



Roll No :
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School : ACHIEVERS
FOUNDATION
Assessment : MCQ History
Subject : SST
Class : CBSE -X

Time : 00:00
Marks: 104

1 People livelihood and local economy of which one of the following was badly affected by the disease named Rinderpest. **1**

- (a) Asia (b) Europe
- (c) Africa (d) South America

Ans :(c) Africa

2 Which of the following places was an important destination for indentured migrants? **1**

- (a) Florida (b) Melbourne
- (c) Carribbean island (d) Mexico

Ans :(c) Carribbean island

3 The group of powers collectively known as the Axis power during the Second World War were: **1**

- (a) Germany, Italy, Japan
- (b) Austria, Germany, Italy
- (c) France, Japan, Italy
- (d) Japan, Germany, Turkey

Ans :(a)

4 Who among the following is a Nobel Prize winner? **1**

- (a) V.S. Naipaul
- (b) J.M. Keynes
- (c) Shivnarine Chanderpaul
- (d) Ramnaresh Sarwan

Ans :(a)

5 Which of the following statements correctly identifies the corn laws? **1**

- (a) Restricted the import of corn to England
- (b) Allowed the import of corn to England
- (c) Imposed tax on corn
- (d) Abolished the sale of corn

Ans :(a) Restricted the import of corn to England

- 6 Which of the following is the direct effect of Great Depression on Indian Trade? **1**
- (a) Peasants and farmers suffered.
 - (b) Indian exports and imports nearly halved between 1928–1934.
 - (c) Peasants' indebtedness increased.
 - (d) Led to widespread unrest in rural India.

Ans :(b) Indian exports and imports nearly halved between 1928–1934.

- 7 Which of the following enabled the Europeans to conquer and control the Africans? **1**
- (a) Victory in war
 - (b) Control over the scarce resource of cattle
 - (c) Death of Africans due to rinderpest
 - (d) Lack of weapons in Africa to fight against the Europeans

Ans :(b) Control over the scarce resource of cattle

- 8 Who discovered the vast continent, later known as America? **1**
- (a) Vasco da Gama (b) Christopher Columbus
 - (c) V.S. Naipaul (d) None of these

Ans :(b) Christopher Columbus

- 9 Until 18th century which two countries were considered the richest in the world? **1**
- (a) India and China
 - (b) China and Japan
 - (c) England and France
 - (d) England and Italy

Ans :(a) India and China

- 10 Why were the Europeans attracted to Africa? **1**
- (a) By its natural beauty
 - (b) By the opportunities for investment
 - (c) For its vast land resources and mineral wealth
 - (d) For recruitment of labour

Ans :(c) For its vast land resources and mineral wealth

- 11 Transport of perishable goods over long distance was possible because of 1
- (a) improved railways
 - (b) airline services
 - (c) refrigerated ships
 - (d) steam ships

Ans :(c) refrigerated ships

- 12 The World Bank was set-up to 1
- (a) finance rehabilitation of refugees.
 - (b) finance post war construction.
 - (c) finance industrial development.
 - (d) help third world countries.

Ans :(b) finance post war construction.

- 13 Most Indian indentured workers came from: 1
- (a) Eastern Uttar Pradesh
 - (b) North-eastern states
 - (c) Jammu and Kashmir
 - (d) None of these

Ans :(a) Eastern Uttar Pradesh

- 14 Who adopted the concept of an assembly line to produce automobiles? 1
- (a) Henry Ford (b) Karl Benz
 - (c) V.S. Naipaul (d) Samuel Morse

Ans :(a) Henry Ford

- 15 Who among the following formed the secret society called 'Young Italy'? 1
- (a) Otto von Bismarck
 - (b) Giuseppe Mazzini
 - (c) Metternich
 - (d) Gottfried Herder

Ans :(b) Giuseppe Mazzini

- 16 *Elle*, the measuring unit in Germany was used to measure: 1
- (a) cloth (b) thread (c) land (d) height

