

THE ASIAN SCHOOL, DEHRADUN
MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS 2019

SUBJECT- HISTORY CLASS – X CHAPTER- 1 THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

- Q1. Who followed the policy of Golden mean?
a) Matternich b) Mazzini c) Louis Philippe d) Duke of Orleans
- Q2. Napoleonic code was introduced in the year of :
a) 1807 b) 1809 c) 1805 d) 1804
- Q3. What was Helairia Philike?
a) A Secret society b) A political party c) a custom union d) An alliegori
- Q4. Who founded the revolutionary militia 'Red Shirt'?
a) Wilson b) Tsar Alexander II c) Garibaldi d) Matternich
- Q5. Who was Frederick Sorrieu?
a) A Revolutionary b) Chancellor of Austria c) King of Frame d) French Artist
- Q6. Vienna congress was convened in 1815 for what purpose?
a) to declare completion of German Unification
b) to restore conservative regime in Europe
c) to declare war against France
d) To start the process of Italian unification
- Q7. Which year was known as the year of dear bread?
a) 1830 b) 1848 c) 1789 d) 1815
- Q8. Name the state which led the process of Italian unification?
a) Rome b) Prussia c) Sardinia Piedmont d) Vienna
- Q9. Who said Cavour, Mazzini, and Garibaldi: three her brain, her soul, her sword?
a) Victor Emannual b) George Meredith c) Louis XVIII d) Guizot
- Q10. Zollverein was a :
a) Diplomatic institution b) Custom union c) Administrative union d) Trade union
- Q11. Who followed the policy of Blood and Iron for national unification?
a) Garibaldi b) otto Von Bismark c) Mazzini d) Matternich
- Q12. United Kingdom of Great Britain came into existence in the year :
a) 1789 b) 1798 c) 1707 d) 1801
- Q13. Who said that, Italy was merely a geographical expression?
a) Cavour b) Napoleon c) Matternich d) Guizot
- Q14. Which one was not included in the Balkan Region?
a) Croatia b) Bosnia Harzegovina c) Serbia d) Spain
- Q15. In which century nationalism emerged in Europe :
a) 16th century b) 20th century c) 19th century d) 17th century
- Q16. Who was the king of France at the time of French Revolution?
a) Marie Antoniate b) Lous XVI c) Czar Nicolas d) Edward II

