**#238**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Class: 11-\_\_\_\_\_

**REGENTS MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS – INDIA**

\_\_\_\_\_ 1. The partition of India and division of Yugoslavia were similar in that both were divided

(1) as a result of the Berlin Conference

(2) to form communist and noncommunist states

(3) because of religious or ethnic differences

(4) to conform to United Nations guidelines

\_\_\_\_\_ 2. In 1947, the subcontinent of India was partitioned into India and Pakistan. What was a major cause of this division?

(1) economic trade barriers (3) Great Britain’s democratic method of governing

(2) a communist revolution (4) religious and cultural differences

\_\_\_\_\_ 3. The “homespun movement” and the Salt March promoted by Mohandas Gandhi in India are examples of his policy of

(1)industrialization (3) nonalignment

(2) isolationism (4) nonviolent protest

\_\_\_\_\_ 4. After World War II, the conflict between Hindus and Muslims in India resulted in the

1. near genocide of the Hindu population
2. creation of the Muslim state of Pakistan
3. forced removal of most Hindus from northern and western India
4. decision of Mohandas Gandhi to seek election as Prime Minister of India

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\_\_\_\_\_ 6. India’s economy relies on both private investment and government ownership. Which term best describes this system?

 (1) command economy (3) mercantilism

 (2) mixed economy (4) laissez faire

\_\_\_\_\_ 7. In India, the Sikh struggle for independence for Punjab State and the disagreement between Muslims and Hindus in Kashmir show that

 (1) religious conflicts can often divide people

 (2) the economy rarely affects politics

 (3) India’s nonalignment policy will resolve these conflicts

 (4) foreign influence can help people solve their problems

\_\_\_\_\_ 8. Which leader is most closely associated with the use of civil disobedience in a struggle to end colonial rule?

(1) Momar Khadafi (3) Ho Chi Minh

(2) Saddam Hussein (4) Mohandas Gandhi

\_\_\_\_\_ 9. Which situation contributed to the success of Mohandas Gandhi's campaign of civil disobedience in India?

(1) Pakistan and Bangladesh were involved in civil wars.

(2) The United States came to Gandhi's aid with food and clothing.

(3) Sikhs and Muslims wanted to create a new nation.

(4) Great Britain was weakened by World War II.

Base your answer to the questions 10 and 11 on the statements and on your knowledge of social studies.

Statement 1: "This organization is created for the purpose of realizing the national ideal: the union of all Serbs."

--Bylaws of the Black Hand

Statement 2: ". . . people . . . would think themselves happier even under their bad government than they might be under the good government of a foreign power.”

--Mohandas Gandhi, adapted from Indian Opinion, 1905

Statement 3: . . . above all, we want Germany to be considered one land and the German people one people."

--Heinrich von Gagem, The Call for German Unity

Statement 4: "We ardently wish to free Italy from foreign rule. We agree that we must put aside all petty differences in order to gain this most important goal. We wish to drive out the foreigners not only because we want to see our country powerful and glorious, but also because we want to elevate the Italian people in intelligence and moral development."

--Count Camillo di Cavour, 1810-1861

\_\_\_\_\_ 10. The foreign power referred to in Statement 2 is

(1) Russia (3) Great Britain

(2) Brazil (4) Japan

\_\_\_\_\_ 11. Which idea is expressed by all the statements?

(1) War is a means of achieving national policies.

(2) Industrial growth is critical to a country's prosperity.

(3) Social class differences are the source of all conflicts.

(4) Self-determination of the people is an important goal.

"Moral results can only be obtained through moral restraints."

--Mohandas Gandhi

\_\_\_\_\_ 12. This quotation best represents the policy of

(1) Westernization

(2) Neutrality

(3) Balance of power

(4) Passive resistance

\_\_\_\_\_ 13. Mohandas Gandhi's protests during India's independence movement were often successful because of his application of

(1) An appeasement policy

(2) Civil disobedience

(3) Traditional caste beliefs

(4) Divide-and-conquer principles

"Don't pay your taxes or send your children to an English supported school . . . Make your own cotton cloth by spinning the thread at home, and don't buy English-made goods. Provide yourselves with homemade salt, and do not buy government-made salt."

--Mohandas Gandhi

\_\_\_\_\_ 14. In this statement, Gandhi was expressing his commitment to

(1) Armed rebellion (3) Criminal acts

(2) Civil disobedience (4) Guerrilla tactics

\_\_\_\_\_ 15. Which headline describes an event during India's fight for independence?

1.**''Gandhi Leads Salt March''**

2. **''Kenyatta and Mau Maus Move Against British''**

3. **''Cecil Rhodes Unites Continent''**

4. **''Ho Chi Minh Leads Rebel Forces''**

\_\_\_\_\_ 16. Border conflicts between India and Pakistan have most often occurred in

(1) East Timor (3) Tibet

(2) Kashmir (4) Afghanistan

\_\_\_\_\_ 17. Mohandas Gandhi's protests in India were a response to Great Britain's

(1) Support of Zionism (3) Introduction of socialism

(2) Practice of humanitarianism (4) Policy of colonialism

\_\_\_\_\_ 18. One way in which Simón Bolívar, Jomo Kenyatta, and Mohandas Gandhi are similar is that each

(1) Led a nationalist movement (3) Supported imperialism

(2) Used nonviolent tactics (4) Opposed communism

**\* The United Nations Declaration of Human Rights**

**\* Article from Mohandas Gandhi's Indian Opinion**

**\* Excerpt from the letters of Catherine the Great**

\_\_\_\_\_ 19. These three documents are considered

(1) Secondary sources (3) Primary sources

(2) Examples of oral traditions (4) Statements of different religious beliefs