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Chapter One

Geography

1. What is the age of the earth?

5500 million years

2. The deepest part of the Ocean is:

Mariana Trench

3. After Australia, which of the following is the smallest Continent?

Europe

4. The deepest place in the Indian Ocean is:

Sunda Trench

5. The highest waterfall of the world is:-

Angel falls (979 metres)

6. "Death Valley" in California, U.S.A is so called because of:-

One of the hottest places in the world

7: The largest ocean is:

Pacific Ocean

8. Mediterranean Sea is connected to the Atlantic Ocean by the:

Strait of Gibraltar

9. Caribbean Sea is linked with the Pacific Ocean by the:

Panama Canal

10. 'Sea of Japan' is famous for:

Fishing Area

11. 'Red sea' is between:

Arabia and Africa

12. Alexandria is a seaport of:

Egypt

13. A strait is a narrow passage connecting two large bodies of:

Water

14. Which is the longest strait of the world?

Malacca

15. Bering Strait separates Asia from:

America

16. A mountain range is a chain of _____ arranged together in a line and connected.

Mountain or hills

17. The longest mountain range in the world is:

Andes (South America)

18. Palk Strait separates India from:

Sri Lanka

19. Identify the world's longest river with the length of 6,521 km.

Nile

20. Which one is the longest river?

Sutlaj

21: The smallest sea on Earth is:

Baltic Sea

22: The largest sea on Earth is:

Philippine Sea

23. Which of the following river is located in Iraq?



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Euphrates

24: Which of the following waterfalls is located between America and Canada?

Niagara Falls

25. Identify the world's Largest Dam:-

Tarbela

26. In which of the following region 'New Zealand' is situated?

Oceania

27. The world's largest land borderline is between:

America and Canada

28. The world's largest silver producing country is:

Mexico.

29. The 'United Arab Emirates' (U.A.E) Comprises of:

(a) Abu Dhabi (b) Sharjah (c) Fujairah

30. "Kasr-e-Mantra" is an official residence of:

King of Saudi Arabia

31. 'Black Sea' refers to:

The dense fog that prevails there in winter

32. Which of the following Country is largest by area?

Canada

33: A peninsula is:

An area of land surrounded by water on three sides

34. Which Country is a 'Peninsula'?

Saudi Arabia

35. Which of the following Country is largest by population?

China

36. Which part of the world is called "City of Angles"?

Bangkok

37. The world's longest railroad tunnel 'Seikan' is located in:

Japan

38. Which Country is called "Land of Milk and Honey"?

Lebanon

39. Which part of the world is called: "Playground of Europe"?

Switzerland

40. Which Part of the world is called "Land of Midnight Sun"?

Norway

41. What is "Big Ben"?

A clock placed on the British Parliament

42. Which of the following Asian countries is landlocked?

Afghanistan

43. Identify the biggest Island:

Greenland

44. Identify the Coldest Planet:

Pluto

45. Identify the smallest Planet:

Mercury

46: A mountain pass is:

A low point on the mountain that allows easy access to climbers

47. Which one is the highest Mountain Pass in the world?

Alpine

48. Identify the Largest 'Salt-Water Lake' in the world:

Caspian Sea

49. Identify the world's largest City (in area):

New York

50. "Nanga Parbat" is the famous mountain Peak of:

Himalayas range

51. 'Fleet Street' in London is famous for:

Offices of the leading British Newspapers

52. 'Wall Street' in New York is famous for:

Stocks Exchange Market

53. Which line divides Turkish and Greek Cyprus communities?

Green Line

54. Which boundary exists between Germany and Russia?

Hindenburg Line

55. 24th Parallel line exists between:

Pakistan and India

56. Redcliff Line was drawn by Sir Cyril Redcliff to divide

India and Pakistan

57. 49th Parallel line is a famous boundary line which exists between:

Canada and United States of America

58. Which of the following boundary lines does exist between Poland and Russia?

Curzon line

59. Which boundary line does exist between Pakistan and Afghanistan?

Durand line

60. 38th Parallel line is between:

