

BA Sociology-Sem III-Complimentary 3- Roots of the Modern World

QUESTION BANK

1. The unification of Italy is an outstanding achievement in the century history of Europe.
a) 17th b) 18th c) 19th d) 20th
2. TheRevolution of 1789 produced in Italians, a sense of nationalism.
a) French b) American c) Vietnam d) Indian
3.gave the first impulse to Italian unification.
a) Napoleon b) Metternich c) Mussolini d) Hitler
4.drove away the Austrians and the Bourbons at Sadova.
a) Napoleon b) Cavour c) Louie Philip d) Metternich
5. Early in the 19th century, national feeling inwas stirred by revolutionary secret societies known as Carbonari
a) Italy b) Germany c) Spain d) Britain
6. The Carbonari wanted to overthrow foreign rule imposed by the Vienna settlement and unify.....
a) Italy b) Germany c) France d) America
7. The Carbonari wanted to overthrow foreign rule imposed by thesettlement and unify Italy. The movement was known as Risorgimento.
a) Vienna b) Paris c) Boston d) German
8. The Carbonari wanted to overthrow foreign rule imposed by the Vienna settlement and unify Italy. The movement was known as Risorgimento. Butintervened and crushed all movements.
a) Mazzini b) Napoleon c) Hitler d) Prince Metternich
9. In July, 1830, when a revolution in France placedon the throne and established a constitutional monarch.
a) Louie Philip b) Mazzini c) Peter the Great d) Louis XIV
10. In July,, Joseph Mazzini wanted to expel the foreign government from Italy, end the temporal authority of the Pope over the Papal States, and unit the whole of Italy under a Republican government.
a) 1748 b) 1778 c) 1839 d) 1848
11. In July, 1848,wanted to expel the foreign government from Italy, end the temporal authority of the Pope over the Papal States, and unit the whole of Italy under a Republican government.
a) Garibaldi b) Count Cavour c) Joseph Mazzini d) Louie Philip
12. To carry out his ideals,established, in 1831, a movement known as “Young Italy.”

- a) Garibaldi b) Joseph Mazzini c) Cavour d) Charles Albert
13. The “Young Italy” oflit the flames of patriotism throughout Italy and helped the cause of Italian unification.
- a) Joseph Mazzini b) Charles Albert c) Garibaldi d) Louie Philip
14. The Austrian army crushed the revolt at Custoza near.....
- a) Venice b) Portsmouth c) Algeria d) Malaysia
15. Mazzini roused the people of the Papal States against the.....
- a) Victor Emmanuel II b) Charles Albert
c) Garibaldi d) Pope
16. The Pope was expelled fromand a Republic was proclaimed under a committee of three, of which Mazzini was one.
- a) Austria b) Rome c) Sardinia d) Lombardy
17. The Austrians defeatedat Navora and he abdicated in favor of his son, Victor Emmanuel II.
- a) Charles Albert b) Garibaldi c) Louie Philip d) Napoleon
18. The Austrians defeated Charles Albert atand he abdicated in favor of his son, Victor Emmanuel II.
- a) Algeria b) Plombieres c) Sadova d) Navora
- 19....., the “Bismarck” of Italy realized that without any external help, Italy could never be free.
- a)Napoleon III b) Count Cavour
c) Joseph Garibaldi d) Charles Albert
20. By a stroke of diplomatic genius,offered the services of Scandinavian troops to Napoleon III at a critical stage of the Crimean war.
- a) Count Cavour b) Charles Albert
c) Victor Emmanuel II d) Hitler
- 21.The Italians aided by Napoleon III defeated the Austrians at Magenta and Solferino in.....
- a) 1759 b) 1789 c) 1859 d) 1879
22. The Dutchies of Tuscany, Parma, Modena and Romagna expelled their despotic rulers and joined with.....
- a) Hong Kong b) Malaysia c) Sardinia d) Singapore
23. In 1860, the people of Naples and Sicily rose against the Bourbon King.....
- a) Francis II b) Victor Emmanuel II
c) Queen Isabella d) Louis XVI
24.along with his volunteers landed in Sicily and annexed the two kingdoms to Sardinia.
- a) Garibaldi b) Charles Albert
c) Victor Emmanuel II d) Louis XVI
25.himself led an army into the Papal States and defeated the Papal forces at Casgifigaria.
- a) Queen Isabella b) Charles Albert c) Victor Emmanuel d) Edward VI
26. In 1861, the first Italian Parliament except Rome met atand conferred upon Victor Emmanuel II, the title of “King of Italy.”
- a) Turin b) Portsmouth c) Algeria d) Hong Kong
- 27.In the Astro-Prussian war of 1866, also known as the Weeks War,

Victor Emmanuel II helped Prussia.

a) four b) six c) seven d) eight

28. In the Austro-Prussian war of 1866 Victor Emmanuel II helped.....

a) Prussia b) Russia c) Spain d) Poland

29. Austria was defeated at Sadova. In the Treaty of Prague that followed, Italy obtainedas the price of her help to Prussia.

a) Malaysia b) Portsmouth c) Venice d) Hong Kong

30. The disasters of France during the Franco-Prussian war led to the withdrawal of the French garrison from....., which was then easily occupied by an Italian army.

a) Rome b) Russia c) Portugal d) Spain

31.became the capital of the united Italian kingdom.

a) Berlin b) Paris c) Washington DC d) Rome

32. The Holy Roman Emperor had been chosen from the family of the Austrians.

a) Hapsburg b) Manhus c) Bourbon d) Stuart

33. One of the significant developments that have changed the course of history was the unification of Germany under the leadership of.....

