

MATHS4U

History
NTSE

It's all about believing
Topic:- World: Some Developments

1. The French Revolution broke out in the year (a) 1798 (b) 1789 (c) 1898 (d) 1889
2. Three Carnatic Wars were fought between (a) England and France (b) England and Germany (c) Germany and France (d) France and Holland
3. The slogan for the French Revolution was (a) Liberty, Equality Democracy (b) Liberty, Fraternity, Democracy (c) Liberty, Equality, Fraternity (d) Equality, Fraternity, Democracy
4. The first decisive military success of the English East India Company in India is marked by the (a) Battle of Buxar (b) Battle of Plassey (c) Battle of Waterloo (d) Battle of Haldi Ghati
5. The steamer was introduced in India in the year (a) 1835 (b) 1853 (c) 1735 (d) 1854
6. The English East India Company was established in India in the year (a) 1599 (b) 1600 (c) 1598 (d) 1601
7. Max Muller was a famous (a) German scholar (b) Italian Scholar (c) French scholar (d) Russian scholar
8. A blackshirt Movement called Fascism was started in Italy by (a) Adolf Hitler (b) Benito Mussolini (c) Charles Darwin (d) Max Muller
9. The league of Nations came into being because of (a) the initiative and insistence of American president Wilson (b) the need to maintain international peace (c) both the above (d) none of the above
10. The two superpowers which emerged after world was II were (a) USA and UK (b) UK and USSR (c) USSR and USA (d) all the above
11. The coming of the Europeans to India in the late fifteenth and sixteenth centuries was facilitated by their (a) geographical discoveries in the fifteenth century (b) superior naval power (c) the support of their home governments (d) all of the above
12. The first conquest of Goa by the Portuguese was made in (a) 1550 (b) 1557 (c) 1538 (d) 1510
13. Who was the first Viceroy of the Portuguese and opposition of the surat merchants ?(a) Albuquerque (b) Francisco da Almedia (c) Nuno da Cunha (d) Joa da Castro
14. Vasco - da - Gama, who discovered a new sea route of India, reached Calicut in (a) 1498 (b) 1598 (c) 1580 (d) 1599
15. Who was the first Englishman to set his foot in India? (a) Sri Thomas Roe (b) Edward Terry (c) Thomas Stevens (d) William Hawkins
16. Why were the English in Bengal in a state of flux from 1685 to 1690? (a) Their repeated defeats and expulsion out of Hooghly by the Mughals (b) Attacks on the English settlements by the Portuguese pirates (c) Attacks on the English settlements by the Dutch fleet (d) All of the above
17. The credit for founding calcutta in 1890 goes to (a) Captain Wiliam Heath (b) Wiliam Hedges (c) Job Chamock (d) Robert Clive
18. From Bengal, the English largely exported (a) sugar (b) saltpetre (c) silks (d) all of the above

