

World History

1. In which of the following periods was the Second World War fought?

(a) 1939–45 (b) 1934–38
(c) 1933–35 (d) 1946–49

R.R.B. JE. Stage - II 01-09-2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (a) : The Second World War was fought in between 1939–45 AD.

2. Which one of the following is not associated with the Indian Freedom Struggle?

(a) Cripps Mission (b) New Deal
(c) Simon Commission (d) Wavell Plan

RRB NTPC 20.01.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : The New Deal was a series of programme, Public work project, financial reforms and regulation enacted by President Franklin D. Roosevelt in the United States between 1933-1943. Whereas Cripps Mission(1942), Simon Commission (1927), and Wavell Plan(1945) is a related with Indian Freedom Struggle.

3. What is the ancient name of Iran?

(a) Persia (b) Mesopotamia
(c) Gaul (d) Ceylon

RRB NTPC 04.02.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : Ancient Iran was known as Persia. It is a historic region of Southwestern Asia. Presently, It is bordered to the northwest by Armenia and Azerbaijan, to the north by the Caspian Sea, to the northeast by Turkmenistan, to the east by Afghanistan, to the southeast by Pakistan, to the south by the Persian Gulf and the Gulf of Oman, and to the west by Turkey and Iraq. Its capital and largest city is Tehran.

♦ Currency: Iranian rial

♦ President: Ebrahim Raisi

4. Bangladesh celebrates its Independence day on

(a) 26 February (b) 26 March
(c) 12 March (d) 20 April

RRB NTPC 23.07.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b) : On 26 March 1971 Bangladesh got independence from Pakistan. Thus Independence Day of Bangladesh is celebrated every year on 26 March. This day is a memorial to the deaths of millions of civilians and valiant freedom fighters who died in the Bangladesh Liberation war. This day is a memorial to the deaths of millions of civilians and valiant freedom fighters who died in the Bangladesh liberation War.

5. Which one of the following statements is incorrect with reference to the Indian freedom struggle?

(a) The Revolt of 1857 is considered to be the First freedom struggle
(b) Bhagat Singh, Sukh Dev and Rajguru were hanged in March 1931
(c) The Simon Commission reached Bombay in 1928.
(d) Sheikh Mujibur Rehman played an important role in the freedom struggle of India

RRB NTPC 24.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (d) : Regarding Sheikh Mujibur Rehman, statement in option (d) is wrong because he is related to Bangladesh's Independence movement, resulting in the

creation of a sovereign government at Dhaka in January 1971. He was born on 17th March 1920 in Tungipara, India (now in Bangladesh). He was the founding leader of Bangladesh and the country's First Prime Minister.

6. In which of the following years was the Sino-Indian War (Indo-China War) fought?

(a) 1962 (b) 1969
(c) 1973 (d) 1964

RRB NTPC 31.07.2021 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a) : The Sino-Indian War was fought between China and India which took place in October–November 1962. The main reason of Sino-India war was a disputed Himalayan border.

7. The UN was founded as a successor to the League of Nations in 1945.

(a) Right before the Second World War
(b) Immediately after the First World War
(c) Immediately after the Second World War
(d) Right before the First World War

RRB NTPC 09.01.2021 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (c) : The predecessor of the United Nations was the League of Nations, established in 1919 AD after World War I, under the Treaty of Versailles "to promote international cooperation and to achieve international peace and security". The United Nations founded immediately after the Second World War in 1945.

8. Which of the following country was established in 1971?

(a) Sri Lanka (b) Bangladesh
(c) Nepal (d) Bhutan

RRB JE - 23/05/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): On 16 December 1971, Bangladesh was established from west Pakistan on signing Instrument of surrender in Dhaka. It is also called as Bangladesh liberation war.

9. Which are the following countries fought the Hundred years war?

(a) England and Italy
(b) England and Germany
(c) Germany and France
(d) England and France

RRB Group-D 17-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (d): The Hundred years war was fought in between England and France (1337-1453). It lasted till 116 years. The war started because the King of France died without any immediate male heir.

10. From 1337 to 1453, Hundreds years war was fought in between which countries?

(a) Germany and France
(b) Germany and Italy
(c) France and Spain
(d) England and France

RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): See the explanation of above question.

11. In which year Boston Tea Party happened?

(a) 1775 (b) 1774
(c) 1776 (d) 1773

RRB Group-D 20-09-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): Boston Tea Party was a political protest that occurred on December 16, 1773 at Griffin's in Boston, Massachusetts. It was in the protest of British Parliament's Tea Act of 1773. This Tea party was led by Samuel Adams who is known as 'Sons of liberty' in simple term 'The Boston Tea Party happened in 1773 as a result of 'Taxation without representation'.

