1. The Renaissance, a movement which stressed the ideas of the classical world, has been described as ending the………………...
   a) ancient era  b) medieval era  c) modern era  d) post-modern era

2. The word …………means the revival or rebirth of the freedom loving, adventurous thought of man.
   a) Renaissance  b) science  c) Feudalism  d) rationalism

3. During the …………..Ages faith dominated over Reason and consequently there was no intellectual freedom.
   a) ancient  b) Middle  c) modern  d) post-modern

4. The Renaissance produced a new spirit of creativity and rationalism and the scholars began to study …………..and Latin classics.
   a) Greek  b) English  c) American  d) African

5. Original Thinking and the critical spirit of enquiry made Abelard, Roger Bacon and Thomas Aquinas as the harbingers of the……………….
   a) Renaissance  b) evolution  c) crusades  d) Feudalism

6. The………………., the war between the cross and the crescent brought the Europeans of the Dark Ages into contact with the highly developed cultural of the Orient.
   a) Crusades  b) Reformation  c) Renaissance  d) Humanism
7. Before the invention of the……….., Knowledge was the privilege of the wealthy people.
   a) Printing Press           b) iron
   c) Mariners Compass         d) Gun Powder

8. In…………….., Constantinople, the capital of Eastern Roman Empire was captured by the Turks.
   a) 1253          b) 1343      c) 1453      d) 1543

9. In 1453…………….., the capital of Eastern Roman Empire was captured by the Turks.
   a) Constantinople   b) Rome     c) Sardinia  d) Petrograd

10. Humanism means a systematic study of……………
    a) Man                b) birds     c) monkey   d) elephant

11. In the middle Ages, …………..became the centre of learning and education.
    a) Theology           b) secularism c) individualism d) reason

12. ……………………brought about a transition from the religious approach to the humanistic approach to the problems of the world.
    a) Renaissance        b) reformation c) crusades d) index

13. Renaissance initially started in ……………
    a) Paris              b) Italy     c) Bologna   d) Oxford

14. When Constantinople was captured by ……………most of the Greek scholars migrated to Italy
    a) Turks              b) French    c) Russian   d) Spanish

15. The …………..cities like Venice, Milan and Florence were rich and prosperous due to trade with the East.
    a) Italian            b) German    c) British   d) Spanish

16. …………………….actually came to be known as the “Athens of Italy”.
    a) Cambridge          b) Florence  c) Venice    d) Milan

17. Machiavelli was the great political writer of ……………
    a) Italy              b) England   c) Germany   d) Poland

18. Who was author of the book ‘The Prince’?
    a) Machiavelli        b) Voltaire  c) Diderot    d) Condorcet

19. …………………….was called “the Morning star of Renaissance”
    a) Montesquieu        b) Dante    c) Thomas Hobbes d) John Locke

20. Who wrote ‘Divine Comedy’?
    a) Dante              b) Petrarch c) Machiavelli d) Boccaccio

21. …………………….was called the ‘Father of Humanism’
    a) Diderot            b) Voltaire  c) Petrarch  d) Condorcet
22. ................. broke the monopoly of Latin and wrote his world famous love sonnets to “Laura” in Italian language.
   a) Jeremy Bentham   b) Adam Smith   c) Petrarch   d) J.S. Mill

23. Who wrote ‘Utopia’?
   a) Thomas Moore   b) Voltaire   c) Diderot   d) Condorcet

24. ................. was the “Father of Italian Prose”.
   a) Boccaccio   b) Martin Luther   c) Petrarch   d) Machiavelli

25. Whose master piece was ‘De-Cameron’?
   a) Ben Johnson   b) Shakespeare   c) Boccaccio   d) Marlowe

26. The greatest Renaissance scholar of ................. was Erasmus.
   a) Holland   b) Russia   c) China   d) Italy

27. ................. was the author of ‘The Praise of Folly’.
   a) Diderot   b) Voltaire   c) Erasmus   d) Condorcet

28. ................. was author of ‘Don Quixote’.
   a) Cervantes   b) Montesquieu   c) Thomas Hobbes   d) John Locke

29. The ................. writer Camoes described the wonderful voyages of Vasco-De Gama in his epic Luciads.
   a) Portuguese   b) Spanish   c) British   d) American

30. St. Peters church in Rome, the huge dome of which was designed by ................. was the finest example of the Renaissance architecture.
   a) Michael Angelo   b) Machiavelli   c) Boccaccio   d) Cervantes

31. Two important styles or schools of painting that flourished in ................. were the Florentine School and the Venetian School.
   a) Singapore   b) Germany   c) Japan   d) Italy

32. Founded by Giotto, the ................. School produced three eminent painters known as Leonardo Da Vinci, Michael Angelo and Raphael.
   a) Florentine   b) Venetian   c) Milan   d) Oxford

33. Whose immortal painting is ‘Last Supper’?
   a) Leonardo Davinci   b) Voltaire   c) Diderot   d) Condorcet

34. Whose immortal painting is ‘Monolisa’?
   a) Boccaccio   b) Petrarch   c) Machiavelli   d) Leonardo Davinci

35. Whose immortal painting is ‘Virgin of the Rock’?
   a) Leonardo Davinci   b) Palestrina   c) Galerichi   d) Machiavelli

36. ‘The Last Judgment’ was the painting of .................
37. The ‘Madonna’ is the greatest of the paintings of………………
   a) Giorgione  b) Titian  c) Giovanni Bellini  d) Raphael

38. ………………..was “the Father of Modern Science”
   a) Condorcet  b) Voltaire  c) Diderot  d) Roger Bacon

