble by some tribe under the leadership of Bhagu who crossed the Indus and captured several Mughal outposts. The tribe was known as "Yousufzais".
 21. To crush Yousufzais, Aurangzeb planned grand campaign and ordered three divisions to attack the enemy - one from court, other from Attock and third from "Kabul".
 22. Aurangzeb posted one of his men at Jamrud to see the movements of Afghans. The name of the person was "Raja Jaswant Singh".
 23. Peace was broken in the Frontier, during the reign of Aurangzeb, by the Afridis under their chieftain Ajmal Khan. The year was "1672".
 24. To suppress the Afridi's, Aurangzeb sent a person who suffered a heavy loss in men and money at Ali Masjid in May, 1672. The name of the person was "Muhammad Amin Khan".
 25. During the reign of Aurangzeb a Khatak chief joined the Ajmal Khan, leader of Afridis, and made the Mughal emperor worse than ever. The full name of the Khattak was "Khushal Khan Khattak".
 26. For meeting the aggression of Ajmal Khan and Khushal Khan Khattak, Aurangzeb sent a person but proved in failure. The name of the person was "Mahabbat Khan".
 27. After Mahabbat Khan, Aurangzeb sent another person to meet with the aggression of Ajmal Khan and Khushal Khan, but proved failure (after this a successful conclusion of the Afghan wars came by Aurangzeb's the policy of diplomacy and arms). The person was known as "Sujat Khan".
 28. "Amin Khan" the governor of Kabul, retained office till 1698, appointed by Aurangzeb
 29. There was an open rebellion against Aurangzeb in 1669 which continues till the end of his reign with the regular intervals of time. The rebellions were "Jats of Mathura".
 30. One of the Hindu Chiefs that roused against Aurangzeb and eventually committed suicide for fear of capture in the hands of Mughals was "Chapt Rai".
 31. "Chatrasal Rai" the son of Chapt Rai who first served Aurangzeb loyally in the Deccan. But soon he raised rebellion against Aurangzeb and defeated the imperialists in several engagements.
 32. Before the death of Chatrasal Rai, during the reign of Aurangzeb, he was able to form an independent principality for himself in Malwa. He was died in "1731".
 33. The Satnamis rose in revolt against Aurangzeb in 1672. The imperialist easily crushed the Satnamis, and restored peace in land. They lived in "Alwar" and Modern Patiala".
 34. During the reigns of Jahangir and Shah Jahan Sikhs rose in revolt. In the reign of Aurangzeb ninth Guru raised the standard of revolt against imperialist authority. The name of the Guru was "Teg Bahadur".
 35. Guru Teg Bahadur was executed during the reign of Aurangzeb in "1675".
 36. "Govinda" the guru of Sikhs fought against Mughals but was defeated and his two sons were also put to death.
 37. A famous revolt in south that was a great factor to be reckoned with during the reign of Aurangzeb was "Marhatas".
 38. Marhatas proved a great trouble for Aurangzeb. Their leader was "Shivaji".
 39. Shivaji was crowned as a king at Raigarh during the reign of Aurangzeb in "16th June 1674".
 40. Shivaji conquered many areas in the reign of Aurangzeb and annexed those to his kingdom. Before putting all his plans into execution, he was carried away by the unseen hand of death at the age of 53 in "1680".
 41. Aurangzeb conquered and annexed Bijapur in the year "1686".
 42. The name of the state that was annexed and conquered by Aurangzeb in 1687 was "Golkonda".
 43. Aurangzeb reached at the height of his power and glory in the year "1696".
 44. Aurangzeb died in "1707".
 45. The duration of the reign of Aurangzeb was "1658-1707".
 46. Aurangzeb died at the age of "90 years".
 47. The duration of Aurangzeb Alamgir's rule was "49 years".
 48. Alamgir compiled a very popular digest "Fatawa-i-Alamgiri".
 49. Alamgir was charged that he was trying to change "Dar-ul-Harb" in to "Darul-Islam".
 50. During the reign of Alamgir the first British ship sailed up the Ganges in "1679".
 51. Alamgir died in Deccan in 1707 at "Ahmadnagar".
 52. The real name of Bahadur Shah who ascended the throne after the death of his father's (Alamgir) was "Shah Alam".
 53. Aurangzeb reimposed "Jaziya".
 54. "Aurangzeb" was named as "Zinda Pir" or "Living Saint" in Mughal India?
 55. "Aurangzeb" is the author of "Raqqat-e-

Alamgiri"

Decline of Mughal Empire

1. Aurangzeb's death was followed by a war of succession among his four sons. Among his four sons, Shah Alam ascended the throne under the title of "Bahadur Shah".
2. Bahadur Shah reigned from 1707 to 1712. In his reign Sikh revolt was on its peak. He died in "1712".
3. Bahadur Shah's negligence to duty earned for him the title of "Headless King".
4. After the death of Bahadur Shah his four sons fought for throne. Three were killed in the war and the eldest but the worst secured the throne with the help of Zulfiqar, chief minister of Emperor. The name of the emperor was "Jahandar Shah".
5. Jahandar Shah was not a good ruler. Soon his authority was challenged by his nephew Farrukh Siyar. Jahandar Shah was subsequently murdered at the order of new emperor. The duration of his reign was "1712-1713".
6. Farrukh Siyar, nephew of Jahandar Shah, was a weak ruler. Duration of his reign was "1713-19".
7. The dissolution of the Mughal Empire began to work speedily under the reign of "Mohammad Shah".
8. Nadir Shah of Persia invaded the Sub-continent and sacked Delhi in the year "1739".
9. The name of the person who founded the kingdom of Afghanistan and acquired the Indus territories, Punjab and Kashmir was "Ahmad Shah Durrani".
10. The Sub-continent was invaded and Delhi was sacked in 1739 by "Nadir Shah".
11. "Nadir Shah" and Ahmad Shah Abdali" are the warriors who invaded the Sub-continent while observing the weakness of imperial authority, during the reign of Mohammad Shah.
12. Nadir Shah was assassinated in Tehran in "1747".
13. Mohammad Shah, Mughal Emperor, was succeeded by his son Ahmad Shah whose reign was full of troubles and disturbances. Ahmad Shah reigned from 1748 to "1754".
14. Ahmad Shah Abdali marched on Dehli and captured it during the reign of Mughal Emperor "Alamgir".
15. Alamgir II reigned from 1754 to "1759".
16. The revolt of Marhatas was finally crushed down by Ahmad Shah Abdali at "1761 Panipat".
17. One of the Mughal Emperors who was nothing more than a figure-head. In his reign the power of state was actually on the hands of Ghaziuddin whose unscrupulous behaviour made many enemies in the court. The name of the Emperor was "Shah Alam".
18. The duration of the reign of Shah Alam II was "1759-1806".
19. The name of the son of Shah Alam II who became the emperor in 1806 and remained emperor till 1837 was "Akbar Shah II".
20. The last Mughal emperor who ascended throne in 1837, he was son of Akbar Shah II was "Bahadur Shah II".
21. The British began to come in the Sub-continent during "17th century".
22. The battle of Plassey was fought in "1757".
23. The winner of First Anglo-Sikh War was "British".
24. The economic condition of Mughal Empire was so deteriorated that the last Mughal King was the pensioner of the East India Company. The name of the King was "Bahadur Shah II".
25. In 1857, Bahadur Shah II (Zafar) joined the War of Independence. Indians desperately struggled to free his country from the yoke of British imperialism under the leadership of Bahadur Shah II. They met with utter failure. The duration of reign of Bahadur Shah II was "1837-58".
26. In the War of Independence Bahadur Shah II was arrested by the British imperialists and was deported to "Rangoon".
27. Last Mughal emperor, Bahadur Shah II was died in Rangoon during imprisonment of British imperialists. With him the Mughal rule in the Sub-continent came to an end. Bahadur Shah II was died in "1862".
28. The number of Mughal emperors who ruled over Sub-continent was "17".
29. Bukht Khan Rohila insisted Bahadur Shah Zafar to fight with the British imperialists till the last moments:
30. Mughals ruled over the Sub-continent for "300 years".
31. Nadir Shah of Iran invaded Delhi during the period of "M. Shah Rangila, The Mughal Emperor".

Miscellaneous Questions

1. Rohtas Fort was constructed by (on Sher Shah's order) Todar Mal.
2. Muhammad Shah was the last Mughal emperor to sit on the peacock throne.
3. Hansraj, the pet antelope of Prince Salim is buried at Hiran Minar.
4. Construction of Badshahi Mosque in Lahore 1673.
5. The oldest Mughal monument in Pakistan is Wah Gardens.
6. Taj Mahal was built at Agra was mausoleum of Mumtaz Mahal.
7. Hiran Minar is a Monument to a pet deer.
8. First Islamic ruler in subcontinent is Qutabudin Aebak.
9. Two kings of Hindustan are buried in Lahore, one is Jahangir, the other is Qutb-uddin Aibak.
10. Qutbuddin Aibak the king who fell from the horse while playing Polo and died.
11. The last Mughal king of India was Bahadur Shah Zafar.
12. The Last Mughal King Bahadur Shah Zafar died in Rangoon.
13. The Court language of the Mughals in India was Persian.
14. During the Mughal period, Portuguese traders first came to India.
15. Naushad Ali composed the music for the movie Mughal-e-Azam.
16. The Mughal Empire in India was formally abolished in 1857 AD.
17. 331 years Mughal Kings ruled over India.
18. Nadir Shah invaded India during the reign of Muhammad Shah.
19. Amir Khusro is called the "Parrot of India".
20. Noor Jahan, Asif Jah and Jahangir's tombs are located in Lahore.
21. Akbar was a great builder. He constructed and founded "Gujrat Fort".
22. Sher Shah Suri built the Rohtas Fort at the banks of river "Kahan".
23. "Tilla Jogian" is "Is a peak in the Sulaiman Range". It is mentioned in the epic love poem Heer Ranjha of Waris Shah" and is the place where Buddha is said to have spent 40 days in quiet seclusion.
24. Moghul Prince Prince Muhammad Dara Shikuh who was executed for being an apostate by his own brother Aurangzeb, was a disciple of "Hazrat Mian Mir".
25. Rohtas Fort was built on the orders of Sher Shah Suri by "Raja Todar Mal".
26. The famous Babar-nama (or Tuzk-e-Babari) authored by Emperor Babar was written in which language "Chagatai".
27. In the battle of Kanwaha Babur defeated "Rana Sanga".
28. On his accession to the throne Humayun gave his brother Kamran "Kabul and Kandhar".
29. To follow secularism in India Mughal Rajput alliance was made by "Akbar".
30. In 1615 Sir Thoms Roe was sent by the English King to the court of "Jahangir".
31. Mughal Empire reached its decline partially because of religious fundamentalism of "Aurangzeb".
32. "Aurangzeb".
33. During 1737-38 Shah Wali-Ullah translated Quran into "Persian".
34. Babar's tomb is situated in "Kabul".
35. Babar came to India originally from "Farghana".
36. "Rakn-ud-Din Berber" defeated the Mongols in 14th century.
37. Din-e-Ilahi founded by Akbar in "1582".
38. "AbulFazal" celebrated Mughal court poet and Prime Minister during Akbar's reign who wrote Ain-i-Akbari and Akbarnama.
39. "Jahangir" installed the "Chain of Justice?".
40. The most famous musician at the court of Akbar was Mian Tansen. His original name was "Ramtanu Pande".
41. The tomb of Babar is at "Kabul".
42. "Bala Hissa fort" was built by Mughal Emperor Zahir-ud-Din Babar.
43. "Shah Jahan" built Shalimar Garden?
44. The capital of the Mughal Empire was shifted from Agra to Delhi by "Shahjahan".
45. "Babur" the founder of Mughal Empire in India.
46. The Mughal emperor, who died to sudden fall from the staircase, was "Humayun".
47. "Humayun" lost his kingdom in Hindustan but retrieved it after about 15 years in exile.
48. Babar's tomb is situated in "Kabul".
49. "Akbar" the king was the revenue minister of Todar Mal.
50. "Portuguese" first came to India during the Mughal period.
51. The first Indian ruler to organise Haj pilgrimage at the expense of the state was "Akbar".
52. Mughal king "Babur" was buried in Kabul.
53. "Bala Hissar Fort, Peshawar" was built by Mughal Emperor Zahir-ud-Din Babar in the 16th Century A.D.
54. "Muhammad Shah" was the last Mughal

- emperor to sit on the peacock throne.
55. "Shah Jahan" built the mausoleum of Jahangir in 1637 AD "at Lahore".
 56. The Peacock throne was made for "Shahjahan".
 57. In Third battle of Panipat Ahmad Shah Abdali defeated and smashed the power of Maratas in the sub-continent.
 58. Badshahi Masjid, Lahore, was built during the reign of "Aurangzeb".
 59. The oldest Mughal monument in Pakistan is "Wah Gardens".
 60. Taj Mahal was built at Agra was mausoleum of "Mumtaz Mahal".
 61. To reconcile Hindus and Muslims a new religion Din-i-Ilahi was introduced by "Akbar".
 62. "Akbar" Mughal King made Lahore his capital for 14 years.
 63. The last Mughal king of India was "Bahadur Shah Zafar".
 64. Aurangzeb reign lasted for 49 years from 1658 until his death in "1707".
 65. "Jahangir" installed the 'Chain of Justice'?
 66. The epic poem 'Shahnama' was written by "Firdausi".
 67. Babar laid the foundation of Mughal Empire in 1526 by defeating "Ibrahim Lodhi".
 68. The Court language of the Mughals in India was "Persian".
 69. Babar came to India originally from "Ferghana".
 70. Humayun was removed from throne by "Sher Shah Suri".
 71. Indian ruler Shah Jahan build the white marble Taj Mahal in Agra, India. It was designed as a tomb for his beloved wife.
 72. During the Mughal period, "Portuguese" traders first came to India.
 73. Which of the following Mughal Emperor "Shah Jahan" was born at Lahore in 1592.
 74. The Mughal emperor "Aurangzeb" died in 1707.
 75. Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi in the First Battle of Panipat in "1526".
 76. Babar came to India originally from "Ferghana".
 77. Babar laid the foundation of Mughal Empire in 1526 after defeating "Ibrahim Lodi".
 78. The first Mughal emperor to issue a farman in favour of the British to open a factory at Surat was "Jahangir".
 79. The Mughal emperor, who died to sudden fall from the staircase, was "Humayun".
 80. Kamran's Bara-Dari in Lahore is named after "Humayun's brother".
 81. Two kings of Hindustan are buried in Lahore, one is Jahangir, the other is "Qutb-uddin Aibak".
 82. Emperor Akbar was born in "Umerkot".
 83. Tomb of Humayun is in "Delhi".
 84. "Jagir" is 'Mokasa'.
 85. "Shah Jahan—Jourdon" pair is incorrect.
 86. The troops raised by the emperor but not paid directly the state and place under the charge of mansabadars were known as "Dakhili".
 87. Todar Mal was associated with "finance".
 88. Two of the great Mughals wrote their own memories. There were "Babar and Jahangir".
 89. The term Khalisa in Mughal administration signified the "land owned by the emperor himself".
 90. The Mansabdari system was borrowed from "Mongolia".
 91. "Amir Khusrau" witnessed the reigns of eight Delhi Sultans.
 92. The portion of the actual produce fixed as state's share under the Zabti System of Mughals was "One-third".
 93. The most important source of information about the agrarian conditions during Mughals is "Ain-i-Akbari".
 94. "Supreme Authority in Justice" is a correct meaning of office of Qazi-ul-Quzat under the Mughals.
 95. Shershah Suri introduced currency reform, extended transport system by building, roads, most famous being present day G. T. Road and reformed revenue system by classifying agricultural land and introducing measurement of land.
 96. With reference to the Mughal artillery, the "Narnal" refers to "One carried by man".
 97. Mughal Emperor "Muhammad Shah" was also known as Roshan Akhtar.
 98. "Mir-i-Bahar" office was held by the superintendent of port under the Mughals.
 99. "To provide appropriate height to the monuments without losing aesthetic value" is the main objective of introducing the Double Dome in Monuments.
 100. The real name of Mughal Emperor Shah Alam II was "Ali Gauhar".
 101. "Raushan Akhtar" was the real name of Mughal Emperor Muhammad Shah.
 102. "Yusuf Adil Shah" was the founder of Bijapur state.
 103. Mir Sayyed Ali and Abdusamad were the court painter during the time of "Humayun, Akbar".
 104. Sher Shah is well-known for his administrative skill, especially his "Land revenue system".

105. "Amir Khusro" is called the "Parrot of India".
106. Nadir Shah invaded India during the reign of

"Muhammed Shah".

ISLAM AND REFORMIST MOVEMENTS IN THE SUBCONTINENT (711-1947)

1. The body of Muslim scholars who have completed several years of training and study of Islamic disciplines, such as a mufti, qadi, faqih, or muhaddith are called "Ulema".
2. The real founder of the Dar-ul-Uloom "Deoband" was: "Maulana Muhammad Qasim Nanautvi".
3. "Baba Farid Ganj Shahr" considered being the first poet of Punjabi language.
4. Hazrat Baha-ud-Din Zakariya was a prominent sufi saint of: "Suhrawardia order".
5. "Hazrat Usman Marvandi" was the original name of Hazrat Lal Shahbaz Qalandar.
6. Anjuman-e-Islamia Punjab was founded for the renaissance of Islam in the year: "1859".
7. Anjuman-i-Himayat e Islam was started in: "1884".
8. The Silsilah Chishtiyah was founded in sub-continent by "KhMuinud din Ajmeri".
9. "Munshi Charag" Din floated the idea of establishment of Anjuman-e-Hamiat-e-Islam.
10. Dars-i-Nizami was named after: "Mullah Nizamuddin".
11. Majlis-i-Ahrar was found in: "1929".
12. The saint, Shaikh Ismail first came in Lahore
13. "Syed Jamal ud Din Afghani" first thought of the possibility of a Muslim republic embracing the present Central Asian states in North West of sub-continent.
14. Shah Waliullah died "1762".
15. "Maulana Muhammad Qasim" was appointed the first principal of DarulUloomdeoband
16. "Shah Waliullah" called the "spiritual guide" as shopkeepers.
17. "Shamd-ud-Din Iltumish" rejected the verdicts of jurists that idol worshippers are liable to be murdered.
18. The inner, mystical dimension of Islam is known as "Sufism".
19. Sufism is also known as "Tasawwuf".
20. A science whose objective is the reparation of the heart and turning it away from all else but God" is called as: "Sufism"
21. Sufism is derived from Arabic word "Safa" which means "Purity"
22. Transmission of the divine light from the teacher's heart to the heart of the student, rather than of worldly knowledge transmitted from mouth to ear that allows the adept to progress with unbroken succession (Silsilah) leading back to Muhammad is called as "Sufism".
23. A building designed specifically for gatherings of a Sufi brotherhood, or *tariqa* for spiritual retreat and character reformation is named as: "Khanqah".
24. The theological scholars of Islam are called as "Ulemas".
25. A body of Muslim scholars who are recognized as having specialist knowledge of Islamic sacred law and theology are known as: "Ulema".
26. Ulema is derived from the root word: "Aalim"
27. The word Aalim means "A person of knowledge".
28. The fundamental principle of an Islamic System is "Tauheed".
29. The first missionary who began preaching Islam in Lahore in 1005 A.D. was "Hazrat Sheikh Ismail Bukhari".
30. Hazrat Sheikh Ismail Bukhari preached during "Ghaznavi Rule".
31. Abul Hassan Ali Ibn Usman al-Jullabi al-Hajveri al-Ghaznawi or Abul Hassan Ali Hajveri was famous as "Daata Ganj Bakhsh".
32. The meaning of Daata Ganj Bakhsh is "the master who bestows treasures".
33. Daata Sahib was born around "990 CE near Ghazni Afghanistan" and died in "1077 CE near Lahore, Pakistan".
34. Revelation of the Veiled (Kashf Al Mahjub), written in the Persian language was a famous work of "Daata Ganj Bakhsh".
35. Sheikh Abdul Qadir al-jilani was born in "18 March 1077, Amol, Iran".
36. Sheikh Abdul Qadir al-jilani was known as "Ghaus-e-Azam".
37. The full name of Sheikh Abdul Qadir al-jilani was "Ghaus-e-Azam".
38. Ghuniyat Attalibeen" and "Fatoohul Ghaib" are the famous books of "Sheikh Abdul Qadir Jilani".
39. Sheikh Abdul Qadir al-jilani died in "1166, Baghdad, Iraq".
40. The title *Muhyiuddin*, meaning, "the reviver of the faith" was given to "Sheikh Abdul Qadir Jilani".
41. Sultan-ul-Hind, Moinuddin Chishti "Benefactor

- of the Poor", is the most famous Sufi saint of the Chishti Order of the Indian Subcontinent was born in "536 A.H./1141 CE, in Chishti in Sistan region of Afghanistan".
42. Moinuddin Chishti established the order in the city of Ajmer in North India. The name of the order was "Chishtiyya".
 43. Dargah Sharif or Ajmer Sharif is a sufi shrine of sufi saint, Moinuddin Chishti located at "Ajmer, Rajasthan, India".
 44. Sultan-ul-Hind, Moinuddin Chishti is also known as: "Gharīb Nawāz (*Benefactor of the Poor*)".
 45. Qutubul Aqtab Hazrat Khwaja Syed Muhammad Qutbuddin Bakhtiar Kaki (born 1173-died 1235) was a renowned Muslim Sufi mystic, saint and scholar of "the Chishti Order from Delhi".
 46. Qutubul Aqtab Hazrat Khwaja Syed Muhammad Qutbuddin Bakhtiar Kaki was born in "1173".
 47. Qutubul Aqtab Hazrat Khwaja Syed Muhammad Qutbuddin Bakhtiar Kaki was born in: "Aush in Transoxiana (A region in central Asia corresponding approximately with modern-day Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and southwest Kazakhstan)".
 48. QutubulAqtabHazratKhwaja Syed Muhammad Qutbuddin Bakhtiar Kaki was the disciple and the spiritual successor of "Moinuddin Chishti".
 49. Qutub-ul-Aqtaab, Malik-ul-Mashaa'ikh, Rais-us-Saalikin, Siraj-ul-Auliya are the titles given to "Qutbuddin Bakhtiar Kaki".
 50. The most famous spiritual successor of Qutbuddin Bakhtiar Kaki was "Fariduddin Ganj Shakar".
 51. The Dargah of Qutbuddin Bakhtiar Kaki is located in "Mehrauli, Delhi near Qutub Minar".
 52. The Darbar shrine of Qutbuddin Bakhtiar Kaki has also been the venue of the famous inter-faith festival of Delhi in autumn. The name of the event is "Phoolwalon-ki-sair (*a festival of flower-sellers*)".
 53. "Gandhakki Baoli", a step well in Mehrauli, built for saint by "Sultan Iltutmish".
 54. Farīduddīn Mas'ūd Ganj Shakar (1173-1266) or (1188 (584 Hijri) - May 7, 1280 (679 Hijri) is commonly known as "Baba Farid".
 55. "Baba Farid was a 12th-century, Sufi preacher and saint of "Chishti Order of South Asia".
 56. "Baba Farid is buried in "Pakpattan, Punjab, Pakistan".
 57. "Baba Farid was born at "Kothewal village, Multan".
 58. The famous gate "Bahishtī Darwāza, or 'Gate of Paradise' (made of silver, with floral designs inlaid in gold leaf) is one of the door of "Baba Farid's Tomb".
 59. Nizam uddin Auliya R.A (1238 – 3 April 1325) was a famous Sufi saint of the Chishti Order in the Indian Subcontinent is also known as "Hazrat Nizamuddin".
 60. Fariduddin Ganj Shakar, Bakhtiyar Kaki and Moinuddin Chishti are the predecessors of "Nizamuddin Auliya".
 61. Nizam uddin Auliya R.A (1238 – 3 April 1325) was born at "Badayun (present-day Uttar Pradesh)".
 62. Amir Khusro, noted scholar/musician, and the royal poet of the Delhi Sultanate was the disciple of "Hazrat Nizamuddin".
 63. Nizamuddin Dargah is the Dargah (mausoleum) of one of the world's most famous Sufi saints named as "Nizamuddin Auliya". It is located in "Delhi".
 64. Tombs of poet Amir Khusro and Mughal princess Jehan Ara Begum are also located in "NizamuddinDargah".
 65. Nasiruddin Chiragh Dehlavi was a spiritual successor of "Nizamuddin Auliya".
 66. Mehboob-e-Ilahi (Beloved of God), Sultan-ul-Mashaiq, Dastageer-e-Do Jahan (Holder of Two Worlds), Jag Ujyare (Illuminator of the World), Qutb-e-Dehli (Tower of Dehli) are the titles given to "Nizamuddin Auliya".
 67. The Urs (death anniversary) of Nizamuddin Auliya is celebrated at the Nizamuddin Dargah on "17th of Rabi II (Rabi-ul-Aaqir)".
 68. Baha-ud-din Zakariya was a Sufi saint of "Suhrawardiyya order".
 69. Al-Sheikh Al-Kabir Sheikh-ul-Islam Baha-ud-Din Abu Muhammad Zakaria Al-Qureshi was the full name of "Baha-ud-din Zakariya".
 70. Sheikh Baha-ud-Din Zakariya known as Bahawal Haq was born at Kot Kehror (Karor Lal Eason), a town of the Layyah District near "Multan, Punjab, Pakistan".
 71. Sheikh Baha-ud-Din Zakariya was the disciple of "Shahab al-Din Suhrawardi".
 72. The mausoleum of Sheikh Baha-ud-Din Zakariya is located in "Multan, Punjab, Pakistan".
 73. Sheikh Baha-ud-Din Zakariya was born in around "1170" and died in "1267".
 74. LalShahbazQalander, Fakhrud din Iraqi, Jalal ad-Din Muhammad Rumi and SayyidJalaluddinSurkh-Posh Bukhari are the successors of "Sheikh Baha-ud-Din Zakariya".
 75. Sheikh Rukn-ud-Din Abul Fath (1251-1335) is commonly known by the title Rukn-e-Alam

- (pillar of the world) commonly called "Shah Rukn-e Alam".
76. The word Rukn-e-Alam means "Pillar of the world".
 77. Sheikh Rukn-ud-Din Abul Fath (1251-1335) commonly known by the title Rukn-e-Alam (pillar of the world) commonly called Shah Rukne Alam was among the eminent Sufi saints from "Multan".
 78. Shah Rukn-e-Alam was the grandson of "Sheikh Baha-ud-Din Zakariya".
 79. The tomb of Shah Rukn-e-Alam was built in between "1320 and 1324, Multan, Pakistan".
 80. A Hindu religious movement in which the main spiritual practice is loving devotion among the Shaivite and Vaishnava saints which was originated in ancient Tamil Nadu and began to spread to the north during the late medieval ages when north India was under Islamic rule was known as "Bhakti Movement".
 81. Kirtan at a Hindu Temple, Qawalli at a Dargah (by Muslims), and singing of Gurbani at a Gurdwara are some of the rituals which were derived from "the Bhakti movement of medieval India (800-1700)".
 82. The essence of Bhakti movement was "Nullifying the concept of Caste and creed" and "Complete and utter devotion to God".
 83. Sayyid Muhammad of Jaunpur stood and claimed himself to be the Mahdi (one who would restore Islam). The movement lead by Sayyid was named as "Mahdavi Movement".
 84. Din-e-Ilahi (1581) was introduced by "Mughal Emperor Akbar".
 85. Din-e-Ilahi (1581) was the religious amalgamation of "Hinduism and Islam".
 86. The first person who rejuvenated Islam and opposed the heterodoxies prevalent in the time of Mughal Emperor Akbar was "Mujaddid- Alf- Sani".
 87. Mujaddid- Alf- Sani was known as "Reformer of second millennium".
 88. Imām Rabbānī Shaykh Ahmad al-Farūqī al-Sirhindī was the full name of "Mujaddid- Alf- Sani".
 89. Mujaddid- Alf- Sani strictly opposed two philosophies of "wahdat al-wujūd ('unity of being's concept which emphasizes that in reality all things exist within God".
 90. Wahdat al-wujūdi (unity of being), a concept which emphasizes "in reality all things exist within God".
 91. The philosophy given against Wahdat al wajudi by Mujaddid Alf Sani was known as "Wahdat-ul-Shahud".
 92. The philosophy of Wahdat-ul-Shahud was "Nullify the difference between Allah and its creature".
 93. Mujaddid- Alf- Sani was born in Sirhind in "1564".
 94. Mujaddid- Alf- Sani was died in "1624".
 95. Shah Waliullah Muhaddith Dehlawi was born in "February 21, 1703".
 96. The Holy Quran was first translated into Persian by: "Shah Waliullah".
 97. "Shah Abdul Qadir and Shah Rafiuddin" the first time translated the Holy Quran in Urdu language.
 98. Shah Waliullah was "Islamic Scholar and reformer".
 99. Shah Wali-Ullah was born during the reign of Mughal Emperor "Aurangzeb".
 100. The real name of Shah Wali-Ullah was: "Qutbuddin".
 101. Shah Abdul Raheem was the father of "Shah Wali-Ullah".
 102. *Fathur Rahman fi Tarjumatul Qur'an* was a master piece written by "Shah Wali-Ullah".
 103. *Fathur Rahman fi Tarjumatul Qur'an* was a "Translation of Quran in Persian".
 104. One of the Shah Waliullah's greatest literary works whose title is derived from the Quran (Surat-ul -An'aam:149). It is a two-volume Arabic manuscript and elaborates about the jurisprudence from the Hadith and necessities of the Shari'a. The name of the manuscript was: "Hujjatullahil Baligha".
 105. The focus of Shah Waliullah's book named as "Hujjat-ullah-il-Balighah" was "pinpointing the causes of chaos and disintegration of Muslim society".
 106. A collection of the Arabic poetry of Shah Wali-Ullah was known as "Diwanul Ashar (Arabic)".
 107. Shah Wali Ullah was died in: "August 20, 1762".
 108. The very first person in the subcontinent who translated the Holy Quran into Persian language for better understanding of the holy book was "Shah Wali-ullah".
 109. Real name of Shah Wali-Ullah was Qutbuddin and his historical name was "Azimuddin".
 110. Madressah Rahimiya was established by "Shah Abdul Rahim".
 111. Shah Wali Ullah was a prolific writer and wrote extensively on Fiqh and Hadith. He eventually wrote "51 books".
 112. Shah Wali Ullah got his early education from "Madressah Rahimiya".
 113. Syed Ahmad Shaheed born in "24 October 1786 Rai Barelli".

