Lecturer History (BS-17), Higher Education Department — 2015 · Solved Past Paper

Body: Punjab Public Service Commission (PPSC) · **Post:** Lecturer History (BS-17), Higher Education Department · **Year:** 2015 · **Questions:** 100 in the original paper — **100 solved and verified**, none excluded · **Price:** Free

> **How to use this paper:** each question shows the stem, the four options, and the correct answer. Click “Why each option?” under a question to see all four options explained — one question teaches four topics. General Knowledge answers are as of the 2015 sitting.

Source note: PACE GK Academy reproduction (question page /PPSC-Past-Paper-Question/197 + PDF generatepaperpdf/197, 100 items in paper order, with answer key). Q53 and Q54 are identical duplicates in the source (same stem, options and key); both are served as printed. Q59 option A 'Mona Chapel' is a misprint, corrected to 'Mona Lisa' in the JSON. Q88 stem keeps the source year 1905 for the Simla Deputation; the deputation in fact met Lord Minto on 1 October 1906, noted in the file. Q98 source year '1040' filed as 1940. Dedup 13 Nov 2026 vs the live library (883 built files, 67,816 stems): max 5 exact stems vs any one built paper — no duplicate.

Question 1 History

Before becoming the Governor General, Nazimuddin was the Chief Minister of:

- A. Sindh
- B. Baluchistan
- C. Punjab
- D. East Pakistan ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Khwaja Nazimuddin was not the Chief Minister of Sindh.

Nazimuddin was not the Chief Minister of Balochistan.

C. Khwaja Nazimuddin was not the Chief Minister of Punjab.

D. Correct: before becoming Governor-General in 1948, Khwaja Nazimuddin was the Chief Minister of East Bengal (East Pakistan).

Question 2 History

Before becoming the Punjab Chief Minister, Feroz Khan Noon was the Governor of:

- A. East Pakistan ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Sindh
- C. Baluchistan
- D. Punjab

A. Correct: Feroz Khan Noon served as Governor of East Pakistan (1953–1955) before becoming Chief Minister of Punjab.

B. Feroz Khan Noon was not the Governor of Sindh.

C. Feroz Khan Noon was not the Governor of Balochistan.

D. He became Chief Minister of Punjab afterwards; he was not its Governor.

Question 3 History

Nazimuddin's ministry was dismissed by Governor General:

- A. M.A. Jinnah
- B. Ghulam Muhammad ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Sikandar Mirza
- D. None of these

A. Jinnah died in 1948, before Nazimuddin became Prime Minister.

B. Correct: Governor-General Ghulam Muhammad dismissed Prime Minister Khwaja

s ministry in April 1953.

C. Sikandar Mirza was not Governor-General at the time.

D. Wrong: Ghulam Muhammad is among the options and is correct.

Question 4 History

Objectives Resolution was passed during the Prime Ministership of:

- A. Liaquat Ali Khan ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Nazimuddin
- C. M.A. Bogra
- D. Ch. Muhammad Ali

A. Correct: the Objectives Resolution was passed by the Constituent Assembly on 12 March 1949, during Liaquat Ali Khan's prime ministership.

B. Nazimuddin became Prime Minister only in 1951.

C. Bogra became Prime Minister in 1953.

D. Chaudhri Muhammad Ali became Prime Minister in 1955.

Question 5 History

Steps to stop smuggling at the Eastern border were taken during the Government of:

- A. H.S. Suhrawardy
- B. I.I. Chundrigar ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Feroz Khan Noon
- D. Ch. Muhammad Ali

A. The anti-smuggling drive at the eastern border is not credited to Suhrawardy's government.

B. Correct: the steps against smuggling on the eastern border were taken during I.I.

's brief government in 1957.

C. The anti-smuggling drive at the eastern border is not credited to Feroz Khan Noon's government.

D. The anti-smuggling drive at the eastern border is not credited to Chaudhri Muhammad Ali's government.

Question 6 History

The first Martial Law in Pakistan was imposed in:

- A. 1956
- B. 1957
- C. 1958 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 1959

A. No martial law was imposed in 1956; the 1956 Constitution was promulgated that year.

B. No martial law was imposed in 1957.

C. Correct: the first martial law in Pakistan was imposed on 7 October 1958 by President Iskandar Mirza (Ayub Khan took over soon after).

D. No martial law was imposed in 1959.

Question 7 History

Ayub Khan's electoral symbol in the presidential election was:

- A. Lion
- B. Cow
- C. Sword
- D. Rose ✓ **Correct answer**

A. The Lion was not Ayub Khan's electoral symbol.

was not Ayub Khan's electoral symbol.

C. The Sword was not Ayub Khan's electoral symbol.

D. Correct: Ayub Khan contested the 1965 presidential election on the Rose symbol (Fatima Jinnah's symbol was the Lantern).

Question 8 History

Constitution of 1962 introduced one of the following in the country:

- A. Universal Franchise
- B. Indirect Democracy ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Parliamentary System
- D. Social Democracy

A. The 1962 Constitution did not introduce universal franchise for choosing the President; it was based on an electoral college.

B. Correct: the 1962 Constitution introduced indirect democracy through the Basic Democracies system and an electoral college.

C. The 1962 Constitution was presidential, not parliamentary.

D. The 1962 Constitution did not introduce social democracy.

Question 9 History

Rigging in the election was first initiated in the country by the Government of:

- A. Ayub Khan ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Yahya Khan
- C. Z.A. Bhutto
- D. Zia-ul-Haq

A. Correct: electoral rigging in Pakistan is conventionally traced to Ayub Khan's regime

1964–65 presidential election against Fatima Jinnah).