39. Nicholas Copernicus was a great scientist of ……………..created a sensation by his theory that the earth is round in shape and it moves round the sun.
   a) Poland  b) Canada  c) Taiwan  d) Australia

40. ………………was a great scientist of Poland created a sensation by his theory that the earth is round in shape and it moves round the sun.
   a) Nicholas Copernicus  b) Adam Smith  c) David Hume  d) Immanuel Kant

41. ………………theory was modified by John Kepler (1571-1630) which became the foundation of the Universe.
   a) Nicholas Copernicus  b) Petrarch  c) Machiavelli  d) Boccaccio

42. Who proved that the planets including the Earth revolve round the Sun in elliptical Orbits and not in a circle as indicated by Copernicus?
   a) John Kepler  b) Petrarch  c) Boccaccio  d) Cervantes

43………………., the Italian scientist studied the Solar System and perfected the ‘Copernican Theory’ rebuked the theory of Aristotle that heavier bodies fall at quicker speed than lighter bodies.
   a) Galileo  b) Petrarch  c) Machiavelli  d) Boccaccio

44. …………………..established the Laws of Gravitation.
   a) Sir Isaac Newton  b) Diderot  c) Rousseau  d) Voltaire

45. ………………asserted that science depends upon observation of facts.
   a) Descartes  b) Leonardo Davinci  c) Marco Polo  d) Machiavelli

46. The English Physician, …………………..discovered how blood circulates from the heart through arteries to different parts of the body and comes back to the heart through veins.
   a) William Harvey  b) Adam Smith  c) David Hume  d) Immanuel Kant

47. The ………………..Physician, William Harvey discovered how blood circulates from the heart through arteries to different parts of the body and comes back to the heart through veins.
   a) English  b) French  c) American  d) Portuguese

48. The invention of Gun Powder by …………………..revolutionized the art of warfare and gave a death blow to feudalism.
49. The invention of Printing Press by …………………helped the rapid spread of knowledge.
   a) Diderot       b) John Guttenberg    c) Rousseau           d) Voltaire

50. ……………..perfected the idea of Roger Bacon and set up his improved Telescope at the University of Padua.
   a) Galileo       b) Jesus Christ      c) Erasmus            d) Richelieu

51. The……………………... was an instrument which indicated direction and helped the daring navigators, who explored new lands which later changed the very face of the Earth.
   a) Gunpowder     b) Mariners Compass  c) printing            d) paper

52………………….. is the name given to the great religious revolt of the 16th century, which permanently divided the Christendom into great sects.
   a) Renaissance   b) Reformation      c) Crusades           d) Index

   a) Tetzel        b) Erasmus          c) Cervantes          d) John Wycliffe

54. ‘The Morning Star of Reformation’ was …………………
   a) Henry VIII    b) John Wycliffe    c) Queen Elizabeth    d) Martin Luther

55. John Wycliffe was an ……………..Priest
   a) English       b) French           c) American          d) Portuguese

56………………….. followers were known as ‘Lollards’ or ‘poor Priests’.
   a) Tetzel’s      b) John Wycliffe’s   c) Cervantes’        d) Martin Luther’s

57. …………………….was a follower of Wycliffe in Bohemia.
   a) Friar Savonarola b) John Huss  c) Tetzel               d) Henry VIII

58. Martin Luther was the greatest leader of the Reformation Movement in …………………
   a) Germany       b) France          c) America            d) Russia

59. To expose the malpractice, …………………..wrote his famous ‘Ninety Five Thesis’ and nailed it on the church door of Wittenberg in 1517 A.D.
   a) Henry VIII    b) Martin Luther   c) John Wycliffe      d) John Huss

60. Ulrich Zwingli was inspired by the teachings of Luther started the reform movement in………………..
   a) Switzerland   b) France          c) England            d) Scotland

61. The work of Zwingli was continued by ……………..a French lawyer, who fled to Switzerland when the French king opposed him for his support to Lutheranism.
   a) John Calvin   b) Adam Smith      c) David Hume         d) Immanuel Kant
62. ………………… gave a clear exposition of the religious beliefs of the Protestants in his Book, ‘The Institutes of Christian Religion’.
   a) John Calvin  b) Henry VIII  c) John Wycliffe  d) John Huss

63. John Knox, a staunch follower of Calvin popularized ‘Presbyterianism’ in …………………
   a) Scotland  b) France  c) Britain  d) Germany

64. ………………… published a refutation of Luther’s Thesis for which Pope conferred on him the title, ‘the Defender of Faith’.
   a) Henry VIII  b) Edward VI  c) James II  d) Queen Elizabeth

65. The issue was the divorce of ……………… wife Catherine of Aragon who bore no son for him and the proposal to marry Annie Boleyn.
   a) Edward VI  b) Henry VIII  c) Henry VII  d) James I

66. ………………… was an intellectual and Cultural Revolution which is usually associated with the 18th century.
   a) Enlightenment  b) Long March  c) Paris commune  d) Reformation

67. ………………… was the product of the Scientific Revolution of the 17th century.
   a) Reformation  b) Enlightenment  c) Paris commune  d) Long March

68. The chief exponent of the idea of progress was Marquis de Condorcet, the ………………… mathematician and philosopher.
   a) French  b) British  c) Spanish  d) Portuguese

69. The writers who spread the ideas of the Enlightenment were known as …………………
   a) philosophes  b) Scientists  c) Journalists  d) Historians