a) Britain b) Italy c) America d) Prussia

34. Paradoxically, it waswho took the first step towards German unity.

a) Louis XV b) Charles Albert

c) Victor Emmanuel II d) Napoleon

35. After overrunning the various German states and defeating the combined armies of Austria and Russia at....., Napoleon formed a political union of German states called the "Confederation of the Rhine."

a) Austerlitz b) Portsmouth c) Malaysia d) Hong Kong

36. After overrunning the various German states and defeating the combined armies of Austria and Russia at Austerlitz,formed a political union of German states called the "Confederation of the Rhine."

a) Hitler b) Charles Albert c) Louis XV d) Napoleon

37. The next step towards Germany unity was taken in the direction of commerce. Led by....., the German states entered into a Zollverein or Customized Union to avoid the tariff duties levied by each member of the Confederation on another.

a) Prussia b) Russia c) Poland d) Newfoundland

38....., the prime minister of Germany who unified Germany with his policy of "Blood and Iron."

a) Otto Von Bismarck b) Von Moltke

c) Victor Emmanuel II d) Queen Isabella

39. The two Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein were inhabited largely by the Germans, but ruled by the King of.....

a) Austria b) Italy c) Rome d) Denmark

40.was compelled to accept the Peace Treaty of Prague, by which she agreed to withdraw from the German Confederation and recognize any reconstruction of Germany led by Prussia.

a) Austria b) Denmark c) Russia d) Rhineland

41. In 1868, a revolution in Spain deposed

a) Queen Isabella b) Victor Emmanuel II

c) Theodore Roosevelt d) Philip II

42. In 1868, a revolution in Spain deposed Queen Isabella and the Spaniards offered the crown to Leopold William I of
- a) Prussia b) Italy c) Portugal d) Ghana
43. The finishing touch to the unification of Germany was given in 1871 by the proclamation ofas the Emperor of Germany in the famous "Hall of Mirrors" at Versailles.
- a) Kaiser William I b) Nicholas II
c) Theodore Roosevelt d) Josephine
44. The finishing touch to the unification of Germany was given in 1871 by the proclamation of Kaiser William I as the Emperor of Germany in the famous "Hall of Mirrors" at.....
- a) Versailles b) Portsmouth c) Morocco d) Shimonoseki
45. The Meiji Restoration was basically a revolution that restored imperial rule to Japan in.....
- a) 1837 b) 1848 c) 1867 d) 1900
46. The Meiji Restoration was basically a revolution that restored imperial rule toin 1867.
- a) Japan b) China c) Korea d) Egypt
47. The word "....." means "enlightened rule" and the goal was to combine "western advancements" with the traditional, "eastern" values.
- a) Meiji b) Tudor c) Bourbon d) Hannover
48. The Russo-Japanese War (1904–05) was fought by Russia and Japan over their interests in(particularly Manchuria) and Korea.
- a) China b) Japan c) Turkey d) Russia
49. Theodore Roosevelt was thePresident
- a) South Africa b) U.S.A c) Philippines d) India
50. The Treaty of Portsmouth was signed on September 5,.....
- a) 1805 b) 1895 c) 1905 d) 1915
51. The Berlin Colonial Conference was a meeting of European powers in Berlin, Germany in 1884-85 at the invitation of....., the Chancellor of Germany.
- a) Kitchener b) Bismarck c) Theodore Roosevelt d) Truman
52. In....., Britain declared Egypt a British protectorate.
- a) 1862 b) 1882 c) 1895 d) 1905
53. Britain and France clashed in a town called Fashoda in Southernon the upper Nile.
- a) Morocco b) Sudan c) Algeria d) Abyssinia
54. At the battle ofin 1898, Kitchener managed to defeat the natives of the town, Fashoda.
- a) Morocco b) Omdurman c) Algeria d) Burma
55. The French troops underoccupied Fashoda for France.
- a) Jean-Baptiste Marchand b) Theodore Roosevelt
c) Chang Chih-tung d) Dowager Tz'u-his
56. ruled China from 1644 to 1912 actively sponsored and promoted Confucian culture.
- a) Manchus b) Hapsburg c) Bourbon d) Tudor
57. The Hundred Day Reforms in China was in the year.....
- a) 1878 b) 1898 c) 1900 d) 1902
58. The Sino-Japanese War (1894-1895) ended by the humiliating treaty ofin 1895.

