

Semester - VI
MCQ- ISLAMIC HISTORY
Core Course Code - IH6CRT14

Muslims and Freedom Movement in India

1. The idea of Pakistan was first conceived by
 - a) Muhammad Iqbal
 - b) M. A Jinnah
 - c) Shankar Ali
 - d) Aga Khan
2. Mappila rebellion is associated with which of the following states?
 - a) Bihar
 - b) Gujarat
 - c) Pujab
 - d) Kerala
3. Which of the following movements immediately followed the partition of Bengal?
 - a) Non-cooperation movement
 - b) Swadeshi movement
 - c) Civil disobedience movement
 - d) Ghadar movement
4. The Rowlatt act was passed in the year
 - a) 1917
 - b) 1919
 - c) 1921
 - d) 1923
5. The Muslim League demanded a separate state for muslims in
 - a) 1920
 - b) 1930
 - c) 1940
 - d) 1946
6. Who said the Simon commission Report should be thrown on a heap of rubbish?
 - a) Mahatma Gandhi
 - b) Shivaswami Ayyar
 - c) Mohammad Ali Jinnah
 - d) Jawaharlal Nehru.

7. Which day was declared as the 'Direct Action Day' by the Muslim League?
- a) 3rd September 1946 b) 16th August 1946
c) 16th May 1946 d) 4th December 1946
8. For which community were seats reserved by the Morley-Minto reforms?
- a) Jew b) Muslims
c) Christian d) Sikhs
9. Who among the following Europeans were the last to come to-pre-Independence India as traders?
- a) Dutch b) English
c) French d) Portuguese
10. Which one of the following aroused a waves of popular indignation that led to the massacre by the British at Jallianwala Bagh?
- a) The arms act b) The public safety act
c) The Rowlatt act d) The Vernacular press act
11. Which important event immediately preceded the Jallianwala Bagh massacre?
- a) Communal Award b)Arrival of Simon Commission
c) Non-Co-operation movement d) Rowlatt act enactment
12. In which session did the Indian National Congress declare Poorna Swaraj to be its goal?
- a) Lahore, 1929 b) Lacknow, 1916
c) Tripuri. 1939 d) Lahore, 1940
13. The famous Pakistan resolution was passed at
- a) Lahore b) Delhi

- c) Sir Muhammad Iqbal d) Abdul Gaffer Khan
20. The Hunter commission was appointed by the British to probe the
- a) Chauri – Chaura Incident b) Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy
- c) Khilafat Movement d) Non-Co-operation movement
21. About which kingdom did Dalhousie say that it was a “ Cherry that will drop into our mouth one day”?
- a) Oudh b) Jhansi
- c) Mysore d) Patiala
22. Who was the Governor General during the time of Sepoy Mutiny ?
- a) Lord Dalhousie b) Lord Ripon
- c) Lord Canning d) Lord Reading
23. Who of the following was neither captured nor killed by the British?
- a) Tantia Tope b) Nana Saheb
- c) Mangal Pandey d) Jhansi Lakshmibai
24. Who led the British force which defeated Jhansi Lakshmibai?
- a) Henry Havelock b) John Hearsey
- c) Henry Barnard d) Hugh Rose
25. To which regiment did Mangal Pandey belong?
- a) 34 Native infantry b) 7 Aoudh Regiment
- c) 19 Native regiment d) Madras Regiment
26. At which of the following places was the revolt led by Kunwar Singh?
- a) Meerut b) Bihar
- c) Bareilly d) Gwalior

33. The system of communal electorate in India was first introduced by the
- Indian Council Act of 1892
 - Minto - Morely Reforms of 1909
 - Montagu - Chelmsford Reforms of 1919
 - Government of India Act of 1935
34. The first attempt to introduce a representative and popular element in the governance of India was made through
- Indian Council Act, 1861
 - Indian Council Act, 1892
 - Indian Council Act, 1909
 - Government of India Act, 1919
35. 6th April, 1930 is well known in the history of Indian because this date is associated with
- Dandi March by Mahatma
 - Quit India Movement
 - Partition of Bengal
 - Partition of India
36. When did Governor General's rule end in India?
- 15th August, 1947
 - 9th August, 1948
 - 26th January, 1950
 - 2nd October, 1956
37. When was the 'Quit India Movement' launched by Mahatma Gandhi?
- 1946
 - 1939