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19. Which English Governor in India was expelled by Aurangzeb? (a) Aungier (b) Sir John Child (c) Sir John Gayer (d) Sir Nicholas Waite
20. The custom duty charged at Surat was only (a) 10% (b) 9% (c) 3½ % (d) 1%
21. Why did the European companies make surat the main centre of their maritime trade?
(a) There was a direct maritime trade route from surat to the Persian gulf (b) Surat was directly linked to the inland ports of India (c) Surat was the greatest trading centre for the fine textiles from Gujarat (d) all of the above
22. Where was the First presidency in India of the English East India company established?
(a) Madras (b) Masulipatnam (c) Surat (d) Hooghly
23. In Which year did the French Government set up the French East India Company? (a) 1600 (b) 1610 (c) 1616 (d) 1664
24. _____ was the most important French Settlement in Bengal. (a) Hooghly (b) Murshidabad (c) Chandarnagore (d) Dacca
25. Which port of Bengal was called by the portu-guese the porto grande or grand port? (a) Satgaon (b) Chittagong (c) Hooghly (d) Chandradwip
26. The European country which first started trade with India was (a) France (b) Holland (c) Portugal (d) England
27. The Governor of the East India Company in the Seventeenth century, who was anxious to find a large, well grounded, sure English dominion in India for all time to come was (a) Sir Josiah Child (b) Sir John Child (c) Job Chamock (d) Robert Clive
28. Why did the Dutch transfer their headquarters from Calicut to Nagapatnam in 1689? (a) Nagapatnam was closer to Sri Lanka, which was a Dutch island (b) Strategically it was better located for offering resistance to Mughal attacks (c) Nagapatnam was a bigger and a better port (d) All of the above
29. -----was the greatest meeting ground of the Indian and European merchants (a) Hooghly (b) Santhome (c) Surat (d) Madras
30. ----- were not imported from abroad (a) Perfumes (b) Precious stones (c) Horses (d) Elephants
31. The political condition in the late seventeenth century which made the English think of establishing their political power in India was the (a) repeated Maratha attacks on English factories (b) The expulsion of the Portuguese from Hooghly by Shah Jahan (c) Aurangzeb's complete involvement in the wars against the Marathas (d) Both (b) and (c)
32. Where did the English set up their first factory or trading station in India? (a) Bombay (b) Madras (c) Goa (d) Surat
33. _____ was the chief Dutch export from the Coromandel ports. (a) Textiles (b) Indigo (c) Spices (d) Saltpetre
34. Where did the English open their first factories in eastern India?(a) Bengal (b) Orissa (c) Bihar (d) None of the above
35. At which place was the first Portuguese fort built? (a) Calicut (b) Goa (c) Cochin (d) Diu
36. There were triangular contest among the trading companies during the first half of the seventeenth century on account of their commercial rivalries. Only thedid not take part in it. (a) English (b) French (c) Portuguese (d) Dutch

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37. _____ was/were not included among the item of export from India (a) Textiles (b) Pepper (c) Food grains (d) Spices
38. Of the various Europeans who came to the East whose trade was confined almost exclusively to china? (a) The English (b) The Portuguese (c) The Danes (d) The Dutch
39. Albuquerque captured Goa from (a) Ahmadnagar (b) Berar (c) Bijapur (d) Golconda
40. In 1611, the English opened their first factory in south India, in (a) Madras (b) Masulipatam (c) Armagoan (d) Visakhapatam
41. The last of the European powers who competed for commercial gains in the East were the (a) French (b) English (c) Dutch (d) Danes
42. The so called European factories in India were their (a) production centres (b) store houses (c) fortified trading stations (d) fortified European town
43. Why is the Battle of Plassey historically significant? (a) It showed the India Nawab's bravery (b) It paved the way for British conquest of Bengal and Eventually the whole of India (c) It brought out Clive's extraordinary military skills (d) French power in India was brought to an end
44. _____ introduced the permanent settlement of Bengal. (a) Lord Cornwallis (b) Lord Wellesley (c) Lord Warren Hastings (d) Lord Dalhousie
45. Triple Alliance was formed in the year (a) 1881 (b) 1882 (c) 1885 (d) 1887
46. Napoleon Bonaparte was the undisputed dictator of which country? (a) France (b) Germany (c) Italy (d) Turkey
47. Rivalry between which two countries led to the First World War? (a) France and Italy (b) England and Germany (c) England and France (d) England and Japan
48. British Capital entered Indian industries extensively. However, which industry was largely managed by Indian capital? (a) jute (b) Coal (c) Cotton – textiles (d) Sugar
49. Several plantation industries owned by the British grew up in India in the nineteenth century – However which was not one of them? (a) Coffee (b) Tea (c) Rubber (d) Indigo
50. The French East India Company was set up in the year (a) 1664 (b) 1665 (c) 1666 (d) 1667
51. Which class benefitted most under the revenue system of the British? (a) The peasants (b) The merchants (c) The money Lenders in the villages (d) Revenue collectors

Answer

1. A 2. B 3. C 4. B 5. A 6. B 7. A 8. B 9. C 10. C 11. D 12. D 13. B 14. A 15. C 16. A 17. C 18. D 19. B 20. C 21. d 22. C 23. D 24. C 25. C 26. C 27. D 28. D 29. C 30. D 31. C 32. D 33. A 34. C 35. C 36. C 37. c 38. C 39. C 40. A 41. A 42. B 43. B 44. A 45. B 46. A 47. C 48. C 49. A 50. A 51. C