

# BA Political Science-IV Sem- Complimentary-Transition to the Contemporary World

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## QUESTION BANK

1. In the middle of the 15th century, .....was successful in operating the first printing press with movable types at Mainz in Germany.

- a) John Gutenberg
- b) Caxton
- c) Nicholas V
- d) Peter Burke

2. Printing press was set up in 1477 in England by .....

- a) Caxton
- b) John Gutenberg
- c) Henry VIII
- d) James I

3. The Renaissance had its origin in.....

- a) Italy
- b) Germany
- c) France
- d) England

4. ....created the lifelike statue of 'St. Mark' in Venice.

- a) Donatello
- b) Michael Angelo
- c) Leonardo da Vinci
- d) Della Robbia

5. ....fashioned the statue of 'Perseus and the slain Medusa'.

- a) Cellini
- b) Della Robbia
- c) Thomas Newcomen
- d) Robert Bakewell

6. Michelangelo, great sculptor, painter and architect had many achievements to his credit, among which his statue of 'David' at....., is a masterpiece of classical dignity.

- a) Florence
- b) France
- c) Germany

d) Oxford

7.....'s well-known work is the "Mona Lisa"

a) Leonardo da Vinci

b) Michelangelo

c) Raphael

d) Dante

8. "The Last Supper" is connected with .....

a) Leonardo da Vinci

b) Raphael

c) Patriarch

d) Dante

9. Whose most excellent painting is the grand fresco of 'The Last Judgement' in the same chapel?

a) Michelangelo

b) Leonardo da Vinci

c) Raphael

d) Patriarch

10.....'s Sistine 'Madonna' is regarded as a landmark in portrait painting, owing to its lifelike charm and beauty of composition.

a) Sanzio Raphael

b) Michelangelo

c) Leonardo da Vinci

d) Bocaccio

11. ....wrote 'The Divine Comedy in Italian rather than Latin.

a) Machiavelli

b) Bocaccio

c) Dante

d) Cervantes

12. ....wrote a series of love sonnets to "Laura".

a) Machiavelli

b) Patriarch

c) Cervantes

d) Erasmus

13..... wrote "his racy stories in Italian", the *Decameron*.

a) Patriarch

b) Bocaccio

c) Machiavelli

d) Cervantes

14. Who wrote 'The *Prince*' as a guide for rulers?

a) Erasmus

b) Cervantes

c) Machiavelli

d) Corneille

15. Who is known by his immortal *Don Quixote* which made fun of medieval feudalism and decadent chivalry?

a) Cervantes

b) Moliere

c) Madame de Sevigne

d) La Fontaine.

16. In the 16th century, French literature was enriched by "Gargantua" a series of daring, fanciful and humorous tales written by .....

a) Cervantes

b) Francis Rabelais

c) Moliere

d) Erasmus

17. Desiderius Erasmus was the greatest Renaissance scholar in .....

a) Holland

b) France

c) England

d) Poland

18. 'Praise of Folly' was written by .....

a) Cranmer

b) Sir Thomas More

c) Milton

d) Erasmus

19. In England.....'s *Utopia* appeared in English in 1551.

a) Milton

b) Sir Thomas More

c) Edmund Spenser

d) Marlowe

20. .... *Canterbury Tales* was written by .....

a) Chaucer

b) Milton

c) Erasmus

d) Sir Thomas More

21 'Paradise Lost' is the work of .....

a) Marlowe

b) Edmund Spenser

c) Milton

d) Cranmer

22. *Book of Common Prayers* was the work of .....

a) Peter Abelard

b) Edmund Spenser

c) Cranmer

d) Abertus Magus

23. 'Faerie Queen' is the work of .....

a) Edmund Spencer

b) Ben Johnson

c) Christopher Marlowe

d) Francis Bacon

24. In the 13th century, .....laid the foundations of modern science, by insisting on the

experimental method, and discovered the uses of gunpowder and the magnifying lens.

a) Abertus Magus

b) Peter Abelard

c) Roger Bacon

d) Thomas Aquinas

25. Nicholas Copernicus of .....revolutionized the thought of mankind by proving that the earth moves round the sun.

a) Russia

b) England

c) Poland

d) Italy

26. ....of Poland revolutionized the thought of mankind by proving that the earth moves round the sun.

a) Nicholas Copernicus

b) Ptolemy

c) Giorgio Vasari

d) Galileo

27. Galileo was an ..... astronomer

a) French

b) German

c) Italian

d) Russian

28. John Kepler was an ..... astronomer

a) German

b) Italian

c) Indian

d) Swedish

29. The term Renaissance was first used by the Italian artist and critic .....in his book 'The Lives

of the Artists'

a) Giorgio Vasari

b) Robert Fulton

c) Thomas Newcomend

d) Corneille

30. The Renaissance was first defined by .....historian Jules Michelet (1798–1874), in his work, '*Histoire de France*'.

a) German

b) Portuguese

c) French

d) Spanish

31. *Who wrote the book 'The Waning of the Middle Ages'?*

a) Jacob Burckhardt b) Cimabue c) Giotto d) Johan Huizinga

32. ....was credited with discovering 'the law of gravitation'.

