

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

IH010202 GLIMPSES OF THE HISTORY OF MIDDLE EAST IN THE 20TH CENTURY

1. Where is the Middle East located?
 - a) At the junction of Europe, Asia and Africa
 - b) At the junction of Europe, Indonesia and Africa
 - c) At the junction of Europe, Asia and afghanistan
 - d) At the junction of Europe,Tunisia and Africa

2. What is the historical / the geographical term referring to a large area in the Eastern Mediterranean region of Western Asia?
 - a) Cyrenaica
 - b) Anatolia
 - c) Cilicia
 - d) Levant

3. Which is the Capital of Egypt?
 - a) Gaza
 - b) Cairo
 - c) Sudan
 - d) Sinai

4. What was the title of Muhamad Ali of Egypt?
 - a) sulthan
 - b) Peshwa
 - c) King
 - d) Pasha

5. What was the title of the rulers of Egypt after Muhammad Ali?
 - a) Khedive
 - b) Sulthan

- c) Grand Vizier
- d) Wali

6. "My country is no longer only in Africa; we are now part of Europe too"- who said this?

- a) Muhammad Ali
- b) Ismail Pasha
- c) Tewfik Pasha
- d) Abdul Nasser

7. Who is the Father of Modern Egypt?

- a) Ismail Pasha
- b) Abdul Nasser
- c) Muhammed Ali
- d) Anwar Sadat

8. Who was the founder of Khedivate?

- a) Ismail Pasha
- b) Abdul Nasser
- c) Muhammed Ali
- d) Anwar Sadat

9. In which year Muhammad Ali took control over Egypt?

- a) 1803
- b) 1804
- c) 1805
- d) 1806

10. Who captured Mecca in 1802 from the Ottomans?

- a) Wahabis
- b) achaemenids
- c) safavids

d) sassanids

11. The Battle of Waterloo took place in the year?

a) 1812

b) 1813

c) 1814

d) 1815

12. Between whom did The Treaty of Balta Liman take place?

a) The Ottoman Empire and The Istanbul

b) The Ottoman Empire and The Saudi

c) The Ottoman Empire and The Britain

d) The Ottoman Empire and The Turkey

13. When did Egypt attained Independence?

a) 28 February 1922

b) 25 February 1923

c) 28 February 1923

d) 25 February 1922

14. Who was the First Prime Minister of Independent Egypt?

a) Mohamed Naguib

b) Muhammad Tawfiq Nasim Pasha

c) Abdel Khalek Sarwat Pasha

d) Yahya Ibrahim Pasha

15. Which movement led to the rise of the Wafd Party in Egypt?

a) Jasmine Revolution

b) Urabi Revolt

c) Free Officers Movement

d) Egyptian Revolution

16. Who was the leader of Nationalist Wafd Party in Egypt?

- a) Mostafa el-Nahhas
- b) Gamal Abdel Nasser Hussein
- c) Mohamed Abdel Hakim Amer
- d) Saad Zaghloul

17. When did the Arab-Israel War broke out?

- a) 1946
- b) 1947
- c) 1948
- d) 1949

18. Muslim Brotherhood in Egypt is which of the following?

- a) A Social Movement
- b) A Revolt
- c) A Treaty
- d) An Institution

19. The 1952 Coup d'etat is also known as?

- a) Social Movement of 1952
- b) Egyptian Revolution of 1952
- c) Peace Treaty of 1952
- d) Ottoman Revolution of 1952

20. Who is the founder of the Arab Socialist Party in Egypt?

- a) kamal Pasha
- b) Ali Sabri
- c) Gamal Abdel Nasser
- d) Anwar Sadat

21. The May Reform Movement which was launched on 15 May 1971 is also known as?

- a) Egyptian-Israel Peace Treaty
- b) Presidential Reform
- c) Six Day War
- d) Corrective Revolution

22. Who was Hosni Mubarak?

- a) President of Egypt
- b) Vice-President of Egypt
- c) Prime Minister of Egypt
- d) All the above

