

CLASS NOTES

Class: X

Topic: THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

Subject: HISTORY

CONTENTS-MCQ ,FILL UPS,TRUE OR FALSE, ASSERTION AND REASON AND MCQ PRACTICE DRILL... FOR TERM-I/ JT/01/02/08/21

1. Who remarked "When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold"?

- (a) Giuseppe Mazzini (b) Metternich
(c) Louis Philippe (d) Johann Gottfried

Ans : (b) Metternich

2. Which country had been party of the 'Ottoman Empire' since the 15th century?

- (b) Spain (b) Greece
(c) France (d) Germany

Ans : (b) Greece

3. Which country became full-fledged territorial state in Europe in the year 1789?

- (c) Germany (b) France
(c) England (d) Spain

Ans : (b) France

4. When was the first clear expression of nationalism noticed in Europe?

- (a) 1787 (b) 1759
(c) 1789 (d) 1769

Ans : (c) 1789

5. Which of the following did the European conservatives not believe in?

- (d) Traditional institution of state policy
(e) Strengthened monarchy
(f) A return to a society of pre-revolutionary days

Ans : (c) A return to a society of pre-revolutionary days

6. Name the Italian revolutionary from Genoa.

- (g) Metternich (b) Johann Gottfried
(c) Giuseppe Mazzini (d) None of these

Ans : (c) Giuseppe Mazzini

7. Which language was spoken for purposes of diplomacy in the mid 18th century in Europe?

- (h) German (b) English
(c) French (d) Spanish

Ans : (c) French

8. What was 'Young Italy'?

- (i) Vision of Italy (b) Secret society
(c) National anthem of Italy (d) None of these

Ans : (b) Secret society

9. Treaty of Constantinople recognised as an independent nation.

- (j) Greece (b) Australia
(c) Italy (d) None of the above

Ans : (a) Greece

11. Which of the following did not play a role to develop nationalist sentiments?

- (k) Art (b) Music
(c) Climate

Ans : (c) Climate

12. Who was proclaimed the King of United Italy, in 1861?

- (l) Giuseppe Garibaldi (b) Victor Emmanuel II
(c) Giuseppe Mazzini (d) Cavour

Ans : (b) Victor Emmanuel II

13. Liberal-nationalists mainly belong to which class?

- (m) Elite class
(n) Educated middle-class elite
(o) Working class
(p) Artisans

Ans : (b) Educated middle-class elite

14. Where was the first upheaval took place in July, 1830?

- (a) Italy (b) France
(c) Germany (d) Greece

Ans : (b) France

15. The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe, after 1871, was an area called:

- (b) Ottoman (b) Prussia
(c) Balkans (d) Macedonia

Ans : (c) Balkans

16. Which of the following was not a part of Napoleon's defeat?

- (c) Britain (b) Australia
(c) Italy

Ans : (c) Italy

17. Which newly designed flag was chosen to replace the formal flag 'Royal Standard' in France?

- (q) Union Jack (b) Tricolour
(c) White Saltire (d) Red Cross

Ans : (b) Tricolour

18. Which of the following reforms made the whole system in France more rational and efficient?

- (r) Administrative reform (b) Social reform
(c) Economic reform (d) Political reform

