

Peace (All Important Objective Questions for class 11th)

Looking to boost your exam score? Look no further! We've compiled a list of the most important questions from the chapter 'Peace' just for you. Get ready to ace that test!

Multiple Choice Questions along with answers:-

Q.1 What was Friedrich Nietzsche's view on peace?

- a) He valued peace as essential for civilization.
- b) He believed peace was detrimental to individual heroism.
- c) He glorified war and saw conflict as essential for the growth of civilization.
- d) He saw peace as a vehicle for social vitality.

Answer: c) He glorified war and saw conflict as essential for the growth of civilization.

Q.2 According to [Vilfredo Pareto](#), who were the 'lions' in society?

- a) Those who promoted peace and stability.
- b) Individuals who used peaceful means to achieve their goals.
- c) Those who were able and willing to use force to achieve their goals.
- d) Leaders who governed with fairness and justice.

Answer: c) Those who were able and willing to use force to achieve their goals.

Q.3 What significant events in the twentieth century contributed to the contemporary focus on peace?

- a) The rise of democratic governments.
- b) The rise of Fascism, Nazism, and the World Wars.
- c) The global spread of technological advancements.
- d) The rise of religious fundamentalism.

Answer: b) The rise of Fascism, Nazism, and the World Wars.

Q.4 How did the use of advanced technology impact warfare during the World Wars according to the text?

- a) It led to fewer casualties and more precise attacks.
- b) It resulted in unprecedented destruction and high civilian casualties.
- c) It minimized the impact of war on civilians.
- d) It led to diplomatic solutions rather than increased conflict.

Answer: b) It resulted in unprecedented destruction and high civilian casualties.

Q.5 What was one of the tragic outcomes of the atomic bombings in Hiroshima and Nagasaki?

- a) The death of military personnel exclusively.
- b) Immediate death of at least 1,20,000 people and many more due to radiation effects.
- c) A decrease in global tensions and improved international relations.
- d) The end of World War II without further casualties.

Answer: b) Immediate death of at least 1,20,000 people and many more due to radiation effects.

Q.6 What role did Mahatma Gandhi play in the discourse on peace?

- a) He rejected the idea of peace and advocated for conflict.
- b) He was a prominent advocate of peace in the modern era.
- c) He focused primarily on economic development rather than peace.
- d) He supported the use of force to achieve social goals.

Answer: b) He was a prominent advocate of peace in the modern era.

Q.7 What triggered the Cuban Missile Crisis of October 1962?

- a) The discovery of American nuclear missiles in Cuba.
- b) The discovery of Soviet nuclear missiles in Cuba by American spy planes.
- c) A naval blockade imposed by the USSR on Cuba.
- d) A direct military confrontation between the USA and USSR in Cuba.

Answer: b) The discovery of Soviet nuclear missiles in Cuba by American spy planes.

Q.8 What was the immediate response of the USA to the discovery of Soviet missiles in Cuba?

- a) The USA initiated a military invasion of Cuba.

- b) The USA organized a naval blockade of Cuba and threatened military action.
- c) The USA proposed a peace treaty to the USSR.
- d) The USA withdrew its own missiles from Turkey.

Answer: b) The USA organized a naval blockade of Cuba and threatened military action.

Q.9 What is a common but misleading definition of peace?

- a) The presence of international cooperation.
- b) The absence of war.
- c) The presence of economic stability.
- d) The lack of political unrest.

Answer: b) The absence of war.

Q.10 Why is the definition of peace as simply the absence of war considered misleading?

- a) Because it does not account for non-armed conflicts like those in Rwanda or Bosnia.
- b) Because it only applies to conflicts between countries.
- c) Because it assumes that peace is the same everywhere.
- d) Because it implies that war is always a result of political disputes.

Answer: a) Because it does not account for non-armed conflicts like those in Rwanda or Bosnia.

Q.11 What was one significant consequence of the Cold War era's nuclear arms race?

- a) The complete disarmament of nuclear weapons.
- b) An increased focus on conventional military forces.
- c) The stockpiling of nuclear weapons and heightened global tensions.
- d) The establishment of permanent peace treaties between superpowers.

Answer: c) The stockpiling of nuclear weapons and heightened global tensions.

Q.12 What is 'structural violence'?

- a) Violence that occurs during conflicts between nations.

- b) Violence rooted in social institutions and practices that reinforce inequalities in caste, class, and gender.
- c) Random acts of violence without a systemic cause.
- d) Acts of violence committed by individuals only.

Answer: b) Violence rooted in social institutions and practices that reinforce inequalities in caste, class, and gender.

Q.13 Which of the following is an example of structural violence related to caste hierarchy?

- a) The absence of formal education in remote areas.
- b) The practice of untouchability and social exclusion.
- c) The unequal distribution of resources in a developing country.
- d) A general lack of infrastructure development.

Answer: b) The practice of untouchability and social exclusion.

Q.14 What does the term 'communalism' refer to in the South Asian context?