12. Which country is mainly governed by Communist/ Maoist parties?

- (a) UK (b) China
(c) India (d) America

RRB Group-D 15-11-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (b): China is mainly governed by Communist/ Maoist parties. The political structure of China is such that at the top comes the place of Communist party of China, Army then the government. The politburo of Chinese Communist Party group of 7 person who run China.

13. The revolutionary leader who improved land reforms and literacy rate in Cuba?

- (a) Fulgencio Batista (b) Colonel gaddafi
(c) Che Guevara (d) Fidel Castro

RRB Group-D 05-11-2018 (Shift-III)

Ans. (d): Fidel Castro was a political and Cuban revolutionary leader from February 1959 to December 1976. He was Prime Minister of Cuba and the President of state council of Cuba. During his reign in Cuba he gave more importance on land reforms, literacy rate, health care and socio-economic reforms.

14. What is name of that American civil movement activist who gave famous speech 'I have a dream'?

- (a) Abraham Lincoln
(b) Martin Luther king Junior
(c) Lucy stone
(d) Victoria Woodhull

RRB Group-D 04-10-2018 (Shift-II)

Ans. (b): 'I have a dream', speech given by Martin Luther King Junior on 28 August 1963 during the March on Washington for Jobs and freedom, it became one of the most defining moments and one of the most iconic speech in American History. In this speech he called for civil and economic rights and an end to racism in the U.S. He was assassinated in 1968.

15. The Opium war was fought between two countries, one of those countries was China, which is the other country?

- (a) Britain
(b) United states of America
(c) India
(d) France

RRB Group-D 09-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): The Opium war was fought between Britain and China in 1839-1842 AD. The war was waged between the Qing dynasty of China and Britain over opium trade disputes.

16. Which of the following was called the 'Iron Chancellor'?

- (a) Changes Khan
(b) Napoleon Bonaparte
(c) Otto von Bismarck
(d) Adolf Hitler

RRB Group-D 04-10-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (c): Otto von Bismarck united many German languages speaking states into one powerful state called Germany'. He got the nick name Iron Chancellor when he said Germany could only become great power through blood and Iron.

17. When was the Battle of Waterloo was fought?

- (a) 1815 (b) 1835
(c) 1850 (d) 1840

RRB Group-D 18-09-2018 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a) : The Battle of Waterloo was fought on 18 June 1815 at Belgium in place called Waterloo. This battle was fought in between French Army (under Napoleon) and British Army (under the leadership of Duke of Wellington) Napoleon lost the war and sent to Island called saint Helena and died there in 1821 AD.

18. In 1907, _____ was elected as hereditary ruler of Bhutan on 17 December 1907 he was crowned and established a Druk Gyalpo (Dragon King)

- (a) Ugyen Wangchaine (b) Uryun Wangchuck
(c) Ugyen Wangchuck (d) Uryun Wangchain

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 30.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): In 1907 Ugyen Wangchuck was elected as first Druk Gyalpo on December 17, 1907. He was crowned and established a Druk Gyalpo (Dragon King) In his lifetime he united Bhutan and tried to gain the trust of people.

19. When did the Cooch Bihar king, Sangladeep ruled or control Bhutan?

- (a) Around 7th century BC
(b) Around 5th century BC
(c) Around 9th century BC
(d) Around 4th century BC

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 30.04.2016 (Shift-I)

Ans. (a): Around 7th century BC Cooch Bihar king Sangladeep established his control over Bhutan.

20. Which country celebrate Independence day on 4 January?

- (a) Pakistan (b) Myanmar
(c) Malaysia (d) Indonesia

RRB NTPC 28.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Myanmar also known as Burma, is an independent country, before 1937 Myanmar was part of East India. In 1824, 1826 and 1852 AD in war of Anglo-Burma war Myanmar merged in British India. In 1937 Myanmar separated from India and in Second World War Japan occupied Myanmar. On 4 January 1948 Myanmar become Independent country Thus, Independence Day is celebrated on 4 January every year in Myanmar.

21. In which year Berlin walls was fallen or collapsed?

- (a) 1999 (b) 1989
(c) 1982 (d) 2000

RRB NTPC 29.03.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): On November 9, 1989 people of Germany began dismantling the Berlin wall (a barrier that for all most of 30 years had symbolized the cold war division of Europe). Falls of the Berlin wall was the first step towards German reunification. Germany was reunited on 3 October 1990 after 11 months the fall of Berlin wall (November 9, 1989).

22. In 2005, the series of non-violence revolutions that had rejected the government in Georgia, Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan and Lebanon?

