Section I : Events and Processes

1. The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

- The French Revolution and the Idea of the Nation
- The Making of Nationalism in Europe
- The Age of Revolutions : 1830 – 1848
- The Making of Germany and Italy
- Visualising the Nation
- Nationalism and Imperialism

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

1) The Dream of Worldwide Democratic and Social Republic – The pact Between Nations, a print prepared by ……………………..
   a) Ernst Renan
   b) Frederic Sorrieu
   c) Vienna
   d) Napoleon

2) Assertion (A) : During the 1830’s, Giuseppe Garibaldi had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian republic.
   Reason (R) : The failure of revolutionary uprisings both in 1831 and 1848 meant that the mantle now fell on Sardinia – piedmont under its ruler king victor Emmanuel II to unify the Italian states through war.
   a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
   b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
   c) A is true but R is false.
   d) A is false but R is true.

3) 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  

4) Civil code of 1804, enforced throughout the French territories ............  
a) Abolished privileges based on birth  
b) Established equality before law  
c) Secured right to property  
d) All the above  

5) 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  

6) Napoleon’s invasions were resented in several countries due to ............  
a) Increased taxes, censorship and forced conscription into army  
b) Poor administration, restricted trade, language issues  
c) Dominance of aristocracy and army  

7) During 18th century, which language was spoken by the aristocrats in Europe?  
a) English  
b) French  
c) Greek  
d) Dutch  

8) Liberal nationalism, which dominated Europe in early 19th century supported ............  
a) Personal freedom  
b) Abolishing privileges of aristocracy and clergy  
c) Demand for constitution  
d) All of these  

9) 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  

10) The following picture was related to .........................
a) The proclamation of the German empire in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles, Anton von Werner.
b) Caricature of Otto von Bismarck in the German Reichstag (Parliament), from Figaro, Vienna, 5 March 1870.
c) The Frankfurt parliament in the church of St. Paul.
d) Peasants uprising, 1848

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

12) The civil code of 1804 – usually known as .........................
a) Property code  
b) Napoleonic code  
c) French code  
d) Law code
13) The European powers that defeated Napoleon included ………….
   a) Britain and Russia
   b) Prussia and Austria
   c) France and Netherlands
   d) Both (a) and (b)

14) After the defeat of Napoleon, a congress was held in Vienna in which Russia, Britain, Prussia and Austria participated. Who hosted this meet?
   a) Metternich
   b) Bismarck
   c) Garibaldi
   d) Mazzini

15) After the defeat of Napoleon, which dynasty was restored in France?
   a) Habsburg
   b) Ottoman
   c) Bourbon
   d) None of these

16) 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

17) Paris witnessed an upheaval in 1848 which forced monarch Louis Phillipe to leave the city. The unrest was caused by ………………….
   a) Tax rise
   b) Food shortage and unemployment
   c) Industrial crisis
   d) Drain of wealth

18) During the Frankfurt parliament held in St. Paul church on 18 may 1848, women were allowed to ………………….
   a) Vote
   b) Participate in drafting constitution
   c) Stand in the visitor’s gallery
   d) They were not allowed to enter the premises.

19) Who formed young Italy for unification of his country?
20) Assertion (A) : Giuseppe Mazzini worked with the conservatives of the Europe.
   Reason (R) : Mzzini wished Italy to continue being a patchwork.

   a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
   b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
   c) A is true but R is false.
   d) A is false but R is true.

21) Who led the Italian army against the Spanish rulers of the kingdom of two Sicillies in 1960?
   a) Bismarck
   b) Cavour
   c) Garibaldi
   d) Mazzini

22) Who was the king of England during the Glorious Revolution?
   a) James II
   b) William IV
   c) Charles I
   d) Henry III

23) Assertion (A) : Italy was divided into seven states of which only one was ruled by an Italian princely house.
   Reason (R) : The north was under the domination of the Bourbon kings of Spain.

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   b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
   c) A is true but R is false.
   d) A is false but R is true.

24) The following picture shows that ..................
25) Who was Count Cavour?
   a) The Chief Minister of Italy
   b) Revolutionary of Germany
   c) A Catholic Missionary
   d) The Chancellor of Germany

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

27) 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

28) Which of the following treaty recognized Greece as an independent nation?
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. Peters
   d) 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

31) Who among the following was proclaimed the first king of united Italy?
   a) King George II
   b) Victor Emmanuel II
   c) Nicholas II
   d) Kaiser William I

32) Assertion (A) : During the years following 1818, the tear of repression drove Many liberal nationalists underground.

   Reason (R) : Secret Societies sprang up in many European states to train revolutionaries and spread their ideas.

   a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
   b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
   c) A is true but R is false.
   d) A is false but R is true.

33) Assertion (A) : The development of nationalism did not come about only through wars and territorial expansion.

   Reason (R): Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation: art and poetry, stories and music helped express and shape nationalist feelings.

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b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
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34) How many elected representatives marched in a festive procession to take their places in the Frankfurt parliament convened in the church of St. Paul?
   a) 744
   b) 545
   c) 831
   d) 840

35) During the middle of the 19th century, Italy was divided into ……
   a) Nine states
   b) Seven states
   c) Eight states
   d) Six states

36) When did Victor Emmanuel II proclaimed king of united Italy?
   a) In 1860
   b) In 1861
   c) In 1862
   d) In 1868

37) When and who prepared a serious 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

38) 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

39) What territories did the Habsburg Empire rule over?
   a) Austria
   b) Romania
   c) Hungary
   d) Both (a) and (c)
40) A merchant traveling from Hamburg to Nuremberg. In the first half of the 19th century had to pass through how many customs barriers to sell his goods?
   a) 20
   b) 10
   c) 9
   d) 11

41) Assertion (A) : Language too played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments.
    Reason (R) : After Russian occupation, the polish language was welcomed in schools and the Russian language was forced out.

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   b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
   c) A is true but R is false.
   d) A is false but R is true.

42) The following Map shows that ………………….
43) When were the ‘Conservatives Regimes’ set up?
   a) 1830
   b) 1820
   c) 1815
   d) 1832

44) What major issue was criticized against by the liberal nationalists?
   a) Censorship laws to control the press
   b) Preservation of the church
   c) A modern Army
   d) Efficient bureaucracy

45) Name the Italian revolutionary from Genoa
   a) Metternich
   b) Johann Gottfried
   c) Giuseppe Mazzini
   d) None of these
46) How did Karol Kurpinski celebrate the national struggle?
   a) Operas
   b) Plays
   c) Books
   d) Poetry

47) What did weavers in Silesia, in 1845, revolt against?
   a) Bad quality raw material
   b) Insufficient supply of raw material
   c) Contractors who didn’t pay them enough
   d) None of these

48) Who were the ‘Junkers’?
   a) Soldiers
   b) Large landowners
   c) Aristocracy
   d) Weavers

49) What was ‘young Italy’?
   a) Vision of Italy
   b) Secret Society
   c) National anthem of Italy
   d) None of these

50) Assertion (A) : The 1830’s were years of great economic hardship in Europe.
    Reason (R)      : National Assembly proclaimed a Republic, granted suffrage to all adult males above 21, and guaranteed the right to work.

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   b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
   c) A is true but R is false.
   d) A is false but R is true.