45 . Who was the first Englishmen to become the president of INC

- a) George Yule
- b) William Wdderburn
- c) Alfred Webb
- d) Henry Cotton

46. In which session of Indian National Congress Passes the resolution for Poorna Swaraj or Complete independence?

- a) Bombai
- b) Haripura
- c) Luknow
- d) None of the above

47. Who was mainly responsible for the forming of Indian National Congress?

- a) Alan Octavian Hume
- b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- d) None of these

48. The name Indian National Congress was given by

- a) Ranade
- b) Dadabhai Naoroji
- c) W.C Banarjee
- d) Gopal Krishna Gokhale

49. The 1885 - 1905 Nationalists are known as

- a) Moderates
- b) Extremists
- c) Revolutionaries
- d) Gandhians

50. Who among the below , gave the economic critique of British imperialism..?

- a) Gandhi
- b) Tagore
- c) Sarojini Naidu
- d) None of the above

51. Sir Sayed Ahamed Khan Founded " Patritotic Association" to

- a) Counter Policies of Deoband movement
- b) Counter anti Islam moves by the British

- c) Counter anti Muslim propaganda of hindus
- d) Counter policies of Nadva tul Islam nerma

52. The Muslim institution which was established by Sayed Ahamed Khan to create political awareness among the Muslims was

- a) Indian National Congress
- b) Patriotic Association
- c) Muhammeden educational conference
- d) All India Muslim League

53. Sir Sayed Ahamed Khan gave an effective reply to sir William Muir's "Life of Muhammad" through his treatise entitled:

- a) Tabeen-ul-Kalam
- b) Risalah Tahzib-ul
- c) Khutbal - I - Ahmadyah
- d) Asarul Sanadid

54. The issues which made Sayed Ahmed Khan to conclude that Hindus and Muslims could not work together anymore was

- a) Issue of Muslim University
- b) Ilbert Bill
- c) Hindu - urdu Controversy
- d) Partition of Bengal

55. Nawab Waqur-ul-mulk became secretary of board of trustees Aligrah in year of

- a) 1906
- b) 1908
- c) 1907
- d) 1909

56. Which of the following is associated with the young Bengal movement?

- a) Derozians
- b) Mitra Bandhu
- c) Native Marriage Act
- d) Bethune School

57. First session of the Indian National Congress was held under the presidency of

- a) A.O Hume
- b) Badruddin Tyabji
- c) J. B. Kriplani
- d) W.C. Bannerjee

58. Who among the following presided the Lahore Session of Indian National Congress in 1909?

- a) Dadabhai Naoroji
- b) Rashbihari Ghosh
- c) Madam Mohan Malaviya
- d) Bishan Narayandar

59. Who was the Viceroy of British India at the time of first Session of the congress?

- a) Lord Curzon
- b) Lord Dufferin
- c) Lord Mayo
- d) Lord Minto

60. In which Session of the Indian National Congress Split into two part- moderates and extremists?

- a) Surat Session
- b) Nagpur Session
- c) Bombay Session
- d) Allahabad Session

61. The ruler of which one of the following states was removed from power by the British the pretext of misgovernance ?

- a) Awadh
- b) Jhansi
- c) Nagpur
- d) Satara

62. Who led the rebellion against the British at Lucknow ?

- a) Zeenat Mahal
- b) Tantiya Tope
- c) Begum Hazrat Mahal
- d) Nana Saheb

- 63 Who among the following influence British to come to India ?
- a) Portuguese b) Danes
c) Datch d) French
- 64 Who Authorise British East India Company to trade in the East ?
- a) Queen Elizabeth IV b) Queen Elizabeth I
c) Queen Elizabeth III d) Queen Elizabeth II
- 65 Who among the Following Sent by east India Company to the court of the Mughal Emperor to secure patronage ?
- a) Thomas Munro b) Thomas Roe
c) Captain William Hawkins d) None of the above
- 66 Who was the Mughal emperor when First British enter into the Mugal court to secure royal patronage ?
- a) Akbar I b) Aurangzab
c) Babar c) Jahangir
- 67 In which place in India, British started Dual System of Government ?
- a) Madras b) Bengal
c) Bombay d) Pondicherry
- 68 Who among the Following annexed the Punjab as British Territory after the second Anglo-Sikh war ?

