

# Class:- 10

# Social Science

History Complete Chapter-  
MCQ, Assertion Reason , Case Based  
Pic Based Questions Answers  
Exam Preparation Hand-Book

## History Ch-1 Nationalism in Europe

### 1. Identify and mark the incorrect response. The Napoleonic Code

- (a) did away with all the privileges based on 'birth and established equality.
- (b) destroyed feudalism in France.
- (c) Formulated codes for the army.
- (d) ensured right to property for the privileged class.

### 2. For the middle class of Europe, the most important feature of Liberalism was

- (a) abolition of conservatism. (b) Right to be liberal and educated.
- (c) Individual freedom and equality before law (d) Representative government.

### 3. Romanticism refers to

- (a) cultural movement (b) religious movement (c) political movement (d) literary movement

### 4. In Prussia, who was referred to as 'Junkers'?

- (a) Military officials (b) Large landowners (c) Factory owners (d) Aristocratic nobles

### 5. Who among the following was proclaimed the first King of United Italy?

- (a) Nicholas II (b) King George II (c) Wilhelm IV (d) Victor Emmanuel II

### 6. A large number of people were hostile to the Napoleonic code because

- (a) it was not suitable for all. (b) it destroyed the special privileges of the rulers.
- (c) administrative changes did not go hand-in-hand with political freedom. (d) none of the above.

### 7. Who, among the following, hosted the Congress at Vienna in 1815.

- (a) King of the Netherlands (b) Giuseppe Mazzini (c) Duke Metternich (d) Otto von Bismarck

### 8. Who among the following formed the secret society called 'Young Italy'.

- (a) Otto von Bismarck (b) Giuseppe Mazzini (c) Metternich (d) Johann Gottfried Herder

### 9. Which one of the following types of government was functioning in France before the revolution of 1789?

- (a) Dictatorship (b) Military (c) Body of French Citizen (d) Monarchy

### 10. Who among the following was known as 'Colons'?

- (a) French citizens living in Vietnam (b) French citizens living in France
- (c) Educated people of Vietnam (d) Elites of Vietnam

### 11. Which one of the following statements is false regarding the Act of Union 1707?

- (a) It was an agreement between England and Scotland.
- (b) It was an agreement between England and Ireland.
- (c) It resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.
- (d) It gave England control over Scotland.

### 12. Which one of the following states was ruled by an Italian princely house before the unification of Italy?

- (a) Kingdom of Two Sicilies (b) Lombardy (c) Venetia (d) Sardinia-Piedmont

### 13. Which one of the following statements is not true about Giuseppe Mazzini?

- (a) He wanted the united Italian Republic. (b) He founded an underground society called 'Young Italy'.
- (c) He wanted Italy to be a monarchy. (d) He was exiled for attempting a revolution in Liguria.

### 14. Who said, "when France sneezes the rest of Europe catches cold"?

- (a) Garibaldi (b) Mazzini (c) Metternich (d) Bismarck

### 15. Which treaty recognised Greece as an independent nation?

- (a) Treaty of Versailles (b) Treaty of Vienna (c) Treaty of Constantinople (d) Treaty of Lausanne

### 16. Who was responsible \*for the Unification of Germany?

- (a) Bismarck                      (b) Cavour                      (c) Mazzini                      (d) Garibaldi

**17. Elle, the measuring unit in Germany was used to measure**

- (a) cloth                      (b) thread                      (c) land                      (d) height

**18. Zollverein started in 1834 in Prussia refers to a**

- (a) Trade Union                      (b) Customs Union                      (c) Labour Union                      (d) Farmer's Union

**19. The Ottoman Empire was ruled by the emperor of**

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

**20. At which of the following places was the Frankfurt Assembly convened**

- (a) at the church of St. Paul.                      (b) at the church of St. Peters.  
(c) at the palace of Prussia.                      (d) at the Hall of Mirrors in the Palace of Versailles.

**21. What did the crown of oak leaves symbolise?**

- (a) Courage                      (b) Heroism                      (c) Peace                      (d) Tolerance

**22. Which of the following best explain Utopian society?**

- (a) A society where everybody is equal.                      (b) A democratic society.  
(c) An idealist society that can never be achieved.                      (d) A society with a comprehensive Constitution.

**23. The main function of the Prussian Zollverein was to**

- (a) impose a custom duty on imported goods.                      (b) abolish the tariff barrier.  
(c) reduce custom duties.                      (d) impose new rules for trade.

**24. Which of the following group of powers collectively defeated Napoleon?**

- (a) England, France, Italy, Russia.                      (b) England, Austria, Spain, Russia.  
(c) Austria, Prussia, Russia, Britain.                      (d) Britain, Prussia, Russia, Italy.

**25. Which of the following countries is considered as the 'cradle of civilization'?**

- (a) England                      (b) France                      (c) Greece                      (d) Russia

**26. The Treaty of Vienna signed in 1815**

- (a) brought the conservative regimes back to power.                      (b) destroyed the conservative powers of Europe.  
(c) introduced democracy in Austria and Prussia.                      (d) set up a new Parliament in Austria.

**27. Which of the following is an allegory/attribute for 'liberty'?**

- (a) Crown of Oak                      (b) Red Cap                      (c) Olive Branch                      (d) Sword

**28. What does a blindfolded woman carrying a pair of weighing scales symbolize?**

- (a) Peace                      (b) Equality                      (c) Justice                      (d) Liberty

**29 A nation-state is a state where**

- (a) people of all groups enjoy equal rights.                      (b) where the nation has its own emblem and flag.  
(c) a state which has a contiguous territory.  
(d) a state where people live in a common territory, develop a sense of identity and share a common history.

**30. Why did the Frankfurt Parliament fail to achieve its goal?**

- (a) Women were excluded from the membership.                      (b) Did not have the support of the peasants.  
(c) Kaiser William refused to accept the crown and opposed the assembly.  
(d) None of the above

**Q31. Who is represented as a post man in the given image?**



- a) Giuseppe Mazzini
- b) Napoleon Bonaparte
- c) Otto Von Bismark
- d) Giuseppe Garibaldi

**Q.32..Which of the following best describe his image by Julius Hubner?**



- a) Defeat of Otto Von Bismark
- b) The fallen Germania
- c) Sleeping Lady
- d) None of the above

**Q.33 Which of the following aspects best signifies this images?**



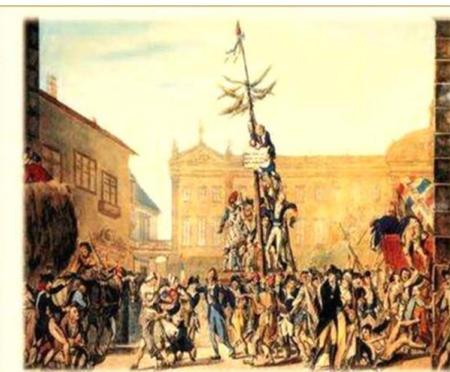
- a) Woman's strength
- b) Woman's suffering
- c) Woman is fighting for rights
- d) Burden on women

**Q.34 The painting ' The Dream of worldwide Democratic and Social Republic' Was prepared by whom?**



- a) Giuseppe Mazzini
- b) Frederic Sorrieu
- c) Hentry Patullo
- d) Duke Metternich

**Q35. Which of the following best signifies this image?**



- a) War at Zweibrucken, German
- b) People celebrating Christmaa
- c) Planting of tree of Liberty
- d) None of the above

**Q 36. Which of the following event is described in the following image?**



- a) Signing of Treaty of Vienna
- b) Founding of Young Europe in Berne 1833
- c) Giuseppe Mazzini Unifying Italy
- d) None of the above

**SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS**

**I. Read the source given below and answer the questions by choosing the most appropriate option:**

Grimms' Fairy Tales is a familiar name in Germany. The brothers Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm were born in the German city of Hanau. While both of them studied law, they soon developed an interest in collecting old folktales. They spent six years travelling from village to village, talking to people and writing down fairy tales, which were handed down through the generations. These were popular both among children and adults. In 1812, they published their first collection of tales. Subsequently, both the brothers became active in liberal politics, especially the movement for freedom of the press. In the meantime, they also published a 33-volume dictionary of the German language. The Grimm brothers also saw French domination as a threat to German culture and believed that the folktales they had collected were expressions of a pure and authentic German spirit. They considered their projects of collecting folktales and developing the German language as part of the wider effort to oppose French domination and create a German national identity.

