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Previous year questions and important questions are repeated so that students can do more practice for these questions.

CHAPTER 1

The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

1. When did the French Revolution started?
(a) 1789
(b) 1879
(c) 1880
(d) 1769

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am101

2. In 1789, France was a full fledged territorial state under the rule of _ _ _ _
(a) a federal republic
(b) an absolute monarch
(c) a democratic ruler
(d) None of these

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am102

3. A government or system of rule that has no restraints on the powers exercised is called-
(a) Absolutist
(b) Utopian
(c) Democratic
(d) Conservatist

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am103

4. A 'Utopian Society' is ---
(a) A society under a benevolent monarchy
(b) A society that is unlikely to ever exist
(c) A society under the control of a chosen few wise men
(d) A society under Parliamentary Democracy

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am104

5. Which of the following revolution is called as the first expression of 'Nationalism'?
(a) French revolution
(b) Russian revolution
(c) Glorious revolution
(d) The revolution of liberals

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am105

6. Which of the following was NOT visualised by Frederic Sorrieu in his first print of series of four prints made up of 'Democratic and social republic'?
(a) The people of America and Europe men and women of all ages.
(b) Social classes marching on a long train
(c) Offering homage to the statue of unity.
(d) None of the above

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am106

7. Choose the correct nationality of the artist Frederic Sorrieu who visualised in his painting a society made up of Democratic and Social Republic.
(a) German
(b) Swiss
(c) French
(d) American

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am107

8. Sorrieu's vision of society which is so idealistic that is unlikely to exist is called _ _ _ _ _
(a) Utopian
(b) Absolutist
(c) Democratic

For Answer and Explanation of Question Click the Link in Pink Colour.

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(d) Conservatist

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am108

9. Which one of the following statements is true about nation-states?
(a) Citizens share a common sense of shared identity or history.
(b) Nation-state is a state ruled by one absolute ruler.
(c) Commonness is forged through linguistic factor only
(d) Nation-states are directly ruled by the people and based on heterogenization of society.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am109

10. Select 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 male members of a region are asked 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.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am110

11. Ernst Renan believed that the existence of nations is

a necessity because
(a) It ensures protection to all inhabitants.
(b) It ensures liberty to all inhabitant citizens.
(c) It ensures Parliamentary form of government to its inhabitants.
(d) It ensures jobs and good health to all its inhabitants.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am111

12. A _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ was one in which the majority of its citizens came to develop a common sense of identity and shared history of descent.
(a) City-state
(b) Nation-state
(c) Multinational-state
(d) Totalitarian-state

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am112

13. As defined by Ernst Renan, a nation has to have certain attributes. Which one of the following is not among the stated attributes ?
(a) A long past of devotion
(b) A set of common objects of glorification
(c) A will to perform great deeds together
(d) A common language

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am113

14. When did the Greek struggle for independence begin?
(a) 1848
(b) 1842
(c) 1821
(d) 1896

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am114

15. When did the war of independence begin in Greece?
(a) 1821
(b) 1815
(c) 1847

(d) 1849

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am115

16. Which English poet participated in the freedom struggle movement in Greece?
(a) Lord Byron
(b) Bourbon
(c) Metternich
(d) Philippe

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am116

17. Which Treaty recognised Greece as an independent nation?
(a) Treaty of Constantinople
(b) Treaty of Utrecht
(c) Treaty of St. Louis
(d) Treaty of Peace and Amity

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am117

18. What is Romanticism?
(a) A cultural movement
(b) Social movement
(c) Front movement
(d) Political movement

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am118

19. Who popularised Mazurka in Poland?
(a) Delacroix
(b) Karol Kurpinski
(c) Johann Gottfried
(d) Lord Byron

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am119

20. Who designed the cover of German almanac?
(a) Andreas Rebmann

(b) Karol Kurpinski
(c) Johann Gottfried
(d) Bourbon

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am120

21. Who were called Junkers of Prussia?
(a) prussia
(b) Germans
(c) large landowners
(d) army

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am121

22. Who led the famous Expedition of the Thousand to South Italy?
(a) Giuseppe Garibaldi
(b) Mazzini
(c) Metternich
(d) Ottoman

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am122

23. What emphasised the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution?
(a) la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen)
(b) French people in common
(c) French Flag
(d) France under Napoleon

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am123

24. What was the new name of the Estates General?
(a) Federal Assembly
(b) States Assembly
(c) National Assembly
(d) Peoples Assembly

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am124

25. Regional dialects were discouraged and _ _ _ _ _ _ , became the common language of the nation.
(a) English
(b) Polish language
(c) French
(d) Italian

26. What actions were not taken in the name of the nation during French revolution?
(a) Army was formed
(b) Social work was done
(c) Hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, custom duties were abolished
(d) A centralised administrative system was introduced

27. 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 culture of France.

