

The Rise of nationalism in Europe | class 10th | History | Picture based questions

Visuals in this chapter are more than just pictures – they carry important messages from history. This section includes all the key **picture-based MCQs** from *The Rise of Nationalism in Europe*. You will learn how to recognize and understand prints, flags, and symbols that show the rise of nationalism in 19th-century Europe.

With clear explanations and practice questions, this guide will help you confidently answer every picture-based MCQ in your board exam.

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Class 10th

Picture based Questions

The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

- ◆ This was a print prepared by Frederic Sorrieu in 1848.
- ◆ He was a French artist.
- ◆ The name of this print was 'The Dream of worldwide Democratic and Social Republics – The pact between nations.'
- ◆ This painting is showing his dream of a united and democratic world. (where the people rule themselves)



Source of the image :- NCERT

What is shown
in this print



A long line of people:- They are marching towards the statue of Liberty which was the symbol of freedom and democracy.
Different national costumes and flags:- People from different nations united for accomplishing same goal.
Statue of Liberty:- A female figure is holding two symbols in her hands; Torch (light of freedom & Enlightenment) and Charter of rights (basic rights)
Broken chains and crowns:- These are showing the end of kings and absolutism.
Christ, saints, and angels:- They show peace, blessings, and brotherhood.
Leading countries:- USA and Switzerland (these were already nation states)
Other countries which followed:- France, Germany, Austria, the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, Lombardy, Poland, England, Ireland, Hungary and Russia

Q.1 Who painted the famous print showing a dream of democratic nations in 1848?

a. Giuseppe Mazzini

b. Otto von Bismarck

c. Friedrich Sorrieu

d. Louis XVI

Answer:- a. Giuseppe Mazzini

Q.2 What does the female figure in Sorrieu's print represent?

- A) Monarchy
- B) Liberty
- C) Justice
- D) Revolution

Answer: B) Liberty

Q.3 Which feature in the print shows that the people are being represented as separate nations?

- A) The broken emblems of monarchy
- B) The clouds in the background
- C) The use of different national flags and costumes
- D) The presence of saints and angels

Answer: C) The use of different national flags and costumes

Q.4 Which two countries are shown leading the line of nations?

- A) France and Germany
- B) USA and Switzerland
- C) England and Austria
- D) Poland and Russia

Answer: B) USA and Switzerland

Q.5 What does the black-red-gold flag in the print represent?

- A) United Italy
- B) United France
- C) Hope for German unity
- D) Russian monarchy

Answer: C) Hope for German unity

Q.6 What do the angels and saints in the sky represent in the print?

- A) Revolution
- B) War
- C) Fraternity among nations
- D) Christianity only

Answer: C) Fraternity among nations



The slogan: "The people must seize their own freedom!"
→ Encourages revolutionary action in Germany, inspired by the French Revolution

- ◆ It is the cover of a German almanac (an annual publication).
- ◆ It was designed by y the journalist Andreas Rebmann in 1798.
- ◆ He was a German Jacobin ((supporter of French revolutionary ideas)
- ◆ He wanted German to rise against absolute rulers like the way French people did.

What does it show?

Bastille (France)

– symbol of the French monarchy's power, stormed in 1789

Kassel fortress (Germany)

– symbol of despotic rule in German provinces

Q.1 Who designed the cover of the German Almanac in 1798?

- a. Frédéric Sorrieu
- b. Andreas Rebmann
- c. Otto von Bismarck
- d. Johann Gottlieb Fichte

Answer:- b. Andreas Rebmann

Q.1 Which of the following was not a unified nation-state at the time shown in the map?

- a. France
- b. Switzerland
- c. Germany
- d. England

Answer:- c. Germany



Europe after the Congress of Vienna, 1815.

Q.2 What message is conveyed by the slogan "The people must seize their own freedom!"?

- A) Support for monarchy
- B) Call for revolution and self-liberation
- C) Unity of German kingdoms
- D) Appeal for economic growth

Answer: B) Call for revolution and self-liberation

Q.3 What two fortresses are shown side by side in the Almanac image?

