10th History Questions – New Book

[Book Back + Important Questions]

1. Outbreak of World War I and its Aftermath

I. Choose the correct answer.

1. What were the three major empires shattered by the end of First World War?
   a) Germany, Austria-Hungary and the Ottomans
   b) Germany, Austria-Hungary and Russia
   c) Spain, Portugal and Italy.
   d) Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy

2. Where did the Ethiopian army defeat the Italian army?
   a) Delville
   b) Orange State
   c) Adowa
   d) Algiers

3. Which country emerged as the strongest in East Asia towards the close of nineteenth century?
   a) China
   b) Japan
   c) Korea
   d) Mongolia

4. Who said “imperialism is the highest stage of capitalism”?
   a) Lenin
   b) Marx
   c) Sun Yat-sen
   d) Mao Tsetung

5. What is the Battle of Marne remembered for?
   a) air warfare
   b) trench warfare
   c) submarine warfare
   d) ship warfare

6. Which country after the World War I took to a policy of isolation?
   a) Britain
   b) France
   c) Germany
   d) USA

7. To which country did the first Secretary General of League of Nations belong?
   a) Britain
   b) France
   c) Dutch
   d) USA

8. Which country was expelled from the League of Nations for attacking Finland?
   a) Germany
   b) Russia
   c) Italy
   d) France

9. The biggest outcome of the I world war was the __________
   a) Green Revolution
   b) French Revolution
   c) Russian Revolution
   d) American Revolution

10. A striking feature of nineteenth century was that __________ emerged as the dominant power.
    a) Asia
    b) Europe
    c) Africa
    d) Australia

11. In 1902, Japan entered into an alliance with England and demanded that Russia should withdraw its troops from ________
    a) France
    b) Spain
History

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3. Manchuria
d) India

12. ________ of Russia suggested to the powers that they meet together to bring about an era of universal peace.
   a) Tsar Nicholas II  b) Michael
   c) Peter the Great  d) Alexander I

13. At the battle of ________ in 1914, the French succeeded in pushing back the Germans.
   a) Tannenberg  b) Marne
   c) Danzig  d) Balkan

14. In the eastern front, Russian troops repeatedly defeated the ________
   a) French  b) Indians
   c) Austrians  d) Germans

15. ________ was the American President when USA declared war against Germany in 1917.
   a) Wilson  b) Abraham Lincoln
   c) E.D. Roosevelt  d) John F Kennedy

16. Lenin was influenced by the ideas of ________
   a) Confucius  b) Plato
   c) Mao-Tse-Tung  d) Karl Marx

17. In 1861, Tsar ________ abolished serfdom and emancipated the serfs
   a) Fredrick  b) Peter
   c) Alexander II  d) Nicholas

18. On 23 February 1917, the socialists celebrated ________
   a) Mothers day  b) International working women’s day
   c) Oceans day  d) Environment day

19. ________ was the official newspaper of the communist party of the Soviet Union from 1918-1991.
   a) Pravda  b) Moscow times
   c) Trud  d) Vedomosti

20. In March 1918, the ‘Treaty of ________’ was signed.
   a) Versailles  b) Sevres
   c) Brest Litovsk  d) London

21. In 1931 Japan attacked ________
   a) China  b) Manchuria
   c) France  d) Russia

22. In December 1939 Russia was expelled from the League of Nations for her attack on ________
   a) Germany  b) Italy
   c) Austria  d) Finland

23. In the Russo-Japanese war, Japan defeated Russia and got back ________
   a) Dauzig  b) Port Arthur
   c) Sakata  d) Miyako

II. Fill in the blanks:
1. Japan forced a war on China in the year ________.
2. The new state of Albania was created according to the Treaty of ________ signed in May 1913.
3. Japan entered into an alliance with England in the year ________.

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4. In the Balkans **Macedonia** had mixed population.
5. In the battle of Tannenberg **Russia** suffered heavy losses.
6. **Clemenceau** as Prime Minister represented France in Paris Peace Conference.
7. **Kerensky** became Prime Minister leading a new coalition of liberals and moderate Socialists before lenin established the Bolshevik government.
8. Locarno Treaty was signed in the year **1925**.
9. Capitalism inevitably led to **Imperialism**.
10. The industrial achievements of **Germany** gave her a dominating position in Europe in a latter half of the 19th century.
11. The period from 1867 to 1912 is known as **Meiji Era**.
12. By 1900. Practically the whole of **Africa** was colonized.
13. Britain, France, Russia and Germany also established **Spheres of influence** in China.
14. **Armenian** Genocide is a frightful example of the massacre of the Balkan wars.
15. **Romania and Greece** declared war on the central powers in 1916 and 1917 respectively.
16. Two peace conferences were held at in Holland in 1899 and 1907 **The Hague**.
19. In 1914, Russia suffered heavy losses in the **battle of Tannenberg**.
20. The battle of Marne is a memorable one for **Trench warfare**.
22. The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was signed on 3rd March **1918**.
23. German **Submarines** were extremely effective.
24. In the far east, Japan was able to capture the province of **Kiauchau** given by the Germans to China in Shantung.
25. In 1916, a naval **battle of Jutland** had taken place in the North sea.
26. **Emden** was the famous cruiser which bombarded Madras in 1914.
27. **Lusitania**, an American ship, was torpedoed by a German submarine in 1917.
28. On **28 June, 1919**, the peace treaty was signed in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles.
29. The I World war gave a great fillip to the **women’s movement** in the West and the East.
30. In Russia **peter the great and Catherine II** attempted Westernisation without changing the social conditions.
31. Lenin gained the support of a small majority, known as **Bolsheviks**.
32. Opponents of Lenin in minority were called **Mensheviks**.
33. Tsar **Nicholas II** of Romanov Dynasty had little experience of Government.
35. The parliament established by Nicholas was called the **Duma**.
36. In 1916 **Rasputin** who had a domineering influence over the Tsar and the Tsarina was murdered.
37. During the popular uprisings in 1917, **Petrograd** was the capital of the Russian empire.
38. The Russian Communist Party could eliminate poverty and illiteracy in Russia within a recod time.
39. **Pravada** is a Russian word meaning **Truth**.
40. The secretariat of the League of Nations was located at **Geneva**.
41. The International court of Justice was set up in **The Hague**.
42. In October 1932, **Hitler** withdrew Germany from the Conference and the League.

