

D.A.V PUBLIC SCHOOL, ACC JAMUL
SUBJECT – HISTORY
CHAPTER- 1 NATIONALISM IN EUROPE
MUTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Napoleonic Code was introduced in the year of

- a.1809
- b.1807
- c.1805
- d.1804

ANSWER- (a)

2. Who was Frederick Sorrieu?

- a. A Revolutionary
- b. Chancellor of Austria
- c. King of France
- d. French Artist

ANSWER- (d)

3. Name the state which led the process of Italian unification?

- a. Rome
- b. Prussia
- c. Sardinia Piedmont
- d. Vienna

ANSWER- (c)

4. Zollverein was a

- a. Diplomatic institution
- b. Custom union
- c. Administrative union
- d. Trade union

ANSWER- (b)

5. Which one was not included in the Balkan Region?

- a. Croatia
- b. Bosnia Herzegovina
- c. Serbia
- d. Spain

ANSWER- (d)

6. To whom Metternich described as 'the most dangerous enemy of our social order'.

- (i) Napoleon Bonaparte
- (ii) Giuseppe Mazzini
- (iii) Cavour
- (iv) Giuseppe Garibaldi

ANSWER- (ii)

7. Who was Giuseppe Mazzini?

- (i) French Revolutionary
- (ii) Italian Revolutionary
- (iii) Russian Revolutionary
- (iv) None of above

ANSWER- (ii)

8. What did Germania symbolize?

- (i) French nation
- (ii) German nation
- (iii) British nation
- (iv) None of the above

ANSWER- (ii)

9. In 1845, weavers in Silesia had led a revolt against whom?

- (i) Wealthy people
- (ii) Contractors
- (iii) Social workers
- (iv) Farmers

ANSWER- (ii)

10. Who was proclaimed German Emperor after its unification?

- (i) The Prussian King – William-I
- (ii) The French King – Louis Philippe
- (iii) Victor Emmanuel II
- (iv) None of these

ANSWER- (i)

11. What was the main intention behind 'Treaty of Vienna of 1815'?

- (i) Restore republics
- (ii) Restore democracies
- (iii) Restore monarchies
- (iv) None of these

ANSWER- (iii)

12. What does a blindfolded woman carrying a pair of weighing scales symbolise ?

- (i) Peace
- (ii) Equality
- (iii) Justice
- (iv) Liberty

ANSWER- (iii)

13. During Eighteenth century which language was spoken by the aristocrats in Europe?

- (a) English
- (b) French
- (c) Greek
- (d) Dutch

ANSWER- (b)

14. After the defeat of Napoleon, which dynasty was restored in France?

- (a) Hapsburg
- (b) Ottoman
- (c) Bourbon
- (d) None of these

ANSWER- (c)

15. Johan Gottfried, a German philosopher, believed that the true German culture was to be discovered

- (a) In classical German literature
- (b) Among the common people
- (c) In fairy tales
- (d) In Indian literature

ANSWER- (b)

16. After Napoleon's defeat, the territories of Poland were distributed among

- (a) Russia, Prussia and Austria
- (b) Austria, England and Prussia
- (c) France, England and Prussia
- (d) England, Prussia and Russia

ANSWER- (a)

17. Freidrich Wilhelm IV, King of Prussia rejected the terms of the Frankfurt Parliament because

- (a) The constitution made by the parliament wanted the monarch to become a subject to a parliament
- (b) The parliament did not have the support of the aristocracy and military heads
- (c) The members of the parliament were not elected representatives of German people
- (d) The parliament did not have women representatives

ANSWER- (c)

18. Who formed Young Italy for unification of his country?

- (a) Giuseppe Garibaldi
- (b) Count Cavour
- (c) Giuseppe Mazzini
- (d) Victor Emmanuel

ANSWER- (c)

19. Who said, "When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold"?

- (a) Lord Byron
- (b) T S Eliot
- (c) Metternich
- (d) Giuseppe

ANSWER- (c)

20. What marked Greece as an independent nation?

- (a) Treaty of Constantinople, 1832
- (b) Treaty of Vienna, 1815
- (c) Treaty of Versailles, 1871
- (d) None of these

ANSWER- (a)

21. Name the act which resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.

- (a) The Act of Union, 1707
- (b) Tax Reform Act, 1784
- (c) Commutation Act, 1784
- (d) None of these

ANSWER- (a)

22. When were the 'Conservatives Regimes' set up?

- (a) 1830
- (b) 1820
- (c) 1815
- (d) 1832

ANSWER- 1815

23. A merchant traveling from Hamburg to Nuremberg, in the first half of the nineteenth century, had to pass through how many customs barriers to sell his goods?

