

## Nationalism (All Important Objective Questions for class 11th)

### Description

Looking to boost your exam score? Look no further! We've compiled a list of the most important questions from the chapter just for you. Get ready to ace that test!

#### Q.1 What is often associated with the idea of nationalism?

- a) Cultural diversity
- b) National symbols and patriotism
- c) International cooperation
- d) Individualism

**Answer:** b) National symbols and patriotism

#### Q.2 Which event in India is commonly seen as a strong symbol of nationalism?

- a) Independence Day celebrations
- b) The Republic Day parade
- c) Gandhi Jayanti
- d) The Diwali festival

**Answer:** b) The Republic Day parade

#### Q.3 Over the last two centuries, what impact has nationalism had on the world?

- a) It has only brought peace and unity
- b) It has been a cause of both unity and conflict
- c) It has been largely insignificant
- d) It has only encouraged economic growth

**Answer:** b) It has been a cause of both unity and conflict

#### Q.4 What has been a common result of nationalist movements in history?

- a) The expansion of colonial empires
- b) The formation of new nation-states
- c) The strengthening of traditional empires
- d) The rise of global institutions

**Answer:** b) The formation of new nation-states

#### Q.5 In which regions did nationalism play a key role in unifying small states into larger ones?

- a) Africa and Asia
- b) Europe, particularly in Germany and Italy
- c) North and South America
- d) The Middle East

**Answer:** b) Europe, particularly in Germany and Italy

**Q.6 What change did nationalism bring to people's sense of identity in newly formed states?**

- a) Strengthening of local customs
- b) Emergence of a unified national identity
- c) Emphasis on global citizenship
- d) Increased focus on individual rights

**Answer:** b) Emergence of a unified national identity

**Q.7 What ongoing process is often linked to nationalism and state boundaries?**

- a) Stabilization of global borders
- b) Continuous re-drawing and adjusting of boundaries
- c) Reduction in the number of states
- d) Expansion of international trade zones

**Answer:** b) Continuous re-drawing and adjusting of boundaries

**Q.8 Which European nations were significantly shaped by the process of unification in the 19th century?**

- a) France and Spain
- b) Germany and Italy
- c) Greece and Turkey
- d) Russia and Poland

**Answer:** b) Germany and Italy

**Q.9 What role did language often play in the development of nationalism?**

- a) Local dialects became more prominent
- b) Common languages emerged, uniting people
- c) Multilingualism was promoted
- d) Language had little to no impact

**Answer:** b) Common languages emerged, uniting people

**Q.10 What makes a nation different from a family or a kinship group?**

- a) Nations are based on direct personal relationships
- b) Nations are bound by ties of marriage and descent
- c) Nations do not require personal knowledge of other members
- d) Nations consist of only those who share a common language

**Answer:** c) Nations do not require personal knowledge of other members

**Q.11 Which of the following is NOT a common characteristic found in all nations?**

- a) Common descent
- b) Common language
- c) Common religion
- d) None of the above

**Answer:** d) None of the above

**Q.12 Why can Canada be considered an example of a nation that defies the common characteristics theory?**

- a) It has only one common language
- b) It is united by a common religion
- c) It includes people speaking different languages
- d) It is a nation based solely on ethnic descent

**Answer:** c) It includes people speaking different languages

**Q.13 What primarily unites members of a nation, even if they do not share common characteristics?**

- a) Common ancestry
- b) Shared economic interests
- c) Collective beliefs, aspirations, and imaginations
- d) Geographic proximity

**Answer:** c) Collective beliefs, aspirations, and imaginations

**Q.14 What example in your chapter 'Nationalism' illustrates that a nation does not need a common language to exist?**

- a) India
- b) Russia
- c) China
- d) Australia

**Answer:** a) India

**Q.15 How does the concept of a nation differ from that of a tribe or clan?**

- a) A nation is formed by direct ties of marriage
- b) A nation is imagined, while a tribe is based on descent
- c) A nation requires personal knowledge of all members
- d) A nation is smaller than a tribe or clan