B. The 1970 election under Yahya Khan is regarded as the fairest in Pakistan's history.

C. Bhutto's era came later and is associated with the 1977 rigging allegations, not the first.

D. Zia-ul-Haq's era came later, not first.

Question 10 History

After winning the presidential election, Ayub Khan started a strategic war with India in:

- A. 1963
- B. 1964
- C. 1965 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 1966

A. No war with India was fought in 1963.

B. No war with India was fought in 1964.

C. Correct: the Indo-Pak war of 1965 followed Ayub Khan's re-election.

D. The Tashkent Declaration was signed in 1966; no war was fought then.

Question 11 History

In East Pakistan, the election in 1970 was swept by:

- A. Z.A. Bhutto
- B. Bhashani
- C. Mujeeb-ur-Rehman ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Maulana Maududi

A. Bhutto's PPP swept West Pakistan, not East Pakistan.

B. Bhashani's party did not win the 1970 election in East Pakistan.

Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rehman's Awami League swept East Pakistan in the 1970 election, winning 160 of 162 seats there.

D. Maududi's Jamaat-e-Islami did not win the 1970 election in East Pakistan.

Question 12 History

East Pakistan separated from the west in December:

- A. 1970
- B. 1971 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 1972
- D. 1973

A. The 1970 election was held in December 1970, but the separation came a year later.

B. Correct: East Pakistan separated in December 1971, with Bangladesh's independence on 16 December 1971.

C. East Pakistan had already separated by 1972.

D. East Pakistan had already separated by 1973.

Question 13 History

Indus Water Treaty disallowed Pakistan to use water of one of the following rivers:

- A. Sutlej ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Indus
- C. Chenab
- D. Jhelum

A. Correct: under the Indus Waters Treaty (1960), the three eastern rivers (Ravi, Beas, Sutlej) were allocated to India, so Pakistan may not use the Sutlej's waters.

B. The Indus is a western river allocated to Pakistan.

ab is a western river allocated to Pakistan.

D. The Jhelum is a western river allocated to Pakistan.

Question 14 History

SEATO was made to encircle:

- A. Iran
- B. India
- C. Japan
- D. China ✓ **Correct answer**

A. SEATO was not aimed at encircling Iran (Iran was a member of the related CENTO).

B. SEATO was not aimed at encircling India.

C. SEATO was not aimed at encircling Japan.

D. Correct: SEATO was formed in 1954 as a US-led alliance to contain communist China in Southeast Asia.

Question 15 History

Tuzuk-e-Babri was originally written in:

- A. Hindi
- B. Persian
- C. Turkish ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Dari

A. Babur did not write his memoirs in Hindi.

B. The Persian version is a translation; the original was not Persian.

C. Correct: Babur's memoirs, the Baburnama (Tuzuk-e-Babri), were originally written in Chagatai Turkish.

not write his memoirs in Dari.

Note: Note: the source prints "Duri"; it is filed as "Dari", the correct name of the language.

Question 16 History

CENTO was focused on:

- A. Middle East ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Far East
- C. South Asia
- D. Asia Minor

A. Correct: CENTO (the Baghdad Pact, 1955) was a Middle East defence alliance.

B. CENTO was not focused on the Far East.

C. CENTO was not focused on South Asia.

D. CENTO was not focused on Asia Minor.

Question 17 History

Muntakhab-ul-Tawarikh was written by:

- A. Aqil Khan Razi
- B. Abdul Qadir Badayuni ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Abul Fazl
- D. Inayatullah

A. Aqil Khan Razi did not write the Muntakhab-ul-Tawarikh.

B. Correct: the Muntakhab-ul-Tawarikh was written by Abdul Qadir Badayuni.

C. Abul Fazl wrote the Akbarnama, not the Muntakhab-ul-Tawarikh.

D. Inayatullah did not write the Muntakhab-ul-Tawarikh.

18 History

Humayun Nama was an account of personal memoir of:

- A. Gulbadan Begum ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Mirza Haider Dughlat
- C. Humayun
- D. Nizam-ud-din Ahmad

A. Correct: the Humayun Nama is the personal memoir of Gulbadan Begum, Humayun's sister.

B. Mirza Haider Dughlat wrote the Tarikh-i-Rashidi, not the Humayun Nama.

C. Humayun did not write the Humayun Nama; his sister wrote it about him.

D. Nizam-ud-din Ahmad wrote the Tabaqat-i-Akbari, not the Humayun Nama.

Question 19 History

Tuzuk-e-Jahangiri was initially written by:

- A. Mu'tamad Khan
- B. Muhammad Hadi
- C. Khawaja Kamgar Husain
- D. Jahangir ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Mu'tamad Khan continued the memoirs after Jahangir stopped writing, but he was not the original author.

B. Muhammad Hadi continued the memoirs later, but he was not the original author.

C. Khawaja Kamgar Husain did not write the Tuzuk-e-Jahangiri.

D. Correct: the Tuzuk-e-Jahangiri was initially written by Emperor Jahangir himself.

20 History

In the Battle of Khanwa, Babur defeated:

- A. Ibrahim Lodhi
- B. Rana Sanga ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Medini Rao
- D. Nusrat Shah

A. Babur defeated Ibrahim Lodhi at Panipat (1526), not at Khanwa.

B. Correct: Babur defeated Rana Sanga of Mewar at the Battle of Khanwa in 1527.

C. Medini Rao was an ally of Rana Sanga, not the leader Babur defeated at Khanwa.

D. Nusrat Shah was the Sultan of Bengal, not Babur's opponent at Khanwa.

Question 21 History

Simla Agreement between India and Pakistan was signed by:

- A. Liaquat-Nehru
- B. Ayub-Shastri
- C. Bhutto-Indira Gandhi ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Benazir-Rajiv Gandhi

A. The Liaquat-Nehru Pact (1950) was a different agreement.

B. Ayub Khan and Shastri signed the Tashkent Declaration (1966), not the Simla Agreement.

C. Correct: the Simla Agreement (1972) was signed by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto and Indira Gandhi.

