

THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS.

1. Frederic Sorrieu , a French artist in his series of four prints (1948) visualized his dream of a world as :
- a) A world made up of one nation one world.
 - b) A world made up of democratic and social republics.**
 - c) A world with one absolute ruler
 - d) A world following one religion , one language

Ans: B.

2. The first clear expression of Nationalism in Europe came with:
- a) The American Revolution
 - b) The Russian Revolution
 - c) The French Revolution**
 - d) The Industrial Revolution.

Ans: C

3. Nationalism brought about in Europe the emergence of:
- a) The Nation State
 - b) The modern state
 - c) Multinational Dynastic state**
 - d) Alliances formed among many European states.

Ans: C

4. A nation-state , according to the French philosopher, Ernst Renan, was formed by _____.
- a) A common language, race, religion or territory
 - b) A nation with a shared history or descent, of endeavours, sacrifice and devotion , wish to perform still more great deeds together.
 - c) A large scale solidarity, its existence a daily plebiscite.**
 - d) Both (b) and (c)

Ans: D

5. The term Plebiscite means:
- a) Adult Franchise
 - b) A direct vote by which all the people of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal**
 - c) When the rich and the aristocrats select their leaders
 - d) A vote by the people to elect their leader.

Ans: B.

- 6) The ideas of a United community enjoying equal rights under a constitution were expressed by the French as:
- a) La Patrie
 - b) Le Citoyen
 - c) Both (a) and (b)**
 - d) None of the above.

Ans: C

- 7) The Napoleonic Civil code was established in the year:
a) 1801 b) 1802 c) 1804 d) 1904.

Ans: C

8. The Civil code of Napoleon established :
a) Equality before law
b) secured the right to property
c) Did away with all the privileges based on birth
d) all the above.

Ans: D.

9. The political and constitutional changes brought about by the French Revolution were:
a) It ended the absolute monarchy.
b) It transferred power to a body of the French citizens.
c) It proclaimed that henceforth people would constitute the nation and shape its destiny.
d) All the above.

ANS: D

10. Name one kind of revolt that started in Europe in 1848.
a) linguistic revolt in Germany.
b) Artisans, industrial workers and peasants revolted against economic hardships.
c) Revolt against monarchy in Switzerland.
d) Revolt for freedom in Greece.

Ans: B

11. Socially and politically dominant class in Europe during mid- eighteenth century was

- _____.
- a) The nobility
b) The landed aristocrats
c) The church
d) The absolute monarch.

Ans: A.

12. Liberalism meant to the new middle classes
a) political freedom for them.
b) Freedom of the individual and equality of all before law.
c) End of aristocracy.
d) New political rights.

Ans: B

13. In politics liberalism emphasized _____.
- a) end of autocracy and clerical privileges, a constitution and a representative government through parliament.
b) The inviolability of private property.
c) The right to vote.
d) Both a and b.

Ans: D

14. Which new spirit guided European nations after Napoleon's defeat?

- a) Fascism.
- b) Conservatism
- c) Nazism
- d) Communism.

Ans) B

15. Giuseppe Mazzini was

- a) an Italian revolutionary born in Rome in 1810
- b) a Corsican born in Genoa in 1807
- c) an Italian born in Genoa in 1807
- d) an Italian painter born in Genoa in 1810.

Ans) C