23. Who Nationalized the Suez Canal Company and solved the Tripartite Aggression?

- a) kamal Pasha
- b) Ali Sabri
- c) Gamal Abdel Nasser
- d) Anwar Sadat

24. Which among the following correctly is matched with Muhammad Anwar el Sadat?

- a) First President of Egypt
- b) Second President of Egypt
- c) Third President of Egypt
- d) Fourth President of Egypt

25. In which year the Anglo - Egyptian Treaty was signed?

- a) 27 August 1936
- b) 28 August 1936
- c) 29 August 1936
- d) 30 August 1936

26. When did the Israel-Palestine conflict begin?

- a) Mid 19th Century
- b) Mid 20th Century
- c) Mid 18th Century
- d) 19th Century

27. When was the Balfour Declaration issued?

- a) 1915
- b) 1916
- c) 1917
- d) 1918

28. What was the old name of Jerusalem?

- a) Yerushalayim
- b) al-Quds
- c) Both a and b
- d) None of the above

29. What was the great movement of the Jews from all over the world to Palestine called?

- a) Aliyahs
- b) Al Nakba
- c) Holocaust
- d) None of the above

30. Palestine 194 Campaign related to which of the following?

- i) This is Palestine's initiative to include itself as a member of UNO
 - ii) It is the area to be given to Palestine
- a. Only i
 - b. Only ii
 - c. Both i and ii
 - d. None of the above

31. Who was the initiator of Zionism?

- a. Jesus Christ
- b. Theoder Herzl
- c. Mohammad
- d. None of the above

32. Who took over Palestine after the downfall of the Ottoman Empire?

- a. America
- b. Britain
- c. Russia
- d. Iran

33. Who proclaimed Palestine to be independent?

- a. UNO
- b. PLO
- c. USA
- d. None of the above

34. Israel is said to be named after whom?

- a. Abraham
- b. Moses
- c. Jacob
- d. Yitshak

35. The name Jew is derived from whom?

- a. Jacob
- b. Yehuda
- c. Abraham
- d. Yosef

36. Where is the Wall Street Exchange?

- (a) America

- (b) Britain
- (c) France
- (d) Germany

37. Which country was defeated after the First World War?

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

38. The Nazi Party had become the largest party by the

- (a) 1920
- (b) 1925
- (c) 1926
- (d) 1932

39. Who were the worst sufferers in Nazi Germany?

- (a) Jews
- (b) Poles
- (c) Russians
- (d) Gypsies

40. Which of the following bodies was set up to try and prosecute the Nazi war criminals at the end of World War II?

- (a) International Military Tribunal
- (b) British Military Tribunal
- (c) Allied Military Tribunal
- (d) Allied Judicial Court

41. By the entry of whom in the war of 1971 the strengthening of Allies and the defeat of Germany happened?

- (a) China
- (b) Japan
- (c) USA
- (d) Spain

42. What was 'Dawes Plan'?

- (a) A plan which imposed more fines on Germany
- (b) A plan which withdrew all punishment from Germany
- (c) A plan which reworked the terms of reparation to ease financial burden on the Germans
- (d) None

43. What gave Nazi state its reputation as the most dreaded criminal state?

- (a) Extra-constitutional powers given to the newly organized forces like Gestapo, the SS and SD
- (b) People could be detained in Gestapo torture chambers and sent to concentration camps
- (c) No legal procedures were there for the arrested people
- (d) All of the above

44. What was the slogan coined by Hitler when he followed his aggressive foreign policy?

- (a) Messenger from God
- (b) Conquer the world
- (c) One people, one empire, and one leader
- (d) We are Aryans, the real rulers

45. Which incident persuaded the USA to join the war?

- (a) Hitler's attack on Eastern Europe
- (b) Hitler's policy of genocide of the Jews
- (c) Helplessness of England and France
- (d) Japan's attack on the US base at Pearl Harbor

46. What was Hitler's ideology of 'lebensraum' or living space?

- (a) Multi-storeyed buildings should be built in Germany to increase the living space

- (b) The world must be occupied enabling the material resources and power of the German nation.
- (c) New territories had to be acquired for settlement
- (d) Both (b) and (c)

