

EXERCISE

A. Very Short Answer Type Questions

- Q.1** What is “Statue of Liberty”? What does the statue signify ?
- Q.2** What is a nation-state ? What are its main features ?
- Q.3** In the context of pre-revolutionary France’s What is referred to as the Estates General.
- Q.4** Why was the Napoleonic Code significant ?
- Q.5** What does liberalism stand for ?
- Q.6** Why was Zolluerin set up in Prussia in 1834 ? What was its significance ?
- Q.7** Name four European powers who collectively defeated Napoleon.
- Q.8** Who was Metternich ?
- Q.9** With what aim was the Treaty of Vienna (1815) signed ?
- Q.10** Name two secret societies set up in Italy in early 19th century.
- Q.11** When and under whom was the constitutional monarchy setup in France ?
- Q.12** Name the treaty which recognised Greece as an independent nation.
- Q.13** What was the main feature of European Romanticism ?
- Q.14** Why did the weavers in Silesia rise in revolt against the contractor ?
- Q.15** Who constituted the European middle class in 19th century ?
- Q.16** State any two steps taken by the conservative European ruler to prevent the spread of nationalistic and revolutionary ideas.
- Q.17** Name two European states which were unified into nation states in the later half of 19th century Name one leader of each of these two countries.

- Q.18** Who was Garibaldi ?
- Q.19** Name the four ethnic groups which inhabit England.
- Q.20** What is the importance of Act of union, 1707 ?
- Q.21** What are the national symbols of the New Britain ?
- Q.22** What does the word “Germania” stand for ?
- Q.23** How is Germania depicted ?
- Q.24** Usually how is a nation personified ?
- Q.25** What was the Act of Union ?

B. Short Answer Type Questions

- Q.1** What are the main symbols of an independent nation ?
- Q.2** Examine any four reasons for the nationalistic upsurge in 19th century Europe ?
- Q.3** Explain the concept of a nation state.
- Q.4** What are the most important achievements of the French Revolution of 1789 ?
- Q.5** How did the French revolutionary ideas spread to other countries ?
- Q.6** What was the significance of the Napoleonic code ?
- Q.7** Why was the Napoleonic rule over other region unpopular with some sections of people ?
- Q.8** Examine the reasons for the political disunity in Habsburg empire of Austria and Hungary.
- Q.9** How did the growth of industrialisation change the social and political equation of Europe ?
- Q.10** Examine the liberal ideology imbibed by the revolutionary leader after french revolutions.

- Q.11** How did liberalism give rise to economic nationalism ?
- Q.12** What was the impact of Treaty of Vienna (1815) on European people ?
- Q.13** Describe the contribution of Mazzini in the unification of Italy ?
- Q.14** Who was Metternich ? What was his role in Congress of Vienna ?
- Q.15** Examine the effects of revolutionary upheaval in France in 1830.
- Q.16** What was indicated by Metternich's remarks "If France sneezes, rest of Europe catches cold"?
- Q.17** How do folklore and vernacular language help in developing nationalist sentiments ?
- Q.18** Examine the events leading to the formation of the French Republic in 1848.
- Q.19** What was the significance of the Frankfurt Parliament (1848) ? Why did it fail ?
- Q.20** How was Cavour ? Examine any two of his contributions.
- Q.21** How was Ireland incorporated in the United Kingdom ?
- Q.22** Who was Garibaldi ? Examine his contribution in the unification of Italy.
- Q.23** Why are allegories used to generate nationalism? Give two examples of allegories used in France and Germany.
- Q.24** What area was known as the Balkans. Name the major powers who were involved in the Balkan conflict.
- Q.25** Explain the three flows with the international economic exchange during 1815-1914.

C. Long Answer Type Questions

- Q.1** Mention some of the factors of comparison of Cavour and Bismarck.
- Q.2** Mention the main factors responsible for the rise of nation state.

- Q.3** What was the compromise between Austria and Hungary.
- Q.4** How far it was correct that the necessity of both Italian and German unification was not only political but also economic ?
- Q.5** How was the history of the development of nationalism in Britain unlike the rest of Europe ?
- Q.6** Mention the powers who had collectively defeated Napoleon ?
- Q.7** Discuss the importance of language and popular traditions in the creation of national identity.
- Q.8** Examine the process of unification of Italy ?
- Q.9** What were the major proposals of the Vienna Congress.
- Q.10** Briefly trace the process of the unification of Germany and that of Britain.

D. Multiple Choice Questions

- Q.1** Which of the following country did not attend the congress of Vienna –
 (A) Britain (B) Russia
 (C) Prussia (D) Switzerland
- Q.2** Who said "When France sneezes the rest of Europe catches cold" ?
 (A) Garibaldi (B) Mazzini
 (C) Metternich (D) Bismarck
- Q.3** Which treaty recognised Greece as an independent nation ?
 (A) Treaty of Versailles
 (B) Treaty by Vienna
 (C) Treaty of Constantinople
 (D) Treaty of Lausanne
- Q.4** Who was responsible for the unification of Germany ?
 (A) Bismarck (B) Cavour

- (C) Mazzini (D) Garibaldi
- Q.5** Which area was known as the power key of Europe ?
- (A) Germany (B) Italy
- (C) Balkans (D) Ottoman Empire
- Q.6** Where was Zollverein setup ?
- (A) Austria (B) Russia
- (C) Japan (D) Prussia
- Q.7** When was the Act of Union signed
- (A) 1705 (B) 1707
- (C) 1709 (D) 1710
- Q.8** Galibaldi is one of the most celebrated freedom fighter of
- (A) Japan (B) Italy
- (C) German (D) France
- Q.9** Under whom was the constitutional monarchy setup in France ?
- (A) Louis Philippe (B) Count Cavour
- (C) Mazzini (D) Napoleon
- Q.10** The civil code introduced by Napoleon is
- (A) 1802 (B) 1804
- (C) 1806 (D) 1808
- Q.11** Who strengthened the nation state ?
- (A) Herder (B) Tudors
- (C) Rousseau (D) Plato
- Q.12** Napoleon invaded Italy & Napoleonic wars began in
- (A) 1747 (B) 1749
- (C) 1751 (D) 1753
- Q.13** Greek struggle for independence begins in
- (A) 1815 (B) 1817
- (C) 1819 (D) 1821
- Q.14** Industrialisation began in France
- (A) During 18th century
- (B) During 19th century
- (C) During 20th century
- (D) None of these
- Q.15** Napoleon died in
- (A) 1813 (B) 1814
- (C) 1815 (D) 1816

ANSWER KEY

Q.No	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Ans.	D	C	C	A	C	D	B	B	A	B	B	A	D	A	C