

# IMPORTANT QUESTIONS FOR 2020 MARCH

## 10<sup>th</sup> CLASS SOCIAL STUDIES PAPER-II

### 13.THE WORLD BETWEEN WARS 1900-1950 : PART-I

#### One Mark Questions

1. What was the immediate cause for the World War-I?
2. What was the immediate cause for the second World War?
3. Expand UNICEF.
4. What were the world peace organizations that were established after the two World Wars?
5. Write two slogans about the importance of Peace.
6. With which countries Bismarck made secret alliances?
7. What is meant by militarism?
8. Why couldn't USA become a member of the League of Nations?
9. Some organs of the League of Nations continue to function to this day. What are they?
10. Expand UNESCO.

#### Two Mark Questions

1. How can you justify "The women getting the right to vote was a big step"?
2. Mention any two happenings of 20<sup>th</sup> century in support of calling it, "The Age of Extremes"
3. Do you think the Second World War could have been avoided if the victorious powers had been more considerate towards Germany in 1919?
4. What empires ended with end of the First World War?
5. What are the four principles of United Nations?
6. What is imperialism? How does it lead to world wars?
7. What was the policy of appeasement of Hitler?
8. When did USA and USSR join the World War-II? Why?

#### Four Mark Questions

1. Write about the main causes responsible for the two World Wars. OR  
What are the causes that lead to the two World Wars?
2. What were the terms of the "Treaty of Versailles"? Explain at what extent it was caused for outbreak of the Second World War?
3. Describe the consequences of the World wars.
4. What are the important developments that took place in the first half of the 20<sup>th</sup> century? Explain any two of them.
5. How did the idea of Nation states and Nationalism influence desire for war during 20<sup>th</sup> century? (M

#### Graphs and Tables

1. Observe the following bar diagram and answer the question.  
(see the page no.178 for the bar diagram)
  - (a) How many persons were killed per 1000 people in wars in the 20<sup>th</sup> century?
  - (b) In which century war deaths were low?
  - (c) Why were war death were high during 1900-1999?
  - (d) In which century 19.4 million people died?
2. Observe the following timeline chart and answer the questions.

Beginning of First World War, July 28	1914
Russian Revolution	1917
End of First World War	1918
Treaty of Versailles	1919
Formation of League of Nations	1919

Rise of Hitler in Germany	1933
Break out of Second World War	1939
German invasion of USSR	1942
Formation of United Nations Organisation	1945
End of Second World War, August	1945

- (a) When did the Russian Revolution take place?
  - (b) Which organization was formed for peace after the World War-II?
  - (c) Where is Versailles located?
  - (d) Who is the key person for formation of League of Nations?
  - (e) When did Russia withdraw from the World War-I?
3. Look at the bar-graph of armament's race and answer the given question.  
(see page no. 181 for bar graph in text book)
- (a) How much on armament's expenditure is raised from the year 1900 to 1914?
  - (b) Between what years the Armaments race was raised?
  - (c) How much was the military expenditure of great powers in 1914?
  - (d) What are triple entente countries?
  - (e) State the allied powers.
  - (f) How many times, the military expenditure increased from 1880 to 1914?
  - (g) In which year, the military expenditure was high? Why?
  - (h) How would the armaments race impact the progress of a country?
4. Observe the information given in the graph and write few sentences by analyzing it.  
(see the page no. 181 in the text book for graph)

## 14. THE WORLD BETWEEN WARS 1900-1950 : PART-II

### One Mark Questions

1. What does the term "Great Depression" signify?
2. Write any two economic reforms of Hitler.
3. How was the USSR escaped from the Great Depression?
4. What was your opinion on the Hitler's treatment of the Jews in Germany?
5. Write any two differences between February revolution and October revolution.
6. Write any two welfare programmes launched by present government of India. OR  
What aspects of the welfare state do you find functioning in India today?
7. Do you think men and women can participate equally in all aspects of life including child rearing and work in factories, offices, and fields?
8. What are Collective Farms?
9. What is the twin policy that was implemented by Stalin in USSR?
10. Who were the Indians inspired by the Russian Revolution? Which aspects they didn't agree with?