a) Rapheal

b) Dante

c) Michelangelo

d) Sir Isaac Newton

33. Martin Luther was connected with .....

a) Crusades

b) Science

c) Renaissance

d) Reformation

34. ....is regarded as the "Morning star of the Reformation".

a) Racine b) Robert Fulton c) Thomas Newcomen d) John Wycliff

35. 'The Lollards' grew in numbers in .....

a) Belgium

b) Geneva

c) U.S.A.

d) England

36. After Wyclife's death, his writings were spread in Bohemia by....., a priest and professor in the University of Prague.

a) Martin Luther

b) Robert Fulton

c) Robert Bakewell

d) John Huss

37. The Holy Roman Emperor Sigismund invited .....to attend a general church council at

Constance where he was burned at the stake in 1415.

a) Wyclife

b) Thomas Newcomen

c) Shakespeare

d) John Huss

38. Luther wrote his 95 Thesis and nailing them to the door of the Castle Church of .....on  
October 31, 1517.

- a) Cambridge
- b) Edinburg
- c) Oxford
- d) Wittenberg

39. Ulrich Zwingli (1484-1531) led a revolt against the Catholic Church in  
.....

- a) England
- b) Holland
- c) Germany
- d) Switzerland

40. A civil war broke out between the Catholic and the Reformed Cantons in  
which .....was  
killed in the Battle of Kappel in 1531.

- a)Moliere
- b) Robert Fulton
- c) Thomas Newcomen
- d) Zwingli

41. The French Protestants were called the .....

- a)Puritans
- b) Presbyterians
- c) Huguenots
- d) Cavelliers

42. ....introduced Calvinism in Scotland

- a) Racine
- b) Thomas Newcomen
- c) John Knox
- d) Moliere

43. John Knox introduced Calvinism in Scotland, where it was called

- .....
- a) Presbyterianism
  - b) Puritans
  - c) Round Heads
  - d) Huguenots

44. King .....was broke with the Pope who did not agree with his  
decision to divorce his wife  
Catherine of Aragon

- a) Henry VII
- b) Henry VIII
- c) Louis-Philippe
- d) Louis XVIII

45. In 1534 the King .....induced Parliament to pass the Act of Supremacy which substituted the king for the Pope as head of the Church in England.
- a) Henry VIII
  - b) Henry IV
  - c) Henry V
  - d) Edward VI
46. The most significant agency of the Catholic reform was .....
- a) The Society of Jesus
  - b) Calvinism
  - c) Puritanism
  - d) Socialist Society
47. The Society of Jesus was founded by .....
- a) St. Ignatius Loyola
  - b) Robert Fulton
  - c) Martin Luther
  - d) John Calvin
48. The Edict of Nantes was issued by King Henry IV in 1598 restored peace in .....
- a) France
  - b) Germany
  - c) Britain
  - d) Poland
49. Who defeated the Spanish Armada?
- a) Elizabeth I
  - b) Victoria
  - c) Charles X
  - d) Queen Anne
50. In 1618, a war broke out in .....between the Catholics and the Protestants, which lasted for thirty years. Hence it is known as the Thirty Years War.
- a) Germany
  - b) France
  - c) Russia
  - d) Rome
51. Who questioned the sale of indulgences in 1517 by the agents of Pope X?
- a) Jaques Cartier
  - b) Martin Luther
  - c) Thomas Newcomen
  - d) Queen Anne
52. The .....aroused a spirit of adventure as well as a great deal of curiosity among the Europeans.

- a) French Revolution
- b) Renaissance
- c) American Revolution
- d) Reformation

53. ....was captured by the Ottoman Turks in 1453

- a) Gerusalem
- b) Constantinople
- c) Western Roman Empire
- d) Italy

54. After the fall of....., the capital of the Eastern Roman Empire, into the hands of the fanatical Ottoman Turks, the trade routes lying within the Turkish empire, were closed to European traders.

- a) Gerusalem
- b) Constantinople
- c) Delhi
- d) Oxford

55. The .....had fostered a spirit of inquiry that had revolutionized geographical ideas.

- a) Reformation
- b) Renaissance
- c) English Revolution
- d) American Revolution

56. Prince Henry, commonly called Henry the navigator, was a great patron of navigation in

.....

- a) France
- b) Portugal
- c) Poland
- d) Spain

57. Vasco da Gama, the Portuguese navigator sailed around the cape up the east

coast of Africa, across the Indian Ocean and landed at .....