D. Benazir Bhutto and Rajiv Gandhi signed no Simla Agreement.

22 History

On his accession to the throne, Humayun gave his brother Kamran:

- A. Sambhal
- B. Mewat
- C. Kabul and Kandahar ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Delhi

A. Sambhal was given to Askari, not Kamran.

B. Mewat was given to Hindal, not Kamran.

C. Correct: on his accession in 1530, Humayun gave Kamran the provinces of Kabul and Kandahar.

D. Delhi was the imperial capital, retained by Humayun himself.

Question 23 History

Pakistan's nuclear project was founded by:

- A. Ayub Khan
- B. Z.A. Bhutto ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Zia-ul-Haq
- D. Nawaz Sharif

A. Ayub Khan established the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission, but the weapons programme was founded later.

B. Correct: Zulfikar Ali Bhutto founded Pakistan's nuclear weapons programme in 1972.

C. Zia-ul-Haq continued the programme, but did not found it.

D. Nawaz Sharif's government conducted the 1998 tests, but did not found the programme.

24 History

To follow secularism in India, the Mughal-Rajput alliance was made by:

- A. Akbar ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Shah Jahan
- C. Aurangzeb
- D. Bahadur Shah

A. Correct: Akbar made the Mughal-Rajput alliance (notably through matrimonial ties) as part of his policy of sulh-i-kul.

B. Shah Jahan inherited the alliance; he did not make it.

C. Aurangzeb reversed Akbar's tolerant policy; he did not make the alliance.

D. Bahadur Shah came later and did not make the alliance.

Question 25 History

In 1615, Sir Thomas Roe was sent by the English king to the court of:

- A. Akbar
- B. Jahangir ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Shah Jahan
- D. Aurangzeb

A. Akbar died in 1605, ten years before Roe's mission.

B. Correct: Sir Thomas Roe, ambassador of James I, arrived at Jahangir's court in 1615.

C. Shah Jahan was not yet emperor in 1615.

D. Aurangzeb was not yet emperor in 1615.

26 History

Abdul Muttalib was Hashim's:

- A. Brother
- B. Cousin
- C. Nephew
- D. Son ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Abdul Muttalib was not Hashim's brother.

B. Abdul Muttalib was not Hashim's cousin.

C. Abdul Muttalib was not Hashim's nephew.

D. Correct: Abdul Muttalib (Shayba) was the son of Hashim ibn Abd Manaf.

Question 27 History

Mujaddid-e-Alf-e-Sani advocated the concept of:

- A. Wahdat-ul-Wujud
- B. Wahdat-ul-Shuhud ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Divine Creation of Quran
- D. Nur-Bashar

A. Wahdat-ul-Wujud (unity of being) was Ibn Arabi's doctrine, which Ahmad Sirhindi opposed.

B. Correct: Mujaddid Alf-e-Sani (Ahmad Sirhindi) advocated Wahdat-ul-Shuhud (unity of witnessing) against Wahdat-ul-Wujud.

C. This was not the doctrine advocated by Ahmad Sirhindi.

D. This was not the doctrine advocated by Ahmad Sirhindi.

28 History

The Mughal Empire reached its decline partially because of the religious fundamentalism of:

- A. Aurangzeb ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Bahadur Shah
- C. Jahangir
- D. Farrukh Siyar

A. Correct: Aurangzeb's religious orthodoxy and policies are conventionally cited as a factor in the Mughal decline.

B. Bahadur Shah I reigned after the decline had begun.

C. Jahangir's reign was not marked by religious fundamentalism causing decline.

D. Farrukh Siyar reigned after the decline had begun.

Question 29 History

Hazrat Amina belonged to a famous tribe:

- A. Banu Makhzum
- B. Banu Asad
- C. Banu Zuhra ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Banu Umayyah

A. Amina did not belong to Banu Makhzum.

B. Amina did not belong to Banu Asad.

C. Correct: Amina bint Wahb, the Prophet's mother, belonged to Banu Zuhra.

D. Amina did not belong to Banu Umayyah.

30 History

During 1737-38, Shah Waliullah translated the Quran into:

- A. French
- B. English
- C. Urdu
- D. Persian ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Shah Waliullah did not translate the Quran into French.

B. Shah Waliullah did not translate the Quran into English.

C. Shah Waliullah's sons later translated the Quran into Urdu; his own translation was Persian.

D. Correct: Shah Waliullah's translation of the Quran (Fathur Rahman) was in Persian.

Question 31 History

In June 1757, the Battle of Plassey was fought between the forces of the East India Company and:

- A. Bahadur Shah
- B. Siraj-ud-Daulah ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Ahmad Shah Abdali
- D. Nadir Shah Durrani

A. Bahadur Shah was not the Nawab of Bengal in 1757.

B. Correct: the Battle of Plassey (23 June 1757) was fought between the East India Company and Siraj-ud-Daulah, Nawab of Bengal.

C. Ahmad Shah Abdali was not involved in Plassey.

D. Nadir Shah had died in 1747 and was not involved in Plassey.

32 History

After defeating Tipu Sultan, the East India Company got control of:

- A. Hyderabad
- B. Delhi
- C. Bombay
- D. Mysore ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Hyderabad was not taken by the Company after Tipu's defeat.

B. Delhi was not taken by the Company after Tipu's defeat.

C. Bombay was already in Company hands.

D. Correct: after Tipu Sultan's defeat and death at Seringapatam (1799), the Company took control of Mysore.

Question 33 History

Lord Dalhousie's annexation policy and Doctrine of Lapse created unrest in:

- A. Princes ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Farmers
- C. Hindu Pandit
- D. Sikh Guru

A. Correct: the Doctrine of Lapse deprived Indian princes of their states when a ruler died without a natural heir, creating unrest among the princes.

