

HISTORY

Rise of Nationalism in Europe

1. Which one of the following group of countries collectively defeated Napoleon in 1815?
(1) Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria (2) Britain, Russia, Prussia and Australia
(3) Britain, Russia, Netherland and Germany (4) Britain, Luxembourg, Germany and Italy
2. In which one of the following countries did the first liberalist nationalist upheaval take place in July 1830?
(1) France (2) Germany (3) England (4) Italy
3. Who led the protest movement against the protestants in Ireland?
(1) Garibaldi (2) Cavour (3) Wolfe Tone (4) Mazzini
4. Which of the following celebrated national struggle through 'Polonaise' and 'Mazurka'?
(1) Johann Gottfried (2) Grimm brother (3) Eugene Delacroix (4) Karol Kurpinski
5. Which of the following is not true regarding the 'Balkan problem'?
(1) The Balkan states were jealous of each other.
(2) Each state wanted to gain more territory out the expanse of other.
(3) The Balkans were also the scene of big power rivalry.
(4) The Balkans were not under the control of ottoman empire.
6. Which of the following treaty recognized Greece as an independent nation?
(1) Treaty of Sevres (2) Treaty of Versailles
(3) Treaty of Lausanne (4) Treaty of Constantinople
7. Match the column

	Column-A		Column-B
(i)	Giuseppe Mazzini	(a)	Unification of Germany
(ii)	Otto Von Bismarck	(b)	Unification of Italy
(iii)	Napoleon Bonaparte	(c)	Battle of Waterloo
(iv)	Cavour	(d)	Young Italy

- (1) (i) – (b), (ii) – (c), (iii) – (d), (iv) – (a) (2) (i) – (d), (ii) – (c), (iii) – (b), (iv) – (a)
(3) (i) – (d), (ii) – (a), (iii) – (c), (iv) – (b) (4) (i) – (a), (ii) – (d), (iii) – (b), (iv) – (c)
8. Which one of the following Italian states was ruled by an Italian princely house?
(1) Papal state (2) Lombardy
(3) Venetia (4) Sardinia-piedmont
 9. **Assertion (A) :** Weaker in Silesia had led a revolt against contractor in 1845. **Reason (R) :** Contractors had drastically reduced their payments.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false
(4) A is false but R is true
 10. **Assertion (A) :** Giuseppe Garibaldi was an Italian general politician and nationalist who played a large role in the history of Italy.
Reason (R) : He was the only architect in the process of nation building.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false
(4) A is false but R is true
 11. **Assertion (A) :** The Balkan region become a part of conflict.
Reason (R) : The Ottoman empire was powerless to suppress the nationalism of its ethnic people.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false

- (4) A is false but R is true
12. Who among the following was proclaimed king of unified Italy in 1861?
(1) Charles-I (2) Victor Emmanuel-II (3) Giuseppe Garibaldi (4) Nero
13. Choose the correctly matched pair from the following
(1) Otto Von Bismarck - Germany (2) Napoleon – Spain
(3) Giuseppe Garibaldi - France (4) Bourbon King – Italy
14. Identify the characteristics of Cavour among the following and choose the correct option (i) He was an Italian statesman.
(ii) He spoke French much better than Italian.
(iii) He was a tactful diplomat.
(iv) He belonged to royal family.
(1) Only i and ii are correct (2) Only i, ii and iii are correct
(3) Only ii, iii and iv are correct (4) Only i, ii and iv are correct
15. Which of the following revolutions is called first expression of nationalism?
(1) French revolution (2) Russian revolution
(3) Glorious revolution (4) The revolution of the liberals
16. What emerged as a force which brought about sweeping changes in the political and material world of Europe in 19thC?
(1) The emergence of nation state (2) The multinational dynastic empire
(3) Territorial state (4) Absolute monarchy
17. Which of the following countries did not attend the Congress of Vienna?
(1) Britain (2) Russia (3) Prussia (4) Switzerland
18. In Germany the measuring unit Elle was used to measure
(1) Cloth (2) Thread (3) Land (4) Height
19. Arrange the following in the correct sequence
(i) Treaty of Constantinople. (ii) First upheaval took place in France.
(iii) Lord Byron died. (iv) Greek struggle for independence begin.
(1) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv) (2) (ii), (iv), (i), (iii)
(3) (iv), (iii), (ii), (i) (4) (iii), (iv), (ii), (i)
20. Find the odd one out
(1) Carbonari (2) Young Italy (3) Jacobins (4) Young Europe

ANSWER-KEY										
Que	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans	1	1	3	4	4	4	3	4	1	3
Que	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ans	2	2	1	2	1	1	4	1	3	3