- a) Paris b) Shimonoseki c) Boxer d) Leipzig
59. By 1898,had seized Kiaochow from China
a) China b) Germany c) Japan d) America
60. Ever since the Taiping Rebellion (1851-1864), Manchu dynasty's political power had been decentralized in.....
a) China b) Germany c) Italy d) Russia
61. Boxer Uprising / Movement (1900) were in
a) China b) Germany c) Japan d) Spain
62. From 1895 to 1898, Shantung was under the rule of Governorwho secretly encouraged the Boxers to attack Christian missionaries.
a) Li Ping-heng b) Yuan Shih-k'ai c) Chang Chih-tung d) K'ang Yu-wei
63. In 1899,, the new Shantung governor, gave active support to the Boxer Movement.
a) Yu-hsien b) Kuang-hsu c) Dowager Tz'u-hsi d) Theodore Roosevelt
64. In May, the Empress Dowager asked the Boxers to enter Peking to show her their magical *kung-fu*.
a) 1900 b) 1905 c) 1908 d) 1911
65. The Empress Tz'u-hsi fledfor Xian
a) Peking b) Fukien c) Hunan d) Shensi
66. Taiwan was ceded toin 1895.
a) Japan b) Hungary c) China d) Germany
67. In 1903, Huang Hsing, who was an overseas student from the province of....., set up a revolutionary organization there to work for the overthrow of the Ch'ing dynasty.
a) Hungary b) Hunan c) Peking d) Shensi
68. In 1904, Huang Hsing was forced to escape to Japan, where he met
a) Sun Yat-sen b) Liang Ch'i-ch'ao c) K'ang Yu-wei d) Yuanshikai
69. In 1903, overseas students formed a "Resist-Russia-Volunteer Corps" for the purpose of defending China against the Russian aggression in.....
a) Manchuria b) Hong Kong c) Hungary d) Peking
70. By 1905, Sun Yat-sen, Huang Hsing and the overseas students inrealized the importance of cooperation in revolutionary efforts who set up the Revolutionary Alliance (T'ung-meng hui).
a) Japan b) Hungary c) China d) Germany
71. Sun Yat-sen was born in a village nearin 1866.
a) Kiangsi b) Hong Kong c) Hungary d) Canton
72. At the age of 13, Sun-yat-sen was sent toto join his elder brother who had started a successful business overseas.
a) Taiwan b) Hong Kong c) Hungary d) Hawaii
73. Hsing-chung hui was formed by
a) Yuan Shih-k'ai b) Li Hung-chang c) Kuang-hsu d) Sun Yat-sen
74. Wuhan Uprising was in October.....
a) 1811 b) 1821 c) 1901 d) 1911
75. Immediately after the Wuhan Uprising in October, 1911 in a last attempt to save itself, the Manchu court recalled....., who had been forced to retire since 1908.
a) Yuan Shih-k'ai b) Lloyd George
c) Theodore Roosevelt d) Sun Yat-sen

76. The end of the Ch'ing dynasty was in February
- a) 1812 b) 1832 c) 1843 d) 1912
77. On February 12, 1912, underpressure, the Manchu court announced its abdication.
- a) Mao's b) Chiang Kai-shek's c) Sun Yat-sen's d) Yuan's
78. During 1894-95, the Sino-Japanese War took place, resulting in the victory ofover China.
- a) Spain b) China c) Russia d) Japan
79. In....., the Russian Revolution transformed the ancient Tsarist autocracy into a Constitutional Monarchy.
- a) 1805 b) 1875 c) 1892 d) 1905
80. The "young Turks" under the leadership of....., the father of modern Turkey, carried out a revolution in the Ottoman Empire in 1908-1909.
- a) Mustapha Kemal Ataturk Pasha b) Theodore Roosevelt
c) Lloyd George d) William III
81. Who was the father of modern Turkey?
- a) Mustapha Kemal Ataturk Pasha b) Lloyd George
c) Theodore Roosevelt d) James I
82. In 1911,seized the Ottoman provinces of Tripoli and Cyrenaica.
- a) Italy b) Austria c) Hungary d) Russia
83. First World War, which started in the year
- a) 1904 b) 1912 c) 1914 d) 1918
84. The German Kaiserdeclared that Germany was determined to become a world power and this would arouse rivalry with Britain.
- a) Lloyd George b) William II
c) Theodore Roosevelt d) Elizabeth I
85. Owing to the Franco-Prussian War of....., France lost Alsace and Lorraine to Prussia.
- a) 1870 b) 1873 c) 1878 d) 1896
86. In 1882,joined the Dual Alliance and thus brought into existence the Triple Alliance.
- a) Italy b) Japan c) Czechoslovakia d) Hungary
87. In 1904,entered into a defensive alliance with England known as the 'Entente Cordiale.'
- a) France b) Czechoslovakia c) Hungary d) China
88. In 1907,joined the 'Entente Cordiale', thus bringing into existence the Triple Entente, which pitted itself against the Triple Alliance.
- a) Russia b) Romania
c) Turkey d) Czechoslovakia d) Germany
89. The murder of Archduke Francis Ferdinand ofand his wife, on June 28, 1914, by a fanatical Serbian student in Sarajevo (Bosnia) was the spark that set the World War off.
- a) Austria b) Czechoslovakia c) Hungary d) China
90. The murder of Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria and his wife, on June 28,, by a fanatical Serbian student in Sarajevo (Bosnia) was the spark that set the World War off.
- a) 1814 b) 1884 c) 1914 d) 1918

