

## Nationalist Movement

1. 1830 Revolution occurred in France during the period of \_\_\_\_\_
2. 1830 Revolution inspired National spirit in Germany, Poland, Spain, Portugal and \_\_\_\_\_
3. The 1830 revolt brought success to the revolutionaries only in the countries of \_\_\_\_\_
4. 1848 revolt occurred in France during the period of \_\_\_\_\_
5. Louis Phillippe's minister who made people disgusted through his conservative reactionary and corrupt practices was \_\_\_\_\_
6. To defeat England indirectly Napoleon introduced \_\_\_\_\_
7. The Leipzig war was called \_\_\_\_\_
8. The policy of Blood and Iron was followed by \_\_\_\_\_
9. The first emperor of united Germany was \_\_\_\_\_
10. The Franco-Prussian war ended with the treaty of \_\_\_\_\_
11. \_\_\_\_\_ is the name given to the army commanded by Garibaldi.
12. The principle of right to work was first advocated by \_\_\_\_\_
13. Communist manifesto was written by \_\_\_\_\_
14. Cavour expressed his views in a news paper named \_\_\_\_\_
15. Waterloo war occurred in the year \_\_\_\_\_
16. Capital city of Austria \_\_\_\_\_
17. Napoleon was greatly influenced by \_\_\_\_\_
18. Congress of Vienna was held in the year \_\_\_\_\_
19. \_\_\_\_\_ led the allied forces against Napoleon.
20. Confederation of Rhine was formed by \_\_\_\_\_
21. Bismark was the prime-minister of \_\_\_\_\_
22. 'Das Capital' was written by \_\_\_\_\_
23. The third international was held in \_\_\_\_\_
24. Napoleon was born in \_\_\_\_\_ island.
25. Napoleon was defeated finally in the war \_\_\_\_\_
26. Napoleon sowed the seeds of nationalism in \_\_\_\_\_
27. In 1804, Napoleon got coronated as the emperor of \_\_\_\_\_
28. Metternich was the chancellor of \_\_\_\_\_
29. The decision of the congress of Vienna sown the seeds of \_\_\_\_\_ movements in Europe.
30. Louis phillip described himself as \_\_\_\_\_ king
31. "Whenever France sneezes, \_\_\_\_\_ catches cold" is one of the proverb.
32. After the revolt of 1848, under the leadership of \_\_\_\_\_, France became republic country in the place of monarchy.
33. Under the leadership of \_\_\_\_\_ Hungarians revolted.
34. The unification of Germany was completed in the year of \_\_\_\_\_
35. The secret revolutionary organization \_\_\_\_\_ was started in Naples (Italy).
36. Mazzini founded the \_\_\_\_\_, a revolutionary society.
37. \_\_\_\_\_ attracted by Young Italy and joined it.
38. Paris commune was established in the year \_\_\_\_\_
39. At the time of Paris commune, the emperor of France was \_\_\_\_\_
40. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first king of United Italy.

### Key

1. Charles - X 2. Italy 3. France, Belgium 4. Louis Phillip 5. Guizote 6. Continental System

7. The battle of nations 8. Bismark 9. William - I 10. Frankfurt 11. Redshirts 12. Louis Blanc 13. KarlMarx 14. Risorgimento 15. 1815 16. Vienna 17. Rousseau 18. 1815 19. Metternich 20. Napoleon 21. Prussia 22. Karl Marx 23. Moscow 24. Crosica 25. Waterloo 26. Italy 27. France 28. Austria 29. Nationalist 30. people's 31. Europe 32. Louis Blanc 33. Kossut 34. 1871 35. Carbonary 36. Young Italy 37. Garibaldi 38. 1871 39. Napoleon-3 40. Victor Emmanuel

