

UNIT 2

1. The Revolution of 1830 in France was led by:
 - (a) workers, artisans, students and writers
 - (b) middle-class Jacobins
 - (c) the nobility and the army
 - (d) studentsAnswer is (a)

2. The Troppau Memorandum (1820) was a:
 - (a) territorial treaty signed by Prussia and Russia
 - (b) treaty that partitioned Poland among the great powers
 - (c) pledge by Russia to help Italy get rid of the Carbonari
 - (d) pact between Austria, Russia and Prussia to aid one another to suppress one anotherAnswer is (d)

3. Which political group was not presented in the provisional government following the abdication of Louis Philippe in 1848?
 - (a) liberals
 - (b) socialists
 - (c) anarchists
 - (d) republicansAnswer is (a)

4. In general, the significance of the Greek war was that it:
 - (a) helped Europe redefine its identity
 - (b) abolished Ottoman rule in the Balkan
 - (c) preserved an Ottoman foothold in Southeastern Europe
 - (d) brought Serbia and Greece into a mutual allianceAnswer is (a)

5. Orientalism refers to:
 - (a) early nineteenth-century artistic and cultural developments in the Ottoman Empire
 - (b) the heightened European interest in the east specifically Egypt
 - (c) cultural nationalism in China and Japan
 - (d) None of the aboveAnswer is (b)

6. Napoleon was defeated in the:
 - (a) Crimean War
 - (b) Battle of Waterloo
 - (c) Battle of Plassey
 - (d) Seven Weeks' WarAnswer is (b)

7. When was Napoleon defeated?
 - (a) June 18, 1815
 - (b) July 18, 1815

- (c) January 20, 1820
 - (d) None of the above
- Answer is (a)

8. After his defeat Napoleon was sent for exile on the rocky island of St. Helena in the:
- (a) South Pacific
 - (b) Indian Ocean
 - (c) South Atlantic
 - (d) South China Sea
- Answer is (d)

9. Which country emerged as the most powerful continental state after the fall of Napoleon?
- (a) Russia
 - (b) Prussia
 - (c) Britain
 - (d) Italy
- Answer is (a)

10. As a result of the Congress of Vienna, Poland:
- (a) was left as it was in 1795
 - (b) became an independent nation
 - (c) joined the quadruple alliance with Britain, Austria and Prussia
 - (d) became a nominally independent kingdom ruled by Tsar Alexander
- Answer is (d)

11. The peace treaties crafted in Vienna in 1815 prevented a major European war until:
- (a) 1830
 - (b) 1848
 - (c) 1870
 - (d) 1914
- Answer is (d)

12. The guiding principle /s of the Congress of Vienna was:
- (a) Balance of power
 - (b) Principle of Legitimacy
 - (c) both (a) & (b)
 - (d) None of the above
- Answer is (c)

13. Mostly early nineteenth-century liberals advocated:
- (a) Direct representation from those who owned property
 - (b) Universal manhood suffrage
 - (c) State intervention in the economy
 - (d) The enfranchisement of all slaves
- Answer is (a)

14. Which country was not a member of the Holy Alliance?
- (a) Belgium
 - (b) Britain

- (c) Russia
 - (d) Prussia
- Answer is (a)

15. The major political ideologies of modern times are:
- (a) Romanticism, classicism and radicalism
 - (b) Conservatism, liberalism, socialism and nationalism
 - (c) Marxism, liberalism and nationalism
 - (d) All of the above
- Answer is (b)

16. Who among the following was regarded as the father of modern socialism?
- (a) Jeremy Bentham
 - (b) Rousseau
 - (c) Karl Marx
 - (d) Montesquieu
- Answer is (c)

17. The architect of peace and commanding figure at the Congress of Vienna was:
- (a) Tsar Alexander I
 - (b) Klemens von Metternich
 - (c) Alexis de Tocqueville
 - (d) Sir Robert Peel
- Answer is (b)

18. German unification was completed following:
- (a) the Seven Weeks' War
 - (b) the Franco-Prussian War
 - (c) the deliberations of the Frankfurt Assembly
 - (d) the Danish War
- Answer is (b)

19. Which of the following did the Second Reform Bill of 1867 not accomplish?
- (a) doubled the franchise
 - (b) enfranchised skilled workers in the urban areas
 - (c) enfranchised workers who owned property and paid poor rates in excess of 10 pounds per year
 - (d) the redistribution of seats favouring the north over the south
- Answer is (c)