Ans : (a) Administrative reform

19. Who destroyed democracy in France?

- (s) Adolf Hitler (b) Mussolini

(c) Napoleon Bonaparte (d) Bismarck

Ans : (c) Napoleon Bonaparte

20. Which region is ruled over by 'The Habsburg Empire' ?

(t) Austria-Hungary (b) France-Netherlands

(c) Spain-Portugal (d) Scotland-Ireland

Ans : (a) Austria-Hungary

21. What was the main occupation in the mid 18th century in Europe?

(u) Trade and commerce (b) Peasantry

(c) Craftmanship (d) All of the above

Ans : (b) Peasantry

22. What was the main feature of the pattern of land holding prevailing in the Eastern and Central Europe?

(v) Tenants (b) Vast estates

(c) Small owners (d) Landlords

Ans : (b) Vast estates

23. Which country began to use language as a weapon of national resistance?

(w) Poland (b) Prussia

(c) Hungary (d) Austria

Ans : (a) Poland

24. What major issue was criticised against by the liberal nationalists?

(x) Censorship laws to control the press

(y) Preservation of the Church

(z) A modern army

(aa) Efficient bureaucracy

Ans : (d) Efficient bureaucracy

25. German philosopher, Johann Gottfried claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the:

(a) Common people (b) Aristocratic

(c) Middle class elite (d) None of above

Ans : (a) Common people

26. The meaning of 'Volksgeist':

(a) Common people (b) Spirit of the nation

(c) Music (d) None of above

Ans : (b) Spirit of the nation

27. The place where the priests and bishops were punished.

(a) Siberia (b) Tundra

(c) Mongolia (d) None of above

Ans : (a) Siberia

28. Choose the correct nationality of the artist Frederic Sorrieu who visualised in his painting a society made up of Democratic and Social Republic.

(a) German

- (b) Swiss
- (c) French
- (d) American

Answer: b

29. 'Nationalism', which emerged as a force in the late 19th century, means
- (a) strong devotion for one's own country and its history and culture.
 - (b) strong devotion for one's own country without appreciation for other nations.
 - (c) strong love for one's own country and hatred for others.
 - (d) equally strong devotion for all the countries of the world.

Answer: a

30. Match the term with the statements given below:
A 'Utopian Society' is
- (i) a society under a benevolent monarchy
 - (ii) a society that is unlikely to ever exist
 - (iii) a society under the control of a chosen few wise men
 - (iv) a society under Parliamentary Democracy
- (a) (i) and (ii)
 - (b) (ii) and (iii)
 - (c) (ii) only
 - (d) (iii) only

Answer: b

31. Pick out the correct definition to define the term 'Plebiscite'.
- (a) Plebiscite is a direct vote by which only the female members of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal.
 - (b) Plebiscite is a direct vote by the female members of a matriarchal system to accept or reject a proposal.
 - (c) Plebiscite is a direct vote by only a chosen few from the total population of a particular region to accept or reject a proposal.
 - (d) Plebiscite is a direct vote by which all the citizens of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal.

Answer: d

32. Ernst Renan believed that the existence of nations is a necessity because
- (a) it ensures protection to all inhabitants.
 - (b) it ensures liberty to all inhabitant citizens.
 - (c) it ensures Parliamentary form of government to its inhabitants.

(d) it ensures jobs and good health to all its inhabitants.

Answer: b

33. Which of the following countries did not attend the Congress of Vienna?

- (a) Britain
- (b) Russia
- (c) Prussia
- (d) Switzerland

Answer: d

34. The first great revolution which gave the clear idea of nationalism with its core words: 'Liberty, Equality and Fraternity' was:

- (a) The Russian Revolution
- (b) The French Revolution
- (c) The American Revolution
- (d) India's First War of Independence

Answer: b

35. Which of the following statements about the 'French Revolution' are correct?

- (i) After the end of the French Revolution it was proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny.
 - (ii) France will have a constitutional monarchy and the new republic will be headed by a member of the royal family.
 - (iii) A centralised administrative system will be put in place to formulate uniform laws for all citizens.
 - (iv) Imposition of internal custom duties and dues will continue to exist in France.
- (a) (ii) and (iii)
 - (b) (ii) and (iv)
 - (c) (i) and (iii)
 - (d) (iii) and (iv)

Answer: c

36. The French revolutionaries declared that the mission and destiny of the French nation was

- (a) to conquer the people of Europe.
- (b) to liberate the people of Europe from despotism.
- (c) to strengthen absolute monarchies in all the countries of Europe.
- (d) to propagate the ideals of liberty, equality, and fraternity in every part of the world.

Answer: b

37. The Civil Code of 1804 in France is usually known as:

- (a) The French Revolutionary Code
- (b) Napoleonic Code
- (c) European Imperial Code
- (d) The French Civil Code

Answer: b

38. The Napoleonic Code was exported to which of the following regions?

- (a) England
- (b) Spain
- (c) Regions under French control
- (d) Poland

Answer: c

39. The liberal nationalism stands for:

- (a) freedom for the individual and equality before law.
- (b) preservation of autocracy and clerical privileges.
- (c) freedom for only male members of society and equality before law.
- (d) freedom only for senior citizens.

