

SRI VIJAY VIDYASHRAM SR.SEC.SCHOOL

DHARMAPURI REGION

Social Science Question bank SESSION 2024-25

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Name of Chapter: Nationalism in Europe

Q.NO		SECTION-A	MARKS
1		Which of the following countries was not the representative of the European powers?	1
	A	Britain	
	B	Russia	
	C	Prussia	
	D	Switzerland	
2		Identify and mark the incorrect response. The Napoleonic Code	1
	A	Did away with all the privileges based on 'birth and established equality.	
	B	Destroyed feudalism in France.	
	C	Formulated codes for the army.	
	D	Ensured right to property for the privileged class.	
3		Which one of the following statements is not true of Aristocracy?	1
	A	They owned estates in the countryside and also town-houses	
	B	They spoke French for purposes of diplomacy and in high society	
	C	Their families were often connected by ties of marriage	
	D	They often clashed with the ideas of the monarchs	
4		Find out from the following, what economic liberalism stood for. (i) Abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital (ii) End of autocracy and clerical privileges (iii) Freedom for the individual and equality of all (iv) Freedom of markets	1

	A	(i) and (ii) are correct	
	B	(i) and (iii) are correct	
	C	(ii) and (iv) are correct	
	D	(i) and (iv) are correct	
5		Which treaty of 1832 recognized Greece as the independent nation.	1
	A	The Congress of Vienna	
	B	The Treaty of Constantinople	
	C	The Treaty of Geneva	
	D	The Treaty of Versailles	
6		Arrange the following events related to the Formation of Britain as a nation, in chronological order. (i) The Act of Union between England and Scotland (ii) The English parliament, which had seized power from the monarchy (iii) Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom (iv) Catholic revolts against British dominance	1
	A	iii - i - ii - iv	
	B	i - ii - iii - iv	
	C	iv - i - ii - iii	
	D	ii - i - iv - iii	
7		A large part of Balkan region was under the control of:	1
	A	Russian empire	
	B	Ottoman empire	
	C	Germania	
	D	Habsburg empire	
8		A large number of people were hostile to the Napoleonic code because	1
	A	it was not suitable for all.	
	B	it destroyed the special privileges of the rulers.	
	C	administrative changes did not go hand-in-hand with political freedom.	
	D	none of the above.	
9		Which one of the following statements is not true about Giuseppe Mazzini?	1

	A	He wanted the united Italian Republic.	
	B	He founded an underground society called 'Young Italy'.	
	C	He wanted Italy to be a monarchy.	
	D	He was exiled for attempting a revolution in Liguria.	
10		Which of the following best explain Utopian society?	1
	A	A society where everybody is equal.	
	B	A democratic society.	
	C	An idealist society that can never be achieved.	
	D	A society with a comprehensive Constitution.	
11		The main function of the Prussian Zollverein was to	1
	A	Impose a custom duty on imported goods	
	B	Abolish the tariff barrier.	
	C	Reduce custom duties.	
	D	Impose new rules for trade.	
12		Identify the three wars led by Otto van Bismarck that completed the process of German Unification.	1
	A	Austria, Denmark and France	
	B	France, Austria and England	
	C	Denmark, France and England	
	D	England, Austria and Denmark	
13		"The Balkan area became an area of intense conflict". Find out the reason(s) for conflict. (i) Different Slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity and independence (ii) Each Balkan state hoped to gain more territory at the expense of the others (iii) The Balkans also became the scene of big power rivalry	1
	A	(i) and (i) are correct	
	B	(i) and (iii) are correct	
	C	All the above are correct	
	D	None of the above	
14		Name the event that mobilised nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe.	1
	A	Restoration of Bourbon kings to power.	