70. Printing was invented in ……………… in 770 AD by the Buddhists.
   a) China  b) Egypt  c) India  d) Burma

71. The credit for the invention of printing in Europe goes to Johannes Gutenberg, a ………………… craftsman.
   a) Chinese  b) French  c) American  d) German

72. The invention of true paper made of pulped rags is credited to a Chinese named ……………… in the year A.D. 105.
   a) Chuteh  b) Marco Polo  c) Dr. Sunyatsen  d) Tsai Lun

73. The first European to describe gunpowder was the ……………… Friar Roger Bacon.
   a) English  b) Portuguese  c) Spanish  d) French

74. The Turks conquered much of the Arab world, seized Constantinople in ……………… with the effective use of gunpowder.
   a) 1153  b) 1256  c) 1353  d) 1453
75. The introduction of ……………………..made voyages to the distant and unknown lands easier and safer.
   a) Marines Compass  
   b) Gunpowder  
   c) printing  
   d) paper

76. The advantageous location of Portugal on the Atlantic sea board was fully utilized by Henry, the Navigator of………………….  
   a) Spain  
   b) France  
   c) Britain  
   d) Portugal

77. In 1486 A.D ……………………..sailed along the West coast of Africa and went as far as the cape of storms, renamed as the Cape of Good Hope by the Portuguese King as it gave definite hope of discovering a new sea-route to the East.  
   a) Bartolommeo Diaz  
   b) Amerigo Vespucci  
   c) Ferdinand Magellan  
   d) Vasco Da-Gama

78. …………………….. sailed round the African continent and reached kappad, a few miles north of Calicut 1498 A.D.  
   a) Vasco Da-Gama  
   b) Amerigo Vespucci  
   c) Ferdinand Magellan  
   d) Columbus

79. An Italian sailor, Christopher Columbus, with the help of Queen Isabella of Spain, left the Spanish port of ………………….in August 1492 and set foot on Small Island in West Indies in October, 1492 A.D.  
   a) Palos  
   b) pearlharbour  
   c) Lisbon  
   d) St.Helena

80. An ……………………..sailor, Christopher Columbus, with the help of Queen Isabella of Spain, left the Spanish port of Palos in August 1492 and set foot on Small Island in West Indies in October, 1492 A.D.  
   a) British  
   b) Spanish  
   c) Portuguese  
   d) Italian

81. The great distinction of circumnavigating the world goes to a ……………………..navigator Ferdinand Magellan.  
   a) Portuguese  
   b) Italian  
   c) British  
   d) French

82. With the help of the Spanish King, Charles II, ……………………..started the historic journey in September 1519 A.D. and after two years landed at the Islands of Philippines where he was killed by the natives.  
   a) Ferdinand Magellan  
   b) Columbus  
   c) Vasco Da-Gama  
   d) John Cabot

83. In 1497 A.D………………….., an Italian in the service of the Tudor king, Henry VIII of England, discovered New found land.  
   a) John Cabot  
   b) John Locke  
   c) Thomas Jefferson  
   d) Ferdinand Magellan

84. Jacques Carter, the ……………………..sailor reached the mouth of St. Laurence River and laid the foundation of the city of Montreal.
85. Cortez discovered .......... in 1519 A.D.
   a) Mexico  b) Holland  c) France  d) England

86. ..........is economic nationalism for the purpose of building a wealthy and powerful state.
   a) Mercantilism  b) laissez-faire  c) Utilitarianism  d) Renaissance

87. .......... coined the term “mercantile system” to describe the system of political economy that sought to enrich the country by restraining imports and encouraging exports.
   a) Adam Smith  b) Thomas Jefferson  c) Ferdinand Magellan  d) Vasco Da-Gama

88. In .........., Jean-Baptiste Colbert was the minister of finance under Louis XIV
   a) France  b) Britain  c) Spain  d) Italy

89. The term ‘Laissez faire’ was coined by the ..........economic philosophers of the Enlightenment (Physiocrates).
   a) French  b) British  c) Spanish  d) French

90. Utilitarianism was a philosophical theory of ethics outlined by the philosopher Jeremy Bentham and developed by .......... 
   a) John Stuart Mill  b) Karl Marx  c) Thomas Jefferson  d) Columbus

91. John Stuart Mill, a ..........philosopher and economist led the utilitarian movement in 1800s.
   a) French  b) British  c) Dutch  d) German

92. The ..........historian Henrie Pirenne formulated the theory of the ‘revival of long distance trade’ for the decline of feudalism.
   a) British  b) Belgian  c) German  d) American

93. In 1904, ..........published his monumental work ‘The Protestant Ethic and the Spirit of Capitalism’ in which he argued that capitalism was the product of Protestantism.
   a) Marx  b) Weber  c) Eric Hobsbawm  
   d) Thomas Jefferson  e) Vasco Da-Gama

94. According to Weber the emergence of Protestantism, particularly Calvinism, during the 16th and 17th centuries created the necessary condition for the origin of .......... 
   a) Colonialism  b) Capitalism  c) Mercantilism  d) Socialism

95. ..........wrote an important book entitled ‘Two Treatises of Government’.
   a) John Locke  b) Thomas Jefferson  c) Ferdinand Magellan  d) Columbus

96. The death of Elizabeth I in .......... A.D ended the glorious period of the Tudors.
   a) 1503  b) 1603  c) 1608  d) 1628

97. ..........inaugurated the Stuart Dynasty.
98. The protracted struggle began with James I, “the wisest fool of Christendom” and ended with the glorious or Bloodless Revolution of 1688 A.D. during the reign of………………...
   a) John Adams  b) James II  c) Charles Townshend  d) Charles I

