

CHAPTER-4 | The Colonial Era in India**QUIZ
PART-01**

1. Colonialism is the practice where:

- A. One country studies another
- B. One country controls another region and establishes settlements
- C. Countries share culture equally
- D. Trade occurs without interference (B)

Explanation: Colonialism involves political, economic, and cultural control of one region by another, often with settlements to enforce dominance.

2. The origin of colonialism dates back to:

- A. 15th century CE
- B. 1st millennium BCE
- C. 20th century
- D. 5th century CE (B)

Explanation: Early empires practiced control over other regions as far back as the 1st millennium BCE.

3. Which religions spread alongside colonial expansion?

- A. Hinduism & Buddhism
- B. Christianity & Islam
- C. Sikhism & Jainism
- D. Zoroastrianism & Judaism (B)

Explanation: European colonial expansion often carried Christian missionaries, and Islam spread through trade and conquest.

4. Europe's major colonial expansion began in:

- A. 10th century
- B. 15th century
- C. 18th century
- D. 20th century (B)

Explanation: From the 15th century onward, countries like Spain, Portugal, Britain, France, and the Netherlands established global colonies.

5. Colonies were established across:

- A. Only Asia
- B. Africa, Asia, Americas, Australia, Pacific islands
- C. Europe only
- D. India exclusively (B)

Explanation: European powers spread colonies globally, including Africa, Asia, the Americas, Australia, and Pacific islands.

6. Which factor mainly drove European colonial expansion?

- A. Religious harmony
- B. Conquest and control of territories
- C. Cultural exchange only
- D. Scientific research alone (B)

Explanation: Expansion often involved military campaigns, territorial conquest, and exploitation of local populations.

7. Motives behind colonial expansion included:

- A. Political rivalry, economic gains, religious motives, and scientific curiosity
- B. Only spreading religion
- C. Only trade
- D. Tourism development (A)

Explanation: European powers were motivated by competition, economic interests, spreading Christianity, and exploring geography and natural history.

8. Telegraphs in colonial times helped:

- A. Trade only
- B. Faster communication
- C. Religious conversion
- D. Agricultural production (B)

Explanation: Telegraphs allowed messages to be sent in minutes, shrinking perceived distances and strengthening colonial control.

9. Colonial rule often led to:

- A. Economic equality
- B. Exploitation and loss of political independence
- C. Global peace
- D. Local self-rule (B)

Explanation: Colonised people lost independence, faced resource exploitation, and endured social hardships under colonial regimes.

10. Transformative technology during colonialism provided:

- A. Benefits to natives only
- B. Connectivity for colonial powers
- C. No change in communication
- D. Agricultural self-sufficiency (B)

Explanation: Technology like telegraphs helped empires like Britain maintain strong control and send instant orders across colonies.