

History PAPER-9
Modern World History Objective : MULTIPLE CHOICES
Unit I : The Industrial Revolution and Nineteenth Century Society
8 Hard Questions in Bold

1. The first steam engine, used for pumping water from mine shafts was invented in 1711 by?
- William Blake.
 - Matthew Boulton.
 - James Watt.
 - Thomas Newcomen.

Answer is (d).

2. Which of the following statement does not represent nineteenth-century middle-class thinking about gender role?

- men and women inhabited “separate spheres”.**
- women were suited for longer because their brains were larger.**
- men and women had different social roles.**
- women were morally superior to men because of their “passionlessness”.**

Answer is (b).

3. The British “navvies” built:

- railways.
- shipyards.
- factories.
- hospital and schools.

Answer is (a).

4. Which pairing is incorrect?

- William Thackeray- Vanity Fair.**
- Charles Dicken- Hard Times.**
- Honore de Balzac- The Human Comedy.**
- Victor Hugo- Oliver Twist.**

Answer is (d).

5. After the 1850s, who led the invention and commercialization of electricity?

- Britain.
- France.
- Belgium and France.
- Germany and the United States.

Answer (d).

6. The Great Famine of 1845-1849 took place in:

- France and Belgium.
- Ireland, Germany, Scotland, and the Netherlands.
- The United States.
- All of the above. Answer is (b).

7. By 1817, which country was one of the core nations of industrial Europe?

- France.
- Russia.
- Italy.

d. Germany.

Answer is (b).

8. British tariffs prohibiting the importation of East Indian Cottons:

a. acted as a brake on the manufacture of domestic cottons.

b. forced the British to abandon cotton manufacture altogether.

c. served as an inducement to the manufacture of domestic cottons.

d. stimulated the manufacture and sale of woolen goods.

Answer is (c).

9. In general European serfdom:

a. was an obstacle to the commercialization of agriculture.

b. disappeared across Eastern Europe and Russia by 1800.

c. provided vast incentives for landowners to improve farming techniques.

d. Both A and B.

Answer is (a).

10. John Kay's invention of the "flying shuttle" in 1773 revolutionized the process of cotton:

a. spinning.

b. weaving.

c. carding.

d. combing.

Answer is (b).

11. The mythical leader of a British rural rebellion in 1820s was:

a. Ned Lud.

b. John Ball.

c. Captain Swing.

d. Wat Tyler.

Answer is (c).

12. The expression, "angel in the house," refers to:

a. a London Prostitute.

b. the Victorian middle-class woman.

c. an essay by John Stuart Mill.

d. a London domestic servant.

Answer is (b).

13. Working-class men and women were most vulnerable to:

a. unemployment, sickness, and industrial accidents.

b. seasonal unemployment.

c. cyclical economic depressions.

d. All of the above.

Answer is (d).

14. The English contractor Thomas Brassey is best known for:

a. developing the first steam-powered locomotive.

b. opening the Stockton to Darlington line in 1825.

c. criticizing continental railway system.

d. building railways in Canada, Argentina, Australia and India.

Answer is (d).

15. In general, the population of Europe in the nineteenth century:

- a. declined.
- b. stay roughly at the same.
- c. showed a dramatic increase.
- d. slowly increased. Answer is (c).

16. Middle-class respectability required all but which of the following?

- a. financial independence.
- b. living modestly and soberly.
- c. merit and character.
- d. conspicuous consumption.

Answer is (d).

17. The “new cathedrals” of the industrial age were:

- a. museums, opera houses and city halls.
- b. textile factories.
- c. railway stations.
- d. suburban middle class homes.

Answer is (a).

18. The Industrial Revolution occurred first in Great Britain because:

- a. the Continental System guaranteed that Britain would be able to import much needed coal.**
- b. the government was able to borrow necessary capital from German banking houses.**
- c. agriculture was more thoroughly commercialized in Britain than elsewhere.**
- d. of its vast network of internal tolls and tariffs.**

Answer is (c).