20. If any word described Otto von Bismarck, that word was:
- (a) nationalist
 - (b) liberal
 - (c) Prussian
 - (d) Conservative
- Answer is (c)

21. As a result of the Crimean War:
- (a) Moldavia and Walachia were united as Romania
 - (b) Austria and Russia were strengthened

- (c) Russian influence in the Balkans was weakened
 - (d) Both a and c
- Answer is (d)

22. Cavour prepared for the first conflict between Italy and Austria by diplomatic agreements with:

- (a) France
- (b) Russia
- (c) Britain
- (d) Prussia

Answer is (a)

23. An Italian organization named for the charcoal the obscured the faces of its members, an underground expression of opposition to the restoration done by the Congress of Vienna was:

- (a) Carbonari
- (b) Coke
- (c) Coaler
- (d) none of the above

Answer is (a)

24. The emancipation of the Russian Serfs in 1861:

- (a) produced changes in the lives of the peasantry
- (b) led to the decline of village commune
- (c) did not require compensation to be paid to landowners for property they lost
- (d) granted legal rights to 22 million serfs

Answer is (d)

25. Which ethnic language and group did not play a role in the Austrian Empire?

- (a) Czech
- (b) Magyar
- (c) French
- (d) Italian

Answer is (c)

26. The German Confederation:

- (a) did not include Austria and Prussia
- (b) included non-German territories in Poland and Hungary
- (c) was a loose organization of thirty-nine states
- (d) had real executive power

Answer is (c)

27. Following the Napoleonic Wars, how did Prussia reform the state:

- (a) military officers were promoted on the basis alone
- (b) the royal cadet at Berlin was modernized
- (c) the middle classes were encouraged to take an active role in the civil service
- (d) All of the above

Answer is (d)

28. Who followed the policy of Blood and Iron for national unification?

- (a) Otto von Bismarck
 - (b) Garibaldi
 - (c) Matternich
 - (d) Napoleon
- Answer is (a)

29. According to the principles behind the Dual Monarchy:

- (a) Francis Joseph served as Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary
 - (b) Austria – Hungary would have a common system of taxation and a common army
 - (c) Internal and constitutional issues were separated
 - (d) All of the above
- Answer is (d)

30. Which one was not included in the Balkan region?

- (a) Croatia
 - (b) Bosnia Herzegovina
 - (c) Serbia
 - (d) Spain
- Answer is (d)

31. Rio de la Plata / Argentina declared its independence from the Spanish imperial control in:

- (a) 1816
 - (b) 1820
 - (c) 1830
 - (d) 1848
- Answer is (a)

32. When was the famous Monroe Doctrine issued?

- (a) 1820
 - (b) 1823
 - (c) 1830
 - (d) none of the above
- Answer is (b)

33. ‘The Wealth of Nations’ (1776) is authored by?

- (a) Karl Marx
 - (b) Adam Smith
 - (c) Jeremy Bentham
 - (d) Martin Luther
- Answer is (b)

34. Who among the following argued that the economy should be based on a ‘system of natural liberty’?

- (a) Adam Smith
 - (b) Karl Marx
 - (c) Benjamin Franklin
 - (d) James Munroe
- Answer is (a)

35. The term nation comes from the Latin verb:

- (a) nasci
- (b) natio
- (c) natic
- (d) none of the above

Answer is (a)

36. Which of the following was the most significant cultural movement in the early nineteenth century?

- (a) Classicism
- (b) Enlightenment
- (c) Romanticism
- (d) none of the above

Answer is (c)

37. Romanticism developed in the early nineteenth century as a reaction against:

- (a) Enlightenment
- (b) Scientific Revolution
- (c) Classicism
- (d) Industrial Revolution

Answer is (a)

38. Which of the following was a nineteenth century system of thought and a response in large measure to the visible problems ushered in by industrialization?