B. The Doctrine of Lapse did not directly target farmers.

C. The Doctrine of Lapse did not directly target Hindu pandits.

D. The Doctrine of Lapse did not directly target Sikh gurus.

34 History

Rani of Jhansi wholeheartedly contributed to the war of:

- A. Anti-narcotics
- B. Terror
- C. Independence ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. The words

A. The Rani of Jhansi did not fight an anti-narcotics war.

B. The Rani of Jhansi did not fight a war of terror.

C. Correct: Rani Lakshmibai of Jhansi fought in the War of Independence (1857).

D. This option is meaningless in this context.

Question 35 History

The first wife of the Holy Prophet was a:

- A. Housewife
- B. Businesswoman ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Social Worker
- D. Poet

A. Khadija was not merely a housewife; she was a merchant.

B. Correct: Khadija, the Prophet's first wife, was a successful businesswoman and merchant of Mecca.

C. Khadija was not known as a social worker.

D. Khadija was not known as a poet.

36 History

East India Company's last Governor-General in India was:

- A. Lord Canning ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. James Wilson
- C. Samuel Laing
- D. John Lawrence

A. Correct: Lord Canning was the last Governor-General of the East India Company (1856–1858), becoming the first Viceroy after the Crown took over.

B. James Wilson was Finance Member, not Governor-General.

C. Samuel Laing was Finance Member, not Governor-General.

D. John Lawrence was Viceroy (1864–1869), after Canning.

Question 37 History

At the time of the construction of the Kaaba in 606 A.D., the Holy Prophet solved a dispute of:

- A. Trade Money
- B. Construction Wood
- C. Hajr-e-Aswad ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Building Design

A. The dispute was not about trade money.

B. The dispute was not about construction wood.

C. Correct: during the rebuilding of the Kaaba, the Prophet settled the dispute over who would place the Black Stone (Hajr-e-Aswad) in its position.

D. The dispute was not about building design.

38 History

Prophet Muhammad received the first revelation in the cave of:

- A. Sor
- B. Hira ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Crystal
- D. Majlis al-Jinn

A. The cave of Thawr (Sor) was a hiding place during the Hijra, not the site of the first revelation.

B. Correct: the first revelation came to the Prophet in the cave of Hira on Jabal al-Nur.

C. There is no cave of Crystal in this context.

D. Majlis al-Jinn is a cave in Oman, not the site of the first revelation.

Question 39 History

The fundamental reason Quraysh opposed the Holy Prophet was:

- A. Economic
- B. Governance
- C. Equality ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Tribal

A. Economic interests played a part, but the filed answer is equality.

B. Governance was not the fundamental reason.

C. Correct: the filed answer is equality — the message of Islam challenged the Quraysh's social order by proclaiming the equality of all believers.

D. Tribal rivalry was not the fundamental reason.

40 History

Name the companion of the Prophet (PBUH) whose entrance into Islam helped the Muslims to pray openly:

- A. Hazrat Hamza
- B. Hazrat Umar ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Hazrat Abbas
- D. Hazrat Zubair

A. Hamza's conversion strengthened the Muslims, but the open prayer is associated with Umar.

B. Correct: after Umar's conversion, the Muslims began to pray openly at the Kaaba.

C. Abbas converted much later and is not associated with this event.

D. Zubair was an early convert, but the open prayer is associated with Umar.

Question 41 History

In the 10th Nabvi year, the Holy Prophet's very near uncle died:

- A. Hazrat Hamza
- B. Hazrat Abu Talib ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Hazrat Abbas
- D. Hazrat Zubair

A. Hamza was martyred at Uhud (3 AH), not in the 10th Nabvi year.

B. Correct: Abu Talib, the Prophet's uncle and protector, died in the 10th year of Prophethood (the Year of Sorrow).

C. Abbas died later, in 32 AH.

D. Zubair died in 36 AH, not in the 10th Nabvi year.

42 History

Right after migration to Madina, Prophet Muhammad signed an agreement known as:

- A. Medina Accord ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Hudaybiyyah Agreement
- C. Bay'at-e-Rizwan
- D. None of these

A. Correct: the Charter (Accord) of Medina was drawn up immediately after the Hijra to govern relations between the Muslims, Jews and other tribes of Medina.

B. The Treaty of Hudaybiyyah was signed in 6 AH, years after the migration.

C. The Bay'at-e-Rizwan was the pledge at Hudaybiyyah, not an agreement signed after the migration.

D. Wrong: the Medina Accord is among the options and is correct.

Question 43 History

The first battle between Madina and Quraysh of Mecca is known as:

- A. Ghazwa-e-Khaybar
- B. Ghazwa-e-Khandaq
- C. Ghazwa-e-Badar ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Ghazwa-e-Uhud

A. Khaybar (7 AH) was fought against the Jews of Khaybar, not the Quraysh, and was not the first battle.

B. Khandaq (5 AH) came after Badr.

C. Correct: the Battle of Badr (2 AH) was the first major battle between the Muslims of Medina and the Quraysh of Mecca.

D. Uhud (3 AH) came after Badr.

44 History

In the Battle of Uhud, the flag was given to:

- A. Hazrat Hamza
- B. Hazrat Zubair
- C. Khalid bin Walid
- D. Mus'ab bin Umair ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Hamza fought at Uhud and was martyred there, but he did not carry the flag.

B. Zubair did not carry the flag at Uhud.

C. Khalid bin Walid fought on the Quraysh side at Uhud.

D. Correct: Mus'ab bin Umair carried the Muslims' standard at Uhud and was martyred holding it.

Question 45 History

In the Battle of the Ditch, the idea to dig around Medina was given by Hazrat:

- A. Salman Farsi ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Abu Ayub Ansari
- C. Hassan bin Sabit
- D. Ali bin Abu Talib

A. Correct: Salman al-Farsi suggested digging the trench around Medina in the Battle of Khandaq (the Ditch), a technique from Persia.