28. With the outbreak of the revolutionary wars, the French armies began to carry the idea of _ _ _ _ _ _ _ abroad ?
(a) Revolution
(b) Napoleon
(c) Nationalism
(d) Conservatism

29. Who destroyed democracy in France through a return to monarchy?
(a) Duke Metternich

(b) King Louis Philippe
(c) King Louis XVI
(d) Napoleon Bonaparte

30. Civil Code was introduced in the year of _ _ _ .
(a) 1809
(b) 1807
(c) 1805
(d) 1804

31. 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

32. Which of the following reform/s was/were introduced by Napoleon?
(a) Standardized system of weights and measures
(b) A common national currency
(c) Abolition of the feudal system
(d) All of the above

33. Among which classes did the idea of national unity following the abolition of aristocratic privileges gained popularity ?
(a) Aristocrats
(b) Peasants
(c) Liberal middle class
(d) None of the above

34. Which among the following best signifies the idea of liberal nationalism of nineteenth century Europe?
   (a) Emphasis on social justice
   (b) State planned socio economic system
   (c) Freedom for individual and equality before law
   (d) Supremacy of state oriented nationalism

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am134

35. 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.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am135

36. What is the meaning of term liberalism in the economic sphere?
   (a) Freedom for individual and equality before law
   (b) State planned socio economic system
   (c) Freedom of market and abolition of state imposed restrictions on trade.
   (d) All of the above

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am136

37. A custom union that was formed in 1834 at the initiative of Prussia and joined by most of the German states was called-
   (a) Zollverein
   (b) Utopian
   (c) Plebiscite
   (d) All of these

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am137

38. Which of the following was not the feature of the Zollverein?
   (a) A custom union formed at the initiative of Prussia.
   (b) The union abolished the tariff barriers
   (c) Reduced the number of currencies from thirty to three
   (d) An example of unified economic territory

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am138

39. For what purpose Vienna Congress was convened in 1815?
   (a) To declare completion of German Unification.
   (b) To restore conservative regime in Europe
   (c) To declare war against France
   (d) To start the process of Italian unification

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am139

40. Which of the following is not a feature or belief of 'Conservatism'?
   (a) Conservatives believe in established, traditional institutions of state and policy
   (b) Conservatives stressed the importance of tradition and preferred gradual development to quick change.
   (c) Conservatives proposed to return to the society of pre-revolutionary days and were against the ideas of modernisation to strengthen monarchy.
   (d) Conservatives believed in the monarchy, church, and other social hierarchies.

41. Who hosted the the congress at Vienna ?
   (a) Louis Philippe
   (b) Giuseppe Mazzini
   (c) Duke Metternich
   (d) Johann Gottfried Herder

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am141

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

For Answer and Explanation of Question Click the Link in Pink Colour.

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Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am142

43. Which of the following was not the objective of Treaty of Vienna 1815 ?
(a) The Bourbon dynasty was restored to power.
(b) France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon.
(c) A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in future.
(d) The main intention was to restore the liberal democratic order that had been overthrown by Napoleon.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am143

44. Who among the following formed the secret society called 'Young Italy'?
(a) Otto von Bismarck
(b) Giuseppe Mazzini
(c) Metternich
(d) Johann Gottfried Herder

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am144

45. The Italian revolutionary Giuseppe Mazzini was born at _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ in 1807 ?
(a) Genoa
(b) Carbonari
(c) Marseilles
(d) Berne

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am145

46. "When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold." Who among the following said this popular line?
(a) Giuseppe Mazzini
(b) Duke Metternich
(c) Otto Von Bismarck
(d) Giuseppe Garibaldi

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am146

47. What were the consequences of the July revolution of 1830 ?
(a) A constitutional monarchy with Louis Philippe at its head was installed in France
(b) Uprising in Brussels took place which led to Belgium breaking away from the United Kingdom of the Netherlands
(c) Both a and b
(d) None of the above

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am147

48. Which country is known as the Cradle of European civilization?
(a) Belgium
(b) France
(c) Greece
(d) U.S.A

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am148

49. The Treaty which recognized Greece as an independent nation-
(a) Treaty of Vienna 1815
(b) Treaty of Constantinople 1832
(c) Treaty of Warsaw 1814
(d) Treaty of Leipzig 1813

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am149

50. Which one of the following claimed that true German culture was discovered among the common people-das volk?
(a) Karol Karpinski
(b) Louis philippe
(c) Lord Byron
(d) Johann Gottfried Herder

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am150

51. Folk dancing like the polonaise and mazurka were turned into nationalist symbols for national struggle

in which country?
(a) German
(b) Russia
(c) Poland
(d) Both b and c

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am151

52. A romantic philosopher who celebrated national struggles by turning folk dancing like the polonaise and mazurka into nationalist symbols.
(a) Karol Kurpinski
(b) Eugene Delacroix
(c) Johann Gottfried Herder
(d) Saint Paul

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am152

53. Where was the frankfurt Parliament convened ?
(a) Hall of Mirrors
(b) Palace of Versailles
(c) St Peter Church
(d) St Paul Church

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am153

54. Which of the following states were ruled by Italian Princely house before the Unification of Italy?
(a) Sardinia-piedmont
(b) Lombardy
(c) Venetia
(d) Kingdom of two Sicilies

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am154

55. Who was known as 'Bismarck of Italy' ?
(a) Garibaldi
(b) Mazzini
(c) Cavour
(d) Metternich

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am155

56. Women were admitted to the Frankfurt parliament in 1848 as _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _.
(a) Full members
(b) Members with no voting rights
(c) Observers
(d) None of these

