

Name :

CHAPTER - 1.1

Roll No :

Class :

The Rise of Nationalism In Europe

1. OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

- Who remarked "When France Sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold"?
(a) Giuseppe Mazzini (b) Metternich
(c) Louis Philippe (d) Johann Gottfried
- Which country had been party of the 'Ottoman Empire' since the 15th century?
(a) Spain (b) Greece
(c) France (d) Germany
- Which country became full-fledged territorial state in Europe in the year 1789?
(a) Germany (b) France
(c) England (d) Spain
- When was the first clear expression of nationalism noticed in Europe?
(a) 1787 (b) 1759
(c) 1789 (d) 1769
- Which of the following did the European conservatives not believe in?
(a) Traditional institution of state policy
(b) Strengthened monarchy
(c) A return to a society of pre-revolutionary days
- Name the Italian revolutionary from Genoa.
(a) Metternich (b) Johann Gottfried
(c) Giuseppe Mazzini (d) None of these
- Which language was spoken for purposes of diplomacy in the mid 18th century in Europe?
(a) German (b) English
(c) French (d) Spanish
- What was 'Young Italy'?
(a) Vision of Italy (b) Secret society
(c) National anthem of Italy (d) None of these
- Treaty of Constantinople recognised as an independent nation.
(a) Greece (b) Australia
(c) Italy (d) None of the above
- Which of the following did not play a role to develop nationalist sentiments?
(a) Art (b) Music
(c) Climate
- Who was proclaimed the King of United Italy, in 1861?
(a) Giuseppe Garibaldi (b) Victor Emmanuel II
(c) Giuseppe Mazzini (d) Cavour
- Liberal-nationalists mainly belong to which class?
(a) Elite class
(b) Educated middle-class elite
(c) Working class
(d) Artisans



- Where was the first upheaval took place in July, 1830?
(a) Italy (b) France
(c) Germany (d) Greece
- The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe, after 1871, was an area called:
(a) Ottoman (b) Prussia
(c) Balkans (d) Macedonia
- Which of the following was not a part of Napoleon's defeat?
(a) Britain (b) Australia
(c) Italy (d) Prussia

16. Which newly designed flag was chosen to replace the formal flag 'Royal Standard' in France?
 (a) Union Jack (b) Tricolour
 (c) White Saltire (d) Red Cross
17. Which of the following reforms made the whole system in France more rational and efficient?
 (a) Administrative reform (b) Social reform
 (c) Economic reform (d) Political reform
18. Who destroyed democracy in France?
 (a) Adolf Hitler (b) Mussolini
 (c) Napoleon Bonaparte (d) Bismarck
19. Which region is ruled over by 'The Habsburg Empire'?
 (a) Austria-Hungary (b) France-Netherlands
 (c) Spain-Portugal (d) Scotland-Ireland
20. 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
21. What was the main feature of the pattern of land holding prevailing in the Eastern and Central Europe?
 (a) Tenants (b) Vast estates
 (c) Small owners (d) Landlords
22. Which country began to use language as a weapon of national resistance?
 (a) Poland (b) Prussia
 (c) Hungary (d) Austria
23. What major issue was criticised against by the liberal nationalists?
 (a) Censorship laws to control the press
 (b) Preservation of the Church
 (c) A modern army
 (d) Efficient bureaucracy
24. 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
25. The meaning of 'Volksgeist':
 (a) Common people (b) Spirit of the nation
 (c) Music (d) None of above

26. The place where the priests and bishops were punished.
 (a) Siberia (b) Tundra
 (c) Mongolia (d) None of above

2. FILL IN THE BLANK

DIRECTION : Complete the following statements with appropriate word(s).

- The Act of Union of 1707 was between and
- Jacob clubs were the
- When conservative regimes were restored to power, many liberal minded people went underground because of the fear of
- allegory represent the nation of France.
- were the most serious nationalist tension in Europe after 1871.

3. TRUE/FALSE

DIRECTION : Read each of the following statements and write if it is true or false.

- In Britain, formation of a nation-state was a long parliamentary process.
- Jacobin clubs influenced German Army.
- The Napoleonic Code upheld reforms and equality.
- From 1848, Prussia took on the leadership of the movement of national unification.
- Mazzini was a great revolutionary leader of Romanian.