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SUBJECT- HISTORY

CLASS – X

CHAPTER- 3

NATIONALISM IN INDIA

- Q1. By whom was the Swaraj Party formed?
a) Motial Nehru and C.R. Das
b) Subhash Chandra Bose and Sardar Patel
c) Jawaharlal Nehru and Rajendra Prasad
d) Motilal Nehru and Rajendra Prasad
- Q2. By whom was the first image of Bharatmata Painted?
a) Rabhindranath tagolre b) Abanindranath Tagore c) Ravi Verma d) nandlal Bose
- Q3. Why did the Indians oppose the Rowlatt Act?
a) It introduced the Salt Law
b) It increased taxes on land
c) It gave the British the power to arrest and detain a person without a trail
d) It put a ban on the Congress party
- Q4. By what name were the dalits referred by Gandhiji?
a) Untouchables b) Shudras c) Harijans d) Achchuts
- Q5. Why did Gandhiji organize a Satyagraha in Ahmedabad Mill in 1918?
a) To protest against the poor working condition in the factory
b) To demand for a higher wages of workers
c) To protest against high revenue demand
d) None of the above
- Q6. Why was the Round Table Conference held in England?
a) To discuss the provisions of future Indian Constitution
b) To discuss the steps to be taken to check Indian National Movement
c) To give concessions to Indians
d) To make plans for improvement of agriculture in India
- Q7. What does the term Khalifa refer?
a) Sultan of a Muslim country
b) Spiritual leader of the Muslim
c) Nawab of a Muslim state
d) Badshah of Mughal period
- Q8. What kind of movement was launched by the tribal peasants of Gudem Hills in Andhra Pradesh?
a) Satyagraha Movement b) Millitant Guerrila Movement c) Non-Violent Movement d) None of the above
- Q9. Hind Swaraj was written by?
a) Abul Kalam Azad b) Mahatma Gandhi c) Sardar Patel d) Subhash Chandra Bose
- Q10. Under the Inland Emigration Act of 1859 the peasants were not permitted to :
a) Leave their village
b) Settle in the city
c) Leave their plantation without permission
d) Allow the women to leave farmlands without permission
- Q11. Which among the following was the prime factor in the emergence of modern nationalism in India
a) New symbols b) new ideas c) Icons d) Anti-colonial movement
- Q12. In which year did Gandhiji return to India from South Africa?
a) Jan 1915 b) Feb 1916 c) Jan 1916 d) Feb 1915
- Q13. Satyagraha was :
a) Pure soul force b) Weapon of the week c) Physical forced) force of arms
- Q14. Champaran Satyagraha (1916) was launched by Gandhiji against :
a) high revenue demand b) indigo planters c) mill owners d) salt tax
- Q15. Which among the following was the reason for Indian opposition to the Rowlatt Act 1919?
a) It was passed hurriedly
b) It gave the govt. enormous powers
c) Local leaders were picked up
d) It authorized the government to imprison people without trial
- Q16. In which city Jallianwala Bagh Tragedy took place?
a) Amritsar b) Lahore c) Agra d) Meerut

- Q17. Which of the following formed the Khilafat Committee in Bombay?
a) Muhammad Ali Jinnah b) Ali Brothers c) Abdul Ghaffar Khan d) Surendra Nath Banerjee
- Q18. The famous book of Gandhiji is :
a) My Experiment with truth b) Hind Swaraj c) Discovery of India d) Main Kampf
- Q19. When did Mahatma Gandhi return to India from South Africa?
a) 1913 b) 1919 c) 1915 d) 1921
- Q20. What did the Rowlatt Act, 1919 presume?
a) Detention of political prisoners without trial
b) Forced recruitment in the army
c) Forced manual labour
d) Equal pay for equal work
- Q21. What did Mahatma Gandhi in his book, Hindi Swaraj, declare?
a) British ruled India because the latter was militarily weak
b) British ruled India because Indians cooperated with them
c) British ruled India because they got international support
d) None of these
- Q22. What did the term 'picketed' refer to?
a) Stealing from shops b) Import of goods c) protest by blocking shop entrances d) Boycott of clothes & goods
- Q23. Who led the peasants in Awadh?
a) Mahatma Gandhi b) Jawaharlal Nehru c) Baba Ramchandra d) None of these
- Q24. What did the term 'begar' mean?
a) Payment of wages b) High rents demanded by landlords c) Labour without payment d) None of these
- Q25. What was the effect of the Non-cooperation movement on the plantation workers in Assam?
a) They left the plantations and headed home
b) They went on strike
c) They destroyed the plantations
d) None of these
- Q26. What was the main problem with the Simon Commission?
a) It was an all British commission
b) It was formed in Britain
c) It was set up in response to the nationalist movement
d) All of the above
- Q27. Where was Gandhi's ashram located?
a) Dandi b) Sabarmati c) Allahabad d) Nagpur
- Q28. What led to the Civil Disobedience Movement?
a) Arrival of the Simon Commission
b) Working at the firm without payments
c) Violation of salt tax by Gandhi
d) Fall in demand for agricultural goods
- Q29. Who were the 'Sanatanis' ?
a) Saints b) Dalits c) High- caste Hindus d) None of these
- Q30. Who organized the dalits into the Depressed Classes Association?
a) Mahatma Gandhi b) Subhash Chandra Bose c) Jawaharlal Nehru d) B.R., Ambedkar
- Q31. What moved Abanindranath Tagore to paint the famous image of Bharat Mata?
a) Civil Disobedience Movement b) Swadeshi Movement c) Quit India Movement d) All of these
- Q32. Who wrote the 'Vande Matram' ?
a) Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay
b) Rabindranath Tagore
c) Abanindranath Tagore
d) Sardar Vallabhai Patel
- Q33. Who was Sir Mohammad Iqbal?
a) Congress President
b) President of the Muslim League, 1930
c) Gandhiji devout disciple
d) None of these