19. Queen Victoria was a successful queen because:

- a. she and her husband embodied traits important to the middle classes.**
- b. her name has come to represent the culture of the nineteenth century.**
- c. she managed to extol the virtues of the aristocracy at the moment they went into decline.**
- d. her court was all in respects similar to her uncle, George IV. Answer is (a).**

20. Before 1815, industrialization in the continent was held back by the:

- a. French Revolution
- b. Continental System.
- c. Napoleonic Wars.
- d. All of the above.

Answer is (d).

21. Which of the following did not occur with the Industrial Revolution in America?

- a) Man replaced handheld tools.**
- b) Unskilled workers replaced skilled workers**
- c) Other sources of energy like steam replaced human energy**
- d) All of the above occurred.**

Answer is d)

22. What were Alexander Graham Bell's first words on the telephone?

- a) Mr. Watson, come here, I want to see you.
- b) What hath God wrought?
- c) Mary had a little lamb.
- d) This is just the beginning.

Ans : a)

23. What was the first name of Robert Fultons first steam boat?

- a) New Orleans ()
- b) Clermont ()
- c) Hudson ()
- d) Livingstone ()

Ans: b)

24. How many years passed between the invention of the first reliable steam engine and the induction electric motor?

- a) 50 ()
- b) 81 ()
- c) 113 ()
- d) 152 ()

Ans: c)

25. One of Eli Whitney's major Contributions to American manufacturing was his idea for

- a) Steam engine ()
- b) textile machinery ()
- c) the factory sysytem ()
- d) interchangeable parts ()

Ans d)

26. Who sneaked the plans for a spinning machine out of England and built a factory in Rhode Island?

- a) Eli Whitney ()
- b) Robert Fulton ()
- c) Samuel Slater ()
- d) Samuel Morse ()

Ans : c)

27. The invention and the use of machines was actually stimulated by a shortage of

- a) Labour ()
- b) capital ()
- c) raw materials ()
- d) trading ships ()

Ans: a)

28. The Erie Canal connected

- a) Buffalo and Rochester ()
- b) Albany and Buffalo ()
- c) Rochester and Albany ()
- d) Buffalo and Pittsburg ()

Ans : b)

29. Americans owed their ability to travel upstream to an invention by

- a) Eli Whitney ()
- b) Robert Fulton ()
- c) Samuel Slater ()
- d) Robert Fulton ()

Ans : d)

30. The development of steamboats, which made it economically feasible to bring products from the interior to market,

- a) led to a sharp decline in canal building ()
- b) hindered the development of railroads in the South and West ()
- c) Brought the West into the national economy ()
- d) led to a decline in the port cities of the Northeast ()

Ans : c)

31. Which invention is incorrectly paired?

- a) Eli Whitney - Cotton Gin ()
- b) Robert Fulton - Steamboat ()
- c) Samuel Morse - Telephone ()
- d) Samuel Colt - Revolver ()

Ans: c)

32. What was the immediate impact of the Cotton Gin in America?

- a) It made cotton more profitable ()
- b) It drove planters out of business ()
- c) It made the land more fertile ()
- d) It made slavery unprofitable ()

Ans : a)

33. Jane Austin was among those novelists who reflected the middle-class belief in

- a) the importance of the home as the setting for a rewarding family life.
- b) entrepreneurship.
- c) the problem of bureaucracy within the established church.
- d) a women's obligation to work outside the home.

Ans a)

34. Visiting a doctor in the 1850s was a risky affair; often, their remedies for diseases caused more harm than good for the patients. Out of all the following commonly-prescribed early nineteenth-century treatments, which is the only one that was NOT generally harmful to the patient?

- a) taking the waters
- b) the drug Laudanum
- c) bloodletting
- d) laxative purges

Ans a)

35. During the industrial revolution, a new type of family arose among the middle class in Europe. Which of the following is a characteristic of the new middle-class family?

- a) a great number of children
- b) a stress on social status rather than love in marriage
- c) a belief that the home should be a haven
- d) a distaste for material possessions

Ans c)

36. Some of the continental European governments tried to catch up to British industrialization by means of all of the following methods EXCEPT

- a) enacting protective tariffs.
- b) subsidizing new industries.
- c) buying out entire British industries.
- d) eliminating internal tariffs, as the German states did in the Zollverein.