91. With the news of the murder of Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria and his wife, Austria decided to crushwith the support of Germany.
a) Yugoslavia b) Serbia c) Czechoslovakia d) Hungary
- 92..... was signed in the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk with Germany on March 1918.
a) Austria b) Russia c) Yugoslavia d) Czechoslovakia
93. The U.S.A. declared war against Germany on April 6,.....
a) 1907 b) 1917 c) 1927 d) 1937
94. The Fourteen Points was announced by President Woodrow Wilson of.....
a) U.S.A. b) France c) England d) Italy
95. Clemenceau was the Prime Minister of
a) France b) Austria c) Hungary d) Yugoslavia
96. By the Treaty of Versailles, Germany surrendered the provinces of Alsace and Lorraine and the coal mines of the Saar basin to
a) France b) Austria c) Yugoslavia d) Czechoslovakia
97. By the Treaty of Versailles, Germany surrendered Eupen and Malmedy to
a) Belgium b) Austria c) Hungary d) Yugoslavia
98. By the Treaty of Versailles, Germany surrendered Memel to
a) Austria b) Lithuania c) Yugoslavia d) Czechoslovakia
99. By the Treaty of Versailles, Germany surrendered Northern Schleswig to
a) Austria b) Denmark c) Hungary d) Yugoslavia
100. The Treaty of St. Germaine was imposed onon September 10, 1919.
a) China b) Hungary c) Austria d) Russia
101. The Treaty of Neveles was forced by the Allies uponon November 27, 1919.
a) Yugoslavia b) Turkey c) Hungary d) Bulgaria
102. The Allied powers imposed the Treaty of Sevres uponon August 10, 1920.
a) Turkey b) China c) Hungary d) Yugoslavia
103. To promote international co-operation and peace, the American Presidentdecided to create the League of Nations at the Paris Peace Conference.
a) Theodore Roosevelt b) Woodrow Wilson
c) Truman d) Kennedy
104. To promote international co-operation and peace, the American President Woodrow Wilson decided to create the League of Nations at thePeace Conference.
a) Paris b) Peking c) Moscow d) New Delhi
105. Germany entered into a Dual Alliance with Austria-Hungary on
a) 1859 b) 1879 c) 1885 d) 1894
106. In 1882..... entered the Dual Alliance which now became the Triple Alliance.
a) China b) Turkey c) Italy d) Yugoslavia
107. The Russian Revolution of led to the establishment of Constitutional Monarchy in Russia.
a) 1805 b) 1895 c) 1905 d) 1909
108. In Russia joined the Entente cordiale which became the Triple Entente.
a) 1807 b) 1857 c) 1867 d) 1907
109. In 1911..... seized the Ottoman Provinces of Tripoli and Cyrenaica which led to the Balkan Wars.
a) Russia b) Italy c) France d) Turkey
110. In First World War started in Europe.

- a) 1904 b) 1914 c) 1925 d) 1934
 111. In June 28, 1914 Archdukeand his wife are murdered by a Serbian youth at Sarajevo.
 a) Mussolini b) Sun Yat-sen c) Hitler d) Francis Ferdinand
 112. In July 20, 1914declared war on Serbia.
 a) China b) USA c) Turkey d) Austria
 113. In Aug 1, 1914 -declared war on Russia.
 a) Germany b) USA c) China d) Turkey
 114. In Aug 3, 1914 - Germany declared war on
 a) France b) USA c) Turkey d) China
 115. In Aug 4, 1914 -invaded Belgium.
 a) Germany b) Britain c) Russia d) USA
 116. In Italy and Rumania joined the Allies.
 a) 1815 b) 1875 c) 1905 d) 1915
 117. In 1918 the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was signed between Germany and.....
 a) Russia b) Turkey c) Britain d) France
 118. In 1918 the Treaty ofwas signed between Germany and Russia.
 a) Damascus b) Paris c) Brest-Litovsk d) London
 119. In the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was signed between Germany and Russia.
 a) 1908 b) 1912 c) 1918 d) 1942
 120. The flashpoint of the First World War is generally regarded as the 1914 assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand, heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary, during a state visit to.....
 a) London b) Paris c) Sarajevo d) Damascus
 121. In*Fourteen Points*, the League of Nations was first mentioned.
 a) Trotsky's b) Woodrow Wilson's
 c) Truman's d) Reagan's
 122. The League of Nations was established in
 a) 1820 b) 1860 c) 1879 d) 1920
 123. The League of Nations was dominated byand France - the two key members.
 a) Turkey b) Greece c) *Germany* d) Britain
 124. *The Assembly* of the League of Nations met once a year in Geneva of
 a) Sweden b) Switzerland c) Finland d) Bulgaria
 125.president Woodrow Wilson who gave form and shape to the idea of The League of Nations.
 a) American b) British c) French d) Italian
 126. The League of Nations' assembly consisted of three representatives of every member state which met once at.....
 a) Geneva b) Turkey c) Genoa d) Hague
 127. The League of Nations' council consisted of nine members,of whom were permanent and rest temporary representing the smaller states.
 a) two b) three c) four d) Five
 128. The international court of justice of the League of Nations was set up atto decide international disputes.
 a) Hague b) Geneva c) Paris d) Rome
 129. The international court of justice of the League of Nations consisted of fifteen judges

elected by the assembly for a period ofyears.

a) five b) Six c) Seven d) nine

130. The League of Nations prevented a war between Greece and Bulgaria in and it settled the Swedish-Finnish dispute between the Åland Islands.

a) 1825 b) 1865 c) 1905 d) 1925

131. On January 15,, a peaceful demonstration led by Father Gapon at St. Petersburg was fired upon by the Czarist troops.

a) 1805 b) 1815 c) 1905 d) 1922

132. On January 15, 1905, a peaceful demonstration led by at St. Petersburg was fired upon by the Czarist troops.

a) Father Gapon b) Trotsky c) Tzar Nicholas d) Lenin

133. The Social Democratic Party was founded in 1893 and in 1903; this party was split into

two; the Bolsheviks led by and the Mensheviks led by Martov.

a) Nikolai Lenin b) Trotsky c) Stalin d) Kerensky

134. In the Russo-Japanese War of, Russia, a giant state, received a crushing defeat at the hands of Japan, a very small Asian power.

a) 1805 b) 1895 c) 1905 d) 1912

135. Czar of Russia was under the influence of his Czarina Alexandra Fyodorovna.

a) Nicholas II b) Peter the Great c) Louis XV d) Lenin

136. Czarina Alexandra Fyodorovna was under the sway of the wicked and notorious monk, who claimed to have spiritual powers that could heal the young prince.

