

Question Bank for Term-I Examination 2021-22

Subject : History

Class : X

.....

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

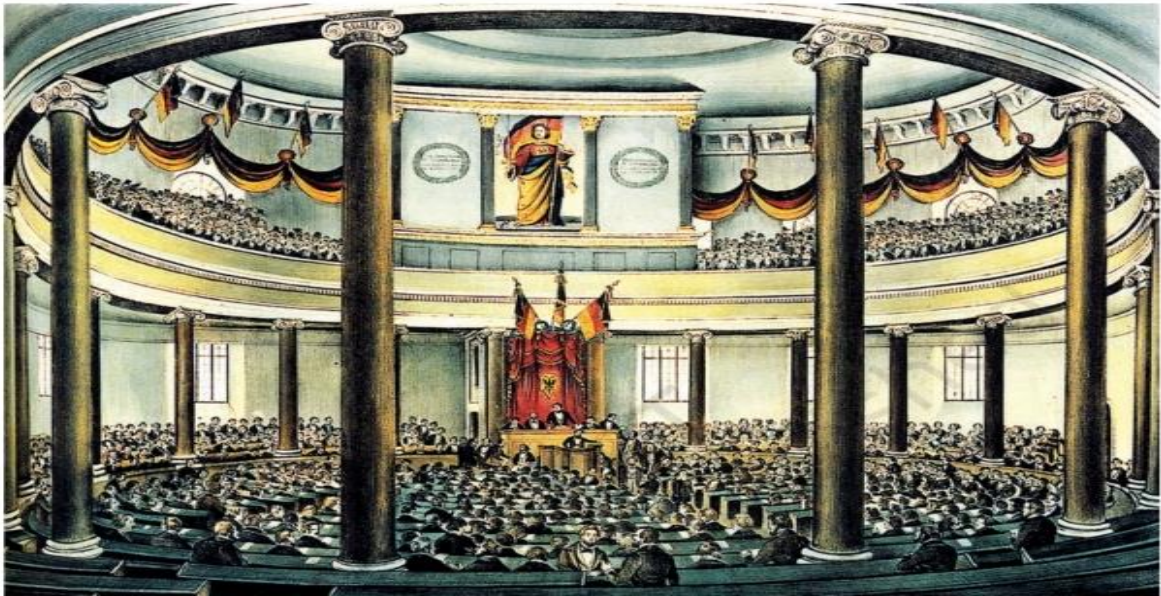
Multiple Choice Questions (MCQ)

- 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?

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

20) Assertion (A) : Giuseppe Mazzini worked with the conservatives of the Europe.

Reason (R) : Mazzini 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.

- 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.

24) The following picture shows that



- a) Germania, Philip Veit, 1848
 - b) Postage stamps of 1850 with the figure of Marianne representing the Republic of France.**
 - c) Germania guarding the Rhine
 - d) None of these
- 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?

- a) Treaty of Versailles
 - b) Treat of Constantinople**
 - c) Treaty of Frankfurt
 - d) Treaty of Vienna
- 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.
- 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.
- 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 series 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.

- 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.

42) The following Map shows that



- a) Italy after unification
- b) Unification of Germany
- c) Italian states before unification, 1858
- d) None of these

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.
- 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.