

## 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.

**Class 10th**

### The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

#### Picture Based Questions

- ◆ 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. 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: c) Friedrich Sorrieu

**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 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



Europe after the Congress of Vienna, 1815.

**Answer:- c. Germany**

Source of these pictures is NCERT

**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

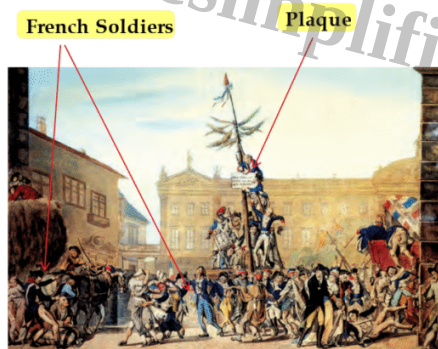
**Answer:** D) Austrian Empire

**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?**

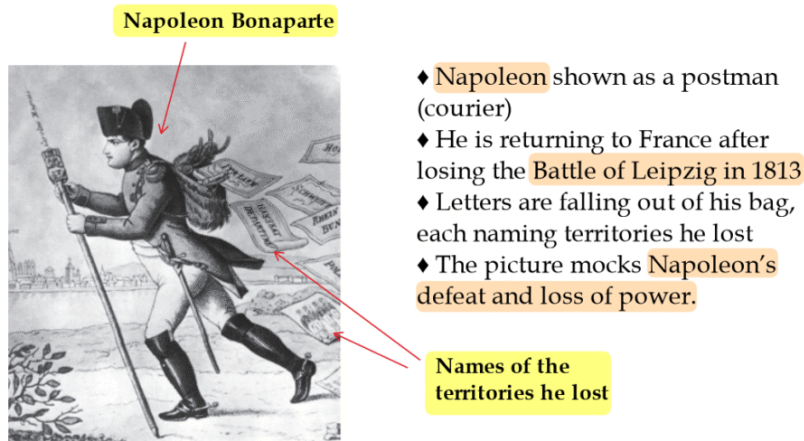
- A) French soldiers helping peasants
- B) French soldiers seizing property and harassing locals
- C) Locals celebrating the arrival of the French
- D) Peaceful negotiations between French and Germans

**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



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?**

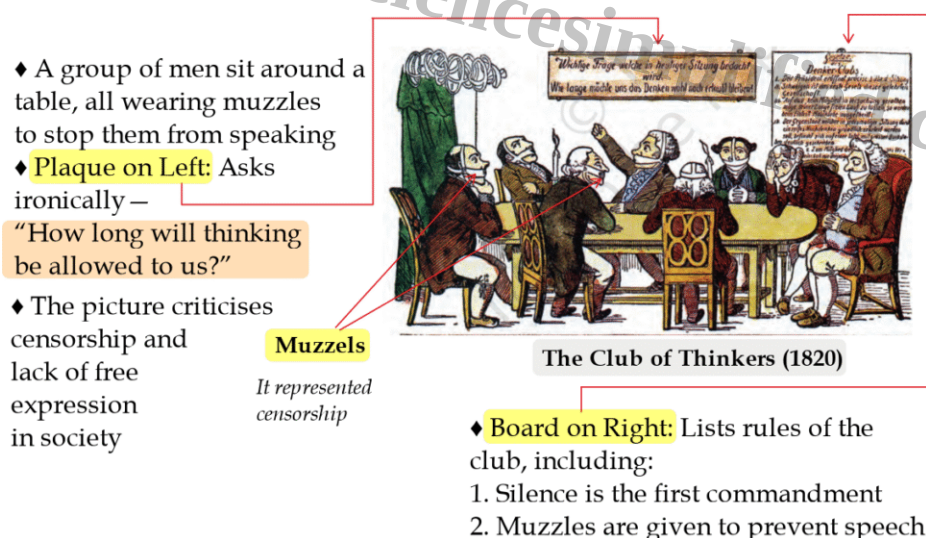
- A) Italy
- B) France
- C) Germany
- D) Austria

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



**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

**Category**

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