114. The founder of the movement of Jihad in the Sub-continent was "Sayyid Ahmad Shaheed".
115. The purpose behind "Mujahidin Movement" was "To make Islamic government on the basis of Shanah".
116. Some of the Hindu rituals like preparation of Halwa and firework during Shab-i-Barat, unnecessary expenditures on the occasions of marriage, birth, etc. Ceremonial observances such as "Giarhwin and Bibi-ki-Sahnak" were strictly prohibited in "Mujahidin Movement".
117. Mujahidin Movement rejuvenated the concept of "Khilafat-e-Rashida".
118. Sayyid Ahmad Shaheed martyred with some of his friends at Balakot in "1831".
119. In Western Bengal, the well-known personality who was associated with the movement of Sayyid Ahmad Shaheed and whose real name was Syyid Mir Nasir Ali was "Titu Mir" who was born in "1782".
120. A peasant revolt against the exactions of the Government and the oppression of the landlords was started by "Titu Mir".
121. Besides Shariatullah and Dudhu Mian, Titu Mir was another important figure who was moved with the sufferings of the Muslims of Bengal. His real name was "Mir Nisar Ali".
122. Titu Mir's physical structure gave the indication of his military genius. He was born in 1782 in "24 Parganas".
123. Titu Mir visited Mecca on pilgrimage in "1819".
124. The name of the personality that inspired Titu Mir in Mecca, with his doctrine of independence was "Syed Ahmad Shahi".
125. The centre of Titu Mir's activities was: "Narkelbaria near Calcutta".
126. Titu Mir constructed a fort of bamboos at Narkelbaria. In order to strength his power he collected war materials. As a commander of his forces, he appointed "Masum Khan".
127. 113 The person who led a peasant revolt against the oppression of landlords was "Titu Mir".
128. The advisor of Titu Mir was "Miskin Shah".
129. Titu Mir waged war and became successful against "Karishna Rai" and "Kaliprasanna Mukherjee" who were: "Big Zamindars".
130. Kaliprasanna was the Zamindar of Gobardanga and Karishna Rai was the Zamindar of "Purnia".
131. Name the person who showed policy of high-handedness by imposing on all his Muslims tenants, a special 'tax on beards'. Tenants refused to pay tax and united under Titu Mir and defeated him "Karishna Rai".
132. The Zamindar of Gobardanga, Kaliprasanna, sought the help of the chief officer of the Kuthir of Mollarhat to crush the power of Titu Mir - who was also discomfited. The chief officer of the Kuthir of Mollarhat was "Davis".
133. Titu Mir set up a government of his own. The British sided with Hindu Zamindars and sent a command under the magistrate of Barasat against Titu Mir but was compelled to flee from battle-field. The name of the Magistrate of Barasat was "Alexander".
134. Name the Governor General of Indo-Pakistan who sent an army consisting of one hundred English soldiers, three hundred Sepoy and few guns to Bengal "William Bentick".
135. William Bentick sent army to Bengal to crush Titu Mir in the year "1830".
136. The name of the commander of the army that was sent to Bengal to crush Titu Mir was "Colonel Stuart".
137. Titu Mir refused to surrender unconditionally. He met with British soldiers and fought bravely but was overwhelmed by superior equipment. He died in fighting and with his death his men were dispersed in the year "1831".
138. Name the popular soldier of Titu Mir who was sentenced to death "Masum Khan".
139. The main cause of the defeat of Titu Mir by the hands of British Army was "Lack of equipments".
140. 'Farizi Tehreek' was started in the Sub-continent in East Bengal to demolish those traditions which were based on Shirk. The movement was started in the first half of 19th century by "Haji Shariat-ullah".
141. Haji Shariat-ullah was born in 1780 in Bengal in a village name "Banderlakola, Faridpur district".
142. The basic purpose of the movement was to turn Muslims towards fulfilling their fundamental Islamic duties of offering prayers, fasting, performing Haj and obligation to pay Zakat. This movement was therefore named as "Faraizi Movement".
143. The aim of Haji Shariatullah's life was "To reform the social evils and to improve the conditions of the Muslims" and "To establish the ideal of Islam and to awaken the political consciousness of the Muslims".
144. The founder of Faraizi Movement was: "Haji Shariat-ullah".
145. At the age of eighteen, Haji Shariat-ullah went on pilgrimage to Mecca where he received his training under a famous scholar of Arabia. The name of the scholar was "Sheikh Tahir".

146. Haji Shariat-ullah was taught Persian & Arabic by "Maulana Bashara".
147. Haji Shariatullah came back to his country and started Faraizi Movement among the most depressed classes of Muslims, he remained in Mecca for "20 years".
148. In order to dissolve their miseries, Haji Shariat-ullah demanded from the people "To give up non-Islamic customs and practices".
149. Besides religious Faraizi Movement was also directed against the "Oppression of zamindars".
150. Haji Shariatullah declared the country where Eid and Friday prayers could not be offered as "Darul Harb".
151. The area that witnessed the "Faraizi Movement" by Haji Shariatullah was "East Bengal".
152. The name of the movement that sowed the seeds of Independence in Bengal was "Faraizi Movement".
153. Haji Shariatullah, through his Movement, brought a renaissance in the history of Bengal and prepared the ground of his successors for the future works. He died in "1840".
154. Mohammad Mohsin, better known in the history as Dudhu Mian, succeeded Haji Shariatullah. The relationship between Haji Shariatullah and Dudhu Mian was: "Father and son".
155. Dudhu Mian made the Faraizi Movement of his father strong and popular by organizing it in a systematic way. He was born in "1810".
156. Dudhu Mian appointed some persons in different region to keep him informed about everything in their jurisdiction. Those persons were called as:
157. "Khalifahs".
158. Faraizi Movement was primarily a religious movement. Dudhu Mian has "Transferred it into political one".
159. To get information from different areas some of the step of Dudhu Mian became an object of dread to the Hindu zamindars and the European planter. Those steps were "Division of whole East Bengal into circles" and "placed Khalifa groups of the Movement".
160. To meet with the tyrannies of Hindus, Dudhu Mian asked his followers "Not to pay any tax to the Hindu landlords" and "Encouraged them to settle in the *Khas Mahal* lands managed by government".
161. Dudhu Mian wanted to declare jihad against the British while organizing the peasants of "Faridpur".
162. During the war of 1857 Dudhu Mian was put behind the bars for "organizing the Muslims of Faridpur against the British Government".
163. 150. Dudhu Mian was died in "1860".
164. 151. After the death of Haji Shariat-ullah, e 'Farizi Tehreek' got momentum by "Dudhu Mian".
165. 152. Haji Shariat-ullah was died in "1840".
166. 153. Dudhu Mian (1819-1862) was the son of: "Haji Shariat-ullah".
167. 154. The Faraizi movement was targeted towards the "Oppressed class of the society".
168. 155. The person who popularized and strengthened the movement by organizing it in a systematic way and acquired great influence amongst the Muslim peasants and craftsmen of Bakerganj, Dhaka, Faridpur and Pabna districts. He also appointed Khalifahs who kept him informed about everything in their jurisdiction was well known as "Dudhu Mian".
169. 156. Dudhu Mian (1819-1862) was put under arrest for organizing the peasants of Faridpur districts against the British government where he died in 1862.
170. 157. The teachings of Sayyid Ahmad had an indigenous origin. He was influenced in his ideas by "Mujaddid-i-Alf-i-Sani and "Shah Waliullah".
171. The real name Shah WaliUllah was "Qutubddin Ahmed Faruqi".
172. 158. Sayyid Ahmad Shaheed was born in Rai-Barali (U.P.) in "1786".
173. 159. Sayyed Ahmad Shaheed was the first popular political leader in the Sub-continent. He was the disciple of "Shah Abdul Aziz".
174. "Shah Abdul Aziz" formal teacher of Syed Ahmed Bareilvi.
175. 160. Sayyid Ahmad Shaheed decided to wage war because of the ill-treatment of the Muslims at their hands against "Sikhs".
176. 161. Sayyid Ahmad Shaheed visited many places to seek the support of the people. The Movement in central province was joined by "Valayat Ali", "Inayat Ali" and "Keramat Ali".
177. 162. The name of the person who joined Sayyid Ahmad Shaheed's Movement in North-West Frontier Province was "Shah Ismail Shaheed" and "Abdul Hye".
178. 163. Sayyid Ahmad Shaheed and Mujahids made an attack on Sikh forces in the year "1826".
179. 164. In 1830 the *Mujahideen* captured "Peshawar".
180. 165. Who is considered to be the first poet of Punjabi language "Baba Farid Ganj Shahr".
181. 166. Hazrat Baha-ud-Din Zakariya was a prominent sufi saint of "Suhrawardia order".

- 182.167. Sachal Sarmast is the Sufi Saint of "Baluchistan".
- 183.168. The pamphlet "Now or Never" was written by "Chaudhry Rehmat Ali".
- 184.169. Maulana Abdul Hamid Khan Bhashani was a great advocate of "Communism".
- 185.170. The foundation stone of the Sikhism's holiest place "Golden Temple" at Amritsar was laid by "Hazrat Mian Mir".
- 186.171. Shaykh Ahmad Farooqi is also known by the title of "Mujaddid Alf-e-Sani", "Imam-e-Rubhani" and "Shaykh Sirhindi".
- 187.172. The doctrine of "wahdat ash-shuhūd" was propounded by Shaykh Sirhindi to counter "wahdat al-wujūd" ('unity of being') which had been advanced by "Muhiyuddin ibn Arabi".

- 188.173. Mujaddid-e-Alf-e-Sani advocated the concept of "Wahdatul Shahood".
- 189.174. "Mast Tawakli" was prominent poet of "Balochi".
- 190.175. Pakistan National Movement was launched from England in 1933 by "Chaudhry Rehmat Ali".
- 191.176. The foundation stone of the Sikhism's holiest place "Golden Temple" at Amritsar was laid by "Hazrat Mian Mir".
- 192.177. Hazrat Baha-ud-Din Zakariya was a prominent sufi saint of "Suhrawardia order".
- 193.178. During the Pakistan Movement, Qazi Muhammad Issa rendered great services for the Muslims of "Balochistan".

ADVENT OF EUROPEANS IN SUB-CONTINENT

- Vasco Da Gama started his expedition under the patronage of King Emmanuel. He reached Calcutta on the western coast of the Sub-continent. As a result of this discovery, a direct contact between the Indo-Pak Sub-continent and Europe was established. The historical event took place on "27th May, 1498".
- In the Final Anglo-Mysore War of 1799, the forces of East India Company received no assistance from: "Napoleon".
- Anglo-Maratha War was fought in 1805
- Anglo-French War in India was fought in 1748
- Anglo-Sikh War was fought in 1846
- The first sea-route to the Sub-continent was discovered by "Portuguese".
- The first viceroy of Portuguese possessions in the Sub-continent was known as "De Almedia".
- De Almedia was against the idea of establishing a Portuguese empire in the East. He wanted Portuguese to strengthen their naval power for protection of their settlements and trading centres. He remained viceroy of the Sub-continent during "1505-1509".
- The greatest of Portuguese viceroys and the real founder of the Portuguese power in the sub-continent was "Alfonso De Albuquerque".
- The Portuguese were the masters of Eastern seas throughout the sixteenth century. However, the power of Portuguese began to decline "From the beginning of 17th Century".
- The Nation who was the first among European nations to challenge the monopoly of the Portuguese in the East was "Dutch".
- Dutch formed the United East India Company of Netherlands in the Sub-continent in the year "1602".
- The Danish East India Company was started in "1616".
- Danish established factories at Tranquebar in 1620 and Serampore in 1676. They sold factories in 1845 for Rs. 12,50,000 to "British".
- French were the last of European powers to compete for commercial gains in East with other European powers. They have established French East India Company in the Sub-continent in "1664".
- Shuja-ud-Din became the Nawab of Bengal and Orissa in "1727".
- The person who became the Nawab of Bengal in 1739 was "Sarfrax Khan".
- During the period of Sarfrax Khan, one of the deputy governors of Bihar revolted against his master in Bengal in 1740 and after defeating him at Gheria became the Nawab of Bengal. The person was known as "Aliverdi Khan".
- Name the last Nawab of Bengal, son of Nawab Ali Vardi Khan's youngest daughter Amena, who was defeated by the hands of English at Plasey "Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah".
- The place Plasey is located 23 miles south of Murshidabad. The Battle of Plasey was fought between Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah of Bengal and English in "23rd of June 1575".
- The person who was commanding the army of Nawab Siraj-ud-Daulah in the Battle of Plasey whose betrayal with Nawab resulted in the loss of Bengal was "Mir Jafar"

22. The famous person who was installed on the throne of Bengal in 1760, after a successful revolt against Mir Jafar was "Mir Qasim".
23. Mir Jaffar was "Commander of Siraj-uddaulah's army".
24. 20. The war of Plassey was fought between "Siraj-uddaulah & English".
25. Mir Qasim, with his allied forces, was defeated by the hands of English in 1764 at "Buxar".
26. 22. In the war of Buxar in 1764, Mir Qasim was defeated at the hands of "English".
27. Mir Qasim dethroned in 1760 to "Mir Jafar".
28. The duration of Lord Clive's second Governorship in the Sub-continent was "1765-67".
29. Clive in one of his Gazettes made it mandatory that no Muslim shall be given an employment higher than that of chaprasy or a junior clerk has recorded by: "HasanIsphani".
30. When English were trying to establish their supremacy in the Sub-continent, there were some patriots who tried best for their country. Among them the most adventurous and important figure who was born in 1727 was "Haider Ali".
31. Haider Ali was the ruler of "Maysore".
32. Haider Ali was defeated and forced to flee from the battlefield in the battle of "JadiHanvali".
33. Haider Ali was a virtual ruler and was dangerous to the neighbouring rulers. he received the title, when he saved the country against Marhata and forced them to retreat, the title was "Fateh Bahadur".
34. The First Maysore War was fought between English and Haider Ali. Though Haider Ali could not win this war but it was the first time that the East India Company had been obliged to sue for peace withan Sub-continent power. The battle was fought in "1766".
35. The name of the son of Haider Ali who became popular by the name of Tipu Sultan was "NawabFateh Ali".
36. The title given to Tipu Sultan (Tiger of Mysore) by the Nizam Haiderabad Deccan was "Fateh Ali Bahadur".
37. Tipu Sultan ascended the throne of Maysore in "26 December 1782".
38. Tipu Sultan ascended the throne at "Maysore".
39. Tipu Sultan ruled for "17 years".
40. Tipu Sultan was a vigorous warrior but could not achieve his ultimate ends due to the betrayal of his Generals. He was martyred in "4th May 1799".
41. Tipu Sultan was the first Indian ruler who took steps for trade and industrial progress in the Sub-continent. He made a very famous throne named as "Tukhtay-Huma".
42. The Governor of India who was appointed in 1772 was "Warren Hastings".
43. In 1773-74, Hastings' direct participation is considered the dark chapter of his foreign policy. That happened in the war of "Rohila War".
44. The most outstanding event of Warren Hastings' period in the Sub-continent as Governor was "passing of Regulating Act in 1773".
45. The first Anglo-Marhata War was started between English and Marhata in 18 May 1775 which was ended in 1782 at "Plain of Arras".
46. The Warren Hastings, Governor of Bengal, retired and left India in "1785".
47. The temporary Governor of India from 1785 to 1786 was "Sir John Macpherson".
48. Sir John Shore remained the Governor General of India until 1798. The starting year of his rule was "1793".
49. The Third Anglo-Maysore War was fought in the subcontinent during the rule of governor "Lord Cornwallis".
50. After Sir John Shore, the person who became the Lord of India in 1798 and remained till 1805 was "Lord Wellesley".
51. In the period of Lord Wellesley, the Fourth Anglo-Maysore War was fought. A great Muslim ruler was defeated and died in this war, the name of that Muslim Ruler was "Tipu Sultan".
52. The Governor General of India from 1805 to 1807 was "Sir George Barlow".
53. The name of the Governor whose General's time-period in India was 1807-1813 was known as: "Lord Minto".
54. Lord Minto was succeeded by Lord Moira, better known by his later title, Marquees of Hastings in 1813 to 1823. The name of the war which were fought in his period was: "Pindari War" and "Third Marhata War".
55. The Governor General of India from 1823 to 1828 was "Lord Amherst".
56. The duration of the reign of Governor Generalship of Lord William Bentinck was "1828-35".
57. The Governor General of India from 1836 to 1842 was: "Lord Auckland".
58. Lord Ellenborough was the Governor General of India from 1842 to 1844, who inherited a

- very complicated political situation. A very shameful act, perpetuated by the British in the Sub-continent, took place in the period of Lord Ellenborough. The act was "Annexation of Sindh".
59. In India the First Sikh War was fought in which British won the war. The name of the Governor General who remained on this seat from 1844 to 1848 was "Lord Hardings".
 60. Lord Dalhousie was an industrious administrator and a benevolent ruler. He is especially remembered to this day as an annexationist. The duration of his reign was: "1848-56".
 61. Lord Dalhousie extended the British Empire by adopting various methods, namely, by war, by the application of the so-called doctrine and on the flexible ground of misgovernment. That doctrine was called as: "Doctrine of Lapse".
 62. The period in which Shah Wali-Ullah flourished was "In the mid of 18th Century".
 63. Early in the 19th century Sikhs began to rise to power in Punjab and by the 1830s, had pushed the Afghans back across the Indus as far northwest as the: "Khyber Pass".
 64. Ranjit Singh consolidated Sikh power in Punjab and ruled from his capital at Lahore from 1799 to "1839".
 65. Sikhs fought the first war in 1845 with: "English".
 66. Ranjit Singh died in "1839".
 67. British took complete control of Sindh by "1843".
 68. The first Anglo-Sikh war was fought and British political resident was set up at Lahore in "1845".
 69. The British won the 2nd Sikh War and annexed: "NWFP".
 70. The British government assumed the sovereignty over the lands of British East India Company in "1857".
 71. Hunza fell to British in "1891".
 72. The area of the Sub-continent that fell last to the British was "Hunza".
 73. Syed Ahmad Shaheed born in "24 October 1786 Rai Bareilly".
 74. The founder of the movement of Jihad in the Sub-continent was "Sayyid Ahmad Shaheed".
 75. The purpose behind "Mujahidin Movement" was "To make Islamic government".
 76. Sayyid Ahmad Shaheed martyred with some of his friends at Balakot in "1831".
 77. The Christian missionaries were given permission to come in the Sub-continent to preach their religion according to the law of "Charter Act 1813".
 78. The name of the important incident that took place in 1850 was "Implementation of the Law of Change of religion".
 79. In 1860, the number of educational institutions present in Calcutta for Muslims was "two".
 80. In Western Bengal, the well-known personality who was associated with the movement of Sayyid Ahmad Shaheed, and whose real name was Syyyid Mir Nasir Ali was "Titu Mir".
 81. Titu Mir was born in "1782".
 82. 'Faraizi Tehreek' was started in the Sub-continent to demolish those traditions which were based on Shirk. The movement was started by "Haji Shariat-ullah".
 83. After the death of Haji Shariat-ullah, the 'Faraizi Tehreek' got momentum by "Sayyid Ahmad Shaheed".
 84. The important incident that took place in 1849 was "British captured Punjab after defeating Sikhs".
 85. War of Independence was fought in "1857".
 86. English have named the "War of Independence 1857" as "Ghadar".
 87. Military strength of East India Company and the Financial Support of Jagat Seth of Murshidabad gave birth to events at "Plassey".
 88. The province that was annexed by British in 1847 and was separated from Bombay in 1935 vide India Act 1935 was "Sindh".
 89. In the Final Anglo-Mysore War of 1799, the forces of East India Company received no assistance from "Napoleon".
 90. June 1757 battle of Plassey was fought between the forces of East India company and "Siraj-ud-Daulah".
 91. After defeating Tipu Sultan, East India Company got control of "Mysore".
 92. Lord Dalhousie's annexation policy and doctrine of Lapse created unrest in "Princess".
 93. Rani of Jhansi whole heartedly contributed to the war of "Independence".
 94. East India Company's last Governor General in India was "Lord Canning".
 95. Vasco da Gama was the first to successfully sail from Europe to India in 1498, was "Portuguese".
 96. 'Reformation' in the European History means "Christian Calendar".
 97. Napoleon took control of large amounts of mainland Europe but failed to subdue "England".
 98. World War 1 ended in "1918".

99. 2nd World War began in "1939".
100. After World War II, state of politico-military tension between US and Russia was "Cold War".
101. To join hands Independent of the two blocks of the Cold War Era meant to join "Non Aligned Movement".
102. The Agreement which provided for territorial allocations as spheres of Western influence in the Middle East, in case of break-up of Ottoman Empire, is known as "Sykes-Picot".
103. After the conquest of Punjab, Punjab Britishers constituted a three member Board of Administration for governing the Punjab. "Robert Montgomery" was one of the members.
104. Battle of Pllasy was fought between Siraj-ud-Doala and "Lord Clive".
105. "George Yule" was the first Englishman to preside over a Congress session.
106. East India Company was established in "1600".
107. Battle of Buxer was fought in the year "1764".
108. East India Company occupied Punjab in "1849".
109. "A.O. Hume" founder of Indian National Congress.
110. During the Mughal period, "Portuguese" traders first came to India.
111. East India Company occupied Punjab in "1849".
112. The French East India Company was formed in "1664 AD".
113. Mir Qasim removed his court from Calcutta to "Monghir".
114. The battle of Wandiwash was fought between "English and the French".
115. At the battle of Biddera the English crushed the power of "Dutch".
116. The Treaty of Surat was concluded by the British with the following Maratha chief: "Raghoba".
117. The triple alliance against Tipu was formed by Cornwallis consisted of the following "The English, Nizam and the Marathas".
118. In the Second Sikh War the decisive battle was fought at "Gujarat".
119. In the Third Maratha War, the English defeated Peshwa Bajirao II at "Bassein".
120. 116 The treaty of Srirangapatna was signed between Tipu Sultan and " Cornwallis".
121. The Treaty of Shrirangpattam took place in: "1794".
122. "Benares" states were not annexed to British Empire by Dalhousie under the doctrine of Lapse.
123. Charles Metcalf was the Governor General of India during "1835-36".
124. Sindh was invaded during the following Governor General's time: "Lord Ellenborough".
125. The Second Burmese War was fought in the year "1850".
126. "Charter Act of 1813" abolished the trading rights of the East India Company.
127. The system of competitive examination for civil service was accepted in principle in the year "1853".
128. The treaty of Mangalore was signed between
129. "The English East India Company and Tipu Sultan".
130. The Turko-Afghan rule in India lasted for about "three centuries".
131. The Portuguese built their first fortress in India at "Cochin".
132. "Jahangir" permitted the English set up their first factory in Surat.
133. "Warren Hastings" put an end to the system of Dual Government in Bengal.
134. British first open their factories in "Orissa" which is Eastern part of India.
135. "Warren Hastings" was the First Governor-General of Bengal.
136. "William Bentinck" was the first Governor-General of India.
137. Battle of Buxar was fought in "1764".
138. Sirajuddaula was "Grandson" of Alivardi Khan.
139. Tipu Sultan was son of "Haidar Ali".

