

1. The first clear expression of Nationalism in Europe came with : (1x5=5)
 (a) The American Revolution (b) The French Revolution
 (c) The Russian Revolution (d) The Industrial Revolution

Ans.

2. Frederic Serrieu, a French artist, in his series of four prints (1848) visualised his dream of a world as
 (a) A world made up of 'democratic and social republics' (b) A world made up of one nation, one world
 (c) A world with one absolute ruler (d) A world following one religion, one language

Ans.

3. The three leaders who helped unification of Italy were :
 (a) Giuseppe Mazzini, Victor Emmanuel II, Cavour (b) Giuseppe Mazzini, Cavour, Giuseppe Garibaldi
 (c) Victor Emmanuel, Bismarck, Cavour (d) None of the above

Ans.

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

Ans.

5. 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.

6. Name the French artist who visualised his dream of a world made up of 'democratic and social Republics in a series of four prints. (2)

Ans.

7. What was the end result of the changes in the political and mental world of Europe? (2)

Ans:

8. When did the first clear expression of nationalism come? (2)

Ans:,

9. Describe the Habsburg Empire? (2)

Answer:

10. What do you know about the term 'liberalism'? (2)

Ans:

1. The symbols of the new 'British nation' were : (1x5=5)
 (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.

2. 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.

3. 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

4. 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.

5. 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.

6. What did equality before the law not stand for in revolutionary France? (1)

Ans:

7. What do you mean by 'Suffrage'? (1)

Ans:

8. When was Zollverein formed? (1)

Ans:

9. When was Napoleon defeated? (1)

Ans:

10. What happened to the European governments after the defeat of Napoleon? (1)

Ans:

11. Who hosted the Vienna Congress? (1)

Ans:

12. What was the main intention of the Vienna Congress of 1815? (2)

Ans:

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13. Name TWO of the major issues taken up by the liberal-nationalists. (2)

Ans:

1. Who formed Young Italy for unification of his country? (1x5=5)
 (a) Giuseppe Garibaldi (b) Count Cavour (c) Giuseppe Mazzini (d) Victor Emmanuel

Ans.

2. 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.

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

Ans.

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

Ans.

5. Who said “when France sneezes the rest of Europe catches cold”?
 (a) Bismarck (b) Cavour (c) Victor Emmanuel II (d) Metternich

Ans.

6. Name the underground society founded by Giuseppe Mazzini in Marseilles and in Berne. (2)

Ans:

7. What did Metternich describe Giuseppe Mazzini as? (1)

Ans:

8. Who said, ‘When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold’? (1)

Ans:

9. Which ‘Treaty’ recognised Greece as an independent nation in 1832? (1)

Ans:

10. What do you mean by Romanticism? (2)

Ans:

11. Which folk dances were turned into nationalist symbols by Karol Kurpinski? (1)

Ans:

12. What did the Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland mean in effect? (2)

Ans:

1. The term 'absolutist' is referred to: (1x5=5)

- (a) Monarchical government
- (b) Abstract theory
- (c) A vision
- (d) None of these

Ans.

2. 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.

3. 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.

4. 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.

5. How did Karol Kurpinski celebrate the national struggle?

- (a) Operas
- (b) Plays
- (c) Books
- (d) Poetry

Ans.

6. What became an allegory of the nation? (2)

Ans:
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7. Which crown does Germania wear? (1)

Ans:

8. What made the Balkans very explosive? (1)

Ans:
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9. Name the underground society founded by Giuseppe Mazzini in Berne. (1)

Ans:

