

QB365 Question Bank Software Study Materials

HIS - Outbreak of World War I and Its Aftermath 50 Important 1 Marks Questions With Answers (Book Back and Creative)

10th Standard

Social Science

Total Marks : 50

Multiple Choice Question

30 x 1 = 30

- 1) What were the three major empires shattered by the end of First World War?
(a) Germany, Austria Hungary, and the Ottomans (b) Germany, Austria-Hungary, and Russia
(c) Spain, Portugal and Italy (d) Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy
- 2) Which country emerged as the strongest in East Asia towards the close of nineteenth century?
(a) China **(b) Japan** (c) Korea (d) Mongolia
- 3) Who said "imperialism is the highest stage of capitalism"?
(a) Lenin (b) Marx (c) Sun Yat-sen (d) Mao Tsetung
- 4) What is the Battle of Marne remembered for?
(a) air warfare **(b) trench warfare** (c) submarine warfare (d) ship warfare
- 5) To which country did the first Secretary General of League of Nations belong?
(a) Britain (b) France (c) Dutch (d) USA
- 6) Which country was expelled from the League of Nations for attacking Finland?
(a) Germany **(b) Russia** (c) Italy (d) France
- 7) Where did the Ethiopian army defeat the Italian army?
(a) Delville (b) Orange State **(c) Adowa** (d) Algiers
- 8) Which country after the World War I took to a policy of isolation?
(a) Britain (b) France (c) Germany **(d) USA**
- 9) A striking feature of nineteenth century was that _____ emerged as the dominant power.
(a) Asia **(b) Europe** (c) Africa (d) Australia
- 10) In 1902, Japan entered into an alliance with England and demanded that Russia should withdraw its troops from _____.
(a) France (b) Spain **(c) Manchuria** (d) India
- 11) _____ of Russia suggested to the powers that they meet together to bring about an era of universal peace.
(a) Tsar Nicholas II (b) Michael (c) Peter the Great (d) Alexander I
- 12) At the battle of _____ in 1914, the French succeeded in pushing back the Germans.
(a) Tannenberg **(b) Marne** (c) Danzig (d) Balkan
- 13) In the eastern front, Russian troops repeatedly defeated the _____.
(a) French (b) Indians **(c) Austrians** (d) Germans

- 14) _____ Was the American President when USA declared war against Germany in 1917.
(a) Wilson (b) Abraham Lincoln (c) F.D Roosevelt (d) John F. Kennedy
- 15) Lenin was influenced by the ideas of _____
 (a) Confucius (b) Plato (c) Mao-Tse-Tung **(d) Karl Marx**
- 16) In 1861, Tsar _____ abolished serfdom and emancipated the serfs
 (a) Fredrick (b) Peter **(c) Alexander II** (d) Nicholas
- 17) On 23 February 1917, the socialists celebrated _____
 (a) Mother's day **(b) International working women's day** (c) Oceans day (d) Environment day
- 18) _____ was the official newspaper of the communist party of the Soviet Union from 1918 - 1991.
(a) Pravda (b) Moscow times (c) Trud (d) Vedomosti
- 19) In March 1918, the Treaty of _____ was signed.
 (a) Versailles (b) Sevres **(c) Brest - Litovsk** (d) London
- 20) In 1931 Japan attacked _____
 (a) China **(b) Manchuria** (c) France (d) Russia
- 21) In December 1939 Russia was expelled from the League of Nations for her attack on _____
 (a) Germany (b) Italy (c) Austria **(d) Finland**
- 22) In the Russo-Japanese war, Japan defeated Russia and got back _____
 (a) Dauzig **(b) Port Arthur** (c) Sakata (d) Miyako
- 23) In April 1915 Britain, France and Italy signed the secret _____
 (a) Treaty of Paris **(b) Treaty of London** (c) Locarno Treaty (d) Treaty of Rome
- 24) The Secretariat of the League of Nations was located at _____
(a) Geneva (b) The Hague (c) Netherland (d) Delhi
- 25) The _____ Party was renamed the Russian Communist party.
 (a) Mensheviks **(b) Bolshevik** (c) Socialist (d) Traditionalist
- 26) _____ was forced to grant a Constitution and Establish a parliament, the Duma
(a) Nicholas II (b) Kerensky (c) Trotsky (d) Lenin
- 27) The Famous American Merchant ship sunk by Germany _____
 (a) Luftwaffe (b) Royal **(c) Lusitania** (d) Berlin
- 28) The period between the years 1789 and 1914 is called as _____
(a) the long nineteenth century (b) the late nineteenth century (c) before nineteenth century
 (d) after nineteenth century
- 29) The biggest outcome of the World War I is the _____
 (a) German Revolution **(b) Russian Revolution** (c) Indian Revolution (d) Japanese Revolution
- 30) The biggest outcome of the I world war was the _____
 (a) Green Revolution (b) French Revolution **(c) Russian Revolution** (d) American Revolution

- 31) Japan forced a war on China in the year _____
1894
- 32) The new state of Albania was created according to the Treaty of _____ signed in May 1913.
London
- 33) Japan entered into an alliance with England in the year _____
1902
- 34) In the Balkans _____ had mixed population.
Macedonia
- 35) In the battle of Tannenberg _____ suffered heavy losses.
Russia
- 36) _____ as Prime Minister represented France in Paris Peace Conference.
Clemenceau
- 37) Locarno Treaty was signed in the year _____.
1925
- 38) The period from 1867 to 1912 is known as _____.
Meiji Era
- 39) The Treaty of Brest-Litovsk was signed on 3rd March _____.
1918
- 40) German _____ were extremely effective.
Submarines
- 41) _____, an American ship, was torpedoed by a German submarine in 1917.
Lusitania
- 42) Lenin gained the support of a small majority, known as _____.
Bolsheviks
- 43) Tsar _____ of Romanov Dynasty had little experience of Government.
Nicholas II
- 44) During the popular uprisings in 1917, _____ was the capital of the Russian empire.
Petrograd
- 45) The Russian Communist Party could eliminated _____ and _____ in Russia within a record time.
poverty, illiteracy
- 46) Pravda is a Russian word meaning _____.
Truth
- 47) Japan attacked Manchuria in _____.
September 1931
- 48) Russia signed the _____ with Germany.

Treaty of Brest-Litovsk

49) _____ annexed the Liaotung peninsula with Port Arthur.

Japan

50) _____ was a powerful country in the south west of Europe in the first half of eighteenth century.

Turkey