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SUBJECT- HISTORY CLASS – X

CHAPTER- 5 THE AGE OF INDUSTRIALIZATION

- Q1. Guilds were associations of :
a) Industrialization b) Exporters c) Traders d) Producers
- Q2. Which of the following best defines a Jobber
a) Employed by industrialization to get new recruits b) Old trusted worker
c) Person of authority and power d) Controlled lives of workers
- Q3. First country to undergo industrial revolution is :
a) Japan b) Britain c) Germany d) France
- Q4. 18th Century India witnessed the decline of which port town?
a) Surat b) Bombay c) Calcutta d) Madras
- Q5. The paid servants of the East India Company was :
a) Seth b) Mamlatdar c) Gomastha d) Lambardar
- Q6. Who devised the Spinning Jenny?
a) Samuel Luck b) Richard Arkwright c) James Hargreaves d) James Watt
- Q7. When was the first cotton mill set up in India?
a) 1814 b) 1824 c) 1854 d) 1864
- Q8. In India the first cotton mill set up in :
a) Madras b) Bombay c) Kanpur d) Surat
- Q9. What was the fly shuttle used for :
a) Washing b) Weaving c) Drying d) Sowing
- Q10. Who invented the steam engine?
a) James Watt b) New Camen c) Richard Arkwright d) None of the above
- Q11. Who was E.T. Paull:
a) He was a popular music publisher b) Economist c) Writer d) Philosopher
- Q12. Dwarkanath Tagore is a :
a) Painter b) Industrialist c) Publisher d) Social Reformer
- Q13. What did the term 'Orient' refers to :
a) England b) Asia c) Russia d) America
- Q14. How did advertisements reach the common people :
a) T.V b) Radio c) Calendars d) Products
- Q15. Which among these was a pre colonial sea port?
a) Vishakhapatnam b) Chennai c) Hoogly d) Cochin
- Q16. The first Asian country to be industrialized was :
a) Japan b) India c) china d) Afganistan
- Q17. It is the first industrial city in England:
a) Manchester b) London c) Oxford d) Wales
- Q18. The city connected India to the gulf and red sea port in the pre-colonial period.
a) Mumbai b) Surat c) Madras d) Calicut
- Q19. Which one is the flourishing industry of England?
a) Cotton industry b) Jute industry c) Iron and Steel industry d) I.T
- Q20. Which India entrepreneur set up six joint stock companies in India in 1830?
a) Dinshaw petit b) Dwarka Nath Tagore c) Jamshedjee Tata d) Seth Hukum Chand
- Q21. Who estalbihsed the first jute mill in India?
a) Dinshaw Petit b) Dwarkanath Tagore c) Jamshedjee Tata d) Seth Hukumchand
- Q22. Elgin mill was set up at :
a) Lucknow b) Calicut c) Kanpur d) Madras
- Q23. When was the telephone invented?
a) 1885 b) 1976 c) 1876 d) 1776
- Q24. Where was the first jute mill established?
a) Surat b) Delhi c) Calcutta d) Bombay
- Q25. The Tata iron and steel company was formed :
a) 1807 b) 1907 c) 1957 d) 1865
- Q26. The machine age in India started in: a) 1850 b) 1900 c) 1950 d) 1890