Boundary line between South Korea and North Korea

61. Boundary lines between India and Pakistan are:

(a) Working Boundary

(b) Line of Control

(c) Line of actual contact

62. McMahon line lies between:

Boundary line between India and China

63. Chinese erected the Great Wall of China as a defense against:

Mongols

64. Which defensive boundary wall Roman Britians established against invading tribes?

Hadrian's Wall

65. The famous Khunjerab Pass is between Pakistan and China

66. "Khyber Pass" is located in:

Suleiman range

67. Which is the largest landlocked country of the world?

Mongolia

68. Which part of the world is known as "Star and key of Indian Ocean"?

Mauritius



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69. "Siachen Glacier" is situated in:

Karakorum

70. Which Mountain Peak is not situated in Karakorum Range?

Tirich Mir Peak

71. The world's smallest state by population is:

Vatican

72. Which is the world's second largest continent?

Africa

73. 'Nanga Parbat Peak' is situated in:

Himalayas

74. The largest river in Baluchistan is:

Hingol (Gwadar district)

75. Which is the highest railway station in Asia?

Kan Mehtarzai

76. What is the significance of a small country "Ecuador"?

It is located on the equator of the earth

77. The longest river of Asia is:

The Yangtze or Chang Jiang

78. What is "Green peace"? An organization that stresses the need to maintain a balance between human progress and environmental conservation (care)

79. Yellow Sea lies between:

China and Japan

80. The world's largest active volcano "Mauna Loa" is located in:

(a) Hawaii (USA)

81. The Eastern Mediterranean Island "Cyprus" is divided between:

Turkey and Greece

82. Which is the smallest country in Asia?

Maldives

83. The distance of a place South or North of Equator is called:

Latitude

84. Which part of the world is called "The Land of free people"?

Thailand

85. The world's famous bridge "Golden gate" is located in:

San Francisco

86. Weather describes the condition of _____ at any one time:

The atmosphere

87. In the Composition of the earth, Aluminum is:

8.1%

88. 'Oxus' River is flowing between:

Afghanistan and Tajikistan

89. SAARC Human Resource Development Centre is located at:

Islamabad

90. In July 1986, a model child welfare centre was established in a village "Hummak" near the city of:

Islamabad

91. The World's largest desert in area is:

Sahara

92. "Dead Sea" is lying between:



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Israel and Jordan

93. Identify the Largest Sea?

South China Sea

94. Which country has the greatest number of volcanoes in the world?

Philippines

95. The length of Karakoram Highway (KKH) in Pakistan is:

805 km

96. The old name of Karakoram Highway was:

Silk Road

97. Which of the Sea is located in Central Asia?

Aral Sea

98. Which Country's land is below the sea level?

Netherlands

99. On which river Gudu, Sukkur and Kotri barrages are situated?

Indus

100. Which of the following country consists of 1300 Islands?

Indonesia.

Chapter Two General knowledge 'Pakistan'

- 1: Pakistan's first coin was issued on 3rd January 1948.
2. Maulana Mazhar-ud-Din was the first person who gave the title 'Quaid-e-Azam' to Mr. Jinnah first time.
3. Quaid-e-Azam's mother tongue was 'Gujrati'.
4. Khawaja Nizam-ud-Din was the only person in Pakistan's history who was the second Prime Minister of Pakistan and also second Governor General of Pakistan.
5. The height of Minar-e-Pakistan is 196 ft. and 4 inches.
6. Sir Victor Turner signed first time on Pakistani's Currency.
7. Quaid-e-Azam was born on Thursday.
8. Quaid-e-Azam died on Saturday.
9. Pakistan's national flag was prepared by Ameer-ud-Din Qadwai.
10. Pakistan's National Anthem was written by Mr. Hafeez Jhalandari on June 1952.
11. Pakistan's national Anthem was composed by Ahmed Ghulam Ali Chagla in 1949.
12. The composition of National Anthem was accepted on 21 August 1949
13. The National Anthem was sung first time on 13 August 1954 in the voice of Mr. Hafeez Jhalandari.
15. There were 3542 post offices in Pakistan at the time of its creation.
16. Mr. Mirat Khan prepared the map of Minar-e-Pakistan.
17. Quaid-e-Azam died of Tuberculosis.
18. The first Prime Minister of Pakistan Mr. Liaqat Ali Khan was assassinated by unknown man in Rawalpindi.
19. Quaid-e-Azam took an oath as Governor General of Pakistan from Mr. Justice Abdur Rasheed.
20. The height of all the four Minars of Badshahi Mosque is 177 ft.
21. Frank Messervy was a British General who took charge of the Pakistan Army soon after the independence and served as the first Commander-in-Chief until February 10, 1948.
22. Captain Raja Muhammad Sarwar, a military officer in the Pakistan Army (Martyred: 27 July 1948) was cited with the first Nishan-e-Haider for his valor during the first Indo-Pak war in 1947-48