- a) Cochi
- b) Calicut
- c) Bombay
- d) Cape of Good Hope

58. After Prince Henry's death .....crossed the Equator in 1472.

- a) Lopo Gonsalves
- b) Diego Cao
- c) Columbus



d) John Cabot

59. In 1488, a brave captain named .....sailed up to Africa's southern most tip which he named the "Cape of Storms".

- a) Bartholomew Diaz
- b) Thomas Newcomen
- c) Columbus
- d) Robert Fulton

60. John of Plano Carpini was sent to the court of the Great Khan in Mongolia in .....

- a) 1145
- b) 1245
- c) 1257
- d) 1269

61. The Polo brothers reach the court of Kublai Khan in China in.....

- a) 1250
- b) 1256
- c) 1260
- d) 1268

62. ....Bartholomeu Dias reaches the Cape of Good Hope at the tip of Africa.

- a) 1468
- b) 1477
- c) 1488
- d) 1498

63. In 1492 Queen Isabella of Spain sponsors .....to find a route to India.

- a) Bartholomeu Dias
- b) John Cabot
- c) Christopher Columbus
- d) Vasco da Gama

64. Vasco da Gama went around the cape and across the Indian Ocean to reach India (Calicut) in

- .....
- a) 1458
  - b) 1468
  - c) 1498
  - d) 1598

65. In 1499 .....landed in America.

- a) Amerigo Vespucci
- b) Cabral
- c) Robert Fulton
- d) Vasco da Gama

66. In 1500 .....reached South America (Brazil)
- a)
  - b) Robert Fulton
  - c) Vasco da Gama
  - d) Balboa
67. In 1510 Goa became the capital of the .....Eastern Empire.
- a)British
  - b) French
  - c) Portuguese
  - d) Dutch
68. Balboa crossed the Isthmus of Panama in .....
- a) 1465
  - b) 1508
  - c) 1513
  - d) 1623
69. From 1515 to 1547 - The French king Francis I extended his colonies to .....and the Mississippi Valley.
- a) New Hampshire
  - b) Vermont
  - c) Canada
  - d) Maine
70. The Portuguese reached China in .....
- a) 1510
  - b) 1512
  - c) 1517
  - d) 1534
71. In 1519 .....discovered Mexico.
- a) Hernando Cortez
  - b) Robert Fulton
  - c) Cabral
  - d) Amerigo Vespucci
72. The fall of .....into the hands of the Ottoman Turks was reason enough for the Europeans to seek alternative routes.
- a)Delhi
  - b) Peking
  - c) Moscow
  - d) Constantinople
73. The Polo brothers from Venice were the first Europeans to travel to China and visit the court of....., about 1260.
- a) Kublai Khan

- b) Alfred the Great
- c) Henry VIII
- d) Akbar

74. ....the navigator encouraged navigation by establishing a school for geographers.

- a) George Sarton
- b) Amerigo Vespucci
- c) Randolph Starn
- d) Henry

75. Goa was conquered by the....., who made it the capital of their Eastern Empire.

- a) British
- b) Dutch
- c) French
- d) Portuguese

76. ....patronized by Queen Isabella of Spain set off on a voyage and reached the West Indies, thinking he had landed on India.

- a) Christopher Columbus
- b) b) Ferdinand Magellan
- c) c) Robert Fulton
- d) d) Robert S. Lopez

77. ....in his 'The Prince' projected the need of an absolute king because he alone could provide security to people.

- a) Lynn Thorndike
- b) Joan Kelly
- c) Mac-Antoine Charpentier
- d) Machia velli

78. When the French Revolution broke out?

- a) 1689
- b) 1768
- c) 1769
- d) 1789

79. ....in his book 'The State propounded the theory of legal sovereignty' asserted that the king was the source of all law and was accountable to God alone.

- a) Jean Bodin
- b) John of Plano Carpini
- c) William of Rubruquis
- d) Cellini

80. Louis XIV was the ruler of .....

- a) Germany

- b) Poland
- c) Italy
- d) France

81. Frederick, the Great was the ruler .....

- a) Austria
- b) Rome
- c) Holland
- d) Prussia

82. Peter, the Great was the ruler of.....

- a) Russia
- b) Spain
- c) Austria
- d) Portugal

83. Who aptly predicted "After me, the flood."?

- a) Louis XIV
- b) Victoria
- c) James I
- d) Frederick, the Great

84. Who appointed Jean Baptiste Colbert as controller general of finances in France?

- a) Louis XIV
- b) William of Orange
- c) Victoria
- d) Elizabeth I

85. ....the Dutch prince, became King of England in 1688, and joined the League of Augsburg, which included the Holy Roman Emperor, the Kings of Spain and Sweden and the electors of several German principalities.