## Imperialism

1. The Scottish missionary who explored Africa in 1840 was \_\_\_\_\_
2. Congo was discovered by \_\_\_\_\_
3. The king who convened a conference of all European States in 1879 to discuss the issue of exploration of Africa was \_\_\_\_\_
4. In the Boers revolt against England, the other European power who showed sympathy with Boers was \_\_\_\_\_
5. The European power to gain the final control over Indonesia was \_\_\_\_\_
6. The highest stage of capitalism is \_\_\_\_\_
7. \_\_\_\_\_ revolution was the main cause for imperialism.
8. \_\_\_\_\_ continent was regarded as 'Dark continent'.
9. British conquered Transvaal in \_\_\_\_\_
10. The sovereign of Congo was \_\_\_\_\_
11. The imperial countries spread the ideology of the \_\_\_\_\_ burden for offering civilization to backward people.
12. \_\_\_\_\_ made treaties with the native chiefs of Africa.
13. In 1811 \_\_\_\_\_ the ruler of Egypt declared independence.
14. \_\_\_\_\_ the ruler of Egypt sold his shares of Suez canal to England.
15. Under the leadership of \_\_\_\_\_, Arab of Egypt revolted against the foreign intervention of Egypt.
16. The \_\_\_\_\_ also known as Boers, the settlers of Africa.
17. \_\_\_\_\_ contemplated to establish British Empire in South Africa.
18. The English settlers were called \_\_\_\_\_ in Transval in South Africa.
19. \_\_\_\_\_ was the first country to fall prey to the Europeans.
20. \_\_\_\_\_ were the first to develop trade with India.
21. Chinese emperor, \_\_\_\_\_ says that "we possess all things, I set no value on strange things".
22. \_\_\_\_\_ was winner of the opium wars.
23. The ancient name of Srilanka was \_\_\_\_\_
24. The Battle of Buxar occurred in \_\_\_\_\_
25. The East India Company smuggled \_\_\_\_\_ into China.

## Key

1. Livingston 2. Cameroon 3. Leopold- II 4. Germany 5. Netherlands 6. Imperialism 7. Industrial
8. Africa 9. 1879 10. Leopold- II 11. Whiteman's 12. Stanley 13. Mohammad Ali 14. Ismail pasha
15. Arabbi Pasha 16. Dutch 17. Cecil Rhodes 18. outlanders 19. India 20. Portuguese 21. Cheinlung
22. England 23. Ceylon 24. 1764 25. opium

## Contemporary World

1. The czar who was assassinated by Nihilists in 1894 was \_\_\_\_\_
2. The last of the czars who was made to abdicate the throne was \_\_\_\_\_

3. The Russian leader who advocated for the continuation of war by Russia to a speedy and honourable conclusion was \_\_\_\_\_
4. The architect of league of nations was \_\_\_\_\_
5. The treaty that was concluded in after world war-I was \_\_\_\_\_
6. Lenin was the editor of \_\_\_\_\_, the party news paper.
7. Russian parliament is called as \_\_\_\_\_
8. The tearty of Versailles was signed between allied powers and \_\_\_\_\_
9. The treaty of Versailles was concluded in \_\_\_\_\_ year.
10. In Russia the year in which Bolshevik revolution took place was \_\_\_\_\_
11. The king of Germany at the time of the world war-I was \_\_\_\_\_
12. \_\_\_\_\_ was the founder of Bolshevik party (1903).
13. First industrialized country in Europe is \_\_\_\_\_
14. Russians encouraged pan- \_\_\_\_\_ movement.
15. World war-I began in 1914 and lasted in \_\_\_\_\_
16. The terms of the Treaty of versailles were humiliating to \_\_\_\_\_
17. The headquarters of the league of nations was established at \_\_\_\_\_
18. \_\_\_\_\_ failed to restrain Hitler's invasions.
19. Teachings of Karl marx were popularized by \_\_\_\_\_
20. The old Russian calendar is \_\_\_\_\_ days behind the present Russian calendar.
21. In the part of 1905 Russian Revolution the people marched to the Royal palace at St Peters burg under the leadership of \_\_\_\_\_

### Key:

1. Alexander - III 2. Nicholas-II. 3. kerensky. 4. Woodrow Wilson. 5. Versailles. 6. Iskra 7. Duma. 8. Germany. 9. 1919 10. 1917. 11. William-II. 12. Lenin 13. Britain. 14. Slave 15. 1918. 16. Germany. 17. Geneva. 18. The league of Nations 19. Maxim Gorky. 20. 13 21. Father Gopon.

## World upto the world war-II

1. "War is to a nation what maternity is to women" was the principle advocated by \_\_\_\_\_
2. The author of mein kampf was \_\_\_\_\_
3. The Russo-Japanese war was fought over the conflict of interests in the region of \_\_\_\_\_
4. Through Land-lease Bill, America agreed to give all out assistance to \_\_\_\_\_
5. Robert Mugabe became the first president of \_\_\_\_\_ in 1980.
6. Hitler was attracted by the teaching of philosopher \_\_\_\_\_
7. The Bible of Nazism is \_\_\_\_\_
8. Uniform of Fascists \_\_\_\_\_
9. \_\_\_\_\_ won independence of Brazil.
10. The present name of South-West Africa is \_\_\_\_\_
11. Indonesia joined the U.N.O in the year \_\_\_\_\_
12. The lower house of the parliament of Germany was \_\_\_\_\_
13. The name of the news paper edited by Mussolini was \_\_\_\_\_
14. In 1949, people's Republic of China emerged under the leadership of \_\_\_\_\_
15. \_\_\_\_\_ was the founder of Nazi party.
16. The founder of fascist party was \_\_\_\_\_
17. The world wide depression occurred in the year of \_\_\_\_\_
18. Presently North Rhodesia is called as \_\_\_\_\_



