

The Rise of Nationalism in Europe (Important MCQs)

Description

Objective Questions:

Questions asked in Pre-boards and previous years boards

Q.1. In which one of the following countries did the first liberated-nationalist upheaval take place in [July 1830](#)?

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

Answer: a. France

Q.2 Which one of the following group of countries collectively defeated [Napoleon in 1815](#)?

- a. Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria
- b. Britain, Russia, Prussia and Australia
- c. Britain, Russia, Netherlands and Germany
- d. Britain, Luxembourg, Germany and Italy

Answer: a. Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria

Q.3 Who said "[When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold](#)"? (Imp.)

- a. Garibaldi
- b. Mazzini
- c. Bismarck
- d. Metternich

Answer: d. Metternich

Q.4 Which of the following statement correctly describes about [European conservative ideology](#) ?

- a. Preservation of beliefs introduced by Napoleon.
- b. Preservation of two sects of Christianity.
- c. Preservation of socialist ideology in economic sphere.
- d. Preservation of traditionalist beliefs in state and society.

Answer: d. Preservation of traditionalist beliefs in state and society.

Q.5 Identify the correct statement with regard to '[The act of union 1707](#)': from the following.

- a. The British monarchy surrendered the power to the English Parliament.
- b. The British parliament seized power from Ireland.
- c. The formation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain.
- d. None of the above.

Answer: c. The formation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain.

Q.6 By which of the following treaties/ Act was the United Kingdom of Great Britain formed?

- a. Treaty of Versailles
- b. Act of Union
- c. Treaty of Constantinople
- d. Treaty of Vienna

Answer: b. Act of Union

Q.7 [Romanticism](#) refers to a:

- a. Cultural movement
- b. Ethnic movement
- c. Political movement
- d. Literary movement.

Answer: a. Cultural movement

Q.8 Who designed the cover of [German almanac](#)?

- a. Otto von Bismarck
- b. Andreas Rebmann
- c. Giuseppe Mazzini
- d. Napoleon

Answer: b. Andreas Rebmann.

Q.9 What did the ideas of [la patrie and le citoyen](#) signify in the French Revolution?

- a. The motherland and the children.
- b. The fatherland and citizens
- c. The community and the citizens
- d. The state and the community.

Answer: b. The fatherland and citizens

Q.10 Which of the following group of powers collectively defeated Napoleon?

- a. England, USA, Italy, Russia
- b. England, Austria, Spain, Russia
- c. Austria, Prussia, Russia, Britain
- d. USA, Prussia, Russia, Italy

Answer: c. Austria, Prussia, Russia, Britain

Q.11 Which one of the following types of government was functioning in France before the revolution of 1789?

- a. Democratic
- b. Military
- c. Oligarchy
- d. Monarchy

Answer: d. Monarchy

**Q.12 " When France sneezes," Metternich once remarked,"the rest of Europe catches cold,"
What did Duke Metternich mean by this statement?**

- a. France's Bourbon dynasty was the most influential line of kings in Europe.
- b. France trade guilds wielded enormous powers over European trade.
- c. France had begun annexing neighboring nations after 1815.
- d. France's nationalist movement inspired other.

Answer: d. France's nationalist movement inspired other.

Q.13 Arrange the following events in the correct sequence and select correct option.

- 1. Unification of Germany
- 2. Acts of Union
- 3. Unification of Italy
- 4. Vienna Peace Settlement.

- a. 1,2,3,4
- b. 2,3,4,1
- c. 2,4,3,1
- d. 4,3,2,1

Answer: c. 2,4,3,1

**Q.14 Choose the correct nationality of the artist Frederic Sorrieu who visualized in his painting
a society made up of Democratic and Social Republic.**

- a. German
- b. Swiss
- c. French
- d. American

Answer: c. French

Q.15 Who among the following, hosted the Congress at Vienna in 1815?

- a. King of Netherlands
- b. Giuseppe Mazzini

- c. Duke Metternich
- d. Otto Von Bismark

Answer: c. Duke Metternich

Q.16 Which of the following was NOT visualized by Frederic Sorrieu in his first print of series of four prints made up of 'Democratic and social republic'?

- a. The people of America and Europe men and women of all ages.
- b. Social classes marching on a long train
- c. Offering homage to the statue of unity
- d. None of the above

Answer: b. Social classes marching on a long train

Q.17 Identify the personality-

- Two female allegories of France and German.
- They stood as personifications of the 'Republic' and 'Liberty'.
- These allegories remind the public of the national symbol of unity and to persuade them to identify with it.
- They were portrayed that they gave the abstract idea of a nation in a concrete form.

- a. Germania and Artistia
- b. Germania and Christia
- c. Marianne and Germania
- d. Marianne and Christia

Answer: c. Marianne and Germania

Q.18 Who led the famous Expedition of the Thousand to South Italy?

