

Chapter 1

Revolutions in Europe

- The French Revolution was based on the same principles that had formed the basis of revolutions in United States of America and Britain.
- The revolt broke out in 1789 for the following reasons :
- The political system was inefficient. Ministers were irresponsible and wasteful. People had lost respect for the corrupt monarch.
- Marie Antoinette, the queen of King Louis XVI of France had no sense of values needed in a queen. She spent lavishly even when the government was bankrupt. The people were very angry about her doings.
- The peasants led a miserable life while the privileged classes indulged in wasteful luxuries.
- The middle class allied with the lower classes as they too were critical of the wasteful and inefficient government.
- The privileged classes did not let the King enforce any economy measures.
- At the convention of French Estates General, the King did not heed to the reforms suggested. The commoners voted to form the National Assembly. The national assembly declared itself free from royal authority and drew up a constitution. Rights of the individuals were contained in the Declaration of the Rights of Man.
- The French Revolution put into practice the doctrine that sovereignty comes from the people and not from above. Liberty, Equality and Fraternity are at the core of many constitutions of free countries.
- Social and economic conditions in Russia were pathetic during the autocratic rule of the Czars. The people had no say in the affairs of the government. Taxation was high. Serfs worked on their Lord's farms with no legal rights. The peasants were exploited by the nobles and the rich landlords. No attention was paid to the conditions of workers in factories. Trade union demands were suppressed with the help of secret police.
- Russian participation in the World War led to loss of around 600, 000, 000 soldiers. The Russian people were convinced that the Czar was simply incapable. Their anger against the Czar helped greatly in creating conditions for the overthrow of the Czar's regime.
- The main objectives of the Russian revolutionaries were peace, land to the tiller, control of industry by workers and equal status for the non-Russian nationalities.
- Subsequent to the October Revolution. Russia withdrew from the First World War. Estates of landlords, Church and Czar were confiscated and transferred to peasant societies to be cultivated without hired labour. All nationalities were given the right of self-determination.
- Within a few years after the revolution, USSR emerged as a major power on the world scene. However, over the years communism became dogmatic. It failed to respond to changing world conditions. Consumer interests become secondary as USSR strived to compete with USA in military power. The system collapsed in 1991 and USSR was reduced to a commonwealth of Independent States.
- Kulaks refers to the land renters. The new Economic policy introduced by Lenin allowed peasants to rent land even through nationalization of land continued.
- Duma was the representative assembly promised by Tsar Nicholas II. Elections to the Duma took place on the basis of a wide franchise. Even before its first session, restrictions were put on the power of the Duma. It was abolished in 1906. Members of the Duma who opposed the Tsar were imprisoned and sent into exile. The Russian lost faith in the constitutional experiment.
- Women workers between 1900-1930 : Women workers constituted around one third of the labour force by 1914. However they were paid much less as compared to men even when they performed identical tasks. In February 1917, there were acute food shortages leading to strikes in factories. Women led the strikes in many factories.
- Marfa Vasileva single handedly called a strike at the Lorenz telephone factory. She refused the offer of a loaf of bread and other women workers soon joined the strike. Later the men also downed the tools. Women played a very determining role in the February revolution.
- Liberals were the group of people who wanted governments to be neutral to all religious faiths. They were opposed to dynastic rule with no checks on the power of the Monarchs. But unlike the radicals, they did not argue for a representative, elected parliamentary government. They also did not believe in the doctrine of universal franchise or a judiciary independence of the rulers.
- The radicals took positions mid way between the radicals and the conservatives.
- Nazism was the German version of Fascism. It was the response of the German people to the Terms of the Treaty of Versailles that had been forced on Germany after her defeat in the First World War.
- Nazi party gained popularity in Germany as Hitler promised the people to restore German pride. He was appointed Chancellor by the Reich in January 1933. He assumed dictatorial powers in 1934.
- Through his book 'Mein Kampf' Hitler proposed creation of a Greater Germany.

- Treaty of Versailles was to be revoked. Jews were held responsible for ills of the country.
- Significant changes were made in the structure of government. The focus was on preparation for war for expansion of German territory.
- The policies of the Nazi government in Germany ultimately led to the Second World War. Germany was defeated and partitioned but the two parts of Germany have since been united. As a democratic country, it is regaining its superiority in world trade and commerce once again.

Important Terms

- **Aristocracy** : Government by a privileged class based on birth or fortune.
- **Censorship** : System under which books or newspaper articles have to be approved by a state agency before publication.
- **Estate** : A class as part of the political body.
- **Legacy** : Things those are passed on to succeeding generations.
- **Middle Class** : A group of intellectuals that came into existence with the introduction of the Industrial Revolution.
- **Bloody Sunday** : The death of many people at the hands of Czar's soldiers on a Sunday. The peaceful workers along with their wives and children were on way to present a petition to the Czar.
- **Bolsheviks** : The group in Russian Social Democratic Party that was in majority.
- **Communist International** : The organization formed for promoting revolutions on an international scale.
- **February Revolution** : The revolution that occurred in Russia on 27th February 1917. It was the first notable event in the course of Russian revolution.
- **Mensheviks** : The minority group.
- **October Revolution** : Relates to assumption of power by the Soviet on 25th October (corresponding to November 7, 1917).
- **Soviet** : Council of representatives.
- **Dictatorship** : Form of government headed by an absolute ruler.
- **Economic Depression** : A state of very weak economic activities.
- **Nazi** : A member of the German National Socialist Party.
- **Reich** : The German kingdom.
- **Reichstag** : German Parliament.