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23. Sir Mian Abdul Rashid was the first Chief Justice of Pakistan.
24. Karachi was the first capital of Pakistan.
25. Quaid-e-Azam spent his last days at the Ziarat Residency, Quetta.
26. The historical sites of Pakistan namely Mohenjo-Daro, Takht-e-Bahi, Lahore Fort is on the World Heritage List.
27. 1965 War between India and Pakistan continued endlessly for 17 days
28. Lahore is known as “Data ki Nagri”
29. Waris Shah is considered as “the Shakespeare of Punjabi literature”
30. ‘Ko Ko Korina’ by Ahmed Rushdi is considered as the first-ever pop song of South Asia.
31. Sialkot, located in Pakistan, is the world’s largest producer of hand sewn footballs. Local factories in the region produce 40-60 million footballs a year, which is roughly 50-70% of the world’s total production.
32. The world’s first Islamic country to attain nuclear power was Pakistan.
33. Pakistan has the highest paved international road – The Karakoram Highway.
34. Pakistan has the largest canal-based irrigation system in the world.
35. Pakistan has the world’s largest ambulance network. Pakistan’s Edhi Foundation, which is also listed in the Guinness Book of World Records, operates the network.
36. Queen Elizabeth II was the Queen of Pakistan until 1956.
37. Just two people have won the Nobel Prize from Pakistan. Malala Yousafzai for Peace in 2014 and Dr. Abdus Salam for Physics in 1979
38. Sugarcane juice is the ‘national drink’ of Pakistan. In Pakistan, it is also known as “Roh.”
39. Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) has a world record for flying the fastest between London and Karachi. The airline achieved this feat in 1962 when they completed the flight in 6 hours, 43 minutes, 55 seconds, a record which remains unbroken to this day
40. Pakistan also has one of the oldest civilizations in history, Mehrgarh; dating back to 6000 B.C. Mehrgarh is now seen as a precursor to the Indus Valley Civilization. It is one of the earliest sites with evidence of farming and herding in South Asia.
41. Pakistan also made history with the youngest civil judge in the world. Mohammed Ilyas passed the exam when he was 20 years and 9 months old and thus became the youngest civil judge in the world
42. The ‘Khewra Salt Mine’ in Pakistan is the second largest and oldest salt mine in the world.
43. Pakistan has the only fertile desert in the world – the Tharparkar Desert – located in Sindh province.
44. Pakistan has the eleventh-largest armed force in the world. It has 617,000 people in its army. UN peacekeeping missions are supported largely by the Pakistani army.
45. According to a survey, Pakistan has one of the world’s top national anthem tunes. The duration of Pakistan’s National Anthem is 80 seconds.
46. Pakistanis are the fourth-most intelligent people in the world, according to poll results gathered from 125 countries by the Institute of European Business Administration.
47. The world’s seventh-largest collection of scientists and engineers is from Pakistan.
48. The world’s longest glacial system outside the Polar Regions – the Biafo Glacier– is in Pakistan.
49. The largest earth-filled dam in the world (and fifth largest by structural volume) is the ‘Tarbela Dam’ on the Indus River in Pakistan. The dam was built in 1968 and 1976. The dam is 143.26 meters high and 2,743.2 meters long.
50. Out of the total land area in Pakistan, 25% is under agricultural cultivation. Pakistan irrigates three times more land area than Russia
51. The once world’s largest man-made forest is in Pakistan – the Changa Manga forest (12,423 acres in area). It is named after two brother dacoits, the Changa Manga forest was originally planted in 1866 by British foresters.
52. Benazir Bhutto became the first female Prime Minister of Pakistan, and of any Muslim nation.