Answer: a

40. Who among the following formed the secret society called 'Young Italy'? [Delhi 2012]

- (a) Otto von Bismarck
- (b) Giuseppe Mazzini
- (c) Mettemich
- (d) Johann Gottfried Herder

Answer: b

41. The term 'Universal Suffrage' means:

- (a) the right to vote and get elected, granted only to men.
- (b) the right to vote for all adults.
- (c) the right to vote and get elected, granted exclusively to property owning men.
- (d) the right to vote and get elected, granted only to educated men and women.

Answer: b

42. Which of the following is not a feature or belief of 'Conservatism'?

- (a) Conservatives believe in established, traditional institutions of state and policy.
- (b) Conservatives stressed the importance of tradition and preferred gradual development to quick change.
- (c) Conservatives proposed to return to the society of pre-revolutionary days and were against the ideas of modernisation to strengthen monarchy.
- (d) Conservatives believed in the monarchy, church, and other social hierarchies.

Answer: c

43. The Treaty of recognized Greece as an independent nation:

- (a) Vienna 1815
- (b) Constantinople 1832
- (c) Warsaw 1814
- (d) Leipzig 1813

Answer: b

44. Who said 'When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold'?

- (a) Garibaldi
- (b) Bismarck
- (c) Mazzini
- (d) Duke Metternich

Answer: d

45. What happened to Poland at the end of 18th century. Which of the following answers is correct?

- (a) Poland achieved independence at the end of the 18th century.
- (b) Poland came totally under the control of Russia and became part of Russia.
- (c) Poland became the part of East Germany.
- (d) Poland was partitioned at the end of the 18th century by three Great Powers: Russia, Prussia and Austria.

Answer: d

46. Who played the leading role in the unification of Germany?

- (a) German Emperor (formerly King of Prussia) — Kaiser William I.
- (b) Otto Von Bismarck (Prussian Chief Minister).
- (c) Johann Gottfried Herder — German philosopher.
- (d) Austrian Chancellor — Duke Metternich.

Answer: b

47. Three wars over seven years with Austria, Denmark, Germany and France, ended in

- (a) Danish victory**
- (b) Prussian victory**
- (c) French victory**
- (d) German victory**

Answer: b

48. Who was proclaimed the emperor of Germany in 1871?

- (a) Otto Von Bismarck**
- (b) Victor Emmanuel II**
- (c) Count Cavour**
- (d) Kaiser William I of Prussia**

Answer: d

49. Who became the King of United Italy in 1861?

- (a) Giuseppe Garibaldi**
- (b) Victor Emmanuel II**
- (c) Count Cavour**
- (d) Giuseppe Mazzini**

Answer: b

50. What helped in the formation of a nation-state in Britain?

- (a) The formation of a nation-state in Britain was the result of a sudden upheaval.**
- (b) In 1688, the monarchy in Britain had seized the power from English Parliament.**
- (c) The parliament through a bloodless revolution seized power from the monarchy which gradually led to the emergence of a nation-state.**
- (d) The British nation was formed as a result of a war with Scotland and Wales.**

Answer: c

51. Who was responsible for the unification of Germany?

- (a) Count Cavour**
- (b) Bismarck**
- (c) Garibaldi**
- (d) Giuseppe Mazzini**

Answer: b

52.The allegory of the German nation who wears a crown of oak leaves was a:

- (a) Marianne
- (b) Union Jack
- (c) Britannia
- (d) Germania

Answer: d

53.A large part of Balkan region was under the control of:

- (a) Russian empire
- (b) Ottoman empire
- (c) German empire
- (d) Habsburg rulers

Answer: b

FILL IN THE BLANKS

1.The Act of Union of 1707 was between and

Ans : England and Scotland

2.Jacob clubs were the

Ans : Political Clubs

3.When conservative regimes were restored to power, many liberal minded people went underground because of the fear of

Ans : Repression

4..... the allegory represent the nation of France.