B. Abu Ayub Ansari did not suggest the trench.

C. Hassan bin Sabit was the Prophet's poet, not the adviser on the trench.

D. Ali fought in the battle but did not suggest the trench.

46 History

After exile from Medina, the Jews of Banu Nadir gathered around:

- A. Hudaybiyyah
- B. Habsha
- C. Mu'ta
- D. Khaybar ✓ **Correct answer**

A. The Banu Nadir did not gather at Hudaybiyyah.

B. The Banu Nadir did not gather in Abyssinia.

C. The Banu Nadir did not gather at Mu'ta.

D. Correct: after their expulsion from Medina, the Banu Nadir settled at Khaybar.

Question 47 History

Hudaybiyyah was the name of a:

- A. River
- B. Well ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Cave
- D. Tree

A. Hudaybiyyah was not a river.

B. Correct: Hudaybiyyah was named after a well in the area.

C. Hudaybiyyah was not a cave.

D. The tree at Hudaybiyyah (under which the pledge was taken) was not what the place was named after.

The Battle of Tabuk was an expedition against:

- A. Jews
- B. Quraysh
- C. Rome ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Egypt

A. Tabuk was not an expedition against the Jews.

B. The Quraysh had embraced Islam by the time of Tabuk (9 AH).

C. Correct: the expedition to Tabuk (9 AH) was directed against the Byzantine (Roman) forces on the northern frontier.

D. Tabuk was not an expedition against Egypt.

Question 49 History

The Last Sermon was delivered in the Hijri year of:

- A. 7th
- B. 8th
- C. 9th
- D. 10th ✓ **Correct answer**

A. The Farewell Sermon was not delivered in 7 AH.

B. The Farewell Sermon was not delivered in 8 AH.

C. The Farewell Sermon was not delivered in 9 AH.

D. Correct: the Last (Farewell) Sermon was delivered during the Farewell Pilgrimage in 10 AH.

50 History

Abu Bakr was elected as the first Caliph after a debate among different tribes at:

- A. Masjid-e-Nabvi
- B. Kaaba
- C. Saqifa Bani Sa'ida ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Abu Bakr's Home

A. The election did not take place in the Prophet's Mosque.

B. The election did not take place at the Kaaba.

C. Correct: Abu Bakr was chosen as Caliph at the meeting in the Saqifa (covered hall) of the Banu Sa'ida.

D. The election did not take place at Abu Bakr's home.

Question 51 History

The first Caliph launched an operation against:

- A. Political opponents
- B. Ansari Tribes
- C. Zakat Refusers ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Qurayshi Tribes

A. Abu Bakr's campaigns were not against political opponents as such.

B. Abu Bakr did not campaign against the Ansar.

C. Correct: the first Caliph's Ridda campaigns were launched against the tribes that refused to pay zakat (and the false prophets).

D. Abu Bakr did not campaign against the Quraysh.

52 History

Risala Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind was written by:

- A. Shibli Nomani
- B. Syed Ameer Ali
- C. Sir Syed Ahmad Khan ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Syed Mahmud

A. Shibli Nomani did not write the Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind.

B. Syed Ameer Ali did not write the Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind.

C. Correct: Sir Syed Ahmad Khan wrote the Risala Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind (The Causes of the Indian Revolt) in 1859.

D. Syed Mahmud did not write the Asbab-e-Baghawat-e-Hind.

Question 53 History

To maintain wartime discipline, Caliph Umar took action against one of his military generals:

- A. Abu Ubaida
- B. Saad bin Abi Waqas
- C. Abu Musa Ashari
- D. Khalid bin Walid ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Caliph Umar did not dismiss Abu Ubaida for wartime discipline.

B. Caliph Umar did not dismiss Saad bin Abi Waqas for wartime discipline.

C. Caliph Umar did not dismiss Abu Musa al-Ash'ari for wartime discipline.

D. Correct: Caliph Umar dismissed Khalid bin Walid from command, both to check the hero-worship around him and to maintain discipline.

54 History

To maintain wartime discipline, Caliph Umar took action against one of his military generals:

- A. Abu Ubaida
- B. Saad bin Abi Waqas
- C. Abu Musa Ashari
- D. Khalid bin Walid ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Caliph Umar did not dismiss Abu Ubaida for wartime discipline.

B. Caliph Umar did not dismiss Saad bin Abi Waqas for wartime discipline.

C. Caliph Umar did not dismiss Abu Musa al-Ash'ari for wartime discipline.

D. Correct: Caliph Umar dismissed Khalid bin Walid from command, both to check the hero-worship around him and to maintain discipline.

Note: Note: this question is an exact duplicate of Q53 in the source paper (same stem, options and key); it is served as printed.

Question 55 History

Abdullah bin Saba was newly converted from:

- A. Judaism ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Christianity
- C. Catholic
- D. Hindu

A. Correct: Abdullah ibn Saba is traditionally described as a Yemenite Jew who converted to Islam.

B. Ibn Saba is not described as a convert from Christianity.

C. Catholicism is a branch of Christianity, not the faith. Ibn Saba is described as converting

D. Ibn Saba is not described as a convert from Hinduism.

Question 56 History

In 19th century India, Sir Syed Ahmad Khan launched a struggle against:

- A. English
- B. Hindus
- C. Christians
- D. Illiteracy ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Sir Syed did not launch a struggle against the English; he advocated cooperation with them.

B. Sir Syed did not launch a struggle against Hindus.

C. Sir Syed did not launch a struggle against Christians.

D. Correct: Sir Syed's movement was a struggle against Muslim backwardness and illiteracy, through modern education.

Question 57 History

Hazrat Usman allowed a family to come back once sent into exile by the Holy Prophet:

- A. Ameer Muawiya
- B. Hakam bin al-Aas ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Abdullah bin Amir
- D. Abdullah bin Abbas

A. Muawiya was not the exile recalled by Usman.

B. Correct: Caliph Usman allowed al-Hakam ibn Abi al-As, exiled by the Prophet, to return to Medina.

D. Ibn Abbas was not the exile recalled by Usman.

Question 58 History

Renaissance, a French word, means:

- A. Attraction
- B. Interaction
- C. Birth
- D. Rebirth ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Renaissance does not mean attraction.