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53. Islamabad, Pakistan is ranked the second most beautiful capital in the world.
Pakistan has some of the best-trained air force pilots in the world.
54. The Shah Faisal Mosque in Pakistan can accommodate 100,000 worshipers at a time. It was the largest mosque in the world from 1986 until 1993.
55. Muhammad Mahmud Alam, late Air Commodore from Pakistan, is known to have shot five planes in less than a minute during the Indo-Pakistani War of 1965.
56. Shandur Pass located in Chitral District North Pakistan, is home to the world's highest Polo ground at 3,700 meters. Since 1936, traditional polo festival is being held on Shandur Top.
57. Pakistan is also home to the world's second-largest Muslim population, behind Indonesia. Note that India is home to the world's third-largest Muslim population.
58. Pakistan ranks on the 4th spot behind India, Bangladesh, and the United States in Freelancing. Freelancing is the way of providing technical expertise through internet.
59. The largest deep sea port in the world is Gwadar Port of Balochistan, Pakistan. The port has an area of 64,000 square meters and has a depth of more than 14 meters.
60. The largest tank-battle after the Second World War was witnessed between India and Pakistan.
61. Pakistan is also known for its missile technology, which is one of the best in the world.
62. Pakistan is world's fourth largest milk producing country while India tops the list.
63. Pakistan is also one of the top producers and exporters of surgical instruments in the world. According to a source, almost 99% of these instruments are produced in Sialkot.
64. Pakistan is the fourth largest cotton producing country in the world
65. Urdu means 'Army'.
66. Pakistan is the sixth most populous country with a population exceeding 212.2 million.
67. Farid-ud-Din Ganj Shakar is known as the first Punjabi Poet.
68. APWA is the oldest association working for women's right in Pakistan.
69. Senate and National Assembly together are called 'Parliament'.
70. The Chairperson of the Senate is called 'Speaker'.
71. A Union Council should at least have 21 members.
72. The National Assembly is elected for a period of five years.
73. Pakistan has been divided into 3 major Landforms: Mountainous Regions, Plateaus, Plain Regions.
74. A 600 Km separates Pakistan and India.
75. The main moto of Pakistan is 'Unity', 'Faith', 'Discipline'.
76. Rahber is the first Rocket Launched by Pakistan.
77. 880 railway stations are located in Pakistan.
78. Punjab University is the biggest and Oldest University of Pakistan.
79. King Edward Lahore is the oldest Medical University of Pakistan.
80. The first Geoscientific laboratory is located in Islamabad.
81. Peshawar is called the 'Valley of Flower'.
82. Chaudhary Rehmat Ali gave the word 'Pakistan' in 1933.
83. In September 1947, Pakistan was admitted the membership of the United Nation.
84. Iran was the first country to recognize Pakistan as a sovereign state.
85. Afghanistan
86. There are a total of 154 districts in Pakistan.
87. There are 34 districts in Balochistan, 36 in Punjab, 29 in Sindh and 34 in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa
88. Shukriya Khanum was the first female commercial pilot of Pakistan.



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Chapter Three

Major Events in Pakistan since 1947 – 2007

March 1947:

Widespread violence erupts in British India forcing the British government to agree to partition India.

June 3rd 1947:

Viceroy Lord Mountbatten announces that Pakistan and India shall be freed on August 1947 and 15th.

June 3rd 1947:

Lord Mountbatten also announces the respective territories of both nations and the Redcliff commission is set up to draw the new nation's boundaries.

August 14th 1947:

Pakistan gains its independence and Muhammad Ali Jinnah becomes Governor General. Jinnah promises that Pakistan shall be secular state that protects the right of all minorities. Liaqat Ali Khan takes his oath as the first Prime Minister of Pakistan.

August 15th 1947:

India gains its independence and Jawaharlal Nehru becomes its first Prime Minister.

August 17th 1947:

The Redcliff commission announces the border of Pakistan and India leading to the division of Punjab and Bengal provinces leading to widespread violence that kills at least one million people as 15 million people flee to their homes in the largest migration in human history.

October 27th 1947:

Kashmir accedes to India, triggering a war between Pakistan and India.

February 1948:

Urdu is declared the sole nation language of Pakistan; a decision which greatly angers the Bengali speaking majority.

September 11th 1948:

Mohammad Ali Jinnah dies of Tuberculosis.

January 1st 1949:

United Nation ceasefire takes place in Kashmir.