a) Peter the Great b) Trotsky c) Stalin d) Rasputin

137. A provisional coalition government came into existence in by March 3, 1917, under the premiership of Prince George Lvov.

a) France b) Britain c) Russia d) Italy

138. The brilliant leadership and the moving spirit of was responsible for the October Revolution in Russia.

a) Lenin b) Trotsky c) Stalin

d) Kerensky e) George Lvov

139. Under leadership, the Bolsheviks criticized and exposed the shortcomings of the Provisional Government.

a) Lenin's b) Trotsky c) Kerensky d) George Lvov

140. A huge armed demonstration was held against the Provisional Government in, on July 17, 1917.

a) Archangel b) Ukraine c) Murmansk d) Petrograd

141. is rightly considered to be the Father of the Bolshevik Revolution.

a) George Lvov b) Trotsky

c) Lenin d) Alexander Kerensky

142. According to the Constitution published and adopted on July 10,, Russia was named as the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic.

a) 1902 b) 1908 c) 1918 d) 1926

143. In, the All-Russian Congress of Soviets created the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

a) 1812 b) 1822 c) 1879 d) 1922

144. In....., Lenin introduced the New Economic Policy (N.E.P) which was a blend of state socialism and state capitalism.
a) 1901 b) 1911 c) 1921 d) 1927
145. In 1921,introduced the New Economic Policy (N.E.P) which was a blend of state socialism and state capitalism.
a) Stalin b) Trotsky
c) Alexander Kerensky d) Lenin
146. After Lenin's death in 1924, there was a keen struggle between his lieutenants Leon Trotsky and....., for taking his place.
a) Mao b) Trotsky
c) Alexander Kerensky d) Joseph Stalin
147.inaugurated an era of five-Year plans(1928) in order to convert the weak, agrarian Russian economy into a powerful and stable industrial economy.
a) Trotsky b) Joseph Stalin c) Bukharin d) Kamenev
148. The monk Rasputin is killed by the nobles in
a) 1806 b) 1816 c) 1879 d) 1916
149. On March 2, Czar Nicholas II forced to abdicate.
a) 1807 b) 1817 c) 1907 d) 1917
150. In Mar 3, 1917 - A Provisional coalition government in Russia under the Premiership ofcomes into existence.
a) Trotsky b) George Lvov c) Bukharin d) Kamenev
151. In July 1917 - An armed demonstration held against the Provisional Government at.....
a) Lithuania b) Petrograd c) Kurland d) Latvia
152. October - Revolution leads to the establishment of the dictatorship of the laboring class.
a) 1907 b) 1917 c) 1908 d) 1914
153.introduced the New Economic Policy in Russia.
a) Lenin b) Trotsky
c) Alexander Kerensky d) Peter the Great
154.established a new constitution in USSR in 1936.
a) Lenin b) Peter the Great c) Trotsky d) Stalin
155. The Communist International, abbreviated as Comintern, also known as the International (1919–1943), was an international communist organization.
a) First b) Second c) Third d) Fourth
156. was founded by Lenin in Moscow in March 1919 to coordinate the world communist movement.
a) first International b) second International
c) Third International d) fourth International
157. Third International was founded byin Moscow in March 1919 to coordinate the world communist movement.
a) Lenin b) Peter the Great c) Trotsky d) Stalin
158. Third International was founded by Lenin in Moscow in March to coordinate the world communist movement.
a) 1809 b) 1819 c) 1919 d) 1929
159. Stalin publicly disbanded the Comintern in.....
a) 1833 b) 1843 c) 1863 d) 1943

160. The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was in the year.....
a) 1818 b) 1819 c) 1849 d) 1918
161. After the Kronstadt Uprising of March 1921,saw that the situation was dangerous.
a) Lenin b) Bukharin c) Kamenev d) Stalin
162. Who proclaimed, "Everything must be set aside to increase production."?
a) Kerensky b) Bukharin c) Kamenev d) Lenin
- 163..... thought that the collapse of Russian economy was mainly due to the introduction of 'War Communism' during the Civil War.
a) Lenin b) Bukharin c) Kamenev d) Stalin
164. Who declared a 'Retreat from Communism'?
a) Kerensky b) Bukharin c) Kamenev d) Lenin
165. In....., Lenin introduced the New Economic Policy.
a) 1911 b) 1921 c) 1926 d) 1928
166. "In order to take two steps forward",said, "we shall have to take one step backward."
a) Lenin b) Bukharin c) Kamenev d) Alexander Kerensky
167. The U.S.A. accorded recognition to the Soviet Union as late as.....
a) 1733 b) 1833 c) 1863 d) 1933
168. The Soviet Union entered the League of Nations only in.....
a) 1934 b) 1936 c) 1937 d) 1938
169. The Treaty of Rapallo was between Germany andin 1922
a) Portugal b) Spain c) Greece d) Russia
170. In March 1919, Lenin founded the Third International (or Comintern) in Moscow withas its President.
a) Alexander Kerensky b) Bukharin
c) Kamenev d) Zinoviev
171. Zinoviev was the President of thefrom 1920 to 1926.
a) Comintern b) League of Nations
c) UNO d) Bolshevik Party
172. The Russian Communist Partydecided the party policy and thus the policy of the state
a) Politburo b) Orgburo c) Secretariat d) Comintern
173. The Russian Communist Party thedecided the party organization and party discipline
a) Comintern b) Secretariat c) Politburo d) Orgburo
174. Trotsky joined the Bolshevik Party only in.....
a) 1907 b) 1917 c) 1927 d) 1937
175. 'Socialism in One Country' is associated with.....
a) Benito Mussolini b) Stalin c) Lenin d) Trotsky
176.deeply believed that a socialist country could not be built up in Russia unless the revolution spread to other parts of the world.
a) Trotsky b) Benito Mussolini c) Bismarck d) Count Cavour
177.advocated 'socialism in one country'.
a) Stalin b) Benito Mussolini c) Trotsky d) Lenin
178.believed that Russia, with her vast resources, could build up herself as a

socialist country alone, without support from the outside.
a) Lenin b) Trotsky c) Stalin d) Peter the Great