47. The Six Day War took place in which year?

- a) 1968
- b) 1967
- c) 1969
- d) 1966

48. What are The Oslo Accords?

- a) a pair of agreements between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)
- b) the intermittent discussions held by various parties and proposals put forward in an attempt to resolve the ongoing Israeli - Palestinian conflict
- c) the administration mediated an agreement between Israel and the United Arab Emirates
- d) the UN proposed terminating the Mandate and partitioning Palestine into two independent States

49. When was HAMAS formed?

- a) Late 1987
- b) Late 1986
- c) Late 1985
- d) Late 1984

50. The Madrid Conference of 1991 was a peace conference, held from?

- a) 30 October to 1 November 1990
- b) 30 October to 1 November 1991
- c) 30 September to 1 November 1990
- d) 30 September to 1 November 1991

51. Where is the Headquarters of the Gulf Cooperation Council situated?

- a) Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
- b) Sakakah
- c) Kuwait
- d) Tabuk

52. Who is the founder of the Pahlavi dynasty?

- a) Reza Shah
- b) Houd Pahlavi
- c) Muhammad Ali
- d) Fuad II

53. Who replaced the Pahlavi dynasty?

- a) Qajar dynasty
- b) Safavid dynasty
- c) Ottoman dynasty
- d) Fatimid Dynasty

54. When was OPEC Founded?

- a) October 1962
- b) November 1970
- c) September 1975
- d) September 1960

55. Who was Ahmad Shah Qajar?

- a) the first ruling member of the Qajar dynasty.
- b) the second ruling member of the Qajar dynasty.
- c) the third ruling member of the Qajar dynasty.
- d) the last ruling member of the Qajar dynasty

56. Who was Mohammad Mosaddegh?

- a) President of Iran

- b) Minister of Iran
- c) Prime Minister of Iran
- d) Vice-President of Iran

57. Who led the movement of the Nationalization of the Iranian oil Industry?

- a) Reza Shah Khan
- b) Ahmad Shah
- c) Mohammad Mosaddegh
- d) None of the Above

58. The term White Revolution related to?

- a) Crop
- b) Milk
- c) Fish
- d) Leather

59. White Revolution is also known as?

- a) Iranian Revolution
- b) Shah and People Revolution
- c) Land Reform Movement
- d) Leather Revolution

60. What were the causes of Iranian Revolution of 1979?

- a) Policies and political mistakes of the Shah.
- b) Failures and successes of other Iranian political or cultural forces.
- c) Failures and successes of foreign forces.
- d) all the above

61. What was the purpose of Iranian Revolution 1979?

- a) social justice
- b) Freedom

- c) democracy, and independence from great power tutelage
- d) All the above

62. What was the immediate cause of the Islamic Revolution?

- a) The eventual leadership of the revolution was Islamic
- b) due to the institutional power of the ulema
- c) the repression that other organizations had faced
- d) All the above

63. Who overthrew the Shah of Iran in 1979?

- a) the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini
- b) Reza Shah Khan
- c) Ahmad Shah
- d) Mohammad Mosaddegh

64. What was the religion was Iran before the revolution?

- a) Islam
- b) Christianity
- c) Zoroastrianism
- d) None of the above

65. The name of Iran before the revolution?

- a) Gulf
- b) Persia
- c) Iraq
- d) None of the above

66. When was the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan established?

- a) 25 May 1945
- b) 26 May 1945

- c) 25 May 1946
- d) 26 May 1946

67. What does Hashemite means in English?

- a) a member of an Iranian princely family claiming descent from Mohammed
- b) a member of an zorashtrian princely family claiming descent from Mohammed
- c) a member of an Iraq princely family claiming descent from Mohammed
- d) a member of an Arabian princely family claiming descent from Mohammed

68. Who is the King of Jordan today?

- a) Abdullah I
- b) Abdullah II
- c) Abdullah III
- d) Abdullah IV

69. When did Ottomans lose Mecca?

- a) July 1914
- b) July 1915
- c) July 1916
- d) July 1917

70. Name the place where the Baath Party was founded?

- a) Iraq
- b) Israel
- c) Syria
- d) Jordan

71. What is the ideology of the Baath Party?

- a) an ideology mixing Arab nationalist, Pan Arabism
- b) Arab Socialist and anti imperialist interests
- c) Arab Nationalist