Ans :(a) cloth

- 17 Zollverein started in 1834 in Prussia refers to a: 1
(a) Trade Union (b) Customs Union
(c) Labour Union (d) Farmer's Union

Ans :(b) Customs Union

- 18 What do the saints, angels and Christ symbolise in the Utopian vision? 1
(a) Equality among people
(b) Fraternity among nations
(c) Freedom of nations
(d) Resentment against nations

Ans :(b) Fraternity among nations

- 19 Who were the 'Junkers'? 1
(a) Soldiers (b) Large landowners
(c) Aristocracy (d) Weavers

Ans :(b) Large landowners

- 20 Which treaty recognised Greece as an independent nation? 1
(a) Treaty of Constantinople, 1832
(b) Treaty of Vienna, 1815
(c) Treaty of Versailles, 1871
(d) None of these

Ans :(a) Treaty of Constantinople, 1832

- 21 By which of the following treaties was the United Kingdom of Great Britain formed? 1
(a) Treaty of Versailles
(b) Act of Union
(c) Treaty of Paris
(d) Treaty of Vienna

Ans :(b)

- 22 Which of the following group of powers collectively defeated Napoleon? 1
(a) England, France, Italy, Russia
(b) England, Austria, Spain, Russia

(c) Austria, Prussia, Russia, Britain

(d) Britain, Prussia, Russia, Italy

Ans :(c) Austria, Prussia, Russia, Britain

23 Romanticism refers to a:

1

(a) cultural movement

(b) religious movement

(c) political movement

(d) literary movement

Ans :(a)

24 Which one of the following types of government was functioning in France before the revolution of 1789?

1

(a) Dictatorship

(b) Military

(c) Body of French Citizen

(d) Monarchy

Ans :(d) Monarchy

25 Which one of the following is not true about the unification of Italy?

1

(a) During the middle of the nineteenth century, Italy was divided into four states, of which only one, Tuscany was ruled by an Italian princely house.

(b) Giuseppe Mazzini had formed a secret society called Young Italy.

(c) Chief Minister Cavour who led the movement to unify the regions of Italy was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat.

(d) In 1861 Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of united Italy.

Ans :

(a) During the middle of the nineteenth century, Italy was divided into four states, of which only one, Tuscany was ruled by an Italian princely house.

26 Identify the correct statement.

1

(a) In visual representations, Germania wears a crown of oak leaves, as the German oak stands for heroism.

(b) Giuseppe Garibaldi played very significant role in the unification of Italy.

(c) Gender equality is associated with the term 'Ideology'.

(d) The 1830s were years of great economic prosperity in Europe.

Ans :

(a) In visual representations, Germania wears a crown of oak leaves, as the German oak stands for heroism.

27 Choose the correctly matched pair.

1

- (a) Lord Byron – Spanish poet
- (b) Johann Gottfried Herder – French Philosopher
- (c) Friedrich Bismarck – King of Belgium
- (d) Otto von Bismarck – Unification of Germany.

Ans : (d) Otto von Bismarck – Unification of Germany.

28 Statement I: The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789.

1

Statement II: The Civil Code of 1804 is usually known as the Napoleonic Code.

- (a) Statement (i) is correct and (ii) is incorrect
- (b) Statement (i) is incorrect and (ii) is correct
- (c) Both (i) and (ii) are incorrect
- (d) Both (i) and (ii) are correct

Ans : (d) Both (i) and (ii) are correct

29 Statement I: The term suffrage is associated with the right to vote.

1

Statement II: After 1848, nationalism in Europe moved away from its association with democracy and revolution.

Statement III: In 1861 Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of united Italy.

Statement IV: Giuseppe Mazzini was associated with Spain.

- (a) Statement (i) and (ii) are right.
- (b) Statement (i), (ii) and (iii) are right.
- (c) Statement (iii) is right.
- (d) Only statement (iv) is right.