**Q1.1. Why did the Grimm brothers give the tales a readable form without changing their folkloric character?**

**Choose the correct option from the following:**

- A. The collection enjoyed wide distribution in Germany.
- B. It became a model for the collecting of fantasy tales.
- C. It formed the basis for the science of the language.
- D. People easily accepted their written adventurous tales.

**Q1.2. The impact of literary contributions of Grimm brothers was widespread. Identify the best suitable option depicting the same from the following:**

- A. Development of cities and towns
- B. Setting up of new political parties
- C. Promotion of ethnic belonging
- D. Emergence of socialist ideology

**Q1.3. Fill in the blank from the given options**

**The work of the Grimm Brothers influenced and inspired people to collect tales. They believed in a spirit of \_\_\_\_\_ and considered it essential for the reflection of national identity.**

- A. Culturalism
- B. Conservatism
- C. Extremism
- D. Liberalism

**Q1.4. Why the foreign domination was considered a threat to nation building? Select the best suitable option from the following in reference to the context.**

- A. Exploitation of natural resources
- B. Erosion of native values and ethos
- C. Violence and mass killing of people
- D. Spread of new diseases in the country

**2. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:**

Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism. Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society – like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family – should be preserved. Most conservatives, however, did not propose a return to the society of prerevolutionary days. Rather, they realised, from the changes initiated by Napoleon, that modernisation could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy. It could make state power more effective and stronger. A modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy, the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies of Europe. In 1815, representatives of the European powers who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe. The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich. The delegates drew up the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 with the object of undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars. The Bourbon dynasty, which had been deposed during the French Revolution, was restored to power, and France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon. A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in future.

**Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option**

**2.1 Which of the following statements correctly describes about European conservative ideology?**

- A. Preservation of beliefs introduced by Napoleon      B. Preservation of two sects of Christianity  
C. Preservation of socialist ideology in economic sphere      D. Preservation of traditionalist beliefs in state and society

**2.2 Identify the purpose to convene the Vienna of Congress in 1815 from the following options?**

- A. To declare competition of German unification      B. To restore conservative regime in Europe  
C. To declare war against France      D. To start the process of Italian Unification

**2.3. What did conservatives focus on at the Congress of Vienna? Select the appropriate option.**

- A. To re-establish peace and stability in Europe      B. To establish socialism in Europe  
C. To introduce democracy in France      D. To set up a new Parliament in Austria

**2.4 How did the Congress of Vienna ensure peace in Europe? Select the appropriate option**

- A. With the restoration of Bourbon Dynasty      B. Austria was not given the control of Northern Italy  
C. Laying out a balance of power between all the great powers in Europe  
D. By giving power to the German confederation

**3. Read the source given below and answer the questions by choosing the most suitable option:**

The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was the area called the Balkans. The Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro whose inhabitants were broadly known as the Slavs. A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire. The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive. All through the nineteenth century the Ottoman Empire had sought to strengthen itself through modernisation and internal reforms but with very little success. One by one, its European subject nationalities broke away from its control and declared independence. The Balkan peoples based their claims for independence or political rights on nationality and used history to prove that they had once been independent but had subsequently been subjugated by foreign powers. Hence the rebellious nationalities in the Balkans thought of their struggles as attempts to win back their long-lost independence

**3.1 Who were the Slavs?**

- A. Inhabitants of Balkans      B. Inhabitants of Bulgaria, Albania and Macedonia  
C. Inhabitants of Slovenia      D. None of the Above

**3.2 What made the region of the Balkans to be described as explosive?**

- A. Disintegration of the Ottoman Empire      B. Spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism

- C. The diversification of identities                      D. Both A and B

**3.3 What were the reasons for the Balkans' rebellious nature?**

- A. Their struggle for freedom from foreign power                      B. Their notions on once being independent in the past  
C. Big power rivalry amongst themselves                      D. Both A and B

**3.4 How had the Ottoman Empire sought to strengthen its power?**

- A. Through internal reforms                      B. Through modernization and internal reforms  
C. Through addressing conflicted issues                      D. All of the above

**4. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows**

Ideas of national unity in early-nineteenth-century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism. The term liberalism' derives from the Latin root liber, meaning free. For the new middle classes liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. Politically, it emphasised the concept of government by consent. Since the French Revolution, liberalism had stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges, a constitution and representative government through parliament. Nineteenth-century liberals also stressed the inviolability of private property. Yet, equality before the law did not necessarily stand for universal suffrage. You will recall that in revolutionary France, which marked the first political experiment in liberal democracy, the right to vote and to get elected was granted exclusively to property-owning men.

**4.1. Which of the following is not true with respect to 19th century spirit of nationalism in Europe?**

- (a) Universal suffrage    (b) End of autocracy  
a) Only (a)    b) Only (b)    c) Both (a) and (b)    d) None of these

**4.2. Which of the following did not stand for liberalism?**

- a) Equality before the law                      b) Government by consent  
c) Freedom for the individual  
d) The citizen should not have right to private property.

**4.3. Which of the following feature of liberalism is not true for the French Revolution?**

- a) End of autocracy    b) Representative government    c) Unified economy    d) End of Clergy privileges

**4.4. Which country is considered as pioneer of liberal democracy?**

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

**ASSERTION AND REASON BASES QUESTIONS**

**DIRECTION: Mark the option which is most suitable:**

- (a) **If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.**  
(b) **If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.**  
(c) **If assertion is true but reason is false.**  
(d) **If both assertion and reason are false.**

**1: Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.**

Assertion (A): The development of nationalism did not come about only through wars and territorial expansion.

Reason(R): Culture played an important role in creating the idea of nation: art and poetry, stories and music helped to express and shape nationalism.

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct Explanation of A.  
b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct Explanation of A.

- c) A is True but R is False
- d) A is False but R is True

**2. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.**

Assertion (A): The 1830's were the years of great economic hardship in Europe give reason.

Reason(R): National assembly of 1848 proclaimed France as a republic

- a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct Explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct Explanation of A.
- c) A is True but R is False.
- d) A is False but R is True.

**3. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning ). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.**

Assertion (A): The French revolution was an influential event that marked the age of revolutions in Europe.

Reason (R): The French revolution transferred the sovereignty from the people to the monarch

- a) Both A and R are true, but R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true

**4. Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.**

Assertion. Germany, Italy and Switzerland were divided into kingdoms, duchies and cantons whose rulers had their autonomous territories.