Important Dates

- 1774 : Louis XVI became the king of France.
- 1789 : Session of the Estates General opened on May 5.
Third Estate voted to form national assembly on June 17.
- 1791 : A constitution is framed retaining monarchy with little powers.
- 1792-93 : France becomes Republic. The king is beheaded. Directory rules France.
- 1804 : Napoleon becomes emperor of France
- 1815 : Death of Napoleon.
- 1889 : Hitler was born
- 1919 : Treaty of Versailles - Hitler became a leader of the Nazi party
- 1923 : Hitler was imprisoned
- 1933 : Hitler became Chancellor of Germany
- 1934 : Hitler assumed the title of Fuhrer
- 1936 : Hitler's army occupied Rhineland
- 1939 : Concluded non-aggression pact with Russia Beginning of the Second World War.
- 1941 : Germany invaded USSR; USA joined the Allies
- 1945 : Allied victory in Europe
Hitler committed suicide in his Berlin bunker.

Exercise

1

DIRECTIONS : This section contains multiple choice questions. Each question has 4 choices (1), (2), (3) and (4) out of which only one is correct.

1. When Louis XVI became king of France?
(1) 1774 (2) 1789
(3) 1753 (4) 1719
2. Under Louis XVI, France helped the American colonies to gain their independence from
(1) Britain (2) Russia
(3) Austria (4) None of these
3. French society in the eighteenth century was divided in, how many estates?
(1) Four (2) Two
(3) Three (4) Five
4. The Church too extracted its share of taxes called:
(1) Taille (2) Tithes
(3) Livre (4) None of these
5. Tax to be paid directly to the state called :
(1) Clergy (2) Tithe
(3) Taille (4) None of these
6. The population of France rose from about 23 million in 1715 to 28 million in :
(1) 1789 (2) 1774
(3) 1775 (4) 1770
7. When Third Estate formed National Assembly?
(1) 1780 (2) 1784
(3) 1789 (4) 1774
8. When was constitution framed to limit the powers of the King?
(1) 1791 (2) 1789
(3) 1769 (4) 1782
9. When did Napoleon crowned himself emperor of France?
(1) 1800 (2) 1806
(3) 1809 (4) 1804
10. When was Napoleon defeated at Waterloo?
(1) 1804 (2) 1810
(3) 1815 (4) 1821
11. Idea/s promoted by the French Revolution was /were :
(1) Liberty (2) Equality
(3) Freedom (4) All of these
12. Who was in power in Russia during the days of Russian Revolution?
(1) Napoleon Bonaparte
(2) Tsar Nicholas II
(3) Louis XVI
(4) None of these
13. Which event/s was/were important in the making or shaping of the modern world?
(1) The French Revolution
(2) The Russian Revolution
(3) The Rise and end of Nazism
(4) All of these
14. The main feature/s of Nazism was/were :
(1) Nazism denied various minorities the right to live.
(2) It waged a relentless battle against democracy and socialism.
(3) Nazism drew upon a long tradition of anti-Jewish feeling to persecute the Jesus.
(4) All of these
15. The word Liver was related with :
(1) Unit of currency in France
(2) Tax levied by the Church
(3) Tax to be paid directly to the state
(4) None of these
16. The Liberal Ideologists in Europe favoured which one of the following for transformation of society?
(1) Universal Adult Franchise
(2) Suffragette
(3) Support for dynastic rulers
(4) Representative, elected Parliamentary govt.
17. The Radicals in Europe did not favoured which one of the following for transformation of society ?
(1) Privileges of great landowners
(2) Existence of private property
(3) Suffragette
(4) Majority rule
18. Who were conservative?
(1) Those who were against the idea of change
(2) Those who believed change be brought slowly
(3) These who were in support of Liberalism
(4) These who were in support of Radicalism
19. Which one of the following was not a problem associated with industrial society in Europe?
(1) Unemployment
(2) Long working hours in factories
(3) Housing and sanitation problem
(4) Higher wages
20. Which one of the following was suggested remedy for problem associated with industrial society by Liberals and Radicals in Europe?
(1) Cooperative industries
(2) Industries to be handed over to workers
(3) Profits shared between workers and employers
(4) Freedom of individuals be ensured
21. The socialist ideology emphasised which one of the following?
(1) Private ownership
(2) Individual controlled property
(3) Socially controlled property
(4) Democratic government
22. Which one of the following views was propounded by Nationalist for transformation of European Society in nineteenth century?
(1) They upheld revolutions
(2) They opposed views of Liberals and Radicals
(3) They were against revolutions
(4) They favoured existing regimes in Europe