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am156

57. Which among the following was the main reasons for the weavers to revolt against contractors in Silesia, in 1845?
(a) Contractors reduced their payments drastically.
(b) They stopped the supply of the raw material to them.
(c) They refuse to place orders for finished textiles.
(d) It was the wave of revolution.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am157

58. What happened to Poland at the end of 18th century. Select the correct option?
(a) Poland achieved independence at the end of the 18th century.
(b) Poland came totally under the control of Russia and became part of Russia.
(c) Poland became the part of East Germany.
(d) Poland was partitioned at the end of the 18th century by three Great Powers: Russia, Prussia and Austria.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am158

59. Who played the leading role in the unification of Germany?
(a) German Emperor (formerly King of Prussia) — Kaiser William I.
(b) Otto Von Bismarck (Prussian Chief Minister).
(c) Johann Gottfried Herder — German philosopher.
(d) Austrian Chancellor — Duke Metternich.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am159

For Answer and Explanation of Question Click the Link in Pink Colour.

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60. 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

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am160

61. 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

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am161

62. Who became the King of United Italy in 1861?
(a) Giuseppe Garibaldi
(b) Victor Emmanuel II
(c) Count Cavour
(d) Giuseppe Mazzini

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am162

63. Which one of the following was/were among the symbol of the new Britain when a new 'British nation' was forged through the propagation of a dominant English culture?
(a) Union Jack
(b) God save our noble king
(c) English language

(d) All of the above

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am163

64. Which one of the following statement is false regarding the Act of Union 1707?
(a) It was an agreement between England and Scotland
(b) It was an agreement between England and Ireland
(c) It resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'
(d) It gave England control over Scotland

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am164

65. Who led the Catholic revolts against the British Dominance over Ireland?
(a) Lord Byron
(b) Ernest Renan
(c) Wolfe Tone
(d) None of the above

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am165

66. Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in_____.
(a) 1801
(b) 1810
(c) 1709
(d) 1707

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am166

67. When an abstract idea, for instance, greed, envy, freedom, liberty is expressed through a person or a thing, it is known as _____.
(a) National Image
(b) Marianne
(c) Germania
(d) Allegory

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am167

68. Which of the following ideas was used by The French revolution artists to portray female allegory?
(a) Liberty
(b) Justice
(c) Republic
(d) All of these

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am168

69. Which one of the following is not true about the female allegory of France?
(a) She was named Marianne
(b) She took part in the french revolution
(c) She was the symbol of national unity
(d) Here characteristic were drawn from those of liberty, Justice and the republic

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am169

70. Germany was unified in -
(a) 1870
(b) 1871
(c) 1872
(d) 1873

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am170

71. Select the characteristic of Marianne ?
(a) The red cap, the tricolour and the cockade
(b) The sword, the broken chain and the Oak leaves
(c) The red cap, the broken chain and the sword
(d) All of these

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am171

72. Which one of the following attributes stands for 'Willingness to make peace'?
(a) Breastplate with eagle
(b) Olive branch around the sword
(c) Broken chain
(d) All the above

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am172

73. In visual representations, who wears a crown of oak leaves?
(a) Marianne
(b) Germania
(c) Both a and b
(d) None of these

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am173

74. The _ _ _ _ _was a region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro.
(a) Russia
(b) Slavs
(c) Balkans
(d) Das volk

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am174

75. Slavs were the people who were the-
(a) Inhabitants of Romania, Bulgaria, Albania.
(b) Inhabitants of Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina,
(c) Inhabitants of Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro
(d) All of the above

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am175

76. Choose the correctly matched pair from the following-
(a) Otto Von Bismarck - Germany
(b) Napoleon - Spain
(c) Giuseppe Garibaldi - France
(d) Bourbon kings - Italy

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am176

For Answer and Explanation of Question Click the Link in Pink Colour.

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77. In the print prepared by frédéric Sorrieu, a French artist, the 'Statue of Liberty' _ _ _ _ _ _ in the one hand _ _ _ _ _ _ in the another ?
(a) Symbol of christianity and Bible
(b) Torch of Enlightenment and The Charter of the Rights of Man.
(c) Flag and Constitution
(d) Traffic light and Rule book of traffic

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am177

78. Which country had been part of the 'Ottoman Empire' since the 15th century?
(a) Spain
(b) Greece
(c) France
(d) Germany

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am178

79. Which country became full-fledged territorial state in Europe in the year 1789?
(a) Germany
(b) France
(c) England
(d) Spain

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am179

80. When was the first clear expression of nationalism noticed in Europe?
(a) 1787
(b) 1759
(c) 1789
(d) 1769

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am180

81. Which of the following did the European conservatives not believe in?
(a) Traditional institution of state policy
(b) Strengthened monarchy

(c) A return to a society of pre-revolutionary days
(d) property and the family should be preserved.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am181

82. Name the Italian revolutionary from Genoa.
(a) Metternich
(b) Johann Gottfried
(c) Giuseppe Mazzini
(d) None of these

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am182

83. Which language was spoken for purposes of diplomacy in the mid 18th century in Europe?
(a) German
(b) English
(c) French
(d) Spanish