Reason. They were closely bound to each other in spite of their autonomous rule

- a) Both A and R are true, but R is the correct explanation of A
- b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c) A is true but R is false
- d) A is false but R is true

**MCQ-ANSWERS**

Q1	c) Formulated codes for the army	Q19	(a) Turkey
Q2	(c) Individual freedom and equality before law	Q20.	(d) at the Hall of Mirrors in the Palace of Versailles.
Q3.	(a) cultural movement	Q21.	(b) Heroism
Q4.	(b) Large landowners	Q22.	(c) An idealist society that can never be achieved.
Q5.	(d) Victor Emmanuel II	Q23.	(b) abolish the tariff barrier.
Q6.	(c) administrative changes did not go hand-in-hand with political freedom	Q24.	(c) Austria, Prussia, Russia, Britain.
Q7.	(c) Duke Metternich	Q25.	(c) Greece
Q8.	(b) Giuseppe Mazzini	Q26.	(a) brought the conservative regimes back to power.
Q9.	(d) Monarchy	Q27.	(b) Red Cap
Q10.	(a) French citizens living in Vietnam	28.(c)	(c) Justice
Q11.	(b) It was an agreement between England and Ireland.	Q29.	(d) a state where people live in a common territory, develop a sense of identity and share a common history.
Q12.	(d) Sardinia-Piedmont	Q30.	(c) Kaiser William refused to accept the crown and opposed the assembly.
Q13.	(c) He wanted Italy to be a monarchy	Q31.	(b). Napoleon Bonaparte
Q14.	(c) Metternich	Q32.	( b)The fallen Germania

Q15.	(c) Treaty of Constantinople	Q33.	(b) Woman's suffering
Q16.	(a) Bismarck	Q34	(b) Frederic Sorrieu
Q17.	(a) cloth	Q35.	(c) Planting of tree of Liberty
Q 18	(b) Customs Union	Q36.	(b) Founding of Young Europe in Berne 1833

<b>SOURCE BASED QUESTION-(ANSWERS)</b>	
I	
1.1	A). The collection enjoyed wide distribution in Germany
1.2	C). Promotion of ethnic belonging
1.3	A). Culturalism
1.4	B). Erosion of native values and ethos
II	D). Preservation of traditionalist beliefs in state and society
2.1	
2.2	B). To restore conservative regime in Europe.
2.3	A). To re-establish peace and stability in Europe
2.4	C). Laying out a balance of power between all the great powers in Europe
III	A) Inhabitants of Balkans
3.1	
3.2	D) Both A & B
3.3	D) Both A & B
3.4	B) Through modernisation and internal reforms
IV	. A) Only (a)
4.1	
4.2	D) The citizen should not have right to private property

4.3	C) Unified economy
4.4	. B) France
ASSERTION REASON QUESTIONS – (ANSWERS)	
1	a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct Explanation of A.
2	. b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct Explanation of A.
3	c) A is true but R is false
4	. c) A is true but R is false

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## Chapter-2 Nationalism in India Multiple Choice Questions

### 1. Which of the following was the reason for calling off the Noncooperation Movement by Gandhiji?

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

### 2. Who set up the 'Oudh Kisan Sabha'?

- (a) Alluri Sitaram Raju    (b) Jawahar Lai Nehru and Baba Ramchandra  
(c) Jawaharlal Nehru and Shaikat Ali                      (d) Mahatma Gandhi

### 3. The 'Simon Commission' was boycotted because

- (a) there was no British Member in the Commission.                      (b) it demanded separate electorates for Hindus and Muslims.  
(c) there was no Indian Member in the Commission.                      (d) it favoured the Muslims over the Hindus.

### 4. Who formed the 'Swaraj Party' within the Congress?

- (a) Jawahar Lai Nehru and Motilal Nehru                      (b) Abdul Ghaffar Khan and Mahatma Gandhi  
(c) Jawahar Lal Nehru and Subhas Chandra Bose                      (d) C.R. Das and Motilal Nehru

### 5. Which of the following was Mahatma Gandhi's novel method of fighting against the British?

- (a) He used violent method of stone pelting.                      (b) He used arson to bum down government offices.  
(c) He fought with the principle of 'an eye for an eye'.  
(d) He practised open defiance of law, peaceful demonstration, satyagraha and non-violence

### 6. Which party did not boycott the Council elections held in the year 1921?

- (a) Swaraj Party                      (b) Justice Party                      (c) Muslim League                      (d) Congress Party

### 7. Who was the writer of the book 'Hind Swaraj'?

- (a) Rabindranath Tagore                      (b) B.R. Ambedkar                      (c) Mahatma Gandhi                      (d) Jawahar Lai Nehru

### 8. Baba Ramchandra, a sanyasi, was the leader of which of the following movements?

- (a) Khilafat Movement    (b) Militant Guerrilla Movement of Andhra Pradesh  
(c) Peasants' Movement of Awadh                      (d) Plantation Workers' Movement in Assam

### 9. A form of demonstration used in the Non-cooperation Movement in which people block the entrance to a shop, factory or office is

- (a) Boycott                      (b) Begar                      (c) Picketing                      (d) Bandh

### 10. Khilafat Committee was formed in 1919 in the city of

- (a) Bombay                      (b) Calcutta                      (c) Lucknow                      (d) Amritsar

**11. Under the presidency of Jawahar Lal Nehru, the Lahore Congress Session of 1929 formalised the demand of**

- (a) abolition of Salt Tax (b) 'Poorna Swaraj' or complete independence  
(c) boycott of Simon Commission (d) separate electorate for 'dalits'

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

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

**13. Who among the following two leaders led the Khilafat Movement?**

- (a) Shaukat Ali and Muhammad Ali (b) Gandhiji and Sardar Patel  
(c) Muhammad Ali Jinnah and Abul Kalam Azad (d) Abul Kalam Azad and Jawaharlal Nehru

**14. What kind of movement was launched by the tribal peasants of Gudem Hills in Andhra Pradesh?**

- (a) Satyagraha Movement (b) Militant Guerrilla Movement  
(c) Non-Violent Movement (d) None of the above

**15. When did the Jallianwalla Bagh incident take place?**

- (a) On 13 April 1919 (b) On 15 August 1919 (c) On 27 October 1919 (d) On 10 March 1919

**Match the columns. Find out the correct options**

Column A	Column B
i. Non-cooperation movement	(a) December 1929
ii. Lahore session of Congress	(b) September 1932
iii. Poona pact	(c) December 1920
iv. Nagpur session of congress	(d) January 1921.

1.

- A) 1(d), 2(a), 3(b), 4(c) B) 1(c), 2(b), 3(d), 4(a) C) 1(a), 2(d), 3(c), 4(b) D) 1(c), 2(d), 3(a), 4(b)

Column A	Column B
i. Peasant Satyagraha	a) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
ii. Resolution of Poorna Swaraj	b) Led the Tribal Movement in Gudem Hills of Andhra Pradesh
iii Alluri Sitaram Raju	c) Kheda
Iv Author of Anand Math	d) 1929 (Lahore)

2.

- A, 1(c), 2 (d), 3 (b), 4 (a) B) 1(c), 2(b), 3(d), 4(a) C) 1(a), 2(d), 3(c), 4(b) D) 1(c), 2(d), 3(a), 4(b)

**Assertion Reason questions Directions : In the following questions, A statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as:**

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
(B) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.  
(C) A is true but R is false.  
(D) A is false and R is true

1. Assertion (A): Mahatma Gandhi decided to take up the Khilafat issue.

Reason (R): He wanted to bring the Muslims into the fold of nationalist movement

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.  
(B) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.  
(C) A is true but R is false.  
(D) A is false and R is true

2. Assertion (A): Dyer entered the area, blocked the exit points and opened fire on the crowd, killing hundreds.

Reason (R): His object, as he declared later, was to 'produce a moral effect', to create in the minds of satyagrahis a feeling of terror and awe.

- (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false and R is true

3. Assertion (A): Gandhiji's idea of 'Satyagraha' emphasised the power of truth and the need to search for truth.

Reason(R): Gandhiji believed that a Satyagrahi could win the battle by appealing to the conscience of the oppressor.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(B) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.

(C) A is true but R is false.