- (a) 20
- (b) 10
- (c) 9
- (d) 11

ANSWER-11

24. Matching-

COLUMN-1	COLUMN- 2
1. JAN 1871	a. Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed the king of United Italy
2. 1807	b. Fredric Sorrieu, prepared a series of four prints visualizing his dream world.
3. 1848	c. Giuseppe Mazzini was born in Genoa.

4. 1861	d. Prussian king William I was proclaimed the German Emperor.		
ANSWER- 1- d	2- c	3- b	4- a

D.A.V PUBLIC SCHOOL, ACC JAMUL
SUBJECT – HISTORY
CHAPTER- 3 NATIONALISM IN INDIA
MUTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. When did Mahatma Gandhi return to India from South Africa?

- (a) 1913
- (b) 1919
- (c) 1915
- (d) 1921

ANSWER- (c)

2. What did the Rowlatt Act, 1919 presume?

- (a) Detention of political prisoners without trial
- (b) Forced recruitment in the army
- (c) Forced manual labour
- (d) Equal pay for equal work

ANSWER-(a)

3. Who led the peasants in Awadh?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (c) Baba Ramchandra
- (d) None of these

ANSWER- (c)

4. What did the term 'begar' mean?

- (a) Payment of wages
- (b) High rents demanded by landlords
- (c) Labour without payment
- (d) None of these

ANSWER- (c)

5. What was the effect of the Non-cooperation movement on the plantation workers in Assam?

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

ANSWER- (a)

6. What led to the Civil Disobedience Movement?

- (a) Arrival of the Simon Commission
- (b) Working at the firm without payments
- (c) Violation of Salt Tax by Gandhi
- (d) Fall in demand for agricultural goods

ANSWER- (c)

7. Who were the 'Sanatanis'?

- (a) Saints
- (b) Dalits
- (c) High-caste Hindus
- (d) None of these

ANSWER- (c)

8. Who organised the dalits into the Depressed Classes Association?

- (a) Mahatma Gandhi
- (b) Subhash Chandra Bose
- (c) Jawaharlal Nehru
- (d) B.R. Ambedkar

ANSWER- (d)

9. What moved Abanindranath Tagore to paint the famous image of Bharat Mata?

- (a) Civil Disobedience Movement
- (b) Swadeshi Movement
- (c) Quit India Movement
- (d) All of these

ANSWER-(b)

10. Who wrote the 'VandeMatram'?

- (a) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
- (b) Rabindranath Tagore
- (c) Abanindranath Tagore
- (d) Sardar Vallabhai Patel

ANSWER- (a)

11. By whom was the Swaraj Party formed?

- a) Motilal Nehru and C.R. Das
- b) Subhas Chandra Bose and Sardar Patel
- c) Jawaharlal Nehru and Rajendra Prasad
- d) Motilal Nehru and Rajendra Prasad

ANSWER- (a)

12. By whom was the first image of Bharatmata painted?

- a) Rabindranath Tagore
- b) Abanindranath Tagore
- c) Ravi Verma
- d) Nandalal Bose

ANSWER- (b)

13. Why did the Indians oppose the Rowlatt Act?

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

ANSWER- (c)

14. By what name were the dalits referred by Gandhiji?

- a) Untouchables
- b) Shudras
- c) Harijans
- d) Achchuts

ANSWER-(c)

15. What does the term Khalifa refer?

- a) Sultan of a Muslim country
- b) Spiritual leader of the Muslim
- c) Nawab of a Muslim state
- d) Badshah of Mughal period

ANSWER- (b)

16. 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.