Nationalism in India

1. When and in which city Jallianwala incident took place?
(1) Amritsar 13 April 1919 (2) Lahore 13 April 1922 (3) Agra 13 April 1920 (4) Meerut 13 April 1921
2. Which of the following leaders led Awadh Kisan Sabha ?
(1) Jawaharlal Nehru (2) Mahatma Gandhi
(3) Subhash Chandra Bose (4) Motilal Nehru
3. For which among the following reasons was the Simon Commission boycotted?
(1) It supported the Muslim league
(2) Congress felt that people deserve swaraj
(3) There was no Indian in the commission

- (4) There was difference among the member 4. Arrange the events in appropriate chronological order. (i) Coming of Simon Commission in India.
(ii) Demand of Purna Swaraj in Lahore session of INC.
(iii) Government of India Act 1919. (iv) Champaran Satyagraha.
(1) (iii), (ii), (iv), (i) (2) (i), (ii), (iv), (iii)
(3) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv) (4) (iv), (iii), (i), (ii)

5. What did the Rowlatt Act 1919 presume?

- (1) Detention of political prisoners without trial.
(2) Forced requirement in the army.
(3) Forced manual labour.
(4) Equal pay for equal work.

6. Who was the President of Muslim League in 1930?

- (1) Sir Muhammad Iqbal (2) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
(3) Shaukat Ali (4) Maulana Azad

7. Match the column

	Column-A		Column-B
(i)	Abanindra Nath Tagore	(a)	Jana Gana Mana
(ii)	Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay	(b)	The folklore of southern India
(iii)	Rabindra Nath Tagore	(c)	Bharat Mata image
(iv)	Natesa Shastri	(d)	Vande Mataram

- (1) (i) – (c), (ii) – (d), (iii) – (a), (iv) – (b) (2) (i) – (b), (ii) – (c), (iii) – (a), (iv) – (c)
(3) (i) – (d), (ii) – (a), (iii) – (b), (iv) – (c) (4) (i) – (c), (ii) – (a), (iii) – (b), (iv) – (d)

8. Who announced the Vogue offer of Dominion status for India in 1929 ?

- (1) Lord Curzon (2) Viceroy Irwin
(3) Lord William Bentick (4) Lord Mountbatten

9. Which part resolved the issue of separate electorates for Dalit between Gandhi and Ambedkar in 1932?

- (1) Lucknow Pact (2) Nagpur Pact (3) Poona Pact (4) Surat Pact

10. Identify the appropriate reason for the formation of the Swaraj Party from the option given below

- (1) Wanted members of congress to return to council politics.
(2) Wanted members of congress to ask for Purna Swaraj for Indians.
(3) Wanted members of congress to as dominion status for India.
(4) Wanted members of congress to oppose Simon Commission.

11. **Assertion (A) :** In Awadh the peasants were led by Alluri Sitaram Raju. **Reason (R) :** The monument here was against talukdars and landlord.

- (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false
(4) A is false but R is true

12. **Assertion (A) :** Sense of collective belongingness came partly through the experience of united struggles.

Reason (R) : There was also a variety of cultural processes through which nationalism captured people's imagination.

- (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false
(4) A is false but R is true

13. Thousands of ____ left government-controlled schools and colleges and ____ gave up their legal practices.

- (1) Teachers, judges (2) Headmaster, clerks
(3) Students, advocates (4) Students, lawyers

14. In the countryside rich peasants and Jats of U.P. actively participated in the Civil Disobedience Movement

- (1) They wanted Purna Swaraj
 (2) They were hard hit by the trade depression and falling prices.
 (3) They wanted the unpaid rent to the landlord to be remitted.
 (4) The govt. was forcing land ceiling.
15. Who among the following was known as frontier Gandhi?
 (1) Mahatma Gandhi (2) Jawaharlal Nehru
 (3) Abdul Gaffar Khan (4) Bhagat Singh
16. Congress was unwilling to support ____ campaign in most places.
 (1) high rent (2) no rent (3) low rent (4) equal rent
17. Find the incorrect option from the following
 (1) Mahatma Gandhi found sugar a powerful symbol to unite the nation.
 (2) Gandhiji sent a letter to Irwin.
 (3) Some of general interest, some specific demand from industry to peasant.
 (4) The idea was to make the demand wide ranging.
18. Arrange the following in correct sequence
 (i) Formation of Muslim League
 (ii) The First World War
 (iii) The first meeting of Indian National Congress in Bombay (iv) Through the war prices increased in double.
 (1) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i) (2) (i), (iii), (iv), (ii) (3) (iv), (ii), (i), (iii) (4) (iii), (i), (ii), (iv)
19. The resolution of Purna Swaraj was adopted at which congress session?
 (1) Karachi (2) Lucknow (3) Lahore (4) Haripur
20. Swaraj for plantation workers in Assam meant
 (1) Political freedom
 (2) More wages
 (3) Retaining link with the villagers from which they had come
 (4) None of the above