- a) William of Orange
- b) Jean-Baptiste Lully
- c) Charles I
- d) James II

86. The Treaty of Utrecht was concluded in .....

- a) 1703
- b) 1713
- c) 1768
- d) 1776

87. Nicholas Poussin is generally considered the best example of .....classicist painting.

- a) French
- b) British
- c) Dutch

d) Russian

88. Whose masterpiece, The Rape of the Sabine Women, exhibits the qualities of noble action in a logical and orderly but not realistic fashion?

a) Nicholas Poussin

b) Robert Fulton

c) Michael Faraday

d) Raphael

89. The credit for establishing absolute monarchy in Prussia goes to.....

a) Frederick, the Great

b) Michelangelo

c) Peter ,the Great

d) Henry VII

90. Frederick was involved in a war which lasted from 1756-63 and is popularly known as

.....

a) Seven Years War

b) American Civil War

c) The War of the Spanish Succession

d) Mexican war

91. The Peace of Hubertsburg was concluded in .....

a)1703

b) 1763

c) 1767

d) 1769

92. Peter I or peter the Great was another notable ruler who tried to establish absolute monarchy in Europe and earned the reputation of being the most celebrated and the most controversial absolute monarch in the history of .....

a) Austria

b) Russia

c) France

d) England

93. ....tried to bring the Russian Orthodox Church under his control by abolishing the office of the Patriarch and placed the church under a committee known as Holy Synod.

a) Frederick ,the Great

b) Peter the Great

c) Nicholas XII

d) Gorbachev

94. ....was an economic "system" that developed in Europe during the period of the new

monarchies (1500) and culminated with the rise of the absolutist states (1600–1700).

- a) Liberalism
- b) Mercantilism
- c) Communism
- d) Capitalism

95. James I was the ruler of .....

- a) Russia
- b) England
- c) Saxony
- d) Prussia

96. First Bourbon king of France was .....

- a) Henry II
- b) Henry IV
- c) Henry VIII
- d) Charles I

97. Louis XIV belonged to the .....dynasty.

- a) Tudor
- b) Bourbon
- c) Hapsburg
- d) Stuart

98. In 1513, Jhan Ponce do Leon, a .....explorer led an expedition to the southeastern part of United States.

- a) American
- b) Spanish
- c) Portuguese
- d) Dutch

99. The French Protestants known as .....

- a) Puritans
- b) Huguenots
- c) Presbyterians
- d) Round Heads

100. The first English settlement in .....was Jamestown, in Virginia.

- a) North America
- b) South America
- c) Africa
- d) Canada

101. The ..... century is often called the 'Age of Reason' because it was a period of enlightenment during which philosophy was in vogue throughout Europe.

- a) 15<sup>th</sup>
- b) 16<sup>th</sup>

c) 17<sup>th</sup>

d) 18<sup>th</sup>

102. '*Wealth of Nations*' was the work of .....

a) John Locke b) Rene Descartes c) Alfred Marshall d) Adam Smith

103....., one of the best scientists of his time, wrote an essay entitled, "On Liberty and

Necessity: Man in the Newtonian Universe."

a) Benjamin Franklin

b) Robert Owen

c) John Calvin

d) Thomas Paine

104. .... was "the founder of liberalism".

a) John Locke

b) Montesquieu

c) Thomas Paine

d) Robert Fulton

105. Two years after writing the *Two Tracts on Government*,

..... changed significantly in

his views about magisterial authority and toleration in *An Essay Concerning Toleration* (1667).

a) John Locke

b) Thomas Paine

c) Michael Faraday

d) Jethro Tull

106. *The Advancement of Learning* was written by .....

a) Francis Bacon

b) Thomas Paine

c) Robert Fulton

d) Rousseau

107. Who wrote '*Novum Organum Scientiarum*'?

a) Newton

b) Thomas Paine

c) Francis Bacon

d) Montesquieu

108. Thomas Hobbes was an..... Philosopher

a) French

b) Russian

c) English

d) Indian

109. Whose masterwork was *Leviathan*?

a) Aristotle

b) Plato

c) Thomas Hobbes

d) Locke

110. *'Meditations on First Philosophy'* was written by .....

a) Montesquieu

b) Thomas Paine

c) Descartes

d) Charles Telford

111. Whose masterpiece was *'The Spirit of the Laws'*?

a) Thomas Paine

b) Thomas Aquinas

c) Aristotle

d) Montesquieu

112. *Persian Letters* was written by .....

a) Montesquieu

b) Thomas Paine

c) Rousseau

d) Viscount Townsend

113. Who wrote the philosophical work, *A Discourse on the Sciences and Arts*?

a) Jean-Jacques Rousseau

b) Thomas Paine

c) Charles Telford

d) Voltaire

114. *The Discourse on the Origin of Inequality* was written by .....

a) Rousseau

b) Thomas Paine

c) Montesquieu

d) Robert Fulton

115. Whose major work on political philosophy was the *The Social Contract*?

a) Michael Faraday

b) Montesquieu

c) Charles Telford

d) Rousseau

116. *'The Confessions'* was the Autobiography of .....

a) Jethro Tull

b) Thomas Paine

c) Montesquieu

d) Rousseau

117. Denis Diderot was the brightest light of the .....Enlightenment-a man of intelligence, passion and genius.

a) Dutch

b) Spanish

c) Russian

d) French



118. Voltaire was a prolific writer, philosopher, poet and pamphletist, and the preeminent figure of the 18th century .....Enlightenment.

