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712: Muhammad bin Kasim defeated Raj Dahir and defeated Sindh. 1526: The First Battle of Panipat (1526) was fought between mughal emperor Sahir-ud-Din Muhammad Babur and Delhi's Sultan Ibrahim Lodhi. 1556: The Second Battle of Panipat was fought between the Mughals of Akbar the Great and Samrat Hema. 1564: Hazrat Mujadid Alf Sani was born. 1703: Shah Waliullah was born during the fall of the Mughals. Shah Waliullah translated the Holy Koran into Persian and wrote Khujat-ullah al-Baliga Khilafat al-Hulafa etc. Shah Shah Rafi-ud-Din Shah Waliullah and Shah Abdul Kadir translated the Holy Koran to Urdu. 1757: Lord Clive defeated Siraj-ud-Doula at the Battle of Plassi. 1761: The Third Battle of Panipat (1761) was fought between the Afghans and the Marhatts. 1781: Haji Shariat Ullah was born in Faridpur district. He founded the Frazie movement in Bengal. 1817: Sir Syed Ahmad Khan was born in Delhi. May 10, 1857: The War of Independence began in Bengal by Indian soldiers against the British. 1858: The British queen took over the management of British property in India. The Governor of India Act 1958 was passed. 1859: Sir Siedan established a school in Muradabad and in 1863 in Gazipur. 1862: The Indian Councils Act was passed. 1866: The Scientific Society published a journal known as the Aligarh Institute Gazette. The Deoband movement, together with the Aligarh movement, was also started by Haji Muhammad Abid and Maulana Muhammad Yaqub. Sir Syedi established the Muslim Education Conference and the British Indian Association. 1867: Disputes broke out between Urdu and Hindi in Benaras. 1871: George Campbell, lieutenant governor of Bengal, ordered Urdu to be removed from the curriculum. 1874: M.A.O High Schools were established at Aligarh. 1875: Arya Samaj was founded. December 25, 1876: Muhammad Ali Jinn was born. 1877: Aligarh School was promoted to college status and was opened by Lord Lytton. November 9, 1877: Dr. Alama Muhammad Iqbal was born in Sialkot. 1881: The first census of the subcontinent was conducted. March 1884: The founding of Anjuman Himayat-i-Islam was laid by Maulana Kazi Hamid-ud-Din. 1895: The Indian National Congress was founded by Allan Octavian Hume. 1893: Durand Line was demarcated. 1894: Nadwa-tul-Ulema began in Lucknow. Sir Siad Ahmad Khan died on 27 March 1898. 1905: Chaudari Muhammad Ali was born in Jallundur. October 16, 1905: Bengal was divided into two divisions of Assam and Bengal. October 1, 1906: Shimla, a member of 35 Muslim leaders, meets with Viceroy Lord Minto. December 30, 1906: The entire India Muslim League was established at the annual meeting of the Muhammad's Educational Conference in Dhaka, chaired by Nawab Vikar-ul-Mulka. 1907: The first regular session of the Muslim League took place in Karachi. 1909: Minto Morley (also known as the Indian Councils Act) was introduced. 1911: Bengal Bengals Cancelled. 1913: Kuade-e-Azam joined the Muslim League. The episode at the Kanpur Mosque was the result of a political awakening among Indian Muslims. December 1916: The Lucknow Covenant was signed. After the Lucknow Covenant of 1916, Ms. Sarojini Naidoo was awarded the title of Ambassador of Hindu-Muslim Unity by Ms. Sarojni Naidoo. The Main League rules was started by an Englishwoman, Anne Besant. 1919: Montague-Chelmsford reforms were introduced. 1920: The caliphate's delegation left Bombay for England. Moplah Rebellion Chauri Chaura Tragedy Gandhi was elected as president of the League of Home Rule and Ms. Ann Besant left the Main League Of Board. 1922: Gandhi began a non-cooperative movement in Farahabad district on November 1, 1922: the Khilafat Institute was abolished under the influence of Kamal Ataturk. He resigned from Congress. 1927: Delhi's proposals were introduced. November 1927: Simon Commission arrives in the subcontinent. 1928: A report was submitted to Nehru, in which two Muslim members of the committee were Sir Ali Imam and Shoaib Kureshi. 1929: Quaid-e-Azam advanced by 14 points at the Delhi Muslim Conference of 1930: The Allahabad Address was presented by Allama Iqbal at the Muslim League Annual Conference. 12 November 1930: The first round-table conference was held in London, where all parties except Congress were present. March 5, 1931: The Gandhi-Irwin Pact is signed. 1931: A second round-table conference was held in London, and Gandhi attended. November 17, 1932: A third round-table conference was held in London. Gandhi did not take part and founded the Civic Disobedience movement. Sir Aga Khan did not take part in the delegation. January 28, 1933: The name Pakistan was proposed by Chaudari Rehmat Ali in the booklet Now or Never: We Live or Die Forever. 1935: 1935 Law was introduced. The quaid-e-Azam was in England at the time. 1937: Elections were held, and Congress won a big victory. The Muslim League won 108 seats out of 485 Muslim seats. 1937: In Time and Tide, the article Time and Tide mentioned that Islam and Hinduism were incompatible. April 21, 1938: Alam Muhammad Iqbal died and was buried in front of the Badshahi Mosque in Lahore in 1939: The Muslim League was established in Balochistan. December 22, 1939: With the resignation of the ministries of Congress, Muslims celebrated The Day of Delivans. The Governor's Reign was proclaimed under the 1935 Act of 23 March 1940: the 27th annual session of the Muslim League was held and a Pakistani resolution was presented. 1940: The August proposal was brought about. Gandhi founded the Satyagar movement. 