- d) an ideology mixing Arab nationalist, Pan Arabism and Arab Socialist and anti imperialist interests

72. Who founded the Baath party?

- a) Michel Aflaq
- b) Salah al-Din al-Bitar
- c) Both a & b
- d) None of the above

73. On what date Saddam Hussein was executed?

- a) December 13, 2003
- b) November 30, 2006
- c) December 30, 2006
- d) None of the above

74. What was the name of the war where Saddam invaded Kuwait on August 2, 1990?

- a) Persian Gulf War
- b) Gulf War
- c) Iranian War
- d) All are correct

75. What is Operation Desert Fox?

- a) 1997 Bombing of Iran
- b) 1997 Bombing of Iraq
- c) 1998 Bombing of Iran
- d) 1998 Bombing of Iraq

76. Who is the current Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia?

- a) Muhammad Bin Nayef
- b) Muhammad bin Salman
- c) Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud

d) None of the above

77. Which is the largest city of Saudi Arabia?

- a) Jeddah
- b) Dammam
- c) Riyadh
- d) None of the above

78. Who was the first monarch and founder of Saudi Arabia?

- a) King Saud bin
- b) King Salman
- c) King Faisal
- d) King Ibn Saud

79. How many regions are situated in Saudi Arabia?

- a) 8
- b) 10
- c) 13
- d) 15

80. Where is the Headquarters of Saudi Arabian Oil Corporation located at?

- a) Dhahran
- b) Jeddah
- c) Dammam
- d) Riyadh

81. When did the Arab Revolt begin?

- a) on 10 June 1916
- b) on 6 June 1916
- c) on 10 June 1917
- d) on 6 June 1917

82. What is Wahhabism in simple terms?

- a) Prayer
- b) Purification
- c) Priority
- d) sole

83. Who started Wahhabism?

- a) Muhammad Bin Nayef
- b) Muhammad bin Salman
- c) Salman bin Abdulaziz Al Saud
- d) Muḥammad ibn Abd al-Wahhab

84. What was the goal of the Wahhabi reform movement?

- a) to rid Islamic societies of cultural practices and interpretation
- b) to cleanse the Arab bedouin from the influence of Sufism
- c) Both a & b
- d) None of the above

85. What are the branches of the Tawhid Bridge?

- a) The Free North Brigade
- b) The Mountain Knights Brigade
- c) The Darat Izza Brigade
- d) All of the above

86. Where is the headquarters of OPEC situated?

- a) Dubai
- b) Vienna
- c) Riyadh
- d) Caracas

87. Which of the following country is in the list of the founding members of OPEC?

- a) Oman
- b) Yemen
- c) Syria
- d) Venezuela

88. Which war undermined the unity of OPEC in 1980-1988?

- a) Yom Kippur War
- b) Afghan War
- c) Iraq-Iran War
- d) Arab-Israeli War

89. What type of state is Saudi Arabia?

- a) A Monarch
- b) A Constitution
- c) Under the control of Military
- d) None of the above

90. What is Mada'in Saleh?

- a) A prayer hall
- b) One of the Worlds ancient city
- c) One of the ancient fort
- d) A Religion

91. What is the objective of the Gulf Cooperation Council?

- a) To effective coordination
- b) integration, and
- c) interconnection among member states in all fields in order to achieve unity among them
- d) All the above

92. Which country is not a member of the Gulf Cooperation Council?

- a) Kuwait

- b) Iraq
- c) Bahrain
- d) Oman

93. Who originally did not form the Gulf Cooperation Council?

- a) Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain and Iraq
- b) Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain and Iran
- c) Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain, and Oman
- d) None of the above

94. Where is the headquarters of the Gulf Cooperation Council?

- a) Dubai
- b) Vienna
- c) Riyadh
- d) Caracas

95. What are the Oslo Accords?

- a) Peace accords between Iraq and Iran
- b) Peace accords between Palestine and Israel
- c) Peace accords between Oman and Israel
- d) None of the above

