



# INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

<b>Class: x</b>	<b>Department: SOCIAL SCIENCE</b>	<b>Date of submission:</b>
<b>Work Sheet</b>	<b>Topic : The Rise of Nationalism in Europe</b>	<b>Year:2021-22</b>

## Choose the correct answer from the options provided

1. Nationalism', which emerged as a force in the late 19th century, means
  - (a) strong devotion for one's own country and its history and culture.
  - (b) strong devotion for one's own country without appreciation for other nations.
  - (c) strong love for one's own country and hatred for others.
  - (d) equally strong devotion for all the countries of the world.
2. Pick out the correct definition to define the term 'Plebiscite'.
  - (a) Plebiscite is a direct vote by which only the female members of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal.
  - (b) Plebiscite is a direct vote by the female members of a matriarchal system to accept or reject a proposal.
  - (c) Plebiscite is a direct vote by only a chosen few from the total population of a particular region to accept or reject a proposal.
  - (d) Plebiscite is a direct vote by which all the citizens of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal.
3. Which of the following countries did not attend the Congress of Vienna?
  - (a) Britain
  - (b) Russia
  - (c) Prussia
  - (d) Switzerland
4. The first great revolution which gave the clear idea of nationalism with its core words: 'Liberty, Equality and Fraternity' was:
  - (a) The Russian Revolution
  - (b) The French Revolution
  - (c) The American Revolution
  - (d) India's First War of Independence
5. The French revolutionaries declared that the mission and destiny of the French nation was
  - (a) to conquer the people of Europe.
  - (b) to liberate the people of Europe from despotism.
  - (c) to strengthen absolute monarchies in all the countries of Europe.
  - (d) to propagate the ideals of liberty, equality, and fraternity in every part of the world.

**6.** Who among the following formed the secret society called 'Young Italy'?

- (a) Otto von Bismarck
- (b) Giuseppe Mazzini
- (c) Metternich
- (d) Johann Gottfried Herder

**7.** The term 'Universal Suffrage' means:

- (a) the right to vote and get elected, granted only to men.
- (b) the right to vote for all adults.
- (c) the right to vote and get elected, granted exclusively to property owning men.
- (d) the right to vote and get elected, granted only to educated men and women.

**8.** Which Treaty recognized Greece as an independent nation:

- (a) Vienna 1815
- (b) Constantinople 1832
- (c) Warsaw 1814
- (d) Leipzig 1813.

**9.** Who said 'When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold'?

- (a) Garibaldi
- (b) Bismarck
- (c) Mazzini
- (d) Duke Metternich

**10.** Who played the leading role in the unification of Germany?

- (a) Kaiser William I.
- (b) Otto Von Bismarck .
- (c) Johann Gottfried Herder .
- (d) Duke Metternich.

**11.** Three wars over seven years with Austria, Denmark, Germany and France, ended in

- (a) Danish victory
- (b) Prussian victory
- (c) French victory
- (d) German victory

**12.** Who was proclaimed the emperor of Germany in 1871?

- (a) Otto Von Bismarck
- (b) Victor Emmanuel II
- (c) Count Cavour
- (d) Kaiser William I of Prussia

**13.** The allegory of the German nation who wears a crown of oak leaves :

- (a) Marianne
- (b) Union Jack
- (c) Britannia
- (d) Germania

**14.** A large part of Balkan region was under the control of:

- (a) Russian empire
- (b) Ottoman empire
- (c) German empire
- (d) Habsburg rulers

**15.** The Civil Code of 1804 in France is usually known as:

- (a) The French Revolutionary Code
- (b) Napoleonic Code
- (c) European Imperial Code
- (d) The French Civil Code