- a) Warren Hasting b) Robert Clive
- c) Eyre Coote d) Lord Dalhousie

69 Which Nawab breathed his last in the battle of Plassey in 1757 ?

- a) Mir Jafar b) Mir Kasim
- c) Aliwardi Khan d) Siraj-ud-dawla

70 The French East India Company was established in ____ ?

- a) 1163 AD b) 1664 AD
- c) 1765 AD d) 1766 AD

71 Shimla was declared as the Summer Capital of British India in the year ____ ?

- a) 1864 b) 1880
- c) 1902 d) 1912

72 Before Shimla, which city was the summer capital of British India ?

- a) Ootty b) Kannur
- c) Darjeeling d) Murre

73 In which year Battle of Buxar was fought ____ ?

- a) 1775 b) 1764
- c) 1759 d) 1778

74 In which year, Queen Victoria took the title of "Empress of India"

- a) 1757 b) 1857 c) 1876 d) 1778

- 75 The Gandhi-Irwin pact signed before ?
- a) First Round Table b) Second Round Table
c) Third Round Table d) None of the above
- 76 Which Governor General of India founded the Postal Service in India ?
- a) Robert Clive b) Lord Dalhousie
c) Robert d) None of the above
- 77 Battle of Buxar was fought in ?
- a) 1762 b) 1764 c) 1768 d) 1772
- 78 Mirza Ghulam Ahmed in 1889 Founded ?
- a) Ahmadiya movement b) Farizi movement
c) Aligrah movement d) Deoband School
- 79 The Aligarh movement was Found by ?
- a) Titu Mir b) Syed Bareilly
c) Sir Sayed Ahmed Khan d) Shah Abdul Aziz
- 80 Who said that Sir Sayed was a prophet of education ?
- a) Sree Narayana Guru b) Mothilal Nehru
c) Mahatma Gandhi d) Tilak
- 81 Who started the Wahabi Movement in India ?
- a) Jahan Dad Khan b) Vilayet Ali

- c) Saye Ahmed of Rai Bareilly d) Mohammad Ali
- 82 Sayed Ahmed Khan founded “ Scientific Society in the year of ___?
- a) 1857 AD b) 1864 AD c) 1862 AD d) 1886 AD
- 83 Who started Non-Cooperation movement during British India ?
- a) Mahatma Gandhi b) Dadabhai Navaraji
- c) Gopal Krishna Gokhale d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
- 84 What was the tool of Non-Cooperation movement during British India ?
- a) Violent Protest b) Non-Violent Means
- c) Violent Means d) None of the above
- 85 Who was the Viceroy of British India during Non-Cooperation movement ?
- a) Lord Reading b) Lord Chemsford
- c) Both a and b d) Only A
- 86 Which of the following incident was the driver of Subsequent Withdrawal of non-cooperation movement?
- a) Creation of Bengal Presidency
- b) Partition of Bengal
- c) Jallianwala bagh Massacre
- d) Chauri-Chawra incident

- 87 Who had given the non-cooperation movement as capitalist Autocracy ?
- a) Singaravelu Chettiar b) WC Bardoli
- c) Thiru Vika d) Duggirala Gopal Krishnayya
- 88 First Session of the Indian national congress was held under the presidency of ?
- a) AO Hume b) Badaruddin Tyabji
- c) JB Kriplani d) WC Bannerjee
- 89 Who among the Following president the Lahore session of Indian Nation Congress in 1909 ?
- a) Dadabhai Naoroji b) Rashbihari Gosh
- c) Madan Mohan Malaviya d) Bishan Narayan DAR
- 90 Who was the viceroy of British India at the time of First Session of the congress ?
- a) Lord Cruzon b) Lord Dufferin
- c) Lord Mayo d) Lord Minto
- 91 In which session of the Indian National Congress Split into two-part moderate and Extremists ?
- a) Surat Session b) Nagpur Session
- c) Bombay Session d) Allahabad Session