23. Which of the following groups of Ideologist support cooperative socialism in Europe
 - (1) The Liberals
 - (2) Robert Owen and Louis Blanc
 - (3) Karh Marre and Engles
 - (4) The Conservatives
24. Second International was founded with a view to promote
 - (1) Liberal ideas
 - (2) Conservative ideas
 - (3) Socialist ideas
 - (4) Nationalist ideas
25. The Paris Commune of 1871 was consisted of which one of the following groups
 - (1) Government officials
 - (2) Peasant and farmers
 - (3) Armed forces
 - (4) Workers, Ordinary people, Professionals and its Political Activities.
26. In what respect peasants of Russia were different from other European peasants ?
 - (1) They were hard and sturdy workers
 - (2) They had large land holdings
 - (3) They pool their land according to needs of individual families.
 - (4) They had great respect for nobles.
27. The Russian Social Democratic Workers Party or Social Democrats respected which one of the following ideology
 - (1) Marxist ideology
 - (2) Liberal ideology
 - (3) Conservative ideology
 - (4) Nationalist ideology
28. What was the major point of disagreement between Social Democrats and Socialist Revolutionaries in Russia ?
 - (1) Role of workers in revolution.
 - (2) Role of peasants in revolution.
 - (3) Role of government officials
 - (4) Role of intellectuals
29. Vladimir Lenin belonged to which group of Socialists in Russia ?
 - (1) Social Democrats
 - (2) Menseviks
 - (3) Bolseshheviks
 - (4) Other group
30. Autocracy in Russia signify which one of the following
 - (1) Tsar was bond to constitution
 - (2) Tsar respected peoples' Liberty
 - (3) Tsar was not subject to Parliament
 - (4) Tsar was a democrat
31. Why did Helmuth's father kill himself in the Spring of 1945? Give most suitable reason.
 - (1) He was depressed by Germany's defeat in the Second World War.
 - (2) He feared allied forces would mishandle him and his family.
 - (3) He was the supporter of Nazis.
 - (4) He wanted to die because of the guilt of the crimes, which he had committed during Nazi days or rule in Germany.
32. Which was one of the most important clause of Treaty of Versailles which led to rise of Nazism in Germany?
 - (1) Germany lost many territories including overseas and neighboring land.
 - (2) Germany was forced to pay compensation of 6 million pounds to Allies
 - (3) The war guilt clause which held Germany responsible for war and damages was humiliating for Germany's national pride.
 - (4) Allied powers demilitarised Germany to weaken its power.
33. Who were the 'November Criminals'?
 - (1) The opponents of Weimar Republic.
 - (2) The rich in Germany.
 - (3) The supporters of Weimar Republic.
 - (4) The common men in Germany.
34. What effect of First World War had on European continent, which paved way for another conflict in Europe. Choose most appropriate one?
 - (1) Politics centered on more aggressiveness and glorification of war.
 - (2) Soldiers were given more importance in society.
 - (3) Aggressive war propaganda by media
 - (4) Popular support for conservative media.
35. What was one of the most important results of Spartacists League uprising in Germany in 1918-1919?
 - (1) Weimar Republic crushed it with help of free corps.
 - (2) Spartacists formed communist party
 - (3) It gave opportunity to vise of radical forces such as Hitler's Nazi Party.
 - (4) Communist and socialists did not reconcile with each other.
36. Which is the most appropriate definition of hyperinflation?
 - (1) A steady rise in prices.
 - (2) Increase in prices in long term.
 - (3) A situation when prices rise phenomenally high
 - (4) A steep fall in prices
37. With regard to most devastating effect of economic crises in 1930s Germany on the economy of which one of following is not correct.
 - (1) The numbers of unemployed reached nearly 6 millions
 - (2) Middle class lost its savings
 - (3) Organised industries prosperous
 - (4) Self employed suffered mostly
38. Read the statement and choose most appropriate answer from the following.

"Article 48 of Weimer Republic constitution makes it more unstable form of republic rather to provide strength to it".

 - (1) Presidents degree based on this article make him more powerful than republic
 - (2) Weimer republic was a fragile experiment
 - (3) The unstable nature of republic makes it unpopular in Public
 - (4) Republic could not fulfill the aspirations of Germans public
39. Read the statement and choose most appropriate answer from the following.

"Great Depression in Germany gave Nazism a new Lease of Life".

 - (1) During Great Depression Nazi propaganda of better future stirred hopes among people
 - (2) Nazi party earned huge fortunes in election
 - (3) Hitler became last hope for the masses
 - (4) Nazis were favoured by the people of Germany
40. Which one of the following contributed to the success of Hitler and Nazi party in Germany in 1930s.
 - (1) Hitler was a powerful speaker
 - (2) Nazis skillfully projected Hitler as a messiah and saviour
 - (3) People were in distress
 - (4) Hitler's image captured imagination of the people

41. Which of the following acts gave Adolf Hitler wider powers as a dictator of Germany?
- (1) Fire decree (2) Chancellor Act
(3) Enabling Act (4) Repression Act
42. Why was Nazi staff under Adolf Hitler regarded as the criminal state: Choose the most appropriate option from the following
- (1) SA and SS organised criminal activities
(2) Gestapo ill-treated the people
(3) State aided all criminal activities
(4) The extra constitutional powers of newly organised forced dreadful fortune the people
43. Which one of the following reasons can be attributed to Hitler's success in foreign policy in pre war years in Europe?
- (1) Hitler's Personality
(2) German people's support to Hitler
(3) England's unspoken support
(4) Mussolini's help
44. Which one of the following can be regarded as source of Hitler's ideology of racial hatred?
- (1) Aryans Superiority
(2) Anti-Jewish or anti-Semitism
(3) Darwin and Herbert Spencer's view
(4) German politicians
45. Which is the most suitable meaning from the following for Lebensraum projected by Nazi Ideology?
- (1) Acquisition of more territories
(2) Living space for Germans in Eastern Europe where all of them settled permanently
(3) Capture of Poland only
(4) Defeat of Russia only

Exercise

2

Matching Based MCQ

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1 to 12) : Match Column-I with Column-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the columns.