WAR OF INDEPENDENCE, 1857

1. The Lord of subcontinent in whose reign's chief event was the Revolt of 1857 was "Lord Canning".
2. From 1858 up to about 1870 nearly all British Politicians, authors blamed the Muslims for: "Disloyalty".
3. During the War of Independence, Sir Syed
4. Ahmed Khan was working/ posted "Bijnaur".
5. The British fought Plassey war against: "Sirajuddula".
6. On 29th March, 1857 the revolt of 1857 started first at Barrack-pore in "Barrack-pore".
7. The rebels of 1857 captured Dehli and established their own government there, the

- king which was placed on the throne of Dehli was "Bahadur Shah (II)".
7. The first bullet in the War of Independence was fired by "Mangal Panday".
 8. The first bullet of War of Independence was fired on 19th March 1857 in "Bazik poor".
 9. The first person killed by the bullet of Mangal Pandey in the war of Independence was "Hetchisen (English Sergeant)".
 10. The importance of 19th regiment of Barham Pur in the context of revolt of 1857 is "First who revolted against English."
 11. Indian councils Act was passed by which the nomination of non-official members to the legislative council of the governor-general was introduced. This act was a landmark in the constitutional history of Sub-continent was passed in: "1861".
 12. The duration of the reign of Lord Conning over sub-continent was "1858-62".
 13. Lord Elgin from 1894 to 1899 was succeeded by "Lord Curzon".
 14. Lord Cannings was succeeded by "Sir Elgin I".
 15. After Cannings, Lord Elgin came to reign in the sub-continent. But he died at Dharmasala in the Himalayas after a very brief tenure of office. His duration of war was "1862-63".
 16. The Bhutan War was fought in the Sub-continent during the reign of Governor General "Sir John Lawrence".
 17. The duration of reign of Sir John Lawrence was "1864-69".
 18. "Maulvi Ahmad Saeed" and "Maulana Fazal Haq Kher Abadi" were the religious scholars who gave the Fatwa of Jihad in 1857.
 19. Dehli, Lucknow, Kanpur, and Jahansi were the main centres of rebellion in 1857. At Kanpur the leadership of rebels was assisted by Azim-ullah Khan, Taty Topi, Joralprased and Tiku Singh. Name the leader of the rebellion "Nana Sahib".
 20. In Oudh Begum Hazrat Mahal, the wife of the ex-king of Oudh led the revolt in 1857. The prominent leader of revolt in Oudh at that time was "Ahmadullah Shah".
 21. "Rani Lakshmi Bai" was the young widow of Raja Gangadhar Rao who began to rule at Jhansi during the revolt of 1857.
 22. Lakshmi Bai was died by the English Army in "Gawaliar".
 23. General Bukht Khan is called the hero of War of Independence. He was given title of 'Lord Governor' from "Bahadur-Shah Zafar".
 24. Lord Mayo, a member of the conservative government in English, succeeded Lord Lawrence in 1869. He reigned over sub-continent from "1869-72".
 25. The Duke of Edinburgh, the second son of Queen Victoria Visited Sub-continent in 1869 during the reign of "Lord Mayo".
 26. Bahadur Shah Zafar was arrested by British Army in "21 Sep. 1857".
 27. The title which was given to General Bukht Khan by Bahadur Shah Zafar was "Lord Governor".
 28. From 27th January 1858 to 9th March 1858, the case of Bahadur Shah was carried in the court. This famous place was known as "Dewan-e-Khas of Lal Qila".
 29. After the decision of the case, Bahadur Shah Zafar was deported to Rangoon, he died in "7 Nov. 1762".
 30. The number of Indians killed in the War of Independence was: "0.5 million".
 31. The number of British killed in the War of Independence was "5 thousand".
 32. The important incident that took place on 1st Nov. 1858 was "End of East India Company".
 33. The viceroy who reigned over the Sub-continent from 1872-76 was "Lord Wallington".
 34. The Sub-continent came directly under the crown of British rulers in "1858".
 35. The general forgiveness for the rebels of revolt 1857 was announced by "Queen Victoria".
 36. The duration of War of Independence was: "1857-1859".
 37. Queen Victoria was proclaimed as the empress of the India in "1877".
 38. "Tawareekh-i-Ajeeb" and "Kala Pani" are the books written by Maulvi Muhammad Jafar Thanseeri, on the War of Independence.
 39. The English put Maulvi Muhammad Jafar into prison in JazierIndeman. He became imprisoned there for "18 years".
 40. Maulvi Muhammad Jafar was died in "1861".
 41. "Lord Lytton" Viceroyalty started from 1876 and ended in 1880 in sub-continent:
 42. The British parliament passed the Royal Titles Act giving to the queen of England the title of 'Empress of India', (*Kaisar-I-Hind*) during the reign of "Lord Lyton".
 43. Lord Lytton held a magnificent 'Darbar' at Dehli where the assumption of the Royal title by Queen Victoria was proclaimed? This event took place in "1877".
 44. Lord Lytton passed the Vernacular Press Act which required vernacular papers to refrain from publishing articles that might tend to excite feelings of disaffection against the Government? This act was passed in "1878".
 45. At the time of independence, British Queen

- was "Queen Victoria".
46. The General forgiveness for the rebels of War of Independence was announced by Queen Victoria on "1st Nov. 1858".
 47. During the 18th and 19th century all the movements of independence and revolution were started and headed by the Ulemas. The Number of Ulemas, who signed on the Fatwa of Jihad and physically took part in it were "33".
 48. During the War of Independence in 1857, Mujahadeen were based in the area of Saharanpur known as "Bhoon".
 49. The Governor General of Sub-Continent in 1880 was "Lord Ripon".
 50. Lord Ripon reigned from 1880 to "1884".
 51. "Lord Dufferin" was succeeded by Lord Ripon in 1884 and remained in reign from 1884 to 1888.
 52. During the viceroyalty of Lord Dufferin in "1886", the third Burmese War was fought between Burma and British.
 53. During the reign of Lord Dufferin, Queen Victoria had completed the fiftieth year of the reign and Jubilee was celebrated with great pomp throughout Indo-Pakistan. The event took place in the year "1887".
 54. "Lord Lansdowne" was the Lord of subcontinent from 1884 to 94.
 55. During the reign of Lord Lansdowne, Lord Cross, the secretary of state for Indo-Pakistan passed an act known as "Indian Council Act". (This act marked a remarkable advance on the Act of 1861)
 56. The duration of the reign of Lord Elgin, as Viceroy, in the sub-continent was "1894-99".
 57. "Sikhs" joined the British to fight against the Muslims in 1857 war, on the appeal of authorities:
 58. Two prominent women also took part in War of Independence 1857, those were "Begum Hazrat Mehal (Oudh) and Rani Lakshami Bai".
 59. In 1857 war, at Jhansi the fight was led by: "Rani Laxmi Bai".
 60. Lord Cornwallis was appointed Lord of subcontinent in "1856".
 61. The revolt of 1857 started first at "Meeruth".
 62. The first bullet of 1857 was fired on "29 March".
 63. Military strength of East India Company and the Financial Support of Jagat Seth of Murshidabad gave birth to events at "Plassey".
 64. 61 Lakshmi Bai died in the city of "Gawaliar".
 65. Ahmad Shah was prominent leader of revolt in "Oadh".
 66. Rani Lakshmi Bai was widow of "Raja Gangadhar".
 67. Royal Titles Act gave the Queen of England the title of "Empress of India".
 68. The General forgiveness to the rebellions was announced in: "1st November 1858".
 69. In 1857 war, Mujahadeen were based in "Saharanpur".
 70. The Hero of 1857 war was known as: "General Bukht Khan".
 71. The first census in India made during the reign of "Lord Mayo".
 72. "Mayo" was the member of conservative Government in England.
 73. Duke of Edinburg visited subcontinent in: "1869".
 74. The case of Bhadur Shah Zafar was carried in the city of "Dewan-e-Khas of LalQila".
 75. Bhadur Shah was exiled to "Rangoon".
 76. Bhadur Shah Zafar died in: "7 November 1762"
 77. The name of the famous diamond that Ranjit Singh worn in his headdress and later was the part of the crown jewel in Westminster is: "Koh-e-Noor".
 78. In India the first gate of entrance for Europeans was "Bengal".
 79. East India Company was ended by British Government on: "1st November 1858".
 80. Begum Hazrat Mahal was wife of king of "Oadh".
 81. Royal Titles Act was passed by: "British Parliament".
 82. The first Viceroy of the subcontinent was: "Lord Canning".
 83. Mangal Pandey was executed by British on: "18th April 1857".
 84. East India Company was formed in London in: "1600".
 85. Maulvi Ahmad Saeed and MaulanaFazalHaq gave Fatwa, the name of the Fatwa was "Fatwa of Jihad".
 86. Delhi, Lucknow, Kanpur were the main centres of rebellion in the year "1857".
 87. The war of independence is also called as "Sepoy Rebellion" and "Sepoy Mutiny".
 88. Tehreek-e-Reshmi-Rumal was started before the war of independence by "Ubaidullah Sindhi".
 89. NWFP was separated from Punjab by the British in 1901, the viceroy and GG of British India at that time was "Lord Curzon".
 90. Sati was abolished by "Lord William Bantink".
 91. The Company Rule in India effectively began

- in "1757".
92. As per the Government of India Act 1858, the transfer of the control of the Government of India from the East India Company and assumption by the Crown was to be announced by Queen's Proclamation, which was accordingly read in a Darbar in "Delhi".
 93. "Expenses of the Secretary of State for India and his Council became a burden on Indian revenues" was the drawback of the government of India Act 1858.
 94. The term "British India" had been used (and is still used) to also refer to the regions under the rule of the British East India Company in India from "1600-1858".
 95. Commander of combined forces in 1857 war was "Sir John Shore".
 96. The Great Rebellion, the Indian Mutiny, the Revolt of 1857, the Uprising of 1857, the Sepoy Rebellion, and the Sepoy Mutiny all are the names of "India's First War of Independence".
 97. From 1858 upto about 1870 nearly all British Politicians, authors blamed the Muslims for "Disloyalty".
 98. "Qutubddin Ahmed Faruqi" was the real name Shah Wali-Ullah.
 99. "Shah Abdul Aziz" was formal teacher of Syed Ahmed Bareilvi.
 100. Who for "Shah Abdul Qadir and Shah Rafiuddin" was the first time translated the Holy Quran in Urdu language.
 101. Arya Samaj was founded in 1875 "To revive and reform Hinduism"
 102. The person known in the history as Mujaddid Alf Thani, the reformer of second millennium is "Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi".
 103. "Shah Waliullah" was called the "spiritual guide" as shopkeepers.
 104. Sheikh Ahmed Sirhindi was born in "1564".
 105. Arya Samaj was founded in "1875".
 106. Arya Samaj was a Hindu reform movement founded on 7 April 1875 by "Swami Dayananda".
 107. One of the most influential religious movements responsible for the making of modern India, conceived in 1830 was "Brahmo Samaj".
 108. Brahmo Samaj was founded in Kolkata in 1830 by "Ram Mohan Roy".
 109. Srilanka was made a colony by British in "1805".
 110. British annexed NWFP in "1849".
 111. Wardha scheme written by "Zakir Hussain".
 112. Sati was abolished by "Lord William Bantink".
 113. First census in India made during the period of "Lord Mayo".
 114. East India Company was formed in 1600 in "London".
 115. In India French East India Company was established in "1664".
 116. The Reshmi Rupal Movement was an Indian armed movement that planned to declare war against the British Empire in the early 20th century. The key leaders of the movement were "Maulana Ubaidullah Sindhi, Maulana Husain Ahmad Madni, Maulana Shah Raheem Raipuri, Maulana Muhammad Mian Mansoor Ansari".
 117. The movement was given the name of "The Reshmi Rupal" because of "Agreement was written on silk piece of cloth".
 118. The Reshmi Rupal movement was also known as "Silken Kerchief movement".
 119. The First president of Indian National Congress was "W.C. Benerjee".
 120. Indian National Congress was founded by "Allan Octavian Hume".
 121. The First governor general of Bengal was "Warren Hastings".
 122. The bill that was introduced in 1883 for British India by Viceroy Ripon that proposed an amendment for existing laws in the country at the time to allow Indian judges and magistrates the jurisdiction to try British offenders in criminal cases at the District level, something that was disallowed at the time was named as "Ilbert Bill".
 123. NWFP was separated from Punjab by the British in 1901; at that time, the viceroy and GG of British India was "Lord Curzon".
 124. Present Sindhi alphabets were made in 1883 by "Sir Barter Frere".
 125. The Treaty was signed on March 16, 1846, to settle a dispute over territory in Kashmir after the First Sikh War with the United Kingdom, ceding some land to Maharaja Gulab Singh Dogra. This treaty was known as "Treaty of Amritsar".
 126. NWFP was given status of province in "1901".
 127. British Indian Association was formed in "May 1866".
 128. The founder of Parathna Samaj was "Dr. Atama Ray Pand Ring".
 129. The founder of Deo-Samaj was "Sita Mand Agnihotri".
 130. The founder of Ram Krishan Messia was: "Ram Krishan Persat".
 131. A woman who was fighting in 1857 War of Independence "Rani Jhansi".

132. The war of Independence started at "Mearut".
133. After the war of Independence the British Government assumed control of India through "Queen's Proclamation of 1857".
134. In 1858 A.D, the person who was appointed

- the First British Viceroy in India was "Lord Canning".
135. "K.K.Aziz" has written the book entitled "The Making of Pakistan".
136. The Battle of Plassey was fought in "1757".

COLONIALISM AND NATIONALISM IN INDIA

1. Colonialism means "A system of controls constructed by an advanced country with a view to exploit the backward people for its own interests".
2. Colonialism is "The preliminary stage of imperialism".
3. Colonialism is always practiced by "Strong countries".
4. The British came to India with a view to "Carry on trade with India".
5. The British Colonialism in India passed through four phases. The first phase which lasted up to 1858 had certain characteristics but "It introduced far reaching changes in the administration and judicial system" is not a correct characteristics of this phase of colonialism.
6. During the first phase of colonialism which lasted up to 1858 the British introduced "No change in "administration, judicial system and educational sphere".
7. During the first phase the strong opposition to British colonialism was offered by "Other Europeans powers".
8. The policy of free trade followed by the British during the first phase of colonialism meant that "The British goods could enter Indian freely".
9. During the first phase of colonialism the British "Discouraged the production of Indian goods".
10. "During the first phase of colonialism the British did not impose any taxes" is not correct statement.
11. The British introduced improved means of transport and communication "To facilitate large-scale imports and exports from the country".
12. During the first phase of colonialism (up to 1858) the British "Discouraged the consumption of Indian goods".
13. The second phase of British colonialism in India which lasted from 1858 to 1905 also had number of features. one of the features of this phase is not correct that is "The British continued their policy of conquest, annexation and consolidation with greater vigour".
14. The first Indian was associated with the Executive Council for legislative purpose under "Act of 1861".
15. One of the followings was not promised in the Queen's Proclamation of 1858 that is "Indirect elections".
16. During the second phase of colonialism "British opposed the process of modernization of India because they feared that it would give rise to anti-imperialist forces".
17. During the second phase of colonialism (1858-1905) the British resorted to a policy of repression because "The British wanted to curb the growing anti-colonial sentiments".
18. One of the followings has been wrongly listed as a feature of British Colonialism from 1858-1905. that is "The British did not maintain any standing army".
19. During the second phase of colonialism (1858-1905) a number of repressive measures were adopted during the rule of "Lord Lytton".
20. During the second phase of British colonialism (1858-1909) "The Indians were merely promised associations with administration".
21. The British partitioned Bengal in 1905 on due to "Administrative convenience".
22. One of the following measures enacted during the second phase of colonialism was welcomed by the Indians. That is "The Arms Act".
23. The third phase of British Colonialism which lasted from 1909-1940 and is popularly known as phase of 'divide and rule' is characterized by "A declaration that representative government of the western type is unsuitable for the Indians".
24. The Communal electorates were for the first time introduced in India in "1909".
25. The Communal Electorates were introduced in India with a view "To prevent the Muslims from joining the nationalist struggle".
26. During the third phase of colonialism (1909-1940) the British promised self-governments to the Indians "To win over the co-operation of the Indians during the war".

27. The August Declaration of 1917 promised to the Indians "Self-government institutions through gradual stages".
28. The System of Dyarchy was introduced in India under the Act of "1919".
29. The British colonialism in India exercised "Good as well as bad effect".
30. British Colonialism "Promoted racialism by treating the Indians as inferior".
31. British colonialism resulted in "Greater poverty of the people".
32. One of the following statements is correct, that is "The British introduced far reaching changes in the agrarian field with a view to fully exploit the available resources".
33. The British introduced agrarian changes in India with a view to "Fully exploit the available resources".
34. The impact of British colonialism in the economic sphere is "British colonialism relieved pressure on agriculture and a number of people left agriculture".
35. The British colonialism was responsible for "Destruction of India's agrarian economy".
36. The money-lender class, which was a product of the British colonialism "exploited the peasants by charging them exorbitant interests".
37. The British colonialism "discouraged the handicrafts because they offered competition to the British goods".
38. The British introduced in India certain modern industries which were under the control of "Foreign capitalists".
39. Nationalism in India is "The contribution of the British".
40. "Nationalism in India was the cumulative result of a number of factors operating simultaneously" is correct.
41. One of the following events did not exercise much influence on the rise of nationalism in India that is "Russian Revolution of 1917".
42. One of the main objectives of the socio-cultural renaissance of the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries was "to develop a sense of self-respect among the Indians".
43. The Vernacular Press Act "imposed discriminatory restrictions on vernacular press".
44. "Lord Lytton" was the viceroy whose time has been described as the "seeding time of Indian nationalism".
45. The Ilbert Bill Controversy taught the Indians "the method of agitation".
46. 'Renaissance' a French word means: "Rebirth".
47. The colonization of India by the British was almost complete by "1856-57".
48. A Portuguese explorer discovered a sea route to India in 1498 when he rounded the Cape of Good Hope and landed at Calicut on the southwestern coast of country. The name of that explorer was "Vasco da Gama".
49. "Ruin of Indian feudal system" was not a result of British rule in India.
50. One of the followings is correct. That is "The Permanent Zamindari Settlement of Lord Cornwallis vested the ownership of land in the Zamindars".
51. "Guru Gobind Singh" united all the Sikhs and founded a kingdom in the Punjab.
52. The title of 'Viceroy' was added to the office of the Governor-General of India for the first time in "1858 AD".
53. The system of Dual Government during the latter half of the 18th century AD is associated with the name of "Clive".

SIR SAYYAD AHMED KHAN & ALIGARH MOVEMENT

1. Sir Syed was born in Delhi.
2. In Tabeen al Kalam Sir Syed mentioned similarities between Islam and Christianity.
3. Improvement of educational conditions of the Muslim, Promotion of Western Sciences and Reforms in the religious education was the aim of Mohammedan Educational Conference.
4. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan wrote Loyal Mohammedans of India.
5. During 1857 war Sir Syed was working in the city of Bijnaur.
6. In 1863 Sir Syed established a school in Ghazipur.
7. Scientific Society translated the modern work from English to Urdu.
8. The Scientific Society published a journal in 1866 known as Ali Garh Institute Gazette.
9. Ali Garh Institute Gazette was published in English and Urdu.
10. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan appointed first secretary of the Board of Trustees of Aligarh College.
11. Syed Muhammad was appointed as the joint secretary of Board of Trustees of Aligarh College.

12. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan said that congress was mainly a Hindu body which can never be sincere to the Muslims.
13. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan wrote an "Essays on the life of Muhammad".
14. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan published the magazine Tehzib-ul-Akhlaq.
15. Sir Syed received his early education from his Maternal Grand Father.
16. Due to the support of the British measures, the Hindus Left behind the Muslims in the economic field, Succeeded in getting Government services and Got closer to the British rulers.
17. An independent system of education for Muslims, Economic stability of the Muslims and Reconciliation between the Muslims and the British was the motivational force for the beginning of Aligarh Movement.
18. According to the British, the responsible for independence were the Muslims.
19. During his stay in England, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan closely watched educational system of England.
20. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was extremely impressed by the educational system of England.
21. MAO College was inaugurated by Lord Lytton.
22. Aligarh Institute Gazette was a weekly paper.
23. Communication of the feelings of the Indian to the British rulers and Acquaintance of the Indians with the British System of Government was the significant aim of Aligarh Institute Gazette.
24. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established an Educational Committee for the educational betterment of the Muslims in Banaras.
25. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan is called founder of Pakistan Movement.
26. Social, Moral and Political type of articles used to be published in Aligarh Institute Gazette.
27. Aligarh Institute Gazette Was regularly published, Used to get news from authentic sources and Bore its name in the local journalism.
28. The Hindus and the Muslims was declared a great nation by sir Syed Ahmad Khan.
29. Anjuman Hamiyat-e-Islam, Anjuman Islam, Mumbai and Anjuman Islam, Punjab was established under the influence of Aligarh Movement.
30. Madrasa Muradabad institution was established first.
31. English, Urdu and Persian subjects were included in the curriculum of Madarassa Ghazipur.
32. Madrasa Ghaziabad was later called Victoria School.
33. Sir Syed founded the Translation Society in 1864 in Ghazipur.
34. The Scientific Society arranged the publishing of the translation of English books into the Urdu language.
35. The translated books published by the Scientific Society were on the subject of Economics, Agriculture and History.
36. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan founded Anjuman-e-Tarik-e-Urdu.
37. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan introduced "Two Nation Theory" in subcontinent.
38. In 1867, Urdu-Hindi Controversy laid the foundation of "Two Nation Theory" in India.
39. "Two Nation Theory" became the basis of Pakistan.
40. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan founded the MAO College Aligarh.
41. In 1877, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established the M.A.O College.
42. M.A.O College of Aligarh got the status of University in 1920.
43. After Urdu Hindi Controversy in U.P, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan predicted that gulf of differences between Hindus and Muslims of India shall widen with the passage of time.
44. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan asked the Muslims not join the Indian National Congress because he urged them to join Indian Patriotic Association rather than Congress.
45. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan laid the foundation of British-India Association.
46. The designation of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in M.A.O school at Aligarh was "Secretary, Managing Committee".
47. Sir Sayyed was given the tittle of Knight-hood by the British Government in 1888
48. Foundation of Muhammadan College Committee in 1872
49. Loyal Mohammedan of India was written by, Sir Sayyed Ahmad Khan
50. "Edinburg University" of England which conferred a degree of LL.D on Sir Sayyed.
51. Sir Sayyed Ahmad Khan went to England with his son Syed Mehmud in 1869
52. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established a Translation Society (later, renamed as 'Scientific society') in 1864. In "Ghazipur" town was it founded
53. In Tabeen al Kalam Sir Syed mentioned

- similarities between Islam and "Christianity".
54. "Promotion of Western Sciences, Improvement of educational conditions of the Muslim and Reforms in the religious education" was the aim of Mohammedan Educational Conference.
 55. "Sir Syed Ahmad Khan" wrote Loyal Muhammadans of India.
 56. "Sir Syed Ahmed Khan" is the author of "Hunter par Hunter".
 57. During 1857 war Sir Syed was working in the city of "Bijnaur".
 58. In 1863 Sir Syed established a school in "Ghazipur" city.
 59. Scientific Society translated the modern work from "English to Urdu".
 60. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan wrote the book "Tarikh-i-Sarkashiye Bajnore".
 61. In "1878" year Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was appointed as "Member of Imperial Legislature Council".
 62. British Indian Association was founded by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan in 1866.
 63. The Scientific Society published a journal in 1866 known as "Ali garh Institute Gazette".
 64. Ali Garh Institute Gazette was published in "English and Urdu" languages.
 65. "Sir Syed Ahmad Khan" appointed first secretary of the Board of Trustees of Aligarh College.
 66. "Syed Muhammad" was appointed as the joint secretary of Board of Trustees of Aligarh College.
 67. "Sir Syed Ahmad Khan" said that congress was mainly a Hindu body which can never be sincere to the Muslims.
 68. "Sir Syed Ahmad Khan" wrote an "Essays on the life of Muhammadd".
 69. "Sir Syed Ahmad Khan" published the magazine Tehzib-ul-Akhlaq.
 70. "Promotion of mutual cooperation between the Muslims and the British, Removal of discrimination between worldly and religious education and Motivating the people for acquiring modern education" was the goal of Aligarh movement.
 71. Sir Syed received his early education from his "Maternal Grand Father".
 72. "An independent system of education for Muslims, Economic stability of the Muslims and Reconciliation between the Muslims and the British" was the motivational force for the beginning of Aligarh Movement.
 73. Due to the support of the British measures, the Hindus "Succeeded in getting Government services, Left behind the Muslims in the economic field and got closer to the British rulers".
 74. According to the British, the responsible for independence were the "Muslims".
 75. During his stay in England, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan closely watched "Educational" system of England.
 76. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was extremely impressed by the educational system of "England" country.
 77. MAO College was inaugurated by "Lord Lytton".
 78. Aligarh Institute Gazette was "A weekly paper".
 79. "Communication of the feelings of the Indian to the British rulers and Acquaintance of the Indians with the British System of Government" was the significant aim of Aligarh Institute Gazette.
 80. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established an Educational Committee for the educational betterment of the Muslims in "Banaras".
 81. "Interaction between students and teachers, instruction of Islamic Studies and Islamic history as compulsory subjects and Special emphasis on character formation of the students" were the salient characteristics of the educational setting of Aligarh College.
 82. The student of Aligarh College were "Free from regional biases, Filled with emotions of national service and Filled with the emotions of mutual brotherhood".
 83. "Sir Syed Ahmad Khan" is called founder of Pakistan Movement.
 84. "Social, Moral and Political type of articles used to be published in Aligarh Institute Gazette.
 85. Aligarh Institute Gazette "was regularly published, used to get news from authentic sources and Bore its name in the local journalism".
 86. "The students learn there, The students learn civic rules and The students form their character merits was observed by sir Syed in the educational system of Great Britain.
 87. "The Hindus and the Muslims" nations was declared a great nation by sir Syed Ahmad Khan.
 88. Which of the following "AnjumanHamiyat-e-Islam, Anjuman Islam, Mumbai and Anjuman Islam, Punjab" was established under the influence of Aligarh Movement?
 89. "Madrassa Muradabad" institutions was established first.

