

The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Question 1.

Jacob and Wilhelm the two brothers who developed an interest in collecting old folktales were called :

- (a) Bonn brothers
- (b) Grimm brothers
- (c) Twin brothers
- (d) Trinn brothers

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) Grimm brothers

They were called Grimm brothers

Question 2.

Awareness of women's rights and interests based on the belief of the social, economic and political equality of the genders refers to:

- (a) Suffrage
- (b) feminist
- (c) womanish
- (d) Chartism

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) feminist

It is called feminist.

Question 3.

The Habsburg rulers granted more autonomy to the Hungarians in the year:

- (a) 1667
- (b) 1867
- (c) 1567
- (d) 1777

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) 1867

In the year 1867.

Question 4.

System of ideas reflecting a particular social and political vision refers to:

- (a) Sociology
- (b) Ideology
- (c) democracy
- (d) Philosophy

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) Ideology
It is called Ideology.

Question 5.

In January 1871, the Prussian king who was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles was:

- (a) William II
- (b) William I
- (c) Napoleon
- (d) Otto von Bismark

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) William I
It was William I.

Question 6.

Like Germany, an another country which had a long history of political fragmentation was:

- (a) Prussia
- (b) Italy
- (c) Russia
- (d) Denmark

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) Italy
It was Italy.

Question 7.

The Chief Minister who led the movement to unify the regions of Italy was:

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

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) Cavour
He was Cavour.

Question 8.

The most celebrated Italian freedom fighter was :

- (a) Count Cavour
- (b) Napoleon
- (c) Garibaldi
- (d) Mazzini

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Garibaldi
He was Garibaldi.

Question 9.

The symbol of 'sword' signifies:

- (a) Heroism
- (b) Being freed
- (c) Willingness to make peace
- (d) Readiness to fight

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) Readiness to fight
It signifies readiness to fight.

Question 10.

The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was in the area called known as:

- (a) Balkans
- (b) Slovenia
- (c) Serbia
- (d) Croatia

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) Balkans
It was in the Balkans.

Question 11.

Nationalism, aligned with imperialism, led Europe to disaster in:

- (a) 1714
- (b) 1614
- (c) 1914
- (d) 1814

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) 1914
It led to disaster of Europe in 1914.

Question 12.

The female figure that represents the Republic of France was of:

- (a) Germania
- (b) Claudia
- (c) Marianne
- (d) Helen

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) Marianne
It was of Marianne.

Question 13.

The female that became the allegory of the German nation was:

- (a) Germania
- (b) Claudia
- (c) Marianne
- (d) Helen

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) Germania
It was of Germania.

Question 14.

A vision of a society that is so ideal that it is unlikely to actually exist refers to:

- (a) Absolutist
- (b) Utopian
- (c) Suffrage
- (d) Plebiscite

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) Utopian
It refers to Utopian.

Question 15.

Serb nationalism gathered force in the Habsburg and Ottoman Empires in the year:

- (a) 1705
- (b) 1805
- (c) 1605
- (d) 1905

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) 1905
It took place in the year 1905.

Question 16.

Who was Frederic Sorrieu?

- (a) A German artist
- (b) A French artist
- (c) A Dutch artist
- (d) A British artist

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) A French artist
Frederic Sorrieu was a French artist.

Question 17.

The French revolution took place in the year:

- (a) 1589
- (b) 1689
- (c) 1789
- (d) 1889

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) 1789
This took place in 1789.

Question 18.

The French armies moved into Holland in the year:

- (a) 1590
- (b) 1690
- (c) 1790
- (d) 1890

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) 1790
This occurred in the year 1790.

Question 19.

The Rays of the rising sun means:

- (a) beginning of a new year
- (b) beginning of a new period
- (c) beginning of a new regime
- (d) beginning of a new era

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) beginning of a new era
The Rays of the rising sun means beginning of a new era.

Question 20.

Who said when France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold?

- (a) Metternich
- (b) Karol Kurpinski
- (c) Karl Kaspar Fritz
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) Metternich

It was Metternich who said these words. This emphasized the importance of France at this time.