ANSWER-KEY										
Que	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans	1	1	3	4	1	1	1	2	3	1
Que	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ans	4	1	4	2	3	2	1	4	3	3

Making of the Global World

1. What were 'Cowries' used for
 (1) Play games (2) To gamble
 (3) Exchange of ideas (4) Form of currency
2. Common foods like tomatoes and chilies can trace their origin to which country?
 (1) America (2) India (3) Russia (4) Australia
3. Why were the Europeans attracted the most to Africa ?
 (1) By its natural resources.
 (2) By the opportunity for investment.
 (3) For its vast land resources and mineral wealth.
 (4) For recruitment of labours.
4. Match the column

	Column-A		Column-B
(i)	India	(a)	Indentured Labor
(ii)	Chinese	(b)	Pasta
(iii)	Fiji	(c)	Spices

(iv)	Arab traders	(d)	Silk
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- (1) (i) – (d), (ii) – (c), (iii) – (a), (iv) – (b) (2) (i) – (c), (ii) – (d), (iii) – (b), (iv) – (a)
 (3) (i) – (c), (ii) – (d), (iii) – (a), (iv) – (b) (4) (i) – (b), (ii) – (a), (iii) – (d), (iv) – (c)

5. Most Indian indentured workers come from
 (1) Eastern Uttar Pradesh (2) North-eastern states
 (3) Jammu and Kashmir (4) None of the above
6. Arrange the following in the correct sequence (i) Indentured labour was abolished.
 (ii) Rinderpest had a terrifying impact on livelihood of the African people.
 (iii) The First World War fought
 (iv) Potato famine in Ireland
 (1) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i) (2) (i), (iv), (iii), (ii)
 (3) (iii), (i), (ii), (iv) (4) (ii), (iii), (iv), (i)
7. What was El-Dorado ?
 (1) Fabled city of gold in South America (2) Bustling sea port
 (3) Spanish colony (4) Refueling station
8. Which country's status transformed from being an international debtor to in international creditor?
 (1) Great Britain (2) U.S.A. (3) France (4) Italy
9. Find the incorrect option from the following
 (1) The great depression began around 1929 and lasted till the mid-1930s.
 (2) During this period most parts of the world experienced catastrophic decline in production, employment, incomes and trade.
 (3) The exact timing and impact of the depression varied across countries.
 (4) Agricultural regions and communities remained unaffected.
10. Corn laws were related to
 (1) Import of corn (2) Export of corn (3) Subsidy to corn farmers (4) High food prices
11. **Assertion (A) :** The First World War was like no other before. **Reason (R) :** The First World War mainly fought in Europe.
 (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 (2) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 (3) A is true but R is false
 (4) A is false but R is true
12. **Assertion (A) :** U.S. quickly recovered after First World War.
Reason (R) : U.S. mass production boosted its recovery later and even the world trade grew.
 (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 (2) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 (3) A is true but R is false
 (4) A is false but R is true
13. **Assertion (A) :** The silk routes are a good example of pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the country.
Reason (R) : The name silk route point to the importance of west bound Chinese silk cargos along this route.
 (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 (2) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 (3) A is true but R is false
 (4) A is false but R is true
14. Which of the following is not an economic exchange?
 (1) Flow of trade (2) Flow of capital
 (3) Flow of knowledge technology (4) Flow of labour
15. Which of the following was the world's first mass produced cars?
 (1) Maruti 800 (2) Ambassador (3) Volkswagen (4) T model Ford
16. Indian indentured labour was described as
 (1) Jugglers (2) Trickster (3) Coolies (4) Porter

17. Which one of the following organization were established during the Bretton Woods Conference?
 (1) The UNO and the IMF (2) The IMF and the Security Council
 (3) The IMF and the World Bank (4) The World Bank and the R.B.I.
18. What do you mean by G-77 ?
 (1) Group of rich countries (2) Group of African countries
 (3) Group of Asian countries (4) Group of developing countries
19. The central powers did not include
 (1) Austria – Hungry (2) Japan (3) Ottoman empire (4) Germany
20. Why did the wheat prices in India fall down by 50 percent between 1928 and 1934 ?
 (1) Due to less production (2) Due to flood
 (3) Due to great depression (4) Due to drought

