

The Rise of Nationalism in Europe Class 10 MCQs Questions with Answers

Choose the correct option:

Question 1.

What type of conservative regimes were set up in 1815 in Europe?

- (a) Autocratic
- (b) Democratic
- (c) Aristocratic
- (d) Dictatorial

Answer

Answer: (a) Autocratic

Question 2.

Identify the French artist who prepared a series of four prints visualising his dream of a world from the following:

- (a) Kitagawa Utamaro
- (b) Richard M Hoe
- (c) Voltaire
- (d) Frederic Sorrieu

Answer

Answer: (d) Frederic Sorrieu

Question 3.

Napoleon invaded Italy in

- (a) 1821
- (b) 1790s
- (c) 1905

(d) 1797

Answer

Answer: (b) 1790s

Question 4.

Who was proclaimed King of united Italy in 1861?

(a) Victor Emmanuel II

(b) Louis Philippe

(c) Mazzini

(d) Cavour

Answer

Answer: (a) Victor Emmanuel II

Question 5.

Which of the following artists painted the image of Germania?

(a) Philip Veit

(b) Frederic Sorrieu

(c) Ernst Renan

(d) Richar M Hoe

Answer

Answer: (a) Philip Veit

Question 6.

Who said 'When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold'?

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

Answer

Answer: (d) Duke Metternich

Question 7.

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.

Answer

Answer: (d) Poland was partitioned at the end of the 18th century by three Great Powers: Russia, Prussia and Austria.

Question 8.

Who played the leading role in the unification of Germany?

- (a) German Emperor (formerly King of Prussia) – Kaiser William I.
- (b) Otto Von Bismarck (Prussian Chief Minister).
- (c) Johann Gottfried Herder – German philosopher.
- (d) Austrian Chancellor – Duke Metternich.

Answer

Answer: (b) Otto Von Bismarck (Prussian Chief Minister).

Question 9.

Three wars over seven years with Austria, Denmark, Germany and France, ended in

- (a) Danish victory
- (b) Prussian victory
- (c) French victory
- (d) German victory

Answer

Answer: (b) Prussian victor

Question 10.

Who was proclaimed the emperor of Germany in 1871?

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

Answer

Answer: (d) Kaiser William I of Prussia

Question 11.

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) Privileges based on birth

Answer

Answer: (d) Privileges based on birth

Explanation:

The Civil Code of 1804 – usually known as the Napoleonic Code – did away with all privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property.

Question 12.

Who hosted the 'Treaty of Vienna'?

- (a) Frédéric Sorrieu
- (b) Victor Emmanuel
- (c) Duke Metternich
- (d) Giuseppe Garibaldi

Answer

Answer: (c) Duke Metternich

Explanation:

In 1815, representatives of the European powers – Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria – who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe. The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich.

Question 13.

The political and constitutional changes brought about by the French Revolution were:

- (a) it ended the absolute monarchy.
- (b) It transferred power to a body of the French citizens.
- (c) It proclaimed that henceforth people would constitute the nation and shape its destiny.
- (d) All the above.

Answer

Answer: (d) All the above.

Explanation:

France, was a full-fledged territorial state in 1789 under the rule of an absolute monarch. The political and constitutional changes that came in the wake of the French Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens. The revolution proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny.

Question 14.

What does 'Absolutist' mean?

- (a) A Philosophy
- (b) A Theory
- (c) Monarchical Government
- (d) A Painting

Answer

Answer: (c) Monarchical Government

Explanation:

Absolutist is a government or system of rule that has no control on the power exercised. In history, the term refers to a form of monarchical government that was centralised, militarised and repressive.

Question 15.

The first clear expression of nationalism came with:

- (a) The American Revolution
- (b) The French Revolution
- (c) The Russian Revolution
- (d) The Industrial Revolution

Answer

Answer: (b) The French Revolution

Explanation:

The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789. France was a full-fledged territorial state in 1789 under the rule of an absolute monarch. The political and constitutional changes during French Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens.

Question 16.

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

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

Answer

Answer: (c) Justice

Explanation:

The attributes of Liberty are the red cap, or the broken chain, while Justice is generally a blindfolded woman carrying a pair of weighing scales.

Question 17.

What was the main intention behind 'Treaty of Vienna of 1815'?

- (a) Restore republics
- (b) Restore democracies
- (c) Restore monarchies
- (d) None of these

Answer

Answer: (c) Restore monarchies

Explanation:

The main intention behind 'Treaty of Vienna of 1815' was to restore the monarchies that had been overthrown by Napoleon, and create a new conservative order in Europe.

Question 18.

Who was proclaimed German Emperor after its unification?

- (a) The Prussian King – William-I

- (b) The French King – Louis Philippe
- (c) Victor Emmanuel II
- (d) None of these

Answer

Answer: (a) The Prussian King – William-I

Explanation:

Three wars over seven years – with Austria, Denmark and France – ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification. In January 1871, the Prussian king, William I, was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.

Question 19.

What did Germania symbolize?

- (a) French nation
- (b) German nation
- (c) British nation
- (d) None of the above

Answer

Answer: (b) German nation

Explanation:

Germania became the allegory of the German nation. In visual representations, Germania wears a crown of oak leaves, as the German oak stands for heroism.

Question 20.

Who was Giuseppe Mazzini?

- (a) French Revolutionary
- (b) Italian Revolutionary
- (c) Russian Revolutionary
- (d) None of above

Answer

Answer: (b) Italian Revolutionary

Explanation:

Giuseppe Mazzini was an Italian revolutionary. Born in Genoa in 1807, he became a member of the secret society of the Carbonari. He founded two more underground societies, first, Young Italy in Marseilles, and then, Young Europe in Berne.