179. 'There was no need for a world revolution' who said?
a) Stalin b) Benito Mussolini c) Trotsky d) Lenin

180. On January 21, 1924,died.
a) Peter the Great b) Trotsky c) Lenin d) James II

181. In....., Trotsky was deported from Russia.
a) 1819 b) 1829 c) 1879 d) 1929

182. In 1940, Trotsky was assassinated in.....
a) Brazil b) Spain c) Greece d) Mexico

183.thought that rapid industrialization and collectivization of agriculture would transform Russia into a rich and strong socialist state.
a) Stalin b) Trotsky c) Mussolini d) Peter the Great

184. Made use of the State Planning Commission (Gosplan) to make a survey of the country's economic resources.
a) Benito Mussolini b) Stalin c) Trotsky d) Lenin

185. Denounced the 'Jewish' Communism in 'My Struggle', and pointed out that he would attack Russia.
a) Hitler b) Benito Mussolini c) Trotsky d) Lenin

186. Italian dictatorship was initiated by.....
a) Hitler b) Trotsky c) Lenin d) Benito Mussolini

187.developed the concept of the '**Corporate State.**'
a) Lenin b) Trotsky c) Mussolini d) Hitler

188. In 1923,secured the island of Corfu (that was in Greece).
a) Mussolini b) Trotsky c) Lenin d) Peter the Great

189. In October....., Italy and Germany formed a close alliance known as the Berlin-Rome Axis.
a) 1916 b) 1926 c) 1927 d) 1936

190. In October 1936, Italy andformed a close alliance known as the Berlin-Rome Axis.
a) Greece b) Spain c) Germany d) Moscow

191. In....., Italy joined the Anti-Comintern Pact against Russia.
a) 1935 b) 1937 c) 1939 d) 1945

192. Mussolini entered World War II on June 10,.....
a) 1930 b) 1940 c) 1942 d) 1947

193. Adolf Hitler, anby birth, joined the German army during World War I.
a) Austrian b) British c) French d) Italian

194. Reichstag was theParliament
a) Italian b) British c) French d) German

195. On June 30, 1934massacred thousands of socialists for treason, for which the day came to be known as 'Bloody Saturday.'
a) Adolf Hitler b) Trotsky c) Mussolini d) Lenin

196. On October 14, 1933,gave notice of withdrawal from the League of Nations and the Disarmament Conference.
a) France b) Spain c) Britain d) Germany

197. On March 19, 1935,violated Part V of the Treaty of Versailles by re-introducing military conscription.

- a) Germany b) Spain c) Britain d) France
198. On March 7, 1936, dispatched troops to remilitarize the Rhineland.
a) Peter the Great b) Mussolini c) Lenin d) Hitler
199. To expand German territory and power, followed a policy of naked aggression.
a) Lenin b) Miguel Primo de Rivera
c) Hitler d) Peter the Great
200. With the help of, Hitler annexed Austria on March 11, 1938.
a) Italy b) Spain c) Britain d) France
201. On March 15, 1939, invaded and annexed Czechoslovakia.
a) Count Cavour b) Lenin c) Peter the Great d) Hitler
202. launched an armed attack on Poland, on September 1, 1939.
a) Hitler b) Miguel Primo de Rivera
c) Lenin d) Mussolini
203. The 'Cortes' was the National Assembly in
- a) Portugal b) Britain c) France d) Italy
204. In Mussolini formed a political party which he named as Fascisti.
a) 1906 b) 1909 c) 1919 d) 1927
205. October 30, 1922 - King Victor Emmanuel III invited to form the government in Rome.
a) Hitler b) Lenin c) Winston Churchill d) Mussolini
206. January 1930 - General Miguel Primo de Rivera of resigned from his office.
a) France b) Britain c) Spain d) Italy
207. In 1931 - invaded Manchuria.
a) France b) Britain c) Japan d) Italy
208. A Republic was established in under the leadership of Zamora.
a) Britain b) Spain c) France d) Italy
209. In 1932 - acquired a German citizenship.
a) Lenin b) Winston Churchill c) Chamberlain d) Hitler
210. In The Nazi party acquired 44% seats in the Reichstag (German Parliament)
a) 1931 b) 1933 c) 1938 d) 1941
211. In August - After the death of President Hindenburg, Hitler became an absolute ruler and is called the Fuehrer.
a) 1924 b) 1934 c) 1937 d) 1942
212. In - Italy invaded Ethiopia.
a) 1905 b) 1915 c) 1935 d) 1937
213. The Second World War can be traced to the Treaty of Versailles, which had been imposed on
- a) Germany b) Britain c) France d) Italy
214. In 1931, Japan grabbed Manchuria from
- a) Italy b) Britain c) France d) China
215. World War II began with Hitler's attack on Poland on September 1,
- a) 1909 b) 1919 c) 1939 d) 1946
216. The Anglo-Russian Alliance was formed on July 22,, for mutual military aid in the war against Germany.
a) 1901 b) 1911 c) 1931 d) 1941

