

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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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

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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

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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

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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

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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?

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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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