

CSS Political Science Topic 9 Political Ideologies

Q _r	Questions	Answers Choice
Sr	Questions	
1	The Nuremberg Trails were concerned With	A. Holding individuals responsible for the horrors of the Holocaust B. Deciding the fate of satellite nations in the early years of the Cold War C. Levying monetary war reparations against Germany D. Creating a collective security organization after WW2
2	Marxian Socialism lays emphasis on	A. Political equality B. Social equality C. Legal equality D. Economic equality
3	In defeating Japan in World War 2, the United States used all of the following strategies EXCEPT	A. The use of atomic weapons B. Island-hopping in the Pacific Ocean C. A mianland invasion of japan D. Diplomacy with the soviets
4	Which one according to the Socialists is the root cause of all evils?	A. Property B. Equality C. Democracy D. All of the above
5	Fascists believe that for advancement ther should be:	A. A good theory B. Theory first and action later on C. difference between theory and action D. Action first and theory later
6	The main objective of the Fascists in Italy was to transform Italy into	A. A socialist state B. A Laissez faire state C. A Great power D. None of the above
7	The Fascist Philosophy helped in:	A. Unification of Italy B. Unification of Germany C. Communist rising in U. S. S. R D. Parliamentary reforms in England
8	The Marxian Socialists believed that private property:	A. Promotes better living B. provides an incentive for hard work C. erves as an instrument of social good D. Is an instrument of exploitation
9	Of which newspaper was Benito Mussolini appointed editor in 1912?	A. Avanti! B. Famiglia Christiana C. Le Monde D. Milano
10	Which one of the following arrangements was favored by the Fascists?	A. Socialism B. Guild Socialism C. Corporativism D. A combination of good features of all the above systems
11	Which one of the following points is not common to Marxism (Communism) and Fascism?	A. Faith in the importance of religion B. Hatred for democracy C. Supremacy of the leadership D. Opposition to individual freedom
12	The rise of Fascism in Italy was the result of:	A. Renaissance B. First World War C. Napoleonic War D. Industrail Revolution
13	Communism which was propounded by Marx and Engels and modified by subsequent philosophers believes in	A. State ownership of all the means of production B. Complete freedom in the economic sphere C. Mixed economy with only key

		industries under state control D. None of these
14	According to Marx the value of a good is determined by:	A. Labour B. Land C. Capital D. Combination of all the above factors
15	Who said: "Workers of the world unit; you have nothing to lose except your 'chains"?	A. Stalin B. Marx C. Mao Tse Tung D. Lenin
16	Which of the following is true of the Nazi-Soviet nonaggression pact?	A. it was the first time that people of German and Russian heritage were Allies B. Hitler would break the pact and invade the Soviet Union C. The pact did not cause any alarm in the Western world D. The soviets joined the Axis Powers for the duration of the war
17	According to Marx:	A. Matter is more important than spirit B. Spirit is more important than matter C. Spirit and matter are equally important D. None
18	The Marxist believe that the political power is generally used for:	A. Common good B. Good of the society as a whole C. Promotion of the interests of the economically dominant classes D. Promotion of the interests of the economically backward classes
19	Communism believes in bringing about changes through:	A. Peaceful and constitutional methods B. Change of heart and mind C. Revolutionary methods D. Combination of peaceful and revolutionary methods according to the requirements of the situation
20	An example of appeasement before World War 2 was	A. Mussolini conquering Ethiopia B. The founding of the Axis powers C. The Munich Conference D. Japan's attack on Pearl Harbor