

CLASS NOTES

Class: X

Topic: NATIONALISM IN EUROPE , CHAPTER 1
03/02/21

Subject: HISTORY

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

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

2. Name the Italian revolutionary from Genoa.

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

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

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

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

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

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

- (a) Trade and commerce (b) Peasantry
(c) Craftmanship (d) All of the above

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

- (a) Poland (b) Prussia
(c) Hungary (d) Austria

7. 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

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

- (e) Siberia (b) Tundra**
(c) Mongolia (d) None of above

9.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.

10.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.

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

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

13.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

14.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

15. 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.

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

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

17. 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.

18. 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.

19. Who was responsible for the unification of Germany?

- (a) Count Cavour
- (b) Bismarck
- (c) Garibaldi

(d) Giuseppe Mazzini

20. What type of conservative regimes were set up in 1815 in Europe?

- (a) Autocratic**
- (b) Democratic**
- (c) Aristocratic**
- (d) Dictatorial**

21. Which of the following artists painted the image of Germania?

- (a) Philip Veit**
- (b) Frederic Sorrieu**
- (c) Ernst Renan**
- (d) Richar M Hoe**

22. What does 'Absolutist' mean?

- (a) A Philosophy**
- (b) A Theory**
- (c) Monarchical Government**
- (d) A Painting**

23. What did 'Das Volk' stand for?

- (a) Democracy**
- (b) Factory workers**
- (c) Slum dwellers**
- (d) Common people**

24. Which of the following is true with reference to Romanticism?

- (a) Concept of government by consent**
- (b) Freedom of markets**
- (c) Cultural movements**
- (d) Freedom of an individual**

25. Who were the Junkers?

- (a) Soldiers**
- (b) Large landowners**
- (c) Aristocracy**
- (d) Nobility**

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

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

28. 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.

29. 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.

30. 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.