Question 21.

When did the First World War take place?

- (a) 1714
- (b) 1814
- (c) 1914
- (d) 1614

▼ Answer

Answer: (c) 1914

It started in 1914.

Question 22.

Count Cavour was the Prime Minister of:

- (a) Greece
- (b) Rome
- (c) Italy
- (d) Sardinia

▼ Answer

Answer: (d) Sardinia

He was the Prime Minister of Sardinia.

Question 23.

Which treaty recognised Greece as an independent nation?

- (a) Treaty of seores
- (b) Treaty of Constantinople
- (c) Treaty of Versailles
- (d) None of the above

▼ Answer

Answer: (b) Treaty of Constantinople

The Treaty of Constantinople (1832) recognized the independence of Greece.

Question 24.

The Polish writer who coined the term 'Young Poland' for the first time was :

- (a) Arthur Gorski
- (b) Count Cavour
- (c) Mazzini
- (d) Napoleon

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) Arthur Gorski
He was Arthur Gorski.

Question 25.

Which German philosopher claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the German people?

- (a) Johann Gottfried
- (b) Mazzini
- (c) Count Cavour
- (d) Napoleon

▼ Answer

Answer: (a) Johann Gottfried
He was Johann Gottfried

Write true (T) or false (F)

1. After the defeat of Napoleon in 1820, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

2. The first upheaval took place in France in July 1830.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

3. The Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 did not recognise Greece as an independent nation.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

4. The Habsburg rulers granted more autonomy to the Hungarians in 1867.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

5. After 1850, nationalism in Europe moved away from its association with democracy and revolution.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

6. In January 1871, the Prussian king, William I, was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

7. Italy like Germany also had a long history of political fragmentation.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

8. Frederic Sorrieu prepared a series of four prints visualising his dream of a world made up of 'democratic and social Republics'.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

9. Plebiscite means an indirect vote by which people of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

10. France was a full-fledged territorial state in 1789 under the rule of an absolute monarch.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

11. Be citoyen refers to the citizen.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

12. The Civil Code of 1804 is also known as the Sorrieu Code.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

13. In Galicia, the aristocracy spoke Polish.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

14. Suffrage means the right to join any party.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

15. In 1834, a customs union was formed at the initiative of Prussia and joined by most of the German states.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

16. Cavour who led the movement to unify the regions of Italy was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

17. In 1871, Victor Emmanuel was proclaimed King of united Italy.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

18. The most celebrated of Italian freedom fighters is Giuseppe Garibaldi.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

19. The Scottish Highlanders were allowed to speak their Gaelic language.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

20. Ethnic relates to a common racial, tribal, or cultural origin or background that a community identifies with.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

21. In visual representations, Germania wears a crown of oak leaves, as the German oak stands for victory.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

22. Marianne images were marked on coins and stamps.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

23. Giuseppe Mazzini was sent to exile in 1831 for attempting a revolution in Liguria.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

24. The English poet, Lord Byron died of fever in 1825.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

25. Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm were born in the German city of Hanau in 1785 and 1786 respectively.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

26. The 1830s were years of great economic hardships in Europe.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

27. Louise Otto-Peters was a political activist who founded a men's journal.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

28. Feminist refers to awareness of women's rights and interests.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

29. Ideology refers to a system of ideas reflecting a particular social and political vision.

▼ Answer

Answer: True

30. During the middle of the nineteenth century, Italy was divided into eight states.

▼ Answer

Answer: False

Match the following

1.

Column-A	Column-B
(a) Nation	1. Tricolour
(b) Plebiscite	2. 1797
(c) Absolutist	3. 1859-1870
(d) French Flag	4. 1866-1871
(e) Napoleon invades Italy	5. 1814-1815
(f) Unification of Italy	6. Right to vote
(g) Unification of Germany	7. 1832
(h) Fall of Napoleon	8. Monarchical
(i) Suffrage	9. Direct vote
(j) Treaty of Constantinople	10. State

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column-A	Column-B

(a) Nation	10. State.
(b) Plebiscite	9. Direct vote
(c) Absolutist	8. Monarchical
(d) French Flag	1. Tricolour
(e) Napoleon invades Italy	2. 1797
(f) Unification of Italy	3. 1859-1870
(g) Unification of Germany	4. 1866-1871
(h) Fall of Napoleon	5. 1814-1815
(i) Suffrage	6. Right to vote
(j) Treaty of Constantinople	7. 1832

2.