99. James II established friendly relation with Louis XIV of………………...
   a) Germany  b) France  c) America  d) New York

100. Huguenots were ………………..Protestants.
   a) French  b) America  c) Germany  d) Holland

101. ‘Bills of Rights’ was in the year………………...
   a) 1688  b) 1689  c) 1789  d) 1799

102. The Bloodless Revolution of 1688 was a great land mark in the constitutional history of…..
   a) Italy  b) America  c) Germany  d) England

103. Bloodless Revolution of ………….. resulted in the supremacy of the parliament and gave a blow to Absolute Monarchy in England.
   a) 1688  b) 1689  c) 1788  d) 1789

104. Bloodless Revolution of ……… marked the end of the struggle between king and parliament.
   a)1688  b)1689  c)1699  d)1788

105. The American Revolution or the War of American Independence broke out in the year ……….. A.D during the reign of the English King George III and came to a close in 1783 A.D.
   a) 1675  b) 1685  c) 1689  d) 1775

106. The British conquest of Canada after the Seven Year War reduced the …………………danger and hence the colonies turned against England.
   a) German  b) American  c) French  d) Spanish

107. The immediate cause of the American Revolution was the Boston Tea Party in ………… A.D.
   a) 1773  b) 1775  c) 1789  d) 1793

108. The colonial army Commanded by ………………..trapped the British army at York Town and forced Lord Cornwallis, the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces to surrender in 1781.
   a) Vasco Da-Gama  b) Ferdinand Magellan  c) George Washington  d) John Cabot

109. The colonial army Commanded by George Washington trapped the British army at York Town and forced………………., the Commander-in-Chief of the British forces to surrender in 1781.
   a) John Cabot  b) Lord Cornwallis  c) Churchill  d) Lord Lytton
110. Louis XVI was completely under the control of his beautiful but proud, willful and wicked queen Marie Antoinette who was notorious for her unsympathetic attitude towards the people.
   a) Louis XIII  b) Louis XIV  c) Louis XV  d) Louis XVI

111. 'The Social Contract' was the work of .................
   a) Montesquieu  b) Voltaire  c) Ferdinand Magellan  d) Rousseau

112. "Man is born free, but everywhere he is in chains" is the words of .................
   a) Rousseau  b) Voltaire  c) Lenin  d) Karl Marx

113. .................'s most famous work was ‘A Treatise for Toleration’.
   a) Voltaire  b) Condorcet  c) John Cabot  d) Churchill

114. .................’s main work was ‘The Spirit of the Laws’ (1753).
   a) Montesquieu  b) Condorcet  c) Churchill  d) John Cabot

115. In 1765, .................published his first work on mathematics entitled Essai sur le calcul intégral, which was very well received, launching his career as a respected mathematician.
   a) Condorcet  b) Turgot  c) Ferdinand Magellan  d) Montesquieu

116. In 1785, .................wrote the Essay on the Application of Analysis to the Probability of Majority Decisions, one of his most important works.
   a) Churchill  b) Montesquieu  c) John Cabot  d) Condorcet

117. Fall of Bastille in the year 14th July .................
   a) 1789  b) 1689  c) 1769  d) 1799

118. On 23rd September, ................., the king was deposed and France became a Republic.
   a) 1782  b) 1790  c) 1792  d) 1799

119. On 21st January ................. Louis XVI of France was guillotined.
   a) 1786  b) 1789  c) 1793  d) 1799

120. Guillotine was invented by Ignacio Guillotine, a .................physician.
   a) German  b) American  c) French  d) British

121. ................. Connected with the reign of terror in France.
   a) Napoleon  b) Robespierre  c) Ferdinand Magellan  d) Voltaire

122. ................. was the child of French Revolution and the hero of France.
   a) Hitler  b) Churchill  c) Mussolini  d) Napoleon

123. ................. was born in the Island of Corsica in Italy on 15th August 1769.
   a) Napoleon  b) Ferdinand Magellan  c) John Cabot  d) Churchill
124. Corsica was captured by ...............in 1768 A.D.
   a) Germany       b) France       c) Britain       d) America

125. “I was born when my country was dying”. Who said?
   a) Napoleon  b) John Cabot  c) Churchill  d) Hitler

126. In 1796, when he was 27 years of age, ...............married Josephine, a rich widow of a
      nobleman.
   a) Magellan   b) Churchill   c) Rousseau   d) Napoleon

127. In 1804 A.D ...............established the Bank of France which became “the Soundest financial
      institution of the World”.
   a) Napoleon   b) Ferdinand Magellan   c) John Cabot   d) Churchill

128. ...............said, ‘my real glory is not having won 40 battles.....what will endure for ever is my
      civil code’.
   a) Napoleon  b) Churchill  c) Hitler  d) Stalin

129. In 1801 A.D ...............signed an agreement with pope Pius VII known as Concordat.
   a) John Cabot  b) Alexander  c) Julius Caesar  d) Napoleon

130. In the Battle of Waterloo on 12th June 1815 A.D ...............was decisively defeated by the Duke
      of Wellington.
   a) Napoleon  b) Ferdinand Magellan  c) John Cabot  d) Churchill

131. ...............was exiled to the Island of St. Helena where he died in 1821 A.D.
   a) Alexander the Great  b) Churchill  c) Napoleon  d) Mussolini

132. Sir Isaac Newton was an ...............physicist, mathematician, astronomer, alchemist, inventor,
      and natural philosopher.
   a) German  b) American  c) English  d) African

