



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

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

Choose the correct answer from the options provided

- 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.
- 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.
- Which of the following countries did not attend the Congress of Vienna?
(a) Britain
(b) Russia
(c) Prussia
(d) Switzerland
- 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
- 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