Ans : (b)

30 Identify the correct statement with regard to 'The Act of Union-1707' from the following options.

1

- (a) The British monarchy surrendered the power to English Parliament.
- (b) The British parliament seized power from Ireland.
- (c) The formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.
- (d) The British nation was formed as a result of a war with Scotland and Wales.

Ans : (c) The formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.

31 Identify the correct statement with regard to the 'Zollverein' from the following options.

1

- (a) It was a measuring unit of cloth in Germany.

- (b) It was a class of traders in Germany.
- (c) It was a customs union formed in 1834.
- (d) It was the Congress hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich in 1815.

Ans : (c)

32 Which one of the following is not true about Indentured Labour Migration from India? 1

- (a) In India, indentured labourers were hired under contracts which promised return travel to India after they had worked five years.
- (b) Recruitment was done by agents engaged by employers and paid a small commission.
- (c) Indentured Labour Migration from India abolished in 1941.
- (d) Shivnaraine Chanderpaul is descended from indentured labour migrants from India.

Ans : (c) Indentured Labour Migration from India abolished in 1941.

33 Identify the correct statement. 1

- (a) The First World War saw the use of machine guns, tanks, aircraft, chemical weapons, etc. on a massive scale.
- (b) The Great Depression began around 1939.
- (c) The IMF and the World Bank were designed to meet the needs of the underdeveloped countries.
- (d) Tax imposed on a country's imports from the rest of the world is associated with the term tariff.

Ans :

(a) The First World War saw the use of machine guns, tanks, aircraft, chemical weapons, etc. on a massive scale.

34 Choose the correctly matched pair 1

- (a) Bretton woods – New Hampshire, France
- (b) Nazi – France
- (c) Stalingrad – Australia
- (d) Group of 77 – Developing countries

Ans : (d) Group of 77 – Developing countries

35 Statement I: The silk routes are a good example of vibrant pre-modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world. 1

Statement II: Trade and cultural exchange always went hand in hand.

- (a) Statement (i) is correct and (ii) is incorrect
- (b) Statement (i) is incorrect and (ii) is correct
- (c) Both (i) and (ii) are incorrect
- (d) Both (i) and (ii) are correct

Ans : (d) Both (i) and (ii) are correct

36 Statement I: The IMF and the World Bank commenced financial operation in 1947. 1

Statement II: The Second World War was fought between 1939-1945.

- (a) Statement (i) is correct and (ii) is incorrect
- (b) Statement (i) is incorrect and (ii) is correct
- (c) Both (i) and (ii) are incorrect
- (d) Both (i) and (ii) are correct

Ans : (d) Both (i) and (ii) are correct

37 Which one of the following is not true about the Rinderpest or the Cattle Plague? 1

- (a) In Africa, in the 1890s, a fast spreading disease of cattle plague or rinderpest had a terrifying impact on people's livelihood and the local economy.
- (b) Entering Africa in the east, rinderpest moved west like forest fire.
- (c) It was carried by infected cattle imported from British Australia to feed the German Soldiers invading Congo.
- (d) The loss of cattle destroyed African Livelihoods.

Ans :

(c) It was carried by infected cattle imported from British Australia to feed the German Soldiers invading Congo.

38 Identify the correct sentence 1

- (a) The First World War was the first modern industrial war.
- (b) The US was not affected by the Great Depression
- (c) Between 1928 and 1934 wheat prices in India fell by 90 per cent
- (d) The IMF and the World Bank Commenced operations in 1920

Ans : (a) The First World War was the first modern industrial war.

39 Choose the correctly matched pair 1

- (a) Famous sociologist – John Maynard Keynes
- (b) Christopher Columbus – Australia

- (c) Car manufacturer – Henry Ford
- (d) Oscar Prize winning writer – V.S. Naipaul

Ans : (c) Car manufacturer – Henry Ford

40 Peoples livelihood and local economy of which one of the following was badly affected by the disease named Rinderpest: 1

- (a) Asia (b) Europe
- (c) Africa (d) South America

Ans : (c) Africa

41 Under which of the following types of resource the tidal energy can be put? 1

- (a) Replenishable (b) Human-made
- (c) Abiotic (d) Non-recyclable

Ans : (a) Replenishable

42 Identify the correct statement with regard to 'The Act of Union-1707' from the following options. 1

- (a) The British monarchy surrendered the power to English Parliament.
- (b) The British parliament seized power from Ireland.
- (c) The formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.
- (d) The British nation was formed as a result of a war with Scotland and Wales.