- A) Paris and Berlin
- B) Bastille and Mainz
- C) Bastille and Kassel
- D) Bastille and Frankfurt

Answer: C) Bastille and Kassel

Q.4 What does the image of the Bastille represent in this picture?

- A) A famous tourist site
- B) Military success of Germany
- C) Destruction of feudal and monarchical power
- D) Rise of industrial cities

Answer: C) Destruction of feudal and monarchical power

Q.5 Which empire dominated central and eastern Europe after the Congress of Vienna?

- A) British Empire
- B) Russian Empire
- C) Ottoman Empire
- D) Austrian Empire

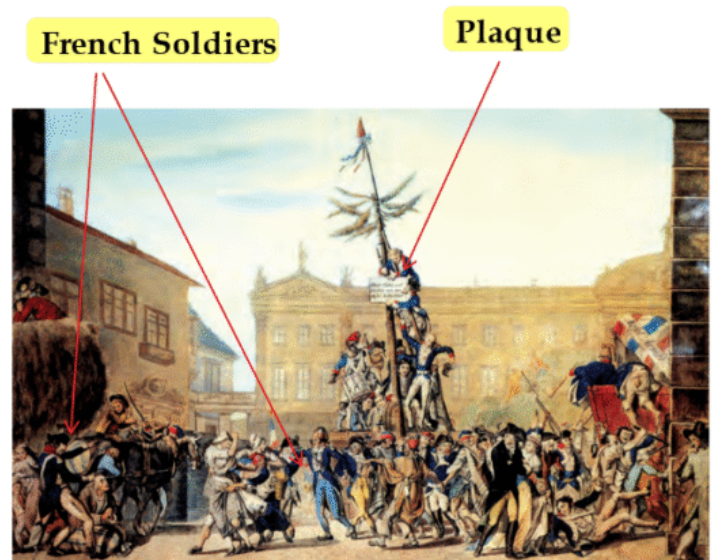
Answer: D) Austrian Empire

Q.6 Which empire controlled the regions of Hungary, Galicia, and Austria in the 19th century?

- A) Russian Empire
- B) Ottoman Empire
- C) Austrian Empire
- D) Prussian Empire

Answer: C) Austrian Empire

- ◆ This picture was painted by Karl Kaspar Fritz, a German painter.
- ◆ It shows the French occupation of Zweibrücken, a town in Germany.
- ◆ French soldiers are planting a Tree of Liberty, a symbol of revolution.
- ◆ Plaque (a flat board) says "Take freedom and equality from us, the model of humanity" (sarcastic)



The Planting of Tree of Liberty in Zweibrücken

- ◆ The plaque pretends to offer freedom, but the picture shows violence and oppression instead.

Q.1 What does the plaque on the Tree of Liberty sarcastically claim?

- a. 'Long Live the Monarchy'
- b. 'Victory and Wealth for All'
- c. 'Take freedom and equality from us, the model of humanity'
- d. 'God Save the King'

Answer: c. 'Take freedom and equality from us, the model of humanity'

Q.2 Who painted the scene depicting the French occupation of Zweibrücken?

- A) Jacques-Louis David
- B) Karl Kaspar Fritz
- C) Eugene Delacroix
- D) Francisco Goya

Answer: B) Karl Kaspar Fritz

Q.3 Which symbolic object is being planted by the French soldiers in the image?

- A) Liberty Bell

- B) Guillotine
- C) Tree of Liberty
- D) Statue of Liberty

Answer: C) Tree of Liberty

Q.4 What does the plaque on the Tree of Liberty sarcastically claim?

- A) "Long Live the Monarchy"
- B) "Victory and Wealth for All"
- C) "Take freedom and equality from us, the model of humanity"
- D) "God Save the King"

Answer: C) "Take freedom and equality from us, the model of humanity"

Q.5 Which of the following activities are depicted in the painting?

- A) French soldiers helping peasants
- B) French soldiers seizing property and harassing locals
- C) Locals celebrating the arrival of the French
- D) Peaceful negotiations between French and Germans

Answer: B) French soldiers seizing property and harassing locals

Q.6 In which country is Zweibrücken located?