(D) A is false and R is true

### Picture based questions

1. Which one of the following event was related to this image of Gandhiji?



a) Non-Cooperation Movement b) Kheda Sathyagraha c) Dandi March d) None of the above

2. Which of the following event is related to the given image?



a) Non- Cooperation Movement b) Jallianwala Bagh incident  
c) Civil Disobedience Movement d) Swadeshi Movement

3. Which of the options best signifies the image?



a) Protest of Indian workers in South Africa  
b) Indians welcoming Mahatma Gandhi at Champaran

- c) Protestors gathered at the Non-Cooperation Movement
- d) Participation of Indians in the Civil Disobedience Movement

**1. Read the following passage and answer the following questions**

‘It is said of “passive resistance” that it is the weapon of the weak, but the power which is the subject of this article can be used only by the strong. This power is not passive resistance; indeed it calls for intense activity. The movement in South Africa was not passive but active. ... Satyagraha is not physical force. A satyagraha does not inflict pain on the adversary; he does not seek his destruction ... In the use of satyagraha, there is no ill-will whatever. ‘Satyagraha is pure soul-force. Truth is the very substance of the soul. That is why this force is called satyagraha. The soul is informed with knowledge. In it burns the flame of love. ... Non violence is the supreme dharma ‘It is certain that India cannot rival Britain or Europe in force of arms. The British worship the war-god and they can all of them become, as they are becoming, bearers of arms. The hundreds of millions in India can never carry arms. They have made the religion of nonviolence their own.

**1.1. Whose words are given above?**

- (A) Jawaharlal Nehru (B) Ambedkar (C) C R Das (D) Gandhiji

**1.2. Satyagraha is a passive resistance of the weak.**

- (A) True (B) False .

**1.3. Satyagraha is based on**

- (A) Truth (B) Non violence (C) Both A and B (D) None of the above

**1.4. . Satyagraha is based on -----**

- A) Violence B) Non violence

2. Emboldened with this success, Gandhiji in 1919 decided to launch a nationwide satyagraha against the proposed Rowlatt Act (1919). This Act had been hurriedly passed through the Imperial Legislative Council despite the united opposition of the Indian members. It gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities, and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years. Mahatma Gandhi wanted non-violent civil disobedience against such unjust laws, which would start with a hartal on 6 April. Rallies were organised in various cities, workers went on strike in railway workshops, and shops closed down. Alarmed by the popular upsurge, and scared that lines of communication such as the railways and telegraph would be disrupted, the British administration decided to clamp down on nationalists. Local leaders were picked up from Amritsar, and Mahatma Gandhi was barred from entering Delhi. On 10 April, the police in Amritsar fired upon a peaceful procession

**2.1. On which date Gandhiji called for a nationwide hartal against Rowlatt Act?**

- (A) 20th January 1919 (B) 6th April 1919 (C) 13th April 1919 (D) 10th April 1919

**2.2. Rowlatt Act aimed to strengthen nationalist movement in India**

- (A) Yes (B) No

**2.3. Rowlatt Act was passed in**

- (A) 1919 (B) 1920 (C) 1915 (D) 1916

**2.4. On 6th April 1919 which of the following events took place in India?**

- (A) Hartals (B) Strikes in railway work shop (C) Both A and B (D) None of the above

### Answer key - MCQ

1	d	9	C
2	b	10	A
3	c	11	B
4	d	12	C
5	d	13	A
6	b	14	B
7	c	15	A
8	c		

### Match the following:

1. A

2. A

### Assertion- Reason Questions

1. A

2.A

3.A

### Picture based questions

1. c

2. b

3. a

### Source based questions

1.1. D

1.2. B

1.3. C

1.4. B

2.1 B

2.2 B

2.3 A

2.4- C

## THE MAKING OF A GLOBAL WORLD MCQ QUESTIONS

### 1. Name the main destinations of Indian indentured labours

A. Europe      B. China      C. Japan      D. West Indies      Ans: D

### 2. Name the famous Indian descent who lived in West Indies and received Nobel Prize for literature

A. Tagore      B. Kalidas      C. V. S. Naipaul      D. Sudha Murthy      Ans: C

### 3. Why did National Leaders oppose indentured labour migration from India?

A. It was very cruel      B. Health condition was poor      C. Low wages      D. All the above      Ans: D

### 4. Name the crop mainly export from India to China by Britain to meet their Import of tea and other products from China.

A. Opium      B. Jute      C. Indigo      D. Cotton      Ans: A

### 5. How Britain managed their “home charges”?

A. Trade with China      B. Surplus trade with India      C. Trade with Africa      D. None of the above      Ans: B

### 6. Ottoman Turkey was part of \_\_\_\_\_ blocs during first world war

A. Central powers      B. Ttiple alliance      C. NATO      D. Allies      Ans: A

### 7. Russia was part of \_\_\_\_\_ blocs during first world war

A. Central powers      B. Allies      C. Axis powers      D. None of the above      Ans: B

### 8. Who used “assembly line of production”?

A. TATA      B. Henry Ford      C. Bajaj      D. All the above      Ans: B

### 9. What was the main reason for great depression?

A. First world war      B. Industrial growth      C. Over production      D. None of the above      Ans: C

### 10. \_\_\_\_\_ Step was taken by US capitalists to recover their economy after First world war.

A. Car production      B. Decreasing production      C. Mass production      D. None of the above      Ans: C

### 11. Britain was part of which military bloc during second world war

A. Axis powers      B. Allies      C. Central powers      D. None of the above      Ans: B

### 12. \_\_\_\_\_ are referred as Brettenwoods institutions.

A. IMF and World Bank      B. UNESCO      C. WHO      D. UNO      Ans: A

### 13. The Brettenwoods institutions benefitted to \_\_\_\_\_ Powers of the world.

A. US and western powers      B. African countries      C. Asian countries      D. China and USSR      Ans: A

### 14. International trade is mainly controlled by \_\_\_\_\_

A. USA      B. Japan      C. Britain      D. MNC's      Ans: D

### 15. \_\_\_\_\_ economic process started after the decline of Brettenwoods Institutions.

A. Emergence of MNC's      B. Globalisation process      C. Flow of the capital      D. None of the above      Ans: B

### 16. Who was Sir Henry Morton Stanley?

(a) Journalist      (b) Author      (c) Scientist      (d) Industrialist      Ans: (a) Journalist

### 17. Where was Chutney music popular?

(a) Fiji      (b) Guyana      (c) Trinidad      (d) Both (b) and (c)      Ans: (d) Both (b) and (c)

### 18. Which disease spread like wild fire in Africa in the 1890's?

(a) Rinderpest      (b) Small pox      (c) Pneumonia      (d) None of these      Ans. (a) Rinderpest

### 19. Which was the fabled city of gold?

(a) Peru      (b) Mexico      (c) El Dorado      (d) Spain      Ans.(c) El Dorado

### 20. Which disease proved a deadly killer for America's original inhabitants?

(a) Small pox      (b) Chicken pox      (c) Swine pox      (d) None of the above      Ans. (d) Small pox

**21. Who was John Winthrop?**

(a) New Hampshire (b) Pennsylvania (c) South Carolina (d) First Governor of the Massachusetts Bay colony

Ans. (d) First Governor of the Massachusetts Bay colony

**22. Which food travelled West from China to be called spaghetti?**

(a) Soya (b) Ground Nut (c) Potato (d) noodles Ans: (d) noodles

**23. Which one of the following routes are a good example of vibrant pre - modern trade and cultural links between distant parts of the world?**

(a) The Garden route (b) The Silk route (c) The Great Ocean Road (d) None of the above Ans. (b)

**24.. What were the two common problems that prevailed in Europe until the 19th century.**

(a) Unemployment (b) Poverty (c) hunger (d) Both (b) & (c) Ans. (d) Both (b) & (c)

**25. Mention the two Asian countries that were counted among the world richest countries until the 18th century.**

(a) China & India (b) Mongolia & UAE (c) India & Japan (d) China & Japan Ans.(a) China & India

**26. What did 'indentured labour' mean ?**

(a) Cheap Labour (b) Free Labour (c) Bonded Labour (d) None of these Ans: (c) Bonded Labour

