

17. Which of the following best explains Utopian Society?
(a) A society where everybody is equal. (b) A democratic society.
(c) An idealist society, which can never be achieved.
(d) A society with a comprehensive constitution.
18. What emerged as a force which brought about sweeping changes in the political and material world of Europe in the nineteenth century?
(a) The emergence of the nation states. (b) The multi-national dynastic empire.
(c) Territorial state. (d) Absolute monarchy
19. What type of world was visualized by Frederic Sorrieu in 1848 through his paintings?
(a) A world made up of 'democratic and social Republics.
(b) Utopian vision of the world.
(c) Enlightenment and the characters of the Rights of Man
(d) Fraternity amongst the nations.
20. What did the ideas of la patrie and le citoyen signify in the French Revolution ?
(a) The motherland and the children (b) The fatherland and the citizens
(c) The community and the citizens (d) The state and the community
21. Which one of the following is not true regarding the Civil Code of 1804?
(a) Abolition of all privileges based on birth (b) Destruction of democracy in France
(c) Establishment of equality before law (d) Securing right to property
- 23) When did Napoleon invade Italy ?
(a) 1821 (b) 1905 (c) 1797 (d) 1795
24. Which one of the following was NOT the feature of Napoleonic Code ?
(a) Equality before the law (b) Universal Adult Franchise
(c) Right to Property (d) No privileges based on birth
25. The first clear expression of nationalism came in 1789 with:
(a) Vienna Peace Settlement (b) French Revolution
(c) Greek War of Independence (d) Russian Revolution
26. In Germany the measuring unit 'Elle' was used to measure :
(a) Cloth (b) Thread (c) Land (d) Height
27. The main function of the Prussian Zollverein
(a) Impose custom duty on imported goods (b) Abolished tariff barriers
(c) Reduce custom duties (d) Introduce new rules for trade
28. Name the customs union formed by Prussia to abolish tariff barriers.
(a) Elle (b) Zollverein (c) junkers (d) La Patrie
29. In which year was the Vienna Congress held?
(a) 1816 (b) 1845 (c) 1885 (d) 1915
30. Who among the following was associated with the treaty of Vienna of 1815?
(a) Bismarck (b) Duke Metternich (c) Louis Philippe (d) Victor Emmanuel II.

Atomic Energy Central School, Mysore

Class : 10

Sub: Social Science

Worksheet: 02

Topic: The Rise of Nationalism in Europe (MCQ)

31. Conservatives did not believe in establishing and preserving
- (a) The monarchy (b) The democracy
(c) Traditional institutions of state and society (d) Social hierarchies to establish democracies
32. Who among the following was described as the most dangerous enemy of social order' by Duke Metternich
- (a) Louis Philippe (b) Karol Kurpinski (c) Giuseppe Mazzini (d) Johann Gottfried
33. Where did the industrialisation first start in Europe?
- (a) USA (b) England (c) France (d) Russia
34. Which one of the following statement is FALSE regarding the doctrine of Liberal Nationalism?
- a. It stood for freedom of individual. (b) It stood for equality of all before law.
(e) It stood for autocratic rights for aristocracy (d) It emphasized government by consent.
35. Zollverein started in 1834 in Prussia refers:
- (a) Trade Union (b) Customs Union (c) Labour Union (d) Farmer's Union
36. Who among the following once remarked "When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold"?
- (a) Louis Philippe (b) Bismarck (c) Victor Emmanuel (d) Duke Metternich
37. Which one of the following countries was appreciated as 'Cradle of European Civilisation' by poets and artists?
- (a) Greece (b) Italy (c) France (d) Switzerland
38. Which one of the following is true regarding the Treaty of Constantinople of 1832?
- a. It recognized Turkey as an independent nation.
b. It recognized Germany as an independent nation.
c. It recognized France as an independent nation.
d. It recognized Greece as an independent nation.
39. Romanticism in Europe was a :
- (a) Cultural movement (b) Political movement (c) Religious movement (d) Freedom movement
40. Which one of the following is NOT true regarding Romanticism and National feeling in Europe?
- a. It was a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment.
b. The romantic artists and poets generally did not criticize the glorification of science and reasons.
c. It focused on emotions and mystical feelings
d. Its effort was to create a sense of collective heritage
41. Young Italy, the secret society of Italy, was set up by
- (a) Garibaldi (b) Cavour (c) Mazzini (d) Victor Emmanuel I
42. Who amongst the following Italian leaders was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat?
- (a) Mazzini (b) Cavour (c) Garibaldi (d) Victor Emmanuel II
41. Who played the key role in unifying Germany
- (a) Friedrich Wilhelm IV (b) Otto Von Bismarck (c) Metternich (d) Kaiser William I