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am183

84. What was 'Young Italy' ?
(a) Vision of Italy
(b) Secret society
(c) National anthem of Italy
(d) None of these

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am184

85. Treaty of Constantinople recognised .... as an independent nation.
(a) Greece
(b) Australia
(c) Italy
(d) None of the above

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am185

86. Which of the following did not play a role to develop

nationalist sentiments?
(a) Art
(b) Music
(c) Climate
(d) none of these

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am186

87. Who was proclaimed the King of United Italy, in 1861?
(a) Giuseppe Garibaldi
(b) Victor Emmanuel II
(c) Giuseppe Mazzini
(d) Cavour

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am187

88. Liberal-nationalist mainly belong to which class?
(a) Elite class
(b) Educated middle-class elite
(c) Working class
(d) Artisans

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am188

89. Where was the first upheaval took place in July, 1830?
(a) Italy
(b) France
(c) Germany
(d) Greece

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am189

90. The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe, after 1871, was an area called-
(a) Ottoman
(b) Prussia
(c) Balkans
(d) Macedonia

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am190

91. Which of the following was not a part of Napoleon's defeat?
(a) Russia
(b) Britain
(c) Austria
(d) Italy

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am191

92. Which newly designed flag was chosen to replace the formal flag Royal Standard in France?
(a) Union Jack
(b) Tricolour
(c) White Saltire
(d) Red Cross

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am192

93. Which of the following reforms made the whole system in France more rational and efficient?
(a) Administrative reform
(b) Social reform
(c) Economic reform
(d) Political reform

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am193

94. Who destroyed democracy in France?
(a) Adolf Hitler
(b) Mussolini
(c) Napolean Bonaparte
(d) Bismarck

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am194

95. Which region is ruled over by 'The Habsburg Empire' ?
(a) Austria-Hungary
(b) France-Netherlands
(c) Spain-Portugal
(d) Scotland-Ireland

For Answer and Explanation of Question Click the Link in Pink Colour.

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96. What was the main occupation in the mid 18th century in Europe?
(a) Trade and commerce
(b) Peasantry
(c) Craftmanship
(d) All of the above

97. What was the main feature of the pattern of land holding prevailing in the Eastern and Central Europe?
(a) Tenants
(b) Vast estates
(c) Small owners
(d) Landlords

98. Which country began to use language as a weapon of national resistance?
(a) Poland
(b) Prussia
(c) Hungary
(d) Austria

99. What major issue was criticised against by the liberal nationalists?
(a) freedom of the press
(b) Preservation of the Church
(c) A modern army
(d) Efficient bureaucracy

100. German philosopher, Johann Gottfried claimed that

true German culture was to be discovered among the
(a) Common people
(b) Aristocratic
(c) Middle class elite
(d) None of above

101. The meaning of 'Volksgeist' is
(a) Common people
(b) Spirit of the nation
(c) Music
(d) None of above

102. Which of the following is the correct definition of Conservatism?
(a) A direct vote by which all the people of region are asked to accept or reject a proposal.
(b) A government that has no restraints on the power exercised.
(c) A political philosophy that stressed the importance of tradition, established customs and institutions and preferred gradual development to quick change.
(d) It was a political association who founded a women's journal.

103. Who delivered a lecture at the University of Sorbonne?
(a) Ernst Renan
(b) Frederick Sorrieu
(c) Mazzini
(d) Metternich

104. Which language was spoken by the aristocrats of Europe in the eighteenth century ?
(a) French

(b) English
(c) German
(d) Spanish

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am204

105. Which dynasty was restored in France after the fall of Napoleon?
(a) Bourbon Dynasty
(b) Maurya
(c) Burmese
(d) Gonanda

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am205

106. Which language was spoken by the aristocracy in Galicia?
(a) Polish
(b) French
(c) English
(d) German

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am206

107. What did the idea of national unity symbolize in the early-nineteenth century Europe?
(a) Liberalism
(b) Humanism
(c) Nationalism
(d) Conservatism

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am207

108. What did the term 'elle' mean?
(a) A measure of cloth
(b) A measure of height
(c) A measure of crown
(d) A measure of food

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am208

109. What is Zollverein?
(a) Custom union
(b) Trade union
(c) Labor union
(d) Craft union

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am209

110. Which spirit was a driving-force to the European governments?
(a) Conservatism
(b) Liberalism
(c) Nationalism
(d) Humanism

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am210

111. Which country was set-up in the North after signing the Treaty of Vienna in 1815?
(a) The kingdom of the Netherlands.
(b) Prussia
(c) Germany
(d) Europe

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am211

112. Which country was added to Piedmont into the South after the conclusion of the Treaty of Vienna in 1815?
(a) Genoa
(b) Italy
(c) Germany
(d) France

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am212

113. Which country was controlled by Austria during the post-1815 period?
(a) Northern Italy
(b) Prussia
(c) Genoa
(d) France

For Answer and Explanation of Question Click the Link in Pink Colour.