### Two Mark Questions

1. Write any two effects of great depression.
2. Read the below paragraph.

This earth is not allotted to anyone nor is it presented to anyone as a gift. It is awarded by providence to people who in their hearts have the courage to conquer it, the strength to preserve it, and the industry to put it to the plough... The primary right of this world is the right to life, so far as one possesses the strength for this. Hence on the basis of this right a vigorous nation will always find ways of adapting its territory to its population size.'

- Q. Do you think world should belong to those who have power and strength alone – Comment.
3. Why do you think Hitler wanted to target Jews as the enemy of German people?
  4. What were the criticisms raised against communist system?
  5. When did civil war occur in Russia and why?

### Four Mark Questions

1. What were the agricultural reforms of Joseph Stalin in USSR?
2. What are the impacts of the great economic depression on USA?
3. What are the situations that led to strengthening Nazism in Germany?
4. Russian revolution brought in many changes in their society. What were they? What challenges did they face?
5. Compare different points of view about Great Depression, which one would you agree with? Why?

### Graphs and Tables

1. Read the following map and answer the question. (see the page no.198 for the map)
  - (a) Name any one country that shared land boundary with India and not under the control of Japan.
  - (b) What is Dutch East India called now?
  - (c) Which Chinese region was under control of Japan?
2. Answer the questions with the help of Time-line chart.

Proclamation of the Weimar Republic	Nov-9. 1918
Hitler becomes chancellor of Germany	January 30, 1933
Germany invades Poland, Beginning of the Second World War.	September,1-1939
Germany invades the USSR	June 22, 1941
Mass murder of the Jews begins	June 23, 1941
The United States joins Second World War	Dec 8, 1941
Soviet troops liberate Auschwitz	Jan 27, 1945
Allied victory in Europe	May 8, 1945

- (a) What was the immediate cause for the Second World War?
- (b) When did the United States enter into the World War-II?
- (c) The Weimar Republic belongs to which country?
- (d) Write any two important incidents occurred in 1941.

### 15. National Liberation Movements in the Colonies

#### One Mark Questions

1. What is meant by "Pan Africanism"?
2. Mention any two reasons for not establishing sustainable Democracy in Nigeria.
3. Write down the ill effects of reckless oil extraction in Nigeria.
4. Why did civil war occur in Nigeria?
5. Why did US intervene in the Vietnam War?
6. What are the Three Principles of Sun Yat-sen?
7. Why did colonists oppose the policy of educating Vietnamese?
8. Why do you appreciate Ho Chi Minh?

#### Two Mark Questions

1. How was it possible for a small country like Vietnam to stand up to the might of USA?
2. Write about "May Fourth Movement" in China.
3. Do you agree with the view that equal participation of men and women and equal opportunity for them is necessary for freedom and development of the country?
4. How did the education system in Vietnam contribute to the emergence of nationalist ideas?
5. Mention the crises faced by Rural China.
6. Which qualities do you like in Sun Yat-sen? Why?
7. Do you think America was justified in using chemical weapons on civilian population and forests?
8. Why do you think land rent reduction was one of the first steps taken by the independent government in Vietnam?

### Four Mark Questions

1. Unlike Vietnam or India, Nigeria did not have to struggle so hard for freedom. Can you find some explanation for this?
2. What are the reforms implemented after the formation of democracy in China?
3. Explain the role of schooling played in Vietnam national movements.
4. After the overthrow of monarchy, China had two different types of regimes. How were they similar or different?
5. Compare the national movement in India and Nigeria – can you explain why it was stronger in India?

### GRAPHS AND TABLES

1. Study the map given below and answer the question that follows.(see page no.213 in the text book)
  - 1.How were the British able to implement their ‘divide and rule’ policy in Nigeria?
  2. Which country colonized Nigeria?
  3. South-eastern Nigeria was dominated by which tribe?
2. Answer the questions with the help of the given information.

