



# 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 (Hist)</b>	<b>Year:2022-23</b>

## Choose the correct answer from the options provided

- A political philosophy that stressed the importance of tradition, established institutions and customs, and preferred gradual development to quick change  
**(a) Conservatism**  
(b) Nationalism  
(c) strong love for one's own country and hatred for others.  
(d) Democracy.
- 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 clear expression of nationalism came with:  
(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 peoples of Europe.  
**(b) to liberate the peoples 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. In the -----sphere liberalism stood for freedom of the markets and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital

- (a) Political
- (b) Economic**
- (c) Social
- (d) Cultural

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, and France, ended in

- (a) Danish victory
- (b) Prussian victory**
- (c) French victory
- (d) Italian 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