Ans c)

37. Between 1780 and 1850, the European population

- a) ballooned from 175 million to 266 million.
- b) declined from 266 million to 175 million.
- c) experienced rising mortality rates.
- d) became more homogenized in terms of economic class.

Ans a)

38. The major type of workers' organization that helped factory laborers to develop a sense of class consciousness during the industrial revolution was the

- a) mutual aid society.
- b) fraternal society.
- c) guild.
- d) union.

Ans d)

39. In the novel *Hard Times*, which of the following authors described the way industrialization was affecting the fictional settlement Coketown?

- a) Frederick Engels
- b) Emily Brontë
- c) Charles Dickens
- d) Mark Twain

Ans c)

40. The "Bobbies," established by a law passed in 1828 by Parliament, hit the streets of London as its first modern

- a) social workers.
- b) police force.
- c) private investigators.
- d) sanitation crew.

Ans b)

Fill in the blanks:

1. The Revolution which transformed the political and diplomatic landscape of Europe suddenly and dramatically was the French Revolution.
2. The Industrial Revolution brought the beginning of the fossil fuel age.
3. The Industrial Revolution created new social classes and produced new social tensions.
4. The spread of manufacturing in rural areas in specific regions is called proto-industrialization.
5. The Industrial Revolution itself began in northern England and western Scotland during the late

eighteenth century.

6. New machines co-existed with intensive old fashioned hand labour during the Industrial Revolution.
7. A key precondition for industrialization was Britain's growing supply of available capital.
8. Many of the entrepreneurs of the early Industrial Revolution came from independent farmer class.
9. Britain's production for export rose by 80 percent between 1750 and 1770.
10. The Spinning Mule combined the features of both the jenny and the frame.
11. The first modern railway ran from the Durham coal field of Stockton to Darlington in 1825.
12. France built not only new roads but also 2,000 miles of canals during 1830 and 1847.
13. The Credit Mobilier was founded in 1852.
14. After 1850, the spread of railways encouraged the movement of goods.
15. Guild control over artisanal production was abolished in Austria in 1859.
16. The population of Russia rose from 39-60 million between 1800 and 1850.
17. In 1796 in England, Edward Jenner developed a safe form of the vaccine that would eventually protect millions of people from smallpox.
18. The industrial revolution's most important technological advance could be considered the steam engine.
19. The British economist who said that population growth would surpass the food supply was Thomas Malthus.
20. Steam engines were powered by coal.

Unit V: The Second World War
8 Hard Questions in Bold

1. The Kellogg-Briand Pact:
- attempted to end the naval arms race.
 - sought to outlaw war as an international crime.
 - admitted Germany and the Soviet Union into the League of Nations.
 - forced the Soviet Union to leave the League of Nations.

Answer is (b).

2. Following the naval evacuation of British and French troops at Dunkirk, the Germans invaded:
- Poland.
 - Britain.
 - Scandinavia.
 - France.

Answer is (d).

3. Which nation developed sonar and also cracked German codes for communicating with the “wolf packs”?
- the Soviet Union.
 - Britain.
 - the United States.
 - Canada.

Answer is (b).

4. **The Soviet Union entered the Pacific Theatre of World War II by:**
- marching into Manchuria and the colonial territory of Korea.**
 - helping the British stop the Japanese invasion of India.**
 - invading the island of Okinawa.**
 - pushing the Japanese forces back on Hong Kong.**

Answer is (a).

5. World War II began on September 1, 1939, with the German invasion of:
- Poland
 - The Soviet Union.
 - The Sudetenland.
 - Belgium.

Answer is (a).

6. The Reserve Police Battalion 101 of Hamburg:
- was responsible for keeping order at Auschwitz-Birkenau.
 - refused to obey their orders to kill all Jewish inhabiting Hamburg.
 - was responsible for transporting five thousand Poles out of the Warsaw ghetto.
 - were policemen who obeyed orders to kill, in one day, 1,500 Jewish men, women and children.

Answer is (d).

7. In 1937, the Japanese:
- invaded Manchuria.
 - joined the Axis powers.
 - invaded Burma.
 - destroyed the strategic city of Nanjing.

Answer is (d).

8. The French government that collaborated with the Nazis was located at:
- Paris.
 - Dunkirk.
 - Vichy.
 - Verdun.

Answer is (c).