Ans : Marianne

5..... were the most serious nationalist tension in Europe after 1871.

Ans : Balkans

TRUE OR FALSE

1.In Britain, formation of a nation-state was a long parliamentary process.

Ans : True

2.Jacobin clubs influenced German Army.

Ans : False

3.The Napoleonic Bode upheld reforms and equality.

Ans : True

4. From 1848, Prussia took on the leadership of the movement of national unification.

Ans : True

5. Mazzini was a great revolutionary leader of Romanians.

Ans : False

ASSERTION AND REASON

DIRECTION : Mark the option which is most suitable :

- (a) If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
- (b) If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
- (c) If assertion is true but reason is false.
- (d) If both assertion and reason are false.

1. Assertion : Italy was divided into seven states, of which only one was ruled by an Italian princely house.

Reason : The north was under the domination of the Bourbon kings of Spain.

Ans : (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

Italy was divided into seven states of which only one, Sardinia-Piedmont was ruled by an Italian princely house. The north was under Austrian Habsburgs and the southern regions were under the domination of The Bourbon kings of Spain.

Therefore assertion is true but reason is false.

2. Assertion : Germany, Italy and Switzerland were divided into kingdoms, duchies and cantons whose rulers had their autonomous territories.

Reason : They were closely bound to each other in spite of their autonomous rule.

Ans : (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

Germany, Italy and Switzerland were divided into kingdoms, duchies and cantons whose rulers had their autonomous territories. Diverse people lived within the territories. They did not share a collective identity or a common culture. They spoke different languages belonged to different ethnic groups, were there no close ties binding them.

3. Assertion : Giuseppe Mazzini worked with the conservatives for the monarchy.

Reason : Italy had to continue to be a patchwork of small states and kingdoms.

Ans : (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

Mazzini's relentless opposition to monarchy and his vision of democratic republics frightened the conservatives. Italy had to be forged into a single unified republic within a wider alliance of nations/ It could not be a patchwork of small states and kingdoms. Thus both assertion and reason are false.

4. Assertion : Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation.

Reason : Weavers in Silesia had led a revolt against contractors who supplied raw material and gave them orders for finished textiles but drastically reduced their payments.

Ans : (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation: art and

poetry, stories and music helped express and shape nationalist feelings.

The year 1848 was a year when rise in food prices or a year of bad harvest led to widespread pauperism in town and country. Earlier in 1845, a large crowd of weavers emerged from their homes and marched in pairs up to the mansion of their contractor demanding higher wages and led a revolt.

Therefore, both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

5. Assertion : From the very beginning, the French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices like the idea of la patrie and le citoyen.

Reason : This was done to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.

Ans : (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

The French Revolution proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny. From the very beginning, the French Revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that would create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. The centralised administrative system was one of the measures taken for making uniform laws for all citizens within its territory.

6. Assertion : The Scottish Highlanders were forbidden to speak their Gaelic language or wear their national dress, and large numbers were forcibly driven out of their homeland.

Reason : The English helped the Protestants of Ireland to establish their dominance over a largely Catholic country.

Ans : (b) Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.

This situation refers to the unification of Britain, Assertion refers to Scotland and how they suffered because of the long-drawn-out process. Their culture and political institutions were systematically suppressed. However, the reason refers to how the Irishmen suffered in the hands of Englishmen as it was a country deeply divided between the Catholics and Protestants. It was largely a Catholic country but the Protestants got support from the English to suppress the Catholic revolts. It does not explain the assertion.

7. Assertion : On 18 May 1848, 831 elected representatives revolted in the Frankfurt parliament.

Reason : The elected representatives revolted against the issue of extending political rights to women.

Ans : (d) Both assertion and reason are false.

On 18 May 1848, 831 elected representatives marched in a festive procession to take their places in the Frankfurt parliament convened in the Church of St Paul. The issue of extending political rights to women was a controversial one within the liberal movement, in which large numbers of women had participated actively over the years. Therefore, both assertion and reason are false.