Ans : (c) The formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.

43 Identify the correct statement with regard to the 'Zollverein' from the following options. 1

- (a) It was a measuring unit of cloth in Germany.
- (b) It was a class of traders in Germany.
- (c) It was a customs union formed in 1834.
- (d) It was the Congress hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich in 1815.

Ans : (c) It was a customs union formed in 1834.

44 Identify the correct statement. 1

- (i) The English parliament had seized power from monarchy in 1678.
- (ii)

The civil code of 1804 in France is usually known as the Napoleonic code.

(iii) Napoleon lost the battle of Leipzig in 1793.

(iv) In 1814, a custom union or Zollverein was formed at the initiative of

Ans :

(b) The civil code of 1804 in France is usually known as the Napoleonic code.

45 Which of the following is not true about the aristocracy and the new middle class in Europe? **1**

(a) They owned estates in the countryside and also town houses.

(b) They spoke Italian language for purposes of diplomacy and in high society.

(c) Their families were often connected by ties of marriages.

(d) The powerful aristocracy was numerically a small group.

Ans :

(b) They spoke Italian language for purposes of diplomacy and in high society.

46 Choose the correctly matched pair. **1**

(a) Giuseppe Mazzini – Young Europe

(b) Rich people – Das Volk

(c) The fallen Germania – Wolfe Tone

(d) Kaiser William I – Scotland

Ans : (a) Giuseppe Mazzini – Young Europe

47 Arrange the following incidents in the correct chronological sequence. **1**

I. Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom.

II. The Act of Union between England and Scotland resulted in the formation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain.

III. The Frankfurt parliament was convened in the Church of St. Paul

IV. The Hapsburg rulers granted more autonomy to the Hungarians.

(a) I, II, III and IV (b) III, I, II and IV

(c) II, I, III and IV (d) IV, III, II and I

Ans : (c) II, I, III and IV

48 A direct vote by which the people of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal is: **1**

- (a) La patrie (b) Liberty
- (c) Zollverein (d) Plebiscite

Ans : (d) Plebiscite

49 Which of the following led to the formation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain? 1

- (a) Treaty of Versailles (b) Act of Union
- (c) Treaty of Paris (d) Treaty of Vienna

Ans : (b) Act of Union

50 Which of the following were the two Italian-speaking provinces of the Habsburg Empire? 1

- (a) Constantinople and Lombardy
- (b) Paris and Vienna
- (c) Lombardy and Venetia
- (d) Venetia and Paris

Ans : (c) Lombardy and Venetia

51 Which of the following revolutions is called as the first expression of 'Nationalism'? 1

- (a) French Revolution
- (b) Russian Revolution
- (c) Glorious Revolution
- (d) The Revolution of the liberals

Ans : (a) French Revolution

52 Which one of the following was not included in the 'Napoleonic Code' of 1804? 1

- (a) Privilege based on birth
- (b) Abolished the feudal system
- (c) Right to property
- (d) Equality before law

Ans : (d) Equality before law

53 Which of the following is not a part of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'? 1

- (a) England (b) Poland
- (c) Scotland (d) Ireland

Ans : (b) Poland

- 54 Who among the following was proclaimed as the 'German Emperor' in 1871? 1
- (a) William I (b) Otto von Bismarck
(c) Kaiser William (d) Count Cavour

Ans : (a) William I

- 55 Why did Gandhiji organise Satyagraha in 1917 in Kheda district of Gujarat? 1
- (a) To support the plantation workers
(b) To protest against high revenue demand
(c) To support the mill workers to fulfil their demand
(d) To demand loans for the farmers