90. "English, Urdu and Persian" subjects was included in the curriculum of Madarassa Ghazipur.
91. Madrasa Ghaziabad was later called "Victoria School".
92. The Scientific Society arranged the publishing of the translation of English books into the "Urdu language".
93. The translated books published by the Scientific Society were on the subject of "History, Economics and Agriculture".
94. "Sir Syed Ahmad Khan" founded Anjuman-e-Tarik-e-Urdu.
95. "Sir Syed Ahmad Khan" introduced "Two Nation Theory" in subcontinent.
96. "Two Nation Theory" became the basis of Pakistan.
97. Name of sir Syed's father was "Meer Muttaqi".
98. Sir Syed's paternal grand father's name was "Syed Hadi".
99. Sir Syed's mother name was "Aziz-un- Nisa".
100. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established an institution in 1864, with the objective to translate books from English to Urdu and Persian, known as "The Scientific Society".
101. The Mohammad Educational Conference was founded in "1886".
102. "To prepare modern Muslim leadership for achieving a separate homeland" was not a stated objective of the Aligarh Movement.
103. Risala Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind was written by "Sir Syed Ahmad Khan".
104. In the 19th century India, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan launched a struggle against "English".
105. In year 1877, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan established the M.A.O College.
106. "Sir Syed Ahmad Khan" was leader first raised the demand of separate electorate for the Indian Muslims.
107. First edition of Asar-us-Sanadid appeared in "1846".
108. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan became Chief Judge in "1846".
109. The Muslim leader who advised the Muslims not to participate in the meetings of all India National Congress was "Sir Syed Ahmed Khan".
110. "Hali" repeatedly refers to Sir Syed as Father of Muslim India and Father of Modern Muslim India.
111. M.A.O College of Aligarh got the status of University in "1920".
112. Sir Syed founded the Muhammadan Educational Conference in "1886".
113. "Lord Lytton" inaugurated the MAO College in 1877.
114. In "1877" M.A.O. College established in Aligarh.
115. After "Urdu Hindi controversy in U.P" incident, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan predicated that the gulf of differences between Hindus and Muslims of India shall widen with the passage of time:
116. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan asked the Muslims not to join the Indian National Congress because "None"
117. Sir Syed founded the Translation Society in 1864 in "Ghazipur" city.
118. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan advocated the inclusion of Indians in Legislative Council in his famous book, Causes of the Indian Revolt, as early as: "none".

MUSLIMS' MOVEMENTS

1. "Maulana Shibli" was first appointed Nazim of Nadva-ul-Ulema in 1894:
2. "Sir Agha Khan" was appointed first President of Muslim league.
3. "Bal Ganga Dher Tilak" initiated the cult of Shivaji against the Muslims of India?
4. The resolution of non-cooperation with British Government was passed in the meeting of All India National Congress in 1920, which was held at: "Calcutta".
5. "441" Muslim seats were secured by All India Muslim League in 1945-46 Election of Provincial assemblies.
6. In "1894", Nadva-tul-Ulema came into being.
7. The resolution for formation of All-Indian Muslim League was passed at the meeting of All India Educational Conference (1906) and was moved by: "Nawab Salimullah".
8. The provincial governments of Congress resigned and All-India Muslim League as a mark of relief observed the "Day of Deliverance" on: "22 Dec. 1939".
9. Radcliffe Commission submitted its formula for the division of India in to two countries to Lord Mountbatten on: "none".
10. The constitution of All India Muslim League was written by: "Muhammad Ali Johar"
11. The Lahore Resolution was amended and Pakistan was made an integral part of League's objective. The amendment was made in the Annual session (1941) of All India Muslim League, which was held at: "Madras".

12. After dislodging the Muslim rulers from the throne, the new rulers, the British, implemented a new educational policy with drastic changes. The policy banned Arabic, Persian and religious education in schools and made English not only the medium of instruction but also the official language in "1835".
13. Seeing this atmosphere of despair and despondency, Sir Syed launched Aligarh movement to revive the spirit of progress within the Muslim community of India. The centre of activities for the movement was "Aligarh".
14. The objective of Aligarh movement was "To create an atmosphere of mutual understanding between the British government and the Muslims, To persuade Muslims to learn English education, To persuade Muslims to abstain from politics of agitation and To produce an intellectual class from amongst the Muslim community".
15. For reviving the Muslim community Sir Syed built Gulshan School in Muradabad in the year "1859".
16. Sir Syed built Victoria School in the year 1863 in "Ghazipur".
17. In 1864, Sir Syed set up the Scientific Society. This society was involved in the translation of English works into the native language. The society was established in "Ghazipur".
18. Aligarh Institute Gazette imparted information on history; ancient and modern science of agriculture, natural and physical sciences and advanced mathematics. This journal was published in "1866".
19. The Aligarh Institute Gazette was a journal introduced first in Aligarh Institute. It was edited and published by "Sir Syed Ahmed Khan".
20. The Aligarh Institute Gazette was published until in "1926".
21. Ali Garh Institute Gazette was published for 32 years in "English and Urdu".
22. Sir Syed proposed to build Urdu University in 1866 in the province of "Uttar Pradesh (U.P)".
23. The thinking of Sir Syed Ahmed became completely Muslim specific after the event of "Hindu-Urdu Controversy in 1867".
24. Sir Syed wrote Risalae—Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind (The book provided a candid analysis of the causes of the War of 1857) in "1859".
25. Sir Syed Ahmad formed British India Association at Aligarh in "1866".
26. In 1870, Sir Syed set up a committee to find out the causes of Muslim backwardness in the education and suggest remedies. The name of the Committee was "Committee Striving for the Educational Progress".
27. An institution was established on the report of Committee Striving for the Educational Progress. The name of the institution was "M. A. O. School".
28. The designation of Sir Syed in M.A.O. School was "Secretary, Managing Committee".
29. Sir Syed started M.A.O. College in 1877 in "Aligarh".
30. Sir Syed Ahmed Khan started a movement for educating Muslims of South Asia after the defeat of the rebels in the Indian rebellion of 1857. This movement is popularly known as "Aligarh movement".
31. Sir Syed decided to open an educational institution in India on the lines of Oxford and Cambridge Universities in "England".
32. Sir Syed established M.A.O. High School at Aligarh in "24th May 1875".
33. M.A.O. High School was elevated to the status of College in the year "1877".
34. Aligarh College was inaugurated by "Lord Lytton".
35. Aligarh College was upgraded to the status of University in "1920".
36. On seeing the attitude of Congress Sir Syed Ahmad Khan advised the Muslims "not to join it".
37. Sir Syed advised the Muslims to concentrate on "education & economics".
38. In 1886, a conference was started with the aim to meet every year to take stock of the educational problems of the Muslims and to persuade them to get modern education and abstain from politics. It later became the political mouthpiece of the Indian Muslims and was the forerunner of the Muslim League. The conference was named as "Muhammadan Educational Conference".
39. "Two Nation Theory" was introduced for the first time by "Sir Syed".
40. Indian Patriotic Association was found in "1888".
41. The Indian Patriotic Association was found by "Sir Syed Ahmed Khan".
42. The Indian Patriotic Association consisted of "Hindu & Muslim members".
43. For creating cordial relations between the British Government and the Indian Muslims, some of the writings like "The Causes of Indian Revolt in 1858", "Loyal Muhammadans of India", Tabyin-ul-Kalam and "A Series of Essays on the Life of Muhammad and

- Subjects Subsidiary Therein" played an important role. These were the masterpiece of "Sir Syed Ahmed Khan".
44. Aligarh Muslim University (AMU) is a public central university located in Aligarh, Uttar Pradesh, India. It was established by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan as Madrasat ul Uloom Musalmanan-e-Hind, in "1875".
 45. MadrasatulUloomMusalmanan-e-Hind, (1875) later became "Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College (MAO College)".
 46. The Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental College became Aligarh Muslim University in "1920".
 47. On 24th December 1876, Sir Syed issued his famous magazine from Benaras in order to apprise the Muslims of their social evils and moral shortcomings: The name of the magazine was "Tehzib-ul-Akhlaq".
 48. A residential institution where many important Muslim figures like MaulanaShibli, NawabMohsin-ul-Mulk, MaulanaZafar Ali Khan, Maulana Muhammad Ali Joharetc at one time or another remained associated with this college was popularly known as "MAO college".
 49. Apart from Aligarh movement, there were other forces which also contributed to national consolidation. Most important of these was the seminary at Deoband. The idea of establishing a Madrassah for teaching religious subjects was originally given by Sufi and a reputed saint named "Haji Muhammad Abid of Deoband".
 50. The DarulUloomDeoband is an Islamic school in India where the Deobandi Islamic movement was started. It is located at Deoband, a town in Saharanpur district of "Uttar Pradesh, India".
 51. The DarulUloomDeoband was founded by several prominent Islamic scholars (Ulema), headed by Maulana Muhammad QasimNanotviin on "May 31, 1866".
 52. The teachings of DarulUloomDeoband were based on Islamic school of thought named as "Hanafi".
 53. Deoband's curriculum is based on the 17th-century Indo-Islamic syllabus known as Dars-e-Nizami. The core curriculum teaches "Islamic law (sharee'ah), Islamic jurisprudence (Fiqh) and Traditional Islamic spirituality (Tasawwuf which is the focus of Sufism).
 54. The movement that was started with the establishment of a Madrassah at Deoband was popularly known as "Tehrik-e-Deoband".
 55. The MadrassahDeoband started at Deoband, a small town of "Saharenpur".
 56. Quick promotion of Dar-ul-UloomDeoband was mainly due to the sincere efforts of "Maulana Muhammad QasimNanotvi".
 57. Maulana Muhammad Qasimleft Government service to join "MAO School".
 58. The first student of Dar-ul-UloomDeoband was "Syed Qasim Ali Nanotvi".
 59. Rashid Ahmad Gangohi, Muhammad YaqubNanautawi, Shah Rafi al-Din, Sayyid Muhammad Abid, Zulfiqar Ali, Fadhl al-RahmanUsmani and Muhammad QasimNanotvi all are prominent scholars of "Deoband".
 60. Born in 6 October 1886, MaulanaShabbir Ahmad Usmani was an Islamic scholar who supported the creation of Pakistan in 1947. He founded an institution in 1945 named as "JamiatUlema-e-Islam".
 61. Usmani's greatest literary work is Urdu translation of the tafsir of the Quran written by his Shaikh, Shaikhul Hind Mahmud ulHassan. The book is known as "Tafsir-e-Usmani".
 62. The funeral prayer of Quaid-e-Azam was led by "MaulanaShabir Ahmed Usmani".
 63. Deoband movement had "Fundamentalist in religious matters but flexible in political affairs, Stipulates a central role of Ulema in rejuvenation of Muslim society and Calling for a return to true Islam of the Quran and Hadith eschewing the practice of tomb worship and celebration of the anniversary of saints" objectives.
 64. The door of Ijtihad was completely closed and the study of Hadith occupied the main place in "Deoband".
 65. Maulana Shabir Ahmed Usmani is remembered for having spearheaded the Qarardad-i-Maqasid Objectives Resolution. Usmani was given the honour of inaugurating and flying the flag of Pakistan. He was a breakaway alim of "Deoband".
 66. Darul Uloom Nadwatul Ulema is an Islamic institution at "Lucknow, India".
 67. Darul Uloom Nadwatul Ulema is an Islamic institution originally founded in 1894 at "Kanpur, India".
 68. Darul Uloom Nadwatul Ulemawas founded to reach a middle path between classical Islam and modernity with an aim to bridge the gap between "Aligarh and Deoband".
 69. NadwatulUlema means "Organization of scholars".
 70. Nadwatul Ulema updated the Islamic curricula with modern sciences, vocational training etc. Darul Uloom Nadwatul Ulama ranks second

- after Darul Uloom Deoband in India. It was shifted to Lucknow from Kanpur in "1898".
71. The first Nazim of Nadwatul-Ulema was "Syed Muhammad Ali".
 72. NadwatulUlema was founded with "To serve as a bridge between the Old World and the new but firm and unbending in the matter of fundamentals, Aimed at producing an educated class of Muslims well versed in traditional learning and yet actively involved with the ruling power and Sought to give Arabic, both modern and classical, a central place in its system of education besides facilitating links with Muslim West Asia" objectives.
 73. MaulanaShibli was born in "1857".
 74. Shibli was born at "Azamgarh".
 75. Shibli joined Aligarh College as Assistant Professor of Arabic in "1883".
 76. Shibli introduced the study of a language as a compulsory subject at Nadva. The name of the subject was "English".
 77. One of the teacher of Nadwa who also became the principal of Nadwa and chairman of Islamic centre in Oxford UK had been awarded King Faisal Award (1981) given by King Faisal Foundation and Sultan Brunei Award (1999) for his contributions. The name of the person was "Maulana Syed Abul Hasan Ali HasaniNadwi".
 78. Anjuman-e-Himayat-e-Islam was established in "24th December 1884".
 79. The foundation of Anjuman-e-Himayat-e-Islam was laid by "Qazi Khalifa Hameed-ud Din".
 80. The first president of Anjuman-e-Himayat-e-Islam was "Qazi Khalifa Hameed-ud-Din".
 81. A scheme known as "Muthi Bar Ata" was started to collect funds for the Anjuman-e-Himayat-e-Islam.
 82. The aims and objectives of Anjuman-e-Himayat-e-Islam were "To arrange for the religious and general education of Muslim boys and girls, to propagate and defend Islam against the Christian missionaries and Hindu revivalists and to counteract the propaganda against Islam through speeches and publications".
 83. Islamia College for Women, Cooper Road Lahore was established in "1938".
 84. Anjuman opened its first institution for boys in the Sheranwala Gate, Lahore in the year "1889".
 85. The foundation of Sindh Madrassah-tul-Islam was laid down by Hasan Ali in the year "1885".
 86. Teaching Pattern of Sindh Madrassah, Karachi was drafted on the style of "Aligarh College".
 87. Aligarh Muslim College started by Sir Syed Ahmed Khan in 1877 had a clear programme "To keep the Muslim community abreast with western knowledge".
 88. The real founder of the Dar-ul-Uloom "Deoband" was "Maulana Muhammad Qasim Nanautvi".
 89. Chaudhri Rehmat Ali first used the word 'Pakistan' in his pamphlet 'Now or Never' in "1933".
 90. Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah joined All India Muslim League in "1937".
 91. Hazrat Sheikh Ali Bin UsmanHajweri (Data GanjBukhsh) came to India during the time of "Ghaznavi".
 92. Anjuman-e-Himayat-e-Islam was established on 24th December "1884".
 93. Chaudhri Rehmat Ali first used the word 'Pakistan' in his pamphlet 'Now or Never' in "1933".
 94. The Central National Muhammadan Association was founded in 1877 by "Syed Ameer Ali".
 95. Quaid-i-Azam said in an interview on any hope of India and Pakistan coming to a peaceful settlement 'provided the Indian government shed the superiority complex and deal with Pakistan on an equal footing given to special correspondent from: "Switzerland". The renowned author of the Spirit of Islam and AShort History of the Saracens was: "Syed Ameer Ali".
 96. Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum (1863-1937) had rendered great services for the educational uplift of the Muslims of "N.W.F.P".
 97. "Syed Hasan Ali Afandi" founded the famous "Sindh Madrassah-tul-Islam" in Karachi.

HINDI-URDU CONTROVERSY

1. Urdu-Hindi Controversy was started in 1867.
2. Urdu is a word of Turkish.
3. The age of Urdu language is approximately 400 years.
4. Urdu is amalgamation of Arabic, Persian, Turkish and Hindi.
5. Lashkari was another name of Urdu.
6. In Muslims, valuable services for development and protection of Urdu were rendered by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.
7. Urdu Defence Society was established by Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk.

8. Urdu Defence Society protested against the biased decision of Antony MacDonal that Hindi should be used as official language.
9. The name of the college whose students protested against MacDonal for scrapping Urdu as official language is Aligarh College.
10. Hindi was the only language capable of becoming the national language of India. It was declared in 1917 by M.K. Gandhi.
11. Anjuman-e-Taraki-e-Urdu was setup by Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk.
12. Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk set up Anjuman-e-Taraki-e-Urdu in Aligarh.
13. Banaras Institute was established in 1861.
14. Banaras Institute was the first practical step taken against Urdu.
15. Urdu was introduced as an official language in subcontinent by British Government in 1832.
16. For the protection of Urdu, the pioneer steps were taken by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan.
17. Sir Syed demanded from the Government that a Dar-ul-Tarjama be established so that the authentic works could be translated into Urdu for the benefit of students. The demand was raised in 1857.
18. Sir Syed established Central Association in Allahabad.
19. Urdu is our national language. Urdu and English were declared as the official language of the country under the 1973 Constitution.
20. The issue which made Sir Syed Ahmad Khan to conclude that Hindus and Muslims could not work together anymore was Hindi Urdu Controversy.
21. Urdu is a word of "Turkish".
22. The age of Urdu language is approximately "400 years".
23. Urdu is amalgamation of "Arabic, Persian, Turkish & Hindi".
24. Lashkari was another name of "Urdu".
25. In Muslims, valuable services for development and protection of Urdu were rendered by "Sir

26. Syed Ahmad Khan".
27. Urdu Defence Society was established by "NawabMohsin-ul-Mulk" in "August 1900".
28. Urdu Defence Society protested against the biased decision of "Antony MacDonal" that Hindi should be used as official language.
29. The "Aligarh College" students protested against MacDonal for scrapping Urdu as official language.
30. Hindi was the only language capable of becoming the national language of India. It was declared in 1917 by "M.K. Gandhi".
31. Anjuman-e-Taraki-e-Urdu was setup by "NawabMohsin-ul-Mulk".
32. NawabMohsin-ul-Mulk set up Anjuman-e-Taraki-e-Urdu in "Aligarh".
33. Banaras Institute was established in "1861".
34. Banaras Institute was the first practical step taken against "Urdu".
35. Urdu was introduced as an official language in subcontinent by British Government in "1832".
36. The Hindi-Urdu controversy began in "1867".
37. For the protection of Urdu, the pioneer steps were taken by "Sir Syed Ahmad Khan".
38. Sir Syed demanded from the Government that a Dar-ul-Tarjama be established so that the authentic works could be translated into Urdu for the benefit of students. The demand was raised in "1857".
39. Sir Syed established Central Association in "Allahabad".
40. In "1867" Urdu-Hindi Controversy was started.
41. In 1867, some prominent Hindus of Banares Launched a movement for the replacement of Urdu written in Nasta'leeq by Hindi written in Deva Nagiri script as the Court language. In "Central Provinces" this movement started.
42. The Issue which made Sir Syed Ahmad Khan to conclude that Hindus and Muslims could not work together anymore was "Hindi Urdu Controversy".

POLITICAL DEVELOPMENT

Hindus' Movements

1. All India national congress was established by a British civil servant in 1885. Name the officer "A.O Hum".
2. Raja Ram Mohan Roy found a movement known as "Brahma Samaj".
3. Brahma Samaj was found in "1828".
4. The aim of Brahma Samaj was "Reforms in Hinduism".
5. "Shudhi" movement was started by: "Swami Shradhanand".
6. The Hindu leader who preached the unity of God, and disapproved of the prevalent Hindu belief in many gods and worship of idols was "Ram Mohan Roy".
7. Brahma Samaj was developed and modified by "Keshab Chandra Sen".
8. The Simon Commission arrived in India on:

- "3rd February, 1928".
9. On "Feb 1928", Nehru committee was constituted to propose the future constitution of India.
 10. Sheikh Abdullah came under the spell of Gandhi and Nehru in: "1939".
 11. "People of India were not satisfied with the reforms of Act of 1892, The administration policy of Governor General Lord Cruzon, had alienated the sympathy of the people and Indians were ill-treated in Ceylon, Malaya and S. Africa and Government was not taking proper steps" circumstance(s) led to the passing of Government of India Act, 1909?
 12. Keshab Chandra Sen advocated "Female education", "Widow Remarriage" and "Equality in the religious sphere".
 13. As a reaction of foreign influence a Hindu organisation came into existence. The name of the organization was "The Arya Samaj".
 14. The Arya Samaj was anti "Sikh", "Christian" and "Muslim".
 15. Arya Samaj was found by "Dayananda Saraswati".
 16. Arya Samaj was found by "1875".
 17. Arya Samaj was found in "Bombay".
 18. Arya Samaj was targeted mainly to "Islam" and "Christianity".
 19. A Hindu movement which called the Hindus back to the ancient faith and "stirred them up to vehement opposition" to Christianity and Islam was named as "Arya Samaj".
 20. The founder of Shuddhi movement was "Dayananda Saraswati".
 21. The aim of Shuddhi movement was the conversion of non-Hindus in Hindus, particularly "Muslims of Hindu origin".
 22. "Dayananda Saraswati" was the person who found the cow-protection society in "1882" to rouse Hindu feeling against Christians and Muhammadans on account of the killing of cows and oxen", which presented to the Government a memorial signed by some twenty to thirty million Hindus asking for the prohibition of cow-slaughter.
 23. Cow protection society was formed in.
 24. The name of the movement that evoked anti-Muslim feelings among the Hindus and proved to be one of the major causes of Hindu-Muslim riots in the subcontinent was "cow protection society".
 25. After the death of Dayananda Saraswati, in 1890s, "B.G. Tilak" made a cow protection society one of his most potent tools" to excite the religious sentiments of the Hindu masses against the Muslims.
 26. The Hindu political organisation, known as the Indian Association, came into being in the year "1876".
 27. Indian Association was formed in "Calcutta".
 28. The founder of Indian Association was "Babu Surendranath Benerjea".
 29. Babu Surendranath Benerjea had by the study of English literature and European history, imbedded the "Western notion of democracy" and "Western notion of national patriotism".
 30. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's literary movement began in "Bengal".
 31. Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's literary movement identified nationalism with "Hindu religion".
 32. "Indian Association" was the organisation that marked the beginning of an organised movement and symbolised the political awakening of educated middle class Hindus of Bengal.
 33. In 1877 government decided to reduce the maximum age limit for Indian Civil Service competitive examination from 21 to 19. "Indian Association" was the organisation which agitated against this decision.
 34. Indian Association is considered as the forerunner of the "Indian National Congress".

THE FORMATIVE PHASE OF PAKISTAN

(1857-1916)

Muslims' Awakening & Rise of Nationalism

1. All India Muslim League observed the "Direct Action Day" on: "August 16, 1946".
2. "The Central National Muhammad Association" was the Muslim political organisation which came into being in Calcutta just one year after the establishment of the Indian Association.
3. Central National Muhammad Association was found in "1877".
4. introduction of compulsory military education of all young Indians has been wrongly listed as a factor for the rise of extremist nationalism.
5. The Central National Muhammad Association was found by "Sayyad Amir Ali".
6. The aim of The Central National Muhammad Association was "Political regeneration of the Muslims", "Moral revival of Muslims" and "to

- obtain from the government a recognition of their just and reasonable claims".
7. The movement that was driving its inspiration from the "noble tradition of the past", proposed to work in harmony with Western culture and progressive tendencies of the age was "The Central National Muhammad Association".
 8. The Central National Muhammad Association drew majority of its members from "upper and middle".
 9. The Central National Muhammad Association worked for Muslim solidarity and was against "Hindus" Christians" and "Anglo-Indian".
 10. Name the organisation that is considered to be the first Muslim political body organised to represent the Muslims of the subcontinent as a whole "The Central National Muhammad Association".
 11. The Central National Muhammad Association presented the Viceroy Ripon, a memorial which dealt exhaustively with the problems of Muslim education and with Muslim grievances regarding their meagre representation in Government offices in the year "1882".
 12. The Vernacular Press Act was passed in "1878".
 13. The Vernacular Press Act imposed restrictions on "Indian languages press only".
 14. Lord Ripon's Government repealed the Vernacular Press Act in the year "1882".
 15. "Ilbert Bill" is the Bill that aroused strong controversy in India and greatly stirred up race hatred between the rulers and the ruled.
 16. By the enactment of 1873 British European subject could be tried only by a European Magistrate or "Sessions Judge".
 17. C.P. Ilbert was "Law Member of Viceroy's Council".
 18. According to C.P. Ilbert Bill Indian sessions judges could triad "European".
 19. Ilbert Bill was agitated by "Indian-British community".
 20. The Indian Government bowed to the agitation of Indian-British Community and extended to the accused the privilege of demanding trial by jury half of whose members would by European or "American".
 21. The result of the cancellation of Ilbert Bill was "Establishment of Indian National Congress".
 22. The Indian National Congress was found in "1885".
 23. The Indian National Congress was founded on the initiative of "A.O.Hume".
 24. A.O. Hume was "A retired member of Civil Service".
 25. Congress was founded by A.O Hume because he believed that India's basic ailments were "social & economic".
 26. The nature of Indian National Congress was more likely "Political".
 27. Hindu nationalism in its organized form began with the birth of the "Indian National Congress".
 28. The stated purpose of the Congress was "Combining all elements of Indian population into one national whole".
 29. 27. The reaction of Muslim community towards Congress at its beginning was "completely opposed".
 30. The chief aim of the Congress at the time of its inception was "Introduction of representative government in India".
 31. The demand of Congress from its very inception was "Reform of legislative council".
 32. With regard to the elected members of the Governor-General's Council the Congress suggested that the right to elect its members should be vested in the elected members of the "several provincial councils".
 33. "The British Indian Association" was found by "Sir Sayyad Ahmad Khan".
 34. The British Indian Association was found by Sir Sayyad in "1886".
 35. The British Indian Association founded at "Aligarh".
 36. The membership of British Indian Association was kept open for "Hindus & Muslims".
 37. The Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces in 1895 was "Sir Anthony MacDonnell".
 38. With regard to language Sir Anthony was in favour of "Hindi language and the Nagri script".
 39. In 1867 some prominent Hindus of Banaras started a movement for the replacement of Urdu by Hindi written in the Nagiri script as the court language in "North Western Provinces".
 40. The Vernacular Press Act gave air to "Racial discrimination".
 41. The full name of A.O. Hume was "Allan Octavion Hume".
 42. The name of the organization that was found by A.O. Hume right before the one year of the establishment of the Indian National Congress was "Indian National Union".
 43. The Indian National Union was found in "1884".
 44. The first session of Congress was presided by "Womesh Chandra Banerje".

45. Anthony MacDonnell conceded the Hindu demand and issued a resolution declaring that Hindi written in the Nagri script would enjoy equal status with Urdu as the language of law courts in the provinces and that in the future only such persons would be appointed, except in a purely English office, to Government jobs who knew Urdu as well as Hindi. The resolution was issued in "April 1900".
46. Urdu Defence Association was found in "August 1900".
47. Urdu Defence Association was found at "Lucknow".
48. The president of Urdu Defence Association was "Mohsin-ul-Mulk".
49. The secretary of Urdu Defence Association was "Hamid Ali Khan".
50. Sir Sayyad convinced that Hindus can never be friendly with the Muslims. His views were changed "when government declared Hindi as official language".
51. "Hindus and Muslims are two separate nations". These are the words quoted by Sir Syed for the first time in "1868".
52. The personality before whom Sir Sayyad expressed first time in his life that Muslims and Hindus are two separate nations was "Shakespeare".
53. Shakespeare was "Governor of Banarus".
54. The Congress made its first demand on the field of constitutional reform in "1892".
55. Congress selected Badruddin Tyabji as its president in the year "1887".
56. The name of the Muslim leader who was selected as the president of the Congress in 1896 was "R.M. Sayan".
57. Sir Sayyad inaugurated The Muslim Educational Congress in order to prevent Muslim from joining the Congress in "1896 Bombay".
58. A representative Muslim meeting held in Lucknow in October 1901 "To found a genuine All India Muslim Political Association".
59. The Central Muhammadan Association was founded in 1877 by "Syed Ameer Ali".
60. "Lord Ripon" is known as father of Local Self-government.
61. "Lord Curzon" was the Viceroy of India from 1889 to 1905.