The Manchu Empire overthrown	1911
Three principles of Sun Yat-sen	San-Min-Chui
The People’s Republic of China was established	1949
Napaliam	A deadly bomb
Agent Orange	A plant killer
Unified Vietnam	1975
Pan Africanism	Kwame Nkrumah
Nigerian Environmentalist	Ken-Saro Wiwa
Democratic Government of Nigeria	1999

- (a) Which nation was ruled by the Manchu Dynasty?
- (b) Who is considered as the ‘founder of modern China’?
- (c) Who was an eminent Human Rights activist and environmentalist of Nigeria?
- (d) What is meant by the Pan Africanism?

### 16. National Movement in India-Partition & Independence

#### One Mark Questions

1. What was the wish of the Hindu Mahasabha and the RSS?
2. Why were the separate electorates for muslims implemented since 1909?
3. Why did congress governments resign in 1939?
4. Who spoke of a need for a North-West Indian Muslim State? In which context he spoke?
5. Do you think Indian should have felt grateful to the British government for the powers given by the Act of 1935?
6. Why did Cripps Mission fail?
7. Why did the Indian soldiers join INA?
8. Why did Subhash Chandra Bose seek help from Japan to liberate India from the British?
9. Write about Tebhaga movement?
10. Why did Muslim League call for Direct Action Day?

#### Two Mark Questions

1. According to you, what would be the reasons for and against supporting the British in the World War-II?
2. What were the issues pointed out and blamed the Congress of insensitivity by the Muslim League?
3. How would people assess the possible benefits from the politics of Muslim League?
4. What were the demands of Naval Central Strike Committee headed by M.S.Khan?
5. What is Dominion Status? Why did the Congress rejected the offer of Dominion Status?
6. What were different ways in which religion was used in politics before Partition?

### Four Mark Questions

1. Integration of various princely states into the new Indian nation was a challenging.
2. Write a short note on various consequences of partition of India.
3. Make a list of various reasons for the Partition of the Country.
4. How did British colonialists practice their “divide and rule” policy in India? How was it similar or different from what you have studied about Nigeria?

### 17. The Making of Independent India’s Constitution

#### One Mark Questions

1. The Constitution of India begins with the statement.  
“We the people of India .....

Do you think this claim to represent all the people of India was justified?
2. What provisions made by the constitution to facilitate social change?
3. Write the features of Federal system.
4. What are the characteristics of a Unitary Constitution?
5. Why do you think the framers of the Indian Constitution rejected the idea of dual citizenship (of India and of the state)?
6. Write any two similarities between the Indian & Japanese Constitutional preambles.
7. If a constitution for entire school had to be drafted, who all have to be involved in it?
8. What is meant by Universal Franchise?
9. What is Concurrent list?
10. Why didn’t the Constituent Assembly give definition to untouchability?

#### Two Mark Questions

1. Write the role of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar in preparing the draft Constitution of India.
2. “Constitution is a living and changing document” Would you agree with it? Justify it.
3. How can you say that India has Federal Polity?
4. What are the unitary characteristics in the Indian Constitution?
5. Write the differences between the position of the British King and the President of India?
6. Write about the Draft Constitution.

#### Four Mark Questions

1. Write about the basic principles of Indian Constitution.
2. How can you say that India is a Secular State?
3. Describe the features of Indian Federalism.
4. How does the Parliamentary system of Government differ with the Presidential system of Government?
5. Distinguish between federal and unitary systems.
6. Write a short note on the basic principles of the Indian Constitution.

#### GRAPHS AND TABLES

1. Read the following Bar graph and give the answers to the questions. (see page no. 246 in text book)  
Q.(a) How many constitutional amendments were made during 1951-1960?  
(b) In which period, maximum constitutional amendments were made?  
(c) In which decades, equal amendments were made?  
(d) How many amendments were made upto 2013?  
(e) When did the Constitution come into force?  
(f) In which decade, the least number of amendments had done?  
(g) Why does the Constitution need to be amended?  
(h) How many Constitutional amendments had been done from 1951 to 1980?
2. Plot the below information on a Bar graph (Rough diagram)