**III. Choose the correct statement:**

1. i) Italy remained a neutral country when the World War broke out.
   ii) Italy was much disappointed over the peace settlement at Versailles.
   iii) The Treaty of Sevres was signed with Italy.
   iv) Italy was denied even small places such as Trieste, Istria and the south Tyrol.
   a) i and ii are correct  
   b) iii is correct  
   c) iv is correct  
   d) I, iii and iv are correct

2. i) The Turkish Empire contained many non-Turkish people in the Balkans.
   ii) Turkey fought on the side of the central powers.
   iii) Britian attacked Turkey and captured Constantinople.
   iv) Turkey’s attempt to attack Suez Canal but were repulsed.
   a) i and ii are correct  
   b) I and iii is correct  
   c) iv is correct  
   d) I, ii and iv are correct

3. Assertion: Germany and the United States were producing cheaper manufactured goods and capturing England’s markets.
   Reason: Both the countries produced required raq material for their industries.
   a) Both A and R are correct  
   b) A is right but R is not the correct reason.
   c) Both A and R are wrong.  
   d) R is right but it has no relevance to A.

4. Assertion: The first European attempts to carve out colonies in Africa resulted in bloody battles.
   Reason: There was stiff resistance from the native population.
   a) Both A and R are correct  
   b) A is right but R is not the correct reason.
   c) Both A and R are wrong.  
   d) R is right but it has no relevance to A.

5. i) The British recruited a vast contingent of Indians to serve in Europe, Africa and West Asia.
   ii) After the First World War, the soldiers came back with new ideas but they had no impact on the Indian society.
   iii) India sent war materials to the value of £250 million.
   iv) This caused enormous economic distress.
   a) i and ii are correct  
   b) i, ii and iv are correct  
   c) ii and iv are correct  
   d) I, iii and iv are correct

6. i) Imperialism is the highest stage of capitalism.
   ii) The need to control the sources of raw materials inevitably led to imperialism.
   iii) Besides being a market for surplus goods, colonies served another purpose.
   iv) Imperialism was only about colonies.
   a) i and ii are correct  
   b) i, ii and iv are correct  
   c) iv is correct  
   d) i, ii and iii are correct

7. Assertion: 1914 is a turning point in world history.
   Reason: The political and social processes that began in 1789 culminated in the I world war that year (1914) and shaped the course of the twentieth century.
   a) Both A and R are correct  
   b) A is right but R is not the correct reason.
   c) Both A and R are wrong.  
   d) R is right but it has no relevance to A.
8. Assertion: During the first three years of the I World War, the United States gave only moral support and valuable material aid to Britain and France.
Reason: They had a very poor leadership.

a) Both A and R are correct
b) A is right but R is not the correct reason.
c) Both A and R are wrong.
d) R is right but it has no relevance to A.

IV. Match the following:
A. Match the following
1. Treaty of Brestlitovsk - a) Versailles
2. Jingoism - b) Turkey
3. Kemal Pasha - c) Russia with Germany
4. Emden - d) England
5. hall of Mirrors - e) Madras
Ans: 1-c; 2-d; 3-b; 4-e; 5-a

B. Match the following
1. River somme - a) 1,00,000 men
2. Lloyd George - b) France
3. Woodrow Wilson - c) Four month battle
4. Clemenceau - d) England
5. German army - e) USA
Ans: 1-c; 2-d; 3-e; 4-b; 5-a

2. The World between Two World Wars

I. Choose the correct answer:
1. With whom of the following was the lateran Treaty signed by Italy?
   a) Germany
   b) Russia
   c) Pope
   d) Spain
2. With whose conquest did the Mexican civilization collapse?
   a) Hernan Cortes
   b) Francisco Pizarro
   c) Toussaint Louverture
   d) Pedro I
3. Who made Peru as part of their dominions?
   a) English
   b) Spaniards
   c) Russians
   d) French
4. Which President of the USA pursued “Good Neighbour” policy towards Latin America?
   a) Roosevelt
   b) Truman
   c) Woodrow Wilson
   d) Eisenhower
5. Which part of the world disliked dollar imperialism?
   a) Europe
   b) Latin America
   c) India
   d) China
6. Who was the brain behind the apartheid policy in South Africa?
   a) Verwoerd
   b) Smut
   c) Herzog
   d) Botha
7. Which quickened the process of liberation in South America?
   a) support of US  
   b) Napoleonic Invasion  
   c) Simon Bolivar’s involvement  
   d) French revolution

8. Name the President who made amendment to Munro doctrine to justify American intervention in the affairs of Latin America.
   a) Theodore Roosevelt  
   b) Truman  
   c) Eisenhower  
   d) Woodrow Wilson

9. The ______ powers were gravely weakened by the war, financially and politically.
   a) Asian  
   b) European  
   c) African  
   d) Australian

10. After the I World war, the situation was made worse by the political complication caused by the ______
    a) Treaty of Brest-Litovsk  
    b) Treaty of Bucharest  
    c) Treaty of Versailles  
    d) Treaty of London

11. Devaluation led to a world-wide credit ______
    a) expansion  
    b) upheaval  
    c) growth  
    d) contraction

12. In England, the _____ party was defeated in the general elections of 1931.
    a) Labour  
    b) Republican  
    c) Socialist  
    d) Communist

13. The first nation of Western Europe to turn against the ruling regime was ______
    a) France  
    b) Italy  
    c) Germany  
    d) Spain

14. The Fascist Party was founded in the year ______
    a) 1918  
    b) 1920  
    c) 1919  
    d) 1921

15. Between 1871 and 1914, ______ had risen to dizzy heights of economic, political and cultural accomplishments.
    a) India  
    b) Germany  
    c) Italy  
    d) Britain

16. Ho Chi Minh was inspired by ______
    a) Mao-Tse-Tung  
    b) Lenin  
    c) Mortague  
    d) Hitler

17. ______ became the first Caribbean country to throw off slavery and French colonial control
    a) Cuba  
    b) Jamaica  
    c) Guyana  
    d) Haiti

18. At the dawn of the 20th Century ______ had occupied Cuba and Puerto Rico.
    a) The United Kingdom  
    b) The United States  
    c) Germany  
    d) Italy

19. ______ was the American President in 1904.
    a) Abraham Lincoln  
    b) Franklin Roosevelt  
    c) Theodore Roosevelt  
    d) George Washington

20. The monarch of Brazil fell in
II. Fill in the blanks:

1. The founder of the Social Democratic Party was Ferdinand Lassalle.
2. The Nazi party’s propaganda was led by Josef Goebbels.
3. The Vietnam Nationalist Party was formed in 1927.
4. The Secret State Police in Nazi Germany was known as Gestapo.
5. The Union of South Africa came into being in May 1910.
6. The ANC leader Nelson Mandela was put behind the bars for 27 years.
7. The Aztecs were a military nation.
8. Boers were also known as Afrikaners.
9. At the end of the World War I America was financially in a sound position.
10. The stock market crash in the US was followed by the failure of American banks.
11. Devaluation forced creditors to stop lending.
12. In the USA, the Republican party was rejected by the people in successive elections for about twenty years, after the Depression.
13. Mussolini was the son of a blacksmith.
14. Mussolini assured the title of Duce meaning ‘the Leader’.
15. In 1935, Mussolini invaded Ethiopia.
16. The Social Democratic Party was outlawed soon after the Nazis came to power.
17. The Boers hates the people whom they referred to as Uitlanders.
18. The South Africa act passed by the British parliament in 1909 provided for a Union Parliament at Cape Town.
19. In 1930’s the emergence of the Indian National Congress was seen as a militant mass movement in India.
20. In 1924, elections were won by the National party with the support of the Labour movement in South Africa.
22. Around the 11th century, large cities formed into a league of Mayapan of Native Americans.
23. Verwoerd who was the Prime Minister of South Africa from 1958 to 1966 was the brain behind the apartheid policy.
25. The American and French Revolutions provided inspiration to the Latin Americans.
26. The Napoleonic invasion of Spain and Portugal in 1808 quickened the process of liberation struggle in South America.
27. Simon Bolivar was also called El.Liberator.
28. Pedro I renouncing the claim to the Portuguese throne declared the independence of Brazil.
29. From 1898 to 1902 Cuba was under US military rule.
30. Latin America disliked Dollar Imperialism.
31. In 1821, Central America seceded from Mexico.
32. The Monroe Doctrine had barred European interference in the affairs of the American continent.

III. Choose the correct statement:

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1. i) During World War I the primary task of Italy was to keep the Austrians occupied on the Southern Front.
ii) Germany took to Fascism much later than Italy.
iii) The first huge market crash in the US occurred on 24 October 1929.
iv) The ban on African National Congress was lifted in 1966.
a) i and ii are correct  
b) iii is correct  
c) iii and iv are correct  
d) I, ii and iii are correct

2. Assertion: A new wave of economic nationalism which expressed itself in protectionism affected the world trade.
Reason: This was because the USA was not willing to provide economic aid to the debtor countries.
a) Both A and R are correct  
b) A is right but R is not the correct reason.

c) Both A and R are wrong.  
d) R is right but it has no relevance to A.

3. Assertion: The Berlin Colonial Conference of 1884-85 had resolved that Africa should be divided into spheres of influence of various colonial powers.
Reason: The war between the British and Boers in South Africa, however, was in defiance of this resolution.
a) Both A and R are correct  
b) A is right but R is not the correct reason.

c) Both A and R are wrong.  
d) R is right but it has no relevance to A.

4. i) When the first world war came to an end, the industries that grew to meet war-time requirements had to be abandoned or modified.
ii) Huge stocks had to be disposed off and large numbers of workers had to be sacked.
iii) At the end of the World War I, Germany was financially in a sound position.
iv) America encouraged the flow of capital into Europe.
a) i and ii are correct  
b) I, ii and iv are correct.

c) iv is correct  
d) I, iii and iv are correct

5. i) People held the rulers of Italy responsible for the humiliation at Versailles.
ii) Mussolini was qualified as an elementary school master.
iii) Mussolini was a forceful speaker.
iv) Matteotti was a socialist leader.
a) i and ii are correct  
b) I, ii and iv are correct.

c) iv is correct  
d) i, ii and iii are correct

6. Assertion: Mussolini won over the Roman Catholic Church by recognizing the Vatican City as an independent state.
Reason: He wanted to give respectability to the Fascist party.
a) Both A and R are correct  
b) A is right but R is not the correct reason.

c) Both A and R are wrong.  
d) R is right but it has no relevance to A.

7. Assertion: In the Boer war camps, shortage of food, medical and sanitary facilities caused the death of 26,000 people.
Reason: There were clashes among the people in the camp.
a) Both A and R are correct  
b) Both A and R are wrong.

c) A is right but R is not the correct explanation.  
d) R is right but it has no relevance to A.
8. Assertion: In the sixteenth century, when the Aztecs were at the height of their power, the Mexican empire collapsed.

Reason: A handful of adventures led by a Spaniard named Hernan Cortes made an attack on Mexico.

a) Both A and R are correct  
b) A is right but R is not the correct reason.  
c) Both A and R are wrong.  
d) R is right but it has no relevance to A.

IV. Match the following:

A. Match the following

1. Transvaal - a) Germany
2. Tongking - b) Hitler
3. Hindenburg - c) Italy
4. Third Reich - d) Gold
5. Matteotti - e) Guerilla activities

Ans: 1-d; 2-e; 3-a; 4-b; 5-c

B. Match the following

1. Social Democratic party - a) Killing of jews
2. Tenochtitlan - b) Leipzig
3. The final solution - c) German President
4. Fall of Hitler - d) Mexico
5. Von Hindenburg - e) 1945

Ans: 1-b; 2-d; 3-a; 4-e; 5-c

C. Match the following

1. Toussiant Louverture - a) Mexico
2. Simon Bolivar - b) Brazil
3. Central America - c) 1791-1804
4. Uruguay - d) Gran Columbia
5. Venezuela & Ecuador - e) The Loberator

Ans: 1-c; 2-e; 3-a; 4-b; 5-d

3. World War II

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. When did the Japanese formally sign of their surrender?
   a) 2 September, 1945  
   b) 2 October, 1945  
   c) 15 August, 1945  
   d) 12 October, 1945

2. Who initiated the formation of League of Nations?
   a) Roosevelt  
   b) Chamberlain  
   c) Woodrow Wilson  
   d) Baldwin

3. Where was the Japanese Navy defeated by the US Navy?
   a) Battle of Guadalcanal  
   b) Battle of Midway  
   c) Battle of Leningrad  
   d) Battle of El Alamein

4. Where did the US drop its first atomic bomb?
   a) Kavashaki  
   b) Innoshima  
   c) Hiroshima  
   d) Nagasaki
5. Who were mainly persecuted by Hitler?
   a) Russians  
   b) Arabs  
   c) Turks  
   d) Jews
6. Which Prime Minister of England who signed the Munich Pact with Germany?
   a) Chamberlain  
   b) Winston Churchill  
   c) Lloyd George  
   d) Stanley Baldwin
7. When was the charter of the UN signed?
   a) June 26, 1942  
   b) June 26, 1945  
   c) January 1, 1942  
   d) January 1, 1945
8. Where is the headquarters of the International Court of Justice located?
   a) New York  
   b) Chicago  
   c) London  
   d) The Hague
9. The Germans offered to pay _____ gold marks as war reparation.
   a) 150 billion  
   b) 200 billion  
   c) 100 billion  
   d) 75 billion
10. _________ was not interested in playing global role or any role in European Politics.
   a) Britain  
   b) The United States  
   c) France  
   d) Spain
11. In 1937, Japan invaded _________ and seized Beijing.
   a) Turkey  
   b) Russia  
   c) Germany  
   d) China
12. In 1938, Prime Minister Chamberlain concluded the _________ with Germany.
   a) Munich Pact  
   b) Tripartite Pact  
   c) German –Soviet Pact  
   d) Molotov- Ribbentrop pact
13. In 1939, Hitler invaded _________
   a) Austria  
   b) France  
   c) India  
   d) Czechoslovakia
14. In September 1940, _____ also joined the Axis powers.
   a) China  
   b) Japan  
   c) Russia  
   d) Spain
15. In September 1940, _________ was bombed mercilessly.
   a) London  
   b) New York  
   c) Tokyo  
   d) Washington
16. In _________, the Germany army invaded Russia.
   a) July 1941  
   b) June 1940  
   c) July 1942  
   d) June 1941
17. German forces under General _________ were remarkably successful in occupying North Africa rapidly.
   a) Montogomery  
   b) Rommel  
   c) Omar Bradley  
   d) Dwight
18. The Chinese army, under _________ retreated to the west to the hilly country from where they continued to fight the Japanese.
   a) Su Yu  
   b) Chiang Kai Shek
c) Chen Yi  
d) Lin Biao

19. Shakespeare’s play _______ clearly depicts the dislike and disturst of Jews among the people.
   a) The Tempest  
b) King hear  
c) The Merchant of Venice  
d) Hamlet

20. The U.N adopted the historic charter on ______ which is globally observed as Human Rights Day.
   a) 10 December 1948  
   b) 5 December 1948  
   c) 10 October 1945  
   d) 6 October 1945

21. A major out come of the Holocaust was the creation of the state of _______ as a homeland for the Jews.
   a) Rome  
b) Israel  
c) Britain  
d) Turkey

22. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) is located at ______
   a) Newyork  
b) The Hague  
c) Paris  
d) Geneva

23. The Declaration of the United Nations was accepted by all the _______ countries which fought against the Axis power.
   a) 20  
b) 22  
c) 26  
d) 25

24. The _______ mainly functions with private enterprises in developing countries.
   a) IDA  
b) IBRD  
c) IFC  
d) ILO

25. The _______ party promised to undertake steps to look after the people from the ‘cradle to the grave’ in Britain.
   a) Labour  
b) Democratic  
c) Communist  
d) Congress

II. Fill in the Blanks:
1. Hitler attacked Rhineland which was a demilitarized zone.
2. The alliance between Italy, Germany and japan is known as Rome –Berlin- Tokyo Axis.
3. Roosevelt started the Lend lease programme.
4. Britain Prime Minister Chamberlain resigned in 1940.
5. Saluting the bravery of the Royal Air Force Churchill said that “Never was so much owed by so many to so few”.
6. Radar is a device used to find out the enemy aircraft from a distance.
8. After the World War II Labour Party was voted into power in Great Britain.
9. World War I was fought from 1914-1918
10. World War II was fought from 1939-1945.
11. Germany’s allies were Italy and Japan in World War II.
12. The World War I was also referred to as the The Great War, or The War of End All Wars.
13. When Italy invaded Ethiopia, Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, appealed to the League of Nations.
14. Britain and France declared war on Germany in September 1939.
15. By 1941, all of mainland Europe till the Russian frontier was under the Axis Powers.
16. Russians consider the **Battle of Stalingrad** to be one of the greatest battles of their Great patriotic War.

17. The Allied Forces under General **Montgomery** counter-attacked and defeated the German and Italian forces.

18. Mussolini was thrown out and the new Government of Italy surrendered to the Allies in **1943**.

19. Mussolini was killed in 1945 by Italian **Partisans**.

20. **Peking / Beijing** had traditionally been the capital of China.

21. In 1944, the combined British and Indian armies, pushed Japanese out of Burma and liberated **Malaya and Singapore**.

22. As the Japanese still refused to surrender another atom bomb was dropped on **Nagasaki**.

23. During the Nazi rule, nearly six million Jews were killed in **Extermination** camps.

24. The UN efforts to protect human rights on a global basis resulted in the constitution of **UN Commission on Human Rights**.

25. The joint declaration issued by the US and Britain in 1941 is known as the **Atlantic Charter**.

26. The Charter of the United Nations was signed on June 20, 1945 by **51** nations.

27. The **General Assembly** is the body of UN in which each member state is represented.

28. The UN Security Council has **15** members.

29. The **International Development Agency** also lends money to Governments for developmental activities.

30. The International Monetary Fund was primarily the brainchild of **Harry Dexter White and John Maynard Keynes**.

31. All the countries in **Western Europe** are now Welfare states.

**III. Choose the correct statement:**

1. i) Banking was a major business activity among Jews.
   ii) Hitler persecuted the Jews.
   iii) In the concentration camps Jews were killed.
   iv) The United Nations has currently 129 member countries in it.
   a) i and ii are correct
   b) i and iii are correct
   c) iii and iv are correct
   d) I is correct and ii, iii, iv are wrong

2. Assertion (A): President Roosevelt realized that the United States had to change its policy of isolation.
   Reason (R): He started a programme of Lend Lease in 1941.
   a) Both A and R are correct
   b) A is right but R is not the correct reason.
   c) Both A and R are wrong.
   d) R is right but it has no relevance to A.

3. i) The devastation caused by World War I was of such magnitude that it was referred to as “The Great War”.
   ii) The immediate and primary cause of World War II was the aggressive military policy of Germany and Japan.
   iii) The Treaty of Versailles ending World War I was signed in June 1920.
   iv) War reparations were calculated at $35 billion dollars by Britain.
   a) i, ii and iii are correct
   b) ii, iii and iv are correct
   c) iii and iv are correct
   d) i, ii and iv are correct

4. Assertion: In 1939, Britain and France declared war on Germany.
Reason: Hitler broke the Munich Pact, attacked Czechoslovakia followed by Poland.

- **a) Both A and R are correct**
- **b) A is right but R is not the correct reason.**
- **c) Both A and R are wrong.**
- **d) R is right but it has no relevance to A.**

5. **Assertion:** In June 1941, the German army invaded Russia.

   **Reason:** Germany wanted an alliance with Russia which was refused by the latter.

- **a) Both A and R are correct**
- **b) A is right but R is not the correct reason.**
- **c) Both A and R are wrong.**
- **d) R is right but it has no relevance to A.**

**IV. Match the following:**

**A. Match the following**

1. Blitzkrieg - a) Roosevelt
2. Royal Navy - b) Stalingrad
3. Lend Lease - c) Solomon Island
4. Volga - d) Britain
5. Guadacanal - e) Lightning strike

**Ans:** 1-e; 2-d; 3-a; 4-b; 5-c

**B. Match the following**

1. General De Gaulle - a) Spitfires & Huricanes
2. Blitz - b) $46.5 billion
3. Royal Air Force - c) Durkirk
4. Lend Lease - d) North Africa
5. El Alamein - e) Battle of Britain

**Ans:** 1-c; 2-e; 3-a; 4-b; 5-d

**4. The World After World War II**

**I. Choose the correct answer:**

1. Who was the first director of Whampoa Military Academy?
   - a) Sun-Yat-Sen
   - b) Chiang Kai-Shek
   - c) Michael Borodin
   - d) Chou En Lal

2. Which American President followed the policy of containment of Communism?
   - a) Woodrow Wilson
   - b) Truman
   - c) Theodore Roosevelt
   - d) Franklin Roosevelt

3. When was People’s Political Consultative Conference held in China?
   - a) September 1959
   - b) Spetember 1948
   - c) September 1954
   - d) September 1949

4. The United States and European allies formed __________ to resist any Soviet aggression in Europe.
   - a) SEATO
   - b) NATO
   - c) SENTO
   - d) Warsaw pact

5. Who became the Chairman of the PLO’s Executive Committee in 1969?
   - a) Hafez-al-Assad
   - b) Yasser Arafat
   - c) Nasser
   - d) Saddam Hussein

6. When was North and South Vietnam united?
7. Where was Arab League formed?
   a) Cairo
   b) Jordan
   c) London
   d) Syria

8. When was the Warsaw pact dissolved?
   a) 1979
   b) 1989
   c) 1990
   d) 1991

9. In the long history, ________ civilization was more advanced than that of Europe.
   a) Indian
   b) Chinese
   c) Japanese
   d) Korean

10. Despite its incompetence and weakness, the ________ government lasted until two years before the I World War.
    a) British
    b) Japanese
    c) Ottoman
    d) Manchu

11. ________ was immediately elected provisional president of the new Chinese Republic after his arrival in Shanghai.
    a) Sun Yat Sen
    b) Mao Tse Tung
    c) Yuan
    d) Chiang Kai Shek

12. Dr. Sun yat Sen founded the political party name ________ in Tokyo.
    a) Republican
    b) Democratic
    c) Kuomintang
    d) Conservative

13. In early 1927, Chiang Kai Shek successfully laid siege on ________ and Nanking.
    a) Rhine land
    b) Canton
    c) Shanghai and Nanking
    d) Beijing