March 12th 1949:

Constituent assembly of Pakistan passes the Objective resolution which declares Islam as the basis for Pakistan's governance thereby abandoning Jinnah's secular state.

July 26th 1949:

Pakistan and India agree to cease fire line in Kashmir that holds to this day.

September 6th 1950:

Ayyub Khan is appointed as first native commander in chief of the Pakistan Army.

October 16th 1950:

Liaqat Ali Khan, Pakistan's first Prime Minister and Quaid-e-Azam's right hand man is assassinated in Rawalpindi, a case that remains unsolved to this day.

October 17 1950: Finance Minister Ghulam Mohammad (1895–1956) of Muslim League becomes the third Governor General. Governor General Khawaja Nazimuddin of Muslim League becomes second Prime Minister.

March 6th 1953:

After widespread riots in Lahore against Ahmadis, a minority of Muslim sect, Martial law is declared to restore order.

September 21st 1954:



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In response to year of agitation in East Pakistan (Bengal), the constitution declares both Urdu and Bengali to be national languages of Pakistan.

March 23rd 1956:

First constitution of Pakistan is promulgated (brought into practice) and Iskander Mirza is sworn in as the first President of Pakistan.

October 7th 1958:

Iskander Mirza declares Martial Law throughout Pakistan and appoints Chief of Army staff Ayub Khan as Chief of Martial Law Administrator.

November 2nd 1958:

General Ayub Khan betrays Iskander Mirza and seizes power. Mirza is exiled to London where he dies a broken man.

August 1st 1960:

Ayub Khan Regime moves Federal capital from Karachi to the newly built city of Islamabad (Meaning city of Islam in Urdu).

March 23rd 1962:

A new constitution is promulgated to entrench (strengthen) Ayub Khan's dictatorship.

January 2nd 1964: Fatima Jinnah loses the presidential election, Ayub Khan continues as President for the second time.

January 24th 1964:

Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto is appointed foreign Minister.

September 6th 1965:

Pakistan launches a war against India in order to take the Indian-occupied Kashmir.

September 23rd 1965:

After suffering disastrous setbacks Pakistan agrees to a ceasefire.

February 12th 1966:

The main Bengali Party announces their 6 point plan for autonomy for East Pakistan.

June 17th 1966:

Bhutto resigns as Foreign minister after opposing Ayub Khan's peace with India.

September 17th 1966:

Yahya Khan becomes the COAS (Chief of Army Staff) of Pakistan Army.

December 1st 1967:

Bhutto founds the Pakistan People's Party and calls for the fall of Ayub Khan regime.

November 7th 1968:

Student led demonstrations erupt calling for the restoration of Democracy.

March 25th 1969:

Ayub Khan resigns and hands over power to COAS Yahya Khan who immediately declares Martial Law. Ayub Khan dies in obscurity in 1974.

November 12th 1970:

Cyclone 'Bhola' makes landfall in East Pakistan killing 500 000 people, the Federal government botches (mishandle) the relief effort fueling widespread anger among Bengali's.

December 7th 1970:

The first free and fair election in Pakistan's history are held with Bengali nationalists (Awami League) winning enough seats to form the next government.

March 25th 1971:

After the military refuses to hand over the power, Bengali's declare their independence as Bangladesh as the military launches 'operation searchlight' in an attempt to crush Bengali nationalism, leading to beginning of widespread civil war.



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November 22nd 1971:

India intervenes in the support of Bangladesh and the Pakistani army quickly begins to crumble (break into pieces).

December 16th 1971:

Dhaka is the capital of East Bengal falls to Indian forces and Bangladesh officially becomes independent.

December 20th 1971:

Yahya Khan is forced to resign and placed under house arrest he dies in 1980. Bhutto is proclaimed president and the first civilian Chief Martial Law Administrator.

August 10th 1973:

The 1973 constitution is announced; considered a progressive document and it to this day forms the basis of Pakistan's constitution.

March 1st 1976:

Zia-ul-Haq is appointed COAS.

March 7th 1977:

National elections held, Bhutto and the PPP (Pakistan People's Party) win a majority but there are allegations of widespread rigging (fraud) leading to protests.

July 5th 1977:

Zia-ul-Haq seizes power in a coup (plot) and declares martial law, Bhutto is placed under arrest.