Period of time	Number of amendments made to Constitution
1951 – 1960	7
1961 – 1970	15
1971 – 1980	22
1981 – 1990	22
1991 – 2000	16
2001 - 2013	17

3. Observe the below Bar graph and analyse it. (see the page no. 246 in text book)

### 18. Independent India (The First 30 years - 1947-1977)

#### One Mark Questions

1. What was the main reason behind introducing symbols to represent political parties and candidates by Election Commission?
2. What were main challenges before the leaders of the country in early years after Independence?
3. Why do you think the tribal languages were ignored at the time of forming linguistic states in 1956?
4. How many states and Union territories are there in India today?
5. Which are the newest states of India, When they created?
6. Which are the newest Union Territories of India and when were they created?
7. State any two rural development policies adopted by Nehru.
8. Why were many of the SVD governments short lived?
9. What is difference between single party system and multiparty system?
10. How did the language policy help foster national unity and integrity?

#### Two Mark Questions

1. In what ways, was the Emergency period a set back to the Indian Democracy?
2. What are the aims of the 42<sup>nd</sup> Constitutional Amendment?
3. Write about the States Reorganisation Act-1956.
4. What is the strategy adopted by Nehru for agricultural transformation?
5. Are all languages have equal status in India? Discuss
6. What are concessions made by Lal Bhadur shastri to assuage the feeling of anti-Hindi Camp?
7. What are the differences between regional party and national party?

#### Four Mark Questions

1. What measures were taken to bring in socio-economic change during the initial years after independence?
2. What were the major changes in political system after 1967 elections?
3. What measures of Indira Gandhi are called 'left turn'? How do you think this was different from policies of previous decades?
4. What were the institutional changes that came up after the Emergency?

#### GRAPHS AND TABLES

1. Observe the following table and answer the following questions.

S. No.	Name of the state	Formation	Capital	Special features
1	Jharkhand	15 <sup>th</sup> November, 2000	Ranchi	40% of mineral resources of India
2	Uttarakhand	9 <sup>th</sup> November, 2000	Dehradun	Sanskrit is one of the official language
3	Chattisgarh	1 <sup>st</sup> November, 2000	Raipur	15% of total steel production

- (i) From which state, Jharkhand was separated?
  - (ii) Mention one special feature of Uttarakhand.
  - (iii) Which state was formed on 1<sup>st</sup> November, 2000?
  - (iv) Which state was separated from Madhya Pradesh?
2. Observe the graph and answer the questions. (see the page no.251)
- A) What was the number of members in Lok Sabha in 1952 ?

- B) Which was the second largest party in 1952 Lok Sabha elections?
- C) What percent of seats won by Congress in 1952 Lok Sabha elections?
- D) How many parties won more than five seats in 1952 elections?

### MAPS

1. Observe the map and answer the questions. (see page no.252 in the text book)
  - (a) In which state coorg is located at present?
  - (b) What are the states having boundary with Andhra State?
  - (c) When was Andhra State formed?
  - (d) Which is the present day state that was formed from Travancore-Cochin state?

### 19. Emerging Political Trends (1977 to 2000)

#### One Mark Questions

1. Expand the term S.A.D. Which state does it belong to?
2. What was the contribution of Telecom Revolution?
3. Write about 73<sup>rd</sup> Constitutional Amendment?
4. What is meant by the Coalition government? Give one example.
5. Give example for one Regional party and one National party?
6. Why do you think the protection of sharecroppers led to an increase in production?
7. Who was the 6<sup>th</sup> president of India? What is the specialty regarding his election as president?
8. What was the best way felt by Raji Gandhi that the poorest people get the benefits from schemes intended for them?

#### Two Mark Questions

1. Write about the Punjab Agitation?
2. Write the main reasons for Assom movement.
3. Write the difference between National Parties and Regional Parties.
4. What are the consequences of the economic liberaisation in India?
- 5.. While some people feel that coalition politics has weakened the government, others feel that it has prevented any party from steamrolling its agenda on the country. Discuss this with examples.
6. In what ways does a multi-party democracy create favourable conditions for social movements of protest and change?
7. What does the article 356 say?
8. What are the three factors influenced the use of armed forces in the North Eastern region by the Central Government?