- A) France
- B) Germany
- C) Italy
- D) Belgium

Answer: B) Germany

Napoleon Bonaparte



- ♦ Napoleon shown as a postman (courier)
- ♦ He is returning to France after losing the Battle of Leipzig in 1813
- ♦ Letters are falling out of his bag, each naming territories he lost
- ♦ The picture mocks Napoleon's defeat and loss of power.

Names of the territories he lost

The courier of Rhineland loses all that he has on his way home from Leipzig

Q.1 What do the letters dropping out of the bag symbolise?

- a. New territories conquered
- b. Treaties signed with allies
- c. Territories lost by Napoleon
- d. Messages of victory

Answer: c. Territories lost by Napoleon

Q.2 Who is represented as a postman in this image?

- A) Otto von Bismarck
- B) Napoleon Bonaparte
- C) Louis XVI
- D) Giuseppe Garibaldi

Answer: B) Napoleon Bonaparte

Q.3 What historical event is depicted in the picture?

- A) Napoleon's coronation
- B) Battle of Waterloo

- C) Battle of Leipzig
- D) French Revolution

Answer: C) Battle of Leipzig

Q.4 In which year did the Battle of Leipzig take place?

- A) 1799
- B) 1804
- C) 1813
- D) 1815

Answer: C) 1813

Q.5 What country is Napoleon shown returning to?

- A) Italy
- B) France
- C) Germany
- D) Austria

Answer: B) France

Q.6 Why is Napoleon called a 'courier of Rhineland' here?

- A) He was carrying important messages for Rhineland
- B) He was delivering peace treaties
- C) He was losing territories in the Rhineland region
- D) He was known as a famous postman

Answer: C) He was losing territories in the Rhineland region

♦ A group of men sit around a table, all wearing muzzles to stop them from speaking

♦ **Plaque on Left:** Asks ironically –

“How long will thinking be allowed to us?”

♦ The picture criticises censorship and lack of free expression in society

Muzzels

It represented censorship



The Club of Thinkers (1820)

♦ **Board on Right:** Lists rules of the club, including:

1. Silence is the first commandment
2. Muzzles are given to prevent speech

Q.1 What does the image symbolically convey about the period?

- a. Growing freedom of the press
- b. Strict limits on political expression and debate
- c. Rapid industrialisation
- d. Rise of nationalism

Answer: b. Strict limits on political expression and debate

Q.2 What does the caricature *The Club of Thinkers* mainly criticise?

- A) Military aggression
- B) Religious intolerance
- C) Censorship and restrictions on free speech
- D) Economic inequality

Answer: C) Censorship and restrictions on free speech

Q.3 What question is sarcastically asked on the plaque above the meeting?

- A) How long will thinking be allowed to us?

- B) When will our king return?
- C) When will we gain independence?
- D) How can we increase our wealth?

Answer: A) How long will thinking be allowed to us?



Giuseppe Mazzini and the Founding of Young Europe in Berne, 1833

- ♦ It was printed by Giacomo Mantegazza
- ♦ Giuseppe Mazzini, a leading Italian revolutionary and nationalist
- ♦ Mazzini founded Young Europe in 1833 in Berne (Switzerland)
- ♦ Young Europe was a secret society
- ♦ Mazzini believed in democratic republics and freedom from monarchy and foreign rule.

Q.1 Who founded the secret society 'Young Europe'?

- a. Otto von Bismarck
- b. Giuseppe Garibaldi
- c. Giuseppe Mazzini
- d. Metternich

Answer: c. Giuseppe Mazzini

Q.2 In which city was Young Europe founded?

- A) Rome
- B) Berne

- C) Paris
- D) Vienna

Answer: B) Berne

Q.3 In which year did Mazzini establish Young Europe?

- A) 1820
- B) 1833
- C) 1848
- D) 1815

Answer: B) 1833

Q.4 What was the main aim of Young Europe?

- A) To promote monarchy
- B) To encourage colonial rule
- C) To unite nationalist movements across Europe
- D) To expand French territories

Answer: C) To unite nationalist movements across Europe

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