**MCQ FROM THE LESSON “The Story of Democracy”**

1. What does the word ‘democracy’ mean?

a) Rule of the few

b) Rule of the people

c) Rule of the king

d) Rule of the army

2. Which famous quote defines democracy as “government of the people, by the people, for the people”?

a) Thomas Jefferson

b) Thucydides

c) Abraham Lincoln

d) Mahatma Gandhi

3. What are two guiding principles of democracy?

a) Freedom and monarchy

b) Equality and freedom

c) Feudalism and equality

d) Class and religion

4. What does equality mean in democracy?

a) All citizens must be rich

b) All people are equal before the law

c) Only the rulers are equal

d) All have equal wealth

5. What is a constitution?

a) A religious text

b) A document describing monarchy

c) A written document with laws of a country

d) A king’s personal diary

6. In ancient Greece, democracy existed in:

a) City-states

b) Empires

c) Castles

d) Churches

7. The Greek word ‘demokratia’ means:

a) People’s assembly

b) Power to priests

c) Power to the people

d) Rule of the rich

8. Who could not participate in ancient Greek democracy?

a) Men

b) Women and slaves

c) Citizens

d) Farmers

9. What was the direct democracy in ancient Greece?

a) Citizens governed directly

b) Kings chose laws

c) Slaves voted for citizens

d) Only nobles governed

10. Which confederacy in ancient India had an assembly called ‘Gana-Sanghas’?

a) Maurya Empire

b) Vajji Confederacy

c) Mughal Empire

d) Gupta Empire

11. In Rome, what practice influenced democracy?

a) Slavery

b) Representative elements

c) Dictatorship

d) Absolute monarchy

12. Feudalism in Europe was based on:

a) Religious rule

b) Equality of land ownership

c) Lord, vassal and fief relationship

d) Rule by commoners

13. Which period saw the decline of feudalism in Europe?

a) 14th century CE

b) 10th century CE

c) 5th century BCE

d) 18th century CE

14. What grew in Europe as feudalism ended?

a) Dictatorship

b) Nationalism and democracy

c) Slavery

d) Theocratic rule

15. What was the Renaissance known for?

a) Religious wars

b) Rebirth of learning and arts

c) Absolute monarchy

d) Colonial rule

16. Which Italian city-states had a republican government?

a) Venice and Florence

b) Delhi and Agra

c) Paris and Berlin

d) Rome and Athens

17. What was the merchant and trading class organized into?

a) Castes

b) Guilds

c) Villages

d) Churches

18. The Magna Carta was signed in:

a) 1215 CE

b) 1628 CE

c) 1689 CE

d) 1776 CE

19. Who was forced to sign the Magna Carta?

a) King Richard

b) King John

c) King George

d) King Henry

20. The Magna Carta established the power of:

a) The king over everyone

b) Written laws over the king

c) The army over the king

d) The church over the king

21. Which document in 1628 CE limited the king’s power to tax?

a) Magna Carta

b) Petition of Rights

c) English Bill of Rights

d) American Declaration of Independence

22. The English Bill of Rights was passed in:

a) 1689 CE

b) 1215 CE

c) 1776 CE

d) 1789 CE

23. The American Revolution was against:

a) Spanish rule

b) French rule

c) British rule

d) German rule

24. The Declaration of Independence stated:

a) Only the king rules

b) All men are created equal

c) Only rich people rule

d) Slavery is justified

25. America adopted its written constitution in:

a) 1776

b) 1789

c) 1792

d) 1820

26. The first country with a written constitution was:

a) India

b) France

c) USA

d) Germany

27. Who wrote the American Declaration of Independence?

a) Abraham Lincoln

b) Thomas Jefferson

c) Benjamin Franklin

d) John Adams

28. The French Revolution began in:

a) 1789

b) 1776

c) 1215

d) 1689

29. The French Revolution slogan was:

a) Peace, Justice and Rights

b) Liberty, Equality and Fraternity

c) Democracy and Freedom

d) Power to the King

30. Who were the privileged classes in France?

a) The common people

b) The clergy and nobles

c) The farmers

d) The merchants

31. The Third Estate in France included:

a) Nobles

b) Priests

c) Common people

d) Slaves

32. The French National Assembly was formed on:

a) 4 July 1776

b) 17 June 1789

c) 14 July 1789

d) 15 August 1789

33. The Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen declared:

a) The power of the king

b) The divine rights of kings

c) All men have equal rights

d) The church’s rule

34. The French Revolution ended:

a) Feudalism

b) Democracy

c) Equality

d) Justice

35. Why was it important to have laws written down?

a) To make rulers more powerful

b) To ensure the king’s control

c) To ensure fairness and accountability

d) To limit the role of the people

36. The French Revolution led to:

a) More monarchy

b) Self-government

c) Slavery

d) More feudalism

37. The Women’s Suffrage Movement demanded:

a) Right to education

b) Right to vote

c) Right to property

d) Right to work

38. The first country to grant universal adult franchise was:

a) USA

b) India

c) New Zealand

d) France

39. Which year did New Zealand grant women voting rights?

a) 1945

b) 1789

c) 1893

d) 1776

40. After 1945, many colonies fought for:

a) Democracy and independence

b) Kingship

c) Feudalism

d) Slavery

41. Decolonization means:

a) Colonizing new areas

b) Ending colonial rule

c) Giving more power to colonizers

d) More monarchy

42. The Declaration of Human Rights was signed in:

a) 1789

b) 1689

c) 1948

d) 1820

43. According to Goal 16 of SDGs, democracy ensures:

a) Rule by the army

b) Fair representation, rule of law and accountability

c) Rule of the rich

d) Absolute power to the king

44. What does accountability mean?

a) Obeying only the king

b) Exploiting people

c) Being responsible for your actions

d) Ignoring people’s rights

45. According to Mahatma Gandhi, democracy comes from:

a) Outside forces

b) Within people

c) The king’s orders

d) Foreign powers

46. Which assembly in ancient India is an early example of democracy?

a) Sabha

b) Gana-Sanghas

c) Sabha Parishad

d) Samiti

47. Who were not allowed to participate in Greek democracy?

a) Farmers

b) Artisans

c) Women and foreigners

d) Merchants

48. Which movement demanded voting rights for women?

a) Peasant movement

b) Workers’ movement

c) Women’s Suffrage movement

d) Religious movement

49. Which war ended in 1945, leading to decolonization?

a) World War I

b) World War II

c) American Revolution

d) French Revolution

50. Which revolution is known for ‘Declaration of the Rights of Man and Citizen’?

a) American Revolution

b) Indian Independence

c) French Revolution

d) Russian Revolution