ANSWER- (b)

17. Hind Swaraj' was written by?

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

ANSWER- (b)

18. Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859 the peasants were not permitted to

- a) Leave their village
- b) Settle in the city
- c) Leave their plantation without permission
- d) Allow the women to leave farmlands without permission

ANSWER-(c)

19. Champaran Satyagraha (1916) was launched by Gandhiji against

- a) high revenue demand
- b) indigo planters
- c) mill owners
- d) salt tax

ANSWER- (b)

20. In which city Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy took place?

- a) Amritsar
- b) Lahore
- c) Agra
- d) Meerut

ANSWER- (a)

21. Which of the following formed the Khilafat Committee in Bombay?

- a) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
- b) Ali Brothers
- c) Abdul Ghaffar Khan
- d) Surendra Nath Banerjee

ANSWER- (b)

22. Which one of the following leaders headed Oudh Kisan Sabha?

- a) Jawahar Lal Nehru
- b) Mahatma Gandhi
- c) Subhash Chandra Bose
- d) Motilal Nehru

ANSWER- (a)

23. Why did General Dyer open fire at Jallianwala Bagh on 13th April 1919?

- a) He wanted to enforce martial law very strictly in Amritsar.
- b) He wanted to create feeling of terror and awe in the minds of Satyagrahis.
- c) He wanted to demoralise the local Congress leaders.
- d) He wanted to gain prominence in the eyes of British government.

ANSWER- (a)

24. Who led the Civil Disobedience in Peshawar?

- a) Abdul Gaffar Khan
- b) Maulana Abul Kalam Azad
- c) Lala Lajpat Rai
- d) Jawaharlal Nehru

ANSWER- (a)

25. Who was the author of the famous novel 'Anandamath'?

- a) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

- b) Abanindranath Tagore
- c) NatesaSastri
- d) Rabindranath Tagore

ANSWER- (a)

26. When was the Dandi March of Mahatma Gandhi started and till when?

- a) 11 March -06 April, 1930
- b) 15 April-30 April, 1931
- c) 01 March -30 April, 1930
- d) 11 march- 06 April, 1931

ANSWER- (a)

27. The Salt March was from Sabarmati Ashram to:

- a) Dandi
- b) Ahmedabad
- c) Gandhinagar
- d) Porbandar

ANSWER- (a)

28. Matching-

COLUMN-I	COLUMN –II
1. Jan . 1915	a. Gandhiji went Ahmedabad to organize a satyagraha
2. 1916	b. Gandhiji organised satyagraha in Kheda
3. 1917	c. Gandhiji returned to India
4. 1918	d. Gandhiji organized satyagraha in Champaran

ANSWER- 1-c 2-d 3- b 4- a

37. Matching-

COLUMN- I	COLUMN- II
1. Awadh peasant	a. C. R. Das & Motilal Nehru
2. Tribal peasant (Gudem Hills)	b. Muhammad Ali & Shaukat Ali
3. Khilafat Committee	c. Baba Ramchandra
4. Swaraj party	d. Alluri Sitaram Raju

ANSWER- 1- c 2-d 3- b 4- a

D.A.V PUBLIC SCHOOL, ACC JAMUL
SUBJECT – HISTORY
CHAPTER- 5 AGE OF INDUSTRIALISATION
MUTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. In India, where was the first cotton mill set up?

- a. Bombay
- b. Delhi
- c. Madras
- d. None of these

ANSWER- (a)

2. Who improved the ‘Steam Engine’ produced by Newcomen?

- a. Marco Polo
- b. Richard Arkwright
- c. James Watt
- d. None of these

ANSWER- (c)

3. During the 19th century, Which were the most dynamic industries in Britain?

- a. Cotton and metal
- b. Metal and sugar
- c. Sugar and cotton
- d. None of these

ANSWER- (a)

4. In India where was the first Jute mill set up?

- a. Bihar
- b. Bengal
- c. Madras
- d. None of these

ANSWER- (b)

5. In which century, the exports of British cotton goods increased dramatically?

- a. 17th century
- b. 19th century
- c. 20th century
- d. 18th century

ANSWER- (b)

6. Who was Dwarkanath Tagore?

- a. A social reformer
- b. Musician
- c. Industrialist
- d. Painter

ANSWER- (c)

7. Which War caused new problems for Indian weavers?

- a. The American Civil War
- b. First world war
- c. Second world war
- d. None of these

ANSWER- (a)

8. What were supply during the First World War from Indian factories?

- a. Jute bags and cloth for army uniforms
- b. Tents and leather boots
- c. Horse and mule saddles
- d. All of these

ANSWER- (d)

9. Who produced music book that Dawn of the Century?

- a. New Comen
- b. James Watt
- c. E. T. Paul
- d. None of these

ANSWER- (c)