19. After the conclusion of world war-I, under the leadership of \_\_\_\_ in Germany dictatorial government emerged.
20. King \_\_\_\_ invited Mussolini to form the government.
21. \_\_\_\_ joined hands with Hitler and signed an anti comintern pact.
22. Hitler was an anti \_\_\_\_
23. Under Hitler's dictatorship rule, the famous scientist \_\_\_\_ left Germany.
24. Manchuria was called the \_\_\_\_ of the far East.
25. Japan entered into second world war with an attack on the \_\_\_\_
26. America's joining on the side of \_\_\_\_ decided their victory in the war.
27. American president, Harding took a stand of \_\_\_\_
28. American president, \_\_\_\_ promised a new deal.
29. USA joined the world war-II by signing of \_\_\_\_ charter.
30. \_\_\_\_ introduced a programme of five year plan in Russia.
31. \_\_\_\_ slogan was "Turkey for the Turks".
32. In opposition to leaning, a revolt broke out in Spain under the leadership of \_\_\_\_
33. The \_\_\_\_ civil war was commented as "address rehearsal for a greater drama soon to be played on an ampler stage".
34. Hitler's attack on \_\_\_\_ was the immediate cause for the out break of the world war-II.
35. \_\_\_\_ was shot by Italians themselves.

### Key

1. Mussolini. 2.Hitler. 3.Manchuria. 4. England. 5.Zimbabwe 6.Nietzsche. 7. Mein Kampf 8. Black Shirt. 9.Don Pedro 10.Namibia. 11.1950. 12.Reichstag. 13. Il papalo 'd' Italia. 14. Maotse-tuug. 15. Hitler 16. Mussolini. 17. 1929. 18.Zambia. 19. Hitler 20.Victor Emmanuel-3 21.Mussolini 22.Jewt . 23.Albert Ein-stein 24.Granary 25.Pearl Harbour. 26.Allies 27.Isolation. 28. Roosevelt 29.Atlantic 30. Stalin 31. Musthafa Kemal Pasha's 32.Gen-eral Franco. 33.Spanish 34. Poland 35.Mussolini

### The World after world war-II

1. Warsa Treaty was organised by \_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_ was the first American president to be elected for more than two terms of office.
3. Palestine problem was a struggle between Arabs and \_\_\_\_
4. The Indonesian Islands of Java, Sumatra were the colonies of \_\_\_\_
5. The supreme allied commander during the world war-II was \_\_\_\_
6. After the world war-II the non-aligned countries formed into \_\_\_\_
7. Congo became the independent in the year \_\_\_\_
8. Nationaliation of Suez-canal was announced by \_\_\_\_
9. NATO stands for \_\_\_\_
10. \_\_\_\_ plan, was a counter move to the Marshall plan.
11. Brussels treaty was concluded in \_\_\_\_
12. Molotov was the Russian \_\_\_\_ minister.
13. The two rival systems of alliances gave birth to a war of tension called as \_\_\_\_ war.
14. \_\_\_\_ Doctrine was a proposal to send military and economic aid to Greece and Turkey.
15. \_\_\_\_ was an extension of Truman doctrine.
16. Western Europe countries signed on the treaty of \_\_\_\_ to check Russian influence.
17. \_\_\_\_ was a defensive organization against the soviet bloc.
18. \_\_\_\_ treaty was a opposition treaty of NATO.

19. The Asian-African conference of 1955 was known as the \_\_\_\_ conference.
20. \_\_\_\_ fought for independence of Vietnam.
21. Yugoslavian states man \_\_\_\_ preferred to maintain a neutral foreign policy.
22. Khrushchev removed Stalin's body from \_\_\_\_ side and got buried elsewhere.
23. \_\_\_\_ published an article "A study of Physical Culture".
24. Mao got attracted to the writings of \_\_\_\_
25. Mao conducted the historic

### Key

1. Russia. 2.F.D. Roosevelt 3. the Jews. 4.Dutch. 5. Eisen Hower. 6. Third world. 7. 1960.
- 8.Nasser. 9. North Atlantic Treaty Organisation. 10. Maltov 11.1948. 12.Foreign 13.cold
- 14.Truman 15. Marshal plan 16.Brussels 17. NATO 18.Warsa 19.Bandung 20.Ho-chi-minh
- 21.Marshall-Tito 22. Lenin's 23.Mao-Tse-Tung 24. Karl marx. 25. 'Longmarch'