Partition of Bengal

1. The treacherous mentality of Hindus was exposed to Muslims in 1874 after the event of "Opposition of Hindus of partition of Bengal".
2. "Lord Curzon" divided Bengal into East and West Bengal in July 1905.
3. During the era of East India Company, the areas of Behar, Uresa and Assam were included in "Bengal".
4. Total area of Bengal was 189,000 sq. Km and its total population was "78,000,000" in 1874.
5. Bengal was divided into two provinces in the year "16 October, 1905".
6. Bengal into two provinces by "Viceroy Curzon".
7. The Dhaka, Rajshahi and Chittagong Divisions (excluding the Darjeeling district) and the district of Malda having been separated from it were united with Assam and a new province was formed under the name of "Eastern Bengal and Assam".
8. One of the most important incidents that took place, regarding Bengal, in 1874 was "Assam was separated from Bengal".
9. Uresa was separated from Bengal on the suggestion of "Sir Andrew Freezer".
10. In 1902, Lord Crison decided to look upon the decision of separation of Bengal. British Government decided to separate Bengal in "September 1905".
11. The significance of 16th October 1905 regarding Bengal was: "Partition of Bengal was announced".
12. Bengal was divided into East Bengal and West Bengal. Muslims were in majority in East Bengal. The area of East Bengal was "1,06,640 sq. Km".
13. Bengal was divided into two parts. However, the Muslims were in majority in "Easter Bengal".
14. The population of East Bengal at the time of its partition was "31,000,000".
15. The strength of Muslims in West Bengal was "900000".
16. Dhaka was the capital of East Bengal. At that time the Governor of East Bengal was "Mr. Filler".
17. At the time of the partition of Bengal, the leader of Muslims in East Bengal was "Nawab Salimullah Khan".
18. Nawab Salimullah appreciated the decision of the partition of Bengal in a meeting which was held in "Dhaka".
19. At the time of the partition of Bengal, Nawab Salimullah Khan announced the establishment of an organisation of Muslims.

- The name of the organisation was "Muhammadan Provisional Committee".
19. Surindar Naath Jee was a Hindu leader who started movement against the partition of Bengal. He observed "the day of protest" on "16 October".
 20. Under the leadership of Ghokhlay a Hindu delegation went to England to protest against the partition of Bengal. The numbers of members of this delegation were "10".
 21. The city which was the centre-point of agitation against the partition of Bengal was "Calcutta".
 22. The major factor that irritated Hindus & their opposition to the partition of Bengal was "The development & freedom of Muslims in the new province".
 23. The Hindu leader who started a movement against the partition of Bengal was popularly known as "Surindar Nath Beneijee".
 24. A Hindu delegation went to England to protest against the partition of Bengal under the leadership of "Ghokhlay".
 25. The name of the song that was adopted by Hindus in anti-partition of Bengal movement was "Vande Mataram".
 26. The *Vande Mataram* song was taken from Bankim Chandra Chatterjee's Bengali novel "Ananda Math".
 27. The anti-partitionists of Bengal started with the "Swadeshi movement".
 28. The annulment of the partition of Bengal was agitated by "Hindus & Congress".
 29. In 1906, in the meeting of the Congress, it was suggested to start 'Swadeshi Movement'. The suggestion was given by "Pandit Madan Mohan Malvia".
 30. The partition of Bengal was annulled in the year "1911".
 31. The name of the Muslim leader who left the politics after the cancellation of the partition of Bengal was "Nawab Salimullah Khan".
 32. Nawab Salimullah Khan was died in "1915".
 33. The Congress decided to start the Swadeshi Movement in "1906".
 34. Nawab Salimullah Khan left the politics "after the cancellation of the partition of Bengal".
 36. The partition of Bengal had raised a ray of hope in the Muslims of Bengal for their social, economic & political prosperity in "The Eastern Bengal".
 37. Lord Curzon, the viceroy of India, visited Bengal which led into the partition of Bengal in 1905, in the year "1904".
 38. Hindus declared the day of Partition of Bengal as "a black day".
 39. The event annoyed as well as shocked the Muslims was "cancellation of Bengal".
 40. The capital of the Eastern Bengal & Assam was "Dhaka".
 41. Hindu Muslim rift continued to widen and deepen almost beyond repair during "1906-11".
 42. Nawab Sir Salimullah Khan was President of Bengal Muslim League in "1912".
 43. The Hindus had launched "Swadeshi Movement" (to boycott English made goods) in the wake of "Partition of Bengal 1905".
 44. Bengal was divided in 1905 during the time of "Lord Curzon".
 45. In October 1905 partition of Bengal was made for "Administrative Convenience".
 46. Simla deputation of 1905 got accepted the important demand of "Separate electorate for Muslims".
 47. The annulment of the partition of Bengal was made under "Hindu pressure".
 48. The first movement launched against British in India was "Swadeshi Movement".
 49. In "1942" year Cripps Mission came India.
 50. "Nawab Saleem Ullah Khan" coined the name of All India Muslim League.
 51. The British Indian Government announced the partition of Bengal in 1905 because of "Administrative Requirements".
 52. The Hindu had launched "Swadeshi Movement" (to boycott English made goods) in the wake of "Partition of Bengal 1905".
 53. Delhi Darbar, King and Queen of British visit India; Partition of Bengal is annulled "1911".
 54. "Lord Curzon" was the Viceroy of India from 1899 to 1905.
 55. The deputation of Muslim leaders to the Viceroy, Lord Minto II, seeking separate electorate was headed by "Agha Khan".
 56. Mir Sayyed Ali and Abdusamad were the court painter during the time of "Humayun, Akbar".

Simla Deputation & Formation of Muslim League

1. Lord Curzon was succeeded by Lord Minto II, the great grandson of Minto I. "He had fought in Second Afghan War" and "become the governor general of Canada from 1898 to 1904".
2. The British Prime Minister Ramsay Macdonald announced the Communal Award in 1932 at the end of: "Second Round Table Conference".
3. "Sir Agha Khan" led Simla deputation in 1906.

4. The Constitution of the All India Muslim League was drafted by a Committee in 1907 headed by "Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar".
5. Lord Minto came to India as Viceroy in the year "1905".
6. On becoming the Governor General of Sub-continent Lord Minto II found himself in awkward position, because "Congress had developed into a political organisation" and "Muslims had founded the Muslim League".
7. One of the most important events of the time of Lord Minto II was Anglo-Russian convention. By this convention the outstanding differences of these two countries were settled. This event happened in the year "1907".
8. The duration of reign of Lord Minto II in Sub-continent was "1905-19".
9. Regarding 'Tehreek-i-Pakistan', Simla Deputation has eminent position because it was first occasion when Muslims presented a resolution before government for the safety of their rights:
10. Through the principal of Ali Garh College, Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk asked time to meet with the viceroy of Hind. The Name of the principal was "Arch bold".
11. The significance of 10 August 1906, regarding Simla Accord was "Arch Bold did reply to Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk".
12. The name of the viceroy with whom the delegation of Simla Accord met was "Lord Minto".
13. The delegation of Simla Deputation met with the viceroy of Hind on "1st October 1906".
14. The Simla Deputation was led by "Sir Agha Khan".
15. The number of Muslim leaders who were included in the Simla Deputation was "35".
16. The main demands of Simla Deputation were "Muslim community would get separate electorate for future elections in the country", "the Deputation was advised to take active part on politics", "the Deputation was directed to be friendly with the rulers and "to be in harmony with the Hindu Community of India".
17. Simla Deputation also demanded the separate electorate for the Muslims "with separate constituencies".
18. The incident after which Muslims left the Congress and felt for their own political party was "at the time of Simla deputation".
19. The annual meeting of Muslims League Educational Conference was held on "30 December, 1906".
20. The meeting of the Muslim League Education Conference was held at the "residence of Nawab SalimUllah Khan".
21. The meeting of Muslim League Education Conference was held in "Dacca".
22. "Nawab SalimUllah Khan" convened a meeting of the Muslim leaders after the meeting of the Educational Conference to discuss the possibilities of a Muslim political organization in India.
23. "Nawab Wiqar-ul-Mulk" thought for separate political party for Muslims.
24. A resolution for the formation for Muslims' political party was presented by "Nawab Salim Ullah Khan".
25. For political party of Muslims, Nawab Salim Ullah Khan proposed the name "All India Muslim Confederacy".
26. All India Muslim League was formed on "30 December, 1906".
27. The Headquarter of the All India Muslim League was established at "Lucknow".
28. The first constitution of the Muslim League was presented by "Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar".
29. The first constitution of the Muslim League presented by Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar is known as "The Green Book".
30. The original objective for the formation of Muslim League was "To safeguard of the interests and rights of the Muslims of Indian".
31. The first president of All India Muslim League was "Sir Agha Khan".
32. The first secretary of All India Muslim League was "Nawab Mohsin-ul-Mulk".
33. All India Muslim League was formed after the death of Sir Sayyad Ahmad, after "8 years".
34. The first session of All India Muslim League was held on "29-30 December, 1907".
35. The first session of All India Muslim League was held in "Karachi".
36. The Chairman of first session of All India Muslim League was "Sir Adamjee Pirbhai".
37. The second session of All India Muslim League was held at Aligarh".
38. The second session of All India Muslim League was held on "18 March, 1908".
39. The session of All India Muslim League was presided by "Justice Shah Din".
40. After the death of Waqar-ul-Mulk the person who was appointed as president of Muslim League was "Sir Agha Khan".
41. In 1928 Agha Khan III advocated independence of each province at the meeting of All parties convention in: "Calcutta".

42. The second General Secretary of Muslim League was "Hussain Bilgrami".
43. The decision of opening the new branches in other parts of the country was taken in "second" session of Muslim League.
44. The name of the organisation set up by Sayyad Amir Ali in London was "Muhammadan Association".
45. Muhammadan Association was turned into the branch of "Muslim League".
46. The objectives of Muslim League after its establishment were presented by "Nawab of Dacca".
47. The first issue of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad's "Al Hilal" came out on 13 July "1912".
48. Sir sultan Muhammad shah, the AghaKhan headed the historic Simla deputation which successfully presented Muslim demands on 01, October 1906 before "LordMinto".
49. Liaquat Ali Khan joined All India Muslim League as a member in "1923".
50. What was the significance of 21st Annual Session of All India Muslim League "Allama Iqbal delivered Allahabad Address".
51. After Sir Agha Khan, the next President of All India Muslim League was "Raja Sahib of Mahmoodabad".
52. Quaid-i-Azam served All India Muslim League as a President for "31 years".
53. Allama Iqbal's famous address at Allahabad was delivered to the session of All India Muslim League on "25th".
54. All India Muslim Students Federation was formed in 1937 by "Raja Sahib of Mehmudabad".
55. All India Muslim League was formed on December 30, "1906".
56. One of the early objectives of All India Muslim League was "Loyalty to British Government".
57. Sir Muhammad Iqbal presided over the Muslim League's annual session at Allahabad in "1930".
58. All India Muslim League in its annual session of 1940 passed "Lahore Resolution".
59. Foundation of Muslim League was at "Dhaka".
60. "Sir Agha Khan III" was the first President of Pakistan Muslim League.
61. Under "Agha Khan" leadership the All India Muslim League was set up.
62. Quaid-Azam joined All India Muslim League in "1913".
63. The All India Muslim League was formed in 1906 at "Dhaka".
64. In "1934" the control of Muslim League was taken over by Quaid-e-Azam.
65. The Constitution of the All India Muslim League was drafted by a Committee in 1907 headed by "Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar".
66. Under "Minto Morley Reforms 1909" act the Muslim demand of Separate Electorate was first conceded by the British Government.
67. After Sir Agha Khan, the next President of All India Muslim League was "Raja Sahib of Mahmoodabad".
68. "Sir Agha Khan" was the first president of Muslim League.
69. The Constitution of the All India Muslim League was drafted by a Committee in 1907 headed by "Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar".
70. The First session of All India Muslim League was held at "Karachi".
71. On behalf of the Muslim League, Quaid i Azam signed the Lucknow Pact, who signed it on, behalf of the Congress "Ambeka Charan Mojam Dar".
72. Syed Ameer Ali established Muslim League in London in "1908".
73. "Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar" helped Quaid-e-Azam in the preparation of his 14 point in 1929.

POLITICAL STRUGGLE ATTEMPTS FOR HINDU MUSLIM UNITY (1916-1930)

1. After Lord Minto II, the Governor General of British India in 1910 was "Lord Hardings".
2. The most important event of Governor General Harding's time was "the visit of his Majesty, George V to Sub-continent and his holding of a Darbar at Delhi".
3. The important announcement which was made by Lord Hardinge in his Darbar at Dehli was "transfer of capital from Calcutta to Dehli and cancellation of the partition of Bengal in 1911. .

4. A bomb was thrown at Lord Hardinge in Chandi Chowk on the occasion of his state entry to Dehli in the year "1912".
5. The duration of reign of Lord Harding was "1910-16".
6. The demand of separate electorate by Muslim League was put forward in "1909".
7. The demand of separate electorate was incorporated in "Minto-Morley Reforms".
8. The acceptance of demand for appointment of Muslim Judges was also incorporated in "Minto-Morley Reforms".
9. The purpose of Hindus Mahasbha was "Elimination of the Muslims".
10. Muslim League demand for principle of self-rule for India in the year "1913".
11. Congress and Muslim League came closer at the point of "Lucknow Pact 1916".
12. To protect the interests of minorities, it was provided in the Lucknow Pact 1916 that no bill or resolution affecting a community would be passed if "Three fourth of the representatives of that community were opposed to it".
13. Muslim League and Congress held their sessions first time in Lucknow in "December 1916".
14. The annual session of Muslim League 1916 was presided by "Quaid-e-Azam".
15. The Annual session of Congress 1916 was presided over by "Ambeka Charan Maujanddar".
16. The "True Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim unity" was "Muhammad Ali Jinnah".
17. On 7th August, Muhammad Ali Jinnah left India for the last time and flew to: "Karachi".
18. Congress and Muslim League made agreement on constitutional reforms in "1916".
19. The agreement of constitutional reforms reached by Muslim and Congress are called "Lucknow Pact".
20. "Lucknow Pact" is the pact in which the Muslims and Hindus agreed for separate electorate for Muslims.
21. Congress agreed separate electorates for Muslims in "Lucknow Pact".
22. The number of seats that were agreed in Lucknow for Muslims Pact in Central Legislature was "1/3rd".
23. Hindu, for the first time accepted Muslims as a separate nation in "Lucknow Pact".
24. The chief architect of "Lucknow pact" was "Quaid-i-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah".
25. Muslim League & Congress assembled at one place in the history "in a session in Bombay in 1915".
26. The act/pact that reflects the Hindu Muslim unity in the political history of subcontinent was "Lucknow pact".
27. Lord Harding in 1916 was succeeded by "Lord Chelmsford".
28. Quaid-e-Azam joined Muslim League in the year "1913".
29. Islamia College, Peshawar was found in "1903".
30. The Lucknow Pact was conceived by "Lord Chelmsford".
31. In 1917, Kheiri Brothers suggested a plan of partition of India in conference of the Socialist International held in "Stockholm".
32. The elections should be held on the basis of general adult franchise. This demand was made in "Lucknow pact".
33. The reason why Muslim League changed its manifesto in 1913 was "Became hostile towards the British".
34. The Kanpur Mosque episode took place in August 1913. Its result was "created political awakening among the Indian Muslims".
35. Syed Amir Ali resigned from the Muslim league in 1913 because "the party had no clear cut policy".
36. The London branch of Muslim League was started by: "Syed Amir Ali".
37. To protect the interests of minorities, it was provided in the Lucknow Pact 1916 that no bill or resolution affecting a community would be passed if "Three fourth of the representatives of that community were opposed to it."
38. "Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar" helped Quaid-e-Azam in the preparation of his Fourteen Points in 1929.
39. Under Gandhi-Irwin Pact of 5th March 1931, it was decided that "The Congress will call off it Civil Disobedience Movement".
40. Quaid-e-Azam met M.K. Gandhi for the first time in 1916 at "Lucknow".
41. The Jallianwala Bagh incident took place on 13th April "1919".
42. Minto-Morley reform's very important context was introduction of "Separate electorate".
43. Jallianwala Bagh massacre occurred on "April 13, 1919".
44. The amendments which were proposed by Quaid-e-Azam in the Nehru Report 1928, to make it acceptable to the Indian Muslim were "The Muslims Should be given 1/3 representation in the central legislature, for

- ten years, the Muslim Should be represented in Punjab and Bengal according to their population and residuary power should be given to the provinces".
45. Quaid-e-Azam met M. K Gandhi for the first time 1916 at "Lucknow".
 46. Under Gandhi Irwin Pact of 5th March 1931, it was decided that "The Congress will call off it Civil Disobedience Movement".
 47. In 1927, All Indian Muslim League was divided into two sections. One was headed by Sir Muhammad Shafi and the other by Quaid-i-

- Azam. The main reason of this division "Sir Muhammad Shafi and his supporters wanted to cooperate with Simon Commission but Quaid was against any cooperation with it".
48. "Extending support for the Muslims during Khilafat movement and boycott of English made goods was "Satayagrah Movement" under Mahatma Ghandi's direction.
 49. "Delhi Proposals 1927" scheme did Muslim League surrender the demand of separate electorate for the Muslims.

Khilafat, Non-cooperation and Home Rule Movements

1. The name of the movement that was organized by Muslims, during the reign of Lord Chelmsford was "Khilafat Movement".
2. Government passed the Revolt Act to take action against criminal conspiracies during the reign of Lord Chelmsford. This Act gave extraordinary powers to the Government to deal with terrorists. The act was passed in the year "1919".
3. The Third Afghan War was fought in 1919 in Sub-continent during the reign of "Lord Chelmsford".
4. The duration of reign of Lord Chelmsford was "1916-21".
5. The Secretary of State for India, Edwin Montague announced British policy about India in House of Common on "20 August, 1917".
6. Edwin Montague and the Viceroy Lord Chelmsford, published a report on Indian constitutional reforms in "July 1918".
7. Before placing Montague-Chelmsford report before the House of Commons it was placed before "Franchise Committee, Functions Committee and Committee on Home Administration".
8. Montague-Chelmsford report was enacted on "23 December, 1919".
9. The Montague-Chelmsford reforms went into operation on "1st January 1921".
10. The report of Montague and Lord Chelmsford is popularly known as "Montague Chelmsford Reforms 1919".
11. The name of the person who was instrumental to upgrade North-West Frontier Province to the constitutional status of other provinces was "Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum".
12. The title "the grand old man of the North-West Frontier Province" was given to "Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum".
13. "Islamia College, Peshawar is the educational institution found by Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum.
14. Khilafat Day was observed in the Sub-continent on "27 October, 1919".
15. The first session of Khilafat Conference was held on "December 1919".
16. The first session of Khilafat Conference was held in "Amritsar".
17. The first session of Khilafat Conference was presided over by "Shaukat Ali".
18. In January 1920 a deputation was sent to the Viceroy to represent the Muslim demand in respect of the Khilafat. It visited England and France. It was headed by "Muhammad Ali".
19. After Lord Chelmsford, Lord Reading became the Viceroy of Sub-continent. The duration of his reign was "1921-26".
20. Lord Reading came to Sub-continent at a time when the Non-cooperation Movement was very active in the country. In the view of the unpleasant incident at ChawriCaura, the personality that left the movement and was arrested by Lord Reading was "Mr. Gandhi".
21. During the reign of Lord Reading, the Moplas, a Muslim community of Malabar rose in revolt for the independence of their homeland in "1921".
22. The first biggest mass movement against British rule in India in which Hindu and Muslims were united was "Non-cooperation movement".
23. The number of people who were sent to jail during the month of 1921 and January 1922 in connection with Non-cooperation Movement was "30,000".
24. The movement which was the by-product of the Khilafat movement was famous as "Hijrat Movement".

25. Some 18,000 Muslims mostly from Sindh, the Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province, left their homes to seek refuge in Afghanistan in "August 1921".
26. After defeat of Turkey the Muslims of the Sub-Continent sent a medical mission to help the sick and wounded Turkish soldiers. The head of this mission was "Dr. M.A. Ansari".
27. "Anjuman-e-Khuddam-i-Ka'bah" was the organisation which was found for the maintenance of the integrity of the Turkish Empire, so that the holy places situated therein continued to remain under Turkish custody.
28. The municipal authorities of Kanpur demolished a portion of a city mosque to widen the street in spite of the strong protests of the local Muslim population in "July 1913".
29. After the defeat of Turkey the Khilafat system was in danger. In India a Khilafat Committee was setup for the help of Khilafat. The secretary of this committee was "Maulana Shaukat Ali".
30. The 1st meeting of Khilafat Committee was held on "23 November 1919".
31. The 1st meeting of Khilafat Committee was presided over by "MaulanaFazal-ul-Haque".
32. All Muslims of India strongly supported Khilafat Movement and Hindus "supported".
33. The Muslims and Hindus started Non-cooperation Movement for "Indian Independence and Restoration of Khilafat".
34. Under Gandhi Congress adopted the non-cooperation programme in a special session and it was confirmed latter at Nagpur session in "December 1920".
35. The major Muslim Leader who strongly opposed non-cooperation programme was "Quaid-i-Azam".
36. Quaid-i-Azam resigned from Congress in the year "1920".
37. In 1919 the Khilafat Committee announced delegation to England to inform the British Government sentiment of Muslims under the leadership of "Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar".
38. The delegation of Khilafat Committee met the British Prime Minister Lloyed George in "March 1919".
39. The Non-cooperation Movement was called off by "Gandhi".
40. Non-cooperation Movement by Gandhi was called off in "February 1922".
41. The incidence after which Gandhi called off Non-cooperation Movement was known as "ChauriChaura".
42. The incidence in which 22 police-men had been shut up in a house and burnt alive by a frenzied mob was "ChauriChaura".
43. In Government of India Act, 1919 the structure of the Parliamentary form of Government was introduced. The point was "Executive was not made responsible to the Legislature".
44. Home Rule Movement was started by "Mrs. Annie Besant and B.G. Tilak".
45. The name of the movement in which it was declared that self-government was the birth-right of the Indians was known as "Home Rule Movement".
46. "Lord Montague" made the declaration in the British Parliament on August 20, 1917. "The policy of His Majesty's Government with which the Government of India are in complete accord, is the increasing association of Indians in every branch of administration and the gradual development of self-government institution with a view to the progressive realisation of responsible government in India as an integral part of the British Empire".
47. Lord Montague was "Secretary of State for India".
48. During the Khilafat Movement, "Chaurichaura" tragedy assumed greater significance. "A police station was burnt in a village" incident was peculiar to that.
49. Ch. Rehmat Ali published a leaflet "Now or Never: Are We To Live or Perish Forever" issued on January 28, 1933; from Cambridge with the objective "To create a separate and independent Muslim state".
50. On May 28, 1920, Khilafat Committee passed a resolution in support of Non-Cooperation Movement started by Mr. Gandhi with the result that "It created amity between Muslims and Hindus to work together to get their grievances redressed by the Government of India".
51. The most important provision of the Simon Commission Report published in 1930 was "Recommendation for the introduction of federal system of government in India".
52. The secretary of Khilafat deputation was "Hasan Muhammad Hayat".
53. Indian Khilafat Deputation visited England to put their views before Llyod George in: "1920".
54. The editor of "Comrade" was "Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar".
55. The editor of "Hamdard" was "Muhammad Ali Johar".
56. The editor of "Al-Hilal" was "Maulana Azad".
57. The name of the newspaper of MaulanaZafar Ali Khan was "Zamindar".

58. Treaty of Sevres was signed in "20 August 1920".
59. Khalifa of Turkey was "Sultan Abdul Majid".
60. Non-cooperation Movement was started during the days of "Khilafat Movement".
61. The Prime Minister of England during the period of Khilafat Movement was "Llyde George".
62. Fatwa was issued in favour of Khilafat Movement by "Maulana Azad and Maulana Abdul Bari".
63. The end of Khilafat Movement was announced by "Gandhi".
64. Princess of Wales visited India in "November 1921".
65. Tragedy of ChoraChuri happened in "February 1922".
66. The number of Policemen burned to death in the Tragedy of Chora Churi was "21".
67. Montague visit India in "10 November 1917".
68. Montague-Chelmsford Reforms were introduced in India in "1919".
69. The number of members in the council of state in the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms was "60".
70. Diarchy was introduced in Indian Act in "1919".
71. Diarchy was introduced in the 8 provinces of India in "April 1921".
72. Diarchy remained in force in India from "1921-1937".
73. Rowlett Act was enforced on "18 March 1919".
74. The formation of Simon Commission was announced on "8 November 1927".
75. The main culprit of Jallianwala Bagh tragedy was General "Dyer".
76. "Maulana Shaukat Ali" was appointed the 1st secretary of All India Khilafat Committee.
77. Gandhi called off the Khilafat Movement at Chauri Chaura in 1922 because a mob had set a police station fire.
78. The Ali Brothers launched Khilafat Movement against British in 1920. Names of Ali brothers were "Mauhammad Ali and Saukat Ali".

Parting of the Ways

1. The Hindu militant organisation which started at Banaras in 1923 was "Hindu Mahasbha".
2. The leader of Mahasbha was "Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya".
3. Hindu Mahasbha started as a socio-religious movement but soon became a full-fledged "political party".
4. "The future of the Hindu race of Hindustan and of Punjab rests on these four pillars: (1) Hindu Sangathan, (2) Hindu Raj, (3) Shuddhi of Muslims and (4) conquest and Shuddhi of Afghanistan and the Frontier. So long as the Hindu nation does not accomplish these four things, the safety of our children and great-grand-children will be ever in danger, and the safety of Hindu race will be impossible." The statement was quoted by "Lala Hardyal".
5. "Tabligh & Tanzim" is the movement which Muslims of India started as an answer to the Shuddhi and Sangathan.
6. The reason why more Muslims were killed before 1947 than any other account was "cow-killing".
7. "Hindu Mahasbha is crude in utterances and brutal in action while the Congress is polite and politic" The statement was quoted by "Dr. B.R. Ambedkar".
8. The word 'dyarchy' is a compound of 'Di' and 'Archia'. That means "two & rule".
9. The word Dyarchy means rule by "two authorities and double government".
10. Under the system of Dyarchy the provincial subject were divided into "reserved & transferred".
11. Under the system of Dyarchy the ministers were appointed by the Governor from among the elected members of the Legislature. They were responsible to "governor and legislature".
12. The system of Dyarchy was in operation from 1921 to "1937".
13. After the abolishment of the Government of India Act 1919, "Government of India Act, 1935" was enforced.
14. "Lord Irwin" the Viceroy of Sub-continent after Lord Reading who came in Sub-continent in 1926.
15. During the reign of Lord Irwin the political condition of the country became worst. British government announced the appointment of the Simon Commission in Sub-continent in the year "1927".
16. Simon Commission reached in Sub-continent but was boycotted by the Congress and some other political organizations as there was not a single Indian member in that commission in "1929".
17. The Congress at its Calcutta Session in December passed a resolution asking the British government to grant Dominion Status within a year. The resolution was passed in "1928".