Ans :(b) To protest against high revenue demand

- 56 Why was Satyagraha organised in Champaran in 1916? 1
- (a) To oppose the British laws
(b) To oppose the plantation system
(c) To oppose high land revenue
(d) To protest against the oppression of the mill workers

Ans :(b) To oppose the plantation system

- 57 Why was the Simon Commission sent to India? 1
- (a) To look into the Indian constitutional matter and suggest reform
(b) To choose members of Indian Council
(c) To settle disputes between the government and the Congress leaders
(d) To set up a government organisation

Ans :(a) To look into the Indian constitutional matter and suggest reform

- 58 Why was Alluri Sitarama Raju well known? 1
- (a) He led the militant movement of tribal peasants in Andhra Pradesh.
(b) He led a peasant movement in Avadh.
(c) He led a satyagraha movement in Bardoli.
(d) He set up an organisation for the upliftment of the dalits.

Ans :

(a) He led the militant movement of tribal peasants in Andhra Pradesh.

- 59 Why did General Dyer open fire on peaceful crowd in Jallianwalla Bagh? 1
Mark the most important factor.
(a) To punish the Indians
(b) To take revenge for breaking martial laws
(c) To create a feeling of terror and awe in the mind of Indians
(d) To disperse the crowd
Ans :(c) To create a feeling of terror and awe in the mind of Indians
- 60 What kind of movement was launched by the tribal peasants of Gudern Hills in Andhra Pradesh? 1
(a) Satyagraha Movement
(b) Militant Guerrilla Movement
(c) Non-Violent Movement
(d) None of the above
Ans :(b) Militant Guerrilla Movement
- 61 Who among the following two leaders led the Khilafat Movement? 1
(a) Shaukat Ali and Muhammad Ali
(b) Gandhiji and Sardar Patel
(c) Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Abul Kalam Azad
(d) Abul Kalam Azad and Jawaharlal Nehru
Ans :(a) Shaukat Ali and Muhammad Ali
- 62 Why did Gandhiji withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement? 1
(a) Gandhiji realised that people were losing interest in the movement.
(b) Gandhiji felt that the movement was turning violent in many places.
(c) Some Congress leaders wanted to participate in elections to Provincial Councils.
(d) Some Congress leaders wanted more radical mass agitations.
Ans :
(b) Gandhiji felt that the movement was turning violent in many places.
- 63 Who were the 'Sanatanis'? 1
(a) Saints (b) Dalits
(c) Labours (d) High-caste Hindus
Ans :(d) High-caste Hindus
- 64 The main problem with the Simon Commission was that: 1
(a) It was an all British commission.

- (b) It was formed in Britain.
- (c) It was set up in response to the nationalist movement.
- (d) It supported the Muslim League.

Ans :(a) It was an all British commission.

65 'Hind Swaraj' was written by:

1

- (a) Abul Kalam Azad (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Sardar Patel (d) Subhas Chandra Bose

Ans :(b) Mahatma Gandhi

66 Why did the Indians oppose the Rowlatt Act?

1

- (a) It introduced the Salt Law.
- (b) It increased taxes on land.
- (c) It gave the British the power to arrest and detain a person without a trial.
- (d) It put a ban on the Congress party.

Ans :

(c) It gave the British the power to arrest and detain a person without a trial.

67 Due to the effect of the Non-Cooperation movement on the plantation workers in Assam, they:

1

- (a) left the plantations and headed home.
- (b) went on strike.
- (c) destroyed the plantations.
- (d) None of these

Ans :(a) left the plantations and headed home.

