

## The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Question 1.

Jacob and Wilhelm the two brothers who developed an interest in collecting old folktales were called :

- (a) Bonn brothers
- (b) Grimm brothers
- (c) Twin brothers
- (d) Trinn brothers

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Grimm brothers

They were called Grimm brothers

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Question 2.

Awareness of women's rights and interests based on the belief of the social, economic and political equality of the genders refers to:

- (a) Suffrage
- (b) feminist
- (c) womanish
- (d) Chartism

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) feminist

It is called feminist.

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Question 3.

The Habsburg rulers granted more autonomy to the Hungarians in the year:

- (a) 1667
- (b) 1867
- (c) 1567
- (d) 1777

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) 1867

In the year 1867.

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Question 4.

System of ideas reflecting a particular social and political vision refers to:

- (a) Sociology
- (b) Ideology
- (c) democracy
- (d) Philosophy

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Ideology  
It is called Ideology.

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Question 5.

In January 1871, the Prussian king who was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles was:

- (a) William II
- (b) William I
- (c) Napoleon
- (d) Otto von Bismark

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) William I  
It was William I.

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Question 6.

Like Germany, an another country which had a long history of political fragmentation was:

- (a) Prussia
- (b) Italy
- (c) Russia
- (d) Denmark

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Italy  
It was Italy.

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Question 7.

The Chief Minister who led the movement to unify the regions of Italy was:

- (a) Victor Emmanuel II
- (b) William II
- (c) Giuseppe
- (d) Cavour

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Cavour  
He was Cavour.

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Question 8.

The most celebrated Italian freedom fighter was :

- (a) Count Cavour
- (b) Napoleon
- (c) Garibaldi
- (d) Mazzini



▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Garibaldi  
He was Garibaldi.

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Question 9.

The symbol of 'sword' signifies:

- (a) Heroism
- (b) Being freed
- (c) Willingness to make peace
- (d) Readiness to fight

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Readiness to fight  
It signifies readiness to fight.

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Question 10.

The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was in the area called known as:

- (a) Balkans
- (b) Slovenia
- (c) Serbia
- (d) Croatia

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Balkans  
It was in the Balkans.

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Question 11.

Nationalism, aligned with imperialism, led Europe to disaster in:

- (a) 1714
- (b) 1614
- (c) 1914
- (d) 1814

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) 1914  
It led to disaster of Europe in 1914.

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Question 12.

The female figure that represents the Republic of France was of:

- (a) Germania
- (b) Claudia
- (c) Marianne
- (d) Helen



▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) Marianne  
It was of Marianne.

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Question 13.

The female that became the allegory of the German nation was:

- (a) Germania
- (b) Claudia
- (c) Marianne
- (d) Helen

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Germania  
It was of Germania.

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Question 14.

A vision of a society that is so ideal that it is unlikely to actually exist refers to:

- (a) Absolutist
- (b) Utopian
- (c) Suffrage
- (d) Plebiscite

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Utopian  
It refers to Utopian.

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Question 15.

Serb nationalism gathered force in the Habsburg and Ottoman Empires in the year:

- (a) 1705
- (b) 1805
- (c) 1605
- (d) 1905

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) 1905  
It took place in the year 1905.

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Question 16.

Who was Frederic Sorrieu?

- (a) A German artist
- (b) A French artist
- (c) A Dutch artist
- (d) A British artist



▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) A French artist  
Frederic Sorrieu was a French artist.

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Question 17.

The French revolution took place in the year:

- (a) 1589
- (b) 1689
- (c) 1789
- (d) 1889

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) 1789  
This took place in 1789.

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Question 18.

The French armies moved into Holland in the year:

- (a) 1590
- (b) 1690
- (c) 1790
- (d) 1890

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) 1790  
This occurred in the year 1790.

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Question 19.

The Rays of the rising sun means:

- (a) beginning of a new year
- (b) beginning of a new period
- (c) beginning of a new regime
- (d) beginning of a new era

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) beginning of a new era  
The Rays of the rising sun means beginning of a new era.

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Question 20.

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

- (a) Metternich
- (b) Karol Kurpinski
- (c) Karl Kaspar Fritz
- (d) None of the above



▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Metternich

It was Metternich who said these words. This emphasized the importance of France at this time.

