

Explore The Nationalist Movement in Indo- China Class 10 MCQs History Chapter 2 MCQs for CBSE Class 10

1) Vietnam gained formal independence in _____, but it took another three decades of fighting before the Republic of Vietnam was formed.

- a) 1945
- b) 1944
- c) 1949
- d) 1950

Answer: (a)

2) Indo-China comprises the modern countries of _____

- a) Myanmar, Laos and Cambodia
- b) Laos, Thailand and Cambodia
- c) Vietnam, Laos, and Thailand
- d) Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia

Answer: (d)

3) The colonisation of Vietnam by the _____ brought the people of the country into conflict with the colonisers in all areas of life. The most visible form of colonial control was military and economic domination and trying to reshape the culture of the Vietnamese.

- a) British

- b) French
- c) Portuguese
- d) Dutch

Answer: Option (b)

4) After the _____ war the French assumed control of Tonkin and Anaam and, in 1887, French Indo-China was formed.

- a) Franco-Indonesian
- b) Franco-Dutch
- c) Franco-Chinese
- d) Franco-British

Answer: Option (c)

5) The vast system of irrigation works – canals and earthworks – built mainly with forced labour, Vietnam exported two-thirds of its rice production and by _____, it had become the third largest exporter of rice in the world.

- a) 1911
- b) 1941
- c) 1921
- d) 1931

Answer: Option (d)

6) The second line of the rail network was built, linking Vietnam to Siam, via the Cambodian capital of Phnom Penh. Siam is currently known as _____

- a) Thailand
- b) Cambodia

- c) Laos
- d) China

Answer: Option (a)

7) Bernard suggested that there were several barriers to economic growth in Vietnam: The barriers mentioned was _____

- a) low agricultural productivity
- b) extensive indebtedness amongst the peasants
- c) Low population levels
- d) Only (a) and (b)

Answer: option (d)

8) The colonial economy in Vietnam was, however, primarily based on rice cultivation and _____ owned by the French and a small Vietnamese elite.

- a) coffee plantations
- b) wheat cultivation
- c) rubber plantations
- d) tea plantations

Answer: Option (c)

9) US entry into the war marked a new phase that proved costly to the Vietnamese as well as to the Americans. From 1965 to _____, over 3,403,100 US services personnel served in Vietnam

- a) 1972
- b) 1970
- c) 1968

d) 1974

Answer: Option (a)

10) The widespread attacks and use of chemical weapons – Napalm, Agent Orange, and _____ – destroyed many villages and decimated jungles. Civilians died in large numbers.

- a) sulphur bombs
- b) phosphorous bombs
- c) hydrogen bombs
- d) none of the above

Answer: Option (b)

11) Between 1961 and 1971, some 11 million gallons of _____ was sprayed from cargo planes by US forces. Their plan was to destroy forests and fields, so that it would be easier to kill if there was no jungle cover for people to hide in.

- a) Agent Mango
- b) Agent Peach
- c) Agent Grapes
- d) Agent Orange

Answer: Option (d)

12) The French were faced with yet another problem in the sphere of education: the elites in Vietnam were powerfully influenced by _____ culture.

- a) Japanese
- b) Thai
- c) Chinese

d) None of the above

Answer: Option (c)

13) The Tonkin Free School was started in _____ to provide a Western style education. This education included classes in science, hygiene and French.

- a) 1907
- b) 1910
- c) 1905
- d) 1906

Answer: Option (a)

14) By the _____, students were forming various political parties, such as the Party of Young Annam, and publishing nationalist journals such as the Annamese Student

- a) 1940s
- b) 1910s
- c) 1920s
- d) 1930s

Answer: Option (c)

15) Ho Chi Minh forms the Vietnamese Communist Party in _____.

- a) 1965
- b) 1955
- c) 1940
- d) 1930

Answer: Option (d)

16) In _____ CochinChina (the South) becomes a French colony.

- a) 1857
- b) 1867
- c) 1847
- d) 1917

Answer: option (b)

17) The Paris Peace Treaty was signed in _____.

- a) 1975
- b) 1964
- c) 1972
- d) 1974

Answer: Option (d)

18) In 1903, the modern part of Hanoi was struck by _____. In many colonial countries, measures to control the spread of disease created serious social conflicts.

- a) bubonic plague
- b) smallpox
- c) measles
- d) none of the above

Answer: Option (a)

19) Vietnam's religious beliefs were a mixture of Buddhism, _____ and local practices.

- a) Christianity
- b) Jainism
- c) Hinduism
- d) Confucianism

Answer: Option (d)

20) In _____ Japan occupied Vietnam, as part of its imperial drive to control Southeast Asia. So nationalists now had to fight against the Japanese as well as the French.

- a) 1940
- b) 1942
- c) 1944
- d) 1943

Answer: Option (a)