

Multiple Choice Questions (MCQs) (1)

- 1. Which of the following countries was not the representative of the European powers?**
(a) Britain (b) Russia (c) Prussia (d) Switzerland

Answer: (d) Switzerland

- 2. The first great revolution which gave the clear idea of nationalism with its core words: 'Liberty, Equality and Fraternity' was:**

(a) The Russian Revolution (b) The French Revolution
(c) The American Revolution (d) India's First War of Independence

Answer: (b) The French Revolution

- 3. The Civil Code of 1804 in France is usually known as:**

(a) The French Revolutionary Code (b) Napoleonic Code
(c) European Imperial Code (d) The French Civil Code

Answer: (b) Napoleonic Code

- 4. Who was described as 'the most dangerous enemy of our social evil'?**

(a) Otto von Bismarck (b) Giuseppe Mazzini
(c) Metternich (d) Johann Gottfried Herder

Answer: (b) Giuseppe Mazzini

- 5. The Treaty of recognized Greece as an independent nation:**

(a) Vienna 1815 (b) Warsaw 1814 (c) Constantinople 1832 (d) Leipzig 1813

Answer: (c) Constantinople 1832

- 6. Who said 'When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold'?**

(a) Garibaldi (b) Bismarck (c) Mazzini (d) Duke Metternich

Answer: (d) Duke Metternich

- 7. Who was the architect of unification of Germany?**

(a) Otto Von Bismarck (b) Victor Emmanuel II
(c) Count Cavour (d) Kaiser William I of Prussia

Answer: (a) Otto Von Bismarck

- 8. The allegory of the German nation who wears a crown of oak leaves was a:**

(a) Marianne (b) Union Jack (c) Britannia (d) Germania

Answer: (d) Germania

- 9. A large part of Balkan region was under the control of:**

(a) Russian empire (b) Ottoman empire (c) German empire (d) Habsburg empire

Answer: (b) Ottoman empire

- 10. The liberal nationalism stands for:**

(a) freedom for the individual and equality before law.
(b) preservation of autocracy and clerical privileges.
(c) freedom for only male members of society and equality before law.
(d) freedom only for senior citizens.

Answer: (a) freedom for the individual and equality before law.

- 11. Who among the following formed the secret society called 'Young Italy'?**

(a) Otto Von Bismarck (b) Giuseppe Mazzini

(c) Metternich

(d) Johann Gottfried Herder

Answer: (b) Giuseppe Mazzini

12. The only one state ruled by an Italian Princely House was

(a) Sardina – Piedmont

(b) Papal

(c) Tuscany

(d) Venetia

Answer: (a) Sardina – Piedmont

13-15 . Mark the correct choice as :(Assertion Reason Based Questions)

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 assertion.

C. A is true but R is false.

D. A is false and R is true.

13. Assertion: In the areas conquered by Napoleon the reactions of the local population were mixed.

Reason: Increased taxation, censorship, forced to join into French armies, all seemed to outweigh the advantages of the administrative changes.

Answer: A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

14. Assertion: In 1834, Zollverein was formed at the initiative of Prussia.

Reason: The basic aim was to transfer sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of citizens.

Answer: C. A is true but R is false.

15. Assertion: The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789.

Reason: The act of Union between England and Scotland resulted in the formation of the United Kingdom.

Answer: B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of assertion.

16. Group of the people of the world were identify through:

(a) Symbols

(b) Allegories

(c) Language

(d) Flags and national costumes

Answer: (d) Flags and national costumes

17. The idea of la patrie means:

(a) Fatherland

(b) Motherland

(c) The citizen

(d) A nation

Answer: (a) Fatherland

18. Which of the following was not the principle of Napoleonic Code?

(a) Did away all privileges base on birth.

(b) Securing right to property.

(c) Abolished feudal system.

(d) Ensured right to equality.

Answer: (d) Ensured right to equality

19. Match the following:

Column A	Column B
i) Yong Italy	(a) Cavour
ii) German Emperor	(b) Giuseppe Mazzini
iii) Italian Nationalist	(c) Otto Van Bismarck
iv) German Nationalist	(d) William I

Options:-

(a) i-a, ii-b, iii-c, iv-d

(b) i-b, ii-c, iii-d, iv-a

(c) i-b, ii-d, iii-a, iv-c

(d) i-c, ii-d, iii-a, iv-b

Answer: (c) i-b, ii-d, iii-a, iv-c

20. Which one of the following is not true regarding Romanticism and Nationalism feeling in Europe?

- (a) It was a culture moment which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment.
- (b) The romantic artists and poets generally did not criticised the glorification of reason and science.
- (c) It focused on emotions and mystical feelings.
- (d) Their effort was to create a sense of a shared collective heritage.

Answer: (b) The romantic artists and poets generally did not criticised the glorification of reason and science.