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Question 21.

When did the First World War take place?

- (a) 1714
- (b) 1814
- (c) 1914
- (d) 1614

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (c) 1914

It started in 1914.

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Question 22.

Count Cavour was the Prime Minister of:

- (a) Greece
- (b) Rome
- (c) Italy
- (d) Sardinia

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (d) Sardinia

He was the Prime Minister of Sardinia.

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Question 23.

Which treaty recognised Greece as an independent nation?

- (a) Treaty of seores
- (b) Treaty of Constantinople
- (c) Treaty of Versailles
- (d) None of the above

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (b) Treaty of Constantinople

The Treaty of Constantinople (1832) recognized the independence of Greece.

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Question 24.

The Polish writer who coined the term 'Young Poland' for the first time was :

- (a) Arthur Gorski
- (b) Count Cavour
- (c) Mazzini
- (d) Napoleon



▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Arthur Gorski  
He was Arthur Gorski.

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Question 25.

Which German philosopher claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the German people?

- (a) Johann Gottfried
- (b) Mazzini
- (c) Count Cavour
- (d) Napoleon

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: (a) Johann Gottfried  
He was Johann Gottfried

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[Write true \(T\) or false \(F\)](#)

1. After the defeat of Napoleon in 1820, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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2. The first upheaval took place in France in July 1830.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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3. The Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 did not recognise Greece as an independent nation.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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4. The Habsburg rulers granted more autonomy to the Hungarians in 1867.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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5. After 1850, nationalism in Europe moved away from its association with democracy and revolution.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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6. In January 1871, the Prussian king, William I, was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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7. Italy like Germany also had a long history of political fragmentation.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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8. Frederic Sorrieu prepared a series of four prints visualising his dream of a world made up of 'democratic and social Republics'.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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9. Plebiscite means an indirect vote by which people of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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10. France was a full-fledged territorial state in 1789 under the rule of an absolute monarch.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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11. Be citizen refers to the citizen.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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12. The Civil Code of 1804 is also known as the Sorrieu Code.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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13. In Galicia, the aristocracy spoke Polish.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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14. Suffrage means the right to join any party.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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15. In 1834, a customs union was formed at the initiative of Prussia and joined by most of the German states.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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16. Cavour who led the movement to unify the regions of Italy was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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17. In 1871, Victor Emmanuel was proclaimed King of united Italy.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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18. The most celebrated of Italian freedom fighters is Giuseppe Garibaldi.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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19. The Scottish Highlanders were allowed to speak their Gaelic language.

▼ [Answer](#)



Answer: False

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20. Ethnic relates to a common racial, tribal, or cultural origin or background that a community identifies with.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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21. In visual representations, Germania wears a crown of oak leaves, as the German oak stands for victory.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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22. Marianne images were marked on coins and stamps.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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23. Giuseppe Mazzini was sent to exile in 1831 for attempting a revolution in Liguria.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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24. The English poet, Lord Byron died of fever in 1825.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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25. Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm were born in the German city of Hanau in 1785 and 1786 respectively.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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26. The 1830s were years of great economic hardships in Europe.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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27. Louise Otto-Peters was a political activist who founded a men's journal.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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28. Feminist refers to awareness of women's rights and interests.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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29. Ideology refers to a system of ideas reflecting a particular social and political vision.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: True

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30. During the middle of the nineteenth century, Italy was divided into eight states.

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: False

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[Match the following](#)

1.

Column-A	Column-B
(a) Nation	1. Tricolour
(b) Plebiscite	2. 1797
(c) Absolutist	3. 1859-1870
(d) French Flag	4. 1866-1871
(e) Napoleon invades Italy	5. 1814-1815
(f) Unification of Italy	6. Right to vote
(g) Unification of Germany	7. 1832
(h) Fall of Napoleon	8. Monarchical
(i) Suffrage	9. Direct vote
(j) Treaty of Constantinople	10. State

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer:

Column-A	Column-B



(a) Nation	10. State.
(b) Plebiscite	9. Direct vote
(c) Absolutist	8. Monarchical
(d) French Flag	1. Tricolour
(e) Napoleon invades Italy	2. 1797
(f) Unification of Italy	3. 1859-1870
(g) Unification of Germany	4. 1866-1871
(h) Fall of Napoleon	5. 1814-1815
(i) Suffrage	6. Right to vote
(j) Treaty of Constantinople	7. 1832

2.