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Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am213

114. What was the nature of the conservative regimes that established in 1815?
(a) Autocratic
(b) Subordinate
(c) Metternich
(d) Ernst Renan

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am214

115. Who described Mazzini as 'the most dangerous enemy of our social order'?
(a) Metternich
(b) Sorrieu
(c) Renan
(d) Ottoman

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am215

116. Who was the head of the constitutional monarchy that was installed by the liberal revolutionaries in the aftermath of 1815?
(a) Louis Philippe.
(b) Metternich
(c) Mazzini
(d) Ottoman

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am216

117. Which one of the seven Italian states was exclusively ruled by the Italian princely house during the middle of nineteenth century?
(a) Austrian Habsburgs
(b) Britain
(c) Sardinia-Piedmont
(d) Victor Emmanuel

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am217

118. Who led the movement to unify the regions of Italy?
(a) Kaiser William I
(b) Karol Kurpinski
(c) Cavour
(d) Otto von Bismarck

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am218

119. Which act led to the establishment of the United Kingdom of Great Britain?
(a) The Act of Union (1702)
(b) The Act of Union (1705)
(c) The Act of Union (1709)
(d) The Act of Union (1707)

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am219

120. Which country was deeply divided between Catholic and Protestant?
(a) Britain
(b) Italy
(c) Ireland
(d) France

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am220

121. When was Ireland incorporated into the United Kingdom of Britain?
(a) 1818
(b) 1804
(c) 1809
(d) 1801

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am221

122. Which of the following was not aim of the French revolutionaries?
(a) They will constitute the nation and shape its destiny.
(b) Foundation of secular and democratic republic
(c) Drafting a formal constitution.
(d) Establishment of monarchy

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am222

123. A form of monarchical government that was centralised,militarised and repressive,is called_ _ _ _ _ _?
(a) Absolutist
(b) Utopian
(c) Plebiscite
(d) Suffrage

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am223

124. Only for a brief period under the Jacobins did all _ _ _ _ _ _enjoy suffrage.
(a) women
(b) non-propertied men
(c) adult males
(d) children

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am224

125. The Dream of Worldwide Democratic and Social Republics painting prepared by_ _ _ _ _ complete the sentence?
(a) Andreas Rebmann
(b) Frederic Sorrieu
(c) Karl Kaspar Fritz
(d) Ernst Renan

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am225

126. Which of the following is not feature of civil code of 1804?
(a) Feudal system was abolished.
(b) Equality before the law was established.
(c) Right to property was given.
(d) Serfdoms and manorial dues was established.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am226

127. Which countries defeated Napoleon in 1815?
(a) the United Kingdom, Russia, Austria, and Prussia
(b) Russia, Austria, Paris and netheland
(c) Netheland, the United Kingdom ,Austria, and Prussia
(d) None of these

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am227

128. Which ruler granted more freedom to the hungarians in 1867?
(a) Andreas Rebmann
(b) Habsburg
(c) Karl Kaspar Fritz
(d) Ernst Renan

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am228

129. The loosening of government controls is called_ _ _ _ _ _?
(a) Globalization
(b) Privatization
(c) Liberalisation
(d) Winnings

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am229

130. What did liberalism mean to the middle class in Europe?
(a) End of aristocracy
(b) End of conservatism
(c) Freedom of the individual and equality of all before law
(d) Universal adult franchise

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am230

131. Which one of the following was not implemented under the Treaty of Vienna of 1815?
(a) Restoration of Bourbon dynasty
(b) Setting up series of states on the boundaries of

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France
(c) Restoration of monarchies
(d) Diluting the German confederation of 39 states

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am231

132. Who believed that the traditional institutions like the Monarchy and the Church should be preserved?
(a) Conservatives
(b) Liberals
(c) Revolutionaries
(d) Romantics

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am232

133. The place where the priests and bishops were punished.
(a) Siberia
(b) Tundra
(c) Mongolia
(d) None of above

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am233

134. '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.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am234

135. Which of the following country did not attend the Congress of Vienna?
(a) Britain
(b) Russia
(c) Prussia

(d) Switzerland

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am235

136. The first great revolution which gave the clear idea of nationalism abroad-
(a) The Russian Revolution
(b) The French Revolution
(c) The American Revolution
(d) India's First War of Independence

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am236

137. Which of the following statements about the 'French Revolution' are correct?
(1) After the end of the French Revolution it was proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny.
(2) France will have a constitutional monarchy and the new republic will be headed by a member of the royal family.
(3) A centralised administrative system will be put in place to formulate uniform laws for all citizens.
(4) Imposition of internal custom duties and dues will continue to exist in France.
(a) (2) and (3)
(b) (2) and (4)
(c) (1) and (3)
(d) (3) and (4)

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am237

138. 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.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am238

139. 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

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am239

140. The Napoleonic Code was exported to which of the following regions?
(a) England
(b) Spain
(c) Regions under French control
(d) Poland

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am240

141. The liberal nationalism stands for-
(a) freedom for the individual and equality before law.
(b) preservation of autocracy and clerical privileges.
(c) freedom for only male members of society and equality before law.
(d) freedom only for senior citizens.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am241

142. Who among the following formed the secret society called 'Young Italy'?
(a) Otto von Bismarck
(b) Giuseppe Mazzini
(c) Mettemich
(d) Johann Gottfried Herder

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am242

143. Only for a brief period under the Jacobins did _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _ enjoy suffrage.
(a) All men.
(b) all adult males.
(c) property owning men.