## Cultural Heritage of India and Intellectual Awakening

1. Excavation work of Indus valley civilization was first carried out by \_\_\_\_
2. Temples at Mahabalipuram were built by \_\_\_\_
3. The immediate Cause of the sepoy mutiny was the use of \_\_\_\_
4. The British who succeeded in abolishing the practice of sati in India was \_\_\_\_
5. The European country which held monopoly over India trade during 16th century was \_\_\_\_
6. Ramakrishna mission was founded by \_\_\_\_
7. Red Fort located in Delhi was built by \_\_\_\_
8. Great master of Indian medical science was \_\_\_\_
9. The 1857 Revolt began at \_\_\_\_
10. The sculpture that existed during kanishka's period was called \_\_\_\_
11. The battle of plassey took place in the year \_\_\_\_
12. Ajanta caves are of \_\_\_\_ period.
13. The construction of kutubminar was completed by \_\_\_\_
14. Hiuen Tsang, the Chinese pilgrim visited India during the reign of \_\_\_\_
15. The earliest of the Vedas is \_\_\_\_
16. Ajanta caves are in \_\_\_\_
17. Brihadeeswara Temple was built at \_\_\_\_
18. The builder of Buland Darwaza was \_\_\_\_
19. The great Astronomer of Ancient India \_\_\_\_
20. The philosophy advocated by Sankara-charya is known as \_\_\_\_
21. Founder of Moghal Empire \_\_\_\_
22. Indus Valley civilization existed in India round \_\_\_\_ B.C.
23. Harappa is located in the Montgomery district of \_\_\_\_ state.
24. The \_\_\_\_ at Mohenja-Daro was a striking example of city culture.
25. The \_\_\_\_ produced vedic literature.
26. The \_\_\_\_ culture of the south was inter woven with the \_\_\_\_ culture of the north.
27. During the \_\_\_\_ rule, we found the achievement of political administrative unity in our country.
28. \_\_\_\_ art got inspiration from Jain religion.
29. Lotus were most admirably represented in the \_\_\_\_ school of art.
30. The brick Temple at \_\_\_\_ in Uttar Pradesh belonged to the Gupta period.
31. Tanjore Brihadeeshwara temple built by \_\_\_\_
32. The biggest Nataraja image in the country is at \_\_\_\_

33. \_\_\_\_\_ were built by Srikrishnadeva Raya.
34. \_\_\_\_\_ laid foundation of Indo-Persian school of painting.
35. Indo-Persian architecture was patronized by \_\_\_\_\_
36. \_\_\_\_\_ gave patronage to Moghul miniature painting.
37. \_\_\_\_\_ is regarded as very ancient native Indian language.
38. Ganapati festival, Shivaji festival were started by \_\_\_\_\_
39. The 1857 revolt was called as \_\_\_\_\_
40. In Chandra Gupta Vikramaditya's court there were \_\_\_\_\_ the poets.
41. \_\_\_\_\_ court was adorned by Ashtadiggajas.
42. The preachings of \_\_\_\_\_ saints were responsible for the rise of Bakthi movement.
43. Tajmahal was built by \_\_\_\_\_ emperor.
44. \_\_\_\_\_ language did a great service as a medium of communication for the educated Indians.
45. The most popular among the early Christian missionaries was \_\_\_\_\_

### Key

1. Sir John Marshall. 2. Narsimha Varma/Pallavas. 3. Enfield Riffles. 4. William Bantik.
5. Portugal. 6. Swami Vivekananda. 7. Shahjahan. 8. Charaka. 9. Meerut. 10. Gandhara Sculpture/ Greco-Bhuddist Art. 11. 1757. 12. Guptas 13. Iltutmish. 14. Harsha. 15. Rigveda. 16. Aurangabad (Maharashtra). 17. Tanjore. 18. Akbar. 19. Varaha Mihira/Aryabatta. 20. Adwaita. 21. Babar. 22. 2500. 23. Punjab. 24. Great Bath. 25. Aryans. 26. Dravidian, Aryan. 27. British. 28. Mathura. 29. Amaravathi. 30. Bitargaon. 31. Raja Raja Chola. 32. Chidambaram. 33. Vitalaswamy, Hajara Rama Swamy temples. 34. Akbar. 35. Shahjahan. 36. Jahangir. 37. Sanskrit. 38. Tilak. 39. first war of Indian independence. 40. Navaratnas. 41. Srikrishna Devaraya. 42. sufi. 43. Shahjahan. 44. English. 45. William Keri.