Column-A	Column-B
1. Conservatism	(a) A common racial or background a community identifies.
2. Feminist	(b) An abstract idea expressed through a person or thing.
3. Ideology	(c) Awareness of women's rights
4. Ethnic	(d) System of ideas reflecting a particular social and political vision
5. Allegory	(e) A political philosophy
6. Broken chains	(f) Readiness to fight
7. Sword	(g) Heroism
8. Crown of oak leaves	(h) Beginning of a new era
9. Rays of the rising sun	(i) Willingness to make peace
10. Olive branch around the sword	(j) Being freed

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer:

Column-A	Column-B
1. Conservatism	(e) A political philosophy
2. Feminist	(c) Awareness of women's rights
3. Ideology	(d) System of ideas reflecting a particular social and political vision.
4. Ethnic	(a) A common racial or background a community identifies.
5. Allegory	(b) An abstract idea expressed through a person or thing.



6. Broken chains	(j) Being freed
7. Sword	(f) Readiness to fight
8. Crown of oak leaves	(g) Heroism
9. Rays of the rising sun	(h) Beginning of a new era
10. Olive branch around the sword	(i) Willingness to make peace

3.

Column-I	Column-II	Column-III
1. Napoleon invades Italy	(a) an independent nation	(A) 1832
2. Fall of Napoleon	(b) Napoleon	(B) 1815
3. Greek struggle	(c) of Italy	(C) 1797
4. Unification	(d) of Germany	(D) 1814-1815
5. Unification	(e) for independence	(E) 1866-1871
6. Defeat of	(f) the Vienna Peace	(F) 1859-1870
7. Treaty of Constantinople recognised Greece as	(g) Napoleonic wars	(G) 1821

▼ Answer

Answer:

Column-I	Column-II	Column-III
1. Napoleon invades Italy	(g) Napoleonic wars	(C) 1797
2. Fall of Napoleon	(f) the Vienna Peace	(D) 1814-1815
3. Greek struggle	(e) for independence	(G) 1821
4. Unification	(d) of Germany	(E) 1866-1871
5. Unification	(c) of Italy	(F) 1859-1870
6. Defeat of	(b) Napoleon	(B) 1815
7. Treaty of Constantinople recognised Greece as	(a) an independent nation	(A) 1832

Fill in the blanks

1. The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe sparked off a struggle for independence amongst the ..... which began in 1821. (Romans/Greeks)

▼ Answer



Answer: Greeks

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2. The Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognised ..... as an independent nation. (France/Greece)

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Greece

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3. The 1830s were years of great economic hardship in ..... (Russia/Europe)

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Europe

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4. On 18 May 1848, 831 elected representatives marched in a festive procession to take their places in the Frankfurt parliament convened in the Church of ..... (St. Paul/St.Thomas)

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: St. Paul

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5. The Habsburg rulers granted more autonomy to the ..... in 1867. (Greeks/Hungarians)

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Hungarians

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6. .... was a country deeply divided between Catholics and Protestants. (Prussia/Ireland)

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Prussia

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7. In 1867, ..... led an army of volunteers to Rome to fight the last obstacle to the unification of Italy. (Garibaldi/Napoleon)

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Garibaldi

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8. In history, absolutist refers to a form of ..... government. (Monarchical/Democratic)



▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Monarchical

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9. Plebiscite refers to ..... vote by which all the people of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal. (Direct/Indirect)

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Direct

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10. The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in ..... (1789/1779)

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: 1789

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11. The Civil Code of 1804 is also known as the ..... Code. (Napoleonic/Mazzinic)

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Napoleonic

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12. Suffrage refers to the right to ..... (Freedom/Vote)

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Vote

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13. Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, ..... governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism. (African/European)

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: European

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14. Conservative regimes set up in 1815 were ..... (Autocratic/Democratic)

▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Democratic

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15. The Italian revolutionary Giuseppe Mazzini was born in ....., in 1807. (Bonn/Genoa)



▼ [Answer](#)

Answer: Genoa

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