- a. Giuseppe Garibaldi
- b. Mazzini
- c. Metternich
- d. Ottoman

Answer: a. Giuseppe Garibaldi

Q.19 Which of the following is not associated with the revolt of 1848 in Paris?

1. Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition from imports of cheap machine-made goods from England.
 2. Food shortages and widespread unemployment brought the population of Paris out on the roads.
 3. National Assembly proclaimed a constitutional monarchy, granted suffrage to all adult males above 21
 4. Men and women of the liberal middle classes combined their demands for constitutionalism with national unification.
- a. 1 and 2
 - b. 2,3 and 4
 - c. 3 and 4
 - d. Only 4

Answer: c. 3 and 4

Q.20 What did Das Volk stand for?

- a. Democracy
- b. Factory workers
- c. Common people
- d. Slum dwellers

Answer: c. Common people

Q.21 Which of the following treaty recognized Greece as an independent nation?

- a. Vienna Treaty of 1815
- b. Constantinople Treaty
- c. Diplomatic Treaty of Sardinia Piedmont
- d. None of these.

Answer: b. Constantinople Treaty

Q.22 What did Germania symbolize?

- a. French nation
- b. German nation
- c. British nation
- d. None of these

Answer: b. German nation

Q.23 What was marked as the final defeat of Napoleon in 1815?

- a. Battle of Borodino
- b. Battle of Waterloo
- c. Battle of Austerlitz
- d. Battle of Trafalgar

Answer: b. Battle of Waterloo

Q.24 What were the consequences of the July revolution of 1830?

- a. A constitutional monarchy with Louis Philippe at its head was installed in France.
- b. Uprising in Brussels took place which led to Belgium breaking away from the United Kingdom of the Netherlands
- c. Both a and b
- d. None of the above

Answer: c. Both a and b

Q.25 Consider the following statements-

1. During 1789 paintings of females appeared as symbols of liberty.
2. Female figure in France was named as Marianne.
3. Germania was depicted by Kaiser William I.
4. The idea behind Marianne was to represent the French nation as people's nation.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- a. 1,2 and 3

- b. 2 and 3
- c. 1,2 and 4
- d. 1 and 4

Answer: c. 1,2 and 4

Q.26 Which of the following nations is known as the cradle of civilization?

- a. Greek
- b. Poland
- c. Italy
- d. France

Answer: a. Greek

Q.27 Which among the following class elite, the liberal-nationalists belonged?

- a. educated middle-class elite
- b. uneducated middle-class elite
- c. educated upper-class elite
- d. educated lower-class elite

Answer: a. educated middle-class elite

Q.28 When was the first clear expression of nationalism noticed in Europe?

- a. 1787
- b. 1759
- c. 1789
- d. 1769

Answer: c. 1789

Q.29 The Italian revolutionary Giuseppe Mazzini was born at _____ in 1807?

- a. Genoa
- b. Carbonari

- c. Marseilles
- d. Berne

Answer: a. Genoa

Q.30 Which one of the following groups of the countries was known as the 'Central Powers' in Europe?

- a. Germany, Russia and France
- b. Russia, Germany and Britain
- c. Germany, Austria-Hungary and Ottoman-Turkey
- d. Britain, Germany and Russia

Answer: c. Germany, Austria-Hungary and Ottoman-Turkey

Q.31 Leading the procession, way past the Statue of Liberty, the people of Germany were bearing which of the following flags?

- a. Black
- b. Red
- c. Gold
- d. Black, red and gold.

Answer: d. Black, red and gold.

Q.32 Match the term with the statements given below:

A 'Utopian Society' is

- i) a society under a benevolent monarchy
- ii) a society that is unlikely to ever exist
- iii) a society under the control of a chosen few wise men
- iv) a society under Parliamentary Democracy

- a. i) and ii)
- b. ii) and iii)
- c. ii) only

d. iii) only

Answer: b. ii) and iii)

Q.33 Which English poet participated in the freedom struggle movement in Greece?

- a. Lord Byron
- b. Bourbon
- c. Metternich
- d. Phillippe

Answer: a. Lord Byron

Q.34 Which one among the following pairs is correctly matched?

LIST I	LIST II
a. Unification of Germany	1814-1815
b. Vienna Peace Treaty	1866-1871
c. Napoleonic Wars	1900-1905
d. Unification of Italy	1859-1870

Answer: d. Unification of Italy 1859-1870

Q.35 Ideas of national unity in early-nineteenth-century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism. Identify the correct statement from the following options:

- a. For the new middle classes liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law.
- b. It stood for universal suffrage.
- c. It meant state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.
- d. Liberals also stressed the control of private property by the state.

Answer: a. For the new middle classes liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law.

Q.36 Folk dancing like the polonaise and mazurka were turned into nationalist symbols for national struggle in which country?

- a. Germany
- b. Russia

c. Poland

d. Both b and c

Answer: c. Poland

Category

1. Objective Questions

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