(d) educated men and women.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am243

144. Which of the following is not a feature or belief of 'Conservatism'?
(a) Conservatives believe in established, traditional institutions of state and policy.
(b) Conservatives stressed the importance of tradition and preferred gradual develop¬ment to quick change.
(c) Conservatives proposed to return to the society of pre-revolutionary days and were against the ideas of modernisation to strengthen monarchy.
(d) Conservatives believed in the monarchy, church, and other social hierarchies.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am244

145. The Treaty of recognized Greece as an independent nation-
(a) Vienna 1815
(b) Constantinople 1832
(c) Warsaw 1814
(d) Leipzig 1813

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am245

146. What happened to Poland at the end of 18th century? Select the correct option.
(a) Poland achieved independence at the end of the 18th century.
(b) Poland came totally under the control of Russia and became part of Russia.
(c) Poland became the part of East Germany.
(d) Poland was partitioned at the end of the 18th century by three Great Powers: Russia,Prussia and Austria.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am246

147. Who played the leading role in the unification of

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Germany?

(a) German Emperor (formerly King of Prussia) — Kaiser William I.
(b) Otto Von Bismarck (Prussian Chief Minister).
(c) Johann Gottfried Herder — German philosopher.
(d) Austrian Chancellor — Duke Metternich.

148. What helped in the formation of a nation-state in Britain? Select the correct option.

(a) The formation of a nation-state in Britain was the result of a sudden upheaval.
(b) In 1688, the monarchy in Britain had seized the power from English Parliament.
(c) The parliament through a bloodless revolution seized power from the monarchy which gradually led to the emergence of a nation-state.
(d) The British nation was formed as a result of a war with Scotland and Wales.

149. Who was responsible for the unification of Germany?

(a) Count Cavour
(b) Bismarck
(c) Garibaldi
(d) Giuseppe Mazzini

150. The allegory of the German nation who wears a crown of oak leaves was a-

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

151. A large part of Balkan region was under the control of-

(a) Russian empire

(b) Ottoman empire
(c) German empire
(d) Habsburg rulers

152. The Act of Union of 1707 was between .... and.......... .

(a) Poland, England
(b) England, Scotland
(c) Scotland, Poland
(d) Scotland, Germany

153. Jacob clubs were the ....

(a) Political Clubs
(b) Personal Clubs
(c) Thinkers Clubs
(d) temporary Clubs

154. When conservative regimes were restored to power, many liberal minded people went underground because of the fear of ....

(a) minister
(b) king
(c) liberty
(d) Repression

155. …….. the allegory represent the nation of France.

(a) Marianne
(b) Germania
(c) Marianne,Bharat mata
(d) Germania, Marianne

156. .... were the most serious nationalist tension in Europe after 1871.
(a) Balkans
(b) Ottoman Empire
(c) European powers
(d) imperialism,

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am256

157. What was the major issue taken up by the liberal nationalists?
(a) freedom of press
(b) freedom of imotions
(c) freedom of unity
(d) freedom of press

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am257

158. Select the proclamation of the French Revolution.
(a) the men would constitute the nation and shape its destiny
(b) the people would constitute the nation and shape its destiny
(c) the women would constitute the nation and shape its destiny
(d) the kids would constitute the nation and shape its destiny

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am258

159. Select the female allegory of the German nation.
(a) Marianne and Germania
(b) Marianne
(c) Germania
(d) none of these

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am259

160. He was described as 'the most dangerous enemy of our social order' by Metternich.Who was he?
(a) Lord Byron
(b) Garibaldi
(c) Giuseppe Mazzini
(d) Napoleon

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am260

161. What was the political situation in France at the time of french revolution?
(a) Democracy
(b) Republic
(c) Sovereign State
(d) Absolute Monarchy

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am261

162. What emphasised the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution?
(a) la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen)
(b) French people in common
(c) French Flag
(d) Idea of one nation state

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am262

163. How many colours did the new French flag have?
(a) two
(b) tricolour
(c) 4 colours
(d) single colour

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am263

164. By whom was the Estates General elected?
(a) men and women
(b) active citizens
(c) women
(d) senior citizens

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am264

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165. What was the new name of the Estates General?
(a) Federal Assembly
(b) States Assembly
(c) National Assembly
(d) Peoples Assembly

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am265

166. What actions were taken in the name of the nation?
(a) army was formed
(b) social work was done
(c) hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, custom duties were abolished
(d) regular meetings were held

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am266

167. What type of an administrative system was set up?
(a) Federal administrative system
(b) Centralised administrative system
(c) Regional administrative system
(d) Decentralised administrative system

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am267

168. What mission did the revolutionaries declare as the destiny to the French people?
(a) to liberate the peoples of Europe from despotism - to help other peoples of Europe to become nations.
(b) to make a one nation state
(c) to become a democracy
(d) to become sovereign

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am268

169. What happened when the news of the events in France reached the different cities of Europe?
(a) There was tumult
(b) the people did not know how to react
(c) students and other members of educated middle classes began setting up Jacobin clubs