10. Who created the cotton mill in England?

- a. Richard Arkwright
- b. James Watt
- c. Mathew Boulton
- d. None of these

ANSWER- (a)

11. Which pre-colonial port connected India to the Gulf countries and the Red Sea ports?

- a. Bombay
- b. Hooghly
- c. Surat

d. Machhalipatanam

ANSWER- (c)

12. Who devised the Spinning Jenny?

- (a) James Hargreaves
- (b) James Watt
- (c) Richard Arkwright
- (d) Samuel Luke

ANSWER: (a)

13. Why was it difficult to get a job in a factory in 19th century Britain?

- (a) Employers were looking for only skilled workers and they rejected inexperienced applicants.
- (b) The number of jobs were less than the number of job seekers.
- (c) Employers did not prefer migrants.
- (d) Employers wanted educated workers.

ANSWER: (b)

14. What made workers become hostile to the 'Spinning Jenny'?

- (a) Common people had not yet accepted machine-made products.
- (b) To some people machines appeared as 'monsters'.
- (c) It had reduced the demand for labour.
- (d) Hand-made goods were still popular.

ANSWER: (c)

15. Coarser cotton was produced in many countries but finer varieties came from:

- (a) Persia
- (b) India
- (c) China
- (d) Surinam

ANSWER: (b)

16. With the growth of colonial power, trade through the new ports of Bombay and Calcutta

came to be controlled by:

- (a) Indian merchants
- (b) European companies
- (c) The East India Company
- (d) British Parliament.

ANSWER: (b)

17. Identify the incorrect option. Early entrepreneur of India:

- (a) Dwarkanath Tagore of Bengal
- (b) Seth Hukumchand of Calcutta
- (c) Bhai Bhosle of Bombay
- (d) Dinshaw Petit and Jamsetjee .Nusserwanjee—Parsis of Bombay.

ANSWER: (c)

18. First country to undergo industrial revolution is

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

ANSWER- (b)

19. Who was E.T. Paull

- (a) He was a popular music publisher
- (b) Economist
- (c) Writer

(d) Philosopher

ANSWER- (a)

20. It is the first industrial city in England-

(a) Manchester

(b) London

(c) Oxford

(d) Wales

ANSWER- (a)

21. Which Indian entrepreneur set up six joint stock companies in India in 1830?

(a) Dinshaw Petit

(b) Dwarka Nath Tagore

(c) Jamshedjee Tata

(d) Seth Hukum Chand

ANSWER- (b)

22. Elgin mill was set up at

(a) Lucknow

(b) Calicut

(c) Kanpur

(d) Madras

ANSWER- (c)

D.A.V PUBLIC SCHOOL, ACC JAMUL
SUBJECT – HISTORY
CHAPTER- 7 PRINT CULTURE AND THE MODERN WORLD
MUTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Name the country which remained the major producer of printed material for a long time:

(a) The Imperial State of China

(b) Germany

(c) Korea

(d) Japan.

ANSWER: (a)

2. Where from did the Italians get the technology of wood block printing?

(a) China

(b) Japan

(c) India

(d) Korea

ANSWER: (a)

3. Who invented the first known printing press and where?

(a) Henry Ford, USA

(b) Leo Tolstoy, Russia

(c) Sir Henry Morton Stanley, America

(d) Johann Gutenberg, Germany

ANSWER: (d)

4. When did Printing Press come to India?

(a) Mid 16th century

(b) Late 14th century

(c) Beginning of 18th century

(d) 19th century

ANSWER: (a)

5. 'The printing press is the most powerful engine of progress and public opinion is the force that will sweep despotism away.' Who said these words?

- (a) Manocchio
- (b) Louise Sebastien Mercier
- (c) Martin Luther
- (d) Erasmus

ANSWER: (b)

6. Why was the Vernacular Press Act passed by the British Government in India?

- (a) The Vernacular Act was passed to promote vernacular languages.
- (b) The Vernacular Act was passed by the British government to put some check on vernacular newspapers which had become assertively nationalist.
- (c) The Vernacular Act was passed to please the Indians who wanted to promote Indian languages.
- (d) The Vernacular Act was passed to consolidate British rule in India.

ANSWER: (b)

7. The main theme of the book 'Chhoteaur Bade Ka Sawal' written by Kashibaba, a Kanpur mill worker, was:

- (a) The life of the elite upper castes.
- (b) The link between caste and class exploitation.
- (c) Restrictions on the Vernacular Press.
- (d) Injustices of the caste system.