42. Who among the following was proclaimed the first king of United Italy?
 (a) King George II (b) Kaiser Wilhelm IV (c) Nicholas II (d) Victor Emmanuel II
43. Which of the following is FALSE about the Habsburg Empire?
 a. It ruled over Austria-Hungary
 b. It comprised of Italian and German speaking people
 c. It shared a strong common identity
 d. A the group had no common allegiance to the emperor,
44. Which one of the following was the effect of the Act of the Union, 1707 between England and Scotland
 a. England was able to impose the influence on Scotland
 b. Scotland was able to impose the influence on England
 c. The Scottish Highlanders were allowed to speak their language
 d. They were also allowed to wear their national dress
45. Which among the following in the national anthem of New Britain?
 a. The star spangled banner (b) God Save Our Noble King
 (e) Star of the sea (d) Hymn to the flag
46. Under which Act or Treaty in 1707 were England and Scotland united under the name of United Kingdom of Great Britain
 a. Act of Settlement (b) Act of Union (e) The Treaty of Venice (d) The Treaty of Versailles
47. Which of the following statements is NOT TRUE regarding the Act of Union?
 a. It was signed in 1707.
 b. It was signed between England and Scotland.
 c. It resulted in the formation of United Kingdom of Great Britain.
 d. It resulted in the establishment of democracy in Scotland.
48. What does the crown of oak leaves worn by Germania stand for?
 (a) Courage (b) Heroism (c) Freedom (d) Unity
49. Which one of the following became the female allegory of the German Nation?
 (a) Marianne (b) Germania (c) Britannia (d) Mazzini
50. What does a blindfolded woman carrying pair of weighing scales symbolize?
 (a) Peace (b) Equality (c) Justice (d) Liberty
51. In France, whose images were marked on coins and stamps during 1850s?
 (a) Germania (b) Marianne (c) Garibaldi (d) King Victor
52. 43. Who sought to put together a programme for a Unitary Italian Republic?
 (a) Mazzini (b) Cavour (c) Garibaldi (d) Victor Emmanuel
53. Which one of the following powers was not interested in extending its own control over the Balkans?
 (a) Russia (b) Germany (c) Switzerland (d) England
54. Choose the name of the region whose inhabitants were broadly known as Slavs :
 (a) The Balkan Region (b) The Austrian Region (c) The Turkish Empire (d) The German Empire
55. Which one of the following areas was the main source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871?
 a) The Balkans (b) The Romanians (c) Great Britain (d) Germania

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Class : 10

Sub: Social Science

Worksheet: 03

Topic: **The Rise of Nationalism in Europe _**

I. Very Short Answer Type Questions (40 words)

1. Who was christened Marianne?
2. Explain the statement; when France sneezes the rest of Europe catches a cold.
3. Write a short note on Greek War of Independence
4. What do you mean by Romanticism?

II. Short Answer Type Questions. (60 words)

5. Write a short note on Frederic Sorrieu's dream of a world.
6. What changes did Napoleon introduce to make the administrative system more efficient in the territories ruled by him?
7. Explain the objectives of the Frankfurt Parliament formed by the Liberals?
8. What were the important features of the landed aristocracy in Europe?
9. What did liberalism mean to the middle class in Europe?
10. Explain any three beliefs of the conservatism that emerged after 1815.
11. Explain any three ways in which nationalist feelings were kept alive in Poland in the 18th and 19th centuries

III. Long Answer Type Questions (120 words)

12. Romanticism, a cultural movement sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment.' Justify the statement with suitable arguments.
13. Briefly trace the process of German unification
14. Explain the process of Italian unification.
15. How did the nationalist tensions emerge in the Balkans?
16. What steps did the French Revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among the French People?
17. Describe any three economic hardships faced by Europe in the 1830s
18. What did Liberal Nationalism stand for? Explain any four ideas of Liberal Nationalists in the economic sphere.
19. How did culture play an important role in creating the idea of the 'nation' in Europe? Explain with examples
20. Nationalism in Britain was different from the rest of Europe. Justify the statement
21. Choose three examples to show the contribution of culture to the growth of nationalism in Europe.

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