1. **Column-I** **Column-II**
- (A) Tithes (p) Tax to be paid directly to state
(B) Bastille (q) Tax levied by the church
(C) Livre (r) A fortress in of east paris
(D) Taille (s) Unit of currency
(1) A → (s); B → (r); C → (p); D → (q)
(2) A → (r); B → (q); C → (s); D → (p)
(3) A → (r); B → (p); C → (q); D → (s)
(4) A → (q); B → (r); C → (s); D → (p)
2. **Column-I** **Column-II**
- (A) Chateau (p) An estate of lord
(B) Sceptre (q) Castle of the king
(C) Despotie (r) Symbol of royal power
(D) Manor (s) Tyrannous
(1) A → (s); B → (p); C → (r); D → (q)
(2) A → (q); B → (r); C → (s); D → (p)
(3) A → (r); B → (s); C → (p); D → (q)
(4) A → (s); B → (q); C → (p); D → (r)
3. **Column-I** **Column-II**
- (A) Emancipation (p) Without knee breeches
(B) Treason (q) A device
(C) Guillotine (r) The act of freeing
(D) Sans-culottes (s) Betrayal of government
(1) A → (r); B → (s); C → (q); D → (p)
(2) A → (s); B → (p); C → (r); D → (q)
(3) A → (q); B → (r); C → (s); D → (p)
(4) A → (s); B → (r); C → (q); D → (p)

4. **Column-I** **Column-II**
(symbols) (meaning)
- (A) Broken chain (p) Eternity
(B) Winged women (q) Act of becoming free
(C) Snake biting its tail (r) Strength lies in unity to form a ring
(D) Bundle of rods (s) Personification of law
(1) A → (s); B → (p); C → (q); D → (r)
(2) A → (r); B → (p); C → (s); D → (q)
(3) A → (s); B → (r); C → (p); D → (q)
(4) A → (q); B → (s); C → (p); D → (r)
5. **Column-I** **Column-II**
- (A) Members of the third estate (p) Rousseau
(B) Doctrine of Social contract (q) John Locke
(C) Doctrine of divine (r) Mirabeau & Abbe Sieyes and absolute right
(1) A → (r); B → (q); C → (p)
(2) A → (q); B → (p); C → (r)
(3) A → (r); B → (p); C → (q)
(4) A → (p); B → (q); C → (r)
6. **Column-I** **Column-II**
- (A) Suffragette (p) Horseman of Russian army
(B) Cossack (q) Emperor
(C) Cheka (r) A movement for women
(D) Tsar (s) Soviet police
(1) A → (r); B → (p); C → (s); D → (q)
(2) A → (s); B → (q); C → (r); D → (p)
(3) A → (p); B → (r); C → (q); D → (s)
(4) A → (r); B → (s); C → (p); D → (q)

7. **Column-I** **Column-II**
- (A) Kolkhoz (p) Council of workers
 (B) Soviet (q) Russian parliament
 (C) Kulakas (r) Collective farms
 (D) Duma (s) Farmers
- (1) $A \rightarrow (q); B \rightarrow (s); C \rightarrow (r); D \rightarrow (p)$
 (2) $A \rightarrow (r); B \rightarrow (p); C \rightarrow (s); D \rightarrow (q)$
 (3) $A \rightarrow (s); B \rightarrow (r); C \rightarrow (q); D \rightarrow (p)$
 (4) $A \rightarrow (r); B \rightarrow (p); C \rightarrow (q); D \rightarrow (s)$
8. **Column-I** **Column-II**
- (A) 1789 (p) Estates General convened
 (B) 1614 (q) Storming of the Bastille
 (C) 1917 (r) Surfdom abolished
 (D) 1861 (s) Russian Revolution
- (1) $A \rightarrow (q); B \rightarrow (p); C \rightarrow (s); D \rightarrow (r)$
 (2) $A \rightarrow (r); B \rightarrow (q); C \rightarrow (s); D \rightarrow (p)$
 (3) $A \rightarrow (s); B \rightarrow (r); C \rightarrow (p); D \rightarrow (q)$
 (4) $A \rightarrow (q); B \rightarrow (s); C \rightarrow (r); D \rightarrow (p)$
9. **Column-I** **Column-II**
- (A) Reparation (p) Reduce
 (B) Depleted (q) Destruction of people
 (C) Genocide (r) Related to working class
 (D) Proletarianisation (s) Make up the wrong work
- (1) $A \rightarrow (q); B \rightarrow (r); C \rightarrow (s); D \rightarrow (p)$
 (2) $A \rightarrow (s); B \rightarrow (p); C \rightarrow (q); D \rightarrow (r)$
 (3) $A \rightarrow (p); B \rightarrow (s); C \rightarrow (r); D \rightarrow (q)$
 (4) $A \rightarrow (q); B \rightarrow (r); C \rightarrow (p); D \rightarrow (s)$
10. **Column-I** **Column-II**
- (A) Usurer (p) Nazi youth group
 (B) Euthanasia (q) Moneylenders
 (C) Jungvolk (r) Name of secret police
 (D) Gestapo (s) Bringing about easy death
- (1) $A \rightarrow (r); B \rightarrow (p); C \rightarrow (q); D \rightarrow (s)$
 (2) $A \rightarrow (s); B \rightarrow (r); C \rightarrow (q); D \rightarrow (p)$
 (3) $A \rightarrow (r); B \rightarrow (s); C \rightarrow (p); D \rightarrow (q)$
 (4) $A \rightarrow (q); B \rightarrow (s); C \rightarrow (p); D \rightarrow (r)$
11. **Column-I** **Column-II**
- (A) 1923 (p) Treaty of Varsailles
 (B) 1940 (q) Fire Decree
 (C) 1919 (r) Tripartite pact
 (D) 1933 (s) Weimar Republic
- (1) $A \rightarrow (r); B \rightarrow (p); C \rightarrow (s); D \rightarrow (q)$
 (2) $A \rightarrow (q); B \rightarrow (s); C \rightarrow (p); D \rightarrow (r)$
 (3) $A \rightarrow (s); B \rightarrow (r); C \rightarrow (p); D \rightarrow (q)$
 (4) $A \rightarrow (p); B \rightarrow (r); C \rightarrow (s); D \rightarrow (q)$
12. **Column-I** **Column-II**
- (A) Bolshevik (p) Stalin
 (B) Menshevik (q) Lenin
 (C) Nazism (r) Alexander Kerensky
 (D) Kolkhoz (s) Hitler
- (1) $A \rightarrow (q); B \rightarrow (r); C \rightarrow (s); D \rightarrow (p)$
 (2) $A \rightarrow (r); B \rightarrow (p); C \rightarrow (q); D \rightarrow (s)$
 (3) $A \rightarrow (s); B \rightarrow (p); C \rightarrow (q); D \rightarrow (r)$
 (4) $A \rightarrow (r); B \rightarrow (s); C \rightarrow (p); D \rightarrow (q)$

