

Nationalism (All Important Objective Questions for class 11th)

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

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