217. The American fleet in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, was bombed by the Japanese on December 7,.....
a) 1921 b) 1933 c) 1941 d) 1945
218. Winston Churchill was the Prime Minister of.....
a) Britain b) France c) Italy d) U.S.A
219. Franklin D. Roosevelt was the President of
a) U.S.A b) Britain c) France d) Italy
220. Japan continued to battle until atom bombs were dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki on August 6 and 9,respectively, by the United States.
a) 1935 b) 1945 c) 1947 d) 1949
221. During the Second World War, the Nazi dictator,initiated a movement that aimed at wiping out the whole race of Jews which was called the holocaust.
a) Lenin b) Winston Churchill
c) Chamberlain d) Adolf Hitler
222. After the war, Japan was placed under the control of the Far Eastern Commission with Generalas the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces.
a) Mac Arthur b) Lenin
c) Hindenburg d) Victor Emmanuel III
223. In 1931 Japan captured.....
a) Leningrad b) Greece c) Manchuria d) Peking
224. In 1938annexed Austria.
a) Britain b) Germany c) France d) Italy
225. September 3, 1939 - Britain and France declared war on
a) Britain b) Greece c) Leningrad d) Germany
226. September 1939 -attacked and captured Denmark and Norway.
a) Germany b) Greece c) Leningrad d) Yugoslavia
227. November 30, 1939 - Soviet Union invaded.....
a) USA b) Greece c) Leningrad d) Finland
228. Battle of Britain was in the year.....
a) 1930 b) 1940 c) 1942 d) 1946
229. December 7, 1941 -attacked Pearl Harbor.
a) USA b) Japan c) Malaysia d) Hong Kong
230. December Germany and Italy declared war on USA.
a) 1911 b) 1921 c) 1931 d) 1941
231. August 1945 - US dropped Atomic bomb on Hiroshima, (6th) and Nagasaki (9th), in
.....
a) Malaysia b) China c) Japan d) Luxembourg
- 232..... attacked Poland on September 1, 1939.
a) Hitler b) John F. Kennedy c) Lenin d) Hindenburg
233. The U.S.A. entered the Second World War whenattacked the Pearl Harbor in 1940.
a) Belgium b) Malaysia c) Luxembourg d) Japan
234. The United Nations Organization was established in.....
a) 1935 b) 1945 c) 1947 d) 1949
235. In August the Atlantic Charter was issued by the U.S. President Roosevelt and the British Prime Minister Churchill.
a) 1901 b) 1911 c) 1921 d) 1941

236. In October 1944, a scheme for the establishment of an international security organization was discussed at Dumbarton Oaks Conference held in.....
- a) Washington DC b) San Francisco c) Malaysia d) Luxembourg
237. The Yalta Conference held in 1945 in which the U.S. President Roosevelt, the British Prime Minister Churchill and the Soviet Prime Ministermet to resolve to call for a session of the United Nations.
- a) Lenin b) Stalin c) Winston Churchill d) Hindenburg
238.started functioning from 24th October, 1945.
- a) U.N.O. b) CENTO c) SEATO d) USA
239. Headquarters of UNO was at.....
- a) New York b) Jerusalem c) Malaysia d) Hague
240. The Security Council is the executive body of the
- a) U.N.O. b) CENTO c) SEATO d) UNICEF
241. The seat of The International Court of Justice of the U.N.O. is atin Netherlands.
- a) Jerusalem b) Hague c) Malaysia d) Belgium
242. United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund (UNICEF) was established in.....
- a) 1936 b) 1946 c) 1948 d) 1949
243. Headquarters of UNICEF is.....
- a) New Jersey b) Jerusalem c) Belgium d) New York
244. World Health Organization (WHO) was founded in April 1948 with its headquarters at.....
- a) Geneva b) Czechoslovakia c) Jerusalem d) Malaysia
245. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) was founded in 1946 with its headquarters at.....
- a) Paris b) Czechoslovakia c) Jerusalem d) Belgium
246. 1941 - The US president Roosevelt and thePrime Minister Churchill issued declaration called the Atlantic Charter.
- a) Spanish b) British c) Portuguese d) African
247. The UNICEF was established in with its headquarters at New York.
- a) 1916 b) 1926 c) 1928 d) 1946
248. November 1946 UNESCO was established with its head quarters at.....
- a) Paris b) Belgium c) Thailand d) Czechoslovakia
249. International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) was set up as the world's "Atoms for Peace" organization inwithin the United Nations family.
- a) 1907 b) 1917 c) 1927 d) 1957
250. The post World War II period saw a new kind of international relations set in. It was neither an era of peace nor of war. The major power blocs were the Western Bloc, led by The United States and Great Britain and, the Eastern Bloc, led by the.....
- a) Soviet Union b) Malaysia c) Belgium d) America
251. The term 'Cold War' was first coined by Bernard Baruch, anstatesman and later popularized by Professor Lippmann.
- a) American b) Belgian c) Spanish d) British
252. The Truman Doctrine was announced by President Truman in the American Congress on March 12,.....

a) 1947 b) 1949 c) 1957 d) 1958

253. Who declared that the United States must adopt a policy to support free peoples who were resisting attempted subjugation by armed minorities or by outside pressures?