ONE MARK QUESTION

1. Why did big European powers meet in Berlin in 1885?

Ans :

In the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, merchants from the towns in Europe began moving to the countryside, supplying money to peasants and

artisans, persuading them to produce for an international market.

2. Name the treaty of 1832 that recognized Greece as an independent nation.

Ans :

It was the Treaty of Constantinople that recognized Greece as an independent nation.

3. Name the event that mobilized nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe in 1830-1848?

Ans :

The Greek war of independence mobilized nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe in 1830-1848.

4. What was the main aim of the revolutionaries of Europe during the years following 1815?

Ans :

Their main aim was to oppose the monarchical form of government and fight for liberty and freedom.

5. Who remarked "When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold"?

Ans :

"When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold" was remarked by Duke Mettemich.

6. Who was proclaimed the German emperor in the ceremony held at Versailles in January 1871?

Ans :

The ceremony held at Versailles in January 1871 proclaimed Kaiser William I of Prussia as the German emperor.

7. What was the meaning of liberalism in early 19th century in Europe?

Ans :

Liberalism in early 19th century in Europe meant freedom for the individual, equality before law, government by consent and freedom of markets.

8. What was the main aim of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815?

Ans :

The main aim of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 was to reestablish conservative regions in Europe.

9. What was the strong demand of the emerging middle classes in Europe during 19th century?

Ans :

The strong demand of the emerging middle classes in Europe during 19th century was constitutionalism with national unification.

10. What was the major change that occurred in the political and constitutional scenario due to French revolution in Europe?

Ans :

The major changes that occurred in the political and constitutional scenario due to French revolution in Europe were the end of the absolute monarch with the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French people.

11. What was the main aim of the French Revolutionaries?

Ans :

Their main aim was to transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of

French people by creating a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.

12. What was the major issue taken up by the liberal nationalists?

Ans :

The liberal nationalists took the major issue of freedom of press.

13. Mention the proclamation of the French Revolution.

Ans :

The proclamation of the French Revolution was “the people would constitute the nation and shape its destiny.”

14. Who founded the secret society, ‘Young Italy’ during the 1830s?

Ans :

During the 1830s, the secret society called the Young Italy was founded by Giuseppe Mazzini.

15. Name the female allegory representing the Republic of France.

Ans :

Marianne was the female allegory representing the republic of France.

16. Name the female allegory of the German nation.

Ans :

Germania was the female allegory of the German nation.

17. What was the result of the first upheaval that took place in France in July 1830?

Ans :

It resulted in the overthrowing of the Bourbon kings and installation of a constitutional monarchy.

MCQ DRILL FOR PRACTICE—TEST YOURSELF

(ANSWER KEY AT THE LAST)

Q1. When did the French Revolution start?

- A. 1789
- B. 1879
- C. 1780
- D. 1769

Q2. What was the political situation in France at the time?

- A. Democracy
- B. Republic
- C. Sovereign State
- D. Absolute Monarchy

Q3. What emphasised the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution?

- A. la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen)
- B. French people in common

C. French Flag

D. idea of one nation state

Q4. How many colours did the new French flag have?

A. two

B. tricolour

C. 4 colours

D. single colour

Q5. By whom was the Estates General elected?

A. men and women

B. active citizens

C. women

D. senior citizens

Q6. What was the new name of the Estates General?

A. Federal Assembly

B. States Assembly

C. National Assembly

D. Peoples Assembly

Q7. What actions were taken in the name of the nation?

A. army was formed

B. social work was done

C. hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, custom duties were abolished

D. regular meetings were held

Q8. What type of an administrative system was set up?

A. Federal administrative system

B. Centralised administrative system

C. Regional administrative system

D. Decentralised administrative system

Q9. Regional dialects were discouraged and....., became the common language of the nation.

A. English

B. Polish language

C. French

D. Italian

Q10. What mission did the revolutionaries declare as the destiny to the French people?

- A. to liberate the peoples of Europe from despotism - to help other peoples of Europe to become nations.**
- B. to make a one nation state**
- C. to become a democracy**
- D. to become sovereign**

Q11. What happened when the news of the events in France reached the different cities of Europe?