96. Which sea is to the west of Saudi Arabia?

- a) Aegean
- b) Bering
- c) Arabian
- d) Red

97. When did Saudi Arabia proclaimed as a kingdom?

- a) 10 March 1902
- b) 19 May 1914

- c) 23 September 1932
- d) 14 October 1948

98. Which is the currency of Saudi Arabia?

- a) Shekel
- b) Pound
- c) Riyal
- d) Ashrafi

99. Which is the tallest building in Saudi Arabia?

- a) Abraj Al Bait
- b) Al Masjid Al Haram
- c) Al Masjid An Nawabi
- d) None of the above

100. The KSA is the only Arab country to be a part of ?

- a) G 17
- b) G 20
- c) G 15
- d) None of the above

Answer Key

1. a) At the junction of Europe, Asia and Africa
2. d) Levant
3. b) Cairo
4. d) Pasha
5. a) Khedive
6. b) Ismail Pasha
7. c) Muhammad Ali
8. c) Muhammad Ali
9. c) 1805
10. a) Wahabis
11. d) 1815
12. c) The Ottomans and The Britain
13. a) 28 February 1922
14. b) Muhammad Tawfiq Nasim Pasha
15. b) Urabi Revolt
16. d) Saad Zaghloul
17. c) 1948
18. a) A Social Movement
19. b) Egyptian Revolution of 1952
20. c) Gamal Abdel Nasser
21. d) Corrective Revolution
22. d) All the above
23. c) Gamal Abdel Nasser
24. c) Third President of Egypt
25. a) 27 August 1936
26. b) Mid 20th Century
27. c) 1917
28. c) Both a and b
29. a) Aliyahs
30. a) i Only
31. b) Hertz
32. b) Britain
33. b) PLO
34. c) Jacob
35. b) Yehuda
36. a) America
37. b) Germany
38. d) 1932
39. a) Jews
40. a) International Military Tribunal
41. c) the USA
42. c) A plan which reworked the terms of reparation to ease financial burden on the Germans
43. d) All the above

44. c) One people, one empire, and one leader
45. d) Japan's attack on the US base at Pearl Harbor
46. d) Both b) and c)
47. b) 1967
48. a) a pair of agreements between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO)
49. a) Late 1987
50. b) 30 October to 1 November 1991
51. a) Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
52. a) Reza Shah
53. b) Safavid dynasty
54. d) September 1960
55. d) the last ruling member of the Qajar dynasty
56. c) Prime Minister of Iran
57. c) Mohammad Mosaddegh
58. b) Milk
59. b) Shah and People Revolution
60. d) all the above
61. d) All the above
62. d) All the above
63. a) the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini
64. c) Zoroastrianism
65. b) Persia
66. c) 25 May 1946
67. d) a member of an Arabian princely family claiming descent from Mohammed
68. b) Abdullah II
69. c) July 1916
70. c) Syria
71. d) an ideology mixing Arab nationalist, Pan Arabism and Arab Socialist and anti imperialist interests
72. c) Both a & b
73. a) December 13, 2003
74. a) Persian Gulf War
75. d) 1998 Bombing of Iraq
76. b) Muhammad bin Salman
77. c) Riyadh
78. d) King Ibn Saud
79. c) 13
80. c) Dhahran
81. a) on 10 June 1916
82. b) Purification
83. d) Muhammad ibn Abd al-Wahhab

- 84. c) Both a & b
- 85. d) All of the above
- 86. b) Vienna
- 87. d) Venezuela
- 88. c) Iraq-Iran War
- 89. a) A monarch
- 90. b) One of the World's ancient city
- 91. d) All the above
- 92. b) Iraq
- 93. c) Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain, and Oman
- 94. c) Riyadh
- 95. c) Peace accords between Palestine and Israel
- 96. d) Red
- 97. c) 23 September 1932
- 98. c) Riyal
- 99. a) Abraj Al Bait
- 100. b) G 20