

### Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which event marks the beginning of the modern period of Indian history?  
(a) The death of Aurangzeb (b) The revolt of 1857 (c) The beginning of the conquest of India by the British (d) The coming of the Europeans to India
2. The feeling of patriotism and a growing identification with one's homeland is called  
(a) Humanism (b) Socialism (c) Democracy (d) Nationalism
3. The Renaissance means...  
(a) 'rebirth' (b) Thinkers tried to rediscover the learning of the ancient Greeks and Romans (c) Encouraged learning by observation and experimentation (d) All of the above
4. As a result of the Industrial Revolution,  
(a) The old system of artisans working at home with simple tools was replaced by factories where large machines produced the same goods (b) More goods were made at half the time, but at double the cost (c) Trade came to a standstill as the goods made were too expensive (d) England became a colony of America
5. One of the main reasons why the British could establish their rule over India was:  
(a) Their superior intelligence (b) Their greater physical strength (c) The colour of their skin (d) The rivalries between the Indian rulers
6. Newspapers and magazines are  
(a) Primary sources of information (b) Secondary sources of information (c) Both primary and secondary source of information (d) Neither a primary nor a secondary source of information
7. The Gateway to India was built  
(a) To commemorate the visit of Queen Victoria to Calcutta (b) To commemorate the visit of King George and Queen Mary to Bombay (c) In memory of Queen Victoria (d) In memory of the soldiers who died fighting in the World Wars
8. What is imperialism?  
(a) The policy of acquiring other countries as colonies (b) The policy of dominating other countries (c) The policy of conducting business with other countries (d) All of the above
9. The search for new lands and sea routes refers to  
(a) Progress (b) Socialism (c) Exploration (d) Urbanisation
10. Which term is used for large scale production of goods in factories using machines and power?  
(a) Industrialisation (b) Urbanisation (c) Exploration (d) Revolution

### Fill in the blanks.

1. Sources of information are of two types \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
2. The movement of people from rural areas to towns and cities is known as \_\_\_\_\_.

3. Industrial \_\_\_\_\_ refers to producing goods on a large scale using machines.
4. The America and French Revolution gave ideals of liberty \_\_\_\_\_ and \_\_\_\_\_.
5. The most important results of the Industrial Revolution was the growth of \_\_\_\_\_.
6. After the death of \_\_\_\_\_ the Mughal Empire went into a rapid decline.
7. \_\_\_\_\_ is patriotism and a growing identification with one's homeland.
8. The \_\_\_\_\_ period of Indian history starts with the British conquest of India.
9. The Industrial Revolution started in \_\_\_\_\_ around 1750.
10. The \_\_\_\_\_ period gave rise to scientific method of enquiry.

## ANSWERS

### Multiple Choice Questions

1. (c) The beginning of the conquest of India by the British
2. (d) Nationalism
3. (d) All of the above
4. (a) The old system of artisans working at home with simple tools was replaced by factories where large machines produced the same goods
5. (d) The rivalries between the Indian rulers
6. (c) Both primary and secondary source of information
7. (b) To commemorate the visit of King George and Queen Mary to Bombay
8. (b) The policy of dominating other countries
9. (c) Exploration
10. (a) Industrialisation

### Fill in the blanks

1. Primary, Secondary
2. Urbanisation
3. Revolution
4. Equality, Fraternity
5. Colonialism
6. Aurangzeb
7. Nationalism
8. Modern
9. Britain
10. Renaissance