Statement Based MCQ

13. Consider the following statements :
- (a) During the reign of Hitler everybody had to join Nazi organisations.
 (b) Nazi ideology was based on hatred, aggression and violence.
 (c) The 10 year old boys had to join Jungvolk and 14 years old youth to Hitler.
 (d) Children were taught to be loyal, hate jews and worship Hitler.
- Which of these statement(s) is/are correct?
- (1) (a), (c) and (d)
 (2) (b), (c) and (d)
 (3) All are correct
 (4) All are incorrect
14. With reference to Treaty of Versailles consider the following statements :
- (a) The Treaty of Versailles was signed between the victorious powers and Poland after second world war.
 (b) The treaty of versailles was dictated peace. It had a far reaching impact and paved the way for the rise of Nazism in Germany and second world war II.
- Which of these statement(s) is/are correct?
- (1) (a) only (2) (b) only
 (3) Both (a) and (b) (4) Neither (a) nor (b)
15. Consider the following statements :
- (a) The period of early planned economy was linked to the disasters of the collectivisation of agriculture.
 (b) Russia was facing grain crisis in 1927-28.
 (c) Peasants happily sold their grain to government at fixed prices.
 (d) Stalin started collective farms for raiding kukas and supervising enforced grain collections.
- Which of these statement(s) is/are correct?
- (1) (a), (c) and (d)
 (2) (a) and (d)
 (3) (b) and (c)
 (4) (a), (b) and (d)
16. Consider the following statements :
- (a) President Hindenburg offered the chancellorships the highest position in the cabinet of ministers.
 (b) The fire decree of 1933 suspended civic rights like freedom of speech, press and assembly.
- Which of these statement(s) is/are correct?
- (1) (a) only (2) (b) only
 (3) Both (a) and (b) (4) Neither (a) nor (b)
17. Consider the following statements :
- (a) Stalin carried out industrialisation through a planned process.
 (b) Stalin revitalised the economy of Russia and adopted Five year plans.
 (c) Small scale industries were given priority.
 (d) Workers life were luxurious and they were availing modern facilities.
- Which of these statement(s) is/are correct?
- (1) (a), (b) and (c) (2) (b), (c) and (d)
 (3) (a) and (b) (4) (c) and (d)

18. With reference to the philosophers in the French Revolution consider the statements.
- Voltaire, Rousseau, Montesquieu and Diderot were revolutionary thinker during French revolution and they encouraged people to fight for their rights.
 - Rousseau's philosophy was based on constitutional monarchy and division of powers as he did not believe in the concentration of powers in one hand.
- Which of these statement(s) is/are correct?
- (a) only
 - (b) only
 - Both (a) and (b)
 - Neither (a) nor (b)
19. Consider the following statements :
- French revolution ended absolute monarchy.
 - It paved the way for the democratic government
 - Slogan of equality, liberty and fraternity were spread all over the world.
 - Feudalism and serfdom were established.
- Which of these statement(s) is/are correct?
- (a), (b) and (c)
 - (b), (c) and (d)
 - (a) and (d)
 - (b) and (c)

Passage Based MCQ

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 20 to 35) : Read the passage(s) given below and answer the questions that follow.

