

- 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 ofwas 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. Thewriter Camoes described the wonderful voyages of Vasco-De Gama in his epic Luciards.
a) Portuguese b) Spanish c) British d) American
30. St. Peters church in Rome, the huge dome of which was designed bywas 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 inwere the Florentine School and the Venetian School.
a) Singapore b) Germany c) Japan d) Italy
32. Founded by Giotto, theSchool 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

- a) Michael Angelo b) Lorenzo Ghiberti c) Donatello d) Lucca Della Robbie
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 ofcreated 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. ThePhysician, 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 byrevolutionized the art of warfare and gave a death blow to feudalism.

- a) Roger Bacon b) Tetzal c) Marco Polo d) Boccaccio
49. The invention of Printing Press byhelped 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
- 53.In his book, "In praise of folly",bitterly denounced the worldliness and vulgarity of the churchmen and ridiculed superstition.
a) Tetzal 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 anPriest
a) English b) French c) American d) Portuguese
- 56..... followers were known as 'Lollards' or 'poor Priests'.
a) Tetzal'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) Tetzal 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 bya 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 ofwife 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, themathematician 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 inin 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, acraftsman.
a) Chinese b) French c) American d) German
72. The invention of true paper made of pulped rags is credited to a Chinese namedin the year A.D. 105.
a) Chuteh b) Marco Polo c) Dr.Sunyatsen d) Tsai Lun
73. The first European to describe gunpowder was theFriar 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

- a) Dutch b) Portuguese c) Spanish d) French
85. Cortez discoveredin 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 theeconomic 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, aphilosopher and economist led the utilitarian movement in 1800s.
a) French b) British c) Dutch d) German
92. Thehistorian 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.

- a) James I b) Charles I c) William of Orange d) George I
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 byin 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.Destablished 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.Dsigned 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.Dwas 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 anphysicist, 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)Voltire
134. It was withthat 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 poetwas born on October 31, 1795, in London.

150. In 1866 A.D. Italy received Venetia as a reward for supportingagainst 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 capturedand made it the capital of the Unified State of Italy.
a) Germany b) Rome c) Austria d) New York
152. In 1800 Austria was defeated bywhich 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 theUniversity formed the secret Committee called "BRUSCHEN SHAFI" to preach nationalism.
a) Cambridge b) Salerno c) Oxford d) Jena
155. Metternich, the iron chancellor ofcrushed 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. Theunification preceded the political unification in Germany.
a) Economic b) Political c) Social d) Cultural
157. In 1819formed an economic union with 12 states and in 1834 a customs Union or Zollverein was established by 18 states excluding Austria.
a) Prussia b) Saxony c) Bavaria d) Wittenberg
158. Metternich had fled toin 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

- 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 termcame 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 inby 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. Inthe 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 theSocial 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 bystood for peaceful and constitutional methods to destroy autocracy.
a) Churchill b) Woodrow Wilson c) Kerensky d) Lenin

200. The Bolsheviks led bystood 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 theInternational.
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 fromin 1821.
a) France b) Spain c) Hungary d) Soviet Union
221. The wave of freedom movement in the Spanish colonies affected thecolony 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 ofrevolted 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 discipleled 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. Underthe 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 uniteand 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 Warorganized 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 ofknown as the 'Mein Kamp' (My struggle) as the bible.
a) Hitler b) Kerensky c) Woodrow Wilson d) Mussolini
243. The flag of theparty 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 2nd September.....
a) 1925 b) 1936 c) 1945 d) 1950
251. The U.N.O. took its birth on 24th 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 economistin 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 themagazine 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

ANSWER KEYS

1.b	26.a	51.b	76.d	101.b	126.d
2.a	27.c	52.b	77.a	102.d	127.a
3.b	28.a	53.b	78.a	103.a	128.a
4.a	29.a	54.b	79.a	104.a	129.d
5.a	30.a	55.a	80.d	105.d	130.a
6.a	31.d	56.b	81.a	106.c	131.c
7.a	32.a	57.b	82.a	107.a	132.c
8.c	33.a	58.a	83.a	108.c	133.b
9.a	34.d	59.b	84.b	109.b	134.c
10.a	35.a	60.a	85.a	110.d	135.b
11.a	36.a	61.a	86.a	111.d	136.d
12.a	37.d	62.a	87.a	112.a	137.c
13.b	38.d	63.a	88.a	113.a	138.a
14.a	39.a	64.a	89.a	114.a	139.c
15.a	40.a	65.b	90.a	115.a	140.d
16.b	41.a	66.a	91.b	116.d	141.c
17.a	42.a	67.b	92.b	117.a	142.a
18.a	43.a	68.a	93.b	118.c	143.a
19.b	44.a	69.a	94.b	119.c	144.c
20.a	45.a	70.a	95.a	120.c	145.d
21.c	46.a	71.d	96.b	121.b	146.a
22.c	47.a	72.d	97.a	122.d	147.b
23.a	48.a	73.a	98.b	123.a	148.d
24.a	49.b	74.d	99.b	124.b	149.a
25.c	50.a	75.a	100.a	125.a	150.b

151.b	170.d	189.d	208.c	227.a	246.b
152.b	171.b	190.c	209.d	228.b	247.d
153.a	172.c	191.b	210.b	229.b	248.a
154.d	173.d	192.a	211.b	230.a	249.d
155.b	174.b	193.a	212.c	231.c	250.c
156.a	175.b	194.d	213.d	232.c	251.a
157.a	176.b	195.a	214.d	233.d	252.a
158.c	177.a	196.d	215.c	234.b	253.a
159.d	178.c	197.d	216.a	235.a	254.a
160.a	179.c	198.d	217.c	236.a	255.a
161.a	180.c	199.c	218.b	237.b	256.a
162.d	181.d	200.a	219.c	238.c	257.b
163.a	182.d	201.d	220.b	239.a	258.b
164.d	183.a	202.d	221.d	240.a	259.b
165.b	184.b	203.a	222.a	241.b	260.c
166.d	185.a	204.c	223.c	242.a	
167.d	186.d	205.d	224.b	243.d	
168.a	187.c	206.c	225.d	244.d	
169.d	188.c	207.c	226.a	245.a	

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