**Answer:** b) A nation is imagined, while a tribe is based on descent

**Q.16 What is an essential factor in forming a nation, aside from language or religion?**

- a) Economic stability
- b) Common physical traits
- c) A collective belief in unity

d) Geographical proximity

**Answer:** c) A collective belief in unity

**Q.17 What is a common feature of nationalism that helps unify a nation's people?**

- a) Shared economic resources
- b) Collective memories and legends
- c) Geographic isolation
- d) A single official language

**Answer:** b) Collective memories and legends

**Q.18 According to Jawaharlal Nehru in "The Discovery of India," what held the people of India together despite their diversity?**

- a) A unified political system
- b) A strong central government
- c) A deep sense of oneness and unity
- d) Common economic interests

**Answer:** c) A deep sense of oneness and unity

**Q.19 What term is often used by nations to refer to their territory?**

- a) Home zone
- b) Economic base
- c) Homeland
- d) Central region

**Answer:** c) Homeland

**Q.20 Why do nations sometimes refer to their territory as a 'motherland' or 'fatherland'?**

- a) To emphasize political power
- b) To signify emotional and cultural connection
- c) To focus on agricultural resources
- d) To highlight military strength

**Answer:** b) To signify emotional and cultural connection

**Q.21 Which of the following examples demonstrates the significance of territory for a nation?**

- a) The global economy
- b) The Jewish people's claim to Palestine as their 'promised land'
- c) The international trade routes
- d) The industrial zones in a nation

**Answer:** b) The Jewish people's claim to Palestine as their 'promised land'

**Q.22 What is considered the strongest test of loyalty to a nation ?**

- a) Shared cultural identity
- b) Speaking the same language
- c) Recognition of obligations to fellow citizens

d) Observing the same festivals

**Answer:** c) Recognition of obligations to fellow citizens

**Q.23 Why is a shared cultural identity not sufficient to bind a nation together in a democracy?**

- a) It promotes economic growth
- b) It simplifies communication between people
- c) It can lead to the exclusion of diverse groups
- d) It strengthens the political system

**Answer:** c) It can lead to the exclusion of diverse groups

**Q.24 Why might imposing a single religious or linguistic identity in a state be problematic?**

- a) It unites all citizens under one belief
- b) It simplifies the administration of the state
- c) It may restrict the religious liberty and disadvantage non-speakers of the national language
- d) It strengthens national pride

**Answer:** c) It may restrict the religious liberty and disadvantage non-speakers of the national language

**Q.25 What is the recommended basis for imagining a nation in a democracy?**

- a) Cultural identity
- b) Religious unity
- c) Shared political values and adherence to the Constitution
- d) Common descent and race

**Answer:** c) Shared political values and adherence to the Constitution

**Q.26 How do internal differences within major religions affect the concept of national identity based on religion?**

- a) They create uniformity and harmony
- b) They can lead to the creation of a highly authoritative and oppressive society
- c) They make the society more secular
- d) They eliminate religious conflicts

**Answer:** b) They can lead to the creation of a highly authoritative and oppressive society

**Q.27 What is the primary aspiration of nations that distinguishes them from other social groups?**

- a) Economic development
- b) Social equality
- c) The right to self-determination
- d) Cultural preservation

**Answer:** c) The right to self-determination

**Q.28 Why do nations seek recognition and acceptance from the international community?**

- a) To establish economic ties
- b) To be acknowledged as a distinct political entity or state

- c) To promote their cultural practices globally
- d) To increase their population

**Answer:** b) To be acknowledged as a distinct political entity or state

**Q.29 How did the idea of “one culture – one state” influence the reordering of state boundaries after World War I?**

- a) It led to economic cooperation between states
- b) It resulted in the creation of small, newly independent states
- c) It unified various ethnic groups under one government
- d) It prevented any form of migration across state boundaries