Column-A	Column-B
1. Conservatism	(a) A common racial or background a community identifies.
2. Feminist	(b) An abstract idea expressed through a person or thing.
3. Ideology	(c) Awareness of women's rights
4. Ethnic	(d) System of ideas reflecting a particular social and political vision
5. Allegory	(e) A political philosophy
6. Broken chains	(f) Readiness to fight
7. Sword	(g) Heroism
8. Crown of oak leaves	(h) Beginning of a new era
9. Rays of the rising sun	(i) Willingness to make peace
10. Olive branch around the sword	(j) Being freed

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column-A	Column-B
1. Conservatism	(e) A political philosophy
2. Feminist	(c) Awareness of women's rights
3. Ideology	(d) System of ideas reflecting a particular social and political vision.
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6. Broken chains	(j) Being freed
7. Sword	(f) Readiness to fight
8. Crown of oak leaves	(g) Heroism
9. Rays of the rising sun	(h) Beginning of a new era
10. Olive branch around the sword	(i) Willingness to make peace

3.

Column-I	Column-II	Column-III
1. Napoleon invades Italy	(a) an independent nation	(A) 1832
2. Fall of Napoleon	(b) Napoleon	(B) 1815
3. Greek struggle	(c) of Italy	(C) 1797
4. Unification	(d) of Germany	(D) 1814-1815
5. Unification	(e) for independence	(E) 1866-1871
6. Defeat of	(f) the Vienna Peace	(F) 1859-1870
7. Treaty of Constantinople recognised Greece as	(g) Napoleonic wars	(G) 1821

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column-I	Column-II	Column-III
1. Napoleon invades Italy	(g) Napoleonic wars	(C) 1797
2. Fall of Napoleon	(f) the Vienna Peace	(D) 1814-1815
3. Greek struggle	(e) for independence	(G) 1821
4. Unification	(d) of Germany	(E) 1866-1871
5. Unification	(c) of Italy	(F) 1859-1870
6. Defeat of	(b) Napoleon	(B) 1815
7. Treaty of Constantinople recognised Greece as	(a) an independent nation	(A) 1832

Fill in the blanks

1. The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe sparked off a struggle for independence amongst the which began in 1821. (Romans/Greeks)

▼ Answer

Answer: Greeks

2. The Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognised as an independent nation. (France/Greece)

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Greece

3. The 1830s were years of great economic hardship in (Russia/Europe)

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Europe

4. 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/St.Thomas)

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: St. Paul

5. The Habsburg rulers granted more autonomy to the in 1867. (Greeks/Hungarians)

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Hungarians

6. was a country deeply divided between Catholics and Protestants. (Prussia/Ireland)

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Prussia

7. In 1867, led an army of volunteers to Rome to fight the last obstacle to the unification of Italy. (Garibaldi/Napoleon)

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Garibaldi

8. In history, absolutist refers to a form of government. (Monarchical/Democratic)

▼ Answer

Answer: Monarchical

9. Plebiscite refers to vote by which all the people of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal. (Direct/Indirect)

▼ Answer

Answer: Direct

10. The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in (1789/1779)

▼ Answer

Answer: 1789

11. The Civil Code of 1804 is also known as the Code. (Napoleonic/Mazzinic)

▼ Answer

Answer: Napoleonic

12. Suffrage refers to the right to (Freedom/Vote)

▼ Answer

Answer: Vote

13. Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism. (African/European)

▼ Answer

Answer: European

14. Conservative regimes set up in 1815 were (Autocratic/Democratic)

▼ Answer

Answer: Democratic

15. The Italian revolutionary Giuseppe Mazzini was born in, in 1807. (Bonn/Genoa)

▼ Answer

Answer: Genoa

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