### Freedom movement in India

1. Dyarchy was introduced at the provinces under \_\_\_\_\_ act.
2. Provincial autonomy was introduced by \_\_\_\_\_ act.
3. The chairman of the constitution drafting committee for India was \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_ sacrificed his life in the struggle for creation of separate Andhra Pradesh province.
5. The state that was incorporated in to Indian union through police action was \_\_\_\_\_
6. Quit India movement was started in \_\_\_\_\_
7. The salt Sathyagraha was held at a place \_\_\_\_\_ in Gujarat.
8. The leader of the Indian National Army was \_\_\_\_\_
9. Minto-Marley reforms were introduced in \_\_\_\_\_
10. Annie Besant belonged to \_\_\_\_\_
11. The Home rule movement was started by \_\_\_\_\_
12. The leader of moderates was \_\_\_\_\_
13. First president of Indian National Congress \_\_\_\_\_
14. Muslim league was formed in \_\_\_\_\_
15. Amrit bazaar Patrika was started under the editorship of \_\_\_\_\_
16. M.V. Raghava chari, G.Subrahmanya Iyer founded the \_\_\_\_\_
17. Indian National Congress first session was held at \_\_\_\_\_
18. Dadabhai Naoroji has brought out the \_\_\_\_\_ theory.
19. The main objective of the extremist was the attainment of \_\_\_\_\_
20. The partition of Bengal in 1905 by \_\_\_\_\_



21. The \_\_\_\_ movement was launched in response to the partition of Bengal.
22. The hymn of Vandematharam was written by \_\_\_\_
23. \_\_\_\_ toured Andhra regions in the part of spreading Vandematharam movement.
24. The famous Andhra leader, \_\_\_\_ was arrested for the participation in the Vandematharam movement.
25. The head quarters of Theosophical society was at \_\_\_\_
26. Mahatma Gandhi was born on 1869 at \_\_\_\_
27. In 1916, Gandhi founded the \_\_\_\_ ashram at Ahmadabad.
28. Gandhi fought against \_\_\_\_ system at champaran.
29. The British officer, \_\_\_\_ was responsible for Jallianwala Bagh massacre.
30. Jallianwala Bagh was a garden place at \_\_\_\_
31. Khilafath movement was launched on \_\_\_\_
32. Gandhi took very serious view of the \_\_\_\_ incident and called off the non-cooperation movement.
33. Khilafath Swaraj party president was \_\_\_\_
34. Bhagatsingh, Rajguru and Chandrashekar Ajad, assassinated the police officer, who had responsible for the death of \_\_\_\_
35. In 1930, the first Round table conference held at \_\_\_\_
36. Gandhi-Irwin pact was signed in \_\_\_\_
37. Gandhiji protested against the \_\_\_\_ award declared by Mac Donald.
38. Gandhi and Ambedkar signed on \_\_\_\_ pact.
39. In 1940, \_\_\_\_ declared "Agust offer".
40. Gandhi gave a \_\_\_\_ slogan in the part of Quit India movement.
41. Atlee, the Prime minister of England sent a \_\_\_\_ to India in 1946.
42. According to \_\_\_\_ plan (1947) the partition of India was happened.
43. India became republic in \_\_\_\_
44. The \_\_\_\_ were the first Europeans to come to India and last to leave India.
45. Subash Chandra Bose setup provisional government of free India at \_\_\_\_

### Key

- 1.1919 2.1935 3. Ambedkar. 4.Potti Sri Ram-ulu 5. Hyderabad. 6.1942. 7. Dandi 8. Subash Chandra Bose. 9.1905. 10.Ireland. 11. Annie Besant/Tilak. 12. Gopala krishna Gokhale.13.W.C. Benerjee. 14.1906. 15.Shisir Ku-mar Ghosh. 16.Madras Mahajana Sabha. 17. Mumbai. 18. Drain 19.Swaraj. 20.Lord Cur-zon. 21. Vandematharam 22. Bankim Cha-ndra Chatterjee. 23.Bipin Chandrapal 24.Ga-dicharla Hari Sarvothama Rao 25. Adayar. 26.Porbandar. 27. Sabarmathi 28.Tinkathia 29. General Dayyar 30.Amritsar. 31.1920. 32. Chauri Chaura 33. Chittaranjan Das. 34. Lala Lajapathi Roy. 35. London. 36.1931. 37.Co-mmunal 38. Poone 39. Lord Linlithgo 40. Do or Die 41. Cabinet mission 42.Mount Batten 43. 1950. 44.Portuguese 45. Singapore.