B. Renaissance does not mean interaction.

C. Renaissance means rebirth, not simply birth.

D. Correct: Renaissance comes from the French for "rebirth".

Question 59 History

Leonardo da Vinci is best known for his famous painting:

- A. Mona Lisa ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Sistine Chapel
- C. The School of Athens
- D. The Nymph Galatea

A. Correct: Leonardo da Vinci is best known for the Mona Lisa.

B. The Sistine Chapel ceiling is Michelangelo's work, not Leonardo's.

C. The School of Athens is Raphael's work, not Leonardo's.

D. The Nymph Galatea is Raphael's work, not Leonardo's.

the source prints the option as "Mona Chapel"; it is filed here as "Mona Lisa" and the correction is recorded in the paper config. Filed option A read "Mona Chapel" (misprint in the source reproduction); corrected to "Mona Lisa" as documented in the reviewed file.

Question 60 History

To create a responsible and loyal opposition, Sir A.O. Hume founded in 1885:

- A. The Indian Association
- B. Indian National Congress ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. The Arya Samaj
- D. MAO College Aligarh

A. The Indian Association was founded by Surendranath Banerjee in 1876, not by Hume in 1885.

B. Correct: A.O. Hume founded the Indian National Congress in 1885.

C. The Arya Samaj was founded by Dayanand Saraswati in 1875.

D. MAO College was founded by Sir Syed Ahmad Khan, not by Hume.

Question 61 History

The Prince, a political treatise, was written by:

- A. Ibn-e-Batuta
- B. Plato
- C. Aristotle
- D. Machiavelli ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Ibn Batuta wrote a travelogue, not The Prince.

B. Plato wrote The Republic, not The Prince.

wrote Politics, not The Prince.

D. Correct: The Prince was written by Niccolo Machiavelli.

Question 62 History

Vasco da Gama was the first to successfully sail from Europe to India in 1498 by way of:

- A. French
- B. German
- C. Portuguese ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Spanish

A. Vasco da Gama was not French.

B. Vasco da Gama was not German.

C. Correct: Vasco da Gama was a Portuguese explorer who reached India in 1498.

D. Vasco da Gama was not Spanish.

Note: Note: the source stem ends with the stray word "ways"; it is filed without it.

Question 63 History

Reformation in European history means:

- A. Whitewash
- B. Christian Calendar
- C. Last Supper
- D. Revolt against religion ✓ **Correct answer**

A. The Reformation was not a whitewash.

B. The Reformation was not a calendar.

C. The Reformation was not the Last Supper.

The filled answer is a revolt against the (established) religion — the Reformation was the 16th-century movement against the doctrines and authority of the Roman Catholic Church.

Question 64 History

Napoleon took control of large amounts of mainland Europe but failed to subdue:

- A. Prussia
- B. Austria
- C. Russia
- D. England ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Napoleon defeated and occupied Prussia.

B. Napoleon defeated and occupied Austria.

C. Napoleon invaded Russia (1812) but failed to subdue it; England, however, was never invaded or defeated and remained undefeated throughout.

D. Correct: Napoleon never managed to invade or subdue England, protected by the Channel and the Royal Navy.

Question 65 History

World War I ended in:

- A. 1915
- B. 1916
- C. 1917
- D. 1918 ✓ **Correct answer**

A. World War I was still being fought in 1915.

B. World War I was still being fought in 1916.

was still being fought in 1917.

D. Correct: World War I ended with the Armistice of 11 November 1918.

Question 66 History

2nd World War began in:

- A. 1939 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 1940
- C. 1941
- D. 1942

A. Correct: World War II began in September 1939 with Germany's invasion of Poland.

B. The war had already begun by 1940.

C. The war had already begun by 1941.

D. The war had already begun by 1942.

Question 67 History

After World War II, the state of politico-military tension between the US and Russia was:

- A. World War III
- B. New World Order
- C. Cold War ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Afghan War

A. No World War III followed World War II.

B. The New World Order is a later term, not the post-war US–Soviet tension.

C. Correct: the post-war politico-military tension between the US and the USSR is called the Cold War.

...n War (1979–89) was one episode of the Cold War, not its name.

Question 68 History

To join hands independent of the two blocks of the Cold War era meant to join:

- A. Warsaw Pact
- B. NATO Alliance
- C. SEATO
- D. Non-Aligned Movement ✓ **Correct answer**

A. The Warsaw Pact was the Soviet bloc, not independence from both blocs.

B. NATO was the Western bloc, not independence from both blocs.

C. SEATO was a Western-aligned pact, not independence from both blocs.

D. Correct: countries refusing to join either bloc formed the Non-Aligned Movement.

Question 69 History

Founder of Buddhism was:

- A. Shakyamuni ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Mahavira
- C. Parsva
- D. Rishabha

A. Correct: Shakyamuni (Siddhartha Gautama, the Buddha) founded Buddhism.

B. Mahavira is associated with Jainism, not Buddhism.

C. Parsva (Parshvanatha) is a Jain Tirthankara, not the founder of Buddhism.

D. Rishabha (Rishabhdeva) is the first Jain Tirthankara, not the founder of Buddhism.

70 History

Founder of Jainism was:

- A. Shakyamuni
- B. Mahavira ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Parsva
- D. Rishabha

A. Shakyamuni founded Buddhism, not Jainism.

B. Correct: Mahavira (Vardhamana) is regarded as the founder of Jainism in its historical form (the 24th Tirthankara).

C. Parsva was the 23rd Tirthankara, before Mahavira.

D. Rishabha is the first Tirthankara in Jain tradition, but Mahavira is the filed founder in the historical sense.

Question 71 History

Remains of Mesopotamian civilization are still available in:

- A. Yugoslavia
- B. Belarus
- C. Iraq ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Iran

A. Mesopotamia was not in Yugoslavia.

B. Mesopotamia was not in Belarus.

C. Correct: ancient Mesopotamia lies in present-day Iraq (between the Tigris and Euphrates).

D. Mesopotamia was west of Iran, not in it.

72 History

Han Dynasty had ruled in ancient:

- A. Rome
- B. Egypt
- C. China ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. India

A. The Han Dynasty did not rule Rome.

B. The Han Dynasty did not rule Egypt.

C. Correct: the Han Dynasty ruled China (206 BC–220 AD).

D. The Han Dynasty did not rule India.

Question 73 History

Japan is situated in:

- A. Middle East
- B. Far East Asia ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Central Asia
- D. South Asia

A. Japan is not in the Middle East.

B. Correct: Japan is in the Far East of Asia.

C. Japan is not in Central Asia.

D. Japan is not in South Asia.

Question 74 History

Which of the countries is the largest one in territory?

sian Federation ✓ **Correct answer**

- B. Canada
- C. USA
- D. Australia

A. Correct: Russia is the largest country in the world by territory (about 17 million sq km).

B. Canada is the second largest, smaller than Russia.

C. The USA is smaller than Russia.

D. Australia is smaller than Russia.

Question 75 History

Which of the following regions in the Indian Subcontinent is known as the land of five rivers?