- A. There was tumult**
- B. the people did not know how to react**
- C. students and other members of educated middle classes began setting up Jacobin clubs**
- D. there was confusion and dissatisfaction in the air**

Q12. What was the purpose of the Jacobin clubs?

- A. to demoralise the people**
- B. to speak against France**
- C. to hold activities and campaigns**
- D. to socialise among different races**

Q13. What was the result of the activities and campaigns held at the Jacobin clubs?

- A. prepared the way for the French armies to move to different countries**
- B. they brought about unrest in the society**
- C. they brought about crime and destruction**
- D. there was immediate peace**

Q14. Which countries did the French armies move into?

- A. Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and much of Italy**
- B. Holland and Italy**
- C. Holland and Belgium**
- D. Switzerland and Italy**

Q15. What idea did the French armies carry abroad through the revolutionary wars?

- A. Despotism**
- B. Nationalism**
- C. War Strategies**
- D. Violence and bloodshed**

Q16. What did Napoleon do in the territory that was under his control?

- A. set about introducing many reforms**
- B. set about war strategies**
- C. worked for peace**

D. worked towards democratic ideas

Q17. What type of rule was carried out in France during Napoleon's time?

- A. Federal rule**
- B. Democracy**
- C. Monarchy**
- D. Republic**

Q18. Napoleon had, no doubt, destroyedin France.

- A. Monarchy**
- B. Democracy**
- C. Federal rule**
- D. Sovereignty**

Q19. What did Napoleon do to make the system efficient and rational in France?

- A. in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles**
- B. brought about different reforms**
- C. worked on military**
- D. worked on the financial conditions**

Q20. What was the Civil Code of 1804 also known as?

- A. the Administrative Code**
- B. Code of Justice**
- C. the Napoleonic Code**
- D. the National Code**

Q21. What did the Civil Code of 1804 bring about?

- A. Right by birth to all facilities of state**
- B. did away with all privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property.**
- C. no right to property**
- D. No right to equality**

Q22. Which regions was the Civil Code exported to?

- A. Switzerland and Italy**
- B. Italy and Germany**
- C. Switzerland and Germany**
- D Dutch Republic, in Switzerland, in Italy and Germany**

Q23. What did Napoleon do in the rural areas of these regions?

- A. simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial due**
- B. made administration strict**

- C. encouraged the feudal system
- D. put taxes on the peasants

Q24. What changes did Napoleon bring about in the towns?

- A. guild restrictions were removed. Transport and communication systems were improved. Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed a new-found freedom.
- B. Transport and communication systems were improved.
- C. Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen had to pay tax
- D. guild restrictions remained as they were

Q25. In mid-eighteenth-century Europe what was the status of Germany, Italy and Switzerland?

- A. they were divided into kingdoms, duchies and cantons whose rulers had their autonomous territories
- B. they were sovereign states
- C. they were democracies
- D they were republics

Q26. When did Napoleon invade Italy?

- A. 1777
- B. 1797
- C. 1787
- D 1767

Q27. Which territories were included under the Habsburg Empire?

- A. Alpine regions – the Tyrol, Austria Hungary and the Sudetenland , Bohemia, Lombardy and Venetia
- B. Tyrol, Austria and the Sudetenland
- C. Bohemia, Lombardy and Venetia
- D. Sudetenland , Bohemia, Lombardy

Q28. When did Industrialisation take place in France and parts of the German states?

- A. 18th century
- B later 18th century
- C. nineteenth century
- D. mid 18th century

Q29. What is Liberalism?

- A. 'liberalism' derives from the Latin root liber, meaning free- freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law.
- B. end of autocracy
- C. equal rules for all
- D. liberty to the upper classes

Q30. What is Suffrage?

- A. Right to property**
- B. Right to Justice**
- C. Right to vote**
- D. Right to complain**

Q31. In revolutionary France, the right to vote and to get elected was granted exclusively to

- A. property-owning men**
- B. all**
- C. Men and women**
- D. upper class**

Q32 . A merchant travelling in 1833 from Hamburg to Nuremberg to sell his goods would have had to pass through

- A. 11 customs barriers**
- B. no custom barriers**
- C. 6 custom barriers**
- D. 3 custom barriers**

Q33 . When was the custom union or Zollverein formed at the initiative of Prussia and joined by most of the German states?