September 16th 1978: General Muhammad Zia ul-Haq becomes Pakistan's sixth president

April 4th 1979:

Bhutto is hanged after an unfair trial in which he was convicted of murdering a political opponent.
1980

March 18th 1984: Azeem Ahmed Tariq & Altaf Hussain finds the MQM (Muhajir Qaumi Movement) in Karachi and Hyderabad.

April 10th 1986:

Benazir Bhutto, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto's daughter returns to Pakistan with millions of people greeting her on her tours through the country.

August 17th 1988:

Zia-ul-Haq is assassinated in a bomb explosion in his plane. The assassination remains unsolved to this day.

December 2nd 1988:

Benazir Bhutto is sworn in as Pakistan's first female Prime minister after winning Pakistan's first democratic elections in 11 years.

August 6th 1990:

Benazir Bhutto's government is dismissed by the President on charge of incompetence and mass corruption.

November 6th 1990:

Nawaz Sharif a former protégé (follower) of Zia is elected PM (Prime Minister)

April 18th 1993:

Nawaz Sharif's government is dismissed by the President on charge of mass corruption.

May 26th 1993:

The Supreme Court declares the President's actions illegal and restores the Sharif's government.

July 18th 1993:

The Army forces both the President and Nawaz Sharif to resign and pave the way for new elections. Nawaz Sharif resigns under pressure.

October 19th 1993:

Benazir Bhutto is elected PM for the second time.

November 5th 1996:

Benazir's second government is dismissed by President Laghari on grounds of mass corruption.



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January 29th 1997:

Supreme Court upholds (defends) the dismissal of Benazir's government.

February 17th 1997:

Nawaz Sharif elected as PM for the second time.

May 28th 1998:

Pakistan tests Nuclear weapon in response to the earlier India tests, leading to international condemnation and economic sanction (ban).

October 6th 1998:

Pervez Musharraf is appointed COAS

April 1999:

Benazir Bhutto and Husband Asif Ali Zardari convicted of corruption and given jail sentence. Ms. Bhutto stays out of the country.

May 3rd 1999:

Musharraf launches the Kargil war, an attempt to seize Indian strategic positions in Kashmir, without informing PM Nawaz Sharif.

July 26th 1999:

Kargil war ends in complete defeat for Pakistan.

October 12th 1999:

Musharraf launches a coup (sudden overthrow of Government) and declares Martial Law and Sharif tries to fire him.

April 6th 2000:

Nawaz Sharif sentenced to death after being convicted of corruption and terrorism.

May 12th 2000:

Supreme Court validates (approves) Musharraf's coup.

December 12th 1999:

Facing tremendous pressure from the U.S and Saudi Arabia Musharraf agrees to let Nawaz Sharif go into exile in Saudi Arabia.

September 11th 2001:

Terrorists attack New York City leading to the war in Afghanistan.

June 30th 2005:

Iftikhar Mohammad Chaudhry is sworn in as Chief Justice of Pakistan.

May 14th 2006:

The Charter (contract) of democracy is signed by Benazir Bhutto and Nawaz Sharif in London. The charter lays out a vision of a democratic Pakistan and calls for the removal of Musharraf's dictatorship.

August 26th 2006:

Baloch leader Akbar Bugti is killed the military triggering (causing) an insurgency (fasaad in Urdu).

March 9th 2007:

Musharraf attempts to dismiss Chief Justice of Pakistan Iftikhar Chaudhry triggering mass protests.

March 22nd 2009:

Prime Minister Yousaf Raza Gillani restores Chief Justice Iftikhar Chaudhry.

Chapter Four

Historical battles (712 AD to 1857) of Subcontinent

When was the first Battle of Panipat fought?

21st April 1526



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Who fought the first Battle of Panipat?

Ibrahim Lodhi and Zahir-ud-din Mohammad Babur

Who won the first Battle of Panipat?

Zahir-ud-din Mohammad Babur

What is the importance of first Battle of Panipat?

The beginning of the Mughal Empire

When was the second Battle of Panipat fought?

November 5, 1556

Who fought the second Battle of Panipat?

Hemu Chandra and Emperor Jalal-ud-din Mohammad Akbar

Who was Hemu Chandra?

King of Delhi

Who won the second Battle of Panipat?