(d) there was confusion and dissatisfaction in the air

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am269

170. What was the purpose of the Jacobin clubs?
(a) to demoralise the people
(b) to speak against France
(c) to hold activities and campaigns
(d) to socialise among different races

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am270

171. What was the result of the activities and campaigns held at the Jacobin clubs?
(a) prepared the way for the French armies to move to different countries
(b) they brought about unrest in the society
(c) they brought about crime and destruction
(d) there was immediate peace

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am271

172. Which countries did the French armies move into?
(a) Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and much of Italy
(b) Holland and Italy
(c) Holland and Belgium
(d) Switzerland and Italy

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am272

173. What idea did the French armies carry abroad through the revolutionary wars?
(a) Despotism
(b) Nationalism
(c) War Strategies
(d) Violence and bloodshed

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am273

174. What did Napoleon do in the territory that was

under his control?
- (a) set about introducing many reforms
- (b) set about war strategies
- (c) worked for peace
- (d) worked towards democratic ideas

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am274

175. What type of rule was carried out in France during Napoleon's time?
- (a) Federal rule
- (b) Democracy
- (c) Monarchy
- (d) Republic

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am275

176. Napoleon had, no doubt, destroyed …………..in France.
- (a) Monarchy
- (b) Democracy
- (c) Federal rule
- (d) Sovereignty

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am276

177. What did Napoleon do to make the system efficient and rational in France?
- (a) in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles
- (b) brought about different reforms
- (c) worked on military
- (d) worked on the financial conditions

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am277

178. What was the Civil Code of 1804 also known as?
- (a) the Administrative Code
- (b) Code of Justice
- (c) the Napoleonic Code
- (d) the National Code

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am278

179. What did the Civil Code of 1804 bring about?
- (a) Right by birth to all facilities of state
- (b) did away with all privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property.
- (c) no right to property
- (d) No right to equality

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am279

180. Which regions was the Civil Code exported to?
- (a) Switzerland and Italy
- (b) Italy and Germany
- (c) Switzerland and Germany
- (d) Dutch Republic, in Switzerland, in Italy and Germany

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am280

181. What did Napoleon do in the rural areas of these regions under French control.?
- (a) simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial due
- (b) made administration strict
- (c) encouraged the feudal system
- (d) put taxes on the peasants

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am281

182. What changes did Napoleon bring about in the towns?
- (a) guild restrictions were removed. Transport and communication systems were improved. Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed a new-found freedom.
- (b) Transport and communication systems were improved.
- (c) Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen had to pay tax
- (d) guild restrictions remained as they were

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Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am282

183. In mid-eighteenth-century Europe what was the status of Germany, Italy and Switzerland?
 (a) they were divided into kingdoms, duchies and cantons whose rulers had their autonomous territories
 (b) they were sovereign states
 (c) they were democracies
 (d) they were republics

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am283

184. Which territories were included under the Habsburg Empire?
 (a) Alpine regions – the Tyrol, Austria Hungry and the Sudetenland , Bohemia, Lombardy and Venetia
 (b) Tyrol, Austria and the Sudetenland
 (c) Bohemia, Lombardy and Venetia
 (d) Sudetenland , Bohemia, Lombardy

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am284

185. When did Industrialisation take place in France and parts of the German states?
 (a) 18th century
 (b) later 18th century
 (c) nineteenth century
 (d) mid 18th century

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am285

186. What is Liberalism?
 (a) 'liberalism' derives from the Latin root liber, meaning free- freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law.
 (b) end of autocracy
 (c) equal rules for all
 (d) liberty to the upper classes

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am286

187. What is Suffrage?
 (a) Right to property
 (b) Right to Justice
 (c) Right to vote
 (d) Right to complain

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am287

188. In revolutionary France, the right to vote and to get elected was granted exclusively to ....
 (a) property-owning men
 (b) all
 (c) Men and women
 (d) upper class

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am288

189. A merchant travelling in 1833 from Hamburg to Nuremberg to sell his goods would have had to pass through ....
 (a) 11 customs barriers
 (b) 6 custom barriers
 (c) 7 custom barriers
 (d) no custom barriers

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am289

190. When was the custom union or zollverein formed at the initiative of Prussia and joined by most of the German states?
 (a) 1836
 (b) 1834
 (c) 1837
 (d) 1835

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am290

191. What did the customs union or zollverein do?
 (a) abolished tax
 (b) abolished tariff barriers and reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to two
 (c) abolished tariff charges and reduced the

currencies to 5
(d) only abolished tariff barriers

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am291

192. When was Napoleon defeated?
(a) 1815
(b) 1820
(c) 1817
(d) 1821

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am292

193. What was conservatism?
(a) strict rules on the society
(b) social norms became conservative
(c) monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family – should be preserved
(d) different norms for different classes

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am293

194. When did the Treaty of Vienna take place and who were the participants?
(a) 1816, Britain, Russia, Prussia
(b) 1815, Britain, Russia, Prussia, Austria
(c) 1820, Britain and Russia
(d) 1817, Russia, Prussia, Austria

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am294

195. Who was Giuseppe Mazzini, what did he do?
(a) French revolutionary, formed groups
(b) British statesman, gave a speech
(c) Russian politician, wrote a book
(d) Italian Revolutionary, founded two underground societies - Young Italy in Marseilles and Young Europe in Berne and opposed monarchy