**27. One who refuses to accept established beliefs and practices known as:**

(a) Fanatic (b) Conventionalist (c) Liberal (d) Dissenter Ans.(d) Dissenter

**28. Name the main destinations of Indian indentured labours**

A. Europe B. China C. Japan D. West Indies Ans: D) West Indies

**29. Name the famous Indian descent who lived in West Indies and received Nobel Prize for literature**

A. Tagore B. Kalidas C. V. S. Naipaul D. Sudha Murthy Ans: C) C V S Naipaul

**30. Why did National Leaders oppose indentured labour migration from India?**

A. It was very cruel B. Health condition was poor C. Low wages D. All the above Ans: D) All the above

**31. Name the crop mainly export from India to China by Britain to meet their Import of tea and other products from China.**

A. Opium B. Jute C. Indigo D. Cotton Ans: A) Opium

**32. How Britain managed their "home charges"?**

A. Trade with China B. Surplus trade with India C . Trade with Africa D. None of the above Ans: B) Trade with Africa

**33. Ottoman Turkey was part of \_\_\_\_\_ blocs during first world war**

A. Central powers B. Tripple alliance C. NATO D. Allies Ans: A) Central Powers

**34. Russia was part of \_\_\_\_\_ blocs during first world war**

A. Central powers B. Allies C. Axis powers D. None of the above Ans: B) Allies

**35. Who used "assembly line of production"?**

A. TATA B. Henry Ford C. Bajaj D. All the above Ans: B) Henry Ford

**36. What was the main reason for great depression?**

A. First world war B. Industrial growth C. Over production D. None of the above Ans: C) Over production

**37. \_\_\_\_\_ Step was taken by US capitalists to recover their economy after First world war.**

A. Car production B. Decreasing production C. Mass production D. None of the above Ans: C) Mass production

**38. Britain was part of which military bloc during second world war**

A. Axis powers B. Allies C. Central powers D. None of the above Ans: B

**39. \_\_\_\_\_ are referred as Bretten Woods institutions.**

A. IMF and World Bank B. UNESCO C. WHO D. UNO Ans: A) IMF & World bank

**40. The Bretten Woods institutions benefitted to \_\_\_\_\_ Powers of the world.**

A. US and western powers      B. African countries      C. Asian countries      D. China and USSR      Ans: A)

**41. International trade is mainly controlled by \_\_\_\_\_**

A. USA      B. Japan      C. Britain      D. MNC's      Ans: D) MNC's

**42. \_\_\_\_\_ economic process started after the decline of Bretten Woods Institutions.**

A. Emergence of MNC's      B. Globalisation process      C. Flow of the capital      D. None of the above      Ans: B)

**Class:-10<sup>th</sup> Social Science History Chapter- Age of Industrialization**

**MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS ( 1 Mark)**

**1. Who was the producer of the music book having a picture on the counter page entitled, Dawn of the Century?**

a) E.T. Paull      b) Jefferson      c) Elizabeth Paul      d) Graham Bell      Ans: a

**2. Which of the following is in the center of the picture?**

a) A Goddess like figure      b) A God like figure      c) Sun      d) Moon      Ans: a

**3. What symbolizes the wheel with wings?**

a) Time      b) Progress      c) Carriage      d) Future      Ans: a

**4. Which part of the world is represented by Aladdin?**

a) West      b) Orient      c) North      d) South      Ans: b

**5. In the period of proto-industrialization, production was carried at?**

a) Countryside      b) Town      c) Both a and b      d) None      Ans: c

**6. During which period the earliest of factory came up in England?**

a) 1760s      b) 1730s      c) 1600s      d) 1740s      Ans: b

**7. Who created the Cotton Mill?**

a) J C Cotton      b) R L Cotton      c) Richard Arkwright      d) None      Ans: c

**8. The most dynamic industries in Britain were said to be of**

a) Cotton      b) Metal      c) Coal      d) Cotton and Metal      Ans: d

**9. What was the period of first phase of industrialization?**

a) Up to 1840s      b) Up to 1860s      c) Up to 1830s      d) Up to 1850s      Ans: a

**10. Railways' expansion began in England in**

a) 1850s      b) 1840s      c) 1820s      d) 1860s      Ans: a

**11. The expansion of railways took place in colonies in**

a) 1840s      b) 1820s      c) 1880s      d) 1860s      Ans: d

**12. The expansion of railways boosted which of the following industries?**

a) Cotton and Metal      b) Iron and steel      c) Mining      d) Wooden      Ans: b

**13. What did James Watt do to the steam engine produced by Newcomen?**

a) Improvement      b) Disbursement      c) Both a and b      d) None      Ans: a

**14. In which year James Watt got patent of the steam engine?**

a) 1760      b) 1781      c) 1784      d) 1789      Ans: b

**15. Who was the author of "Comers and Goers"?**

a) Michael Wolf      b) Raphael Samuel      c) Henry Cook      d) None      Ans: b

**16. What's the Illustrated London News?**

a) Book      b) Magazine      c) Newspaper      d) None      Ans: c

**17. Spinning Jenny was devised by**

a) John Mathew      b) James Hargreaves      c) James Princep      d) None      Ans: b

**18. The drawing of spinning jenny in 1835 belonged to**

- a) James Hargreaves    b) T E Nicholas    c) S Nicholas    d) None Ans:b

**19. Spinning Jenny was commissioned in**

- a) 1764    b)1835    c) 1730    d) 1760 Ans:b

**20. Which of the following were main pre-colonial ports of India?**

- a) Surat, Bombay, Tuticorin    b) Surat, Hoogly, Calcutta  
c) Surat, Hoogly, Masulipatam    d) Surat, Hoogly, Madras    Ans:c

**21. In 1854 the first cotton mill of India was established in ?**

- a) Calcutta    b) Madras    c) Bombay    d) Ahmedabad Ans: c

**22. The first spinning and weaving mill of Madras began production in**

- a) By 1784    b) By 1874    c)By 1866    d) By 1854    Ans:b

**23. Opium trade was conducted with which of the following country?**

- a) Sri Lanka    b) Burma    c) China    d) Iran    Ans:c

**24. Which of the following was set by Dwarkanath Tagore ?**

- a) Individual Companies    b) Joint Stock Company  
c) Spinning Company    d) Steel Industry    Ans:b

**25. What do you mean by ‘fly shuttle’?**

- a) A mechanical device, used by weavers, moved by means of ropes and pulleys  
b) A mechanical device which increased production in factories  
c) The device which places horizontal threads (the weft) into the vertical threads (the warp)  
d) None of these    Ans:a

**PICTURE BASED QUESTIONS:**

**Q.1. Who published “Dawn of the century” in 1900?**

- a) William Bell Scott    b) Samuel Luke Fildes    c) E T Paull    d) James Watt    Answer: (c) E T Paull

**Q.2. Who devised the spinning jenny in 1764?**

- a) Newcomen    b) James Hargreaves    c) T E Nicholson    d) C E Turner    Answer:James Hargreaves

**Q.3. Identify the person in the picture.**



- a) Jamshedji Jeejeebhoy    b) J N Tata    c) Bhai Bhosle    d) Dwarknath Tagore

Answer: Dwarknath Tagore

**SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS:**

**1.Read the following paragraph and answer the following:**

Even before factories began to dot the landscape in England and Europe, there was large-scale industrial production for an international market. This was not based on factories. Many historians now refer to this phase of industrialization as proto-industrialization. In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, merchants from the towns in Europe began moving to the countryside, supplying money to peasants and artisans, persuading them to produce for an international market. With

the expansion of world trade and the acquisition of colonies in different parts of the world, the demand for goods began growing. But merchants could not expand production within towns. This was because here urban crafts and trade guilds were powerful. These were associations of producers that trained craftspeople, maintained control over production, regulated competition and prices, and restricted the entry of new people into the trade. Rulers granted different guilds the monopoly right to produce and trade in specific products. It was therefore difficult for new merchants to set up business in towns. So they turned to the countryside.

