

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 belongs?
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

- c) **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) Dauszig b) **Port Arthur**
c) Sakata d) Miyako

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. Japan forced a war on China in the year **1894**.
2. The new state of Albania was created according to the Treaty of **London** signed in May 1913.
3. Japan entered into an alliance with England in the year **1902**.

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**.
21. Between February and July 1916, the Germans attacked **Verdun**, the famous fortress in the French line.
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.
34. On 23 January 1902 Father **Gapon**, a priest organized a march of men, women and children in St. Petersburg.
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 record time.
39. Pravda 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 cnetal powers.
iii) Britian attacked Turkey and captured Constantinople.
iv) Turkey’s attempt to attact 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
c) Both A and R are wrong.

- b) A is right but R is not the correct reason.**
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:

- With whom of the following was the lateran Treaty signed by Italy?
 - Germany
 - Russia
 - Pope**
 - Spain
- With whose conquest did the Mexican civilization collapse?
 - Hernan Cortes**
 - Francisco Pizarro
 - Toussaint Louverture
 - Pedro I
- Who made Peru as part of their dominions?
 - English
 - Spaniards**
 - Russians
 - French
- Which President of the USA pursued “ Good Neighbour” policy towards Latin America?
 - Roosevelt**
 - Truman
 - Woodrow Wilson
 - Eisenhower
- Which part of the wold disliked dollar imperialism?
 - Europe
 - Latin America**
 - India
 - China
- Who was the brain behind the apartheid policy in South Africa?
 - Verwoerd**
 - Smut
 - Herzog
 - 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

a) 1885

b) 1888

c) 1889

d) 1890

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 assumed 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 hated 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.
21. In spite of misunderstandings and disagreements **Smuts –Herzog** alliance lasted until 1939 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.
24. A Spaniard named **Francisco Pizarro** led the conquest of the Incan Empire.
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:

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. Venezula & Ecuador | - | e) The Loberator |

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

3. World War II

I. Choose the correct answer:

- 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
- Who initiated the formation of League of Nations?

a) Roosevelt	b) Chamberlain
c) Woodrow Wilson	d) Baldwin
- 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
- 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) Montgomery
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 distrust of Jews among the people.
a) The Tempest
b) King Lear
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 outcome 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) New York
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:

- Hilter attacked **Rhineland** which was a demilitarized zone.
- The alliance between Italy, Germany and Japan is known as **Rome –Berlin- Tokyo Axis**.
- Roosevelt** started the Lend lease programme.
- Britain Prime Minister **Chamberlain** resigned in 1940.
- Saluting the bravery of the **Royal Air Force** Churchill said that "Never was so much owed by so many to so few".
- Radar** is a device used to find out the enemy aircraft from a distance.
- The Universal Declaration of Human Rights set forth fundamental human rights in **30** articles.
- After the World War II **Labour Party** was voted into power in Great Britain.
- World War I was fought from **1914-1918**
- World War II was fought from **1939-1945**.
- Germany's allies were **Italy and Japan** in World War II.
- The World War I was also referred to as the **The Great War, or The War of End All Wars**.
- When Italy invaded Ethiopia, Emperor **Haile Selassie** of Ethiopia, appealed to the League of Nations.
- Britain and France declared war on Germany in **September 1939**.
- 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 have 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. Guadalcanal | - | e) Lightning strike |

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

B. Match the following

- | | | |
|----------------------|---|---------------------------|
| 1. General De Gaulle | - | a) Spitfires & Hurricanes |
| 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:

- Who was the first director of Whampoa Military Academy?

a) Sun-Yat-Sen	b) Chiang Kai-Shek
c) Michael Borodin	d) Chou En Lal
- Which American President followed the policy of containment of Communism?

a) Woodrow Wilson	b) Truman
c) Theodore Roosevelt	d) Franklin Roosevelt
- When was People's Political Consultative Conference held in China?

a) September 1959	b) Spetember 1948
c) September 1954	d) September 1949
- The United States and European allies formed _____ to resist any Soviet aggression in Europe.

a) SEATO	b) NATO
c) SENTO	d) Warsaw pact
- Who became the Chairman of the PLO's Executive Committee in 1969?

a) Hafez-al-Assad	b) Yasser Arafat
c) Nasser	d) Saddam Hussein
- When was North and South Vietnam united?