68 The resolution of Purna Swaraj was adopted at which session?

1

- (a) Karachi Congress (b) Haripur Congress
- (c) Lahore Congress (d) Lucknow Congress

Ans :(c) Lahore Congress

69 Which one of the following Viceroys announced a vague offer of dominion status for India in October 1929?

1

- (a) Lord Mount batten (b) Lord Dalhousie
- (c) Lord Irwin (d) None of these

Ans :(c) Lord Irwin

- 70 Who was Marcopolo? 1
- (a) German scientist
 - (b) English philosopher
 - (c) Spanish explorer
 - (d) Italian traveller/explorer

Ans :(d)

- 71 Who wrote about the injustices of the caste system in 'Gulamgiri'? 1
- (a) Raja Rammohan Roy
 - (b) Jyotiba Phule
 - (c) Balgangadhar Tilak
 - (d) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

Ans :(b)

- 72 Which of the following refers to print revolution? 1
- (a) Invention of printing press
 - (b) Shift from hand printing to mechanical printing
 - (c) Revolt of people against printed matters
 - (d) Handwritten manuscripts for printed books

Ans :(b)

- 73 Aim of Protestant Reformation was to: 1
- (a) reform religion
 - (b) reform the Catholic church
 - (c) reform Jewish religion
 - (d) to protest against all reform

Ans :(b)

- 74 Why was James Augustus Hickey persecuted by Governor General Warren Hastings? 1
- (a) For poor editing of Bengal Gazette
 - (b) For publishing a lot of gossip about company's Senior Official
 - (c) For publishing substandard material
 - (d) None of these

Ans :(b)

- 75 By whom was 'Sambad Kaumudi' published in 1821? 1
- (a) Iswer Chandra Vidyasagar
 - (b) C.R. Das

- (c) Raja Rammohun Roy
- (d) Swami Vivekanand

Ans :(c)

- 76 In ancient India which of the following material was used for writing manuscripts? 1
- (a) Parchments (b) Vellum
 - (c) Palm leaves (d) Paper

Ans :(b)

- 77 Which one of the following is the oldest Japanese book? [CBSE 2014] 1
- (a) Sutta Pitaka
 - (b) Diamond Sutra
 - (c) Maha vamsa
 - (d) Dipa vamsa

Ans :(b)

- 78 The reformation movement was launched against the corrupt practices of which of the following group? 1
- (a) Feudal Lords (b) Protestant Church
 - (c) Catholic Church (d) Absolute rulers

Ans :(c)

- 79 Who among the following was not a women novelist? 1
- (a) Jane Austen
 - (b) Bronte Sisters
 - (c) George Eliot
 - (d) Maxim Gorky

Ans :(d)

- 80 Which one of the following is not true about 'Print Comes to India'? 1
- (a) The printing press first came to Goa with Portuguese missionaries in the mid-sixteenth century.
 - (b) Catholic priests printed the first Tamil book in 1579 at Cochin, and in 1713 the first Malayalam book was printed by them.
 - (c) James Augustus Hickey published a lot of advertisements including those that related to the import and sale of slaves.
 - (d) The Times of India was the first newspaper to be published by the colonial government.

Ans :(d)

81 Identify the correct statement.

1

- (a) Rashsundari Debi wrote her autobiography 'Amar Jiban'
- (b) B.R. Ambedkar wrote about the injustices of the caste system in his book 'Gulamgiri.'
- (c) Jyotiba Phule, wrote and published Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal in 1938 to show the links between caste and class exploitation.
- (d) In 1898, the Vernacular Press Act was passed.

Ans :(a)

82 Choose the correctly matched pair.

1

- (a) Catholic Reformation – Martin Luther
- (b) A Imanac – Sub groups within a religion
- (c) Ballad – The person who composes the text for printing
- (d) Johann Gutenberg – Printing Press

Ans :(d)

83 Arrange the following incidents in correct chronological sequences.

1

- (i) James Augustus Hickey began to edit the Bengal Gazette, a weekly magazine
 - (ii) The Deoband seminary was founded
 - (iii) Imprisonment of Bal Gangadhar Tilak took place for his seditious writing.
 - (iv) Bangalore cotton millworkers set up libraries to educate themselves
- (a) (iv), (iii), (ii) and (i)
 - (b) (iii), (iv), (i) and (ii)
 - (c) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
 - (d) (ii), (i), (iii) and (iv)

Ans :(c)

84 Statement I: Gutenberg was the son of farmer.

1

Statement II: Bible was the first printed book.