14. Japanese interest in taking control over ________ led to aggression against China.
    a) Korea
    b) Turkey
    c) Greece
    d) Rome

15. In the summer of 1948, ________ control has been established over most parts of China.
    a) Socialist
    b) Communist
    c) Democratic
    d) Nazist

16. The ________ refused to recognize the People’s Republic of China for more than two decades.
    a) UK
    b) Russia
    c) United States
    d) Germany

17. NATO had ________ members in 2017.
    a) 29
    b) 28
    c) 27
    d) 25

18. ________ had no joint commands with standing forces.
    a) NATO
    b) SEATO
    c) WARSAW Pact
    d) CENTO

19. At the ________ conference in 1955. Asia and Africa gave a call to abstain from allying with army of the two super powers.
    a) Newyork
    b) Tokyo
    c) London
    d) Bandung

20. World Zionist Organization was founded in the year ________
21. The Israelis won control of the main road to ________ and successfully repulsed repeated Arab attacks.
   a) Bethlehem  
   b) Jerusalem  
   c) Vatican city  
   d) Hebron  
22. ________ was a self governing Palestinian territory.
   a) Gaza Strip  
   b) Hebron  
   c) Beit Jala  
   d) Jeniu  
23. ________ is an umbrella political organization representing the World’s Palestinians.
   a) PLO  
   b) UAE  
   c) Negev  
   d) Arab League  
24. In September 1970, _______ was appointed commander in chief of the Palestinian Arab Guerilla forces.
   a) Hussein  
   b) Nasser  
   c) Yasser Arafat  
   d) Saddam Hussein  
25. The emergence of ________ as a united and independent nation was a historic event.
   a) Japan  
   b) Italy  
   c) China  
   d) Vietnam  
26. In 1985, _______ took over as head of the USSR.
   a) Helmut Kohl  
   b) Mikhail Gorbachev  
   c) Brezhnev  
   d) Nikita Khrushehev  
27. The year 1988 saw the first mass protests first in ________
   a) Moldova  
   b) Tajikistan  
   c) Armenia  
   d) Ukraine  
28. ________ was executed by a firing squad in December 1989, under the command of his own generals.
   a) Nicolae Ceausescu  
   b) Klaus Lohqnnis  
   c) Peter Groza  
   d) Chivu Stoica  
29. Gorbachev was held under house arrest in ________
   a) Kazan  
   b) Sochi  
   c) Volgograd  
   d) Moscow  
30. The Soviet Union was formally dissolved in the year ________
   a) 1990  
   b) 1991  
   c) 1992  
   d) 1993

II. Fill in the blanks:
1. Dr. Sun Yat Sen was known as the “Father of Modern China”.
2. In 1918, the society for the study of Marxism was formed in Peking University.
3. After the death of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the leader of the Kuomintang party was Chiang Kai-Shek.
4. Central treaty is open to any Arab nation desiring peace and security in the region.
5. The treaty of Versailles provided for mandates in Turkish – Arab Empire.
6. Germany joined the NATA in 1955.
7. Strasbourg was the Headquarters of the Council of Europe.
8. The Maastricht treaty signed on February 7, 1992 created the European Union.
9. In a bid to wriggle out of the US control, European countries started the European movement in the form of Council of Europe.
10. The Hundred Days reform aroused tremendous opposition from the Dowager Empress Tzu’ Hsi.
11. During the four years of rule, Yuan Shih-Kai was opposed to both Democracy and republication.
12. After the Russian Revolution of 1917, the ideas of Marx and Lenin became popular in China amongst the intellectuals.
14. SEATO—South East Asia Treaty Organization was organized for the collective security of countries in South east Asia.
15. The South east Asia Defence Treaty was also called Manila Pact.
16. When America and the Soviet Union encouraged intellectuals to propagate their views, Bertrand Russel called for nuclear disarmament.
17. The Non-Alignment movement emerged in the watch of decolonization on that followed World War II.
18. France was given the mandate for Syria and Lebanon by the Treaty of Versailles.
19. In March 1945, the Arab league was formed in Cairo.
20. Theodore Herzel a Viennese Journalist, published a pamphlet called “The Jewish State”.
22. Yasser Arafat was elected as the first President of the State of Palestine I 1989.
23. IN the Vietnam was American troops also used bacteriological weapons.
24. By 30 April 1975, the capital of South Vietnam, Saigon was liberated.
25. The city of Salgon was renamed Ho Chi-Minh city.
26. Accordig to SEA, each member was given multiple votes.
27. West Germany was called Federal Republic of Germany.
28. East Germany was called German Democratic Republic.
29. With the fall of the Berlin wall followed by the collapse of the Soviet Union in 1991 the Cold war era came to an end.
30. With French President Mitterand, Kohl was the architect of the Maastricht Treaty.
31. Under Brezhnev’s rule Soviet Union had relapsed into a closed society with little freedom.
32. The Chernobyl Disaster was a major accident in a nuclear plant in Ukraine.
33. A series of workers strikes undermined the communist regimes in Poland and Hungary.
34. After Gorbachev, power fell into the hands of Boris Yeltsin.

III. Choose the correct statement / statements:

1. i) In China (1898) the young emperor, under the influence of the educated minority initiated a series of reforms known as the 100 days of reforms.
   ii) The Kuominatang Party represented the interests of the workers and peasants.
   iii) Yuan Shih-Kai had lost prestige in the eyes of nationalists, when he agreed to the demand of Japan to have economic control of Manchuria and Shantung.
   iv) Soviet Union refused to recognize the People’s Republic of China for more than two decades.
   a) i and ii are correct
   b) ii and iii are correct
   c) i and iii are correct
   d) i and iv are correct

2. i) In 1948, the Soviets had established left wing government in the countries of Eastern Europe that had been liberated by the Soviet Army.
   ii) The chief objective of NATA was to preserve peace and security in the North Atlantic region.
iii) The member countries of SEATO were committed to prevent democracy from gaining ground in the region.

iv) Britain used the atomic bomb against Japan to convey its destructive capability to the USSR.
a) ii, iii and iv are correct  
b) i and ii are correct  
c) iii and iv are correct  
d) i, ii and iii are correct

3. Assertion: America’s Marshall Plan was for reconstruction for the war-ravaged Europe.
   Reason: The US conceived the Marshall Plan to bring the countries in the Western Europe under its influence.
a) Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of A.  
b) Both A and R are wrong  
c) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A.  
d) A is wrong and R is correct.