- a) 1975 **b) 1976** c) 1973 d) 1974
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 any of the two super powers.
a) New York b) Tokyo
c) London **d) Bandung**
20. World Zionist Organization was founded in the year _____

- a) 1893 b) 1895 c) **1897** d) 1898
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 Khrushchev
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 Loehn
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:

- Dr. Sun Yat Sen** was known as the "Father of Modern China".
- In 1918, the society for the study of Marxism was formed in **Peking** University.
- After the death of Dr. Sun Yat Sen, the leader of the Kuomintang party was **Chiang Kai-Shek**.
- Central** treaty is open to any Arab nation desiring peace and security in the region.
- The treaty of **Versailles** provided for mandates in Turkish –Arab Empire.
- Germany joined the NATO in **1955**.
- Strasbourg** was the Headquarters of the Council of Europe.
- The Maastricht** treaty signed on February 7, 1992 created the European Union.
- 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.
13. Germany joined the NATO in **1955**.
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. **Thodore Herzel** a Viennese Journalist, published a pamphlet called "The Jewish State".
21. In Egypt, in a coup in 1952, colonial **Nasser** became its President.
22. **Yasser Arafat** was elected as the first Presidnet 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, uder the influence of the educated minority initiated a series of reformsm known as the 100 days of reformsm.
 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.

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:

- In which year was Sati abolished?

a) 1827	b) 1829	c) 1826	d) 1927
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- What was the name of the Samaj founded by Dayanand Saraswati?

a) Arya Samaj	b) Brahmo Samaj
c) Prathana Samaj	d) Adi Brahmo Samaj
- Whose campaign and work led to the enactment of Widow Remarriage Reform Act of 1856?

a) Iswarchadnra Vidyasagar	b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
c) Annie Besant	d) Jyotiba Phule
- Whose voice was Rast Goftar?

a) Parsi movement	b) Aligarh movement
c) Ramakrishna Mission	d) Dravida mahajana Sabha
- Who was the founder of Namdhari Movement?

a) Baba Dayal Das	b) Baba Ramsingh
c) Gurunanak	d) Jyotiba Phule
- 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.
- Who was the founder of Widow Remarriage Association?

a) M.G.Ranade	b) Devendranath Tagore
c) Jyotiba Phule	d) Ayyankali
- Who was the author of the book Satyarth Prakash?

a) Dayananda Saraswathi	b) Vaikunda Swamy
c) Annie Besant	d) Swami Shradanatha
- Rajaram Mohan Roy founded the _____ in 1828.

a) Arya Samaj	b) Brahmo Samaj
c) Prarthana Sasmaj	d) Ramakrishna Mission
- _____ carried on the work of Ram Mohan Roy after his death.

a) Keshab Chandra Sen	b) Ishwar Candra Vidyasagar
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- 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 Brahma 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) Brahma
b) Prarthana
c) **Arya**
d) Adi Brahma
15. _____ was a priest of Dakshineswar near Kolkata.
a) **Ramakrishna**
b) Vivekananda
c) Dayanand Saraswati
d) Shradhdhananda
16. The 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) **Behramji 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) Vaikunda Swami
 b) **Iyothee Thassar**
 c) Ramalinga Adigal
 d) John Rathinam

II. Fill in the blanks:

1. **Ramalinga Adigal** founded the Samarasa Vedha Sasnmarga Sangam.
2. The founder of Poona Sarvajanic Sabha was **Mahadev Govind Ranade**.
3. Satyashodak Samaj was launched by **Jyotiba Govindrao Phule**.
4. Gulumgir was written by **Jyotiba Phule**.
5. Satyarthaprakash 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 Brahma Samaj in **1828**.
13. After the split in 1866, Debendranath's organization came to be known as **Adi Brahma 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 **Pherozechah 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 dea 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 itner caste marriage.
 iii) Jyotiba Phule worked for the upliftmetn 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) Ramakrishne emphasized the spiritual union with god through ecstatic practices.
 iii) Ramakrishna established the Ramakrishna Misison.
 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. Thiruvirutpa | - | b) Nirankari |
| 3. Baba dayal Das | - | c) Adi Brama 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 |
| 3. Swami Shraddahananda | - | c) opponents of child marriage. |
| 4. Fatwa | - | d) Prathana Samaj |
| 5. Ramalinga Adigal | - | e) Religious decree |

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