ANSWER: (b)

8. What was Gutenberg's first printed book?

- (a) Ballads
- (b) Dictionary
- (c) Bible
- (d) None of these

ANSWER: (c)

9. What were 'Penny Chapbooks'?

- (a) Pocket – sized books
- (b) Journals
- (c) Ritual Calendars
- (d) Newspaper

ANSWER: (a)

10. Who wrote 'My childhood My university'.

- (a) Thomas wood
- (b) Maxim Gorky
- (c) George Eliot
- (d) Jane Austen

ANSWER: (b)

11. When was the Vernacular press act passed?

- (a) 1878
- (b) 1887
- (c) 1867
- (d) 1898

ANSWER:(a)

12. Who said, "Printing is the ultimate gift of god and the greatest one."

- (a) Charles Dickens
- (b) J. V. Schely
- (c) Mahatma Gandhi
- (d) Martin Luther

ANSWER: (d)

13. Which is the oldest printed book of Japan?

- (a) Bible
- (b) Diamond Sutra
- (c) Mahabharata
- (d) Ukiyo

ANSWER: (b)

14. Who wrote 95 theses?

- (a) Martin Luther
- (b) Johann Gutenberg
- (c) J. V. Schley
- (d) Charles Dickens

ANSWER: (a)

15. Who authored 'Gitagovinda'?

- (a) Jayadeva
- (b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy
- (c) J. A. Hickey
- (d) Chandu Menon

ANSWER: (a)

16. Who wrote 'Amar Jibon'?

- (a) Rockay Hossein
- (b) Rashsundari Devi
- (c) Tara Bai Shinde
- (d) Kailashashini Debi

ANSWER: (b)

17. Printing Press first came to India with—

- (a) The Dutch
- (b) Portuguese missionaries
- (c) The French
- (d) The English

ANSWER: (b)

18. Name the paper started by Bal Gangadhar Tilak

- (a) The Kesari
- (b) The Young India
- (c) The Statesman
- (d) Amrita Bazar Patrika

ANSWER: (a)

19. The Book Gulamgiri dealt with—

- (a) Restriction on vernacular press
- (b) 911 Treatment of widows
- (c) Injustices of caste system
- (d) None of these

ANSWER: (c)

20. Print technology of China was brought to Italy by the great explorer.

- (a) Marco Polo
- (b) Columbus
- (c) Vasco Da Gama
- (d) Magellan

ANSWER: (a)

21. An annual publication giving astronomical data was known as

- (a) Chapbook
- (b) Penny book
- (c) Almanac
- (d) Journal

ANSWER: (c)

22. The oldest Japanese book Diamond Sutra was printed in

- (a) AD 686
- (b) AD 868
- (c) AD 668
- (d) AD 866

ANSWER: (b)

23. The earliest kind of print technology was first developed in

- (a) India
- (b) China
- (c) Britain
- (d) None of the above

ANSWER: (b)

24. Metal frames in which types are laid and the text composed is known as

- (a) Platen
- (b) Galley
- (c) Printing press
- (d) Cylindrical press

ANSWER: (b)

25. The newspaper Shamsul Akhbar was published in

- (a) Hindi
- (b) Persian
- (c) Arabic
- (d) Urdu

ANSWER: (b)

26. Rashundari Debi wrote the autobiography

- (a) Amar Jibon
- (b) IstriDharmVichar
- (c) SaachiKavitayan
- (d) Ghulamgiri

ANSWER: (a)

27. In 1878 the Vernacular Press Act was modelled on the

- (a) French Press Laws
- (b) British Press Laws
- (c) Irish Press Laws
- (d) Scottish Press Laws

ANSWER: (c)

28. The book Chotte Aur Bade Ka Sawal is about the topic of

- (a) Religion
- (b) Philosophy
- (c) Science
- (d) Caste System

ANSWER: (d)

29. Kitagawa Utamaro was born in-

- (a) 1553
- (b) 1653
- (c) 1753
- (d) 1853

ANSWER: (c)

30. James Augustus Hickey began to edit the _____ Gazette from 1780.

- (a) Bombay
- (b) Bengal
- (c) Madras
- (d) Konkan

ANSWER: (b)

31. The first Malayalam book was printed in

(a) 1710

(b) 1711

(c) 1712

(d) 1713

ANSWER: (d)