

Key Events and Figures of Modern History

Modern History · Answer Key · 15 Questions

1. Which treaty, signed in 1919, officially ended World War I and imposed harsh reparations and territorial losses on Germany?

- A) Treaty of Versailles**
- B) Treaty of Tordesillas
- C) Treaty of Ghent
- D) Treaty of Paris

2. The 'Scramble for Africa' in the late 19th century was primarily driven by European powers' desire for what?

- A) Raw materials and new markets**
- B) Religious conversion of indigenous populations
- C) Establishing democratic governments
- D) Scientific exploration and research

3. What was the main goal of the Bolshevik Revolution in Russia in 1917?

- A) To establish a communist state led by Lenin**
- B) To restore the Tsarist monarchy
- C) To create a liberal democracy
- D) To form an alliance with Germany

4. Who was the leader of the Indian independence movement, advocating for non-violent civil disobedience against British rule?

- A) Mahatma Gandhi**
- B) Jawaharlal Nehru
- C) Subhas Chandra Bose
- D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

5. The Cold War was a period of geopolitical tension between which two main superpowers?

- A) United States and the Soviet Union**
- B) United Kingdom and France
- C) China and Japan
- D) Germany and Italy

6. What event marked the beginning of World War II in Europe?

- A) Germany's invasion of Poland**
- B) The bombing of Pearl Harbor
- C) The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand
- D) The Battle of Britain

7. The Apartheid system, implemented in South Africa from 1948 to 1994, was characterized by what?

A) Official racial segregation and discrimination

- B) Equal rights for all citizens
- C) Mandatory military conscription
- D) State-sponsored religious tolerance

8. Which organization was established in 1945 with the primary aim of preventing future wars and promoting international cooperation?

A) United Nations

- B) League of Nations
- C) North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO)
- D) European Union

9. The 'Cuban Missile Crisis' in 1962 brought the world to the brink of nuclear war due to a standoff between the US and which other nation?

A) Soviet Union

- B) China
- C) Cuba
- D) North Korea

10. What was the primary impact of the Industrial Revolution on societies?

A) Urbanization and factory work

- B) Increased agricultural land
- C) Decline of trade
- D) Greater reliance on manual labor

11. The concept of 'Glasnost' and 'Perestroika' under Mikhail Gorbachev aimed to achieve what in the Soviet Union?

A) Political openness and economic restructuring

- B) Strengthened communist ideology
- C) Increased military spending
- D) Isolation from Western influence

12. What significant event occurred on July 20, 1969, related to space exploration?

A) First human landing on the Moon

- B) Launch of the first artificial satellite
- C) First space station established
- D) First successful Mars rover landing

13. The Rwandan Genocide in 1994 primarily targeted which ethnic group?

A) Tutsi

B) Hutu

C) Twa

D) Luo

14. The fall of the Berlin Wall in 1989 symbolized what major geopolitical shift?

A) The end of the Cold War and German reunification

B) The rise of a new European superpower

C) Increased Soviet influence in Eastern Europe

D) The establishment of a global communist government

15. Which influential document, adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948, outlines fundamental human rights to be universally protected?

A) Universal Declaration of Human Rights

B) Magna Carta

C) Declaration of Independence

D) Communist Manifesto