- (a) Capitalism
- (b) Liberalism
- (c) Socialism
- (d) Federalism

Answer is (c)

39. Zollverein was a:

- (a) Diplomatic Constitution
- (b) Custom Union
- (c) Administrative Union
- (d) Trade Union

Answer is (b)

40. Zollverein / custom unions was:

- (a) a protection policy followed by Japan
- (b) establishment of free trade among the German states advocated by Prussia
- (c) a good example of industrial advancement in Britain
- (d) none of the above

Answer is (b)

Fill in the blanks

1. The Congress of Vienna restored the French Bourbon monarchy with the coronation of King _____, the brother of Louis XVI.
Answer: Louis XVIII
2. The most serious of Napoleon's mistake was trying to conquer _____.
Answer: Russia
3. After the defeat of Napoleon, _____ dynasty was restored in France.
Answer: Bourbon
4. _____, the Duke of Austria hosted the Congress of Vienna.
Answer: Metternich
5. The principle of _____ involved a basic policy of preventing any one state from rising to dominance over any other.
Answer: balance of power
6. Mazzini began his career as a member of the _____.
Answer: Carbonari
7. _____ was an underground society in Italy which pledged to resist Austrian control and establish a constitutional rule.
Answer: Carbonari
8. The _____ raised hopes of Italian nationalists in restoring Italian resurgence that would restore the nation's prestige during the Renaissance.
Answer: Revolution of 1848
9. Garibaldi envisioned a republican Italy built from below by _____.
Answer: popular uprising
10. _____ formed the Red Shirts for unification of his country.
Answer: Garibaldi
11. In the unification of Italy, Cavour's plan depended on _____.
Answer: diplomacy
12. In _____, Rome became the capital of the united Italian kingdom.
Answer: July 1871
13. _____ was the first in Latin America to declare independence from European control.
Answer: Argentina
14. In the Seven Weeks' War _____ gained victory over Austria.
Answer: Prussia

15. The first step in the completion of German unity was the _____ War of 1870-71.
Answer: Franco- Prussian
16. The _____ was a period of widespread violence launched by the Committee of Public Safety during which as many as 30,000 citizens were executed.
Answer: Reign of Terror
17. The Communist Manifesto is a book written by _____.
Answer: Karl Marx
18. The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe, after 1871, was an area called _____.
Answer: Balkans
19. Romanticism developed first in England and _____ as a reaction against the Enlightenment.
Answer: Germany
20. In the history of France, the years 1846 and 1847 were probably the worst of the entire century in terms of want and human suffering, and the decade has earned the name the _____.
Answer: Hungry Forties

UNIT III

1. During the Boer War the British first insinuated:
 - (a) firing squads
 - (b) concentration camps
 - (c) barbed wire
 - (d) None of the aboveAnswer is (b)

2. In general late nineteenth-century imperialism:
 - (a) involved complete independent entrepreneurial activity by merchant and traders
 - (b) was built entirely on trade in opium
 - (c) gave rise new patterns of settlement and social discipline
 - (d) was very little different from the imperialism of the pastAnswer is (c)

3. Why did the Europeans control such a small portion in Africa in the 1800s?
 - (a) Africa had no natural resources that the Europeans needed
 - (b) Europeans did not need new markets
 - (c) Europeans were focused on building empires through acquisition of other European territories
 - (d) Africa had powerful armies, rivers were hard to navigate, and Europeans were susceptible to diseaseAnswer is (d)

4. The Boxer Rebellion in 1900 was ferociously repressed by the forces of:
 - (a) the United States
 - (b) Britain, France and Italy
 - (c) Japan, Russia and Germany
 - (d) All of the aboveAnswer is (d)

5. The building of the Suez Canal resulted from the economic and political involvement in Egypt of:
 - (a) France and Italy
 - (b) Russia and France
 - (c) Britain and France
 - (d) BritainAnswer is (c)

6. In 1905, the Russian navy was defeated by:
 - (a) Germany
 - (b) France
 - (c) Japan
 - (d) BritainAnswer is (c)

7. After the French made Algeria a department:
 - (a) all French settlers were given full rights to citizenship

- (b) the suffrage was given to all male residents
- (c) and settlers began to civilize indigenous peoples
- (d) none of the above

The answer is (a)

8. One of the richest opium-growing areas in the world located in

- (a) Eastern China
- (b) Sumatra
- (c) Japan
- (d) North East India

Answer is (d)

9. In 1900 there were only three independent African nations. Two of these were Abyssinia and Morocco. Which was the third?