**Answer:** b) It resulted in the creation of small, newly independent states

**Q.30 What status does the Basque region hold within Spain according to the Spanish government?**

- a) Independent nation
- b) Autonomous region
- c) A regular province
- d) A colony

**Answer:** b) Autonomous region

**Q.31 How did the Spanish dictator Franco impact the Basque region during the twentieth century?**

- a) He granted full autonomy to the Basque region
- b) He banned the use of the Basque language in public and private spaces
- c) He promoted Basque culture
- d) He encouraged Basque separatism

**Answer:** b) He banned the use of the Basque language in public and private spaces

**Q.32 Which regions’ national liberation movements inspired the assertion of the right to national self-determination?**

- a) Europe and South America
- b) Asia and Africa
- c) North America and Australia
- d) Middle East and Central Asia

**Answer:** b) Asia and Africa

**Q.33 What is one measure democratic societies have introduced to protect cultural minority communities?**

- a) Economic subsidies
- b) Constitutional protection for languages, cultures, and religions
- c) Forced assimilation into the majority culture
- d) Complete autonomy for all cultural groups

**Answer:** b) Constitutional protection for languages, cultures, and religions

**Q.34 What is Rabindranath Tagore's perspective on patriotism ?**

- a) It should be the ultimate spiritual goal.
- b) It should never surpass humanity.
- c) It should be supported by colonial rule.
- d) It should focus solely on Indian traditions.

**Answer:** b) It should never surpass humanity.

**Q.35 How did Tagore view the British administration of the colonies?**

- a) As an example of upholding human dignity
- b) As a model for democratic governance
- c) As lacking in the upholding of human relationships
- d) As a system that embraced Indian culture

**Answer:** c) As lacking in the upholding of human relationships

**Q.36 Which other religions did Tagore mention as potentially being rejected due to narrow nationalism?**

- a) Buddhism and Jainism
- b) Christianity, Judaism, Zoroastrianism, and Islam
- c) Hinduism and Sikhism
- d) Confucianism and Taoism

**Answer:** b) Christianity, Judaism, Zoroastrianism, and Islam

**Q.37 Why might it be undesirable to grant independent statehood to every group that sees itself as a distinct nation?**

- a) It could lead to states that are too large to govern effectively.
- b) It might result in states that are economically and politically viable.
- c) It could create states that are too small and multiply problems of minorities.
- d) It would simplify the recognition of all cultural groups.

**Answer:** c) It could create states that are too small and multiply problems of minorities.

**Q.38 How has the concept of national self-determination been reinterpreted in contemporary times?**

- a) To provide independent statehood to all distinct cultural groups
- b) To ensure certain democratic rights and protections for nationalities within a state
- c) To reject any claims for political recognition by cultural groups
- d) To mandate a single national identity for all citizens

**Answer:** b) To ensure certain democratic rights and protections for nationalities within a state

**Q.39 Why might focusing on a shared cultural identity, such as a common language or religion, pose a threat to democratic values?**

- a) It can simplify communication among people.
- b) It can lead to the creation of a highly authoritative and oppressive society by ignoring internal diversity within religions.
- c) It promotes cultural diversity within the state.
- d) It encourages equal treatment and liberty for all.

**Answer:** b) It can lead to the creation of a highly authoritative and oppressive society by ignoring internal diversity within religions.

**Q.40 What is the recommended approach for democracies to ensure that all citizens are treated equally?**

- a) Emphasize and expect loyalty to a set of cultural and religious identities.
- b) Promote a single national language and religion for all citizens.
- c) Focus on political values enshrined in the Constitution rather than cultural or religious identity.
- d) Enforce cultural homogeneity across the nation.

**Answer:** c) Focus on political values enshrined in the Constitution rather than cultural or religious identity.

### Category

- 1. Class 11th

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