- a) French
- b) American
- c) Russian
- d) German

119. Who Wrote *Philosophical Dictionary*?

- a) Robert Fulton
- b) Thomas Paine
- c) Montesquieu
- d) Voltaire

120. Who were The Physiocrats?

- a) Historians
- b) Sociologists
- c) Scientists
- d) Economists

121. Colbert was served as a minister in the Court of.....

- a) Louis XIV
- b) James I
- c) Edward VI
- d) Charles I

122. Thomas Paine was a radical writer who emigrated from .....to America in 1774.

- a) England
- b) Russia
- c) Spain
- d) Austria

123. Early in 1776, .....published *Common Sense*, a hugely influential pamphlet that convinced many American colonists that the time had finally come to break away from British rule.

- a) Thomas Paine
- b) Montesquieu
- c) Michael Faraday
- d) Ranke

124. In *Common Sense*, .....made a persuasive and passionate argument to the colonists that the cause of independence was just and urgent.

- a) Thomas Paine
- b) Karl Marx
- c) Charles Darwin

d) Friedrich Nietzsche

125. Who wrote the controversial work, *The Age of Reason*?

a) Thomas Paine

b) Montesquieu

c) Charles Telford

d) Robert Fulton

126. The .....Revolution began with the fall of the Bastille on July 14, 1789.

a) French

b) Dutch

c) American

d) English

127. The French Revolution began with the fall of the Bastille on July 14,

.....

a) 1789

b) 1798

c) 1799

d) 1889

128. The French Revolution began with the fall of the Bastille on July 14, 1789 and continued till

.....rose to power.

a) Napoleon Bonaparte

b) Charles Telford

c) Robert Fulton

d) Louis XIV

129. Who gave good advice to his successor Louis XV saying "Do not imitate my fondness for

building and for war, but work to lessen the misery of my people?"

a) Louis XIV

b) Charles I

c) James I

d) Elizabeth I

130. When his ministers attempted to discuss affairs of the state with him, who merely remarked,

"After me, the deluge."

a) Louis XV

b) Edward VI

c) James II

d) Henry VIII

131. Queen Marie Antoinette was the Queen of .....

a) Louis XV

b) Louis XVI

c) George I

d) Henry VIII

132....., a lawyer and student of constitutional government summed up his ideas in his book 'The Spirit of the Laws'.

- a) Montesquieu
- b) Robert Fulton
- c) Voltaire
- d) Rousseau

133. Who put forward the theory of 'the separation of powers'?

- a) Voltaire
- b) Montesquieu
- c) Charles Telford
- d) Robert Fulton

134. The Bloodless or Glorious Revolution started in England in .....

- a) 1678
- b) 1688
- c) 1698
- d) 1699

135. The .....Estate of France found the entrance of their meeting place blocked by the royal army on June 20, 1789 as a royal session was to be held there. Hence they rushed to a nearby place that was originally a tennis court and took the famous 'Tennis Court Oath'.

- a) First
- b) Second
- c) Third
- d) fourth

136. July 14, .....saw the fall of the Bastille, a royal fortress and symbol of Bourbon autocracy.

- a) 1779
- b) 1789
- c) 1793
- d) 1798

137. Feudalism and serfdom was abolished in France in August ..... by the National Assembly.

- a) 1689
- b) 1789
- c) 1786
- d) 1797

138. The Constitution of ..... was the first written constitution of France.

- a) 1781

- b) 1791
- c) 1796
- d) 1799

139. The .....were moderates who wanted a republican form of government in France.

- a) Girondists
- b) The Constitutionnalists
- c) The Jacobins
- d) Liberals

140. The Jacobins of .....were republicans of the extreme type.

- a) Germany
- b) France
- c) Italy
- d) Africa

141. King Louis XVI was found guilty of high treason by the National Convention and was guillotined on 21st January .....

- a) 1746
- b) 1769
- c) 1793
- d) 1795

142. The National Convention entrusted all executive authority to the "Committee of Public Safety", consisting of 12 members led by .....

- a) Robespierre
- b) Shaftesbury
- c) Diderot
- d) Charles Telford

143. The National Convention entrusted all executive authority to the 'Committee of Public Safety', consisting of 12 members led by Robespierre. It let loose a 'reign of terror' in....., from 1793 to 1794.

- a) Germany
- b) Portugal
- c) France
- d) Rome

144. The 'reign of terror' came to an end with the revolt of the Parisian mob against Robespierre who was guillotined on March 13, .....