133. In his work Philosophiae Naturalis Principia Mathematica, ...............enunciated his law of
      universal gravitation and three laws of motion.
   a) Ferdinand Magellan  b) Newton  c) Churchill  d) Voltaire

134. It was with ...............that Wordsworth published the famous Lyrical Ballads in 1798.
   a) Milton  b) John Cabot  c) Coleridge  d) Dryden

135. ...............’s most famous work, The Prelude (1850), is considered by many to be the
      crowning achievement of English romanticism.
   a) Ferdinand Magellan  b) Wordsworth  c) John Cabot  d) P.B. Shelly

136. English Romantic poet ...............was born on October 31, 1795, in London.
137. Who was the editor of the ‘Examiner’?
   a) P.B. Shelley  
   b) Richard Abbey  
   c) John Rowland Sandell  
   d) John Keats

138. ……………. was author of the ‘Prometheus Unbound’.
   a) P.B. Shelley  
   b) Karl Marx  
   c) Lord Byron  
   d) John Cabot

139. ……………. was born in Leiden on July 15, 1606.
   a) Woodrow Wilson  
   b) John Cabot  
   c) Rembrandt  
   d) Churchill

140. The patriots of ……………. set up several secret societies such as ‘Carbonari’ to regain their independence.
   a) Holland  
   b) America  
   c) France  
   d) Italy

141. Metternich was the chancellor of ……………. 
   a) Holland  
   b) America  
   c) Austria  
   d) Germany

142. The unification of Italy was accomplished mostly by the heroic efforts of the Italian patriots supported by the ruler of Sardinia, ……………. 
   a) Victor Immanuel II  
   b) George I  
   c) Charles I  
   d) Metternich

143. In 1831 A.D. ……………. established an organization known as YOUNG ITALY the motto of which was ‘God and people’.
   a) Joseph Mazzini  
   b) John Cabot  
   c) Lenin  
   d) Cavour

144. ……………….. was “the Master brain” of the Italian Unification. 
   a) Metternich  
   b) John Cabot  
   c) Count Cavour  
   d) Woodrow Wilson

145. Victor Immanuel II became the king of …………….. after the abdication of Charles Albert. 
   a) Rome  
   b) Naples  
   c) Sicily  
   d) Sardinia

146. Napoleon III, the French king helped ……………. in her war against Austria which led to the annexation of Lombardy.
   a) Sardinia  
   b) Parma  
   c) Modena  
   d) Tuscany

147. ‘The sword of the Unification’ of Italy was………………. 
   a) Otto Von Bismarck  
   b) Garibaldi  
   c) John Cabot  
   d) Metternich

148. ……………. was the leader of ‘the Red Shirts’ in Italy. 
   a) Woodrow Wilson  
   b) Otto Von Bismarck  
   c) Metternich  
   d) Garibaldi

149. By ……………. A.D. the whole of Italy except the Papal States and Venetia was united and the ruler of Sardinia. 
   a) 1860  
   b) 1867  
   c) 1789  
   d) 1798
150. In 1866 A.D. Italy received Venetia as a reward for supporting ..........against Austria in the Seven Weeks War.
   a) Rome   b) Prussia   c) Austria   d) America

151. In 1870 A.D. When Napoleon III, the French king withdrew his army from the Papal States on the wake of the Franco-Prussian War, the Italian army captured .............and made it the capital of the Unified State of Italy.
   a) Germany   b) Rome   c) Austria   d) New York

152. In 1880 Austria was defeated by .............which combined the German States into the confederation of Rhine.
   a) Otto Von Bismarck   b) Napoleon   c) John Cabot   d) Metternich

153. The Congress of Vienna (1815 A.D) changed Germany into a confederation of 39 states under the control of.............
   a) Austria   b) Germany   c) Italy   d) Denmark

154. The teachers and students of the .................University formed the secret Committee called “BRUSCHEN SHAFL” to preach nationalism.
   a) Cambridge   b) Salerno   c) Oxford   d) Jena

155. Metternich, the iron chancellor of .................crushed the spirit of liberalism and controlled the activities of the patriots and liberal leaders of Germany.
   a) Hanover   b) Austria   c) Germany   d) Italy

156. The .................unification preceded the political unification in Germany.
   a) Economic   b) Political   c) Social   d) Cultural

157. In 1819 .................formed an economic union with 12 states and in 1834 a customs Union or Zolleverein was established by 18 states excluding Austria.
   a) Prussia   b) Saxony   c) Bavaria   d) Wittenberg

158. Metternich had fled to .................in the midst of mounting opposition.
   a) Germany   b) Denmark   c) England   d) Austria

159. On 21st March .................the Frankfurt Assembly was summoned to take decisions regarding the unification of Germany and to frame a democratic constitution.
   a) 1648   b) 1748   c) 1788   d) 1848

160. The Frankfurt Assembly decided to exclude Austria from the united Germany and offered the throne of Germany to Frederick William IV of............... 
   a) Prussia   b) Denmark   c) Spain   d) Holland

161. In .................A.D. William I became the King of Prussia.
   a) 1861   b) 1868   c) 1871   d) 1876
162. .......... thought that only a powerful army could bring fame and glory as well as unity to Germany.
   a) Woodrow Wilson    b) John Cabot    c) Metternich    d) Bismarck

163. Who fixed the straight path of war and not the long and zigzag path of democracy for the unification of Germany under the leadership of Prussia?
   a) Bismarck            b) François Noël Babeuf
   c) John Cabot          d) Woodrow Wilson