- (a) Liberia
- (b) Libya
- (c) Union of South Africa
- (d) Egypt

Answer is (a)

10. What was NOT a major motivating factor for the European powers in their scramble for Africa?

- (a) To gain prestige
- (b) To gain economic advantage
- (c) To bring civilization and Christianity to Africa
- (d) To gain strategic advantage

Answer is (c)

11. The “white man’s burden” was notorious concept popularized by:

- (a) Rudyard Kipling
- (b) Karl Pearson
- (c) Cecil Rhodes
- (d) Joseph Chamberlain

Answer is (a)

12. Christian missionaries in India wanted to:

- (a) westernize India
- (b) defer to local culture
- (c) replace blind superstition
- (d) all of the above

Answer is (c)

13. Which of the following did not embrace “scientific racism”?

- (a) Hubertine Auclert
- (b) Francis Galton
- (c) John Stuart Mill
- (d) Houston Stewart Chamberlain

Answer is (c)

14. The London Pan-African Congress of 1900:

- (a) was funded and organized by the British government
 - (b) grew out of an international tradition of anti-slavery movements
 - (c) decided that slavery was not incompatible with European imperialist endeavors
 - (d) never met
- Answer is (b)

15. By 1902, what percentage of Africa had succumbed to the European “Scramble for Africa”

- (a) 11 percent
- (b) 30 Percent
- (c) 50 percent
- (d) 90 percent

Answer is (d)

16. The conflict in which radical Christian rebels challenged the authority of the Chinese emperor was called the:

- (a) Sepoy Rebellion
- (b) Nanking Revolt
- (c) Boxer Rebellion
- (d) Taiping Rebellion

Answer is (d)

17. A direct link between Britain, British India, and China was established by trade in:

- (a) Coffee
- (b) Spices
- (c) Opium
- (d) Sugar

Answer is (c)

18. Lenin explained the new imperialism by arguing that:

- (a) it represented the highest stage of capitalism and was destined to collapse
- (b) its foundation was the ‘civilizing Mission’ of white Europeans
- (c) International rivalries fueled the belief that the nation of Interests were at stake
- (d) A race for territories was inspired by vision of Military conquest.

Answer is (a)

19. The Dreyfus Affair:

- (a) was an enormous public scandal for the French government
- (b) created modern anti-Semitism
- (c) was the result of one of Zola’s anti- Semitic novels
- (d) was caused by the murder of Edward Drumont by a Jewish merchant

Answer is (a)

20. The late nineteenth- century thinker who ridiculed bourgeoisie faith in Science, progress, democracy and religion was

- (a) Friedrich Nietzsche
- (b) Charles Pierce
- (c) William James
- (d) Sigmund Freud

Answer is (a)

21. Germany was particularly receptive to social democracy because of which key factor?
- (a) a lengthy and profound tradition of liberal reform
 - (b) a large urban working class
 - (c) the national government was sympathetic to organize labor
 - (d) the slow and erratic development of industry

Answer is (b)

22. One of the important legacies the Impressionists left to the European avant-garde was
- (a) to organize their own independent exhibition
 - (b) A call for young painters to experiment freely
 - (c) The idea that art ought to be a mirror or window on the world
 - (d) both (a) and (b)

Answer is (d)

23. In 1908, the nationalists in the Ottoman Empire known as “Young Turks” forced the Sultan to:

- (a) declare war on Russia
- (b) invade and recapture Bulgaria
- (c) ally with Britain and France
- (d) establish a constitutional government

Answer is (d)

24. Bismarck’s program of social legislation included all but which of the following

- (a) workers’ old age pensions
- (b) rigorous factory inspection
- (c) limiting the hours of work for women and children
- (d) unemployment insurance

Answer is (d)

25. The Treaty of Nanking (1842) compelled the Chinese to give the British:

- (a) trading privileges
- (b) the right to reside in five cities
- (c) the port of Hongkong in perpetuity
- (d) All of the above

Answer is (d)

26. The most prominent representative of the new imperialism in India was:

- (a) Lord Canning
- (b) Lord Ripon
- (c) Lord Curzon
- (d) Lord Mountbatten

Answer is (c)

27. The British considered India its “jewel in the crown” because:

- (a) India was the only colony that didn’t resist British control
- (b) India’s population and resources made it the most valuable of all the British colonies
- (c) India was controlled by a company; the government did not have to involve in the affairs of the colony

(d) India had a vast supply of diamonds and emeralds.

