

“UTSAAH” Test Series

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10th –History 01 Nationalism in Europe

- Who remarked “When France Sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold”?
(a) Giuseppe Mazzini
(b) Metternich
(c) Louis Philippe
(d) Johann Gottfried
- The place where the priests and bishops were punished.
(a) Siberia
(b) Tundra
(c) Mongolia
(d) None of above
- Which newly designed flag was chosen to replace the formal flag ‘Royal Standard’ in France?
(a) Union Jack
(b) Tricolour
(c) White Saltire
(d) Red Cross
- Which of the following reforms made the whole system in France more rational and efficient?
(a) Administrative reform
(b) Social reform
(c) Economic reform
(d) Political reform
- Who destroyed democracy in France?
(a) Adolf Hitler
(b) Mussolini
(c) Napoleon Bonaparte
(d) Bismarck
- What was the main occupation in the mid 18th century in Europe?
(a) Trade and commerce
(b) Peasantry
(c) Craftmanship
(d) All of the above
- What was the main feature of the pattern of land holding prevailing in the Eastern and Central Europe?
(a) Tenants
(b) Vast estates
(c) Small owners
(d) Landlords
- Which country began to use language as a weapon of national resistance?
(a) Poland
(b) Prussia
(c) Hungary
(d) Austria
- What major issue was criticised against by the liberal nationalists?
(a) Censorship laws to control the press
(b) Preservation of the Church
(c) A modern army
(d) Efficient bureaucracy
- German philosopher, Johann Gottfried claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the:
(a) Common people
(b) Aristocratic
(c) Middle class elite
(d) None of above
- The meaning of ‘Volksgeist’:
(a) Common people
(b) Spirit of the nation
(c) Music
(d) None of above
- In Britain, formation of a nation-state was a long parliamentary process.
(a) True
(b) False
(c) Can't say

- (d) Maybe
13. Mazzini was a great revolutionary leader of Romanian Army.
 (a) True
(b) False
 (c) Can't say
 (d) Maybe
14. Jacobin clubs influenced German Army.
 (a) True
(b) False
 (c) Can't say
 (d) Maybe
15. Which country had been party of the 'Ottoman Empire' since the 15th century?
 (a) Spain
(b) Greece
 (c) France
 (d) Germany
16. Which of the following did not play a role to develop nationalist sentiments?
 (a) Art
 (b) Music
(c) Climate
 (d) Dance
17. Who was proclaimed the King of United Italy, in 1861?
 (a) Giuseppe Garibaldi
(b) Victor Emmanuel II
 (c) Giuseppe Mazzini
 (d) Cavour
18. Which of the following was not a part of Napoleon's defeat?
 (a) Britain
 (b) Australia
(c) Italy
19. Which country became full-fledged territorial state in Europe in the year 1789?
 (a) Germany
(b) France
 (c) England
 (d) Spain
20. When was the first clear expression of nationalism noticed in Europe?
 (a) 1787
 (b) 1759

- (c) 1789**
 (d) 1769

21. Name the Italian revolutionary from Genoa.
 (a) Metternich
 (b) Johann Gottfried
(c) Giuseppe Mazzini
 (d) None of these
22. Which language was spoken for purposes of diplomacy in the mid 18th century in Europe?
 (a) German
 (b) English
(c) French
 (d) Spanish

DIRECTION: Mark the option which is most suitable:

- (a) If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.
 (b) If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.
 (c) If assertion is true but reason is false.
 (d) If both assertion and reason are false.

23. **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.

Ans : (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

Italy was divided into seven states of which only one, Sardinia-Piedmont was ruled by an Italian princely house. The north was under Austrian Habsburgs and the southern regions were under the domination of The Bourbon kings of Spain. Therefore assertion is true but reason is false.

24. **Assertion :** Germany, Italy and Switzerland were divided into kingdoms, duchies and cantons whose rulers had their autonomous territories.

Reason : They were closely bound to each other in spite of their autonomous rule.

Ans : (c) Assertion is true but reason is false.

Germany, Italy and Switzerland were divided into kingdoms, duchies and cantons whose rulers had their autonomous territories. Diverse people lived within the territories. They did not share a collective identity or a common culture. They spoke different languages belonged to different ethnic groups, there were no close ties binding them.

25. **Assertion :** From the very beginning, the French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices like the idea of la patrie and le citoyen.

Reason : This was done to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.

Ans : (a) Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

The French Revolution proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny. From the very beginning, the French Revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that would create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. The centralised administrative system was one of the measures taken for making uniform laws for all citizens within its territory.