- a) 1736
- b) 1766
- c) 1794

d) 1798

145. After the .....a committee of nine members was appointed by the National Convention to draft a new constitution.

- a) Monarchical rule
- b) Constitutional rule
- c) reign of terror
- d) Moderate

146. After ruling France from 1792 to 1795, the National Convention was dissolved and the new constitution came to be called the Constitution of the Year .....

- a) Third
- b) fourth
- c) fifth
- d) sixth

147. The *Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen* is a fundamental document of the

- .....
- a) American Revolution
  - b) English Revolution
  - c) French Revolution
  - d) Bour war

148. Year of the U.S. Declaration of Independence .....

- a) 2nd July 1742
- b) 4th July 1749
- c) 4th July 1776
- d) 4th July 1767

149. ....was the primary author of the U.S. Declaration of Independence.

- a) John Eliot
- b) Robert Fulton
- c) Thomas Jefferson
- d) Robert Owen

150. Who referred to his tactics thus: "I have fought sixty battles and I have learned nothing which I did not know at the beginning. Look at Caesar; he fought the first like the last."

- a) Napoleon Bonaparte
- b) Charles Telford
- c) Alexandro Volta
- d) James I

151. Napoleon crowned himself Emperor on 2 December ..... at Notre Dame de Paris

- a) 1704

- b) 1784
- c) 1798
- d) 1804

152. Year of the Battle of Trafalgar.

- a) 1776
- b) 1785
- c) 1788
- d) 1805

153. "The battle of Austerlitz is the finest of all I have fought." Who said?

- a) Charles I
- b) Henry VII
- c) Alfred
- d) Napoleon Bonaparte

154. Who defeated Prussia at the Battle of Jena-Auerstedt ?

- a) Napoleon Bonaparte
- b) Robert Fulton
- c) Michael Faraday
- d) James II

155. In the Treaty of Fontainebleau, the victors exiled .....to Elba, an island of 12,000

inhabitants in the Mediterranean, 20 km off the Tuscan coast.

- a) Louis XII
- b) Charles Telford
- c) Henry VIII
- d) Napoleon Bonaparte

156. Napoleon escaped from Elba on 26 February .....

- a) 1715
- b) 1789
- c) 1799
- d) 1815

157. Battle of Waterloo ,18 June .....

- a) 1754
- b) 1764
- c) 1787
- d) 1815

158. Who was imprisoned and then exiled to the island of Saint Helena in the Atlantic Ocean,

1,870 km from the west coast of Africa.

- a) Napoleon Bonaparte
- b) Alexandro Volta
- c) Edward VI
- d) William III

159. ....negotiated with Pope Pius VII. Finally, a Concordat was

concluded in 1802.

- a) Metternich
- b) Elizabeth
- c) Charles I
- d) Napoleon Bonaparte

160. Who said: "My true glory is not to have won 40 battles...Waterloo will erase the memory of so many victories. ... But...what will live forever is my Civil Code."

- a) Napoleon Bonaparte
- b) Robert Fulton
- c) Edward VI
- d) James II

161. The Continental System or Continental Blockade was the foreign policy of .....

- a) Napoleon Bonaparte
- b) Charles Telford
- c) Victoria
- d) George II

162....., by Orders in Council (1807), prohibited its trade partners from trading with France.

- a) Britain
- b) Germany
- c) Poland
- d) Malaysia

163. The members of the .....take the famous 'Tennis Court Oath' and resolve to remain united until a constitution is established.

- a) First Estate
- b) Second Estate
- c) third Estate
- d) Fourth Estate

164. The French Revolution of....., also known as the July Revolution.

- a) 1730
- b) 1768
- c) 1807
- d) 1830

165. The Congress of Vienna was headed by .....

- a) Metternich
- b) Charles Telford
- c) Alexandro Volta
- d) Michael Faraday

166. The term 'Industrial Revolution' was first used by the historian....., to describe the

economic development in England, from 1760 to 1840.

- a) Arnold Toynbee
- b) Robert Fulton
- c) Alexandro Volta
- d) Adam Smith

167. The Industrial Revolution first started in .....

- a) France
- b) Germany
- c) Spain
- d) England

168. Who introduced the continental system?

- a) Napoleon Bonaparte
- b) Robert Fulton
- c) Alexandro Volta
- d) Michael Faraday

169. In 1764, .....invented a machine called the 'Spinning Jenny.'

- a) James Hargreaves
- b) John MacAdam
- c) Charles Telford
- d) John Smeaton

170. In 1769, .....invented a machine run by waterpower instead of manpower. Hence it came to be called the 'Water-Frame'.