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- | SUBJECT- HISTORY | CLASS – X | CHAPTER- 7 | PRINT CULTURE & MODERN WORLD |
|-------------------------|------------------|-------------------|---|
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- Q1. What is calligraphy?
a) Poetry b) Textbooks c) Flowers arrangement d) Stylized
- Q2. What was Gutenberg's first printed book?
a) Ballads b) Dictionary c) Bible d) None of these
- Q3. What were 'Penny Chapbooks'?
a) Pocket- sized books b) Journals c) Ritual Calendars d) Newspaper
- Q4. Who introduced the printing press in India?
a) French b) Italian c) Portuguese d) None of these
- Q5. Who wrote 'My childhood My university'.
a) Thomas wood b) Maxim Gorky c) George Eliot d) Jane Austen
- Q6. When was the Vernacular press act passed?
a) 1878 b) 1887 c) 1867 d) 1898
- Q7. Who said, "Printing is the ultimate gift of god and the greatest one."
a) Charles Dickens b) J.V. Schely c) Mahatma Gandhi d) Martin Luther
- Q8. Which is the oldest printed book of Japan?
a) Bible b) Diamond Sutra c) Mahabharat d) Ukiyo
- Q9. Who wrote 95 theses?
a) Martin Luther b) Johann Gutenbery c) J.V. Schley d) Charles Dickens
- Q10. Who authored 'Gitagovinda'?
a) Jayadeva b) Raja Ram Mohan Roy c) J.A. Hickey d) Chandu Menon
- Q11. Who wrote 'Amar Jibon'?
a) Rockay Hossein b) Rashundari Devi c) Tara Bai Shinde d) Kailashashini Debi
- Q12. Which of the following travelers brought back the art of wood block painting to Italy?
a) Paes b) Marco Polo c) Magellon d) Dominigos
- Q13. Printing Press first came to India with:
a) The Dutch b) Portuguese missionaries c) The French d) The English
- Q14. Name the paper started by Bal Gangashar Tilak :
a) The Kesari b) The Young India c) The Stateman d) Amrita Bazar Patrika
- Q15. The Book Gulamgiri dealt with :
a) Marco Polo b) Columbus c) Vasco Da Gama d) Magellan
- Q16. An annual publication giving astronomical data was known as :
a) Chapbook b) Penny book c) Almanac d) Journal
- Q17. The Portuguese introduced the printing press in:
a) Bombay b) Calcutta c) Madras d) Goa
- Q18. The oldest Japanese book Diamond Sutra was printed in :
a) AD 686 b) AD 868 c) AD668 d) AD866
- Q19. The earliest kind of print technology was first developed in :
a) India b) China c) Britain d) None of above
- Q20. Metal frames in which types are laid and the text composed is known as:
a) Platen b) Galley c) Printing Press d) Cylindrical press
- Q21. Protestant Reformation movement is related to the religion :
a) Buddhism b) Hinduism c) Christianity d) Jainism
- Q22. The Grimm brothers of Germany published :
a) Newspapers b) Folk takes c) Ballads d) Novels
- Q23. The first Indian to publish a newspaper was :
a) Ram Mohan Roy b) Bal Gangadhar Tilak c) Gangadhar Bhattacharya d) Ranade
- Q24. The newspaper Shamsul Akhbar was published in :
a) Hindi b) Persian c) Arabic d) Urdu
- Q25. Rashundari Debi wrote the autobiography :
a) Amar Jibone b) Istri Dharm Vichar c) Saachi Kavitayan d) Ghulamgiri
- Q26. In 1878 the Vernacular Press Act was modeled on the :
a) French Press Laws b) British Press Laws c) Irish Press Laws d) Scottish Press Laws
- Q27. A liberal colonial officer who formulated new rules to restore the freedom of the press in India was :

- a) Warren Hastings b) William Bentinck c) Thomas Macaulay d) None of the above

Q28. The book Chotte Aur Bade ka Sawal is about the topic of :

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

Q29. Penny magazines were specially published for :

- a) Children b) Workers c) women d) Men