

**CLASS : X QUESTION BANK SUBJECT : SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**TOPIC : HISTORY – The Rise of Nationalism in Europe**

SECTION – A

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.

1. What mission did the revolutionaries declare as the destiny of the French people?
2. To liberate the peoples of Europe from despotism
3. To make a one new state
4. To become a democracy
5. To become sovereign
6. When they discourage the Regional dialects ,Which language became the common language of the nation?
7. English
8. Polish language
9. French.
10. Italian
11. Statement I : National assembly proclaimed Republic in 1848.

Statement II : Giuseppa Garibald is perhaps the most celebrated Italian author

Statement III : Monarchy, the church ,social hierarchies ,property and the family should be preserved by conservatives.

1. Statement I & II are correct
2. Statement I & III are correct
3. Statement I ,II & III are correct
4. Statement III & II are wrong
5. Which one among the following pairs is correctly matched?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **List-I** | **List-II** |
| (a) | 1797 | Napoleon invades Italy |
| (b) | 1866 | The Vienna peace settlement |
| (c) | 1859 | Unification of Germany |
| (d) | 1815 | Unification of Italy |
|  |  |  |

1. **Assertion :**  In Britain the formation of the nation -- state was not the result of a sudden upheaval.

**Reason :** Ethnic groups of Britain extended its influence.

* 1. Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
  2. Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
  3. Assertion is true but reason is false.
  4. Both assertion and reason are false.

1. **Assertion :**  After Russian occupation in Poland, the Russian language was imposed on its people.

**Reason :**  The use of polish soon came to be symbol of struggle against Russian dominance.

* 1. Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
  2. Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
  3. Assertion is true but reason is false.
  4. Both assertion and reason are false.

1. **Assertion :**  In Jan – 1871. The Prussian king William I, was proclaimed German empire in ceremony held at Versailles.

**Reason :**  The Nation – building process in Germany had demonstrated the dominance of Prussian State power.

* 1. Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
  2. Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
  3. Assertion is true but reason is false.
  4. Both assertion and reason are false.

1. **Assertion :**  France will have a constitutional monarchy and the new republic will be headed by a member of the royal family.

**Reason :** A centralised administrative system will be put in place to formulate uniform laws for all citizens.

* 1. Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
  2. Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
  3. Assertion is true but reason is false.
  4. Both assertion and reason are false.

1. **Assertion :**  Italy was divided into seven states, of which only one was ruled by an Italian princely house.

**Reason :**The north was under the domination of the Bourbon kings of Spain

* 1. Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
  2. Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
  3. Assertion is true but reason is false.
  4. Both assertion and reason are false.

1. **Assertion :** Secret societies sprang up in many European states to train revolutionaries and spread their ideas.

**Reason** : Conservative regimes set up in 1815 were autocratic and the fear of repression drove many liberal- ationalists underground.

* 1. Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
  2. Both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
  3. Assertion is true but reason is false.
  4. Both assertion and reason are false.

11. Arrange the following events in a chronological order.

* 1. The Bourbon dynasty was restored to power after the Treaty of Vienna.
  2. Civil Code of 1804 – usually known as the Napoleonic Code
  3. A new French tri-colour flag was chosen to replace the former royal standard.
  4. Louis Philippe was forced to flee and a National assembly proclaimed a Republic.

(a) (iii), (ii), (iv), (i)

(b) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i)

(c) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)

(d) (iv), (ii), (i), (iii)

12. Arrange the following events in a chronological order.

(i) Friedrich Wilhelm IV, king of Prussia, joined with other monarchs to oppose the elected assembly

(ii) In the years after 1848,the autocratic monarchies of Central and Eastern Europe began to introduce

the changes.

(iii) Elected representatives in a Frankfurt parliament, drafted a constitution for a German nation.

(iv) The Prussian king , William I, was proclaimed German Empire in a ceremony held at Versailes.

(a) (iii), (ii), (iv), (i)

(b) (iv), (ii), (iii), (i)

(c) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)

(d) (iv), (ii), (i), (iii)

13 Choose the correctly matched option:

(a) Absolutist — A vision of society

(b) Utopian — A form of government

(c) Plebiscite — A system of direct vote

(d) Suffrage — A system of holding election

14. Who among the following remarked “When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold”?

(a) Lord Byron (b)Metternich (c)Johann Herder (d) Napoleon

15.Which type of governments were mainly driven in Europe after the defeat of Napoleon in 1815?

