

UNIQUE STUDY POINT

SUMEET SAHU

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CLASS X | HISTORY | THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQ Bank) Choose the correct option.

Name: _____ Class/Sec: _____ Roll No.: _____

- In which year did Frédéric Sorrieu prepare his series of prints visualising a world of democratic and social Republics?
(a) 1815 (b) 1830 (c) 1848 (d) 1871
- Frédéric Sorrieu was an artist belonging to which country?
(a) Germany (b) France (c) Italy (d) Switzerland
- How many prints did Sorrieu prepare in his series?
(a) Two (b) Three (c) Four (d) Five
- In Sorrieu's first print, Liberty is personified as a:
(a) Male warrior (b) Female figure (c) Child (d) King
- In Sorrieu's print, the torch held by Liberty represents the:
(a) Charter of Rights (b) Enlightenment (c) Fraternity (d) Republic
- Which two states are shown leading the procession in Sorrieu's print, already being nation-states?
(a) France and Germany (b) United States and Switzerland (c) England and Ireland (d) Austria and Russia
- The black, red and gold flag in Sorrieu's print was carried by the peoples of:
(a) France (b) Germany (c) Poland (d) Hungary
- Who are shown in the heavens gazing upon the scene in Sorrieu's print, symbolising fraternity?
(a) Kings and queens (b) Soldiers (c) Christ, saints and angels (d) Philosophers
- The term 'Absolutist' refers to a form of government that is:
(a) Democratic (b) Centralised and repressive (c) Federal (d) Constitutional
- A vision of a society that is so ideal it is unlikely to actually exist is called:
(a) Liberal (b) Utopian (c) Conservative (d) Romantic
- Who delivered the famous lecture 'What is a Nation?' at the Sorbonne in 1882?
(a) Friedrich List (b) Ernst Renan (c) Johann Herder (d) Karl Welcker
- According to Renan, the existence of nations is a guarantee of:
(a) Wealth (b) Liberty (c) Power (d) Religion
- Renan described a nation's existence as a:
(a) Daily plebiscite (b) Common language (c) Common race (d) Common religion
- A direct vote by which all people of a region accept or reject a proposal is called a:
(a) Suffrage (b) Plebiscite (c) Referendum of nobles (d) Census
- The first clear expression of nationalism came with the:
(a) Russian Revolution (b) French Revolution (c) Greek war (d) Vienna Congress
- In which year did the French Revolution begin?
(a) 1789 (b) 1799 (c) 1804 (d) 1815
- In 1789, France was under the rule of an:
(a) Elected president (b) Absolute monarch (c) Emperor (d) Republic
- The French Revolution transferred sovereignty from the monarchy to:
(a) The army (b) A body of French citizens (c) The Church (d) The nobility
- 'La patrie' in French means:
(a) The citizen (b) The fatherland (c) The nation (d) The flag
- 'Le citoyen' refers to:
(a) The fatherland (b) The citizen (c) The soldier (d) The king
- The new French flag chosen to replace the royal standard was the:
(a) Union Jack (b) Tricolour (c) Black-red-gold (d) Red banner
- The Estates General was renamed as the:
(a) National Assembly (b) Frankfurt Parliament (c) Reichstag (d) Congress
- Which common language became the language of the French nation?
(a) Latin (b) French of Paris (c) Regional dialects (d) German
- Members of educated middle classes set up which clubs in Europe inspired by the French Revolution?
(a) Carbonari clubs (b) Jacobin clubs (c) Junker clubs (d) Young Italy
- Napoleon's Civil Code of 1804 is also known as the:
(a) Vienna Code (b) Napoleonic Code (c) French Charter (d) Liberal Code