PASSAGE - 1

On 5 May 1789, Louis XVI called an assembly of the Estates General to pass proposals for new taxes. A resplendent hall in Versailles was prepared to host the delegates. The first and second estates had 300 representation each and third estate had 600 representatives. Peasants, artists and women were prohibited to entry into the assembly. Their grievances and demands were listed in 40,000 letters. Rousseau in his book "The Social Contract" wrote about the democratic principles. In 1792-93 France become republic. In 1804, Napoleon became emperor of France.

- Who was king of France at the time of revolution ?
 - Louis XIV
 - Napoleon
 - Nicholas II
 - Louis XVI
- In how many estates French society was divided?
 - One estate
 - two estates
 - three estates
 - four estates
- Grievances and demands were listed in _____ letters.
 - 20,000
 - 25,000
 - 30,000
 - 40,000
- Who advocated the principle of social contract?
 - Voltaire
 - Montesquieu
 - John Locke
 - Rousseau
- Which of the following constituted the privileged class?
 - Clergy and peasants
 - Peasants and mobility
 - First and third estate
 - Clergy and mobility

PASSAGE - 2

Russia at the time of the revolution was under the autocratic rule of Tsar Nicholas II who believed in the Divine Right of Kings. Serfdom was abolished in 1861. Vast estates were under the control of Russian nobility and Church. There was lack of interrelation between state and society. The Tsar autocracy declined on 1917

due to social economic and political reason. The February revolution 1917 was set off by many incidents. It ended the monarchy system in Russia. The October revolution led by Lenin was supported by Bolsheviks. All Russian congress of soviets became the parliamentary of the country.

- Which of the following was the ruler of Russia during Russian revolution?
 - Louis XVI
 - Tsar Nicholas II
 - Tsar Nicholas I
 - Louis XIV
- When was serfdom abolished?
 - 1859
 - 1860
 - 1861
 - 1863
- Who was the leader of Bolsheviks?
 - Kerensky
 - Lenin
 - Stalin
 - Gorbachov
- Which was the most significant role of the February Revolution ?
 - Suspension of Duma
 - Abduction of Tsar
 - Petrograd Soviet
 - Women's participation
- What was lacking during revolution?
 - Interrelation between king and peasants
 - Relation between king and nobles.
 - Relation between state and society
 - Relation between Tsar and workers.
- Which was the majority religion of Russia?
 - Greek orthodox church
 - Protestantism
 - Russian orthodox Christianity
 - Catholicism

PASSAGE - 3

Adolf Hitler was an Austrian born German politician and the leader of the Nazi party. He was born on 20th April 1889 at the Gasthof Zum Pommer. At the outbreak of world war I, Hitler was a resident of Munich and volunteered to serve in the Bavarian Army as an Austrian citizen. In 1919, he joined a small group called the German Workers Party. In 1923 Hitler planned to seize control of Bavaria. During the Great depression, Nazism became a mass movement. He promised to build a strong nation and undo the injustice of the treaty of Versailles. He pulled out of the League of Nations in 1933 under the slogan, one people, one empire and one leader.

- On which concept Hitler's world view was based on?
 - Charles Darwin
 - Lebensraum
 - Herbert Spencer
 - One nation, one empire and one leader
- Who was the leader of Nazi party?
 - Hitler
 - Lenin
 - Mussolini
 - Stalin
- Which of the following was signed by Germany after World War I?
 - Treaty of Paris
 - Treaty of Versailles
 - Brest Litovsk
 - Dawes Plan

34. Who were called November criminals?
 (1) Bolsheviks (2) Nazis
 (3) Catholics (4) Socialists
35. During World War I, Hitler was the resident of _____.
 (1) Germany (2) France
 (3) Italy (4) Munich

Assertion Reason Based MCQ

DIRECTIONS (Qs. 36 to 44) : Following questions consist of two statements, one labelled as the 'Assertion' and the other as 'Reason'. You are to examine these two statements carefully and select the answer to these items using the code given below.

Code :

- (1) Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 (2) Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 (3) A is true but R is false
 (4) A is false but R is true.
-
36. **Assertion :** The weimar republic failed to inspire confidence of the people in democratic parliamentary system.
Reason : American farmers had increased their production to meet war time needs of their allies.
37. **Assertion :** Hitler consolidated Nazi power by destroying democracy by capturing all rivals within the party.
Reason : Through Fire Decree, Hitler suspended civil rights like freedom of speech, press and assembly.
38. **Assertion :** Napoleon set out of conquering Neighbouring European countries and creating kingdoms as an emperor of France.
Reason : Napoleon's ideas of liberty and democratic rights were the most important factors of the French revolution.
39. **Assertion :** Peasants were the main source of Russian revolution because Russian peasant custom of dividing land periodically made them natural socialists.
Reason : Karl Marx was a leading English manufacturer to build a cooperative community called New Harmony in U.S.A.
40. **Assertion :** The fall of monarchy and the events of October are called Russian revolution.
Reason : Government supervised large factories to ensure minimum wages and limited hours of work.
41. **Assertion :** The government took over ownership and management and land declared social property.
Reason : Bolshevik party ordered land redistribution and foreign capital was welcomed for the development of state industries.
42. **Assertion :** Nazism believed in nationalism and glorified war and they aimed at uniting all people of German race under one state to form a Greater Germany.
Reason : Hitler brought economic recovery by aiming at accumulating resources through expansion of territory.
43. **Assertion :** Russian were the worst sufferer in Nazism and they were terrorised and segregated in Hitler regime.
Reason : Nuremberg laws meant a warrant of death for the undesirables.
44. **Assertion :** Manifesto of Olympe-de-Gouges advocates about the women and Declaration of Rights of man and citizen talks only men.
Reason : The manifesto was in favour of equality of men and women and the declaration denied privileges to women.

