

Key Events and Figures of Modern History

Modern History · Practice Test · 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