18. The Congress at its Lahore session in December, 1929 passed a resolution for complete independence of undivided India. This session was headed by "Jawahar Lal Nehru".
19. In 1927, the British Parliament appointed a Commission to report on the working of Dyarchy in the provinces. Its chairman was "Sir John Simon".
20. The Congress and Muslim League led by Jinnah boycotted the Simon Commission. However, one section of the Muslim League stood for the cooperation with the Commission. That section was headed by "Mian Muhammad Shafi".
21. In March 1927 the Muslim League divided into two parts. One part was led by Mian Muhammad Shafi and other was led by "Mian Shafi".
22. In December 1927 to rival Leagues met separately at Calcutta and Lahore under the presidentship of Maulvi Muhammad Yaqoob and "Mian Muhammad Shafi" respectively.
23. Muslim League demanded constitutional reforms in India in "1927".
24. The Muslims of India were awakened politically after the "demand of constitutional reforms by Muslim League".
25. The Simon Commission submitted its report in the year "1930".
26. The Simon Commission came to the conclusion that the system of Dyarchy should be abolished and it should be replaced with "autonomy".
27. The Simon Commission recommended fair representation for the minorities in "legislatures and executive".
28. "The constitutional problem of India should be discussed at a Round Table Conference". It was recommended by "Simon Commission".
29. Mr. Gandhi led the second Civil Disobedience Movement, during the reign of Lord Irwin in "1930".
30. Due to the Civil Disobedience Movement of Gandhi, British government announced to meet with the tense situation in 1930 at "First Round Table Conference".
31. The First Round Table Conference was held in London in "1930".
32. The main recommendation of the First Round Table Conference was "establishment of All India Federation".
33. Nothing came out of the First Round Table Conference. The representative of Congress in the First Round Table Conference was "Gandhi".
34. "Non-cooperation Movement" was the movement that pushed All India Muslim League into background.
35. Founder of Pakistan M.A. Jinnah declared unequivocally that "it is impossible to work a democratic parliamentary government in India" in press interview given to "Manchester Guardian".
36. "The future form of Government would be federal to be joined by provinces and Indian states." This principle was settled in "1st Round Table Conference".
37. First Round Table Conference was called in London on "12 November 1930".
38. The number of total delegates in the First Round Table Conference was "89".
39. The First Round Table Conference was presided over by "George 5th".
40. "The Muslims should be given $\frac{1}{3}$ representation in the Central Legislature, For ten years the Muslims should be represented in Punjab and Bengal according to their population and residuary powers should be given to the provinces are the amendments proposed by Quaid-e-Azam in the Nehru Report 1928, to make it acceptable to the Indian Muslims.
41. "When Congress rejected his proposed modification in the Nehru Report 1928, Quaid-e-Azam says "Hindu India and Muslim India parted and parted forever".
42. "Complete abolition of tax on salt production in India" was the term not agreed by the British following the Gandhi-Irwin Pact of 1931.
43. Under Gandhi Irwin Pact March 1931, it was decided that "the Congress will call off its Civil Disobedience Movement".
44. Dandi March stated on "March 12, 1930".

DEMAND FOR PAKISTAN (1930-1940)

1. Muslim League was revived in "1920".
2. On "October 1939", the congress ministries resigned from their offices.
3. On 20 March, 1927 a group of Muslim leaders assembled at Delhi under the president ship

of M.A. Jinnah. After a lengthy discussion they agreed to renounce separate electorates on behalf of the Muslims if the Hindu agreed to the separation of Sindh from Bombay, the introduction of the Reforms of 1919 in the

- North-West Frontier Province and Balochistan, and "Statutory Muslim Majorities in the Punjab and Bengal and one-third representation for the Muslim community in the Central legislatures".
4. An All-Parties Conference of Muslims was convened at Delhi that was intermittently in session from 12 February 1928. However, the person who was kept away from it with his supporter was "Mian Muhammad Shafi".
 5. The All-Parties Conference met at Bombay on 19 March and it decided to entrust the work of framing the draft of the future constitution of the country to a small committee of 9 members. It was led by "Motilal Nehru".
 6. Under the Nehru report the Muslims were to get proportional representation in the Central legislature and not one-third of the total seats as had been suggested in the Delhi Proposals of "March 1927".
 7. Besides the strong opposition of Muslims, Hindus went ahead with their plans. They decided to place this constitution before an all-parties convention to be held at Calcutta on "28 December 1928".
 8. The Muslim League decided to attend convention of 28 December 1928 in order "to move a number of amendments to the Nehru constitution".
 9. "Hindu Muhasaba" was the party who threatened to withdraw from the convention of 28 December 1928, if the Muslim Amendments were accepted.
 10. The event after which Jinnah totally disillusioned with Hindus and described "parting of the ways" was "all-Parties Conference, December, 1928".
 11. The Nehru Report by the all-parties convention Jinnah formulated the Muslim demands which later on came to be known as his "fourteen points".
 12. In 1931, a settlement was made between Congress and British. Gandhi called off the Civil Disobedience Movement and was agreed to attend the second Round Table Conference. This agreement is called in history as "Gandhi Irwin pact".
 13. Gandhi-Irwin pact was made in "1931".
 14. All-Parties Muslim Conference was held in "31 December 1928 - 1st January, 1929".
 15. The chairman of All Parties Muslim Conference was "Agha Khan".
 15. The second Round Table Conference was held in "1931-32".
 16. After the second Round Table Conference the British Government announced "Communal Award".
 18. The duration of reign of Lord Irwin in Sub-continent was "1926-31".
 19. Lord Irwin was succeeded as the Governor General of Sub-continent in 1931 by "Lord Wellington".
 20. Lord Wellington had been the Governor of Bombay and Madras before his appointment as the Viceroy of Sub-continent from "1919-24".
 21. The most important event of the reign of Lord Wellington was "Second Round Table Conference".
 22. In August, 1932, the British Prime Minister announced the famous Communal Award. It granted separate electorates to the depressed classes. The name of the British Prime Minister was "Ramsay Macdonald".
 23. Communal Award was announced in "1932".
 24. The Communal Award scheme fixed the representation of various communities in the provincial legislatures. Separate electorates were retained and weightage was given to Muslims in Muslim minority provinces, to Europeans in Bengal and Assam, to the Sikhs in the Punjab and NWFP and to the Hindus in "Sindh".
 25. The third Round Table Conference was also held during the reign of Lord Wellington in which Congress did not attend it. The event happened in the year "1932".
 26. The British Government issued a small document known as the White Paper containing proposals for a new constitution of India in the year "1933".
 27. The White Paper was referred to "Joint Select Committee of the British Parliament".
 28. On the basis of report of the Joint Select Committee the British Parliament passed "Government of India Act, 1935".
 29. In 1933, British Government announced its proposals for the new Act. India Act was passed in the year "1935".
 30. The Act of 1935 had given provincial autonomy to Indian Province during the reign of Lord Linlithgow. The act was enforced in "1st April 1937".
 31. A severe earthquake took place in Bihar and Quetta in the subcontinent during the reign of "Lord Wellington".
 32. During the reign of Lord Linlithgow, an important incident took place in the scenario of the word. The incident was "Second World War".

33. Lord Wellington was succeeded in 1936 by "Lord Linlithgow".
34. "The Millat and Menace of Indianism" is written by "Ch. Rehmat Ali".
35. The second part of the act 1935 could not be put into practise because "there was state of emergency on the eve of World War II".
36. The Government of India Act 1935, divided the country into "Seven provinces".
37. In the Provincial Elections of 1937, All India Muslim League won largest number of seats in the "United Provinces".
38. Quaid-e-Azam in his presidential address of 25th session of Muslim League at Lucknow on Oct 15, 1937 gave direction about "Power and self-reliance for political success".
39. Sindh Muslim League passed resolutions in 1938 "to resolve division of India on the basis of Two Nation Theory".
40. Kazi Saeed-ud-Din Ahmad, an Aligarh geographer clearly demarcated areas to substantiate the two nation theory were in all "Eight".
41. Second Round Table Conference was held on "7 September 1931".
42. Third Round Table Conference was started on "17 November 1932".
43. Poona Pact was signed in "25 September 1932".
44. The signatories of Poona Pact was "Ambidkar and Gandhi".
45. The number of seats of 1937 Elections of Provincial Assemblies was "1535".
46. The total number of representative of 1937 elections was "1771".
47. The number of seats captured by Congress was "706".
48. The number of seats in Provinces for Muslims was "491".
49. The number of seats captured by Muslim League was "211".
50. Congress ministries came to an end on "14 November 1939".
51. Day of deliverance was solemnized on "22 December 1938".
52. Pakistan Resolution was passed on "23 March 1940".
53. Cripps Mission came into India in "23 March 1942".
54. Quit India Movement was started in "1942".
55. Treaty of Sevres was signed on "10 August 1920".
56. Moplas were against British and "they supported Khilafat Movement".
57. Cow Protection Society was formed by "Bal Ganga Dhar Tilak".
58. Bande Mathram was written by "Bamkin Chander Chiterji" in 1882
59. Mahasabah was founded by "Madan Mohan Maluir".
60. The chief protagonist in Shudi was "Swami Sharad Nand".
61. The purpose of Pirpur Report was "To investigate the tyrannies of Congress on Muslims".
62. Shrif Report was prepared to "investigate the cruelties on Congress in Bihar".
63. Khari brothers were "Professor Abdul Satter Khari and Dr. Abdul Jabbar Khari".
64. Simla Conference was held in "25 June 1945".
65. Quaid-e-Azam called for Direct Nation Day on "16 August 1946".
66. The last Viceroy of Britain in the Subcontinent was "Lord Mountbatten".
67. The members of Punjab Boundary Commission were "Justice Muhammad Munir".
68. Pakistan resolution was presided and proposed respectively by "Quaid-e-Azam and Maulvi Fazl-ul-Haq".
69. Pakistan Resolution was confirmed in Punjab by "Zafar Ali Khan".
70. Pakistan Resolution was confirmed in Sindh by "Sir Abdullah Haroon".
71. Pakistan Resolution was confirmed in Baluchistan by "Qazi Muhammad Essa".
72. Pakistan Resolution was supported as a representative of NWFP by "Aurangzeb".
73. Muslim League won all the seats reserved for the Muslims in the elections of "December 1945".
74. An interim Government was established in the Sub-Continent in "September 1946".
75. The plan of division of sub-continent was declared on "June 3, 1947".
76. "Complete abolition of tax on salt production in India" is the term that was not agreed by the British following the Gandhi-Irwin Pact of 1931.
77. The main purpose of the "Communal Award" announced by the British Prime Minister Ramsay Macdonald on 4 August 1932 was "To grant separate electorates to minority communities in India, including Muslims, Sikhs, and Dalits in India".
78. Jinnah-Sikandar Pact was signed in October 1937 at "Lucknow".

79. Congress ministries left the offices in 1939, the occasion was celebrated by Indian Muslims as "Day of Deliverance".
80. The Indian Muslims observed "Day of Deliverance" after the resignation of Congress ministries on "22 December 1939".
81. Sir Muhammad Zafarullah took part in all three Round Table Conferences of 1930-32 and was the first foreign minister of Pakistan.
82. First general elections under the LFO were held in: "1970".
83. "Mahatma Gandhi" was the leader of "Quit India Movement".
84. Simla Conference was held in: "1972"
85. Round Table Conferences were held in: "London".
86. "Ch. Khaleequzzaman" first supported the Pakistan Resolution 1940?

87. The Congress formed ministries after 1937 provincial elections in "Seven Provinces".
88. "On the rejection of fourteen points of Quaid, by the Congress in 1929" Quaid-i-Azam said "Hindu India & Muslim India Parted and parted forever.
89. Quit India Movement started in "1942".
90. "Waddiamandir Scheme" of Congress rule (1937-39) related to "Education".
91. Who announced the Communal Award of 1932 "Sir Ramsay Macdonald".
92. Lord in Linlithgow succeeded as Governor General of India in 1943 from Lord Wavell.
93. "I will tear it or burn it or throw it away but never accept it, "M.K. Ghandi" stated this about the Government of India Act 1935.

Demand for Full Independence

1. "Safeguards and settlements would be scraps of paper unless they are backed by power. Politics means power and not relying on cries of justice or fair-play or goodwill". Said in the annual session of All India Muslim League at Lucknow in October 1937 by "M.A. Jinnah".
2. After the Jinnah's presidential address in October 1937, "Sikandar Hayat Khan, Fazl-ul-Haq and Muhammad Sa'adullah" joined immediately Muslim League.
3. Sikandar Hayat Khan was "Premier of Punjab".
4. Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan was leader of: "Unionist Party"
5. Sir Sikandar Hayat Khan was leader of: "Unionist Party"
6. Fazl-ul-Haq was premier of "Bengal".
7. Muhammad Sa'adullah was "Premier of Assam".
8. After the Lucknow session of October 1937, 170 new branches of the League were established and about 100,000 new members were enrolled in "United Provinces".
9. Muslim League changed its creed to "full independence in the form of a federation of free democratic states in which the rights and interests of the Muslims and other minorities are adequately and effectively safeguarded in the constitution". This happened at "Lucknow session of 1937".
10. Congress formed ministries in provinces of India in "1937".
11. The legislative assemblies of the Congress-governed provinces proceedings were opened with a recital of "VandeMataram".

12. Vande Mataram was accepted by the Congress as a "national song".
13. The name of the report prepared by committee appointed by the League, under the presidentship of Raja Muhammad Mehdi of Pirpur, to inquire into the Muslim grievances in the Congress-governed provinces was "Pirpur Report".
14. The Congress quit ministries in "November 1939".
15. Congress quit ministries because "Despite Congress' opposition Viceroy had proclaimed a state of war against Germany".
16. At the end of Congress Ministries, Muslims celebrated 'Deliverance Day' throughout the subcontinent on "22 December 1939".
17. The Muslim League Resolution of "Divide and Quit" in 1943 was against the movement of quit India proposed in 1942 by "Late Mr. Gandhi".
18. Chaudhry Rehmat Ali issued an appeal for the partition of Sub-continent under the title "Now or Never" in "1933".
19. In 1933, Chaudhry Rehmat Ali was a student at "Cambridge in England".
20. Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar died during the "Second" Round Table Conference.
21. In March 1940 the League held its annual session at "Lahore".
22. The personality who narrated the events of the last few months in an extempore speech on 22 March and presented his own solution of the Muslim problem at the Muslim Leagues session of 1940 was "Quaid-e-Azam".

23. Lahore resolution was presented on 23 March 1940 by "A.K. Fazl-ul-Haq".
24. It was declared, "that no constitutional plan would be workable in this country or acceptable to the Muslims unless it is designed on the following basic principles, namely, that geographically contiguous units are demarcated into regions which should be so constituted, with such territorial readjustments as may be necessary, that the areas in which the Muslims are numerically in a majority as in North-Western and Eastern zones of India should be grouped to constitute independent states in which the constituent units shall be autonomous and sovereign". This resolution is famous as "Lahore Resolution".
25. Lahore Resolution is also known as "Pakistan Resolution".
26. The Lahore Resolution repudiated the unity of India and recommended the creation of independent Muslim states consisting of the Punjab, the North-West Frontier Province, Sindh and Balochistan in the north-west and "Bengal and Assam in the north-east".
27. "Chaudhri Khaliq-uz-Zaman" was the first Muslim leader of U.P. which declared his support for the Lahore Resolution in 1940.
28. During Pakistan Movement, a secret newspaper *Sada-i-Pakistan* was published from "NWFP".
29. During Pakistan Movement, a Radio station was setup in "NWFP".
30. *Bab-ul-Islam* is another name of "Sindh".
31. August Offer was made by "Viceroy Linlithgow".
32. In August offer Viceroy Linlithgow offered to expand his Executive Council to include the representatives of the various communities and set up a "War Advisory Council".
33. Muslim League accepted August Offer because "Minorities were given assurance".
34. The reaction of Congress on August Offer was "rejected the offer and started civil disobedience".
35. In March, 1942 the person who came to Sub-continent with some proposals from the British Government to settle constitutional problems but his proposals were rejected was "Stafford Cripps".
36. "Quit India Resolution" is the resolution that was passed by the Congress in 1942 during the reign of Lord Linlithgow.
37. The duration of reign of Lord Linlithgow in Sub-continent as Viceroy was "1936-44".
38. "Lord Wavell" is the Lord of Sub-continent after the Lord Linlithgow, who was sent to Sub-continent as the Viceroy to crush the Indian freedom movement.
39. During the reign of Lord Wavell, The World War II came to a successful conclusion and Lord Wavell called a conference of the leaders of different political leaders in June, 1945 to solve the constitutional problems. The conference was failed. The conference was conducted in "Simla".
40. The Labour Party came to power in Britain and Prime Minister Atlee made up his mind to make India a free country. The person who was/were sent to Sub-continent for this purpose was "Lord Pathic Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and A.V. Alexander".
41. To set free India, Labour Party set a plan for India. That plan was termed as "Cabinet Mission Plan".
42. In September, 1946 the interim government. (The Constituent Assembly met in December, 1946 at Dehli. Muslim League joined the interim government but boycotted the constituent Assembly) was formed by "JawaharLal Nehru".
43. "Lord Mountbatten" is the last Governor General of Sub-continent who came in March, 1947 replacing Lord Wavell.
44. Lord Mountbatten took a realistic view of situation and put up new proposals which were known as "June 3rd plan".
45. Sub-continent was divided into two dominions- India and Pakistan and this division took place on 15th August, 1947. The first Governor General of India, who continued to occupy that position till June, 1948 was "Lord Mountbatten".
46. In the election of 1945-46 "Bengal Muslim League won 89 out of 110 Muslim seats and formed ministry with H.S. Suhrawardy as Chief Minister".
47. The Pakistan Resolution from Punjab was seconded by "Dr. Muhammad Alam".
48. Gandhi - Jinnah talks of 1944 failed due to "Two-Nation Theory".
49. The Simla Conference of 1945 failed due to "Demand by the Quaid to have all Muslim seats to be allocated to the Muslim league".
50. The result of the election 1945-46 showed "The Muslim League captured all the reserved seats for the Muslims at the centre".
51. Quaid-e-Azam launched Direct Action day on August 16, 1946 "To protest against breach of pledge by Viceroy FM Lord Wavell".

52. Late Mr. Gandhi renounced his formal leadership from Congress in "1947".
53. "The Indian Councils Act 1909" was the Muslim demand of 'Separate Electorate' first conceded by the British government.
54. "Lord Pethick Lawrence" was the Secretary of State of India who led the Cabinet Mission in 1946.
55. "Lord Linlithgow" was the Viceroy who made 'August Offer' in 1940.
56. The Jallianwala Bagh incident took place on 13th April "1919".
57. The Delhi Convention held at Delhi on 8th & 9th April, 1946 was a gathering of "newly elected Muslim legislators of the Central and Provincial Assemblies for demanding the 'Sovereign Independent State' of Pakistan".
58. Cripps Mission came to India in March "1942".
59. The Cabinet Mission plan suggested to divide whole of the country into "Three".
60. In "1909" Minto-Morley Reforms were introduced in India.
61. "Lord Pethick-Lawrence" headed the Cabinet Mission.
62. The Viceroy upon whom a bomb was thrown but he did not change his attitude towards the Indians, was "Lord Harding".
63. The Congress quit ministries in "November, 1939".
64. Identify the "Lord Pethick Lawrence Secretary" was the State for India who led the Cabinet Mission in 1946.
65. Congress launched "Quit India Movement" against the British Government in "1942".
66. Gandhi-Jinnah talks were held in 1944 to discuss the C.R. Formula, prepared by "Raj Gopa Acharia".
67. "Lord Wavell" presided over the Simla Conference in 1945.
68. Quaid-e-Azam met M.K. Gandhi for the first time in 1916 at "Lucknow".
69. Lahore Resolution of 23rd March 1940 was seconded from Sindh province by "Abdullah Haroon".
70. "Lord Wavell" presided over the Simla Conference in 1945.
71. The Pirpur Report on the brutalities of the congress ministries (1937-39), was compiled by "Raja Muhammad Mehdi".
72. The anthem "Bande Mathram" was composed in "Bengali".
73. Incident of Kanpur occurred 133 Muslims were killed in this incident in "1913".
74. "End of Congress ministries" observed 'Day of Deliverance'.
75. "Lord Pathetic Lawrence" was secretary of state for India in cabinet mission.
76. CR formula was prepared by "Rajagopalacharia".
77. "Lord Wavell" presided over the Wavell plan.
78. Ch Rehmat Ali coin word Pakistan in "1933".
79. "Lord Pethick-Lawrence" was the Secretary of State for India who led the Cabinet Mission in 1946.
80. Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah joined All India Muslim League in "1939".
81. Lahore Resolution of 23rd March 1940 was seconded from Sindh Province by "Abdullah Haroon".
82. Congress launched "Quit India Movement" against the British Government in "1942".
83. Gandhi-Jinnah talks were held in 1944 to discuss the C.R Formula, prepared by "Raj Gopal Acharia".
84. "Lord Wavell" presided over the Simla Conference in 1945.
85. The Pirpur Report on the brutalities of the Congress ministries 1937, was compiled by "Raja Muhammad Mehdi".
86. The British Parliament passed Indian Independence Act on "14 July 1947".
87. "Lord Linlithgow" was the Viceroy who made 'August Offer' in 1940.
88. Cawnpur Mosque tragedy had taken place in "1913".
89. Simon Commission held in "1927".
90. "Lord Irwin" was the Viceroy in 1927.
91. First viceroy of the subcontinent was "Lord Canning".
92. Last viceroy of subcontinent was "Lord Mountbatten".
93. In 1946 "Liaqat Ali Khan" was presented poor man's budget.
94. During interim government of India, prior to partition, "Mushtaq Ahmed Gurmani" was Muslim League leader who served as Finance Minister.
95. "When Congress rejected his proposed modification in the Nehru Report 1928", Quaid-i-Azam uttered that "Hindu India and Muslim India Parted and Parted forever".
96. 94 By "Satyagraha" Gandhi appealed for "Civil disobedience".
97. Lahore Resolution of 23rd March 1940, was seconded from Sindh Province by "Abdullah Haroon".
98. Congress launched "Quit India Movement" against the British Government in "1942".
99. "Lord Wavell" presided over the Simla Conference in 1945.

100. In the interim government of 1946, the Minister of Health was "Ghazanfer Ali Khan".
101. After Sir Agha Khan, the next President of All India Muslim League was "Raja Sahib of Mahmoodabad".
102. The Hindus had launched "Swadeshi Movement" (to boycott English made goods) in the wake of "Partition of Bengal 1905".
103. The Pirpur Report on the brutalities of the Congress ministries 1937 – 39, was compiled by "Raja Muhammad Mehdi".
104. The British Parliament passed Indian Independence Act on "14 July 1947".
105. Mulana Zafar Ali Khan translated the Lahore Resolution from English to Urdu on 23rd March 1940.
106. "5" members were nominated by Muslim League for the Interim-Government in 1946.
107. The Constitution of all India Muslim League was drafted by a committee in 1907 headed by "Mulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar".
108. "Lord Wavell" was the Viceroy convened the 'Simla Conference' in 1945.
109. The pamphlet "Now or Never" was written by "Chaudhry Rehmat Ali".
110. The Pakistan Resolution was translated in Urdu by "Maulana Zafar Ali Khan".
111. "Hari Singh" was the ruler of Kashmir at the time of partition.
112. The 'Day of Deliverance' by All India Muslim League was observed on "22nd December, 1939".
113. In 1946 the mission sent by British Govt. was called "Cabinet Mission".
114. Before Mountbatten, "Wavell" was the viceroy.
115. On "End of Congress ministries", Muslims observed 'Day of Deliverance'.
116. State of Kashmir was purchased by Ghulab Singh for "Rs.7.5 million".
117. According to Cabinet Mission plan, "Second" group Punjab and Sindh, were included.
118. Simla Conference started on "24th June, 1945".
119. "Raja Syed Mehdi" prepared Pirpur Report.
120. The Cabinet Mission announced its plan on "16th May 1946".
121. The 3rd June Plan announced partition of the subcontinent into "2 states".
122. Pirpur Report was published in "1938".
123. In 1937 Elections All India Muslim League got "Five" per cent of the Muslim seats.
124. First Khilafat conference was held in "Delhi".
125. Wadia Mander Scheme is related to "Education".
126. Bande Matram was written by "Chettar G".
127. Lord Wavell became viceroy after "Linthingow".
128. A O Hume was "First President of congress".
129. "Begum Jahanara Shahnawaz participated in all the three Round Table Conferences".
130. Gandhi called the Pakistan Resolution of 1940 a "Moral wrong".
131. "A.V. Alexander" was the Secretary of State for India who led the Cabinet Mission in 1946.
132. The All India Muslim League rejected the Wavell Plan of 1945 because "It did not give League the sole right to nominate the Muslim Members in the Executive Council".
133. "Inviting a certain numbers of Indian representatives to join Viceroy's Executive Council" is the correct statement.
134. The only government in India headed by the All India Muslim League in 1946 was that of "Bengal".
135. The only government in India headed by the All India Muslim League in 1946 was led by "Huseyn Shaheed Suhrawardy".

Miscellaneous

1. Shahbzada Abdul Qayyum Khan founded Islamia College — Peshawar.
2. Syed Hasan Ali Afandi founded the famous "Sindh Madrassah-tul-Islam" in Karachi.
3. The Pirpur Report on the brutalities of the Congress ministries 1937 — 1939 was compiled by Raja Muhammad Mehdi.
4. In 1886, Sir Syed Ahmed Khan founded Muhammadan Educational Conference.
5. Allama Inyatallah Mashriqi was the founder of Khaksar Movement.
6. Sir Syed founded the Translation Society in 1864 in which city Ghazipur.
7. Muslim Students Federation (MSF) was established in 1937 by Raja Sahib of Mehmoodabad.
8. Allama Shabir Ahmad Usmani formed a party of Ulema called Jamiat Ulema-e-Islam.
9. Fraizi Movement was started by Haji Shariat Ullah in Bangal in 1828.
10. The Central Muhammadan Association was founded in 1877 by Syed Ameer.
11. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan established an institution in 1864, with the objective to translate books from English to Urdu and Persian, known as the Scientific Society.

