

Multiple Choice Questions

CH:1

1. Who, among the following, hosted the Congress at Vienna in 1815. [AI 2012]

- (a) King of the Netherlands
- (b) Giuseppe Mazzini
- (c) Duke Metternich
- (d) Otto von Bismarck

2. Which one of the following is true about the 'Treaty of Constantinople' in 1832. [AI 2012]

- (a) It recognised Turkey as an independent nation.
- (b) It recognised Greece as an independent nation.
- (c) It recognised Germany as an independent nation.
- (d) It recognised France as an independent nation.

3. Who among the following formed the secret society called 'Young Italy'. [Delhi 2012]

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

Or

Who among the following took power in the Southern part of Vietnam after the division of the country? [Delhi 2012]

- (a) Ngo Dinh Diem
- (b) Ho Chi Minh

(c) Bao Dai

(d) NLF

4. Which one of the following types of government was functioning in France before the revolution of 1789?

(a) Dictatorship

(b) Military

(c) Body of French Citizen

(d) Monarchy

Or

Who among the following was known as 'Colons' [Delhi 2012]

(a) French citizens living in Vietnam

(b) French citizens living in France

(c) Educated people of Vietnam

(d) Elites of Vietnam

5. Which one of the following statements is false regarding the Act of Union 1707? [Delhi 2011]

(a) It was an agreement between England and Scotland.

(b) It was an agreement between England and Ireland.

(c) It resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.

(d) It gave England control over Scotland.

6. Which one of the following states was ruled by an Italian princely house before the unification of Italy? [AI 2011]

(a) Kingdom of Two Sicilies

(b) Lombardy

- (c) Venetia
- (d) Sardinia-Piedmont

7. Which one of the following statements is not true about Giuseppe Mazzini?
[Foreign 2011]

- (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.

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

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

9. Which treaty recognised Greece as an independent nation?

- (a) Treaty of Versailles
- (b) Treaty of Vienna
- (c) Treaty of Constantinople
- (d) Treaty of Lausanne

10. Who was responsible *for the Unification of Germany?

- (a) Bismarck
- (b) Cavour
- (c) Mazzini
- (d) Garibaldi

11. Which area was known as the powder keg of Europe?

- (a) Germany
- (b) Italy
- (c) Balkans
- (d) Ottoman Empire

12. Elle, the measuring unit in Germany was used to measure

- (a) cloth
- (b) thread
- (c) land
- (d) height

13. Zollverein started in 1834 in Prussia refers to a

- (a) Trade Union
- (b) Customs Union
- (c) Labour Union
- (d) Farmer's Union

14. The Ottoman Empire was ruled by the emperor of

- (a) Turkey
- (b) Russia
- (c) Britain
- (d) Prussia

15. At which of the following places was the Frankfurt Assembly convened

- (a) at the church of St. Paul.
- (b) at the church of St. Peters.
- (c) at the palace of Prussia.
- (d) at the Hall of Mirrors in the Palace of Versailles.

16. What did the crown of oak leaves symbolise?

- (a) Courage
- (b) Heroism
- (c) Peace
- (d) Tolerance

17. By which of the following treaties was the United Kingdom of Great Britain formed?

- (a) Treaty of Versailles
- (b) Act of Union
- (c) Treaty of Paris
- (d) Treaty of Vienna

18. Who was Wolfe Tone?

- (a) A French revolutionary.
- (b) An Irish Catholic who revolted against British dominance.
- (c) A German rebel who revolted against Kaiser William IV
- (d) A British protestant leader.

19. Which of the following best explain Utopian society?

- (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.

20 After the French Revolution (1789) the right to vote was given to

- (a) all adult population of the country.
- (b) all property-owning male citizens of the country.
- (c) all property-owning males and women of the country.
- (d) all adults excluding women of the country.

21. The main function of the Prussian Zollverein was to

- (a) impose a custom duty on imported goods.
- (b) abolish the tariff barrier.
- (c) reduce custom duties.
- (d) impose new rules for trade.

22. Which of the following group of powers collectively defeated Napoleon?

- (a) England, France, Italy, Russia.
- (b) England, Austria, Spain, Russia.
- (c) Austria, Prussia, Russia, Britain.
- (d) Britain, Prussia, Russia, Italy.

23. Which of the following countries is considered as the 'cradle of civilization'?

- (a) England
- (b) France
- (c) Greece
- (d) Russia

24. The Treaty of Vienna signed in 1815

- (a) brought the conservative regimes back to power.
- (b) destroyed the conservative powers of Europe.
- (c) introduced democracy in Austria and Prussia.
- (d) set up a new Parliament in Austria.

25. Romanticism refers to a

- (a) cultural movement
- (b) religious movement
- (c) political movement
- (d) literary movement

26. In Prussia, who was referred to as 'Junkers'?

- (a) Military officials
- (b) Large landowners
- (c) Factory owners
- (d) Aristocratic nobles

27. Which of the following is an allegory/attribute for 'liberty'?

- (a) Crown of Oak
- (b) Red Cap
- (c) Olive Branch
- (d) Sword

28. What does a blindfolded woman carrying a pair of weighing scales symbolise?

- (a) Peace
- (b) Equality
- (c) Justice
- (d) Liberty

29. Who among the following was proclaimed the first King of United Italy?

- (a) Nicholas II
- (b) King George II
- (c) Wilhelm IV
- (d) Victor Emmanuel II

30 A nation-state is a state where

- (a) people of all groups enjoy equal rights.
- (b) where the nation has its own emblem and flag.
- (c) a state which has a contiguous territory.
- (d) a state where people live in a common territory, develop a sense of identity and share a common history.

31. Most important outcome of the French Revolution of 1789 was

- (a) the abolition of absolute monarchy.
- (b) making of a new Constitution.
- (c) transfer of sovereignty from the monarch to the French citizens.
- (d) Formation of the National Assembly.

32. Identify and mark the incorrect response. The Napoleonic Code

- (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.

33. A large number of people were hostile to the Napoleonic code because

- (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.

34. For the middle class of Europe, the most important feature of Liberalism was

- (a) abolition of conservatism.
- (b) right to be liberal and educated.
- (c) individual freedom and equality before law.
- (d) representative government.

35. Why did the Frankfurt Parliament fail to achieve its goal?

- (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.

Multiple Choice Questions

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| 1. (c) | 2. (b) | 3. (b) or (a) | 4. (d) or (a) | 5. (b) | 6. (d) | 7. (c) | 8. (c) | |
| 9. (c) | 10. (a) | 11. (c) | 12. (a) | 13. (b) | 14. (a) | 15. (d) | 16. (b) | 17. (b) |
| 18. (b) | 19. (c) | 20. (b) | 21. (b) | 22. (c) | 23. (c) | 24. (a) | 25. (a) | 26. (b) |
| 27. (b) | 28. (c) | 29. (d) | 30. (d) | 31. (c) | 32. (c) | 33. (c) | 34. (c) | 35. (c) |