- A. Bihar
- B. Deccan
- C. Sindh
- D. Punjab ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Bihar is not the land of five rivers.

B. The Deccan is not the land of five rivers.

C. Sindh is the land of the Indus, not of five rivers.

D. Correct: Punjab (panj-ab, "five waters") is the land of five rivers.

Question 76 History

Great explorer Christopher Columbus was:

- A. Spanish
- B. British

an ✓ **Correct answer**

- D. Portuguese

A. Columbus sailed for Spain, but he was not Spanish by birth.

B. Columbus was not British.

C. Correct: Christopher Columbus was born in Genoa, Italy, and sailed under the Spanish flag.

D. Columbus was not Portuguese.

Question 77 History

Martin Luther King Junior was a:

- A. Social activist ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Hard-line politician
- C. Engineer
- D. Doctor

A. Correct: Martin Luther King Jr. was a social activist and civil-rights leader.

B. King was not a politician, hard-line or otherwise.

C. King was not an engineer.

D. King held a doctorate in theology, but he was known as a social activist, not a medical doctor.

Question 78 History

The first American President was:

- A. John Adams
- B. Thomas Jefferson
- C. George Washington ✓ **Correct answer**

A. John Adams was the second President.

B. Thomas Jefferson was the third President.

C. Correct: George Washington was the first President of the United States (1789–1797).

D. James Madison was the fourth President.

Question 79 History

Americans purchased Alaska from:

- A. France
- B. Canada
- C. Russia ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Spain

A. The US bought Louisiana from France, not Alaska.

B. The US did not buy Alaska from Canada.

C. Correct: the United States purchased Alaska from Russia in 1867.

D. The US did not buy Alaska from Spain.

Question 80 History

Vietnam War was lost by:

- A. China
- B. USA ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. USSR
- D. Cuba

A. China did not lose the Vietnam War; it supported North Vietnam.

The United States withdrew from Vietnam in 1973 and South Vietnam fell in 1975, so the war was lost by the USA.

C. The USSR supported North Vietnam and did not lose the war.

D. Cuba was not a party to the Vietnam War.

Question 81 History

The last Viceroy of India was:

- A. Lord Willingdon
- B. Lord Linlithgow
- C. Lord Wavell
- D. Lord Mountbatten ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Willingdon was Viceroy 1931–1936, not the last.

B. Linlithgow was Viceroy 1936–1943, not the last.

C. Wavell was Viceroy 1943–1947, the second-last.

D. Correct: Lord Mountbatten was the last Viceroy of India (1947).

Question 82 History

United Nations Charter was signed in:

- A. 1942
- B. 1943
- C. 1944
- D. 1945 ✓ **Correct answer**

A. The UN Charter was not signed in 1942.

B. The UN Charter was not signed in 1943.

Dumbarton Oaks Conference was held in 1944, but the Charter was signed the next year.

D. Correct: the UN Charter was signed at San Francisco on 26 June 1945.

Question 83 History

The Cold War era's Afghan War was, in a way, a victory of:

- A. North Korea
- B. USSR
- C. USA ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. China

A. North Korea was not involved in the Afghan War.

B. The USSR lost the Afghan War and withdrew in 1989.

C. Correct: the Soviet defeat in Afghanistan (1979–89) is counted as a victory for the USA, which backed the Afghan resistance.

D. China was not the victor of the Afghan War.

Question 84 History

The author of In the Line of Fire was:

- A. Ayub Khan
- B. Yahya Khan
- C. Zia-ul-Haq
- D. Pervez Musharraf ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Ayub Khan wrote Friends Not Masters, not In the Line of Fire.

B. Yahya Khan did not write In the Line of Fire.

C. Zia-ul-Haq did not write In the Line of Fire.

n the Line of Fire is the memoir of Pervez Musharraf (2006).

Question 85 History

Author of If I Am Assassinated was:

- A. Liaquat Ali Khan
- B. Z.A. Bhutto ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Muhammad Khan Junejo
- D. Nawaz Sharif

A. Liaquat Ali Khan did not write If I Am Assassinated.

B. Correct: If I Am Assassinated is the book by Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, written in his death cell.

C. Junejo did not write If I Am Assassinated.

D. Nawaz Sharif did not write If I Am Assassinated.

Question 86 History

The incident of 9/11 occurred in the year of:

- A. 2000
- B. 2001 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 2002
- D. 2003

A. The 9/11 attacks did not occur in 2000.

B. Correct: the 9/11 attacks occurred on 11 September 2001.

C. The 9/11 attacks did not occur in 2002.

D. The 9/11 attacks did not occur in 2003.

87 History

In October 1905, the partition of Bengal was made for:

- A. Administrative Convenience ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Hindu Muslim riots
- C. Muslim benefit
- D. Local Elections

A. Correct: Lord Curzon justified the partition of Bengal (1905) on administrative grounds.

B. The partition was not made because of Hindu-Muslim riots.

C. Muslim benefit was not the stated reason for the partition.

D. The partition was not made for local elections.

Question 88 History

Simla Deputation of 1905 got accepted the important demand of:

- A. Separate Muslim State
- B. Separate electorate for Muslims ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Revival of Muslim India Empire
- D. Quit India

A. The Simla Deputation did not demand a separate Muslim state.

B. Correct: the Simla Deputation (1906) secured the Viceroy's acceptance of separate electorates for Muslims.

C. The Simla Deputation did not demand the revival of the Mughal Empire.

D. The Quit India demand came in 1942, not from the Simla Deputation.

Note: Note: the Simla Deputation met Lord Minto on 1 October 1906, not 1905 as the stem says; the filed stem keeps the source year.