ANSWER-KEY										
Que	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans	4	1	3	3	1	1	1	2	4	1
Que	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ans	2	1	1	3	4	3	3	4	2	3

The Age of Industrialization

1. Which one of the following European managing agencies did not control Indian industries?
 (1) Bird Heilger and company (2) Andrew yule
 (3) Indian industrial and commerce congress (4) Jardine skinner and company
2. In Victorian Britain, the aristocrats and bourgeoisie preferred handmade product as
 (1) They were cheap (2) They could not obtained easily
 (3) They were made of worst material (4) They symbolized refinement and class
3. Who improved the 'steam engine' produced by Newcomen?
 (1) Gandhiji (2) James Watt
 (3) Hargreaves (4) Richard Arkwright
4. The reasons why the inflow of fine Indian Cotton into Britain and other countries declined in 19th century?
 (1) Industrialization and expansion of cotton manufacture in Britain.
 (2) Imposition of tariff on cloth imported into Britain to protect local industries.
 (3) British manufacturers began to seek overseas market for their cloth, Indians faced stiff competition in international market.
 (4) All the above
5. Match the column
- | | Column-A | | Column-B |
|-------|----------------|-----|-------------------|
| (i) | Spinning jenny | (a) | James Watt |
| (ii) | Music book | (b) | Richard Arkwright |
| (iii) | Steam engine | (c) | E.T. Paul |
| (iv) | Cotton mill | (d) | James Hargreaves |
- (1) (i) – (d), (ii) – (c), (iii) – (b), (iv) – (a) (2) (i) – (c), (ii) – (d), (iii) – (a), (iv) – (b)
 (3) (i) – (b), (ii) – (a), (iii) – (d), (iv) – (c) (4) (i) – (d), (ii) – (c), (iii) – (a), (iv) – (b)
6. Find the incorrect option from the following
 (1) In most industries regions workers came from the district around.
 (2) Peasant and Artisans who found no work went to the industrial center in search of work.
 (3) Over 70% of workers in the Bombay cotton industries in 1911 came from a neighboring district of Ratnagiri.
 (4) The mills of Kanpur got most of their textile hands from the villages within the district of Kanpur.
7. Which of the following cities was termed as 'finishing center'?
 (1) Yorkshire (2) Manchester (3) London (4) Ahmedabad

8. Dinshaw Petit, J.N. Tata, Seth Hukumchand and Dwarkanath Tagore were all (1) Freedom fighters (2) Politicians (3) Industrialist (4) Painters
9. _____ became a vehicle of the nationalist message of Swadeshi.
(1) Indian manufacturers (2) Indian politicians
(3) Advertisements (4) Pictures of Gods and goddess
10. The person who got people from village, ensured them jobs helped them settle in cities and provided them money in the time of need was known as
(1) Stapler (2) Fuller (3) Gomasthas (4) Jobbers
11. The first iron and steel works in India was set-up in
(1) 1904 (2) 1907 (3) 1911 (4) 1921
12. **Assertion (A) :** There was a lot of opposition to the introduction of spinning jenny in the cotton industry.
Reason (R) : Invention of machines threatened the employment of many women.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false
(4) A is false but R is true
13. **Assertion (A) :** All too often we associate industrialization with the growth of factory industry.
Reason (R) : History of industrialization very often begin with the setting of the first factories.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false
(4) A is false but R is true
14. **Assertion (A) :** Wages increased somewhat in the early 19th C. **Reason (R) :** This helped in the welfare of the worker.
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false
(4) A is false but R is true
15. Match the column
- | | Column-A | | Column-B |
|-------|-------------------------|-----|-------------------|
| (i) | Iron and steel industry | (a) | Seth Hukumchand |
| (ii) | Bengali industrialist | (b) | Dinshaw Petit |
| (iii) | Marwari businessman | (c) | J.N. Tata |
| (iv) | Parsis industrialist | (d) | Dwarkanath Tagore |
- (1) (i) – (d), (ii) – (c), (iii) – (b), (iv) – (a) (2) (i) – (c), (ii) – (d), (iii) – (a), (iv) – (b)
(3) (i) – (b), (ii) – (a), (iii) – (d), (iv) – (c) (4) (i) – (d), (ii) – (c), (iii) – (a), (iv) – (b) **16.**
- What was spinning jenny?
(1) A machine (2) A person (3) An industry (4) None of these
17. Which of the following were the most dynamic industries of Great Britain?
(1) Cotton and sugar industry (2) Cotton and metal industry
(3) Metal and Agro based industry (4) Ship and cotton industry
18. Which among the following ports link with South Asian ports?
(1) Masulipatam and Hoogly (2) Masulipatam and Surat
(3) Surat and Hoogly (4) All of these
19. How does advertisement help us to create new consumer?
(1) It makes product appear desirable and necessary.
(2) They try to shape the minds of the people and create new needs.
(3) It help in expanding the market for products. (4) All of these
20. Which one of the following problems was NOT faced by cotton weavers in India?
(1) Export market collapsed
(2) They did not good quality cotton