Q.1. Which country is known as the cradle of industrialization ? (1)

Q.2. What is proto industrialization? (1)

Q.3. What are trade guilds? (1)

Q.4. What were the reasons for the movement of merchants of Europe from towns to countryside in seventeenth and eighteenth centuries? (2)

Answers:Q.1. England

Q.2. Even before factories began to dot the landscape in England and Europe, there was large-scale industrial production for an international market. This was not based on factories. This phase of industrialisation as proto-industrialisation.

Q.3. These were associations of producers that trained craftspeople, maintained control over production, regulated competition and prices, and restricted the entry of new people into the trade.

Q.4.1. With the expansion of world trade and the acquisition of colonies in different parts of the world, the demand for goods began growing.

2. Rulers granted different guilds the monopoly right to produce and trade in specific products. It was therefore difficult for new merchants to set up business in towns. So they turned to the countryside.

## **2. Read the following paragraph and answer the following**

By the first decade of the twentieth century a series of changes affected the pattern of industrialisation. As the swadeshi movement gathered momentum, nationalists mobilised people to boycott foreign cloth. Industrial groups organised themselves to protect their collective interests, pressurising the government to increase tariff protection and grant other concessions. From 1906, moreover, the export of Indian yarn to China declined since produce from Chinese and Japanese mills flooded the Chinese market. So industrialists in India began shifting from yarn to cloth production. Cotton piecegoods production in India doubled between 1900 and 1912. Yet, till the First World War, industrial growth was slow. The war created a dramatically new situation. With British mills busy with war production to meet the needs of the army, Manchester imports into India declined. Suddenly, Indian mills had a vast home market to supply. As the war prolonged, Indian factories were called upon to supply war needs: jute bags, cloth for army uniforms, tents and leather boots, horse and mule saddles and a host of other items. New factories were set up and old India and the Contemporary World 122 ones ran multiple shifts. Many new workers were employed and everyone was made to work longer hours. Over the war years industrial production boomed.

Q.1. How did the Swadeshi movement affect the industrialisation in India? (1)

Q.2. What were the items demanded from Indian factories at the time of World War I? (1)

Q.3. "By the first decade of the twentieth century a series of changes affected the pattern of industrialization in India. Support the statement

Answers:Q.1. Swadeshi movement encouraged the production of good within India and persuaded the people to boycott foreign goods.

Q.2. Indian factories were called upon to supply war needs: jute bags, cloth for army uniforms, tents

and leather boots, horse and mule saddles and a host of other items.

Q.3. 1.Swadeshi and Boycott movement 2.World War I

**3.Read the following paragraph and answer the following**

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, merchants from the towns in Europe began moving to the countryside, supplying money to peasants and artisans, persuading them to produce for an international market. With the expansion of world trade and the acquisition of colonies in different parts of the world, the demand for goods began growing, But merchants could not expand production within towns. This was because here urban crafts and trade guilds were powerful. These were associations of producers that trained craftspeople, maintained control over production, regulated competition and prices, and restricted the entry of new people into the trade. Rulers granted different guilds the monopoly right to produce and trade in specific products. It was therefore difficult for new merchants to set up business in towns. So they turned to the countryside.

**1.What is a guild?**

**2.Why did the merchants turn to country side?**

**3.What factors led to an increase in demand for goods?**

Answers: 1.Guilds were associations of producers that trained craftspeople who had the monopoly right to produce and trade in specific products.

2.To supply money to artisans and to produce for international market.

3.Expansion of world trade and acquisition of more colonies.

**Chapter 5 Print Culture and the Modern World**

**1. The Vernacular Press Act of 1878 was modelled on:**

a) Irish Press laws.      b) American Press laws.      c) Chinese Press laws.      d) German Press laws. a)

**2. Martin Luther was**

a) Religious performer of Germany.      b) Religious performer of America.  
c) Religious performer of Austria.      d) Religious performer of Holland. Solution a) Religious performer of Germany.

**3. China started printing book since**

a) 600 AD.      b) 594 AD.      c) 714 AD.      d) 1005 AD.      Solution b) 594 AD.

**4. Name of the oldest printed book of Japan is**

a) Diamond Sutra.      b) Bible.      c) Tripitaka.      d) Ukiyo.      Solution a) Diamond Sutra.

**5. Which of the following reading material were especially for women?**

a) Chapbooks.      b) Grimm's fairytales.      c) Penny magazines.      d) The Bible. Solution c) Penny magazines.

**6. "Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one" was spoken by**

a) Martin Luther.      b) Dante.      c) New Comen. d) Johann Gutenberg. Solution a) Martin Luther.

**7. The first weekly paper published in India was**

a) Bombay Samachar.      b) Bengal Gazette. c) Shamsul Akbar. d) Amrit bazar. Solution b) Bengal Gazette.

**8. Before printing revolution in Europe the common man transferred knowledge by the following method except**

a) Handwritten books.      b) Reciting Ballads.c) Narrating folk tales. d) Sacred text readout. Solution a) Handwritten books.

**9. In which among the following countries were the earliest kinds of print technology developed?**

a) India.      b) China.      c) England.      d) Germany.      Solution b) China.

**10. The book "Chote Aur Bade Ka Sawal" talked about**

a) The link between caste and class exploitation. b) The injustices of the caste system.  
c) Restrictions on the vernacular press act.      d) Ill-treatment of widows. Solution a)

**11. Gutenberg got an idea of casted metallic alphabets for printing, is a form**

a) Golden trinkets.      b) Brass trinkets.      c) Silver trinkets.      d) Lead trinkets. Solution d) Lead trinkets.

**12. Diamond Sutra containing**

- a) Numerous sheets of text.      b) 12 sheets of text.      c) 6 sheets of text.      d) 100 sheets of text. Solution c)

**13. Which of the following statement is true in the light of Vernacular Press act 1878?**

- a) It gave freedom to Vernacular Press.  
b) It gave financial assistance to Vernacular press.  
c) It provided rights to the government to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press.  
d) All of the above.

Solution c) It provided rights to the government to censor reports and editorials in the vernacular press.

**14. Before the twentieth century in Europe, most printing presses published popular ballads other than the novel or other types of books. it is due to**

- a) Printing books was a costly affair.  
b) Most peoples in Europe preferred Ballads compared to books.  
c) Most European peoples were illiterate.  
d) King banned producing knowledge sharing by books.

Solution c) Most European peoples were illiterate.

**15. China exported paper to Europe in the**

- a) 12th century. b) 11th century.      c) 10th century. d) 9th century. Solution b) 11th century.

**16. Penny magazines are meant for Women because**

- a) These magazines are teaching how to cook good food.  
b) These magazines are teaching how to make own a beautiful lady.  
c) These magazines are teaching about behaviour and housekeeping.  
d) All of the above.

Solution c) These magazines are teaching about behaviour and housekeeping.

**17. Which revolution of the following is assumed to happen due to the printing revolution?**

- a) American revolution. b) French revolution.      c) Revolution in China. d) Revolution in German.

Solution b) French revolution.

**18. Who among the following perfected the power drive cylinders press?**

- a) James Watt.      b) George Eliot.      c) Richard M Hoe.      d) Gutenberg. Solution c) Richard M Hoe.

**19. Who wrote about the injustices of the caste system in “Gulamgiri”?**

- a) Raja rammohan Roy. b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak.      c) Jyotiba Phule d) Bankim Chandra. Solution c) Jyotiba Phule

**20. In England books carried by petty pedlars and sold for a penny were known as**

- a) Shilling series.      b) Almanacs.      c) Novels.      d) Chapbooks. Solution d) Chapbooks.

**21. Who among the following introduced hand printing technology in Japan?**

- a) Buddhist Missionaries from India.      b) Buddhist Missionaries from China.  
c) Buddhist Missionaries from Japan.      d) Buddhist Missionaries from Sri Lanka. Solution b)

**22. Following the newspaper was published by raja Rammohan Roy?**

- a) Bengal Gazette.      b) Sambad kamudi.      c) Samachar Chandrika. d) Amritbazar. Solution b) Sambad kamudi.

