

HOMEWORK CLASS-O-II
History and Culture of Pakistan

- Q. 1: Why was Bengal partitioned in 1905? Or Explain why the British partitioned Bengal in 1905?
- Q. 2: Why was the Partition of Bengal reversed in 1911? Or Why did the British (decide to) reverse the partition of Bengal in 1911?
- Q. 3: Why was the Simla Delegation of 1906 an important turning point (event) for the Muslims of the sub –continent?
- Q. 4: Why was the Muslim League established (founded or formed) in 1906? Or Explain why the Muslim community felt it necessary to form their own political party in 1906?
- Q. 5: Why were the Morley-Minto Reforms of 1909 opposed by the Congress Party?
- Q. 6: Explain why the Lucknow Pact of 1916 came about.
- Q. 7: Why were the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms opposed by Indians in 1919?
- Q. 8: Why did the Khilafat Movement fail by 1924?
- Q. 9: Why was the Khilafat Movement founded? Or why did the Khilafat Movement emerge?
- Q. 10: Why did Jinnah produce his 14 points in 1929?
- Q. 11: Why was Dr. Allama Muhammad Iqbal asked to chair the Muslim League at Allahabad in 1930?
- Q. 12: Why were the three Round Table Conferences held between 1930 and 1932?
- Q. 13: Why was the Second Round Table Conferences of 1931 unsuccessful?
- Q. 14: Why was the Government of India Act of 1935 so important to the future of the subcontinent?
- Q. 15: Why was there so much opposition to the Government of India Act of 1935?
- Q. 16: Why did the Cripps Mission of 1942 fail? Or why did Congress and the Muslim League oppose the Crip in 1942?
- Q. 17: Why was the 'Quit India' Movement formed in 1942?
- Q. 18: Why did the Gandhi-Jinnah Talks fail in 1944? Or Explain why the Gandhi-Jinnah Talks of 1944 did not an agreement.

For assistance:

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