1943: The Muslim League established its 1st ministry in Sindh. Lord Wavell became Viceroy of India. 1944: Gandhi-Jinnah negotiations failed because of the theory of the two nations. 1945: The Lakuat-Desai Pact was signed. A committee has also been set up 1945-46: Elections were held. 1946: Cabinet mission composed of Lord Patik Lawrence, Sir Sir Cripps and Mr. A.W. Alexander arrived in India, and Mr. Gandhi relinquished his official membership in Congress. March 1947: Lord Mountbatten arrived as the late Viceroy. June 3, 1947: Lord Mountbatten announces a partition plan. Radcliffe Prize: Members of the Punjab Border Commission were Judge Ding Muhammad and Judge Muhammad Munir of Pakistan and Judge Mehr Chand Mahajan and Judge Tej Singh on behalf of India. The members of the Bengal Commission were Judge Abu Saleh Muhammad, Judge M. Akram and Judge S.A. Rahman on behalf of Pakistan and Judge K.K. Biswas and Judge B.K. Mukherjee on behalf of India. August 14, 1947: The subcontinent is divided into Pakistan and India. Muhammad Ali Jinnah became the first Governor-General and Lakuat Ali Khan became Pakistan's first Prime Minister. To continue preparing Pakistan History Mcqs - General Knowledge question and answers. This section General Knowledge and Pak affairs with detailed explanations for the preparation of screening tests, interviews for public positions. 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You read free preview pages from 48 to 50 do not appear in this preview. You read free preview pages from 61 to 75 do not appear in this preview. You read the free 79 preview page not shown in this preview. You read free preview pages from 83 to 88 do not appear in this preview. PAKISTAN BEFORE MCS Pakistan Affairs Park GK Economics (en) History Educational Institutions Pak Research (en) Geography Act (en) Islamic Research Dictionary Stock (en) NTS MK Urdu MK More. Pakistan History -- Pakistan History Online MC's Test Issues for FPSC, NTS, PPSC, KPSC tests (preparatory material). History of Pakistan and India or Indo-Pak mc history. Pakistan History Multiple Choice Issues (MC) Page-1. The following quizzes from the creation of the All India Muslim League to the creation of Pakistan. Find Find questions at the bottom of the page. Page: 1 2 cm 3 cm 4 cm. 5 to 5 euro 6 1. Who is considered the founder of the All India Muslim League? (a) Kuaid-e-Azam (B) Alamah Iqbal (C) Mohsin-ul-Mulk (D) Nawab Sir Salimullah 71. The plan of June 3, 1947 was announced: a) M.A Jinnah (b) Jawahar Lal Nahru (c) Lord Mountbatten (d) Lord Waywell August, 1947 Radcliffe Line was declared the border between India and Pakistan. Thus, the Radcliffe Line separates India from Pakistan as well as Bangladesh. India and Pakistan are neighboring countries, and the Indian-Pakistan border can be seen from space at night because India has installed about 150,000 floods at about 50,000 poles. 1. Which Indian State/States share borders with Pakistan? A. Jammu and Kashmir B. Rajasthan K. Gujarat D. All of the above explanation Ans. D: Indian states that share borders with Pakistan: Jammu and Kashmir, Rajasthan, Gujarat and Punjab. 2. India and Pakistan border is also known as ..... A. A zero border point B. International border C. Coastal border D. None of the aforementioned Ans. B Explanation: India and Pakistan border is also known as the International Border (IB). 3. What is the total length of the India-Pakistan border? A. 3000 km b. 3120 km C. 3223 Km D. 3323 Km Ans. D Explanation: The total length of the Indian-Pakistan border is 3,323 km. 4. How long is the Jammu-Kashmir border with Pakistan? A. 1222 km b. 1234 km C. 1239 Km D. 1240 Km Ans. Explanation: Jammu and Kashmir share borders with Pakistan and are 1,222 km long. How long is Rajasthan's border with Pakistan? A. 1100 km BC 1120 km to Celsius 1160 km D. 1170 km. Explanation: The length of the rajasthan border with Pakistan is 1,170 km. What were the reasons for the Indian-Pakistan war and its consequences? 6. When were Pakistan's borders drawn? A. August 14, 1947 BC August 15, 1947 BC August 16, 1947 D. August 17, 1947 Explanation: Pakistan's borders were drawn just after two days of partition, i.e. August 17, 1947. The Radcliffe Line was officially announced on August 17, 1947, a few days after India and Pakistan gained independence. 7. The first capital of independent Pakistan was .... A. Karachi B. Faisalabad K. Islamabad D. Lahore As. Explanation: The first capital of independent Pakistan was Karachi. 8. Who made the boundaries for the new independent Pakistan? A. Lord Mountbatten B. Sir Cyril Radcliffe C. Clement Utley D. None of the above explanations of Ans. B: Sir Cyril Radcliffe has drawn up the boundaries for a new independent Pakistan. 9. In which state india borders Pakistan with a length of 425 km? A. Gujarat B. Rajasthan K. Punjab D. Jammu and Kashmir Ans. C Explanation: Punjab, a fraction of the border with Pakistan 425 km long. Which state India has the longest Pakistan? A. Jammu and Kashmir B. B. K. Gujarat D. Punjab Ans. Explanation: Jammu and Kashmir, India have the longest border with Pakistan, 1,222 km long, followed by Rajasthan with 1,170 km. Gujarat has 506 km, while Punjab has 425 km. So now you may have learned about the borders of India and Pakistan and the borders between them. Which countries in India share borders with Pakistan? Which countries in India share borders with Bangladesh? Bangladesh? pre partition history of pakistan mcqs pdf

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