Emperor Akbar

When was the third Battle of Panipat fought?

January 14, 1761

Who fought the third Battle of Panipat?

Maratha Empire and King Ahmed Shah Abdali of Afghanistan

Who won the third Battle of Panipat?

King Ahmed Shah Abdali

When was the First Battle of Tarain fought?

1191

Where was the Battle of Tarain fought?

Thanesar (Present day Haryana)

Who fought the first Battle of Tarain?

Mu'izz-ud-Din Mohammad Ghori and Pritvi Raj Chauhan

Who won the first Battle of Tarain?

Pritvi Raj Chauhan

When did they fight again in the second Battle of Tarain?

1192

Who won the second Battle of Tarain?

Mu'izz-ud-Din Mohammad Ghori

When was the Battle of Buxar fought?

22 October 1764

Who fought the Battle of Buxar?

Mir Qasim (Nawab of Bengal) and the British East India Company

Who led the command of British East India Company?

Hector Munro

Who won the Battle of Buxar?

East India Company

When was the Battle of Plassey fought?

June 1757

Who fought the Battle of Plassey?

Nawab Siraj-ud-Daula and East India Company

Who won the Battle of Plassey?

East India Company

Who was Siraj-ud-Daula?

The last independent Nawab of Bengal

Who led the command of British army in the Battle of Plassey?

Robert Clive

When was the first Anglo-Mysore war fought?

1767

How long the first Anglo-Mysore war was fought?

Two years (1767 – 1769)

Who fought the first Anglo-Mysore war?

Asif Jah II (Sultan of Mysore) and East India Company

Who won the first Anglo-Mysore war?

Mir Nizam Ali Khan Siddiqi (Asif Jah II)

When were the second, third, and fourth Anglo-Mysore wars fought?

Second Anglo-Mysore war 1780-1784

Third Anglo-Mysore war 1789-1792

Fourth Anglo-Mysore war 1798-1799

Which treaties were signed after the second and the third Anglo-Mysore wars?

Treaty of Mangalore was signed after the second war

Treaty of Seringapatam was signed after the third war

When was the 1857 war of independence started?

10 May 1857

What were the causes of the 1857 war of independence?

Cartridge (Kartoos in Urdu) made of the fat of pig and cow

From where did this war start?

Meerut

Name some of the Muslim, Hindu, and Sikh leaders who participated in the 1857 revolt?

1: Bahadur Shah Zafar (Delhi)

2: Tantia Tope (Kanpur)

3: Siraj-ud-Daula (Bengal)

4: Begum Hazrat Mahal

5: Mangal Pandey (Barrack pore)

6: Rani Lakshmi Bai (Jhansi)

7: Nana Saheb (Kanpur)

Chapter Five

History of the Subcontinent

- 1) When was the All India Muslim League formed?
30th December 1906
- 2) Where was the All India Muslim League formed?
Dacca, British India (now Dacca, Bangladesh)
- 3) Who was the founder of the All India Muslim League?
Nawab Khawaja Salimullah
- 4) Where was the first session of the All India Muslim League held?
The first session of All India Muslim League was held at Karachi on 29th December 1907.
- 5) When did Quaid-E-Azam become the member of Muslim League?
1913
- 6) Who was the father of Quaid-e-Azam? Also mention his mother's name.

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Poonja Jinnah

Mithibai Jinnah

- 7) Who offered western education (at the higher standard) to Muslims of the Subcontinent?
Sir Syed Ahmed Khan (through the All India Muhammadan Educational Conference)
- 8) When was The All India Muhammadan Educational Conference established?
In 1886
- 9) List down in general the contributions of Sir Syed Ahmed Khan for Muslims?
Opened school in Muradabad (1859)
Founded Scientific Society in Ghazi pore (1863)
Set up Muhammadan Educational Conference to raise the standard of education (1886)
Set up MAO (Muhammadan Anglo-Oriental) College in Aligarh (24 May 1875)
Aligarh Muslim University (1920) (formerly known as MAO college)
- 10) Which school of the thought did Quaid-E-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah belong to?
Shia by birth (later on claimed he converted to 'Sunni' as contested in a high court in 1984)
- 11) Who gave birth to the largest Muslim political party 'The All India Muslim League'?
All India Muhammadan Educational Conference
- 12) Who was the first president of the All India Muslim League?
Sir Agha Khan was elected as the first president of this political party.
- 13) List down names of all the presidents of the Muslim League in historical sequence