- 92 The League's and the Congress's main differences came in view in the Round Table conference, which was held in _____ ?
- a) Karachi b) London c) Lahore d) Bombay
- 93 In the election of 1937, congress won a majority in ____ of the eleven provinces ?
- a) One b) Six c) Eight d) Ten
- 94 Where did Jinnah and the Muslim League make their first official demand for an independent Pakistan ?
- a) Delhi b) Becca
- c) Calcutta d) Lahore
- 95 On August 14, 1947 independence was finally achieved Jinnah was made _____ ?
- a) Governor - General b) Chief Executive
- c) Prime - Minister d) Premier
- 96 When were Morley - Minto reforms taken place ?
- a) 1905 b) 1906 c) 1919 d) 1857
- 97 Who was the Prime Minister of Britain at the time of commencement of the Government of India act, 1858 ?
- a) Lord Palmerstone b) Russell II
- c) Edward Smith - Stanley d) Benjamin Disraeli

- 98 Who among the following described his relief Work in his title Love is Stronger than Hate A Remembrance of 1947 ?
- a) Khuswant Rai b) Urvashi Batalia
- c) Khushdeva Singh d) Mahatma Gandhi
- 99 In which of the following year the name 'Pakistan' was coined ?
- a) 1925 b) 1933 c) 1946 d) 1947
- 100 In which of the following year Muslim League demanded a measure of autonomy for the Muslim - Majority areas ?
- a) 1925 b) 1933 c) 1940 d) 1947
- 101 When did Jinnah Join the Indian National Congress ?
- a) 1911 b) 1905 c) 1906 d) 1912
- 102 Jinnah was a lawyer. where did he study Law ?
- a) University of Bombay b) Lincoln's inn London
- c) University of England d) British College of Law
- 103 When Jinnah join the Muslim League ?
- a) 1921 b) 1922 c) 1924 d) 1913
- 104 Which Indian state has its own constitution ?
- a) Sikkim b) Arunachal Pradesh
- c) Meghalaya d) None of these
- 105 In which of the following year elections to the provincial legislatures were held for the first time?

- a) 1906 b) 1918 c) 1937 d) 1947
- 106 In which of the following year "Hindu Mahasabha" was founded?
a) 1915 b) 1919 c) 1925 d) 1926
- 107 In which of the following day Muslim League announced "Direct Action Day" ?
a) 16 August 1945 b) 16th August 1946
c) 16th August 1947 d) 16th August 1948
- 108 Who has given the two nation theory?
a) Mahathma Gandhi b) Muhammed Ali Jinnah
c) Sardar Ballabh Bhai Patel d) Jawaharlal Nehru
- 109 Who is the author of the book "The other side of silence" ?
a) Khuswant Rai b) Uravasi Batalia
c) Khushdev Singh d) Mahatma Ghandi
- 110 Who was the president of Indian National Congress Session that was held in Jaipure after Independence?
a) Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru d) Acharya JB kripalani
c) Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya d) Sarojini Naidu
- 111 In Which Session of the Indian National Congress the National Anthem, Jana Gana Mana was sang for the first time?
a) Badrudin Tyabji b) Rahimatullah M Sayani
c) Rashbehari Ghosh d) Pandit Bishay Narayan Dar
- 112 Who among the following pioneered Khilafat movement
a) M.A Jinnah b) Sir Sayed Ahamed Khan
c) Mahatma Ghandi d) Ali brothers

- 113 Where is the head Quarters of the directorate General of Foreign Trade?
- a) Mumbai b) Bangaluru
c) New Delhi d) Kolkatta
- 114 Where is the head office to pay and account office (Supply)?
- a) Kolkatta b) New Delhi c) Dehradun d) Mumbai
- 115 Which of the following Government of India Act/ Indian Council Act brought three separate Presidencies (Madras, Bombay and Bengal) into a common system?
- a) Indian Council Act of 1861 b) Government Of India Act, 1935
c) Government of India Act, 1919 d) Indian Council Act of 1909
- 116 Which Government of India Act/ Charter Act generated the post of Governor General of India?
- a) Government of India Act, 1858 b) Charter Act, 1833
c) Charter Act, 1853 d) Charter Act,1813
- 117 Which of the following is not the provision of the Act of 1892?
- a) A Simultaneous examination of KS to be herd in England and India
b) Reforms of the legislative council and adoption of the principle of election in place of nomination
c) Support of the annexation of upper Burma
d) Reduction in the Military expenditure
- 118 which of the following is not a feature of election system in India?
- a) Universal Adult Franchise b) Secret Voting
c) Communal electorate d) None above this

- 119 Election in India for Parliament and State Legislatures are conducted by?
- a) President b) Prime Minister
c) Governor d) Election Commission of India
- 120 Members of election Commission are appointed by?
- a) President of India b) Prime minister of India
c) Elected by the people d) Chief Justice of India
- 121 First session of the Indian National Congress was held under the presidency of
- a) AO Hume b) Badrudin Tyabji
c) JB Kriplani d) WC Bannerji
- 122 Who among the following President the Lahore Session of Indian National Congress in 1909?
- a) Dadabhai Naoroji b) Rashbihari Gosh
c) Madan Mohan Malaviya d) Bishan Narayan Dar
- 123 In which session of the Indian national congress split into two palt -moderates and Extremists?
- a) Surat session b) Nagpuer session
c) Bombay session c) Alahabad session
- 124 Which Indian State shale boundaries with Pakistan?
- a) Jammu and Kashmir b) Rajasthan
c) Gujarat c) all the above
- 125 India and Pakisthan boarders is also known as?

- a) Zero point border b) International border
c) Coastal Border d) None of the above
- 126 Which borders of Pakistan were drawn?
- a) 14 August, 1947 b) 15 August, 1947
c) 16 August, 1947 d) 17 August, 1947
- 127 Which state of India share longest border with Pakistan?
- a) Jammu and Kashmir b) Rajasthan
c) Gujarat d) Punjab
- 128 Which Muslim leader joined the Home Rule League Founded by
Anni Besent?
- a) Mohammed Iqbal b) Mohammed Ali Jinnah
c) Sayed Ahmad Khan d) Abdul Kalam Azad
- 129 Who stated that the revolt of 1857 was “neither the first, nor
national, nor was of independence” ?
- a) V.D Savaikar b) S.N. Sen
c) R.C. Majumdar d) Benjamin Diosraeli
- 130 Who among the Following was a leader of wahabi movement?
- a) Mohammed Ali b) Ajmal khan
c) Sayed Ahamad d) M.A Ansari
- 131 Who was the Founder of Aligarh movement

- a) Liagat Ali Khan b) Dadabhai Naoroji
c) Sil Sayyed Ahmed Khan c) Moulana Abdul Kalam Azad

132 Which battle decided the Full control of British in India?

- a) Panipat b) Chausa
c) Buxar d) Haldighati

133 The constituent assembly of India was step up under the frame work of

- a) Crips mission (1942) b) Cabinet mission (1946)
c) Simon Commission (1927) d) None of these

134 The all impotent drafting committee had two distinguished jurist and lawyers along with the chairman Dr. B.K. Ambedkar they were

- a) B.N Rau and Alladi Krishnaswami 1 year
b) B.N. Rau and S.N. Mukkerjee
c) Alladi Krishnaswamy 1year and K M Munshi
d) K. M. Munshi and S. N. Mukherjee.

135 The first meeting of the constituent assembly had taken place on December 9, 1946 was presided by whom as its initial president

- a) Pandil Jawaharlal Nehru b) Dr. B.L Ambedkar
c) Dr. Rajendra Prasad d) Dr. Sachidanand Singh

- 136 Who among the Following was the found of Khudai khidmatgars?
- a) Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan b) P. Krishan Pillai
- c) K.Kelappan d) C. Rajagopalachari
- 137 Which one of the following is considered the mangna carta of the Indian people?
- a) The government of India act, 1858
- b) The ilbert bill
- c) Indian council act of 1892
- d) Queen Victoria proclamation
- 138 Who among the following was the real founder of the Arigrah Muslim university?
- a) Nawah Salimullah b) Sayed Ahmad Khan
- c) Abdulkalam Azad d) Mohammed Ali Jinnah
- 139 Which of the following events inspired for the formation of the home rule leagues?
- a) First world war b) Just before the first world was
- d) After the first world was c) After the passing of act of 1909
- 140 Where did Gandijhi form the sathyagrah saba
- a) Bombay b) Calkatta
- c) Poona d) Nagpur
- 141 Who written the book “ Poverty and un British rule in India”