- (a) Statement (i) is correct and (ii) is incorrect
- (b) Statement (i) is incorrect and (ii) is correct
- (c) Both (i) and (ii) are incorrect
- (d) Both (i) and (ii) are correct

Ans :(b)

85 Statement I: The printing press first came to Goa in India.

1

Statement II: The printing press first came to Tamil Nadu in India.

- (a) Statement (i) is correct and (ii) is incorrect

- (b) Statement (i) is incorrect and (ii) is correct
- (c) Both (i) and (ii) are incorrect
- (d) Both (i) and (ii) are correct

Ans : (a)

86 Which one of the following is not true about the print and censorship. 1

- (a) After the Revolt of 1857, the attitude to freedom of the press changed in India.
- (b) Despite repressive measures, nationalist newspapers grew in numbers in all parts of India.
- (c) Vernacular Press Act provided the government with extensive rights to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press.
- (d) Lala Lajpat Rai wrote about nationalist activities in his book 'Kesari'.

Ans : (d)

87 Identify the correct sentence. 1

- (a) In 1517, the religious reformer Erasmus wrote Ninety Five Theses criticising many of the practices and the rituals of the Roman Catholic Church.
- (b) In Bengal, an entire area in central Calcutta – the Battala – was devoted to the printing of popular books.
- (c) Jane Austen and George Eliot were one of the famous female novelists in the nineteenth century in England.
- (d) The Grimm Brothers in Spain spent years compiling traditional folk tales gathered from peasants.

Ans : (b)

88 Arrange the following incidents in correct chronological sequences. 1

- I. At the congress session at Nagpur the Non-Cooperation programme was adopted.
- II. Oudh Kishan Sabha was set up headed by Jawaharlal Nehru, Baba Ramchandra and few others.
- III. Mahatma Gandhi sent a letter to viceroy Irwin stating eleven demands.
- IV. The entire Civil Disobedience Movement lost its momentum.

- (a) III, IV, II and I
- (b) IV, III, II and I
- (c) I, II, III and IV
- (d) II, I, III and IV

Ans : (c) I, II, III and IV

89 Choose the correctly matched pair. 1

- (a) Russian thinkers – Voltaire and Rousseau
- (b) Begum Rokeya Sakhawat – Istri Dharm Vichar
- (c) Ulama – Legal Scholars of Islam and the sharia
- (d) Novelist – Raja Ravi Verma

Ans :(c)

90 Which of the following resolution was adopted at the Lahore Congress Session in December 1929? 1

- (a) Civil Disobedience
- (b) Purna Swaraj
- (c) Non Cooperation
- (d) Khilafat

Ans : (b) Purna Swaraj

91 Arrange the following incidents in correct chronological sequences. 1

- (i) Marco Polo, a great explorer, returned to Italy after many years of exploration in China.
- (ii) Johan Gutenberg developed the first known printing press.
- (iii) A children's press, devoted to literature for children alone was set up in France.
- (iv) Buddhist missionaries from China introduced hand-printing technology into Japan

- (a) (iii), (i), (iv) and (ii)
- (b) (iv), (iii), (ii) and (i)
- (c) (i), (ii), (iii) and (iv)
- (d) (iv), (i), (ii) and (iii)

Ans :(d)

92 Why was reading of manuscript not easy in India? Choose the appropriate reason from the following options: 1

- (a) Manuscripts were highly cheap.
- (b) Manuscripts were widely spread out.
- (c) Manuscripts were written in English and Hindi.
- (d) Manuscripts were fragile.