#### Four Mark Questions

1. Identify the major changes in party system during the second phase of Independence.
2. How did regional aspirations lead to the formation of regional parties? Compare the similarities and differences between the two different phases.
3. In the early half of India after independence there was importance given to planned development. In the later part emphasis was given to liberalisation. Discuss and find out how does it reflect political ideals?

### TABLES AND GRAPHS

1. Read the following table and answer the questions/

End of Emergency and formation of Janata Party government under Morarji Desai and Charan Singh	1977
Formation of Congress government led by Indira Gandhi	1980
Formation of TDP	1982
Operation Blue Star and assassination of Indira Gandhi	1984
Rajiv Gandhi Accords with H.S. Longowal on Punjab and AASU on Assam	1985

- Q. (a) Name the first non-Congress party which formed the government at the Centre.  
(b) Who is the founder of Telugu Desam party?
2. Read the table and answer the given questions. (June-2016)

Assasination of Rajiv Gandhi and government led by congress party with P.V.Narsimha Rao as P.M.	1991
Economic liberalisation	1990
Demolition of Babri Masjid	1992
National Front Government with Deve Gowda and I.K. Gujral as P.M.s	1996
NDA government led by A.B.Vajpayee	1998

- a) Which party won in 1996 elections and formed government?  
b) Name the Coalition Governments mentioned in the above table.

3. Read the information given below, answer the following questions. (March-2017)

Election and formation of Janatha Dal government with VP Singh and Chandrasekhar	1989
Decision to implement Mandal Commission recommendation	1989
Ram Janmabhoomi Rath Yatra	1990
Assasination of Rajiv Gandhi and government led by congress party with P.V.Narsimha Rao as P.M.	1991
Economic liberalisation	1990
Demolition of Babri Masjid	1992
National Front Government with Deve Gowda and I.K. Gujral as P.M.s	1996
NDA government led by A.B.Vajpayee	1998

- (a) Who was the Prime Minister at the time of demolition of Babri Masjid?  
(b) Give two examples of Coalition government.

4. Observe the following table and analyse it. (March-2017 March TG)

Table: Seat share of various political parties in 2014 (Lok Sabha)

S.No.	Political party	Won Seats
1	Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)	282
2	Indian National Congress (INC)	45
3	Telugu Desham Party (TDP)	16
4	Telangana Rashtra Samithi (TRS)	11
5	Left parties (CPI + CPI(M))	10

5. Prepare a table by classifying the given political parties into National and Regional parties. (June-17)  
BJP, YSR-CP, TDP, CPM, CPI, DMK, Congress-I, AGP”

National Parties	Regional parties

## 20. Post - War World and India

### One Mark Questions

1. What is the boundary line between China and India?
2. What do you understand by the term decolonization?
3. Expand NATO. When was it formed?
4. Name the two regional military and strategic alliances of the USA.
5. Explain the terms bipolarity and unipolarity.
6. What is nonalignment movement?
7. What is the aim of Zionist movement?
8. Write two slogans on the necessity of peace.
9. Create two slogans on “Preventing Wars”



10. Why did Egypt support the Palestinians during the conflict?

### **Two Mark Questions**

1. Write the principles of Panchasheel pact?
2. What do you understand by Cold War?
3. What are the objectives of the U.N.O.?
4. What are the similarities and differences between Arab Socialist Nationalism and Religious Nationalism?
5. Why the peace between India and Pakistan is necessary for the development of both the countries?
6. Prepare a pamphlet on the importance of Environment.
7. Suggest some measures to protect the world peace.
8. Why Non-aligned nations were called as third world countries?

### **Four Mark Questions**

1. What is the NAM? What are its main objectives?
2. What is the role of UNO in maintaining World peace?
3. What were the situations that caused for the collapse of the USSR and the end of the Cold War?
4. What steps both India and China should take to build lasting peace between the two countries?
5. Give your suggestions to establish good relations between India and neighbouring countries in current situations?