(a) White Revolution
(b) Green Revolution
(c) Color Revolution
(d) Rainbow Revolution

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): In 2005, a series of peaceful protest toppled corrupt and undemocratic regimes in Georgia, Ukraine, Kyrgyzstan and Lebanon. These movement collectively called as Color revolutions. This revolution was launched in many countries of the world with the aim of overthrowing autocratic governments in different periods under different names.

23. What was the technology developed to track the enemy submarines in Second World War?

(a) Radar (b) SONAR
(c) Echolocation (d) LEADER

RRB NTPC 05.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Sonar is a technique that uses sound propagation (usually under water as in submarine navigation) to navigate, communicate with or detect objects. The first recorded use of the technique was by Leonardo da Vinci in 1490 AD. After many years., it was developed during World War I to counter the threat of submarine.

24. Who is the current King of Bhutan of Wang Chuck Dynasty?

(a) Jigmen Sindhe
(b) Ugyen
(c) Jigme Khesar Namgyel
(d) Gigme

RRB NTPC 03.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (c): Jigme Khesar Namgyel Wang Chuck is the 5th Druk Gyalpo and Current King of Bhutan. First King of Wangchuck Dynasty was King Vgyen Wangchuck. King Jigme Khesar Namgyel of Bhutan is one of the youngest monarch in the world.

25. In which year, Sri Lanka (then Ceylon) was granted Independence as Dominion of Ceylon?

(a) 1948 (b) 1972
(c) 1947 (d) 1968

RRB NTPC 02.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): In 1948 Sri Lanka was granted independence as dominion of Ceylon. In 1972 the country became a republic state and its name was changed to Sri Lanka.

26. Terracotta Army - Terracotta is a collection of sculptures. Represents the armies of the first Emperor of Which Country.

(a) China (b) North Korea
(c) Thailand (d) Japan

RRB NTPC 31.03.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The Terracotta Army refers to the thousand of life size clay models of soldiers, Heroes and chariots which were deposited around the grand mausoleum of Shi Huangdi, first emperor of China Qing Dynasty. The mausoleum is located Xian Shaanxi Province of China and constructed from 246 to 208 BC.

27. Which of the following countries formally ended the rule of the united Kingdom in the year 1986?

(a) Australia (b) Sri Lanka
(c) Maldives (d) Canada

RRB NTPC 18.01.2017 (Shift-I) Stage IInd

Ans. (a): On 3rd March 1986, Rule of United Kingdom in Australia was formally ended and on 1 January 1990 Australia got Dominion status.

28. Who is credited with building the great wall of China?

(a) Qin Shi Huang
(b) Fa-Hien
(c) Xuanzang or Hiuen Tsang
(d) Yijing

RRB NTPC 12.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The Great Wall of China was originally conceived by Emperor Qin Shi Huang in the 3rd Century BC. To defend off the invasions from northern invaders.

29. Sri Lanka got independence in ____.

(a) 1947 (b) 1948
(c) 1949 (d) 1950

RRB NTPC 11.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): The united Ceylon (Sri Lanka) recognized as an independent state with the status of Dominion with British commonwealth of Nation on 4 February 1948. Independence was finally granted in 1948 but the country remained as a Dominion of the British Kingdom until 1972.

30. To conquer Afghanistan by ____, its comes under the Achaemenid Empire.

(a) Darius I of Persia (b) Alexander
(c) Darius III of Persia (d) Diodotus I

RRB NTPC 07.04.2016 (Shift-I) Stage Ist

Ans. (a): The Persian Empire is also known as the Achaemenid Empire. This Empire encompassed the areas of modern day Iran, Afghanistan, Egypt, Turkey and parts of Pakistan. Darius I took the throne from Cyrus II and built Persian Empire to its greatest height. He conquered Afghanistan, it comes under the Achaemenid Empire.

31. Name the first Prime Minister of Bangladesh after the declaration of Independence in 1971.

(a) Tajjuddin Ahmad
(b) Sheikh Mujibur Rahman
(c) Muhammad Mansoor Ali
(d) Khalida Jiya

RRB NTPC 07.04.2016 (Shift-II) Stage Ist

Ans. (b): Sheikh Mujibur Rahman becomes the first Prime Minister (1972-1975) and later he was the President of Bangladesh in 1975. He was the founder of Awami league. He was awarded with the title of Banga bandhu.

32. Queen Elizabeth II has recently become the longest reigning Monarch in Britain, She had surpassed the record set by ____.

(a) Queen Elizabeth I (b) Queen Anne
(c) King George (d) Queen Victoria

RRB NTPC 07.04.2016 (Shift-III) Stage Ist

Ans. (d): In September 2015 Queen Elizabeth II surpassed the record of 63 years and 216 days on the throne set by Queen Victoria. She became the longest reigning British monarch in history.