**23. Paperback editions of books were introduced during**

- a) The First World War. b) The Second World War. c) The Russian Revolution. d) The onset of the Great Depression.  
Solution d) The onset of the Great Depression.

**24. The circulation of handwritten manuscripts remained limited because:**

- a) They were fragile and awkward to handle.      b) They could not be carried around

c) They could not be read easily.                      d) All of the above.                      Solution d) All of the above.

**25. Which paper of earlier time describes itself as “a commercial paper open to all, but influenced by none”**

a) Bengal Gazette.                      b) Amritabazar.                      c) The Telegraph.                      d) Anandbazaar.                      Solution a) Bengal Gazette.

**26. Who among the following invented the first printing press in Europe?**

a) Macro Polo.                      b) Kitagawa Utamaro.                      c) Johann Gutenberg.                      d) Erasmus.                      Solution c) Johann Gutenberg.

**27. The autobiography “Amar Jiban” is on**

a) Tara Bai Sinde.                      b) Rash Sundari Devi.                      c) Pandita Rama Bai.                      d) Kailashbashini Devi.                      Solution b)

**28. What were low priced small books printed on poor quality paper and bound in cheap blue covers called in France?**

a) Chapbooks.                      b) Almanacs.                      c) Biliotheque Bleue.                      d) Ballads.                      Solution c) Biliotheque Bleue.

**29. Which of the following was the first book printed by Gutenberg?**

a) The Diamond Sutra.                      b) Chapbook.                      c) Grimm’s fairytales.                      d) The Bible.                      Solution d) The Bible.

**30. In India, the first printing press came in**

a) Goa.                      b) Kerala.                      c) Bengal.                      d) Tamil Nadu.                      Solution a) Goa.

**31. Which of the following is the correct meaning of “Biliotheque Bleue”?**

a) An author.                      b) Low price small book.                      c) Monuments.                      d) None of these.                      Solution b)

**32. First Bengali autobiography was**

a) Amar Bhuban.                      b) Amar Jiban.                      c) Amar Samoy. d) Amar Katha.                      Solution b) Amar Jiban.

**33. When and by whom was handprinting technology brought to Japan?**

(a) The Arab travellers to Japan in the 8th century                      (b) Buddhist missionaries from China around AD 768-770

(c) Chinese silk merchants in the 6th century                      (d) The Egyptians in the 8th century

▶ (b) Buddhist missionaries from China around AD 768-770

**34. The earliest kind of print technology was developed in :**

(a) Japan and Korea                      (b) India, Japan and Korea                      (c) China, Japan and Korea                      (d) India, China and Arabia

▶ (c) China, Japan and Korea

**35. When and how did the Chinese start handprinting?**

(a) From the 6th century onwards, the Chinese printed by rubbing paper

(b) From AD 594 onwards, books in China were printed by rubbing paper against the inked surface of wooden blocks

(c) From the 6th century onwards, by printing on this porous sheet

(d) All the above

▶ (b) From AD 594 onwards, books in China were printed by rubbing paper against the inked surface of wooden blocks

**36. Who was Kitagawa Utamaro and why is he famous?**

(a) A famous Japanese artist, famous for his prints

(b) A Japanese artist, famous for his art form ‘Ukiyo’

(c) A Japanese artist who influenced European artists like Manet, Monet and Van Gogh

(d) A Japanese artist born in Edo in 1753, famous for his contribution to an art form called ‘Ukiyo’ which influenced European artists like Manet, Monet and Van Gogh

▶ (d) A Japanese artist born in Edo in 1753, famous for his contribution to an art form called ‘Ukiyo’ which influenced European artists like Manet, Monet and Van Gogh

**36. The uses of print diversified in urban China by the 17th century. Which of the following statements support the above statement?**

(a) Print was no longer used by scholar-officials only

(b) Merchants used print in their everyday life and trade information

(c) Reading became a leisure activity

(d) All the above                      ► (d) All the above

**37. The term 'Calligraph' means :**

(a) The art of beautiful printing                      (b) The art of beautiful and stylised writing

(c) The art of beautiful handprinting                      (d) The art of printing an 'accordion book'

► (b) The art of beautiful and stylised writing

**38. The first to use wood-block printing in Europe were :**

(a) The French (b) The Spaniards                      (c) The Italians (d) The Germans                      ► (b) The Spaniards

**39. Taverns were:**

(a) Restaurants, where people could eat, drink and be merry

(b) Cheap hotels in towns

(c) Places where people gathered to drink alcohol, to be served food, to meet friends and exchange views

(d) Small buildings in a village for a public meeting

► (c) Places where people gathered to drink alcohol, to be served food, to meet friends and

**40. The production of manuscripts became possible in Europe because :**

(a) The Europeans discovered paper

(b) Just like silk and spices, paper reached Europe via the Arab world

(c) Chinese paper reached Europe in the 11th century via the silk route, like silk and spices

(d) All the above

► (c) Chinese paper reached Europe in the 11th century via the silk route, like silk and spices

**41. Protestant Reformation was:**

(a) A 16th century movement to reform the Catholic Church dominated by Rome

(b) A challenge to the authority of Rome

(c) A new religion started by Martin Luther

(d) A movement which started anti-Catholic Christianity

► (a) A 16th century movement to reform the Catholic Church dominated by Rome

**42. The term 'Galley' refers to**

(a) A corridor or long passage where family portraits are hung

(b) A metal frame in which types are laid and the text composed

(c) A long, low built ship with one deck, propelled by oars and sails

(d) A scarecrow                      ► (b) A metal frame in which types are laid and the text composed

**43. The term 'Compositor' means :**

(a) A person who composes poems

(b) A person who composes lyrics and songs for a play

(c) A person who composes music

(d) A person who composes the text for printing

► (d) A person who composes the text for printing

**44. Print culture, according to many historians, made people critical and rational because :**

(a) Enlightened thinkers argued for the rule of reason rather than custom, judging everything with reasons

(b) The thinkers attacked sacred authority of the Church and despotism of the State

(c) People who read the ideas of Voltaire and Rousseau saw the world through different eyes

(d) All of these

► (d) All of these

**45. Which of the following statements does not support the view of some historians that Print Culture was the basis for the French Revolution?**

(a) Print culture led to the spread of ideas of enlightened thinkers and encouraged questioning, critical reasoning and rule of reason rather than tradition

(b) It led to a public culture of debate, discussion, new ideas of social revolution

(c) Print did not directly shape the people's minds but opened up the possibility of thinking differently

(d) It aroused hostility against monarchy, its mentality and mocked it

► (c) Print did not directly shape the people's minds but opened up the possibility of thinking differently

**46. 'Tremble, therefore, tyrants of the world! Tremble before the virtual writer.' Whose words are these and what warning is given through them?**

(a) Mercier, a French novelist of 18th century, who believed that printing press is so powerful that it would sweep despotism away

(b) Louise Sebastien Mercier, a novelist of the 18th century England, who gave this warning to despots

(c) Mercier, an American novelist of the 18th century, who believed in the power of print and warned against despotism

(d) A French novelist Mercier (19th century), who believed in the power of print

► (a) Mercier, a French novelist of 18th century, who believed that printing press is so powerful that it would sweep despotism away

**47. There was a virtual reading mania in European countries at the end of the 18th century because:**

(a) People wanted to read books and printers produced them in increasing numbers

(b) Churches set up schools in villages carrying literacy to peasants and artisans

(c) Literacy rates went up in Europe as 60 to 80 percent

(d) There was a variety in reading material, so reading became popular

► (b) Churches set up schools in villages carrying literacy to peasants and artisans

**48. Children became an important category of readers in the 19th century, mainly because:**

(a) Primary education became compulsory and production of school textbooks became essential for publishing industry

(b) A children's press devoted to literature for children was set up in France in 1857