(a) Conservative (b)Liberal (c)Federal (d)Feudal

16. **Which of the following statements about the Civil Code of 1804, usually known as the Napoleonic Code are true?**

a) Secured the Right to Property b) Established Equality before the Law

c) Removed all privileges based on birth d) All of the above

17. **Which of the following resulted in hostility towards the French armies in Europe?**

a) Forced conscription into the French armies b) Censorship

c) Uniform Laws d) Options (a) & (b)

**18.A secret society named Young Italy was established in \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_.**

a) Marseille b) Berne c) Zurich d) Genoa

19.  Match the term with the statements given below:  
A ‘Utopian Society’ is  
(i) a society under a benevolent monarchy  
(ii) a society that is unlikely to ever exist  
(iii) a society under the control of a chosen few wise men  
(iv) a society under Parliamentary Democracy  
(a) (i) and (ii)  
(b) (ii) and (iii)  
(c) (ii) only  
(d) (iii) only

20. Pick out the correct definition to define the term ‘Plebiscite’.  
(a) Plebiscite is a direct vote by which only the female members of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal.  
(b) Plebiscite is a direct vote by the female members of a matriarchal system to accept or reject a proposal.  
(c) Plebiscite is a direct vote by only a chosen few from the total population of a parti-cular region to accept or reject a proposal.  
(d) Plebiscite is a direct vote by which all the citizens of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal.

21.  Who was responsible for the unification of Germany?  
(a) Count Cavour  
(b) Bismarck  
(c) Garibaldi  
(d) Giuseppe Mazzini

22. What happened to Poland at the end of 18th century. Which of the following answers is correct?  
(a) Poland achieved independence at the end of the 18th century.  
(b) Poland came totally under the control of Russia and became part of Russia.  
(c) Poland became the part of East Germany.  
(d) Poland was partitioned at the end of the 18th century by three Great Powers: Russia, Prussia and Austria.

23. Which of the following statements about the ‘French Revolution’ are correct?  
(i) After the end of the French Revolution it was proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny.  
(ii) France will have a constitutional monarchy and the new republic will be headed by a member of the royal family.  
(iii) A centralised administrative system will be put in place to formulate uniform laws for all citizens.  
(iv) Imposition of internal custom duties and dues will continue to exist in France.  
(a) (ii) and (iii)  
(b) (ii) and (iv)  
(c) (i) and (iii)  
(d) (iii) and (iv)

24. 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

25.  Which of the following countries did not attend the Congress of Vienna?  
(a) Britain  
(b) Russia  
(c) Prussia  
(d) Switzerland

II. **Case Based Question**

Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

Frederic Sorrieu prepared a series of four prints visualizing his dream of a world made up of ‘democratic and social Republics’, as he called them. The first print of the series shows the peoples of Europe and America – men and women of all ages and social classes – marching in a long train, and offering homage to the Statue of Liberty as they pass by it. Artists of the time of the French Revolution personified Liberty as a female figure. She bears the torch of Enlightenment in one hand and the Charter of the Rights of Man in the other. On the earth in the foreground of the image lie the shattered remains of the symbols of absolutist institutions. In Sorrieu’s utopian vision, the peoples of the world are grouped as distinct nations, identified through their flags and national costume. Leading the procession, way past the Statue of Liberty, are the United States and Switzerland, which by this time were already nation-states. France, identifiable by the revolutionary tricolour, has just reached the statue. She is followed by the peoples of Germany, bearing the black, red and gold flag.  
Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

1. Who was Frederic Sorrieu?

a.French artist

b.German Artist

c.Italian Artist

d.British Artist

2. In which year did Frederic Sorrier prepare a series of four prints?

a.1845

b.1843

c1848

d.1841

3.Which of the following statements correctly describes “absolutist”?

a. Monarchical Government

b.Democratic Government

c. Uncentralised Government

d. Bureaucratic Government

4. Which of the following is correct with respect to “utopian vision”?

a. Homogenous society

b.Monarchical society

c.Ideal society

d.All are correct

2..Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows: 4 marks

Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism. Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society – like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family – should be preserved. Most conservatives, however, did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days. Rather, they realised, from the changes initiated by Napoleon, that modernization could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy. It could make state power more effective and strong. A modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy, the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies of Europe

Answer the following questions.

2.1 In which year was Napoleon defeated by the conservatives?

2.2 What is Conservatism?

2.3 Which one of the following is not true regarding conservatives who came to power in Europe after 1815?

A. The conservatives wanted to go for democratic values in administrative setup

B. They did not want to return to the pre-revolutionary days of conservatism

C. They believed in Modernization of the administrative system

D. They were in favour the abolition of feudalism.

3.4 Conservatives that came to power in Europe after 1815 was also called as

A. Old regime

B. The Autocratic monarchies

C. New Authoritarianism

D. New Conservatism