- a) Richard Arkwright
- b) John MacAdam
- c) Robert Fulton
- d) James Watt

171. Samuel Crompton removed the defects of the Spinning Jenny and Water Frame, with his machine known as .....

- a) Spinning Mule
- b) John MacAdam
- c) John Smeaton
- d) Charles Telford

172. ....removed the defects of the Spinning Jenny and Water Frame, with his machine known as 'Spinning Mule'( 1778) .

- a) Samuel Crompton
- b) Charles Telford
- c) James Watt
- d) Alexandro Volta

173. In 1733, .....had invented a device called the 'Flying Shuttle'.

- a) John Kay
- b) John MacAdam
- c) Charles Telford



d) John Smeaton

174. In 1785, .....invented the Automatic or Power Loom.

a) Dr. Edmund Cartwright

b) John Smeaton

c) Robert Fulton

d) James Watt

175. Who invented a machine called the 'Cotton Gin.'?

a) Eli Whitney

b) John MacAdam

c) Charles Telford

d) Thomas Newcomen

176. In 1816, .....invented a machine called Davy's Safety Lamp.'

a) Sir Humphry Davy

b) John Smeaton

c) Thomas Newcomen

d) James Watt

177. In 1856, .....discovered a process by which impurities could be removed from iron.

This purified refined iron came to be known as 'steel', which helped in making more accurate tools, implements, weapons and machines.

a) Henry Bessemer

b) John MacAdam

c) Robert Fulton

d) Charles Telford

178. In 1801, .....invented the first steam locomotive.

a) Richard Trevithick

b) Charles Telford

c) Thomas Newcomen

d) James Watt

179. Who is regarded as 'the father of the railway locomotive'?

a) John Smeaton

b) George Stephenson

c) Charles Telford

d) Robert Fulton

180. George Stephenson is regarded as 'the father of the railway locomotive', because he made great improvements on Trevithick's locomotive in his ..... in 1814.

a) Phone

b) 'Rocket'

c) Computer

d) Railway

181. In 1807, .....invented the steamboat called the 'Clermont'.

- a) Robert Fulton
- b) James Watt
- c) Alexandro Volta
- d) Robert Bakewell

182. ....invented the first steam engine in 1705, in order to pump water out of the mines.

- a) Thomas Newcomen
- b) Michael Faraday
- c) Jethro Tull
- d) Viscount Townsend

183. In 1769, ....invented a better steam engine called the 'Beelzebub.'

- a) James Watt
- b) Alexandro Volta
- c) Michael Faraday
- d) Robert Bakewell

184. Who invented a Seed Drill that would distribute the seeds evenly in rows, over a large piece of land?

- a) Jethro Tull
- b) Viscount Townsend
- c) Benjamin Disraeli
- d) Robert Owen

185. The discovery of a new method of 'Crop Rotation', was made by.....

- a) Viscount Townsend
- b) Robert Bakewell
- c) Adam Smith
- d) Benjamin Disraeli

186. In....., Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels issued the 'Communist Manifesto' which introduced scientific socialism or Communism.

- a) 1648
- b) 1748
- c) 1848
- d) 1948

187. In 1867 Marx and Engels published the first of three volumes, entitled....., in which they explained the sum and substance of Marxian Socialism or Communism.

- a) Communist Manifesto'
- b) Wealth of Nations
- c) *Das Kapital*
- d) Utopia

188. ....means "leave to do, leave to pass" or more accurately "let

things alone, let them pass".

- a) Socialism
- b) Communism
- c) Laissez-faire
- d) Chartism

189. The Chartist Movement had at its core the so-called "People's Charter" of 1838. This document, created for the London Working Men's Association, was primarily the work of

- .....
- a) William Lovett
  - b) Rousseau
  - c) Auguste Comte
  - d) Newton

190. The "People's Charter" of 1838 was a public petition aimed at redressing omissions from the electoral .....

- a) Representation of the People Act, 1918
- b) Representation of the People Act, 1928
- c) Reform Act of 1832
- d) Reform Act of 1884

191. Who formed a Consultative Council, known as the 'Witan' (the Council of the wise men), which was composed of several learned men?

- a) James I
- b) Thomas Jefferson
- c) Robert Owen
- d) King Alfred

192. On June 15, 1215 .....affixed his seal on the 'Great Charter', which is referred to as the 'Magna Carta.'

- a) Robert Owen
- b) Charles I
- c) Oliver Cromwell
- d) King John

193. Who is called as the "Father of Parliament"?

- a) Louis Blanc
- b) Saint Simon
- c) Charles Fourier
- d) Simon-De-Montford

194. In 1295, King Edward attempted to curb the nobles and the clergy, by securing the support of the third estate, consisting of the common people. To do so, he summoned the first complete English

Parliament including representatives from all sections of society. This meeting came to be referred

to as the.....

- a) The Petition of Rights
- b) Bill of Rights
- c) Act of Settlement ,1701
- d) Model Parliament

195. ....was a strong champion of the doctrine of the Divine Right of kings.