(c) Grimm Brothers in Germany published fairytales for children in 1812

(d) Anything vulgar was not published in children's books

► (a) Primary education became compulsory and production of school textbooks became essential for publishing industry

**49. Protestant Reformation was :**

(a) A 16th century movement to reform the Catholic Church dominated by Rome

(b) A challenge to the authority of Rome

(c) A new religion started by Martin Luther

(d) A movement which started anti-Catholic Christianity

► (a) A 16th century movement to reform the Catholic Church dominated by Rome

**50. New forms of popular literature, targeting new audience at the end of the 18th century, were:**

(a) Romances, histories, almanacs, ballads and folktales for entertainment

(b) Newspapers and journals combining current affairs (wars and trade) with entertainment

(c) Ideas of scientists and philosophers included in popular literature

(d) All the above

► (d) All the above

**51. Printers and publishers developed new strategies to sell their products. Which of the following is not an innovation of the 20th century?**

(a) Cheap paperback editions were printed

(b) The dust cover or the book jacket was an innovation

(c) Important novels were serialised, which led to a new way of writing novels

(d) Popular works were sold in England in cheap series called the shilling series

► (c) Important novels were serialised, which led to a new way of writing novels

**52. The contribution of Grimm Brothers of Germany to children's literature was :**

(a) Publishing stories for them

(b) Spending years on compiling traditional folktales gathered from peasants, editing and publishing them as a collection in 1812

(c) Having a new shape to rural folktales

(d) All the above

► (b) Spending years on compiling traditional folktales gathered from peasants, editing and publishing them as a collection in 1812

**53. In which year, printing in Hindi began and what was its main concern?**

(a) Hindi printing began from the 1870s, a large segment was devoted to women's education, widow remarriage and the national movement

(b) Hindi printing began from the 1870s and their main concern was women-related issues

(c) Hindi printing began from 1900 and was devoted to education of women

(d) Printing in Hindi began in the early 20th century and its main concern was religious reform

► (a) Hindi printing began from the 1870s, a large segment was devoted to women's education, widow remarriage and the national movement

**54. The role of lending libraries in England in the 19th century was :**

(a) Promoting reading among the working-class people

(b) Educating white collar workers, artisans and lower middle-class people

(c) Encouraging self-improvement, self-expression and encouraging the working class to write autobiographies

(d) Both (b) and (c)

► (d) Both (b) and (c)

**55. The Bengal Gazette was :**

(a) A weekly magazine, first to be edited by an Indian

(b) A weekly English magazine edited by James Hickey from 1780, described as a commercial paper open to all, influenced by none

(c) First English magazine brought out by Raja Rammohun Roy

(d) A weekly magazine, edited by James Hickey from 1780 in English

► (b) A weekly English magazine edited by James Hickey from 1780, described as a commercial paper open to all, influenced by none

**56. Which of the following statements does not support the view of some historians that Print Culture was the basis for the French Revolution?**

(a) Print culture led to the spread of ideas of enlightened thinkers and encouraged questioning, critical reasoning and rule of reason rather than tradition

- (b) It led to a public culture of debate, discussion, new ideas of social revolution
  - (c) Print did not directly shape the people's minds but opened up the possibility of thinking differently
  - (d) It aroused hostility against monarchy, its mentality and mocked it
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- (a) Publishing stories for them
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  - (c) Having a new shape to rural folktales
  - (d) All the above
- (b) Spending years on compiling traditional folktales gathered from peasants, editing and publishing them as a collection in 1812

**58. Who wrote about the injustices of the caste system in 'Gulamgiri'?**

- (a) Raja Rammohan Roy
  - (b) Jyotiba Phule
  - (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
  - (d) Bankim Chandra
- (b) Jyotiba Phule

**59. The book, 'Chote Aur Bade Ka Sawal' talked about**

- (a) the link between caste and class exploitation
  - (b) the injustices of the caste system
  - (c) restrictions on the vernacular press
  - (d) ill treatment of widows
- (a) the link between caste and class exploitation

**60. The printing press was first introduced in India by which one of the following?**

- (a) East India Company officials
  - (b) Indian reformers
  - (c) Portuguese missionaries
  - (d) Arabic traders
- (c) Portuguese missionaries

**61. Which one among the following is an ancient name of Tokyo?**

- (a) Osaka
  - (b) Nagano
  - (c) Edo
  - (d) Gifu
- (c) Edo

**62. Which of the following is the correct meaning of 'Biliotheque Bleue'?**

- (a) An author
  - (b) Low price small books
  - (c) Monuments
  - (d) None of these
- (b) Low price small books

**63. What were low priced small books printed on poor quality paper and bound in cheap blue covers called in France?**

- (a) Chapbooks
  - (b) Almanacs
  - (c) Bibliotheque Bleue
  - (d) Ballads
- (c) Bibliotheque Bleue

**64. Which religious reformer was responsible for the Protestant Reformation?**

- (a) Martin Luther
  - (b) George Elliot
  - (c) Maxim Gorky
  - (d) Martin Luther King
- (a) Martin Luther

**65. Which of the following books reflects the plight of the 'lower castes' and poor in India?**

- (a) Gulamagiri
  - (b) Chhote Aur Bade Ka Sawal
  - (c) Sachchi Kavitaayen
  - (d) All the above
- (d) All the above

**66. Which of the following is an Enlightened thinker whose writings are said to have created conditions for a revolution in France?**

- (a) Louise Sebastian Mercier
  - (b) Rousseau
  - (c) Mennochio
  - (d) Gutenberg
- (b) Rousseau

**67. The Vernacular Press Act of 1878 was modelled on:**

- (a) Irish Press Laws
  - (b) American Press Laws
  - (c) Chinese Press Laws
  - (d) German Press Laws
- (a) Irish Press Laws

**68. Choose the name of the oldest printed book of Japan.**

(a) Diamond Sutra (b) Bible (c) Ukiyo (d) Koran ► (a) Diamond Sutra

**69. "Printing is the ultimate gift of God and the greatest one." Who spoke these words?**

(a) Johann Gutenberg (b) New Comen (c) Mahatma Gandhi (d) Martin Luther ► (d) Martin Luther

**70. Which one of the following statements is true?**

(a) A children press, devoted to literature for children alone, was set up in France in 1757

(b) Penny magazines were especially meant for men

(c) Lending libraries had been in existence from the seventeenth century

(d) None of the above

► (c) Lending libraries had been in existence from the seventeenth century

**71. In which among the following countries was the earliest kind of print technology developed?**

(a) India (b) England (c) France (d) China ► (d) China

**72. Who started to edit the Bengal Gazette weekly in 1780.**

(a) James Augustus Hickey (b) Richard M Hoe (c) Bal Gangadhar Tilak (d) None of the above

► (a) James Augustus Hickey

**73. Which one among the following is an autobiography of Rashsundari Devi?**

(a) Amar Jiban (b) Amar Jyoti (c) Amar Jawan (d) Amar Zindagi ► (a) Amar Jiban

**74. Who among the following did not write about the caste system?**

(a) E. V.. Ramaswamy Naicker (b) Ram Chaddha (c) B. R. Ambedkar (d) Jyotiba Phule

► (b) Ram Chaddha

**75. The first weekly paper published in India was**

(a) Bombay Samachar (b) Bengal Gazette (c) Shamsul Akbar (d) Samachar Chandika

► (b) Bengal Gazette

**76. Who wrote her autobiography 'Amar Jiban' published in 1876?**

(a) Tara Bai Shinde (b) Rash Sundari Devi (c) Pandita Rama Bai (d) Kailashbashini Devi

► (b) Rash Sundari Devi

**77. Lending libraries came into existence in the:**

(a) 17th Century (b) 18th Century (c) 19th Century (d) 20th Century ► (c) 19th Century

**78. Who among the following was not a women novelist?**

(a) Jane Austen (b) Bront'e Sisters (c) George Eliot (d) None of the above ► (d) None of the

above

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