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26. The Napoleonic Code did away with all privileges based on:
(a) Wealth (b) Birth (c) Education (d) Religion
27. The Napoleonic Code established equality before the:
(a) King (b) Law (c) Church (d) Army
28. In conquered regions, Napoleon abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from:
(a) Taxes (b) Serfdom and manorial dues (c) Military service (d) Trade duties
29. French armies were initially welcomed in places like Holland and Switzerland as harbingers of:
(a) War (b) Liberty (c) Tax (d) Religion
30. Initial enthusiasm for French rule turned to hostility because of increased taxation, censorship and:
(a) Free trade (b) Forced conscription (c) Land reforms (d) Free press
31. In the cover of the German almanac (1798) by Rebmann, the slogan was 'The people must seize their own':
(a) Land (b) Freedom (c) Wealth (d) Power
32. Fig. 5 represents Napoleon as a postman after he lost the battle of:
(a) Waterloo (b) Leipzig (c) Vienna (d) Versailles
33. In mid-eighteenth-century Europe, Germany, Italy and Switzerland were divided into:
(a) Nation-states (b) Kingdoms, duchies and cantons (c) Republics (d) Colonies
34. The Habsburg Empire ruled over:
(a) Britain and Ireland (b) Austria-Hungary (c) France and Spain (d) Russia
35. In Hungary, half of the population spoke which language?
(a) Polish (b) Magyar (c) German (d) Czech
36. In Galicia, the aristocracy spoke:
(a) Magyar (b) Polish (c) Italian (d) German
37. The only tie binding the diverse groups of the Habsburg Empire together was a common allegiance to the:
(a) Pope (b) Emperor (c) Parliament (d) Army
38. Socially and politically, the dominant class on the European continent was the:
(a) Middle class (b) Landed aristocracy (c) Peasantry (d) Working class
39. For purposes of diplomacy and high society, the aristocracy spoke:
(a) German (b) French (c) Latin (d) English
40. The majority of the European population was made up of the:
(a) Aristocracy (b) Peasantry (c) Middle class (d) Clergy
41. Industrialisation first began in which country in the second half of the eighteenth century?
(a) France (b) Germany (c) England (d) Italy
42. The term 'liberalism' derives from the Latin root 'liber', meaning:
(a) Equal (b) Free (c) Law (d) People
43. For the new middle classes, liberalism stood for freedom of the individual and:
(a) Equality before the law (b) Universal suffrage (c) Religious unity (d) Royal power
44. Politically, liberalism emphasised the concept of government by:
(a) Force (b) Consent (c) Inheritance (d) Religion
45. The right to vote is called:
(a) Plebiscite (b) Suffrage (c) Ideology (d) Consent
46. In revolutionary France, the right to vote was granted exclusively to:
(a) All men (b) Property-owning men (c) All adults (d) The nobility
47. Only for a brief period under whom did all adult males enjoy suffrage in France?
(a) Napoleon (b) The Jacobins (c) Louis Philippe (d) Bismarck
48. The customs union formed in 1834 at the initiative of Prussia was called the:
(a) Reichstag (b) Zollverein (c) Carbonari (d) Junker
49. The Zollverein reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to:
(a) One (b) Two (c) Five (d) Ten
50. A merchant travelling in 1833 from Hamburg to Nuremberg had to pass through how many customs barriers?
(a) 5 (b) 9 (c) 11 (d) 39
51. Napoleon's measures created a confederation of how many German states?
(a) 29 (b) 39 (c) 49 (d) 59
52. The measure of cloth that stood for a different length in each region was called the:
(a) Elle (b) Metre (c) Yard (d) Ell-mark
53. Who was the Professor of Economics who wrote about the Zollverein binding Germans economically into a nation?
(a) Ernst Renan (b) Friedrich List (c) Karl Welcker (d) Wilhelm Wolff

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54. Conservatism after 1815 stressed the importance of tradition, established institutions and preferred:
(a) Quick change (b) Gradual development (c) Revolution (d) Democracy
55. The Congress of Vienna of 1815 was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor:
(a) Bismarck (b) Metternich (c) Cavour (d) Mazzini
56. Which dynasty was restored to power in France by the Treaty of Vienna?
(a) Habsburg (b) Bourbon (c) Romanov (d) Hohenzollern
57. By the Vienna settlement, the kingdom of the Netherlands in the north included:
(a) Genoa (b) Belgium (c) Saxony (d) Poland
58. Austria was given control of which region by the Vienna Congress?
(a) Northern Italy (b) Poland (c) Saxony (d) Belgium
59. Conservative regimes set up in 1815 imposed which laws to control the press?
(a) Trade laws (b) Censorship laws (c) Suffrage laws (d) Feudal laws
60. Fig. 6, 'The Club of Thinkers', is a caricature that mocks the lack of:
(a) Freedom of the press (b) Freedom of speech and thought (c) Right to vote (d) Right to property
61. The Italian revolutionary Giuseppe Mazzini was born in which city?
(a) Rome (b) Genoa (c) Marseilles (d) Berne
62. Mazzini became a member of which secret society?
(a) Young Italy (b) Carbonari (c) Red Shirts (d) Junkers
63. Mazzini founded the underground society 'Young Italy' in:
(a) Berne (b) Marseilles (c) Rome (d) Genoa
64. Mazzini founded 'Young Europe' in which city?
(a) Marseilles (b) Berne (c) Genoa (d) Paris
65. Mazzini believed that God had intended which to be the natural units of mankind?
(a) Empires (b) Nations (c) Kingdoms (d) Cities
66. Who described Mazzini as 'the most dangerous enemy of our social order'?
(a) Bismarck (b) Metternich (c) Cavour (d) Napoleon
67. The first upheaval of the Age of Revolutions took place in France in:
(a) July 1830 (b) February 1848 (c) January 1871 (d) 1815
68. After the July Revolution of 1830, who was installed as a constitutional monarch in France?
(a) Napoleon (b) Louis Philippe (c) Victor Emmanuel (d) William I
69. The July Revolution sparked an uprising in Brussels leading to which country breaking away from the Netherlands?
(a) Belgium (b) Switzerland (c) Poland (d) Greece
70. The Greek struggle for independence began in which year?
(a) 1815 (b) 1821 (c) 1832 (d) 1848
71. Greece had been part of which empire since the fifteenth century?
(a) Habsburg Empire (b) Ottoman Empire (c) Russian Empire (d) Roman Empire
72. Which English poet organised funds and went to fight in the Greek war, dying of fever in 1824?
(a) Lord Byron (b) William Wordsworth (c) John Keats (d) P. B. Shelley
73. Greece was recognised as an independent nation by the Treaty of:
(a) Vienna (b) Constantinople (c) Versailles (d) Frankfurt
74. The cultural movement that sought to develop nationalist sentiment through emotion and intuition was:
(a) Liberalism (b) Romanticism (c) Conservatism (d) Realism
75. Who painted 'The Massacre at Chios' (1824)?
(a) Philip Veit (b) Eugene Delacroix (c) Lorenz Clasen (d) Julius Hübner
76. The German philosopher who claimed true German culture lay among the common people (das volk) was:
(a) Friedrich List (b) Johann Gottfried Herder (c) Ernst Renan (d) Carl Welcker
77. The true spirit of the nation popularised through folk songs and dances was called:
(a) Volk (b) Volksgeist (c) Patrie (d) Plebiscite
78. The Grimm Brothers, Jacob and Wilhelm, were famous for collecting:
(a) Operas (b) Folktales (c) Paintings (d) Maps
79. In which year did the Grimm Brothers publish their first collection of tales?
(a) 1798 (b) 1812 (c) 1831 (d) 1848
80. The Grimm Brothers saw which domination as a threat to German culture?
(a) British (b) French (c) Russian (d) Austrian
81. Poland was partitioned at the end of the eighteenth century by Russia, Prussia and:
(a) France (b) Austria (c) England (d) Italy

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82. Karol Kurpinski celebrated the Polish national struggle through his:
(a) Folktales (b) Operas and music (c) Paintings (d) Maps
83. After Russian occupation, which language was forced out of Polish schools?
(a) German (b) Polish (c) Russian (d) Latin
84. In Poland, members of the clergy used which language as a weapon of national resistance?
(a) Russian (b) Polish (c) German (d) Latin
85. The 1830s in Europe were years of great:
(a) Prosperity (b) Economic hardship (c) Peace (d) Industrial boom
86. In 1845, weavers in which region led a revolt against contractors?
(a) Bavaria (b) Silesia (c) Saxony (d) Prussia
87. The journalist who described the Silesian weavers' revolt was:
(a) Friedrich List (b) Wilhelm Wolff (c) Karl Welcker (d) Andreas Rebmann
88. In the year 1848, food shortages and unemployment forced which French king to flee?
(a) Napoleon (b) Louis Philippe (c) Victor Emmanuel (d) William I
89. The National Assembly in France (1848) granted suffrage to all adult males above the age of:
(a) 18 (b) 21 (c) 25 (d) 30
90. The 1848 revolution led by the educated middle classes combined constitutionalism with:
(a) War (b) National unification (c) Free trade (d) Religion
91. The all-German National Assembly of 1848 met in which city?
(a) Berlin (b) Frankfurt (c) Vienna (d) Versailles
92. The Frankfurt parliament was convened in the Church of:
(a) St Peter (b) St Paul (c) St Mary (d) St John
93. How many elected representatives marched to the Frankfurt parliament on 18 May 1848?
(a) 531 (b) 831 (c) 631 (d) 931
94. The crown offered by the Frankfurt parliament was rejected by Friedrich Wilhelm IV, King of:
(a) Austria (b) Prussia (c) Bavaria (d) Saxony
95. At the Frankfurt parliament, women were admitted only as:
(a) Deputies (b) Observers (c) Voters (d) Speakers
96. A system of ideas reflecting a particular social and political vision is called:
(a) Allegory (b) Ideology (c) Suffrage (d) Liberalism
97. Awareness of women's rights based on belief in equality of the genders is called:
(a) Liberalism (b) Feminism (c) Conservatism (d) Nationalism
98. After 1848, the leadership of German national unification was taken on by:
(a) Austria (b) Prussia (c) Bavaria (d) Saxony
99. The chief minister of Prussia who was the architect of German unification was:
(a) Metternich (b) Otto von Bismarck (c) Cavour (d) Mazzini
100. German unification was completed through three wars over seven years with Austria, Denmark and:
(a) Russia (b) France (c) England (d) Italy
101. The large landowners of Prussia were called:
(a) Carbonari (b) Junkers (c) Boyars (d) Slavs
102. In January 1871, the Prussian king William I was proclaimed German Emperor at:
(a) Frankfurt (b) Versailles (c) Vienna (d) Berlin
103. The proclamation of the German Empire took place in the Hall of Mirrors at the Palace of:
(a) Vienna (b) Versailles (c) Sanssouci (d) Schönbrunn
104. During the mid-nineteenth century, Italy was divided into how many states?
(a) Five (b) Seven (c) Nine (d) Eleven
105. Which was the only Italian state ruled by an Italian princely house?
(a) Lombardy (b) Sardinia-Piedmont (c) Venetia (d) Papal State
106. The centre of Italy was ruled by the:
(a) Habsburgs (b) Pope (c) Bourbon kings (d) Sardinian king
107. The ruler of Sardinia-Piedmont who unified the Italian states was King:
(a) Victor Emmanuel II (b) Louis Philippe (c) William I (d) Garibaldi
108. The Chief Minister who led the movement to unify Italy was:
(a) Mazzini (b) Cavour (c) Garibaldi (d) Bismarck
109. Through a diplomatic alliance with which country did Sardinia-Piedmont defeat Austria in 1859?
(a) England (b) France (c) Prussia (d) Russia

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110. The leader of the armed volunteers who marched into South Italy in 1860 was:
(a) Cavour (b) Garibaldi (c) Mazzini (d) Victor Emmanuel
111. Garibaldi's volunteers were popularly known as the:
(a) Carbonari (b) Red Shirts (c) Junkers (d) Blue Coats
112. Garibaldi's famous expedition of 1860 to South Italy was the Expedition of the:
(a) Hundred (b) Thousand (c) Red Shirts (d) Volunteers
113. The peasant masses of southern Italy believed that 'La Talia' was Victor Emmanuel's:
(a) Mother (b) Wife (c) Sister (d) Daughter
114. The Act of Union (1707) was between England and:
(a) Ireland (b) Scotland (c) Wales (d) France
115. The Act of Union resulted in the formation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain dominated by:
(a) Scotland (b) England (c) Wales (d) Ireland
116. The Scottish Highlanders were forbidden to speak their language called:
(a) Welsh (b) Gaelic (c) English (d) Irish
117. Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in which year?
(a) 1707 (b) 1798 (c) 1801 (d) 1848
118. The failed Irish revolt of 1798 was led by:
(a) Garibaldi (b) Wolfe Tone (c) Mazzini (d) Lord Byron
119. The British national flag is called the:
(a) Tricolour (b) Union Jack (c) Stars and Stripes (d) Red Banner
120. A common racial, tribal or cultural origin that a community identifies with is called:
(a) Ideology (b) Ethnic (c) Allegory (d) Nation
121. When an abstract idea is expressed through a person or a thing it is called an:
(a) Ideology (b) Allegory (c) Ethnic (d) Icon
122. In France, the female allegory of the nation was named:
(a) Germania (b) Marianne (c) Britannia (d) Liberty
123. The female allegory of the German nation was:
(a) Marianne (b) Germania (c) Britannia (d) Liberty
124. Germania wears a crown of oak leaves because the German oak stands for:
(a) Peace (b) Heroism (c) Strength (d) Freedom
125. In the symbol chart, broken chains represent:
(a) Strength (b) Being freed (c) Heroism (d) Peace
126. The breastplate with eagle is the symbol of the German empire and represents:
(a) Heroism (b) Strength (c) Peace (d) Freedom
127. In the symbol chart, the sword represents:
(a) Peace (b) Readiness to fight (c) Freedom (d) Heroism
128. The olive branch around the sword represents:
(a) Readiness to fight (b) Willingness to make peace (c) Strength (d) Heroism
129. The rays of the rising sun in Germania's image represent:
(a) Heroism (b) Beginning of a new era (c) Strength (d) Peace
130. The painting 'Germania' (1848) was made by:
(a) Lorenz Clasen (b) Philip Veit (c) Julius Hübner (d) Delacroix
131. 'The fallen Germania' (1850) was painted by:
(a) Philip Veit (b) Julius Hübner (c) Lorenz Clasen (d) Anton von Werner
132. The inscription on Germania's sword in Lorenz Clasen's painting reads 'The German sword protects the German':
(a) Land (b) Rhine (c) People (d) Empire
133. By the last quarter of the nineteenth century, nationalism became a narrow creed with:
(a) Wide ends (b) Limited ends (c) Liberal ends (d) Democratic ends
134. The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was the:
(a) Rhineland (b) Balkans (c) Saxony (d) Lombardy
135. The inhabitants of the Balkans were broadly known as the:
(a) Magyars (b) Slavs (c) Junkers (d) Celts
136. A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the:
(a) Habsburg Empire (b) Ottoman Empire (c) Russian Empire (d) British Empire
137. Nationalism aligned with imperialism led Europe to disaster in which year?
(a) 1871 (b) 1905 (c) 1914 (d) 1919

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138. Anti-imperial movements outside Europe were nationalist because they struggled to form independent:
(a) Empires (b) Nation-states (c) Colonies (d) Kingdoms
139. Britannia, the symbol of the British nation, is shown in Fig. 20 sitting over the:
(a) Sea (b) Globe (c) Mountain (d) Throne
140. Slav nationalism gathered force in the Habsburg and Ottoman Empires around the year:
(a) 1848 (b) 1871 (c) 1905 (d) 1914
141. The unification of Italy took place during the period:
(a) 1815-1830 (b) 1848-1859 (c) 1859-1870 (d) 1866-1871
142. The unification of Germany took place during the period:
(a) 1848-1859 (b) 1859-1870 (c) 1866-1871 (d) 1871-1880

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ANSWER KEY - THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

1. (c)	2. (b)	3. (c)	4. (b)	5. (b)	6. (b)
7. (b)	8. (c)	9. (b)	10. (b)	11. (b)	12. (b)
13. (a)	14. (b)	15. (b)	16. (a)	17. (b)	18. (b)
19. (b)	20. (b)	21. (b)	22. (a)	23. (b)	24. (b)
25. (b)	26. (b)	27. (b)	28. (b)	29. (b)	30. (b)
31. (b)	32. (b)	33. (b)	34. (b)	35. (b)	36. (b)
37. (b)	38. (b)	39. (b)	40. (b)	41. (c)	42. (b)
43. (a)	44. (b)	45. (b)	46. (b)	47. (b)	48. (b)
49. (b)	50. (c)	51. (b)	52. (a)	53. (b)	54. (b)
55. (b)	56. (b)	57. (b)	58. (a)	59. (b)	60. (b)
61. (b)	62. (b)	63. (b)	64. (b)	65. (b)	66. (b)
67. (a)	68. (b)	69. (a)	70. (b)	71. (b)	72. (a)
73. (b)	74. (b)	75. (b)	76. (b)	77. (b)	78. (b)
79. (b)	80. (b)	81. (b)	82. (b)	83. (b)	84. (b)
85. (b)	86. (b)	87. (b)	88. (b)	89. (b)	90. (b)
91. (b)	92. (b)	93. (b)	94. (b)	95. (b)	96. (b)
97. (b)	98. (b)	99. (b)	100. (b)	101. (b)	102. (b)
103. (b)	104. (b)	105. (b)	106. (b)	107. (a)	108. (b)
109. (b)	110. (b)	111. (b)	112. (b)	113. (b)	114. (b)
115. (b)	116. (b)	117. (c)	118. (b)	119. (b)	120. (b)
121. (b)	122. (b)	123. (b)	124. (b)	125. (b)	126. (b)
127. (b)	128. (b)	129. (b)	130. (b)	131. (b)	132. (b)
133. (b)	134. (b)	135. (b)	136. (b)	137. (c)	138. (b)
139. (b)	140. (c)	141. (c)	142. (c)		

Note: All answers have been cross-checked with the NCERT chapter content.