1: Adamjee Pirbhoy (1907)	2: Sir Ali Imam (1908)	3: Sir Agha Khan (1909)
4: Nabiullah (1910)	5: Nawab Salimullah (1912)	6: Sir Mohammad Shafi (1913)
7: Mazhar-u- Haq (1915)	8: M.A Jinnah (1916)	9: Maulana Mohd Ali (1917)
10: A.k Fazlul Haq (1918)	11: Hakim Ajmal Khan (1919)	12: Dr. M.A Ansari (1920)
13: Maulana Hazrat Mohani (1921)	14: Ghulam Mohammad Bhurgin (1923)	
15: M.A Jinnah (1924)	16: Sir Abdul Rahim (1925)	17: Sir Abdul Qadir (1926)
18: Sir Mohd Yaqub (1927)	19: M.A Jinnah (1929)	20: Sir Allama Mohd Iqbal (1930)
21: Sir Zafarullah Khan (1931)	22: K.B Hafiz Hidayat Hussain (1933)	
23: M.A Jinnah (1934)	24: Sir Wazir Hussain (1936)	25: M.A Jinnah (1937)
- 14) When was the All India Muslim League dissolved?
The All India Muslim was dissolved in 1947 after the partition.
- 15) Muslim League (Pakistan) was dissolved in 1958(By martial law).
- 16) Which political parties succeeded as a result of the disintegration of the All India Muslim League?
Muslim League in Pakistan
Awami League in Bangladesh
Indian Union Muslim League in India
- 17) When did Pakistan frame its first constitution?
29 February 1956
- 18) Who was the first president of the Constitution Assembly of Pakistan?



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Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah

19) Of how many countries was the Indian Subcontinent comprised of?

It comprised of 7 countries – India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, and the Maldives.

20) Who was the first President of the constitution Assembly of Pakistan?

Quaid-e-Azam Mohammad Ali Jinnah

21) Who has been named 'The spiritual father of Pakistan'?

Sir Allama Mohammad Iqbal

22) Where did Allama Mohammad Iqbal matriculate from?

Scotch Mission College Sialkot (1893)

23) Who was Allama Mohammad Iqbal's father?

Allama Iqbal's Father Sheikh Noor Mohammad was a tailor (not formally educated man)

24) What Hindu clan did his family belong to before they embraced Islam?

His family was Kashmiri Brahman of Sapru clan.

25) Where did he obtain his Bachelor degree from?

He obtained his Bachelor degree in Arts from GCU (Government College University) Lahore.

26) List down the earliest educational institutes established in the British-ruled Subcontinent.

The Calcutta Madrasa – 1781 (By Warren Hastings)

Sanskrit College – 1791 (By Jonathan Duncan)

Fort William College – 1800 (Lord Wellesley)

27) Which of the two Christian Missionaries were in charge of promoting Western Education in India?

Charles Grant

William Wilberforce

28) Who is considered as the father of modern education in British Occupied Subcontinent (India)?

Charles Grant is referred to as 'father of modern education in India'. He recommended for English education in India.

29) What is meant by the Orientalists and Anglicists Debate?

The debate over what kind of public education the British should promote in their growing Indian empire.

30) Who were Orientalists?

People who wanted to promote education in India through the medium of classical languages, such as Sanskrit, Persian, and Arabic.

31) Who were Anglicists?

People who wanted to promote Western Education in India which supported English as medium of instruction.

32) What was Macaulay's system of education?

Also known as 'Lord Macaulay's Minute', the system of education – in 1835 – declared that Western Education has to be promoted through the medium of English language alone.

33) What was Wood's Dispatch?

Charles Wood (in British Subcontinent) suggested that primary schools must adopt vernacular (local) languages, high schools must adopt 'Anglo vernacular' (Both the English and the local) languages, and on college-level English medium for education.

34) What happened after Charles Wood's dispatch?

Several measures were taken by the East India Company which was as follow:

A: Setting of the University of Calcutta, the University of Bombay, and the University of Madras in 1857

B: University of Punjab in 1882 and the University of Allahabad in 1887.

B: Promotion of English Education