164. In 1872 A.D. .......... was made the Chancellor or Prime minister of Germany by William I.
   a) Churchill    b) Metternich    c) Woodrow Wilson    d) Bismarck

165. Who believed that diplomacy without weapons is like music without instruments?
   a) Woodrow Wilson    b) Bismarck    c) Churchill    d) Hitler

166. .......... believed that the great questions of the day are not decided by speeches and resolutions of the majorities but by “Blood and Iron”.
   a) Woodrow Wilson    b) François Noël Babeuf    c) Metternich    d) Bismarck

167. Bismarck resorted to wars to achieve the unification of Germany under Prussia. The first war was with .......... in 1864 A.D.
   a) Austria    b) France    c) Germany    d) Denmark

168. Bismarck made an alliance with .......... with the promise of equal share of spoils of War, and invaded Denmark.
   a) Austria    b) France    c) Germany    d) Britain

169. After a brief War Schleswig was united with .......... and Holstein was given to Austria.
   a) Canada    b) France    c) Africa    d) Prussia

170. The long awaited War between Austria and .......... began on the question of the division of spoils of the War with Denmark.
   a) Africa    b) France    c) America    d) Prussia

171. At the battle of Sadova (1866 A.D) the Austrians were defeated and by the Treaty of Prague, .......... became the leader of the North German confederation.
   a) France    b) Prussia    c) Africa    d) Canada

172. By the Treaty of Frankfurt in May .......... A.D. France ceded Alsace and Lorraine to Prussia in addition to a huge was compensation.
   a) 1861    b) 1866    c) 1871    d) 1899

173. On the 18th January .......... A.D. the Prussian king William I was proclaimed “Kaiser” | (Emperor) in the Hall of Mirrors of the palace of Versailles.
   a) 1841    b) 1855    c) 1867    d) 1871

174. The Meiji Restoration was a political and social revolution in .......... in 1866-69.
a) Britain  b) Japan  c) China  d) America

175. The Russo-Japanese War (1904-05) developed out of the rivalry between Russia and Japan for dominance in Korea and……………………
   a) Hunan  b) Manchuria  c) Quantung  d) Peking

176. Theodore Roosevelt was the President of…………………
   a) Germany  b) USA  c) Africa  d) Britain

177. Abraham Lincoln as the President of ……………………
   a) America  b) Germany  c) Africa  d) Holland

178. On April 14, ………………Abraham Lincoln the president of America was assassinated by an unemployed actor of the south.
   a) 1856  b) 1862  c) 1865  d) 1876

179. ……………….arose in the late 18th and early 19th century as a reaction to the economic and social changes associated with the Industrial Revolution.
   a) Nihilism  b) Capitalism  c) Socialism  d) Anarchism

180. In the 1840s the term ………………came into use to denote loosely a militant leftist form of socialism.
   a) Capitalism  b) Socialism  c) communism  d) Nihilism

181. In………….., Marx and Engels wrote the famous Communist Manifesto, in which they set forth the principles of what Marx called "scientific socialism."
   a) 1748  b) 1828  c) 1838  d) 1848

182. Christian socialism was led in ……………by Frederick Denison Maurice and Charles Kingsley.
   a) Holland  b) Germany  c) America  d) England

183. Ferdinand Lassalle was founder of the first workers' party in ………………(1863).
   a) Germany  b) America  c) Holland  d) Abyssinia

184. In…………….., Eduard Bernstein denied the inevitability of class conflict; he called for a revision of Marxism that would allow an evolutionary socialism.
   a) 1894  b) 1898  c) 1908  d) 1912

185. In……………, Bernstein's chief opponent, Karl Kautsky, insisted that the Social Democratic party adhere strictly to orthodox Marxist principles.
   a) Germany  b) Netherlands  c) Latin America  d) America

186. In ………………the Fabian Society, founded in 1884, set forth basic principles of evolutionary socialism.
   a) Belgium  b) Germany  c) Sweden  d) Great Britain
187. The most momentous split took place in the Social Democratic Labor party, which divided into the rival camps of Bolshevism and Menshevism.
   a) French  b) African  c) Russian  d) American

188. It was the revolutionary opponents of gradualism, the Bolsheviks, who seized power in the Russian Revolution of .......... a) 1911  b) 1913  c) 1917  d) 1927

189. The Paris Commune, functioning between March 18 to May 28 of .........., was spawned by the Franco-Prussian war.
   a) 1771  b) 1781  c) 1792  d) 1871

190. The Russian Revolution of .......... was the first successful Communist Revolution of the world.
   a) 1903  b) 1907  c) 1917  d) 1927

191. The roots of the Russian Revolution lay deep in the despotic old fashioned and oppressive rule of the unpopular Tsar .......... a) Wilhelm Liebknecht  b) Nicholas II  c) August Bebel  d) Peter, the Great

192. .......... was influenced by the inner circle of the imperial court including the Tsarina and the Holy Devil, Rasputin.
   a) Nicholas II  b) Charles Fourier  c) Robert Owen  d) Peter, the Great

193. .........., an extreme sort of liberalism, questioned everything bowed before no authority and aimed at destroying the existing Russian order.
   a) Nihilism  b) Anarchism  c) Marxism  d) Socialism

194. Whose weapons were books and bombs and the motto was “go among the people”? a) Socialism  b) Anarchism  c) Marxism  d) Nihilism

195. .......... was the author of “the Poor” and “Mother”. a) Maxim Gorky  b) Tolstoy  c) Karl Marx  d) Friedrich Engels