12. The real founder of the "Dar-ul-Uloom Deoband" was Maulana Muahmmad Qasim Nanautvi.
13. In 1905 Partition of Bengal important event of Indian history took place.
14. The year 1916 A.D. is significant due to Lucknow Pact.
15. The report of Montague and Lord Chelmsford is popularly known as Montague Chelmsford Reforms 1919.
16. Cripps Mission came into India in 23 March 1942.
17. Cripps Mission arrived in India in 1942.
18. Kanpur Mosque tragedy had taken place in 1913.
19. Pakistan and India signed "Shimla agreement" in 1972.
20. In 1909 Minto-Morley Reforms were introduced in India.
21. The first movement launched against British in India was Swadeshi Movement.
22. Gandhi started the Dandi March to break the Salt Law.
23. Liaquat Nehru Pact was signed on 8 April 1950.
24. Anjuman-i-Hamayat-Islam was established in subcontinent in 1884.
25. Massacre at Jallianwala Bagh in Amritsar by General Dyer took place in April 13, 1919.
26. Sahibzada Abdul Qayyum (1863-1937) had rendered great services for the educational uplift of the Muslims of N.W.F.P.
27. Under the Indian Councils Act 1909, the Muslim demand of 'Separate Electorate' was first conceded by the British government.
28. The Constitution of the All India Muslim League was drafted by a Committee in 1907 headed by Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar.
29. Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar had started publishing his famous English Newspaper "Comrade" in 1911 from Calcutta.
30. Maulana Muhammad Ali, Jauhar helped Quaid-i-Azam in the preparation of his Fourteen Points in 1929.
31. Under Gandhi Irwin Pact of 5th March 1931, it was decided that the Congress will call off its Civil Disobedience Movement.
32. The Government of India Act 1935 divided the country into Eleven provinces.
33. The Indian Muslims observed 'Day of Deliverance' after the resignation of Congress ministries on 22 December 1939.
34. Chaudhri Rehmat Ali first used the word 'Pakistan' in his pamphlet 'Now or Never' in 1933.
35. When Congress rejected his proposed modification in the Nehru Report 1928 Quaid-i-Azam uttered that "Hindu India and Muslim India Parted and Parted forever".
36. By "Satyagraha" Gandhi appealed for Civil disobedience.
37. Lahore Resolution of 23rd March 1940 was seconded from Sindh Province by Abdullah Haroon.
38. Congress launched "Quit India Movement" against the British Government in 1942.
39. Lord Wavell presided over the Simla Conference in 1945.
40. In the interim government of 1946, the Minister of Health was Ghazanfer Ali Khan.
41. After Sir Agha Khan, the next President of All India Muslim League was Raja Sahib of Mahmoodabad.
42. The Hindus had launched "Swadeshi Movement" (to boycott English made goods) in the wake of Partition of Bengal 1905.
43. The Pirpur Report on the brutalities of the Congress ministries 1937 - 1939, was compiled by Raja Muhammad Mehdi.
44. The British Parliament passed Indian Independence Act on 14 July 1947.
45. Mulana Zafar Ali Khan translated the Lahore Resolution from English to Urdu on 23rd March 1940.

NOTABLE INFORMATION

ALL INDIA MUSLIM LEAGUE

1. All India Muslim League came into being in 30 Dec. 1906.
2. Nawab Saleem Ullah Khan coined the name of All India Muslim League.
3. Foundation of Muslim League was at Dhaka.
4. Under Agha Khan III leadership All India Muslim League was set up.
5. Liaquat Ali Khan joined All India Muslim League as a member in 1923.
6. Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar convinced Quaid-e-Azam to join All India Muslim League.

7. After Sir Agha Khan, the next President of All India Muslim League was Raja Sahib of Mahmoodabad.
8. One of the early objectives of All India Muslim League was Loyalty to British Govt.
9. When All India Muslim League was founded in 1906, its rules and regulations were drafted by Mualana Muhammad Ali Jauhar.
10. The Constitution of the All India Muslim League was drafted by a Committee in 1907 headed by Maulana Muhammad Ali Jauhar.
11. Syed Ameer Ali established Muslim League in London in 1908.
12. After the demise of Quaid-i-Azam, who became the President of Muslim League in 1948 Ch. Khaleeq-uz-Zaman.
13. The Quaid-e-Azam joined the Muslim league in 1913.
14. Quaid-e-Azam served All India Muslim League as a President for 31 Years.
15. Muslim Women of the sub-continent joined All India Muslim League in 1938.
16. Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah joined All India Muslim League in 1939.
17. Liaquat Ali Khan joined Muslim League in 1922.
18. In 1913 Muslim League demands for principle of self-rule for India.
19. Founding Objective of Muslim League was to create among Muslims the feelings of loyalty towards British Government and to remove misconception and suspicious, to safeguard the political rights of the Muslims and to bring them into the notice of the government and to prevent among the Muslims, the rise of prejudicial feelings against the other communities of India.
20. The First session of All India Muslim League was held at Dhaka.
21. Chairman of the first session of the All India Muslim League was Sir Adamjee Pirbhai.
22. The first President of All India Muslim League was Sir Agha Khan.
23. 5 members were nominated by Muslim League for the Interim-Government in 1946.
24. In 1927, All Indian Muslim League was divided into two sections. One was headed by Sir Muhammad Shafi and the other by Quaid-i-Azam. The main reason of this division was Sir Muhammad Shafi and his supporters wanted to cooperate with Simon Commission but Quaid was against any cooperation with it.
25. Under Delhi Proposals 1927 scheme Muslim League surrender the demand of separate electorate for the Muslims.
26. In 1937 Elections All India Muslim League got 5% of the Muslim seats.
27. Allama Iqbal presided over Allahabad Session of Muslim League in 1930.
28. When the Muslim League joined the interim government in 1946. Liaquat Ali Khan was assigned the portfolio of Finance.
29. Mr. Jinnah presented his 14-Points in March 1929, in Muslim League's session held at Delhi.
30. In the elections of 1945-46 out of total Muslim seats of 119, 113 seats Bengal Muslim League won.
31. In the Provincial Elections of 1937, All India Muslim League won largest number of seats in the United Provinces (UP).
32. In 1913 the constitution of Muslim League was amended to include the object of attainment of complete independence from British.
33. Sir Muhammad Iqbal presided over the Muslim League's annual session at Allahabad in 1930.
34. The significance of 21st annual session of All India Muslim League was Allama Iqbal delivered Allahabad Address.
35. Pakistan Ideology which brings harmony among people is based on Muslims are a separate nation with own religion, culture, civilization, customs and philosophy, Muslims live according to Islamic teaching and the Quranic Laws in a free state and Minorities are given full protection and are treated as first class citizens within the framework of Muslim Shariah.
36. All India Muslim League in its annual session of 1940 passed Lahore Resolution.

CABINET MISSION

1. The Cabinet Mission was headed by Lord Pethick Lawrence.
2. Cabinet Mission delegation consisted of 3 members.
3. Lord Mountbatten was not the member of the Cabinet Mission which visited India in 1946.
4. The Cabinet Mission announced their plan on 16th May 1946.

EAST INDIA COMPANY

1. East India Company was established in 1600.
2. East India Company occupied Punjab in 1849.
3. British East India Company was established during the reign of Mughal Emperor Jahangir.
4. June 1757 battle of Plassey was fought between the forces of East India Company and Siraj-ud-Daulah.

5. In the Final Anglo-Mysore War of 1799, the forces of East India Company received no assistance from Napoleon.
6. The 1857 Revolt which began with the mutiny of the sepoys (Indian soldiers of the East India Company) commenced from May 10, 1857.
7. After defeating Tipu Sultan, East India Company got control of Mysore.
8. East India Company's last Governor General in India was Lord Canning.

MISCELLANEOUS

1. The Cripps Mission visited India in the year 1942.
2. In 1909 Minto Morley Reforms were introduced in India.
3. The Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms were in 1919.
4. Allahabad 1930 address was headed by Allam Iqbal.
5. The Cripps Mission came to India in 1942.
6. Gandhi-Irwin Pact was signed in London in 1931.
7. Moplah Rebellion of 1922 took place in Kerala.

8. Radcliffe Award was announced in 17th August 1947.
9. Shimla Conference was held in 1945.
10. The most significant aspect of the Shimla to settle their differences by peaceful means through bilateral negotiations.

ROUND TABLE CONFERENCES

1. Ramsay MacDonald was the British Prime Minister at the time of Second Round Table Conference.
2. Number of total Round Table Conferences are 3.
3. The first Round Table Conference was held in London.
4. There will be a Federal Form of Government in India that decisions were taken in the first Round Table Conference 1930.
5. Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz participated in all the three sessions of the Round Table Conference (1930 -1932).
6. Sir Muhammad Zafarullah took part in the Round Table Conference of 1930-32 and was the first foreign minister of Pakistan.
7. Round Table Conferences (3) were held in London.

TOWARDS INDEPENDENCE

1. In the elections to the Provincial Assemblies held in 1937 Congress secured majority in "Six provinces".
2. The Congress Ministries tendered their resignation in "1939".
3. Sharif report highlighted the atrocities of: "Congress Ministries".
4. The Congress Ministries tendered their resignation on the pretext "Because the British Government declared India a party to war without consulting them".
5. "It promised to grant independence to India within ten years" did not form part of the August offer made by Lord Linlithgow in August 1940.
6. Individual Civil Disobedience Movement was launched Gandhi "In the wake of rejection of August offer of 1940".
7. The British sent Cripps Mission to India chiefly with a view to "secure the co-operation of the Indians in its war efforts".
8. "No" parties favoured Cripps proposals.
9. Congress decided to launch Quit India Movement in 1942 "with a view to take full advantage of the tight position of the British during the war".

10. Wavell Plan was suggested by Lord Wavell, the Governor-General of India in "1945".
11. On "July 14, 1945" Simla Conference was concluded with failure.
12. The activities of women were only restricted to the welfare of society. until: "1943".
13. The Simla Conference which was convened by Lord Wavell in June 1945 failed because "Of the difference between the 'main parties regarding the composition of the Executive Council".
14. The Revolt of the Royal Indian Air Force took place between "1945-46".
15. Cabinet Mission was sent to India by the Labour Government of Britain in "1946".
17. Ghulam Muhammad dissolved the Federal Assembly on 24 October, 1954
18. The Cabinet Mission consisted of "Three members of British Cabinet".
19. "Lord Wavell" was not a member of the Cabinet Mission.
20. "It accepted the demand for creation of a separate state of Pakistan" did not form part of the Cabinet Mission Proposals.
21. The Cabinet Mission granted communal representation "To the Muslims and Sikhs".

22. "The Sikhs whole-heartedly welcomed the Cabinet Mission proposal" statements are incorrect.
23. The Muslim League observed Direct Action Day on 16 August 1946 to "Achieve Pakistan".
24. The Muslim League refused to join the Interim Government set up under the Cabinet Mission Plan because "The Viceroy provided majority to the Congress in the Government in violation of the principle of parity accepted by the plan".
25. The Interim Government set up under the Cabinet Mission Plan assumed office on "2 September 1946".
26. The Muslim League ultimately decided to join the Interim Government because "It did not want to leave the entire field of administration of central Government in the hands of Congress".
27. The elections to the Constituent Assembly under the Cabinet Mission Plan were held in "July, 1946".
28. The British Prime Minister indicated the intention of the British to quit India by the end of June 1948 in his statement of "20 February 1947".
29. British Prime Minister Attlee announced the target date for the withdrawal of the British from India which "Encourage the main political parties to settle their differences and act in an accommodating spirit".
30. The proposals for the partition of India into two states of India and Pakistan were contained in "Mountbatten Plan of 3 June 1947".
31. The Indian Independence Act was passed by the British Parliament in "18th July, 1947".
32. "It retained the office of the Secretary of States for India till a new constitution came into force Indian Independence Ad 1947" has been wrongly listed.
33. In terms of the Indian Independence Act, pending framing of a new Constitution all the legislative powers were to be exercised by "Constitution Assemblies of the two Dominions".
34. The distinction of working as General Secretary of the Indian National Congress during the first 22 years goes to "A.O. Hume".
35. The year 1905 is an important landmark in the growth of Indian Nationalism because "It witnessed the emergence of extremist leadership in Congress".
36. The All India Muslim League was founded in "1906".
37. The All India Muslim League was founded by "Agha Khan".
38. The Paper 'New India' was started by "Mrs. Annie Besant".
39. The movement against partition of Bengal was led by "Surendra Nath Banerjee".
40. The Committee which was appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the Jalanwala Bagh Tragedy was headed by "Lord Hunter".
41. The Simon Commission consisted of seven "European" members.
42. The Simon Commission "Never submitted its report".
43. "Abolition of Communal electorates" of the Simon Commission has been wrongly listed.
44. With regard to Home Government the Simon Commission recommended: "Reduction of the functions and membership of the Council".
45. The Indians boycotted Simon Commission "Because it did not contain even a single Indian as its member".
46. The Third Round Table Conference was held in 1932 at "London".
47. One of the major decisions taken at the Third Round Table Conference was "Introduction of further constitutional reforms".
48. One of the outstanding features of the Government of India Act 1935 was "Introduction of Provincial Autonomy".
49. Provincial Autonomy was introduced in India under the "Government of India Act, 1935".
50. The Muslim League observed 'day of deliverance' on "22 December 1939".
51. The Day of Deliverance observed by the Muslim League was a token of deliverance from oppression and injustice of "Congress Rule".
52. "Grant of independence within one year of the close of the war" has been wrongly listed as a feature of August Offer of 18 August 1940 made by the Indian Viceroy.
53. The elections under the Government of India Act 1935 were "Held in 1937".
54. "The Muslim League condemned the Quit India Movement and directed the Muslims not to take part in it" is correct.
55. The Congress Working Committee adopted the 'Quit India Resolution' at its meeting held in July 1942 at "Wardha".
56. Sir Stafford Cripps who headed the Cripps Mission was "A member of the British War Cabinet".
57. Winston Churchill announced the dispatch of Cripps Mission with a view to "prove that the Indian problem was insoluble".

58. The Cripps Mission failed because "Of the unhelpful attitude of the British Prime Minister as well as the Viceroy of India".
59. According to Stafford Cripps his mission failed because of "Hindu-Muslim differences".
60. The Cabinet Mission suggested the creation of a Constituent Assembly consisting of "389 members".
61. 19th February 1946 is associated with "Arrival of Cabinet Mission in India".
62. In the Constituent Assembly proposed by the Cabinet Mission the Provinces was promised "Representation in proportion to their population".
63. The Cabinet Mission proposed an interim Government consisting of "14 members".
64. According to the Cabinet Mission proposals "all the members of the Interim Government were to be Indians".
65. The Interim Government which was formed on 14 August 1946 was headed by "Jawaharlal Nehru".
66. "The Muslim League joined the Interim Government with a view to realize its cherished goal of Pakistan" statement is correct.
67. Lord Mountbatten announced a plan for the solution of the Indian problem in "June 1947".
68. Mountbatten in his plan favoured "Partition of the country".
69. The Mountbatten Plan provided that referendum should be held in "North Western Frontier Province" states to decide whether the people would like to join India or Pakistan.
70. The Indian Independence Act was mainly based on the recommendations of "Mountbatten Plan".
71. The Indian Independence Act of 1947 was passed by the British Parliament "With remarkable speed".
72. The Indian Independence Act 1947 "Permitted the Indian Princely states to accede to India or Pakistan".
73. The Cabinet Mission which came to India in March 1946 consisted of "Pathic-Lawrence, Sir Stafford Cripps and A. V. Alexander".
74. The Executive Council of the Governor-General should be expanded in order to include a certain number of representatives of all political parties. The Governor General should also establish a war advisory consisting of the representatives of various political parties. These are the features of an "August offer" made by Linlithgow to solve the constitutional problems of India.
75. "position of minorities should be safeguard land constitution making body would be set up after War II, British government hoped that both parties of India would cooperate in World War II and the framing of the constitution is the responsibility of Indians were also included in August offer.
76. Japan joined the World War II against the Allies in 1941 and her success disturbed the pleasure of British statesmen. "Japan Occupied Burma and threatened India" forced both U.S.A. and England to feel the necessity of changing their policy towards India, during the World War II.
77. In March, 1942 the British Government sent Sir Stafford Cripps, the leader of the House of Commons, with certain proposals which are popularly known as "Cripps' Plan".
78. "Cripps' Plan" a Constitutional body was offered to the Indian immediately after the World War I.
79. Congress rejected the Cripps' Plan as "it did not gave assurance that the Governor-General would act as a constitutional head".
80. The Congress rejected the Cripps proposals outright and demanded the establishment of a "free national government".
81. After Cripps Mission "Gandhi" said to the British, "Leave India in God's hands ...then all parties will fight one another like dogs or will when real responsibility faces them come to a reasonable agreement."
82. Shortly after the departure of Sir Stafford, the Congress raised the 'Quit India' slogan which was accompanied with a threat of "civil disobedience".
83. "Hindus" rejected the Cripps' Plan because of the clause of non-accession of the provinces and the separate electorate system of the election of the members of the Constituent Assembly.
84. Muslim League opposed the Cripps' Plan "because the proposals held out the prospects of a single Union of India".
85. After the failure of Cripps' Plan the Congress passed "Quit India Resolution".
86. After the Cripps' Plan failure in "1945" British Government offered new proposals.
87. In 1945 the British offered was made by the "Lord Wavell" then Viceroy and Governor-General of India
88. The main feature(s) of Wavell Plan were "The Governor-General's Executive Council was to be enlarged with immediate effect, All the members of Governor-General's Executive Council, except the Governor-General and the

- Commander-in-Chief, were to be Indians and The Executive Council of the Governor-General was to contain equal number of caste Hindus and Muslims and Responsible Government was to be restored in the Provinces".
89. The conference of different parties was held to discuss the Wavell Plan in Simla".
 90. The Congress accepted the Wavell Plan whereas Muslim League rejected it because inclusion of a nationalist Muslim in the executive council, because it claimed to be the sole representatives of the Muslims.
 91. In May 1944 Gandhi was released from prison on grounds of health and he entered into prolonged negotiations with the Quaid-e-Azam on "constitutional issue".
 92. The Gandhi-Jinnah talks of 1944 proved fruitless because Gandhi wanted that the Muslim should join the Congress and that the two communities should settle their differences after the withdrawal of the British. The Quaid, on the other hand, demanded that the "settlement must proceed independence".
 93. In winter of 1945-46 elections to the central and provincial legislatures were held. In Provincial Legislatures "446" Muslim seats Muslim League won out of 495.
 94. In the election of 1945-46, "all" Muslim seats the Muslim League won in central legislature.
 95. After the election of 1945-46 the British government sent a "Hindu, Muslims agreement on the constitutional Mission" of three cabinet ministers.
 96. In 1946 the mission sent by British government is called "Cabinet Mission".
 97. On "16 May 1946" Cabinet Mission announced its plan.
 98. Under the Cabinet mission 'compromise formula' India was to remain united and the right of self-determination was apparently conceded to the "Muslims".
 99. "Cabinet Mission Plan" envisaged a three-tier federation with the provinces at the bottom and the union at the top; each tier was to have its own paraphernalia of government, executive, legislature and judiciary.
 100. The Muslim League accepted the Cabinet Mission Plan in the hope that it would ultimately lead to the establishment of Pakistan. The Congress, on the other hand, accepted the long-term part of the Plan but "refused to join the interim government".
 101. Muslim League withdrew of the acceptance of Cabinet Mission Plan and decided to resort to direct action to achieve Pakistan because "The Cabinet Mission Plan postponed the establishment of a new government".
 102. Congress "accepted the Plan" when the Muslim League withdrew acceptance of the Cabinet Mission Plan.
 103. On "24 August 1946" Viceroy hastily inducted the Congress nominees in his interim cabinet with Jawaharlal Nehru as Vice-President.
 104. After the joining of Congress Muslim League join the interim government on "October 1946".
 105. The Muslim League joined the interim government but refused to enter the Constituent Assembly till a decision was taken to the Cabinet Mission Plan's "Grouping clauses".
 106. "On December 1946" the British government summoned the Viceroy, the Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah, Liaquat Ali Khan, Jawaharlal Nehru and Baldev Singh to London for a settlement of "Grouping clauses" controversy.
 107. The constituent assembly met on 9 December 1946, "No any" Leagues representatives participated in it.
 108. On "20 February 1947" the British Prime Minister Attlee announced that Britain would withdraw from the subcontinent by June 1948 at the latest.
 109. For actual transfer of power "Lord Mountbatten" was replaced with Viceroy Wavell.
 110. "Two" boundary commissions were appointed to demarcate the boundaries between the new states of Pakistan and India.
 111. "Cyril Radcliff was the chairman of Boundary Commissions.
 112. On "March, 1947" the Lord Mountbatten was sent as the last Viceroy and Governor General of India.
 113. Lord Mountbatten held discussion with the Congress and the Muslim League leaders and announced his plan on 3rd of June, 1947. The plan is known as "June 3rd Plan".
 114. On "4 July 1947" the Indian Independence Bill was moved in the British Parliament.
 115. Under "Act of 1947" a landmark in the history of Anglo Indian relations? It marked the end of the British rule in the Sub-continent.
 116. The Act of 1947 provided for the creation of two independent dominions, India and Pakistan. The legislatures of the two countries were to have full powers of legislation. According to the Act of 1947, till the framing of

the new constitutions by the constitutional Assemblies of these two dominions, their governments were to be governed in accordance with, with necessary modifications, the Act of "1935".

117. According to the Act of 1947, the title of Viceroy was to be dropped and henceforth he was to be called only Governor General.

THE PARTITION PLAN

1. By the middle of April, 1947 a partition plan for the Sub-continent was worked out, the principles of which were that if partition came, it should be the responsibility of the Indians, provinces should have the right to determine their own future; Bengal and Punjab should be partitioned; Sylhet district in Assam should have the opinion to join East-Bengal. Lord Mountbatten chalked out the plan.
2. The plan of making of partition was discussed in the conference of provincial governors by 15-16 April 1947.
3. Hindus and Sikhs were insisting on a partition of Punjab. They collected arms and were bent to produce chaos. Baldev Singh who appealed for fund for this purpose and the fund was "undoubtedly being subscribed for warlike and unconstitutional purposes".
4. The situation in the North-West Frontier Province was complicated. Although the province was overwhelmingly Muslim and all Muslims have supported the League, the reason of conflict was there was a Congress ministry in province.
5. Because of having ministry in the province, Congress laid claim to NWFP. At that stage Muslim League demanded to solve the problem that was refused by the Congress. The demand was to be held Elections.
6. An essential plan for partition was a plan for the division of the armed forces. Liaquat Ali Khan the person, who addressed a letter to the Viceroy suggesting a reorganization of the armed forces between Pakistan and Indian Union at the appropriate time.
7. Liaquat Ali Khan's proposal to reorganise armed forces was opposed by the commander-in-chief, who stated that "The Armed forces of India, as they now stand, cannot be split up into two parts each of will produce a self-contained armed force". The name of the commander-in-chief was Field Marshal Auchinleck.
8. When the question of the division of armed forces came up before the defence committee. Liaquat Ali Khan urged that there should be a plan in readiness to go with separation if Pakistan was accepted. The event happened on 25th April.
9. The name of the person who affirmed that any division of the armed forces must follow the political decision in favour of Pakistan was Baldev Singh.
10. Mountbatten "decided to send Ismay and George Abell back to London with the first draft of plan, to hammer it out clause by clause with the government and officials concerned". The even took place on 27th April.
11. After Ismay's departure for London to obtain the approval of the British government to the Partition Plan, Mountbatten went up for a short rest to Shimla.
12. In Shimla, the person who put it to Mountbatten that the Congress would accept dominion status in return for a very early transfer of power was V.P. Menon.
13. The Partition Plan that Ismay took with him to London was drawn up after paying heed to all the factors enumerated by Ismay; and it provided for the transfer of power on June 1, 1948.
14. On 10th May Mountbatten had his conference with Nehru. However, the partition plan was amended by the British government that was returned from London on 10th May.
15. On May 17th when the conference with Nehru, Patel, Jinnah, Liaquat Ali Khan, and Baldev Singh was held at which the Partition Plan approved by the British government would be presented to them.
16. Nehru the person, to whom Mountbatten showed the Partition Plan in advance of other leaders who reacted against the Plan vehemently.
17. Mountbatten was completely shaken on the rejection of Nehru of the Partition Plan. Mountbatten the person, to whom he asked to prepare an alternative plan immediately (the revised plan was shown to Nehru and after accepted by him was communicated to

- London for the approval of British government).
18. On 18 May, 1947 Mountbatten went to London to get approval of the Partition Plan.
 19. V.P. Menon the person who went with Mountbatten to London to get the approval of the Partition Plan.
 20. The British cabinet approved the Partition Plan and Mountbatten on his return to Delhi put it to a conference with Nehru, Patel, Kriplani, Jinnah and Liaquat Ali Khan, Abd-ur-Rab Nishtar and Baldev Singh.
 21. On 2nd June Mountbatten put the Partition Plan before the conference of seven members.
 22. The Partition Plan had been cast in the form of a statement to be issued by His Majesty's Government on June 3, 1947.
 23. According to the Partition Plan, Punjab, Bengal, and Sindh provinces whose decision was left to the provincial assemblies.
 24. The name of the assembly/assemblies which was/were to meet in two parts, one representing the Muslim majority districts and other the rest of the province was/were Punjab and Bengal.
 25. If the Punjab decided on partition, the place where the referendum would be held to determine which constituent assembly it would join was NWFP.
 26. If the Bengal should be partitioned a referendum would be held in the district of Sylhet to determine whether this predominantly Muslim district would join with contiguous East-Bengal. Sylhet was the district of Assam.
 27. Congress accepted the Partition Plan immediately but Muslim League could not accept it immediately. At that time, Jinnah opined that Plan would be submitted to Muslim League council for discussion.
 28. The British government planned to announce the Partition Plan in the House of Commons on June 3.
 29. Before the announcement of the Partition Plan in the House of Commons, Mountbatten asked for the reaction by midnight of June 2 to Muslim League Working Committees, Congress and Sikhs.
 30. The military assets were to be divided between Pakistan and India with a ratio of 36: 64.
 31. Sir Cyril Radcliffe was the Chairman of Boundary Commission in 1947.
 32. By majority vote of assembly members the future status of Sindh was to be decided under 3rd June plan.
 33. By majority vote of assembly members the future status of Bengal and Punjab was to be decided under 3rd June plan.
 34. Under the Mountbatten Plan of 1947 the people of N.W.F.P. and the Sylhet district of Assam were given the right to decide through a plebiscite whether they wish to join Pakistan or India.
 35. At the time of independence, there were numerous princely states in India. Kashmir state was the biggest in area.
 36. On May 10, Mountbatten held a conference to discuss the new partition plan. The conference was attended by Melville, V.P. Menon and Nehru.
 37. Referring to the state of feeling among the Congress leaders at the time of the passing of the All-India Congress Committee resolution, the person who said that "All hearts were heavy at the idea of partition. Hardly anyone could accept the resolution without mental reservations" was Abu'al Kalam Azad.
 38. There was a strong section of Hindus which was resolutely opposed to the scheme for a united Bengal; the leader of that strong section of Hindus was Dr. Shyamaprasad Mukherji.
 39. The percentage of Muslim population in Bengal was 55%.
 40. Jinnah denounced the partition of the provinces of Bengal and Punjab and reiterated the demand for a full-fledged Pakistan. The date when Jinnah answered in the affirmative a question on the need for a corridor to link East and West Pakistan was 22 May 1947.
 41. One of the following was/were British Dominions at the time of partition of British India. That is Canada, Australia and New Zealand.
 42. Partition Plan, when presented in House of Commons, received the guarded approval of opposition party in British and statesmen of the British Dominions.
 43. British Prime Minister announced the Partition Plan in the House of Commons on June 3, 1947. The Prime Minister of British at that time was Attlee.
 44. The statement of British Dominions found satisfaction in the fact that both the Indian Union and Pakistan would remain in Commonwealth. "Winston Churchill" said that "It appears that two conditions foreseen at the time of Cripps Mission have been fulfilled..... agreement between India and parties..... a

period of dominion status in which India or any part of it may freely decide whether to remain in Commonwealth or not".