Correct Definition Based MCQ

45. What is the correct definition of Bastille?
 (1) It was armed force of France.
 (2) It was prestige and power of France.
 (3) It was despotic power of the king.
 (4) It was benevolence of the king.
46. What is the correct definition of the cause of the rise of Napoleon?
 (1) Fall of the Jacobin government.
 (2) Robespierres resign of terror.
 (3) Political instability of the Directory.
 (4) Nationalist forces.
47. What is the correct definition of socialists?
 (1) Socialists were against private property.
 (2) They favoured private property.
 (3) They believed to mitigate discrimination based on race, colour and sex.
 (4) They regarded private property a cause of all problems.

Feature Based MCQ

48. On the basis of following features identify the correct option
 (I) He was crowned as emperor of France in 1804.
 (II) He was a moderniser of Europe.
 (III) He proposed laws as the protection of private property.
 (IV) He was a liberator who brought freedom for the people.
 (1) Mussolini (2) Hitler
 (3) Napoleon (4) Lenin
49. On the basis of following features identify the correct option
 (I) It was a party under the leadership of Lenin.
 (II) It constituted a majority of the socialists.
 (III) It favoured a disciplined party to control the members.
 (IV) It introduced a system of 5 years plan.
 (1) Menshevik (2) Bolshevik
 (3) Socialist (4) Communist
50. On the basis of following features identify the correct option
 (I) He was an unpopular king.
 (II) He believed in the Divine Rights of Kings.
 (III) He was responsible for the outbreak of Russian revolution.
 (IV) He was weak, indecisive and unfit.
 (1) Tsar Nicholas II (2) Stalin
 (3) Louis XVI (4) Kerensky

Exercise 1

1. (1) Louis XVI became king of France, faces nearly empty treasury of state and growing discontent within society of the old Regime.
2. (1) Under Louis XVI, France helped the thirteen American colonies to gain their independence from the common enemy, Britain.
3. (3) In this period only members of Third Estate paid taxes.
4. (2) Tethes collected tax from the peasants, and finally, all members of the Third Estate had to pay tax to the state.
5. (3) The burden of financing activities of the states through taxes was borne by the Third Estate alone.
6. (1) This led to a rapid increase in the demand for foodgrains. So the price of bread which was the staple diet of majority rose rapidly.
7. (3) In 1789 the Bastille was stormed, peasant revolted in the countryside.
8. (1) In 1791, a constitution is framed to limit the powers of the King and to guarantee basic right to all human being.
9. (4) In 1804, Napoleon became emperor of France, annexes large parts of Europe.
10. (3) Many of his measures that carried the revolutionary ideas of liberty and modern laws to other parts of Europe had in impact on people long after Napoleon had left.
11. (4) Liberty, Freedom, Equality and Fraternity were four ideas, promoted by the French Revolution.
12. (2) Tsar Nicholas II was in power in Russia during the days of Revolution.
13. (4) These events were important in the making or shaping of the modern world.
14. (4) All the given features of Nazism were true.
15. (1) Unit of currency in France, discontinued in 1794.
16. (4) The liberals favoured rights of individuals, they were against despotism and campaigned for independent judiciary but they did not want to give right to vote to every citizen in the state.
17. (1) The Radicals favoured majority rule in state based on Adult Franchise, they even support right to vote for women. They also supported idea of private property but opposed concentration of wealth in few hands in society.
18. (2) Conservatives opposed the Radicals and liberals but after French revolution, they started to think of free ideas. After eighteenth century, they argued in favour of change to be brought slowly in society but they usually remained against granting civil liberties in society.
19. (4) The industrial revolution caused many hardship to workers in factories, they lived in wretched conditions, underprivileged but sometimes in industrial production, many of them got higher wages.
20. (4) As Liberals and radicals owned factories and employers of many workers. So, they emphasised individual freedom, health and educational facilities for them which may reduce hardship of workers in factories.
21. (3) It simply means that all in society must be given equal opportunities to gain equal status.
22. (1) Socialist considered private property is root of all social evils. Nationalist resented regimes established in Europe. After 1815 (Vienna congress) they promoted idea of nation states based on common nationalists and equal rights to citizen. The persons like Mazzini and Garibaldi in Italian states popularised these ideas, they want to overthrow existing regimes by revolutions.
23. (2) These groups of Ideologist believed in cooperatives. Robert Owen, leading British merchant said that cooperatives may share profit between workers and employers. Similarly Louis Blanc of France emphasized, head of government to form cooperatives for solving social and economic problems in society.
24. (3) It played important role in organising Socialist Movement in European countries before first world war. However it failed during first world war (1914-1918) when socialist parties were unable to join against the imperialist countries in war.
25. (4) It was the most important socialist uprising in 1871 (between March - May) at Paris.
26. (3) It was the unique custom of Russian peasants that they formed commune on their landholdings and helped each other during any calamity or even during normal times.
27. (1) Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels propounded this theory called Marxism, it argued capitalist society was exploitative in nature. He stated workers had to overthrow capitalist society by a violent revolution,
28. (2) Social Democrats and Socialist Revolutionaries had difference over peasant's role in revolution. Lenin stated that due to social difference they cant considered as united group and could not become part of socialist revolution or movement.
29. (3) Lenin was the main and most important Leader of socialists in Russia.
30. (3) Tsar, the Russian ruler, was a despot. He did not like his actions or power to be checked by people or their representatives. So all political parties were declared illegal and all of them operate illegally in Russia.
31. (4) Helmuth's father, a doctor by profession in Nazi Germany, was a member of team of doctors which conducted in human experiments on the Jews in various Laboratories before killing them in mass numbers in Germany. Many of them traded in human organs. So, it was one of the horrific detail of the crimes committed by Nazis during Nazi regime so to avoid persecution by the Allies and the Jews, he committed suicide in 1945.
32. (3) The harsh treatment and humiliating terms in treaty of Versailles of 1919 had great moral effect on Germans national pride. Nazis in 1920s and 1930s use emotional appeal to boycott treaty; it was the most important plans of Nazi party to gain the power.