- a) Racial discrimination against non-white communities.
- b) Discrimination and oppression faced by minority religious groups.
- c) Economic exploitation of workers.
- d) Political conflicts between different parties.

Answer: b) Discrimination and oppression faced by minority religious groups.

Q.15 According to UNESCO, where must the defences of peace be constructed?

- a) In the political institutions of a country.
- b) In the minds of men.
- c) Through military strength.
- d) By international treaties.

Answer: b) In the minds of men.

Q.16 How did Gandhi's view of non-violence differ from the common perception?

- a) He believed non-violence only meant physical restraint.

- b) He considered non-violence to involve only passive resistance.
- c) He saw non-violence as requiring both physical and mental restraint and active compassion.
- d) He thought non-violence was a form of weakness and cowardice.

Answer: c) He saw non-violence as requiring both physical and mental restraint and active compassion.

Q.17 What is a major argument against the division of the world into separate sovereign states?

- a) It ensures uniform laws and policies across the globe.
- b) It often leads to the protection of self-interest at the expense of others.
- c) It promotes international cooperation and unity.
- d) It simplifies global trade agreements and regulations.

Answer: b) It often leads to the protection of self-interest at the expense of others.

Q.18 How can states sometimes misuse their instruments of coercion and force?

- a) By using them to protect their citizens exclusively.
- b) By deploying them to suppress dissent and control their own members.
- c) By enhancing democratic processes and accountability.
- d) By focusing solely on external threats and conflicts.

Answer: b) By deploying them to suppress dissent and control their own members.

Q.19 What was the justification given by Iraq for its invasion of Kuwait in 1990?

- a) Kuwait was historically part of Iraq and had been arbitrarily separated.
- b) Kuwait was accused of violating international trade agreements.
- c) Kuwait was found to be involved in human rights abuses.
- d) Iraq sought to establish a new democratic government in Kuwait.

Answer: a) Kuwait was historically part of Iraq and had been arbitrarily separated.

Q.20 What was Martin Luther King Jr.'s primary struggle in the 1960s?

- a) Fighting against authoritarian regimes.

- b) Waging a battle against anti-Black racial discrimination in the USA.
- c) Advocating for the division of states to ensure peace.
- d) Supporting military interventions to promote democracy.

Answer: b) Waging a battle against anti-Black racial discrimination in the USA.

Q.21 How did the major European countries in the nineteenth century manage competition among them?

- a) By forming a supra-national government
- b) By focusing on economic cooperation
- c) By creating alliances that deterred potential aggressors
- d) By promoting globalisation

Answer: c) By creating alliances that deterred potential aggressors

Q.22 Which of the following United Nations bodies reflects the prevalent international hierarchy?

- a) Economic and Social Council
- b) Security Council
- c) Commission on Human Rights
- d) General Assembly

Answer: b) Security Council

Q.23 The Economic and Social Council of the United Nations primarily promotes:

- a) Military intervention
- b) Inter-state cooperation in several spheres
- c) Permanent membership for dominant states
- d) The use of veto power

Answer: b) Inter-state cooperation in several spheres

Q.24 What recent event is cited as an example of dominant states asserting their sovereignty through direct military action?

- a) The intervention in Rwanda
- b) The disintegration of the USSR
- c) US intervention in Afghanistan and Iraq
- d) The creation of nuclear-weapon-free zones

Answer: c) US intervention in Afghanistan and Iraq

Q.25 The demolition of the World Trade Centre on 11 September 2001 was carried out by:

- a) Hutus in Rwanda
- b) Islamic militants
- c) The UN peace-keeping forces
- d) The US military

Answer: b) Islamic militants

Q.26 The rise of terrorism is partly a response to:

- a) The formation of nuclear-weapon-free zones
- b) The aggressive and self-serving conduct of dominant states
- c) The disintegration of the USSR
- d) The establishment of the United Nations

Answer: b) The aggressive and self-serving conduct of dominant states

Q.27 Which African country witnessed the genocide of nearly half a million Tutsis by Hutus in 1994?

- a) Sudan
- b) Rwanda
- c) Somalia
- d) Ethiopia

Answer: b) Rwanda

Q.28 How did the international community respond to the genocide in Rwanda?

- a) They immediately intervened to stop the massacre.
- b) They refused to authorise a UN peace-keeping operation.
- c) They deployed military forces to protect the Tutsis.
- d) They successfully prevented the genocide.

Answer: b) They refused to authorise a UN peace-keeping operation.

Q.29 What do nuclear-weapon-free zones ban through an internationally recognised treaty?

- a) The use, development, or deployment of nuclear weapons
- b) The establishment of military forces
- c) The creation of the United Nations
- d) The practice of pacifism

Answer: a) The use, development, or deployment of nuclear weapons

Q.30 Which regions or territories are included in nuclear-weapon-free zones?

- a) North America and Europe
- b) Antarctica, Latin America, and the Caribbean
- c) The Middle East and Central Asia
- d) East Asia and the Indian subcontinent

Answer: b) Antarctica, Latin America, and the Caribbean

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