### **GRAPHS AND TABLES**

1. Observe the graph given below and answer the following questions.

(see the page no.284 in the text book for the graph)

1. Which country has more nuclear stock piles during 1955 – 1975?
2. What is the number of warheads that United States had in 1965?
3. What led the countries to emerge camps after Second World War?
4. Why the countries decreased their nuclear stock piles after 1990?
5. During the 1955-2005, which country had the highest number of warheads?
6. What is the reason for decreasing in the nuclear stockpiles after 1985?

2. Observe the map and answer the questions.

(see the page no.286 in the text book)

(a) What does the above map show?

(b) Why is the United Kingdom called an island?

(c) Name two European Countries which are not in either NATO or WARSAW PACT.

(d) What are the Island Countries in NATO?

3. Observe the given graph and answer the questions.

(See the page no.294 for graph in the text book)

a) In which year percentage of India Military Expenditure in GDP is least?

b) How much is the percentage of India Military Expenditure in GDP in 2009?

c) What is meant by GDP

d) When was the Kargil war occurred between India and Pakistan?

### **21. Social Movements in Our Times**

#### **One Mark Questions**

1. What is Glasnost? By whom it was implemented?
2. Expand START. Why was it signed?
3. Create two slogan on Environmental Protection.
4. Why did the people agitate against the dam proposed to construct on the river in Silent Valley?
5. What is the aim of K.S.S.P.?
6. What is Green peace movement?
7. Expand AFSPA. When was it mad?
8. What is civil disobedience?

### **Two Mark Questions**

1. What were the reasons for American Civil Rights movements?
2. How did Afro-Americans fight against that discrimination?
3. Write about Martin Luther King.
4. What were the reasons for Human rights Movements in the USSR?
5. What were the demands of victims of Bhopal Gas Disaster?

### **Four Mark Questions**

1. Democracies have been identified as most prominent political systems across the world. Do you think it has been able to take care of all expectations of people?
2. What are the basic features of Social movement? OR  
Write an essay on "Appreciating the prominency of the basic features of Social Movements.
3. How are the rights of black people in U.S.A. and Meira Paibi movements similar or different?
4. Explain the impact of globalisation and neo-liberalism on the lives of marginalized people.
5. Estimate the pros and cons of building Multipurpose projects.

### **MAPS**

1. Read the map given below and answer the following questions.  
(see the page no.305 in the text book)
  - (i) In which state, was Sardar Sarovar Project constructed?
  - (ii) Name the movement that was held against the construction of dams on river Narmada.
  - (iii) What is the direction of river Narmada's flow?
  - (iv) What were the reasons for movements against constructing dams on Narmada River?
  - (v) Through which states Narmada River flows?
  - (vi) Which is the largest dam among the dams built on the Narmada River?

## **22. Citizens and the Governments**

### **One Mark Questions**

1. What is the structure in order to implement RTI Act regarding state government departments?
2. What are the obligations of public authorities under the provisions of the 2005 RTI Act?
3. Why are the State and Central Information offices given autonomy?

### **Two Mark Questions**

1. What is the purpose of Lok Adalat?
2. Write about the Right to Information Act.
3. What are the objects of Legal Service Authority?
4. What is information?
5. What kind of information need not be disclosed by government as per the Right to Information Act?

### **Four Mark Questions**

- 1."Right to Information Act resembles the true spirit of Democracy" Explain
2. Who are entitled to get benefit under Legal Service Authority?
3. How do you think RTI would help in improving and monitoring the work of the governments?

### **MAP POINTING**

1. India:- The Country which lies to south of Nepal and neighbouring country of the Nepal.  
The country which signed on the Panchsheel pact along with China.  
The Country which was colonized by Britain and got independence on 15<sup>th</sup> August, 1947
2. Nigeria:- The African Country colonized by British and having the Lagos city in it.  
The country belongs to Nandi Azikiwe.  
The country in which Bifarian war was occurred
3. Vietnam:- The country having Mekong delta.  
The small Asian country fought with America  
The country which was third largest exporter of rice in the world.