Ans :(d)

93 Who were called 'Chapmen'? 1

- (a) Book seller
- (b) Paper seller
- (c) Workers of printing press
- (d) Seller of 'penny chap books'

Ans :(d)

94 Who among the following published 'Punjab Kesri'?

1

- (a) Balgangadhar Tilak
- (b) Mahatma Gandhi
- (c) Bhagat Singh
- (d) B.R. Ambedkar

Ans :(a)

95 Choose the correctly matched pair.

1

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi – He returned to India from South Africa in January 1915.
- (b) The First World War – Through the war years prices increased in India tripling between 1913 and 1918 leading to extreme hardship for the common people.
- (c) Satyagraha – In 1918 Mahatma Gandhi travelled to Champaran in Bihar to inspire the peasants to struggle against the oppressive plantation system.
- (d) On 13 April 1918 the infamous Jallianwala Bagh incident took place.

Ans :

(a) Mahatma Gandhi – He returned to India from South Africa in January 1915.

96 Which one of the following was published by Raja Ram Mohan Roy?

1

- (a) Sambad Kaumudi
- (b) Shamsul Akhbar
- (c) Punjab Kesri
- (d) Chandrika

Ans :(a)

97 Identify the correct statement.

1

- (a) To defend the Khalifa's temporal powers, a Khilafat Committee was formed in Chennai in March 1920.
- (b) On 6 April 1929 Mahatma Gandhi reached Dandi and ceremonially violated the law, manufacturing salt by boiling sea water.
- (c) One of the important feature of the Civil Disobedience movement was the large scale participation of women.
- (d) Jawaharlal Nehru called 'untouchable' harijans or the children of God.

Ans :

(c) One of the important feature of the Civil Disobedience movement was the large scale participation of women.

98 Who among the following reinterpreted the message of the Bible and formulated a view of God and Creation that enraged the Roman Catholic Church.

1

- (a) Martin Luther
- (b) Johann Gutenberg
- (c) Marco Polo
- (d) Menocchio

Ans :(d)

99 Arrange the following incidents in correct chronological sequences.

1

- I. Poona Pact took place between Mahatma Gandhi and B.R. Ambedkar
 - II. A pact took place between Mahatma Gandhi and Lord Irwin known as Gandhi–Irwin Pact.
 - III. Mahatma Gandhi decided to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement.
 - IV. Mahatma Gandhi went to Ahmedabad to organise a Satyagraha movement amongst cotton mill workers.
- (a) II, I, III and IV
 - (b) I, II, III and IV
 - (c) IV, III, II and I
 - (d) IV, III, II and I

Ans : (d) IV, III, II and I

100 Which of the following was the reason for calling off the 'Non-cooperation Movement' by Gandhiji?

1

- (a) P ressure from the British Government
- (b) Second Round Table Conference
- (c) Gandhiji's arrest
- (d) Chauri-Chaura incident

Ans : (d) Chauri-Chaura incident

101 Identify the appropriate reason why Gandhiji took up the Khilafat issue from the options given below:

1

- (a) H e wanted to bring the Muslims into the freedom struggle.
- (b) Muslims feared to join the freedom movement.

- (c) He wanted to decrease import of foreign goods.
- (d) He wanted to bring Hindus and Muslims closer together for a united movement.

Ans :

(d) He wanted to bring Hindus and Muslims closer together for a united movement.

102 Why was the countryside in turmoil by 1930? 1

- (a) Increased production in agriculture
- (b) Distress in countryside
- (c) Decreased production in agriculture
- (d) Worldwide economic depression

Ans : (c) Decreased production in agriculture

103 Why did Mahatma Gandhi decide to withdraw the Non-Cooperation 1

Movement in February 1922?

- (a) Due to Rowlatt Act
- (b) Due to Simon Commission
- (c) Due to Jallianwala Bagh Incident
- (d) Due to Chauri-Chaura Incident

Ans : (d) Due to Chauri-Chaura Incident

104 Which leaders of the Congress Party wanted to participate in election 1

to the provincial councils?

- (a) Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose
- (b) C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru
- (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal
- (d) Thakurdas and G.D. Birla

Ans : (b) C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru