

CHAPTER -1

The Rise of Nationalism in Europe (History)

- The first clear expression of Nationalism in Europe came with :
 - The American Revolution
 - The French Revolution
 - The Russian Revolution
 - The Industrial Revolution

Ans. The French Revolution
- Frederic Serrieu, a French artist, in his series of four prints (1848) visualised his dream of a world as
 - A world made up of ‘democratic and social republics’
 - A world made up of one nation, one world
 - A world with one absolute ruler
 - A world following one religion, one language

Ans. A world made up of ‘democratic and social republics’
- The Civil Code of 1804, also known as the Napoleonic Code, established :
 - Equality before the law
 - Secured the right to property
 - Did away with all the privileges based on birth
 - All the above

Ans. All the above
- Name one kind of revolt that started in Europe in 1848.
 - Linguistic Revolt in Germany
 - Artisans, industrial workers and peasants revolted against economic hardships
 - Revolt against monarchy in Switzerland
 - Revolt for freedom in Greece

Ans. Artisans, industrial workers and peasants revolted against economic hardships
- Which new spirit guided European nations after Napoleon’s defeat?
 - Fascism
 - Conservatism
 - Nazism
 - Communism

Ans. Conservatism
- The three leaders who helped unification of Italy were :
 - Giuseppe Mazzini, Victor Emmanuel II, Cavour
 - Giuseppe Mazzini, Cavour, Giuseppe Garibaldi
 - Victor Emmanuel, Bismarck, Cavour
 - None of the above

Ans. Giuseppe Mazzini, Cavour, Giuseppe Garibaldi
- The aim of Romanticism, a cultural movement, was :
 - To create a sense of shared collective heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of the nation
 - Glorification of science and reason
 - To focus on emotions, intuitions and mystical feeling
 - Both (a) and (c)

Ans. Both (a) and (c)
- German philosopher Johann Gotfried Herder claimed that true German culture was discovered through
 - Folk songs, folk poetry, folk dances
 - Common people — das volk
 - Vernacular language
 - All the above

Ans. All the above

9. The weavers of Silesia revolted in 1845 against contractors because :
- (a) The contractors who gave them orders drastically reduced their payments.
 - (b) The contractors took advantage of their misery and desperate need for jobs.
 - (c) Both A and B.
 - (d) The contractors had killed eleven weavers.
- Ans. Both A and B.**
10. A 'Feminist' is :
- (a) A person aware of women's rights and believes in the social, political and economic equality of women
 - (b) A person who believes that women are the weaker sex
 - (c) A person who believes that gender equality would destroy the dignity of the family and endanger harmony
 - (d) A person ready to give social equality but not political or economic equality
- Ans. A person aware of women's rights and believes in the social, political and economic equality of women**
11. The symbols of the new 'British nation' were :
- (a) The British flag (Union Jack) and the British national anthem (God Save the King).
 - (b) The English language and domination of English culture
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) Subordination of the older nations
- Ans. Both (a) and (b)**
12. The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was :
- (a) Area called the Austro-Hungary
 - (b) Area under the Prussians
 - (c) Area called the Balkans
 - (d) Area under the Russian
- Ans. Area called the Balkans**
13. Which one of the following was not a part of the concept of nation-state?
- (a) Clearly defined boundary
 - (b) National identity based on culture and history
 - (c) Sovereignty
 - (d) Freedom from monarchy
- Ans Freedom from monarchy**
14. Which of the following were not introduced by French revolution?
- (a) Universal right of a man
 - (b) Constitution and equality before law
 - (c) Participative administration and election
 - (d) Democracy and universal Suffrage
- Ans. Democracy and universal Suffrage**
15. Which of the following were parts of Hapsburg Empire?
- (a) Austria-Hungary, Bohemia, Lombardy, Venetia
 - (b) Galicia, Carniola, Bohemia, Lombardy, Venetia
 - (c) Sudetenland, Austria-Hungary, Lombardy, Venetia
 - (d) Croatia, Sardinia, Greece, Poland, Austria-Hungary
- Ans. Croatia, Sardinia, Greece, Poland, Austria-Hungary**
16. Liberal nationalism, which dominated Europe in early nineteenth century supported
- (a) Personal freedom
 - (b) Abolishing privileges of aristocracy and clergy
 - (c) Demand for constitution
 - (d) All of these
- Ans. All of these**

17. Which of the following was not a demand of the liberals?
(a) Representative Government (b) Universal suffrage
(c) Inviolability of private property (d) Freedom of Markets

Ans. Universal suffrage

18. Zollverein, formed by Prussia and joined by many of the German states was a
(a) German army (b) German police
(c) Custom union (d) Trade union

Ans. Custom union

19. The European powers that defeated Napoleon included
(a) Britain and Russia (b) Prussia and Austria
(c) France and Netherlands (d) Both (a) and (b)

Ans. Both (a) and (b)

20. Johan Gottfried, a German philosopher, believed that the true German culture was to be discovered
(a) In classical German literature (b) Among the common people
(c) In fairy tales (d) In Indian literature

Ans. Among the common people

21. . During the Frankfurt Parliament held in St. Paul church on 18 May 1848, women were allowed to
(a) Vote (b) They were not allowed to enter the premises
(c) Stand in the visitor's gallery (d) Participate in drafting constitution

Ans. Stand in the visitor's gallery

22. Who formed Young Italy for unification of his country?
(a) Giuseppe Garibaldi (b) Count Cavour
(c) Giuseppe Mazzini (d) Victor Emmanuel

Ans. Giuseppe Mazzini

23. . Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in
(a) 1717 (b) 1801 (c) 1866 (d) 1896

Ans. 1801

24. Who was Frederic Sorrieu?
(a) A Philosopher (b) A Painter
(c) A Politician (d) A Revolutionary

Ans. A Painter

25. Which of the following is true with reference to Romanticism?
(a) Concept of government by consent
(b) Freedom for the individual
(c) Cultural movement
(d) Freedom of markets

Ans. Cultural movement

26. Which of the following state lead the unification of Germany?
(a) Bavaria (b) Prussia (c) Rhineland (d) Hanover

Ans. Prussia

27. Who hosted the congress of Vienna in 1815?
(a) Cavour (b) King Victor Emmanuel
(c) Bismarck (d) Duke Metternich

Ans. Duke Metternich

28. What was the main objective of the treaty of Vienna of 1815?
(a) To undo the changes brought about in Europe during Napoleonic war.
(b) To plan the unification of Germany.
(c) To restore the democracy in Europe.
(d) To overthrow the Bourbon dynasty

Ans. To undo the changes brought about in Europe during Napoleonic war.

29. At which of the following places was the Frankfurt assembly convened?
(a) At the palace of Prussia
(b) At the hall of Mirrors in palace of Versailles.
(c) At the church of St. Peter's
(d) At the church of St. Paul
Ans. At the church of St. Paul
30. Who said “when France sneezes the rest of Europe catches cold”?
(a) Bismarck (b) Cavour
(c) Victor Emmanuel II (d) Metternich
Ans. Metternich
31. The term 'absolutist' is referred to:
(a) Monarchical government (b) Abstract theory
(c) A vision (d) None of these
Ans. Monarchical government
32. When and who prepared a series of four prints visualizing a world made up of 'democratic and social Republics'?
(a) 1804, Napoleon (b) 1815, Duke Metternich
(c) 1848, Frederic Sorrieu (d) None of these
Ans. 1848, Frederic Sorrieu
33. What do the saints, angels and Christ symbolize in the Utopian vision?
(a) Equality among people (b) Fraternity among nations
(c) Freedom of nations (d) Resentment against nations
Ans. Fraternity among nations
34. What did the Napoleonic Code of 1804 spell out?
(a) Equality before law (b) Right to property
(c) Wiping out privileges by birth (d) All of the above
Ans. All of the above
35. A merchant traveling from Hamburg to Nuremberg, in the first half of the nineteenth century, had to pass through how many customs barriers to sell his goods?
(a) 20 (b) 10 (c) 9 (d) 11
Ans. 11
36. What led to the abolishing of the tariff barriers in the German-speaking regions of Europe and the reduction of currencies?
(a) Formation of the Customs Union (b) Formation of traditional institutions
(c) Abolition of feudalism (d) State power
Ans. Formation of the Customs Union
37. Why was the Treaty of Vienna drawn up in 1815?
(a) To abolish tariff barriers
(b) To restore the monarchies
(c) To divide the German Confederation of 39 states
(d) None of these
Ans. To restore the monarchies
38. Name the Italian revolutionary from Genoa.
(a) Metternich (b) Johann Gottfried
(c) Giuseppe Mazzini (d) None of these
Ans. Giuseppe Mazzini
39. What marked Greece as an independent nation?
(a) Treaty of Constantinople, 1832 (b) Treaty of Vienna, 1815
(c) Treaty of Versailles, 1871 (d) None of these
Ans. Treaty of Constantinople, 1832

40. How did Karol Kurpinski celebrate the national struggle?
(a) Operas (b) Plays (c) Books (d) Poetry
Ans. Operas
41. Who were the 'Junkers'?
(a) Soldiers (b) Large landowners
(c) Aristocracy (d) Weavers
Ans. Large landowners
42. Name the act which resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.
a) The Act of Union, 1707 (b) Tax Reform Act, 1784
(c) Commutation Act, 1784 (d) None of these
Ans. The Act of Union, 1707
43. What were the contributions of the Grimm Brothers in nation-building?
(a) Fairy tales (b) Folk dances (c) Operas (d) Music
Ans. Fairy tales
44. What is an "allegory"?
(a) Idealistic state (b) Abstract idea in concrete form
(c) Art form (d) Song
Ans. Abstract idea in concrete form
45. Which of the given aspects signifies the image of 'Germania'.
(a) Fold and Cultural Tradition (b) Austerity and Asceticism
(c) Revenge and Vengeance (d) Heroism and Justice
Ans. Heroism and Justice.
46. What the crown of oak leaves symbolise?
(a) Peace (b) Heroism (c) Courage (d) Tolerance
Ans. Heroism
47. Which of the following treaty gave Greece a recognition of an independent nation?
(a) Treaty of Vienna (b) Treaty of Versailles
(c) Treaty of Lausanne (d) Treaty of Constantinople
Ans. 'Treat of Constantinople'.
48. Italian princely house ruled which of the following states before the Unification of Italy.
(a) Sardinia Piedmont (b) Lombardy
(c) Venetia (d) Kingdom of Two Sicilies
Ans. Sardinia Piedmont
49. Which country became full-fledged territorial state in Europe in the year 1789?
(a) Spain (b) France (c) Germany (d) England
Ans. France
50. Which country began to use language as a weapon of national resistance?
(a) Poland (b) Hungary (c) Prussia (d) Austria
Ans. Poland