	B	Greek war of independence.	
	C	The July Revolution.	
	D	Installation of constitutional monarchy with Louis Philippe at its head.	
15		Why did the Frankfurt Parliament fail to achieve its goal?	1
	A	Women were excluded from the membership.	
	B	Did not have the support of the peasants.	
	C	Kaiser William refused to accept the crown and opposed the assembly.	
	D	None of the above	
16		The painting 'The Dream of worldwide Democratic and Social Republic' Was prepared by whom?	1
	A	Giusseppe Mazzini	
	B	Frederic Sorrieu	
	C	Hentry Patullo	
	D	Duke Metternich	
17		Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option. Assertion (A): The 1830's were the years of great economic hardship in Europe give reason. Reason(R): National assembly of 1848 proclaimed France as a republic	1
	A	Both A and R are true and R is the correct Explanation of A	
	B	Both A and R are true and R is not the correct Explanation of A.	
	C	A is True but R is False.	
	D	A is False but R is True.	
18		Assertion (A): The French revolution was an influential event that marked the age of revolutions in Europe. Reason (R): The French revolution transferred the sovereignty from the people to the monarch	1
	A	Both A and R are true, but 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	
19		Assertion (A): The Grimm brothers saw French domination as a threat to German culture. Reason (R): They believed developing the German language as a part of wider effort to oppose French domination.	1
	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	Both (A) and (R) are false.	
20		Assertion (A): There was no British nation prior to the eighteenth century Reason (R): The primary identities of the people who inhabited the British Isles were ethnic ones – such as English, Welsh, Scot or Irish. All of these ethnic groups had their own cultural and political traditions.	1
	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	Both (A) and (R) are false.	
21		Assertion (A) : Artists in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries found a way out by personifying a nation. Reason (R): they represented a country as if it were a person.	1
	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	Both (A) and (R) are false.	
22		What is/are the essential condition/s of being a people?	1
	A	To have common glories in the past	
	B	To have performed great deeds together	
	C	To have a common will in the present	
	D	All of these	
23		Consider these statements about the Image given below 1) Title of this caricature is "The Club of Thinkers". 2) The plaque on the left bears the inscription: 'The most important question of today's meeting: How long will thinking be allowed to us?' 3) This was a caricature of meeting called by liberals.	1

4) This caricature was created in 1820.



Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

A 1 only

B 2 only

C Both 1 and 2

D 1, 2 And 4

24

Study the picture and answer the question that follows:



Which of the following aspects best suits the 'sword' in the image?

A Heroism

B Symbol of Strength

C Readiness to Fight

D Symbol of freedom

25

Identify the figure on the stamp.

1

1



A Germania

B Marianne

C Annie Besant

D Indira Gandhi

26 Match the Column I with column II and select the correct answer.

1

Column A	Column B
(i) Bourbon Empire	(a) The empire ruled by the Turkish Muslims
(ii) Habsburg Empire	(b) Prussian empire that included large parts of Western and Northern Germany and Poland
(iii) Ottoman Empire	(c) The empire that consisted of France
(iv) Hohenzollern Empire	(d) The empire that consisted of Austria-Hungary including the Alpine region

A i – c; ii – d; iii – a; iv – b

B i – a; ii – b; iii – d; iv – c

C i – c; ii – a; iii – d; iv – b

D i – a; ii – d; iii – b; iv – c

27 Match the Column I with column II and select the correct answer.

1

Column A	Column B
(i) Absolutism	(a) Emphasises the importance of the traditional institutions of the state and of the society
(ii) Liberalism	(b) A cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist movement
(iii) Conservatism	(c) A form of government in which there is concentration of all powers in the in a single hand

		(iv) Romanticism	(d) Freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law	
	A	i - d; ii - a; iii - b; iv - c		
	B	i - b; ii - c; iii - d; iv - a		
	C	i - a; ii - c; iii - d; iv - b		
	D	i - c; ii - d; iii - a; iv - b		
28		Consider the following. 1. Johann Gottfried - German philosopher 2. uprising in Brussels - Belgium breaking away from the United Kingdom of the Netherlands. 3. Delacroix - French Romantic painters. 4. Grimm Brothers - Folktales and Nation-building Which of the above are correctly matched?		1
	A	2 and 3 only		
	B	1, 2 and 3 only		
	C	2, 3 and 4 only		
	D	1, 2, 3 and 4		
29		Assertion(A): Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation Reason (R) : Weavers in Silesia had led a revolt against contractors who supplied raw materials and gave them orders for finished textiles but drastically reduced their payments.		1
	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	Both (A) and (R) are false.		
30		What could be the reason behind that the Italian language had not acquired one common form and still had many regional and local variations?		1
	A	Italy never had a long history of political fragmentation. Italians were not scattered over several dynastic states and the Habsburg Empire.		
	B	Italy had a long history of political fragmentation. Italians were scattered over several dynastic states and the Habsburg Empire.		
	C	Italy never had a long history of political fragmentation. Italians were not scattered over several dynastic states and the French Empire.		
	D	Italy had a long history of political fragmentation. Italians were scattered over only two dynastic states and the Dutch Empire.		