196. .......... was the author of “War and Peace” and “Anna Karina”. a) William Morris  b) Churchill  c) Turgenev  d) Tolstoy

197. .......... was the author of “Fathers and Sons”. a) Woodrow Wilson  b) William Morris  c) Kerensky  d) Turgenev

198. .......... was the author of “Crime and punishment” a) Jawaharlal Nehru  b) Saint-Simon  c) Louis Blanc  d) Dostoevsky

199. The Mensheviks led by .......... stood for peaceful and constitutional methods to destroy autocracy.
   a) Churchill  b) Woodrow Wilson  c) Kerensky  d) Lenin
200. The Bolsheviks led by ............... stood for Marxian ideas.
   a) Lenin   b) Kerensky   c) Woodrow Wilson   d) Churchill

201. The .................-Japanese War (1904-1905) had shaken the foundation of the Tsarist regime.
   a) Prussia  b) China  c) Franco  d) Russo

202. On Sunday, 22nd January ............... in Russia, a peaceful march of the workers led by Father
   George Gapon was fired at and thousands of people were murdered.
   a) 1804  b) 1805  c) 1895  d) 1905

203. A provisional government under the leadership of Kerensky, the leader of the Mensheviks,
   was set up in............
   a) Russia  b) Germany  c) London  d) Spain

204. ...............became the Father of the Bolshevik Revolution of Russia.
   a) Woodrow Wilson  b) Kerensky  c) Lenin  d) Stalin

205. The First International was founded in 1864 in a workmen's meeting held in Saint Martin's
   Hall,....................
   a) Germany  b) Laos  c) Cambodia  d) London

206. The First International's first congress was held in ............... in Geneva.
   a) 1666  b) 1766  c) 1866  d) 1876

207. The Second International was formed in .................
   a) 1689  b) 1789  c) 1889  d) 1899

208. The Comintern was also known as the .................International.
   a) first  b) second  c) Third  d) fourth

209. The Comintern was an international Communist organization founded in March 1919 by
   .............
   a) Gorbachave  b) Kerensky  c) Stalin  d) Lenin

210. The Comintern was an international Communist organization founded in March ... by Lenin
   a) 1909  b) 1919  c) 1928  d) 1939

211. The Comintern was officially dissolved on 15th May 1943, by .................
   a) Kerensky  b) Stalin  c) Gorbacheve  d) Lenin

212. The Comintern was officially dissolved on 15th May ............., by Stalin.
   a) 1833  b) 1843  c) 1943  d) 1953

213. In ............. the Cominform, or Communist Information Bureau, was created as a substitute
    of the Comintern.
   a) 1847  b) 1867  c) 1887  d) 1947
214. The Cominform was dissolved in
   a) 1856  b) 1866  c) 1868  d) 1956

215. Francisco-De-Miranda, a Venezuelan patriot played a prominent role in the freedom struggle of
   a) Czechoslovakia  b) Bulgaria  c) Latin America  d) France

216. ............... was an outstanding leader of the Latin America liberation movement.
   a) Simon Bolivar  b) Franklin D. Roosevelt
   c) Winston Churchill  d) Rousseau

217. Who was hailed as the Liberator and George Washington of South America?
   a) Thomas Paine  b) Voltaire  c) Simon Bolivar  d) Jefferson

218. Jose San Martin was a great patriot and freedom fighter who led the revolutionary movement in
   a) Guiana  b) Argentina  c) Brazil  d) Mexico

219. Father Hidalgo, a priest who led the national movement in
   a) Poland  b) Italy  c) Mexico  d) Romania

220. Mexico gained freedom from ............... in 1821.
   a) France  b) Spain  c) Hungary  d) Soviet Union

221. The wave of freedom movement in the Spanish colonies affected the ........... colony of Brazil.
   a) American  b) British  c) French  d) Portuguese

222. In October of ............... , a group of revolutionaries in southern China led a successful revolt against the Qing Dynasty, establishing in its place the Republic of China and ending the imperial system.
   a) 1911  b) 1921  c) 1931  d) 1941

223. The Kuomintang Party of ............... revolted against the Manchu ruler and compelled him to abdicate on 12th February 1912 A.D.
   a) Deng Xiao Ping  b) Yuan Shikai  c) Sun Yat Sen  d) Chuteh

224. After the death of Dr. Sun Yat Sen his trusted disciple ............... led the army of the Kuomintang.
   a) Mao-Tse-Tung  b) Chiang-Kai-Shak  c) Chou-Enlai  d) Lenin

225. The strife between the nationalists and the communist in China was fully utilized by Japan and in 1931 she captured ............... 
   a) Taiwan  b) Yugoslavia  c) Hong Kong  d) Manchuria

226. In 1949 the whole mainland of China was captured by the communists and Chiang-Kai-Sheik evacuated to the Island of ..............
   a) Taiwan  b) St. Helena  c) Mali  d) Minicoi
227. Under .................the Chinese Peoples’ Republic was established in 1949 with Peking (new Beijing) as the Capital.  
a) Mao-Tse Tung  
b) Sun Yat-sen  
c) Deng Xiaoping  
d) Chiang Kai-shek

228. Mao Tse-tung founded the People's Republic of China in..................
   a) 1946  
b) 1949  
c) 1959  
d) 1969

229. The Chinese Communist party was founded in....................
   a) 1911  
b) 1921  
c) 1931  
d) 1941

230. ......................was born on Dec. 26, 1893, into a well-to-do peasant family in Shao-shan, Hunan province.
   a) Mao Tse-tung  
b) Karl Marx  
c) V. I. Lenin  
d) Sun Yat-sen