45. On "5 June, 1947, the date when Mountbatten held a press conference, he announced that the transfer of power would take place on about August 15, 1947.
46. The council of All-India Muslim League met and passed the resolution in favour of the Partition Plan on "7 June, 1947".
47. The council of All-India Muslim League gave Jinnah full authority "to accept the fundamental principles of the Partition Plan as a compromise" and to take all necessary steps and decisions in connection with it. The council of All-India Muslim League met in "Delhi".
48. The All-India Congress committee passed a resolution accepting the Partition Plan, although it regretted "the secession of some parts of the country". The resolution was passed on "14 June, 1947".
49. Indian Union could not accept the emergence of Pakistan. "Hindu Mahasbha" said that "India is one and indivisible and there will never be peace unless and until the separated areas are brought back into the Indian Union and made integral parts thereof".
50. Jinnah denounced the partition of the provinces of Bengal and Punjab and reiterated the demand for a full-fledged Pakistan. The date when Jinnah answered in the affirmative a question on the need for a corridor to link East and West Pakistan was "22 May, 1947".
51. "There should be a corridor to link East and West Pakistan", these remarks Quaid-i-Azam said in answer to a question, while giving interview to "Reuters".
52. At a conference on May 20, 1947 a tentative agreement for a sovereign united Bengal was drawn up but nothing came of it ultimately. The person/persons who participated in that meeting were "Hindu leaders under the headship of Sarat Chandra Bose and Muslim leaders under the headship of Suhrawardy".
53. There was a strong section of Hindus which was resolutely opposed to the scheme for a united Bengal, the leader of that strong section of Hindus was "Dr. Shyamaprasad Mukherji".
54. Gandhi insisted that "every act of the Government must carry with it the cooperation of at least two-thirds of the Hindu Minority in the executive and legislature" (this demand is the final answer to the endless propaganda by Gandhi, Nehru and other Hindu publicists against the Two-nation Theory of Jinnah). He gave his verdict in the state of "Bengal".
55. The percentage of Muslim population in Bengal was "55%".
56. "V.P. Menon" maintained that it was "more than possible that Jinnah would not accept the Partition Plan in the draft announcement" and persuaded Mountbatten to obtain the approval of the British government for an alternative plan for "demission of power under the present constitution".
57. The demission plan, for which Mountbatten sought and obtained the approval of the British Government, was, in essence, the same scheme for which Gandhi had long been agitating and which Patel advocated publicity. The date on which Patel said in a press statement that "there would be peace in the country within a week if power were transferred to the central government as it now stands" was "9 May, 1947".
58. On May 10, Mountbatten held a conference to discuss the new partition plan. The conference was attended by "Nehru, Melville and V.P. Menon".
59. Referring to the state of feeling among the Congress leaders at the time of the passing of the All-India Congress Committee resolution, the person who said that "All hearts were heavy at the idea of partition. Hardly anyone could accept the resolution without mental reservations" was "Abu'al Kalam Azad".
60. The head of the Boundary Commission for demarcation of borders between India and Pakistan was "Sir Cyril Radcliffe".
61. On "17th August 1947", Radcliffe Award was announced.
62. The head of the boundary commission for demarcation of borders between India and Pakistan was "Sir Cyril Radcliffe".

NOTABLE STATES OF INDIA

1. The total number of Princely states in the sub-continent during British Rule was 635.
2. The first princely state to accede to Pakistan after partition was Swat.
3. Bahawalpur was the first state which joined Pakistan in 1947.
4. Immediately before the formation of "One Unit" in West Pakistan, Bahawalpur enjoyed the status of a Province.

5. The last ruler of Bahawalpur State was Ameer Sadiq Muhammad V.
6. The state of Swat included in Pakistan on 1969.
7. Kerala Indian state is called communist state at the time of partition.
8. At the time of partition of India, the biggest princely state by area was Jammu and Kashmir.

9. Hyderabad (Deccan) Princely state India unlawfully occupied in November, 1948.
10. In 1947, the ruler of Princely State of Jammu & Kashmir was Hari Singh.
11. Nizam's State of Hyderabad had become independence.
12. Bahawalpur acceded to Pakistan in 1954.

ACCESSION OF THE STATES

1. "A. K. Azad" negotiated with cabinet mission (1946) on behalf of All India National Congress.
2. Roughly a third of Indian's Colonial India's territory and a quarter of the population was comprised of states and were outside the administrative set-up of British India and were ruled by Indian princes who had accepted the United Kingdom as a paramount power. These were "562" states.
3. At the time of partition most of the Indian states were small and exercised limited powers and jurisdiction. Total "140" were fully empowered states.
4. The first Princely State to accede to Pakistan after partition was "Bahawalpur".
5. At the time of independence from the British, Indian sub-continent comprised of Princely or Native States "572".
6. 63. At the time of independence, there were numerous princely states in India. "Kashmir" state was the biggest in area.
7. "Hyderabad", Mysore and Kashmir" were largest state(s), that were/those, in extent of territory and population, comparable with British Indian Provinces.
8. The relations of Indian states with British government were established by treaties that varied from state to state. But in all cases paramount power was responsible for "foreign relations, internal and external security, and exercise disciplinary authority over the princes in the event of misrule".
9. In "1921" the Chamber of Princes in colonial India had been established, but some of the largest states did not join it.
10. In "Round Table Conference in 1930-32", the representatives of Indian states had expressed willingness to join the proposed Federation of India, though not on the same basis as the British Indian Provinces.
11. In "London" the Round Table Conference was held in 1930-32.
12. "Government of India Act, 1935" provided for the establishment of the Federation of India, which included the states, but this provision was to come into force only when a specified number of states had acceded to the Federation.
13. In a memorandum to the chamber of Princes on May 12, 1946, they were given advices such as "Make contribution in making of constitution, form or join administrative units and ensure highest standards of administration and have contact with public by representative institutions" by the Cabinet Mission Plan to the princes in their own interests and in the interests of the India as a whole.
14. All-India State's People's Conference" had been organized with the object of attaining "responsible government for the people in the Indian states through representative institutions under the aegis of their rulers.
15. After "Sweeping victory in the elections of 1937" incident Congress got an over-weening sense of importance. Now it felt strong enough to call itself the only successor to the British power over the whole of India including the Indian states.
16. In 1939 the Congress passed a resolution that considered the states an integral part of India and demanded the same political, social, and economic freedom in the states as in the rest of India.
17. After the resolution of 1938, an intimate connection was established between the Congress and the All-India States' People's Conference. Congress was headed by "Gandhi" who headed the All-India states' people's conference.
18. On December, 1938 Gandhi warned to the states that Congress policy of non-interference might be abandoned and advised rulers to cultivate friendly relations "with an organisation which bids fair in the future, not very distant, to replace the paramount power".

19. "Nehru" had been elected the president of All-India States' People's Organization in 1939, which became a satellite organisation of the congress.
20. Leading members of the Congress had taken part in the agitation in the states. "Rajkot" state Gandhi himself led a civil disobedience movement.
21. On "1939" the struggle between the Congress and the Muslim League had assumed All-India proportions?
22. On "1940" the Muslim League put forward the demand for Pakistan in Muslim majority areas, the states were inevitably affected. The letter "K" in the word "Pakistan" stands for the state of Kashmir.
23. Muslims from all parts of India, including the states, had been drawn into the battle for the establishment of Pakistan. "Bahadur Yar Jung" the president of All-India States Muslim League, became the most valiant figure in the battle for Pakistan.
24. Bahadur Yar Jung belonged to "Hyderabad".
25. The untimely death of Bahadur Yar Jung on "1944" was a big loss to the movement for Pakistan.
26. On February 20, 1947, withdrawal of British power from India.
27. "Cabinet mission" came in India after the War. In their statement of May 16, 1946, they recommended that "there should be India of Indians embracing both British India and states".
28. The reaction of the princes to the Cabinet Mission Plan was given authoritatively by a conference of rulers held in "Bombay".
29. Both Congress and Muslim League rejected the Cabinet Mission Plan. To solve the problem who "Constituent Assembly" and "Chamber of Princes" appointed negotiating committees.
30. Constituent Assembly and Chamber of Princes held joint meetings on "February, 1947" but no decision was reached.
31. "Bhopal" state's Nawab was strongly of the view that the interests of the State would be best served by collective bargaining, and that they should not enter the Constituent Assembly individually but only after arriving at an agreement among them.
32. Some of Hindu and Sikh rulers thought that their safety lay in coming to terms with the Congress and while not joining the Constituent Assembly they might offend the Congress. These leaders belong to "Baroda, Patiala and Bikaner".
33. "Nehru" threatened in a speech before All-India States' Conference on April, 1947 that "any states which did not come into the Constituent Assembly would be treated by the country as a hostile state".
34. The All-India States' Conference was held on April, 1947 at "Gawalior".
35. "Liaqat Ali Khan" asked the states not to consider the threats of the Congress. But the majority could not avoid the threats, and even those who joined the Constituent Assembly did not commit themselves to accession. Thus on the eve of independence no one knew what shape the relationship between the Indian states and the successor of government of Indian Union and Pakistan would take.
36. The June 3 partition plan for the transfer of the power stated that the policy towards Indian states contained in the Cabinet Mission memorandum of May 12, 1947 "remained unchanged".
37. In "Independence Act of 1947", there was a provision, which terminated all treaties and agreements between the British Government and rulers of Indian states as of August 15, 1947.
38. On "3rd June" the Mountbatten explained the implications of the partition plan to the states negotiating committee. The next day at a press conference Mountbatten said that Indian states had been independent states in treaty relations with British.
39. The problem of the Indian states was of for magnitude for the Indian Union than for Pakistan. Of the 562 states, "14 states" of Pakistan was contiguous including Kashmir.
40. On "13 June" the Viceroy discussed the question of the states at a meeting attended by the representatives of the Congress, Muslim League and Sikhs.
41. On the behalf of the Congress, "Nehru, Sardar Patel and Kripalani" attended the meeting on 13 June.
42. On the behalf of Muslim League, "Jinnah, Liaqat Ali Khan and Abd-ur-Rab Nashtar" attended the meeting on 13 June.
43. Sir Conrad Cornfield, the political advisor, was also present in the meeting held on 13 June. "Baldev Singh" represented the Sikhs in that meeting.
44. "Each of two governments should set up a state department to deal with problems of state the records of the private lives of rulers and internal affairs of state would be sent to British High Commissioner by Political"

- Department was the decision in the meeting held on 13 June.
45. There was a difference of opinion on the question of whether states could be independent. Nehru said that since the states did not have the means to establish international relations or declare war, they could not become sovereign independent states. Jinnah opinion in this regard was "There should be no compulsion on the states".
 46. On "14 June" the All-India Congress Committee passed a resolution affirming that laps of paramountcy did not lead to the independence of the states because they could not live in isolation from the rest of the India.
 47. On "18 June" Jinnah issued statement in which he declared that, constitutionally and legally the states would be independent and sovereign states on the termination of the paramountcy and would be free to adopt any course they liked.
 48. To accession of states, the course(s) open for the states were "either to join Pakistan or India, declare itself independent and could join together to form an independent block."
 49. A number of states, such as Baroda, Bikaner and Patiala, had already joined the Indian Constituent Assembly. "Hyderabad state" and "Travancore" state announced their independence.
 50. "Bhopal" state's Nawab was in favour of forming a separate bloc of states. He resigned his chancellorship of the Chamber of the Princes to work for this scheme.
 51. Early in July the States Departments of India and Pakistan were set up. For India "Sardar Patel" was made the Minister in Charge.
 52. For India, in the States Departments of India, "V.P. Menon" was appointed Secretary to the Department in addition to his duties as constitutional adviser to the Governor General.
 53. For Pakistan, in the States Departments of India, "Sardar Abd-ur-Rab Nishtar" held corresponding portfolio for Pakistan.
 54. For Pakistan, "Ikramullah" was chosen as the secretary in the States Departments of India.
 55. The Cabinet Mission Plan had provided that the states would accede to the central government the subject(s) of "defence, foreign affairs and communications.
 56. The Cabinet Mission had also proposed in their memorandum of May 12, 1946, that existing arrangements as to matters of common concern should continue for the time being. Working on this basis, "V.P. Menon" drew up an instrument of accession for defence, external affairs and communications, and a standstill agreement to cover existing arrangements for customs, currency and similar matters.
 57. On July 5, "Sardar Patel" Hindu leader issued a statement that "We ask no more of them, states, than accession on these three subjects in which the common interest of the country is involved. In other matters we would scrupulously respect their autonomous existence".
 58. On "25 July" Travancore (state) sent a representative to Viceroy because it had decided to assume independence.
 59. When "Sir C.P. Ramaswamy Aiyer" the Devan (Prime Minister) of Travancore declared independence, he had to face severe attacks on head from the Congress leaders.
 60. Dewan of Travancore, at last, agreed that the accession is inevitable. From "1 August" the Congress threatened him for a campaign of direct action against him if he did not accede to India.
 61. When the Dewan of Travancore was returning to Travancore, after a meeting with Lord Mountbatten, a personal attack was made on him and he was wounded. "V.P. Menon" the Hindu leader said that "This announcement had a distinct effect on other rulers who were still wavering", for accession.
 62. On "28 July" the Lord Mountbatten gave a reception for the princes about which V.P. Menon wrote, "was in the nature of a last-minute canvassing of voters near the polling booth. Those of the rulers who had not yet signified their intention of acceding were taken by the ADCs. One by one for a friendly talk with Lord Mountbatten".
 63. Mountbatten did everything in his power to secure the accession of states to the Indian dominion but did nothing for Pakistan. The most indefensible example is the part that he played in the occupation by Indian forces of Jammu and Kashmir. "Jaisalmer state and Jodpur state were also contiguous to Pakistan but Mountbatten intervened to prevent its/their accession to Pakistan.
 64. By August 15 all the five hundred odd Hindu majority states had acceded to India except "Hyderabad and Junagadh".
 65. "Kapurthala" state's accession to India Mountbatten accepted despite opposition of the public. This state was ruled by a Sikh, but

- had a Muslim majority of 64 per cent and was contiguous to Muslim majority area.
66. Kapurthala was contiguous to Muslim majority area of "West Punjab".
 67. "Bhopal state and Rampur state" were acceded to India, having ruled by Muslims prince(s) (Public rose against the accession to India but were suppressed by troops sent by the government of India).
 68. Bahawalpur had bigger resources in population and revenue than any of other states of its population, "83%" was the percentage of Muslim population.
 69. Bahawalpur, inevitably, had to accede to the state of Pakistan because of its ties with the area of Pakistan. Because its Nawab wanted to maintain a quasi-independent state. Its accession was delayed to Pakistan.
 70. On "15 August 1947" the Nawab of Bahawalpur assumed the title of Jalalat-ul-Malik A'la Hazrat Amir of Bahawalpur, which signified an independent status.
 71. In the second half of August 1947, the Punjab disturbances overflowed to Bahawalpur and although the state authorities took vigorous measures to protect the non-Muslim minority, a fairly complete evacuation of Hindus and Sikhs from more than half the state had taken place by the end of September. On "3 October 1947" Bahawalpur acceded to Pakistan.
 72. Khairpur state followed Bahawalpur. "Chitral, Dir, Amb and Sawat state" were also acceded to Pakistan in next few months.
 73. "Qalat&Kharan and Makran& Las Bela" states of Balochistan were left undecided for some time.
 74. The Balochistan's states, although extensive in area, were sparsely populated and poorly developed. Their combined population was about half a million, and their financial resources were meagre in the extreme. "Qalat" state wanted to claim independence.
 75. Khan of Qalat appointed an "Douglas Fell" an Englishmen as his Foreign Minister who negotiated with foreign companies for oil prospecting and sought support through them.
 76. It was alleged that Khan of Qalat's brother and uncle sought aid from Kabul. Meanwhile the rulers of Las Bela, Makran, and Kharan, over whom the Khan of Qalat claimed some sort of suzerainty, got restive and decided to off accession directly to Pakistan. On "March, 1948" these states offered accession to Pakistan.
 77. Under these circumstances, Khan of Qalat saw the path of wisdom and acceded to Pakistan before the end of "March, 1948".
 78. Sylhet District at the time of partition was part of the province of "Assam".
 79. The largest Princely State by area at the time of partition was "Kashmir".
 80. Hunza joined in 1974. Swat and Chitral joined Pakistan in "1969".
 81. "Hyderabad (Daccan)" Princely state India unlawfully occupied in November, 1948.
 82. In "28th July 1969", the state of Swat included in Pakistan.

NOTABLE VICEROYS / GOVERNORS

1. The title of Governor-General was changed to that of Viceroy in the year 1858 AD.
2. Lord Mountbatten was the viceroy of India at the time of Partition of India.
3. Lord Curzon was the Viceroy of India from 1899 to 1905.
4. Lord Wavell was the Viceroy during the time Mr. Attlee of England declared the British intention to transfer power to Indians.
5. Lord Curzon was the Viceroy of India on the eve of the partition of Bengal.
6. Lord Mountbatten tenure was shortest in the Indo-Pak Sub-continent.
7. Lord Mountbatten was the last Viceroy of India.
8. Cyril Radcliffe was Lawyer.
9. Before Mountbatten Wavell was the viceroy.
10. General Dyer is known for Jallianwala Massacre.
11. Lord Canning was the first Viceroy of India.
12. Lord Linlithgow the Viceroy who made 'August Offer' in 1940.
13. Bengal was divided in 1905 during the tenure of Lord Curzon.
14. Lord Mountbatten replaced Lord Wavell as Viceroy of India in 1947.
15. The Viceroy upon whom a bomb was thrown but he did not change his attitude towards the Indians, was Lord Harding.
16. Lord Irwin was the Viceroy in 1927.
17. Lord Wavell became viceroy after Linlithgow.
18. On 1858 AD the term Viceroy and Governor-General of India (known in short as the Viceroy of India) was applied.
19. The first Governor-General of Bengal / India was Warren Hastings.
20. The Governor of Bengal from 1760-65 was Warren Hastings.

21. Lord Wavell was the Governor General of India before Lord Mountbatten.
22. East India Company's last Governor General in India was Lord Canning.
23. To Lord Wavell Lord Mountbatten succeeded as Governor General of India.
24. Chakravarti Rajagopalachari replaced Lord Mountbatten as Governor General of India.
25. To Lord Lin Lith Gow Lord Wavel succeeded as Governor General of India in 1943.
26. Lord Wellesley greatly extended the British Dominion through Subsidiary alliance.

ROLE OF WOMEN AND STUDENTS IN THE PAKISTAN MOVEMENT

1. Begum Maulana Muhammad Ali Johar was first lady who called resolution of Lahore as the "Resolution of Pakistan" in 1940. Her real name was "Amjadi Begum".
2. Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah joined All India Muslim League in: "1937".
3. Dr. Shahida Malik was: "First lady M.G. in Pakistan".
4. "Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz" participated in all three Round Table Conferences (1930 to 1932).
5. The name of the woman whose services are distinguished in the movement of Civil Disobedience was "Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz and Begum Salma Tasadduq Hussain".
6. Fatima Sughra had "put Pakistani flag on Lahore Secretariat".
7. On the advice of Quaid-i-Azam, "Fatimah Jinnah" led the lady workers of India.
8. On the advice of Quaid-i-Azam, "Begum Shaista Ikram-ullah" established the Muslim Students Federation (women wing).
9. Muslim Student Federation (women wing) was established in Dehli in the year "1941".
10. In the first legislative assembly of Punjab, "Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz and Begum Shaista Ikram-ullah" were elected for women's seats.
11. The Indian women were given the right to vote in "1929".
12. "Begum Salma Tasadduq" has participated in delegation that was first sent to U.N.O. after the establishment of Pakistan.
13. The first member woman of All-India Muslim League Working Committee was "Begum Mohammad Ali Johar".
14. In Sindh Begum Nusrat Haroon played a great role in politics with Quaid-i-Azam and other leaders of Muslim League. "Nusrat Club" of Nusrat Haroon became the centre for the political activities of Muslim League in Dehli.
15. "Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz and Begum Salma Tasadduq were the organizer(s) of public meetings of Quaid-i-Azam.
16. The date of death of Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz was "27th Nov. 1979".
17. "Begum Molana Mohammad Ali Johar" represented the Indian Muslim Women in the resolution of Pakistan on 23rd March, 1940.
18. The meeting of Muslim League, where women fully participated for the first time was "Annual meeting of 1938".
19. In the annual meeting of Muslim League in 1938, Fatima Jinnah participated from Bombay, Begum Nusrat Haroon from Sindh, and Begum Waqar-un-Nisa from Punjab. "Noor-ul-Sabah Begum and Begum Iqbal Malik" participated in this meeting from Delhi.
20. In the annual meeting of Muslim League in 1938 "Sub-committee for women" organisation was established.
21. Begum Jahan Ara Shah Nawaz, Mrs. Rashida Lateef, Lady Jamal Khan and Lady Abd-ul-Qadir were the elected members of first women sub-committee from "Punjab".
22. From Bombay "Fatimah Jinnah and Mrs. Faiz Tayyab Ji" were elected for the first sub-committee of women.
23. Name "Begum Shahaduddin and Miss M. Isfahani" were elected ladies of first women Sub-committee from Bengal.
24. Begum Habib-ullah, Begum Aizaz Rasool, Begum Molana Mohammad Ali Johar, Begum Nawaz Ismael Khan and Miss Raheela Khatoon were elected for first sub-committee of women from "U.P".
25. The member(s) of Muslim League sub-committee of women who established a branch to put the resolution of Lahore into practical form were "Begum Husain Malik and Begum Kishwar Naheed".
26. The activities of women were only restricted to the welfare of society until "1943".
27. Abd-ul-Malik was" first martyred of Pakistan Movement".
28. Abd-ul-Malik was the student of "Islamia College Lahore".
29. In August, Hamid Nizami, Dr. Abd-ul-Islam Khurshid, Mian Muhammad Shafih and Amad-

- uddin met with Allama Iqbal to talk about the establishment of Muslim Students Federation. The event happened in the year "1937".
30. The name "Islamia College Peshawar, Muslim University Aligarh and Islamia College Lahore" were the Muslim Institution that played a very eminent role for the independence.
 31. Muslim Students Federation was established in Balochistan in "21st July 1943".
 32. The first president of Balochistan Muslim Student Federation was "Fazal Ahmad Ghazi".
 33. While addressing the first meeting of Balochistan Muslim Students Federation, Quaid-e-Azam quoted "students should work on a single plate-form".
 34. Molana Hasrat Mohani, Molana Mohammad Ali Joher, Molana Shaukat Ali, Molana Zafar Ali Khan, Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan, Khawaja Nazimuddin, Sardar Abd-ur-Rab Nashter and Nawab Ismael Khan were the students who proved a tremendous challenge for both Indian and British rulers after leaving "Muslim University".
 35. "Ammunition of Muslim League" was given to Muslim University Aligarh by Quaid-i-Azam on 10th March 1941.
 36. The "3" organisations were there in Muslim University Aligarh who devoted themselves for Quaid-i-Azam and Muslim League.
 37. Muslim University Aligarh was the only educational institution of the India where the branch of Muslim League was established. This branch was established in "1937".
 38. Muslim Students Federation was the representative organisation of the Muslim students of all the India. This organisation was established in "1936".
 39. The first president of Muslim Students Federation was "Raja Sahib Mahmood Abadi".
 40. Mohammad Noman Zuberi was "First general secretary of Muslim Student Federation".
 41. Quaid-i-Azam called the army of Muslim League to "Teachers of Muslim University Aligarh and Students of Muslim University Aligarh".
 42. Quaid-i-Azam came to Aligarh to seek the co-operation of the students for the Muslim League on "6 February 1938".
 43. Quaid-i-Azam addressed the students of Muslim University before the acceptance of the Pakistan resolution before "17 days".
 44. The educational institution's delegation that was also included in that gathering of Lahore where Pakistan Resolution was accepted was "Muslim University".
 45. After the acceptance of Pakistan Resolution when member of the delegation of Muslim University asked Quaid-i-Azam to visit Aligarh once again, then, Quaid-i-Azam replied that he must got for visit of Muslim University Aligarh'. "Prof. Dr. Ifzal Hussain Qadri was the member of delegation who asked him to revisit Aligarh.
 46. On the arrival of Quaid-i-Azam, students of Muslim University brought him from station to his residence while pulling his 'Buggi' by themselves. The event happened on "2nd November 1942".
 47. 45. The popular slogan of the intellectuals of Muslim University Aligarh was "What Aligarh thinks today, India will think it tomorrow".
 48. The representative organisation of students in Tehrik-e-Pakistan was "Muslim Students Federation".
 49. On 2nd November 1942 when Quaid-i-Azam reached in Muslim University Aligarh, his meeting was held in Stragy Hall. The meeting was presided over by "Vice Chancellor Abu-Bakar Ahmad Haleem".
 50. Muslim University held a meeting in which Quaid-i-Azam said those words which are written on 'Minar-i-Pakistan'. This meeting was held in "8th March 1944".
 51. In 1944, the General Secretary of the union of Muslim University was "Nawabzada Mahmood Ali Khan".
 52. The union of Muslim University decided to pay the draft of 1000 rupees to Quaid-i-Azam in order to spread Muslim League and Tehrik-i-Pakistan to al over India. The draft was paid on "28th Nov. 1944".
 53. The union of Muslim University presented the check of 1000 rupees to Quaid-i-Azam in "Delhi".
 54. The name of the organisation(s) of the Muslim University were "Muslim University Students Union, Muslim League and Muslim Student Federation".
 55. Sahibzada Abdul Oayyum (1863-1937) had rendered great services for the educational uplift of the Muslims of "(NWFP) KPK".
 56. Mohtarma Fatima Jinnah joined All India Muslim League in "1939".
 57. Fatima Jinnah Joined AIML in "1939".
 58. "Begum Shah Nawaz" was the Muslim woman who participated in all the three Round Table Conferences.
 59. "Begum Rana Liaqat Ali Khan" was part of the delegation first sent to UNO after the creation of Pakistan.