33. (3) The war had serious effect over the Germany's economy and society, financial crisis, national humiliation due to harsh terms of Treaty of Versailles compensation etc. All of it made Weimar republic unpopular in Germany. The supporters of the government socialists, Catholics, Democratic were teased as November Criminals by right wing groups.
34. (4) The European continent was divided into armed camp. Especially, after Russian Revolution western power, viz. England, France supported doctoral regime as fear of communalism haunted them.
35. (3) The Spartacists League wanted to carry out Soviet Russia or Bolshevik style of revolution in Germany. After the First World War, workers and sailors founded many Soviets, which held political demonstration in favour of revolution but supporters of Weimer republic Democrats catholic and socialists did not support it, as they were in favour of democratic style of government in Germany.
36. (3) The German economy slumped seriously in 1923; Ruhr coah fields were taken by France. The over printing of currency resulted in steep de-valuation of the German Currency, it led to high rise in prices, which made life miserable for common people.
37. (3) The big business also suffered due to failure of currency. As workers also lost job, industrial production reduced drastically due to economic crises.
38. (1) The Weimar Republic was the loose arrangement of coalition partners. Its Fragile nature, especially Article 48, made it unbearable arrangement. President often used his decree to suspend the civil liberties and there was change of 20 government in these 50 years. People lost the interest in democratic institutions which meant to avoid to dictatorship of Hitler.
39. (1) During 1930s economic crisis in Germany, Nazi party achieved great success as collapse of banks, high rate of inflation, destitution of workers, business failure etc. popularised the propaganda of Nazi party.
40. (2) Hitler developed new style of politic by which he skillfully projected himself as great leader or, Fuhrer. In massive and impressive rallies, his supporter SA and SS passed through streets in militant like party fashions and media gave full coverage to these rallies or parades which popularised the Nazi Party and Hitler.
41. (3) Adolf Hitler completed his journey towards dictatorship of Germany. It gave him extra-ordinary powers. All trade unions, political parties civil liberties were banned. Severely opposed, only, Nazi Party and its affiliated organisations were given permission to operate in Germany.
42. (4)
43. (3) It was England's support to Hitler, which resulted in his success in foreign policy, till Munich pact of 1938
44. (3) Hitler's world view was of racial superiority of Aryan race, usually blue eyed. German's regarded on top. He borrowed ideas from Herbert Spencer. Darwin's social Darwinism, believed that strongest will survive, while weak may perish. So, German race had to survive and rule all other races in the world.
45. (2)

Exercise 2

1. (4) 2. (2) 3. (1)
4. (4) 5. (3) 6. (1)
7. (2) 8. (1) 9. (2)
10. (4) 11. (3) 12. (1)
13. (3) Nazis considered themselves a superior Aryan race. Youth in Nazi party had intense ideology of hatred, aggression and violence.
14. (2) Treaty of versailles were unjust and humiliating which led to World War II.
15. (4)
16. (3) The fire Decree nullified many of the key civil liberties of German citizens. It was used as the legal basis of imprisonment of anyone considered to be opponents of the Nazis.
17. (3) Stalin was the General secretary of the communist party of the Soviet Union. He believed in the concept of socialism in one country.
18. (1)
19. (1) French Revolution began in 1789 and ended in the late 1790s with the ascent of Napoleon Bonaparte.
20. (4) 21. (4) 22. (3)
23. (4) 24. (4) 25. (3)
26. (3) 27. (2) 28. (2)
29. (3) 30. (2) 31. (4)
32. (1) 33. (2) 34. (2)
35. (4)
36. (2) The Weimer Republic illuminates one of the most crucial and creative periods in the 12th century. It is the name given by historians to the federal republic.
37. (1)
38. (2) Napoleon Bonaparte was a french military and political leader who rose during the French revolution and was famous for Napoleonic wars.
39. (3) 40. (2) 41. (1)
42. (1)
43. (4) Jews were the worst sufferer of Nazi's reign of terror.
44. (1) 45. (3) 46. (3)
47. (3) Socialists economy refers to various theories of organisation. A socialist economic system consists of an organisation of production to directly satisfy economic demands and human needs.
48. (3)
49. (2) Bolshevik means majority class and represented red army. It was founded by Lenin in 1905 and consisted workers under a democratic internal hierarchy governed by the principle of centralism.
50. (1)