- (3) Imported goods were cheap
(4) They were frequent strikes in Indian industries

ANSWER-KEY										
Que	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans	3	4	2	4	4	3	3	3	3	3
Que	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ans	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	1	4	4

Print Culture and the Modern World

- Penny magazines were especially mean for
(1) Children (2) Factory workers (3) Women (4) Elite class
- Vellum was a parchment made from the ____ of animals.
(1) bones (2) skin (3) legs (4) None of the above
- Johann Gutenberg developed the first known printing press in the 1430s in the Strasbourg located in ____.
(1) Great Britain (2) Germany (3) U.S.A. (4) Poland
- A press devoted to literature for children done was set up in France in ____.
(1) 1847 (2) 1857 (3) 1867 (4) 1897
- Which of the following was the first book printed by Gutenberg?
(1) Bible (2) Ramayana (3) Chapbook (4) None of these
- What was the ancient name of Tokyo ?
(1) Edo (2) Osaka (3) Gifu (4) None of these
- Diamond sutra is the oldest printed book of
(1) Korea (2) India (3) Japan (4) China
- _____ a term used to describe pocket sized book that are sold by travelling peddlers called chapmen, which became popular from the time of the 16th Century print revolution.
(1) Chapbook (2) Almanac (3) Deon (4) None of these
- What changes occurred in the 17th century, as urban culture bloomed in China? (a) Print was no longer used just by scholar officials.
(b) Merchants also used print in their everyday life as they collected trade information.
(c) New readership preferred frictional narratives, poetry autobiographies, anthologies of literacy masterpieces and write romantic plays.
(d) Women began publishing their poetry and plays wives of scholar officials published their works and courtesans wrote above their liver.
(1) (a) only (2) (a) and (b) (3) All the above (4) None of these
- When did first printing press come to India?
(1) Mid 15th century (2) Mid 16th century (3) 15th century (4) 16th century **11.** Where was the earliest print technology developed?
(1) France, China and India
(2) China, Japan and Korea
(3) China, Japan and Germany
(4) Germany, Korea and Vietnam
- Assertion (A) :** Both Indian press and literature played a vital role in the growth of nationalism in India.
Reason (R) : The print culture connected different people and communities and stimulated among them a spirit of togetherness, oneness and nationalism
(1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(2) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(3) A is true but R is false
(4) A is false but R is true

- 13. Assertion (A) :** Painters like Raja Ravi Verma helped in producing images for mass circulation
Reason (R) : By the end of 19th century a new visual culture had started.
 (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 (2) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 (3) A is true but R is false
 (4) A is false but R is true
- 14. Assertion (A) :** The English government wanted to suppress native press.
Reason (R) : The vernacular newspaper had become assertively nationalist.
 (1) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 (2) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 (3) A is true but R is false
 (4) A is false but R is true
- 15.** Why was reading of manuscripts not easy in India?
 (1) Manuscripts were highly expensive.
 (2) Manuscripts were widely spread out.
 (3) Manuscripts were written in English and Hindi.
 (4) Manuscripts were fragile.
- 16.** Which one of the following statement is true in the light of Vernacular Press Act of 1878?
 (1) It gave freedom to press.
 (2) It gave financial assistance to press.
 (3) It provides rights to government to censor reports and editorial in the vernacular press.
 (4) None of the above
- 17.** First weekly paper published in India
 (1) Bengal Gazette (2) Samachar Chandrika
 (3) Bombay Samachar (4) Shamsul Akbar
- 18.** Who wrote her autobiography Amar Jiban published in 1876?
 (1) Kailashbhashini Devi (2) Rash Sundari Debi
 (3) Pandita Ramabai (4) Rokeya Sakhawat
- 19.** Which of the following is not true for Menocchio ?
 (1) He was a miller in Italy.
 (2) He founded a new view of God and creation.
 (3) He was hauled by the church and rewarded.
 (4) He was hauled by the Roman Church and ultimately executed.
- 20.** Who was Martin Luther ?
 (1) Religious reformer of Germany (2) Religious reformer of France
 (3) Religious reformer of Austria (4) Religious reformer of Holland

ANSWER-KEY										
Que	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Ans	3	2	2	2	1	1	3	1	3	2
Que	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Ans	2	1	2	1	4	3	1	2	3	1