4. i) By the end of Second World War, Viet Minh controlled the northern half of Vietnam.
   ii) In March 1946, the French and Viet Minh’s government reached an agreement by which North Vietnam was to be a free state.
   iii) The problem of Indo-China soon became involved in the cold war.
   iv) The French were receiving considerable financial aid from Russia; the Viet Minh were helped by the new Chinese government.
a) i and ii are correct  
b) ii, iii and iv are correct  
c) i, ii and iii are correct  
d) ii and iv are correct

5. i) West Berlin’s economy became prosperous due to the support received from the west under the Marshall plan.
   ii) People in East Berlin suffered from back of democracy and freedom.
   iii) East German began to construct a will in 1965 to cut if off from West Berlin.
   iv) On 9 November 1999 mass of people began to demolish the wall.
a) i and ii are correct  
b) ii, iii and iv are correct  
c) i, iii and iv are correct  
d) ii and iii are correct

6. Assertion: The Satellite states were dependent on US aid.
   Reason: These states were governed by ruling groups made up of military personnel, landed gentry and of local capitalists.
a) Both A and R are wrong  
b) A is wrong and R is correct  
c) Both A and R are correct and R is the correct explanation of A  
d) Both A and R are correct R is not the correct explanation of A.

IV. **Match the following:**

A. Match the following

1. Dr. Sun Yat-Sen - a) South Vietnam  
2. Syngman Rhee - b) Kuomintang  
3. Anwar Sadat - c) South Korea  
4. Ho-Chi-Minh - d) Egypt  
5. Ngo Dinh Diem - e) North Vietnam

**Ans:** 1-b; 2-c; 3-d; 4-e; 5-a
A. Match the following
1. Fidel Castro - a) Jordan
2. Russia - b) Southern Israel
3. Nakbah - c) Cuba
4. Negev - d) Persecution of Jews
5. King Hussein - e) Catastrophe
**Ans:** 1-c; 2-d; 3-e; 4-b; 5-a

5. Social and Religious Reform Movements in the 19th Century

**[Tnpsc Syllabus Portion]**

I. Choose the correct answer:

1. In which year was Sati abolished?
   a) 1827  b) **1829**  c) 1826  d) 1927

2. What was the name of the Samaj founded by Dayanand Saraswati?
   a) **Arya Samaj**  b) Brahmo Samaj
   c) Prathana Samaj  d) Adi Brahmo Samaj

3. Whose campaign and work led to the enactment of Widow Remarriage Reform Act of 1856?
   a) **Iswarchandra Vidyasagar**  b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
   c) Annie Besant  d) Jyotiba Phule

4. Whose voice was Rast Goftar?
   a) Parsi movement  b) Aligarh movement
   c) Ramakrishna Mission  d) Dravida mahajana Sabha

5. Who was the founder of Namdhari Movement?
   a) Baba Dayal Das  b) **Baba Ramsingh**
   c) Gurunanak  d) Jyotiba Phule

6. Who was Swami Shradhananda?
   a) a disciple of Swami Vivekananda
   b) One who caused a split in the Brahmo Samaj of India
   c) **One who caused a split in the Arya samaj**
   d) Founder of Samathuva Samajam.

7. Who was the founder of Widow Remarriage Association?
   a) **M.G. Ranade**  b) Devendranath Tagore
   c) Jyotiba Phule  d) Ayyankali

8. Who was the author of the book *Satyarth Prakash*?
   a) **Dayananda Saraswathi**  b) Vaikunda Swamy
   c) Annie Besant  d) Swami Shradanatha

9. Rajaram Mohan Roy founded the ________ in 1828.
   a) Arya Samaj  b) **Brahmo Samaj**
   c) Prarthana Sasmaj  d) Ramakrishna Mission

10. ________ carried on the work of Ram Mohan Roy after his death.
    a) Keshab Chandra Sen  b) Ishwar Candra Vidyasagar
c) M.G Ranade
d) Maharishi Debendranath Tagore

11. _______ was greatly influenced by Christianity believing in its spirit but not in the person of its founder.
   a) Rajaram Mohan Roy
   b) Vivekananda
   c) Keshab Chandra Sen
   d) M.G.Ranade

12. The first age of consent act was enacted in _______
   a) 1860
   b) 1870
   c) 1880
   d) 1890

13. The reform movement similar to Brahmo Samaj founded in Bombay in 1876 was ______
   a) Arya Samaj
   b) Prarthana Samaj
   c) Deoband movement
   d) Aligarh movement

14. The _______ samaj started a number of Dayananda Anglo-Vedic schools and colleges.
   a) Brahmo
   b) Prarthana
   c) Arya
   d) Adi Brahmo

15. _______ was a priest of Dakshineswar near Kolkata.
   a) Ramakrishna
   b) Vivekananda
   c) Dayanand Saraswati
   d) Shraddhananda

16. Theosophical Society founded by the USA shifted to India at _______, Chennai.
   a) Santhome
   b) Nungambakkam
   c) Mylapore
   d) Adyar

17. The Theosophical Society played an important role in the revival of _____ in India.
   a) Christianity
   b) Buddhism
   c) Islam
   d) Jainism