Answer is (b)

28. What was a major factor that allowed imperialist power to dominate large parts of Africa and Asia in the 19th and 20th centuries?

- (a) The desire of Asians and Africans to convert to Christianity
- (b) The willingness of imperialists to respect local traditions and customs
- (c) The spread of nationalism among native people in colonial areas
- (d) Their technological and military superiority

Answer is (d)

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32. The Europeans turned their attention towards Africa in the later part of the:

- (a) 16th century
- (b) 17th century
- (c) 18th century
- (d) 19th century

Answer is (d)

33. The second industrial revolution relied on innovation in:

- (a) steel
- (b) electricity
- (c) chemicals
- (d) all of the above

Answer is (d)

34. The emergence of labour movements in Europe was due to a radical thinker named:

- (a) Leo Tolstoy
- (b) Karl Marx

- (c) CS Lewis
 - (d) Friedrich Engels
- Answer is (b)

35. The first country to admit women to medical schools for training as medical doctors was:

- (a) Switzerland
- (b) Britain
- (c) Germany
- (d) Spain

Answer is (a)

36. Which women organisation pressed first for women's educational and legal reforms?

- (a) National Union of Women Suffrage Societies
- (b) Women's Social and Political Union
- (c) International Council of Women
- (d) General German Women's Association

Answer is (d)

37. Which country's dominance of the seas was cemented by the opening of the Panama in 1914?

- (a) U.S.
- (b) Britain
- (c) Italy
- (d) France

Answer is (a)

38. By the late nineteenth century nationhood was linked to:

- (a) economic power
- (b) political dominance
- (c) empire building
- (d) none of the above

Answer is (c)

39. Nineteenth century political ideology gave women the status of:

- (a) first class citizen
- (b) second class citizen
- (c) both (a) and (b)
- (d) none of the above

Answer is (b)

40. To press for 'Votes for Women' who among the following threw herself in front of the king George V's horse on Derby Day and was trampled to death?

- (a) Emily Wilding Davison
- (b) Clara Zetkin
- (c) Lily Braun
- (d) Queen Victoria

Answer is (a)

Fill in the blanks

1. _____ is the process of extending one state's control over another.
Answer: imperialism
2. Scottish missionary David Livingston believed that the British conquest of Africa would end the East African _____.
Answer: slave trade
3. Until the mid nineteenth century, British territories in India were under the control of the _____.
Answer: British East India Company
4. Under the British Raj colonial rule in India took the form of _____.
Answer: direct rule
5. _____ were a secret society of young men trained in Chinese martial arts and believed to have spiritual powers.
Answer: Boxers
6. Two words that best describe the Boxers attitude towards foreign rule are _____ and _____.
Answer: anti-foreign and anti-missionary
7. Labor unions were traditionally limited skilled male workers in _____ enterprises.
Answer: small-scale
8. The Boer war started in Zambezi and Rhodesia in _____.
Answer: 1899
9. The word 'Boer' is an appropriation of the Dutch word meaning a _____.
Answer: farmer
10. During the Boer War the British set up _____ where Afrikaners civilians were rounded up and forced to live in appalling conditions so that they would not be able to help the guerillas.
Answer: Concentration Camps
11. The _____ canal was opened in 1914.
Answer: Panama
12. The Treaty of _____ compelled the Chinese to give the British trading privileges.
Answer: Nanking

13. The emergence of the _____ class marked a significant change in work life and for society's evolving class structure. They are middle level salaried managers who were neither owners nor laborers.
Answer: white-collar
14. The birth of labour unions eventually provided a framework for a new type of political movement, that is, the _____.
Answer: socialist mass party
15. _____ trade provided a direct link among Britain, British India and China.
Answer: Opium
16. The first Opium War started in _____.
Answer: 1839
17. In 1875, only _____ percent of the African continent was in European hands.
Answer: 11
18. In 1884, a conference of European nations was called in _____ to settle the matter of control over the Congo River basin.
Answer: Berlin
19. The Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU) founded by Emmeline Pankhurst in 1903 adopted tactics of militancy and _____.
Answer: civil disobedience
20. Swiss universities and medical schools began to admit women in the _____.
Answer: 1860s