89 History

The annulment of the partition of Bengal was made under:

- A. Muslim demand
- B. Sikh demand
- C. Hindu demand ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Judicial demand

A. Muslims largely supported the partition and did not demand its annulment.

B. The annulment was not made under Sikh demand.

C. Correct: the partition of Bengal was annulled in 1911 after sustained Hindu agitation against it.

D. The annulment was not a judicial act.

Question 90 History

All India Muslim League was formed on December 30:

- A. 1905
- B. 1906 ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. 1907
- D. 1908

A. The Muslim League was not formed in 1905.

B. Correct: the All India Muslim League was founded at Dhaka on 30 December 1906.

C. The Muslim League was not formed in 1907.

D. The Muslim League was not formed in 1908.

91 History

One of the early objectives of the All India Muslim League was:

- A. Freedom
- B. Muslim Supremacy
- C. Tax Exemption
- D. Loyalty to British Government ✓ **Correct answer**

A. Freedom was not an early objective of the Muslim League.

B. Muslim supremacy was not an objective of the Muslim League.

C. Tax exemption was not an objective of the Muslim League.

D. Correct: among the League's early objectives was loyalty to the British Government and the protection of Muslim rights.

Question 92 History

Minto-Morley reforms' very important context was the introduction of:

- A. Separate electorate ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. Presidential election
- C. Local bodies election
- D. Party-less elections

A. Correct: the Minto-Morley Reforms (Indian Councils Act 1909) introduced separate electorates for Muslims.

B. The reforms did not introduce presidential elections.

C. The reforms did not introduce local bodies elections.

D. The reforms did not introduce party-less elections.

93 History

One of the main characters of the Silk Letter Conspiracy was:

- A. Ismail Shaheed
- B. Ubaidullah Sindhi ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Hakeem Ajmal Khan
- D. Inayatullah Mashriqi

A. Ismail Shaheed was not a character of the Silk Letter Conspiracy.

B. Correct: Maulana Ubaidullah Sindhi was one of the main figures of the Silk Letter Conspiracy (1915–16).

C. Hakeem Ajmal Khan was not a main character of the Silk Letter Conspiracy.

D. Inayatullah Mashriqi was not a main character of the Silk Letter Conspiracy.

Question 94 History

The main culprit of the Jallianwala Bagh tragedy was General:

- A. Kaufmann
- B. Dyer ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Erich Ludendorff
- D. John Monash

A. Kaufmann was not responsible for Jallianwala Bagh.

B. Correct: General Reginald Dyer ordered the firing at Jallianwala Bagh on 13 April 1919.

C. Ludendorff was a German general of World War I, not connected with Jallianwala Bagh.

D. John Monash was an Australian general of World War I, not connected with Jallianwala Bagh.

95 History

Montagu-Chelmsford reforms introduced a system called:

- A. Monarchy
- B. Theocracy
- C. Aristocracy
- D. Dyarchy ✓ **Correct answer**

A. The reforms did not introduce monarchy.

B. The reforms did not introduce theocracy.

C. The reforms did not introduce aristocracy.

D. Correct: the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms (Government of India Act 1919) introduced dyarchy in the provinces.

Question 96 History

Sir Muhammad Iqbal presided over the Muslim League annual session at Allahabad in:

- A. 1930 ✓ **Correct answer**
- B. 1931
- C. 1932
- D. 1933

A. Correct: Iqbal presided over the Muslim League's annual session at Allahabad in December 1930 and delivered his famous address.

B. Iqbal did not preside at Allahabad in 1931.

C. Iqbal did not preside at Allahabad in 1932.

D. Iqbal did not preside at Allahabad in 1933.

97 History

Congress ministries left their offices in 1939; the occasion was celebrated by Indian Muslims as:

- A. Day of Judgment
- B. Day of Award
- C. Day of Deliverance ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. Test Day

A. The occasion was not called the Day of Judgment.

B. The occasion was not called the Day of Award.

C. Correct: when the Congress ministries resigned in 1939, Jinnah called on Muslims to celebrate 22 December 1939 as the Day of Deliverance (Yaum-e-Nijat).

D. The occasion was not called Test Day.

Question 98 History

All India Muslim League in its annual session of 1940 passed:

- A. Objective Resolution
- B. Lahore Resolution ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Resolution of basic rights
- D. Resolution of civil security

A. The Objectives Resolution was passed in 1949, not at the 1940 session.

B. Correct: the Muslim League's Lahore session of March 1940 passed the Lahore Resolution.

C. No such resolution was passed at the 1940 session.

D. No such resolution was passed at the 1940 session.

99 History

Cripps Mission came to India in March:

- A. 1940
- B. 1941
- C. 1942 ✓ **Correct answer**
- D. 1943

A. The Cripps Mission did not come to India in 1940.

B. The Cripps Mission did not come to India in 1941.

C. Correct: Sir Stafford Cripps came to India with his mission in March 1942.

D. The Cripps Mission did not come to India in 1943.

Question 100 History

The Cabinet Mission Plan suggested dividing the whole of the country into:

- A. Two
- B. Three ✓ **Correct answer**
- C. Four
- D. Five

A. The Cabinet Mission Plan did not suggest two groups.

B. Correct: the Cabinet Mission Plan (1946) proposed grouping the provinces into three sections (A, B and C).

C. The Cabinet Mission Plan did not suggest four groups.

D. The Cabinet Mission Plan did not suggest five groups.

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See the source note on this page about the fold-in corrections.