- 160 Which of the following books were written by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru?
- a) Discovery of India b) Outline of History
c) Glimpses of world History d) A study of History
- 161 Consider the following with reference to the Indian freedom struggle?
- a) passing of India press act b) Surat split of congress
c) Launch of non- co operation movement
d) Passing of Rowlett act
- 162 Which of the following government of India act gave separate representation to the Muslims?
- a) Act of 1909 b) Act of 1919
c) Act of 1935 d) Act of 1947
- 163 Who among the following leader presided the historic 1916 Lucknow session of the congress?
- a) Anni Besant b) Madanmohan Malavya
c) Ambika Chwan Majudar d) Subhas Chandra Bose
- 164 Which of the following act of India ensured the partition of India?
- a) Government of India act, 1909
b) Government of India act, 1919
c) Government of India act, 1935

- d) None of these
- 165 Who was Lord Morley?
- a) Secretary of the state
 - b) Viceroy of India
 - c) Governor General of India
 - d) None of the above
- 166 Which of the following leader was not present in the very first meeting of India national congress?
- a) Dadabhai Naoroji
 - b) Kashinath Trimbak
 - c) Pheiozeshah Mehta
 - d) Surendranat Banerjee
- 167 Who told that Indian national congress represents only microscopy minorities?
- a) Lord Curzon
 - b) Lord Dufferin
 - c) Lord minto
 - d) None of these
- 168 Who said that Indian National congress is “begging institute”?
- a) Mahatma Gandhi
 - b) Bipin Chandra pal
 - d) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
 - d) Aurobindo Gosh
- 169 When was congress split?
- a) At Surat sessionin 1906
 - b) At Benares session in 1905
 - c) At Madras in 1908
 - d) At Lahore in 1909

170 What was the another name of “Pledge of Indian independence “?

- a) Declaration of Independence
- b) Declaration of Constitution
- c) Declaration of Constituent assemble
- d) None of the above

171 M.A Jinnah in his early political life

- a) Supported two nation theory
- b) Initiated Hindu Muslim unity
- c) Imagined Pakistan
- d) None above those

172 The Muslim League advocated a separate Muslim state

- a) At it birth in 1906
 - b) Bring the Khalifat movement
 - c) In 1930, when it opposed
 - d) The Lahore session of 1940
- the civil disobedience Movement

173 The British were neither the toes of the Hindus nor friends of the Muslims. They setup Pakistan not as a gestnie of friendship towards the Muslim bounder the compulsion of their international policies”

- a) Moulana Abul Kalam Azad
- b) Wali Khan
- c) L.J Moore
- d) M.A Jinnaly

- 174 In reference to 1857 revolt, who was the leader of Bareilly?
- a) General Bakht Movement b) Nana Saheb
c) Khan Bahadur d) Kunwar Singh
- 175 Who among the following introduced the subsidiary alliance system in India?
- a) Lord Clive b) Lord Wellesley
c) Lord Canning d) Lord Dalhousie
- 176 Which among the following events was a major set back to Khilafat Movement?
- a) announcements of Concession to Muslims by British Government b) pact signed between Indian National Congress and Muslim League
c) Revaluation in Turkey d) Violence in Chauri Chaura
- 177 Which among the following events took place immediately before the massacre at Jallian Walla Bagh?
- a) Partition of Bengal b) Liberty Bill
c) Passage of the Rowlett Act d) Minto-Morely reforms
- 178 In which year, the Danish East India Company was formed?
- a) 1614 b) 1615 c) 1616 d) 1617
- 179 Who was the Viceroy of India when the Rowlett Act was passed?