- A. 1836**
- B. 1834**
- C. 1837**
- D. 1835**

Q34. What did the customs union or Zollverein do?

- A. abolished tax**
- B. abolished tariff barriers and reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to two**
- C. abolished tariff charges and reduced the currencies to 5**
- D. only abolished tariff barriers**

Q35 . When was Napoleon defeated?

- A. 1815**
- B. 1820**
- C. 1817**
- D. 1821**

Q36. What was conservatism?

- A. strict rules on the society**
- B. social norms became conservative**
- C. monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family – should be preserved**
- D. different norms for different classes**

Q37. When did the Treaty of Vienna take place and who were the participants?

- A. 1816, Britain, Russia, Prussia**
- B. 1815, Britain, Russia, Prussia, Austria**
- C. 1820, Britain and Russia**
- D 1817, Russia, Prussia, Austria**

Q38. Who was Giuseppe Mazzini, what did he do?

- A. French revolutionary, formed groups**
- B. British statesman, gave a speech**
- C. Russian politician, wrote a book**
- D. Italian Revolutionary, founded two underground societies - Young Italy in Marseilles and Young Europe in Berne and opposed monarchy**

Q39. Who said “ When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold. ’

- A. Napoleon**
- B. Giuseppe Mazzini**
- C. Metternich**
- D. Louis Philippe**

Q40. What happened at the Treaty of Constantinople of 1832?

- A. revolutionary nationalism in Europe sparked off**
- B. struggle for independence amongst the Greeks began**
- C. Greece was recognised as an independent nation**
- D. European civilisation and mobilised public opinion to support its struggle against a Muslim empire**

Q41. In which year did Louis Philippe flee and the National Assembly was proclaimed a Republic?

- A. 1846**
- B. 1848**
- C 1845**
- D 1847**

Q42. When Prussia took on the leadership of the movement for national unification who was the chief architect of the movement?

- A. Otto von Bismarck**
- B. Kaiser William I**
- C. Giuseppe Mazzini**
- D. Metternich**

Q43. How many wars over seven years – with Austria, Denmark and France – ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification?

- A. four**
- B. three**
- C. six**
- D two**

Q44 .In January 1871 who was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles?

- A. William II**
- B Otto von Bismarck**
- C Kaiser William I**
- D. Metternich**

Q45. Who had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic in the 1830s ?

- A. Metternich**
- B.Otto von Bismarck**
- C. Giuseppe Mazzini**
- D. Napoleon**

Q46. In 1861 was proclaimed king of united Italy.

- A. Victor Emmanuel II**
- B. Kaiser William I**
- C. Napoleon**
- D. Giuseppe Mazzini**

Q47.....is perhaps the most celebrated of Italian freedom fighters, (1807-82)

- A. Giuseppe Mazzini**
- B. Metternich**
- C. Otto von Bismarck**
- D. Giuseppe Garibaldi**

Q48. Which area was the most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871?

- A. Southern Europe**
- B. mid Europe**
- C.Balkan States**
- D.Eastern States**

Q49. Each power – Russia, Germany, England, Austro-Hungary – was keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans, this became one of the major reasons for

- A. First World War
- B. Second World War
- C. Fall of the Ottomon Empire
- D. Integration of the Balkan States

Q50. When was Ireland forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom ?

- A. 1798
- B. 1801
- C. 1800

Answer key

CHECK YOUR PERFORMANCE

Q.No.	Answer	Q. No.	Answer	Q. No.	Answer
1	A	21	B	41	B
2	D	22	D	42	A
3	A	23	A	43	B
4	B	24	A	44	C
5	B	25	A	45	C
6	C	26	B	46	A
7	C	27	A	47	D
8	B	28	C	48	C
9	C	29	A	49	A
10	A	30	C	50	B
11	C	31	A		
12	C	32	A		
13	A	33	B		
14	A	34	B		