a) Truman b) John F. Kennedy c) Yasser Arafat d) Lenin

254. The North Atlantic Treaty was signed inon April 4, 1949.

a) Washington b) Malaysia c) Belgium d) Paris

255....., a career Foreign Service Officer, formulated the policy of "containment," the basic United States strategy for fighting the cold war with the Soviet Union.

a)George F. Kennan b) George C. Marshall

c) John F. Kennedy d) Yuri Andropov

256. Harry S. Truman was the president of

a) USA b) French c) Soviet Union d)Portugal

257. Cominform was founded in

a) 1917 b) 1927 c) 1937 d) 1947

258. Cominform was a Soviet-dominated organization of Communist parties founded in September 1947 at a conference of Communist party leaders in Szklarska Poręba,.....

a) Poland b) Belgium c) Thailand d) Czechoslovakia

259. The initial seat of Cominform was located in(then the capital of the Federative People's Republic of Yugoslavia).

a) Belgrade b) Luxembourg c) Belgium d) Thailand

260. After the expulsion of Yugoslavia from Cominform in June....., the seat was moved to Bucharest, Romania.

a) 1908 b) 1918 c) 1948 d) 1953

261.The Second World War ended in with the defeat of Nazi Germany.

a) 1915 b) 1925 c) 1935 d) 1945

262. In theAgreement of 2 August 1945, the four victorious allies – the USA, Soviet Union, England and France – decided to divide Germany up into four occupied zones.

a) Potsdam b) Luxembourg c) Belgium d) Thailand

263. The Berlin Wall fell in November

a) 1949 b) 1959 c) 1969 d) 1989

264. Germany was reunified on 3 October.....

a) 1940 b) 1950 c) 1960 d) 1990

265. Under the guidance of Soviet Russia, a founding meeting of the Chinese Communist party (CCP) was held inin July 1921.

a) Luxembourg b) Shanghai c) Thailand d) Hunan

266. On October 1,, Chinese Communist leader Mao Zedong declared the creation of the People's Republic of China (PRC).

a) 1939 b) 1949 c) 1953 d) 1956

267. The North Atlantic Treaty Organization was created in by the United States, Canada, and several Western European nations to provide collective security against the Soviet Union.

a) 1939 b) 1949 c) 1951 d) 1959

268. South East Asia Treaty Organization (SEATO) was formed in.....

a)1944 b)1954 c)1957 d)1959

269. Which was the Headquarters of SEATO?
a) Czechoslovakia b) Bangkok c) Jerusalem d) Malaysia
270. SEATO was formally disbanded in.....
a) 1967 b) 1977 c) 1979 d) 1987
271. The Warsaw Treaty Organization (also known as the Warsaw Pact) was a political and military alliance established on May 14, 1955 between theand several Eastern European countries.
a) Soviet Union b) Jerusalem c) Malaysia d) America
272. The Warsaw Pact officially disbanded in March and July of following the dissolution of the Soviet Union.
a) 1931 b) 1941 c) 1991 d) 1992
273. Thepact was a defensive organization for promoting shared political, military and economic goals founded in 1955 by Turkey, Iraq, Great Britain, Pakistan and Iran.
a) Baghdad b) Jerusalem c) Soviet Union d) Malaysia
274. The main purpose of thePact was to prevent communist incursions and foster peace in the Middle East.
a) Baghdad b) Albania c) Poland d) Palestine
- 275..... was renamed the Central Treaty Organization, or CENTO, in 1959 after Iraq pulled out of the Pact.
a) Baghdad b) Hungary c) Bulgaria d) Romania
276. CENTO was formally disbanded in.....
a) 1959 b) 1969 c) 1979 d) 1989
277. In....., the Suez Canal became the focus of a major world conflict.
a) 1916 b) 1926 c) 1956 d) 1958
278. In the late 19th centuryarose as a nationalist and political movement aimed at restoring the land of Israel as a national home for the Jewish people.
a) Zionism b) CENTO c) Lollards d) Judaism
279. The first Zionist congress took place in 1897 in Basel under the guidance ofjournalist Theodor Herzl.
a) Austrian b) Lebanon c) Soviet Union d) American
280. Who wrote the book "The Jewish State"?
a) Theodor Herzl b) John F. Kennedy
c) Nikita Khrushchev d) Fidel Castro
281. The PLO was created in
a) 1914 b) 1924 c) 1944 d) 1964
282. By 1967 thehad decided that their primary goal was the destruction of the state of Israel.
a) PLO b) Zionism c) Cominform d) CENTO
283. The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics (USSR) was formally dissolved on 25th December,.....
a) 1941 b) 1951 c) 1967 d) 1991
284.led the USSR from 1962-1982.
a) Leonid Brezhnev b) Stalin c) Khrushchev d) Cherenkov
285. In 1894founded the Chinese Revival society.
a) Dr. Sun Yat Sen b) Chiang Kai-shek c) Mao d) Yuanshikai

286. The Boxer Rebellion in China was in
- a)1800 b)1890 c)1900 d)1907
287. The Manchu dynasty was overthrown in a revolution of
- a)1879 b)1891 c)1911 d)1921
288. Japan captured Manchuria and withdrew from the League of Nations in
- a) 1911 b) 1921 c) 1931 d) 1935
- 289.In 1941attacked the American Fleet at Pearl Harbor.
- a) China b) Japan c) Britain d) Spain
290. In 1949 Indonesia becomes independent fromrule.
- a) None b) Dutch French c) Spanish d) British

ANSWER KEYS

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283.d
284.a
285.a
286.c
287.c
288.c
289.b
290.b