231. When First World War broke out?
   a) 1904  
b) 1911  
c) 1914  
d) 1939

232. Woodrow Wilson was the president of ..................
   a) Spain  
b) France  
c) U.S.A.  
d) China

233. ......................united the scattered German States into a mighty empire and placed Germany on the road of aggressive nationalism.
   a) Kerensky  
b) Mussolini  
c) John Cabot  
d) Bismarck

234. In 1907............., France and Russia formed the “Triple Entente” for their protection against the “Triple Alliance” formed by Germany, Austria and Italy.
   a) Turkey  
b) Britain  
c) Poland  
d) Bulgaria

235. Serbia brought forward “the Great Serbian Scheme”, to unite ............and Herzegovina with her, since they were having a common culture and common race.
   a) Bosnia  
b) Manchuria  
c) Guiana  
d) Brazil

236. The Architecture-Duke, Francis Ferdinand, the heir to the Austrian throne was murdered with his wife on 28th June 1914 while on a visit to Sarajevo, the capital of..............
   a) Bosnia  
b) Brazil  
c) Naples  
d) Guiana

237. It was the Fascist party spearheaded by Benito Mussolini, the journalist and Ex-socialist, which repudiated democracy and established dictatorship in..............
   a) Germany  
b) Italy  
c) Africa  
d) Britain

238. ................. was socialist in the beginning and was the editor of the Official socialist Newspaper, the 'Avanti'.
   a) Lenin  
b) Hitler  
c) Mussolini  
d) Karl Marx

239. After the First World War .................organized the National Fascist Party in November 1921 and subsequently became the high priest of Fascism.
   a) Benito Mussolini  
b) Machiavelli  
c) Kerensky  
d) Woodrow Wilson
240. …………….is a Latin word meaning bundle of Rods.
   a) Fascism  b) Nazism  c) Marxism  d) Capitalism

241. Born in 1839, as the son of a customs officer, ……………became an orphan at an early age
   and won his bread by working as a painter and an architect.
   a) Mussolini  b) Hitler  c) Kerensky  d) Woodrow Wilson

242. The Nazi party took the biography of ……………known as the ‘Mein Kamp’ (My struggle) as
   the bible.
   a) Hitler  b) Kerensky  c) Woodrow Wilson  d) Mussolini

243. The flag of the ……………party was red with white circle and black Swastika at the middle – a
   symbol of Aryan supremacy.
   a) Socialist  b) Communist  c) Fascist  d) Nazi

244. The Secret Policy known as ‘the Gestapo’ promptly reported every matter to………………
   a) Woodrow Wilson  b) Mussolini  c) Kerensky  d) Hitler

245………………. added an “Aryan paragraph” to the Old Testament and appointed his own man,
   Ludwig Muller, as the Bishop of Germany.
   a) Hitler  b) Mussolini  c) Kerensky  d) Sun Yat Sen

246. …………….tore away the Treaty of Versailles and entered into military pacts such as Nazi-
   Soviet Pact, Anglo-German Naval Agreement and ultimately Rome-Berlin Tokyo Axis.
   a) Mac Arthur  b) Hitler  c) Churchill  d) Stalin

247. Second World War broke out in……………
   a) 1929  b) 1932  c) 1935  d) 1939

248. U.S.A. initially kept aloof but the attack on the U.S.A. Naval base at Pearl Harbor in Hawaii
   on December 7, ……………by Japan forced her to declare war on Japan.
   a) 1941  b) 1943  c) 1946  d) 1948

249. On August 6, ……………the first Atom Bomb exploded in Hiroshima shocking the whole world.
   a) 1935  b) 1937  c) 1940  d) 1945

250. Japan surrendered on 2\textsuperscript{nd} September………………
   a) 1925  b) 1936  c) 1945  d) 1950

251. The U.N.O. took its birth on 24\textsuperscript{th} October………………
   a) 1945  b) 1947  c) 1949  d) 1955

252. The League of Nations was the ‘brain-child’ of the American President,………………
   a) Woodrow Wilson  b) Eisenhower  c) Roosevelt  d) Abraham Lincoln

253. The UNESCO was established on November 4, 1946 with head quarters at………………
   a) Paris  b) Peking  c) Petrograd  d) Vienna
254. The Food and Agricultural Organization (F.A.O.) was established in October 16, 1945 with head quarters at.......... 
   a) Rome b) New Zealand c) USSR d) Vietnam

255. World Health Organization (W.H.O) was established on April 7, 1948 with head quarters at.............. 
   a) Geneva b) Morocco c) Namibia d) Vietnam

256. The United Nations International Children’s Emergency Fund (UNICEF): was formed in 1946 with its head quarters at.......... 
   a) New York b) Libya c) Tunisia d) Algeria

257. The term "third world" was coined by economist ......................in an article in the French magazine L’Observateur of August 14, 1952. 
   a) Alfred Marshall b) Alfred Sauvy c) Adam Smith d) Keynes

258. The term "third world" was coined by economist Alfred Sauvy in an article in the ........................magazine L’Observateur of August 14, 1952. 
   a) English b) French c) Portuguese d) Spanish

259. The term "third world" was coined by economist Alfred Sauvy in an article in the French magazine L’Observateur of August 14,.................... 
   a) 1942 b) 1952 c) 1962 d) 1965

260. The Soviet Union was collapsed in the year ............ 
   a) 1981 b) 1988 c) 1991 d) 1999
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<td></td>
</tr>
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