- a) Lord Irwin b) Lord Leading
c) Lord Chelmsford d) Lord Wavell

180 Sir Saiyad breathed his last on Sunday 27th March -----

- a) 1878 b) 1898 c) 1901 d) 1906

181 The Mohamedan Association was founded on October 29, 1851 at -----

- a) Calcutta b) Pune c) Madras d) Bombay

182 The Mohamedan Association was founded ----- in 1856 ?

- a) Calcutta b) Adyar c) Madras d) Maharashtra

183 Prior to the Indian Association Sisir Kumar Ghosh along with Sambhu Chandra Mukherjee founded ----- in Calcutta on 25 September 1875

- a) The India League b) Indian National Congress
c) Madras Mahajana Sabha d) Bombay Presidency Association

184 The Partition of Bengal had to be annulled in

- a) 1907 b) 1911 c) 1928 d) 1929

185 The English East India Company achieved a major victory over the Portuguese in the battle of ----- in 1612

- a) Buxar b) Plassey c) Swally d) Trajalgar

186 The Sepoy Mutiny was in the year ?

a) 1657 b) 1757 c) 1765 d) 1857

187 ----- was the founder father of aligrah movement

a) Sir sayed ahmed khan b) maqsnd Alio

c) Abdul kalam azad d) karim ali

188 Who instituted scientific society in 1865 to create a scientific temperament among the Muslims and to make the western knowledge available to Indians in their own language .

a) Mohammad iqbal b) sir sayed ahmed

c) karim ali d) inayal alio

189 The aligrah institute gazette , an orgen of the scientific society was started in march ----- and succeeded in transforming the mind in the traditional muslim society ?

a) 1766 b) 1866 c) 1869 d) 1870

190 Who founded as mohammeden anglo oriental college (MAOC) at aligrah in 1875 ?

a) Sir saiyyad ahmad khan b) Mirza Mohammad

C) Maulana Qasim Nanotrp D) Maulana Abdullah ansar

191 The English east company achieved a major victory over the Portuguese in the battle of -----in 1612

a) Buxar b) Plassey C) Swalty D) Trajalgar

192 The Simla conference was held under the viceroyalty of-----?

a) Lytton b) Wavell

- c) Canning d) Mount Batten
- 193 A.V. Alexander was a member of -----
- a) British Parliament b) Cripps Mission
- c) Cabinet mission d) Simon Commission
- 194 The direct action day of Muslim League was -----
- a) 16 August 1946 b) 16 August 1940
- c) 16 August 1956 d) None of these
- 195 Cabinet Mission was sent to India by -----
- a) Britain b) America
- c) Pakistan d) China
- 196 The interim cabinet was headed by -----?
- a) Liaquat b) Nehru
- c) Jinnah d) Desai
- 197 Who was the home minister of free India?
- a) Patel b) Nehru
- c) Aard d) Ambedkar
- 198 The capital of eastern Bengal and Assam was
- a) Dacca b) Mandalay
- c) Tripunee d) Calcutta

65.c	66.d	67.b	68.d
69.d	70.b	71.a	72.d
73.b	74.c	75.b	76.b
77.b	78.a	79.c	80.c
81.c	82.b	83.a	84.b
85.b	86.d	87.a	88.d
89.c	90.b	91.a	92.b
93.c	94.d	95.a	96.b
97.a	98.c	99.b	100.c
101.c	102.b	103.d	104.d
105.c	106.a	107.b	108.b
109.b	110.c	111.d	112.d
113.c	114.b	115.a	116.a
117.c	118.c	119.d	120.a
121.d	122.c `	123. a	124. d
125.b	126.d	127.a	128.b
129.c	130.a	131.c	132.c
133.b	134.c	135.d	136.a
137.d	138.b	139.a	140.a

141.b	142.d	143.c	144.d
145.b	146.d	147.b	148.d
149.c	150.b	151.a	152.a
153.d	154.a	155.b	156.a
157.c	158.b	159.b	160.b
161.c	162.a	163.c	164.b
165.a	166.d	167.b	168.d
169.a	170.a	171.b	172.d
173.b	174.c	175.b	176.c
177.c	178.c	179.c	180.a
181.a	182.a	183.a	184.b
1185.c	186.d	187.a	188.b
189.b	190.a	191.c	192.b
193.c	194.a	195.a	196.b
197.a	198.a	199.b	200.d