9. Which of the following countries did not experience authoritarian regimes in the 1930s?
- Yugoslavia.
 - Czechoslovakia.
 - Hungary.
 - Romania.

Answer is (b).

10. On June 6, 1944:
- France was liberated by the Allies.
 - the Allies landed at Normandy.
 - the Allies crossed the Rhine.
 - the Soviet army marched into Berlin.

Answer is (b).

11. The Einsatzgruppen:
- were Soviet anti-communists and Nazi sympathizers.
 - was the name given to the resistance movement within Germany.
 - were responsible for formulating Operation Barbarossa.
 - were Nazi death squads.

Answer is (d).

12. In general the Hungarian government:
- persecuted Jews but was slow to deport them to German camps in Poland.
 - quickly rounded up all the Jews living in Hungary and sent them into the hands of the Nazis.
 - refused to submit to Nazi anti-Semitic policies.
 - collaborated with the Nazi "final solution".

Answer is (a).

13. As the war progressed, which country used its workers and materials less efficiently?
- Germany.
 - the Soviet Union.
 - the United States.
 - Britain.

Answer is (a).

14. The largest Jewish resistance to Nazis came in the spring of 1943 at:
- Lodz.
 - the Warsaw ghetto.
 - Auschwitz.
 - Prague.

Answer is (b).

15. Hitler, Chamberlain, Daladier, and Mussolini met at Munich on September 28, 1938, in order to:

- a. decide the fate of Sudetenland and Czechoslovakia.**
- b. discuss Germany's withdrawal from the League of Nations.**
- c. appease Stalin and Mussolini.**
- d. discuss the Polish question.**

Answer is (a)

16. Josip Broz, or Tito, was a:

- a. Hungarian leader who created a Nazi puppet state.
- b. leader of the Ustasha, the Croatian fascist guard.
- c. communist leader of the Yugoslav resistance movement.
- d. Romanian general who transported Hungarian Jews to Nazi death camps.

Answer is (c).

17. The "dance of millions" refers to:

- a. celebrations in Paris after the liberation of France.
- b. a wave of Latin American prosperity due to wartime profits.
- c. a dance craze that swept the continent after 1945.
- d. a special party rally held by Hitler to boost morale.

Answer is (b).

18. Operation Barbarossa was the code name for:

- a. the German invasion of Russia.
- b. the Normandy invasion.
- c. the Russian invasion of Belgium.
- d. the Allied invasion of Berlin.

Answer is (a).

19. The first detonation of an atom bomb took place in the summer of 1945 at:

- a. Hiroshima.
- b. Nagasaki.
- c. Los Alamos.
- d. the Bikini Atoll.

Answer is (c).

20. The Policy of appeasement was based on all of the following assumption except:

- a. The outbreak of another war was unthinkable.**
- b. Germany had been treated too harshly by the provisions of Versailles.**
- c. Germany would not break the provisions of Versailles.**
- d. The Nazis and fascists served as a bulwark against the Soviet.**

Answer is (c).

21. World War II, also known as the Second World War, was a global war that lasted from

- _____.
- a) 1939 to 1945
 - b) 1940 to 1946
 - c) 1935 to 1940
 - d) None of these

Answer a)

22. Which countries were involved in World War II?

- a) Australia
- b) Britain
- c) Germany
- d) All of these

Answer d)

23. What were the major causes of World War II?

- a) The rise of fascism
- b) Harsh treatment of Germany by the Treaty of Versailles
- c) The Treaty of Versailles
- d) All of these

Answer d)

24. Germany's invasion of which country started world war II?

- a) France
- b) Japan
- c) Poland
- d) None of these

Answer c)

25. Which of the following countries was not a member of the Allies?

- a) China
- b) Britain
- c) Japan
- d) None of these

Answer c)

26. What was the US strategy in the Pacific during WWII?

- a) Blitzkrieg
- b) Lightning war
- c) Leapfrogging
- d) None of these

Answer c)

27. The main Axis powers of WWII consisted of-

- a) Germany, Russia, Japan
- b) France, Italy, Japan
- c) Germany, Italy, Japan
- d) None of these

Answer c)