4. Japan: The Asian country which helped to formation of INA  
The country which faced Atom bomb attacks in world war-II  
The Country in which Nagasaki and Hiroshima are located
5. Germany:- The country to which Nazism belongs  
The country which is badly punished after the world war-I  
The Country which was responsible for the world war-II
6. China:- The country which was ruled by Manchu dynasty  
The Country belongs to Mao Zedong  
The Country ruled by Chiang Kai Shek  
The Country which has Veto Power and located completely in Asia
7. Egypt: The country ruled by Gamal Abdul Nasser  
The country which nationalized the Suez Canal.  
The country which has Cairo International Air Port.  
The country in which Aswan Dam is located.
8. Poland: The country having the Danzing Port  
The country in which IPCC was held in 2013.  
The country on which Germany attacked on September 1, 1939.
9. New York: The UNO Headquarters  
The place from which United Nation's Emergency Fund is functioning.  
The place at which World Trade Centre is located
10. Israel: The Jews' country  
The country which was created in the Palestine land after the Second World War.
11. Russia:- The country ruled by Tsar dynasty  
The first communist country  
The country in which Collective Farms were established by Stalin
12. England: The country that colonized the India
13. U.S.A.: The country which introduced New Deal  
The country that has liberty of statue.
14. France: The country in which Versailles pact was made.  
The Country which has the capital Paris.  
The Country from which Alsace and Lorraine was occupied in 1871 by Germany.
15. Turkey:- The Country in which Ottoman Empire ended after the first World War.
16. U.S.A.:- The country having New York City.  
The County of Roosevelt.  
The Country in which UNO's Headquarters is located.  
The country which signed the peace settlement in January 1974 in Paris along with Vietnam  
The Country announced New Deal
17. Bangladesh: The country which formed from the Pakistan  
The country which was formerly East Pakistan.  
The Country which got independence in 1971 with the help of India.
18. Mediterranean Sea:- The sea which is located between Europe and Africa  
The sea which has Corsica Island
19. Austria: The country belongs to Archduke Franz Ferdinand  
The Country which declared war on Serbia which is responsible for the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand
20. Nepal: The country ruled by the King Mahendra

The Country which has the capital Kahtmandu

21. Moscow: The capital city of Russia
22. Mexico: The country which lies to the south of USA and having boundary with USA
23. Myanmar: The country which is formerly Burma  
The Country which is located to the east of India and having boundary with India
24. Alaska : The area near which American Under water nuclear tests were done
25. Atlantic Ocean:- The ocean which lies between Europe and North America  
The Second largest ocean in the world
26. Venezuela:-
27. Italy:- The country belongs to Mussolini  
The country which has the capital as Rome  
The motherland of Mussolini
28. Brazil:-
29. Red Sea:- The sea lie between Africa and Arabian Peninsula
30. Portugal:- The Country lies between Spain and Atlantic Ocean  
The Country which gave independence to Angola in 1975
31. Chile:- The Country ruled by S Allende
32. Paris: The capital city France  
The city in which America and Vietnam signed on a peace settlement in 1974  
The city from which UNESCO is functioning.
33. Cuba:
34. Finland:
35. Rome : The capital city of Rome
36. Amsterdam: The city in which Green peace movement's Headquarters is located.
37. The Hague: The city in which the head-quarters of International Court of Justice is situated.
38. London: The Capital city of England.
39. Indonesia: The country that was called as Dutch East Indies  
The country in which Bandung Conference held
40. Beijing: The capital city of China
41. North Korea
42. Pakistan: The country which got independence on 14<sup>th</sup> August, 1947  
The country from which Bangladesh was formed.
- 43 Sweden
44. Palestine: The place for which Arabs and Jews fight with each other  
The Promised land of Jews
45. Angola: The Country which got independence in November 1975 from Portugal.
46. Belgrade: The place at which first NAM summit was held
47. Sri Lanka: The Island country which got independence in 1948 and situated in the Indian Ocean.
48. Jordan: The country in which PLO was formed in 1964
49. Ghana:- The country to which Kwame Nkrumah belongs
50. Suez Canal.

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