18. _______ is chiefly known as the earliest leader of the Non-Brahman movement.
   a) Annie Besant
   b) Ayyankali
   c) M.G.Ranade
   d) Jyotiba Phule

19. _______ evolved into a poet and scholar in Malayalam, Tamil and Sanskrit.
   a) Ayyankali
   b) Raja Rammohan Roy
   c) Narayana Guru
   d) Sayyid Ahmed Khan

20. Aligarh Mohammedan Anglo-Oriental college was raised to the status of a university in ______
    a) 1915
    b) 1920
    c) 1930
    d) 1925

21. _______ was a revivalist movement organized by the orthodox Muslim Ulema.
    a) Aligarh movement
    b) Satyashodak Samaj
    c) Arya Samaj
    d) Deoband movement

22. _______ organized in campaign for legislation against the practice of child marriage in Mumbai.
    a) Behrramji Malabari
    b) Furdunji Naoroji
    c) Pherozeshah Mehta
    d) Dinshaw Wacha

23. The main objective of the Singh Sabha was to restore the purity of _______
    a) Hinduism
    b) Sikhism
    c) Christianity
    d) Islam

24. _______ a crusader for social justice in south India hailed from Samithoppu.
    a) Narayana Guru
    b) Ramalinga Adigal
    c) Vaikunda Swami
    d) Jyothee Thassar
25. Viakunda Swami was respectfully called ______ by his followers.
   a) Sir  b) Swami  c) Anna  d) Ayya

26. ______, a socio–political activist was also a siddha medicine practitioner.
   a) Viakunda Swami  b) Iyothee Thassar  
   c) Ramalinga Adigal  d) John Rathinam

**II. Fill in the blanks:**

1. **Ramalinga Adigal** founded the Samarasa Vedha Sasnarga Sangam.
2. The founder of Poona Sarvajanik Sabha was **Mahadev Govind Ranade**.
3. Satyashodak Samaj was launched by **Jyotiba Govindrao Phule**.
4. Gulumgir was written by **Jyotiba Phule**.
5. Satyarthaprapraksh enumerates the positive principles of **strict monotheism, condemnation of idolatry, and rejection of Brahman domination of ritual and social practices.**
6. Ramakrishna mission was established by **Swami Vivekananda**.
7. **Singh Sabha** was the forerunner of Akali Movement.
8. **Narayana Guru and Ayyankali** brought tremendous changes in the caste structure in Kerala.
9. Oru paisa Tamilan was started by **Iyothee Thassar**.
10. **Periyar E.V.R** is a notable social reformer of Tamil Nadu.
11. **Raja Ram Mohan Roy** supported the introduction of English language and Western Sciences in schools and colleges.
12. Raja Rammohan Roy founded the Brahmo Samaj in **1828**.
13. After the split in 1866, Debendranath’s organization came to be known as **Adi Brahmo Samaj**.
14. The cry of Swami Dayanand Saraswati was **Go back to Vedas**.
15. The Theosophical society was founded by Madame **H.P Blavatsky** and Colonel **H.S Olcott**.
16. Narayana Guru established a grand temple at **Aruvipuram** and dedicated it to all.
17. Inspired by Sree narayana Guru, Ayyankali founded the **Sadhu Jana Paripalana Sangam**.
18. Leader of the parsi community such as **Pherozeshah Mehta and Dinshaw Wacha** played a big role in the early congress.
19. Singh Sabha was a forerunner of **Akali Movement**.
20. Vaikunda Swamigal founded **Samathuva Samajam** to unite people of various castes.
21. The cult of Viakunda Swamikal was known as **Ayya Vazhi**.
22. The deia of Ayya Vaikuntha Swamigal are collected into a text called **Akila Thirattu**.

**III. Choose the correct statement:**

1. i) Raja Rammohan Roy preached monotheism.  
   ii) He encouraged idolatry.  
   iii) He published tracts condemning social evils.  
   iv) Raja Rammohan Roy was supported by Governor General William Bentinck.
   a) i is correct  b) i and ii are correct  
   c) i, ii and iii are correct  d) i, iii and iv are correct.

2. i) Prarthana Samaj was founded by Dr. Atma Ram Pandurang.  
   ii) Prarthana Samaj encouraged inter dining and inter caste marriage.  
   iii) Jyotiba Phule worked for the upliftment of men.
iv) Prarthana Samaj had its origin in the Punjab.
   a) i is correct
   b) ii is correct
   c) i and ii are correct
   d) iii and iv are correct

3. i) Ramakrishna Mission was actively involved in social causes such as education, health care, relief in times of calamities.
   ii) Ramakrishna emphasized the spiritual union with god through ecstatic practices.
   iii) Ramakrishna established the Ramakrishna Mission.
   iv) Rama Krishna opposed the Partition of Bengal.
   a) i is correct
   b) i and ii are correct
   c) iii is correct
   d) iv alone correct

4. Assertion: Jyotiba Phule opened orphanages and homes for widows.
   Reason: Jyotiba Phule opposed child marriage and supported widow remarriage.
   a) Assertion is correct but reason is not apt to the assertion.
   b) Assertion is correct and the reason is apt to the assertion.
   c) Both are wrong.
   d) Reason is correct but assertion is irrelevant.

IV. Match the following:

A. Match the following
   1. Ayyavazhi - a) Widows remarriage Reform Act
   2. Thiruvarutpa - b) Nirankari
   3. Baba dayal Das - c) Adi Bramo Samaj
   4. Iswarchandra Vidyasagar - d) Vaikunda Swamigal
   5. Debendranath - c) Songs of Grace
   Ans: 1-d; 2-e; 3-b; 4-a; 5-c

B. Match the following
   1. Sadharan Samaj - a) Gurukulas
   2. R.C.Bhandarkar - b) Vallalar
   4. Fatwa - d) Prathana Samaj
   5. Ramalinga Adigal - e) Religious decree
   Ans: 1-c; 2-d; 3-a; 4-e; 5-b