33. Which country's constitution is the longest and very detailed among the democratic countries of the world?

- (a) United State of America
- (b) Britain
- (c) South Africa
- (d) India

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 22.04.2016 (Shift-II)

Ans. (d): India's Constitution is the longest and detailed written constitution among the democratic countries of the world. Where as the world first unwritten constitution is of Britain and the first written constitution is of the United States of America. USA's constitution is world shortest written constitution which contains only of 7 schedules.

34. Which religion is practiced by most of the people in Sri Lanka?

- (a) Christianity
- (b) Islam
- (c) Buddhism
- (d) Hinduism

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 22.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (c): Sri Lanka is an island country in South Asia it is located in the Indian Ocean. It is also called Pearl of Indian Ocean. Buddhism is the largest religion of Sri Lanka with 70.2% of population then there are Hindu (12.6%), Muslim (9.7%) and Christian with 7.4%.

35. In which country last queen of France, Marie Antoinette was born?

- (a) England
- (b) Yunnan
- (c) Austria
- (d) Italy

RRB ALP & Tec. (30-08-18 Shift-III)

Ans. (c): Marie Antoinette was the last queen of France who was born on 2 November 1755 AD in Vienna, Austria. She married to Louise Auguste XVI in 1770 AD when she was just 15 years old.

36. The Freedom Trail is a 2.5 mile long pass that better reflects the American Revolution. In which American city you will find this famous and historic route.

- (a) Memphis
- (b) Boston
- (c) Denver
- (d) Connecticut

RRB ALP & Tec. (14-08-18 Shift-I)

RRB ALP & Tec. (10-08-18 Shift-I)

Ans. (b): The Freedom Trail is a 2.5 mile walking trail through Boston to Massachusetts that connect 16 locations of the country's most important historical sites linked to the American Revolution.

37. Paul Revere was a patriot who fought in the American Revolution against the Britishers what is the name of the city where he lived and where he died? Paul Revere house is still located in this city.

- (a) Chicago
- (b) Boston
- (c) Pennsylvania
- (d) Florida

RRB ALP & Tec. (20-08-18 Shift-III)

Ans. (b): Paul Revere was an American Patriot who fought in the American Revolution against the Britishers. He was born in Boston's at the end of 1734. Revere house is located in Boston city where he lived. He died in 1818 AD in Boston city.

38. The idea of liberty, Equality and Fraternity had been taken from ____.

- (a) Indian revolution
- (b) Russian Revolution

- (c) French Revolution
- (d) American Revolution

RRB JE - 27/05/2019 (Shift-II)

Ans. (c): The French revolution was started in 1789 gave the world ideas of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity. The principles of Republic and the ideas of Liberty, equality and Fraternity in the Preamble of Constitution of India was borrowed from the French revolution.

39. The Battle of Gulnabad was fought in the year under the leadership of Mahmud Hotaki.

- (a) 1770
- (b) 1722
- (c) 1712
- (d) 1702

RRB NTPC Stage Ist 27.04.2016 (Shift-III)

Ans. (b): The battle of Gulnabad was fought between the military forces from Hotaki Dynasty under the leadership of Mahmud Hotaki and the army of the Safavid Empire. It further cemented the eventual fall of the safavid dynasty, which had been declining for decades.

40. Which of these wars took place after India became independent?

- (a) Boer War
- (b) World War-II
- (c) Gulf War
- (d) World War-I

RRB-JE 30.08.2019, 1st Shift

Ans. (c) : The Gulf war was fought between August 1990 and February 1991. It was an international conflict that erupted after Iraq invaded neighboring Kuwait claiming it as its "19th Province".

World War I was began on 28 July 1914 and ended on 11 November 1918.

World war II lasted from 1939 to 1945.

Second Boer war was fought from October 11, 1899 to May 31, 1902.

41. Which is the capital of Vietnam

- (a) Hanoi
- (b) Bali
- (c) Bangkok
- (d) Port Vila

RPF SI 18.01.2019 (Shift - III)

Ans. (a) :	
Country	Capital
Vietnam	Hanoi
Thailand	Bangkok
Vanuatu	Port Vila

42. In which year was the Eiffel Tower constructed, to commemorate the 100th anniversary of the French Revolution?

- (a) 1889
- (b) 1931
- (c) 1886
- (d) 1900

ALP Stage -II 22.01.2019 (shift - I)

Ans. (a) : Eiffel Tower was constructed in Paris (France) in 1889 AD to commemorate 100th ceremony of French Revolution.

43. Magna Carta is the charter of right issued by-

- (a) King John of England
- (b) King Albert Edward
- (c) King George V
- (d) King Albert Edward

RPF Constable 05.02.2019

Ans. (a) : Magna Carta is a royal charter of rights agreed by king John of England at Runnymede near Windsor on 15 June, 1215.