28. What was the last battle of World War II?

- a) Battle of the Atlantic
- b) Battle of Okinawa
- c) Battle of North Borneo
- d) None of these

Answer b)

29. When did Germany attack Russia in WWII?

- a) 1942
- b) 1944
- c) 1941
- d) None of these

Answer c)

30. Why did United States declare war on the Japan in 1941?

- a) Invasion of Poland
- b) The Munich Conference
- c) Attack on Pearl Harbor
- d) None of these

Answer c)

31. Why did the British Royal Navy attack French warships at Mers-el-Kebir?

- a) **The French crews had sworn allegiance to Germany**
- b) **France was at war with Britain**
- c) **The French crews refused to surrender their ships when the British requested**
- d) **They were manned by Germans**

Ans c)

32. What was Germany's initial strategy for conquering Britain?

- a) **First establish air superiority, then send in ground forces**
- b) **First destroy the British navy, then send in ground forces**
- c) **First send in ground forces, then attack the country with aircraft**
- d) **Immobilize London with poison gas attacks**

Ans a)

33. What was the "London Blitz"?

- a) Germany's plan for a blitzkrieg on London
- b) A term used for Germany's bombing campaign on London
- c) A series of German missile attacks late in the war
- d) Code name for a secret British radar system

Ans b)

34. Overall, the Battle of Britain is considered to be

- a) A victory for Germany
- b) A victory for Britain
- c) A victory for neither
- d) A minor conflict

Ans b)

35. Which Power won the World War II?

- a) Mongolian People's Republic
- b) Allied powers
- c) Axis Powers
- d) None of these

Answer b)

36. What was the treaty that ended World War II?

- a) Geneva Conference
- b) The Treaty of Versailles
- c) Peace treaties
- d) None of these

Answer c)

37. Which event is generally considered to be the first belligerent act of World War II?

- a) **Germany's attack on Russia**
- b) **Germany's attack on Britain**
- c) **Germany's attack on Poland**
- d) **Germany's occupation of Austria**

Ans c)

38.. Which two countries were the first to declare war on Germany?

- a) Italy and Greece
- b) Britain and France
- c) Norway and Denmark
- d) The United States and the USSR

Ans b)

39. Which best describes Germany's standard invasion strategy at the beginning of World War II?

- a) **Attack with a combination of speed and overwhelming force**
- b) **Intimidate the enemy by first amassing a large force along the enemy's border**
- c) **Begin with acts of sabotage behind enemy lines**
- d) **Draw out battles for as long as possible to wear the enemy out**

Ans a)

40. What major mistake did the Allies make in preparing to defend against Germany's attack on France?

- a) **They failed to anticipate that the attack would take place**
- b) **They expected an attack by ground forces rather than a naval assault**
- c) **They misinterpreted where the main invasion would take place**
- d) **They failed to set up minefields along the border with Germany**

Ans c)

Fill in the blanks

1. The leader of England during WWII was Winston Churchill.
2. Who was the leader of the German Military of WWII was Adolf Hitler
3. The leader of the Soviet Union during World War II was Joseph Stalin.
4. China entered the WWII in 1941.
5. The most important battle in WWII was the Battle of Stalingrad.
6. The longest battle in WWII was the Battle of the Atlantic

7. The Commanding General of the German Afrika Korps nicknamed 'The Desert Fox' was Erwin Rommel.
8. The Commander General of Italy during WWII was Benito Mussolini.
9. The Commander General of Japan during WWII was Hideki Tojo.
10. During the Battle of France the Germans bypassed the Maginot Line by attacking through Belgium.
11. Germany signs a nonaggression pact with the Soviet Union in 1939.
12. The country that lost the most lives in World War II was Soviet Union.
13. The largest battleship of World War II was Yamato.
14. The first Axis Power to surrender in WW II was Italy.
15. The Japanese attacked Pearl Harbor on 7 December 1941.
16. The largest tank battle in history was the Battle of Kursk.
17. In WW II, Japan surrendered in 1945.
18. In WW II, Germany surrendered in 1945.
19. The Soviet Union instigate an armed conflict in late 1939 against Finland.
20. The first two western European countries that Germany invaded were Norway and Denmark