- a) Karl Marx
- b) Robert Owen
- c) Abraham Lincoln
- d) James I

196. Charles I (1625-49) was forced to call a parliament, which laid certain conditions on him in the famous document known as .....

- a) Bill of Rights
- b) Act of Settlement ,1701
- c) Model Parliament
- d) The Petition of Rights

197. Who was called the "Great Protector?"

- a) George V
- b) Maria Theresa
- c) James I
- d) Oliver Cromwell

198. Which was year of The Glorious Revolution of England?

- a) 1588
- b) 1658
- c) 1678
- d) 1688

199. Charles II was succeeded by his younger brother, .....in 1685, who ruled as an absolute autocrat.

- a) James I
- b) Henry I
- c) Henry III
- d) James II

200. William of Orange was the Protestant ruler of Holland and the son-in-law of .....

- a) Charles I
- b) Charles II
- c) Charles IV
- d) James II

201. As James II would not be able to fight against the Parliament and William of Orange, he

escaped to .....

- a) Germany
- b) Russia
- c) Italy
- d) France

202. The Parliament became supreme after the Glorious Revolution and passed a Bill of Rights in

.....

- a) 1656
- b) 1658
- c) 1682
- d) 1689

203. The Act of Settlement was also passed in .....

- a) 1601
- b) 1688
- c) 1689
- d) 1701

204. Who was the first Prime Minister of Britain?

- a) Sir Robert Walpole
- b) Abraham Lincoln
- c) Henry VII
- d) Wolsey

205. As a result of the growing strength of the....., the Representation of the People Act, was passed in 1867

- a) Chartist Movement
- b) The Female Suffrage Movement
- c) The War of the League of Augsburg
- d) Paris Commune

206. As a result of the growing strength of the 'Chartist Movement', the Representation of the

People Act, was passed in 1867. It was introduced by .....

- a) Benjamin Disraeli
- b) Gladston
- c) Lord Derby
- d) Abraham Lincoln

207. ....regarded the Reform Act of 1867 as 'a leap in the dark.'

- a) Lord Derby
- b) Benjamin Disraeli
- c) Gladston
- d) James I

208. The Secret Ballot Act introduced by .....in 1872.

- a) Gladstone

- b) Abraham Lincoln
- c) Disraeli
- d) Lord Derby

209. The duration of Parliament was reduced from seven to five years by

.....

- a) Parliamentary Act, 1911
- b) Reform Act Of 1832
- c) Representation of the People Act, 1867
- d) Representation of the People Act, 1884.

210. In 1867, .....had spoken in favor of voting rights for women. This created a favorable atmosphere for the Female Suffrage Movement.

- a) John Stuart Mill
- b) Francisco de Miranda
- c) San Martín
- d) Simon Boliver

### ANSWER KEYS

1.a 2.a 3.a 4.a 5.a 6.a 7.a 8.a 9.a 10.a  
 11.c 12.b 13.b 14.c 15.a 16.b 17.a 18.d 19.b 20.a  
 21.c 22.c 23.a 24.c 25.c 26.a 27.c 28.a 29.a 30.c  
 31.d 32.d 33.d 34.d 35.d 36.d 37.d 38.d 39.d 40.d  
 41.c 42.c 43.a 44.b 45.a 46.a 47.a 48.a 49.a 50.a  
 51.b 52.b 53.b 54.b 55.b 56.b 57.b 58.a 59.a 60.b  
 61.c 62.c 63.c 64.c 65.a 66.a 67.c 68.c 69.c 70.c  
 71.a 72.d 73.a 74.d 75.d 76.a 77.d 78.d 79.a 80.d  
 81.d 82.a 83.a 84.a 85.a 86.b 87.a 88.a 89.a 90.a  
 91.b 92.b 93.b 94.b 95.b 96.b 97.b 98.b 99.b 100.a  
 101.d 102.d 103.a 104.a 105.a 106.a 107.c 108.c 109.c 110.c  
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 121.a 122.a 123.a 124.a 125.a 126.a 127.a 128.a 129.a 130.a  
 131.b 132.a 133.b 134.b 135.c 136.b 137.b 138.b 139.a 140.b  
 141.c 142.a 143.c 144.c 145.c 146.a 147.c 148.c 149.c 150.a  
 151.d 152.d 153.d 154.a 155.d 156.d 157.d 158.a 159.d 160.a  
 161.a 162.a 163.c 164.d 165.a 166.a 167.d 168.a 169.a 170.a  
 171.a 172.a 173.a 174.a 175.a 176.a 177.a 178.a 179.b 180.b  
 181.a 182.a 183.a 184.a 185.a 186.c 187.c 188.c 189.a 190.c  
 191.d 192.d 193.d 194.d 195.d 196.d 197.d 198.d 199.d 200.d  
 201.d 202.d 203.d 204.a 205.a 206.a 207.a 208.a 209.a 210.a