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am295

196. What happened at the Treaty of Constantinople of 1832?
(a) revolutionary nationalism in Europe sparked off
(b) struggle for independence amongst the Greeks began
(c) Greece was recognised as an independent nation
(d) European civilisation and mobilised public opinion to support its struggle against a Muslim empire

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am296

197. In which year did Louis Philippe flee and the National Assembly was proclaimed a Republic?
(a) 1846
(b) 1848
(c) 1845
(d) 1847

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am297

198. When Prussia took on the leadership of the movement for national unification who was the chief architect of the movement?
(a) Otto von Bismarck
(b) Kaiser William I
(c) Giuseppe Mazzini
(d) Metternich

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am298

199. How many wars over seven years – with Austria, Denmark and France – ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification?
(a) four
(b) three
(c) six
(d) two

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am299

200. In January 1871 who was proclaimed German

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Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles?
(a) William II
(b) Otto von Bismarck
(c) Kaiser William I
(d) Metternich

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am300

201. Who had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic in the 1830s ?
(a) Metternich
(b) Otto von Bismarck
(c) Giuseppe Mazzini
(d) Napoleon

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am301

202. .....is perhaps the most celebrated of Italian freedom fighters, (1807-82).
(a) Giuseppe Mazzini
(b) Metternich
(c) Otto von Bismarck
(d) Giuseppe Garibaldi

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am302

203. Which area was the most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871?
(a) Southern Europe
(b) mid Europe
(c) Balkan States
(d) Eastern States

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am303

204. Each power – Russia, Germany, England, Austro-Hungary – was keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans, this became one of the major
reasons for …………
(a) First World War

(b) Second World War
(c) Fall of the Ottomon Empire
(d) Integration of the Balkan States

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am304

205. The allegory of the German nation who wears a crown of oak leaves was a-
(a) Marianne
(b) Union Jack
(c) Britannia
(d) Germania

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am305

Ans : (d) Germania

206. The first step introduced to unify Germany was _____.
(a) Diet
(b) Military alliances
(c) Zollverein
(d) Carbonari

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am306

207. The Italian revolutionary Giuseppe Mazzini was born in Genoa in the year___
(a) 1805
(b) 1806
(c) 1807
(d) 1808

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am307

208. Which of the following is the term used for Bismark's policy?
(a) steel and iron policy
(b) Hand shake policy
(c) Blood and Iron policy
(d) golden goose policy

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am308

209. Members of the Jacobin club were known as _ _ _ _ _ _ _ _.
(a) Conservatives
(b) Revolutionaries
(c) Terrorists
(d) Sans-culottes

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am309

210. What was the theme of the printings of Frederic Sorrieu?
(a) Democracy
(b) Socialism
(c) Capitalism
(d) None of the above

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am310

211. Which of the following is not true with reference to Napoleon?
(a) He introduced Napoleonic Code.
(b) He promoted democracy in France.
(c) He made the administrative system more rational and efficient.
(d) The Napoleonic Code was exported to all the regions under French control.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am311

212. Which of the following was a part of the Napoleonic Code?
1. The feudal system was abolished.
2. Guild restrictions were removed.
3. Weights and measures were standardised.
4. A common national currency was introduced.
(a) Only 1 and 2
(b) Only 2 and 3
(c) Only 3 and 4
(d) All the above

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am312

213. What emerged as a force which brought about sweeping changes in the political and material world of Europe in the nineteenth century?
(a) The emergence of the nation state.
(b) The multi-national dynastic empire.
(c) Territorial state.
(d) Absolute monarchy.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am313

214. What did the ideas of la patrie and le citoyen signify in the French Revolution?
(a) The motherland and the children
(b) The fatherland and the citizens
(c) The community and the citizens
(d) The state and the community

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am314

215. The artisans, industrial workers and peasants revolted against which one of the following in 1848, Europe?
(a) Economic hardship
(b) Political unstability
(c) Monarchy
(d) Revolutionary war

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am315

216. The term 'Liberalism' is derived from the Latin root liber, meaning
(a) free
(b) democratic
(c) capitalist
(d) socialist

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am316

217. In 1834, a Custom Union or Zollverein was formed at the initiative of _ _ _ _ _and was joined by most of the German states.
(a) Russia

For Answer and Explanation of Question Click the Link in Pink Colour.

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(b) Prussia

(c) England

(d) France

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am317

218. The basic aim of Zollverein was_ _ _ _

(a) to abolish Tariff barriers.

(b) to reunite Germany.

(c) to reunite Prussia.

(d) to promote Democracy.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am318

219. Which of the following countries did not participate in the Treaty of Vienna?

(a) Britain

(b) Russia

(c) Prussia

(d) United States

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am319

220. Who headed the Vienna Congress of 1815?

(a) The Austrian Chancellor Duke Mette.-nich.

(b) The German Chancellor Duke Metternich.

(c) The Australian Chancellor Duke Metternich.

(d) The French Chancellor Duke Metternich.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am320

221. The main intention of the Treaty of Vienna 1815 was-

(a) to restore the monarchies that had been overthrown by Napoleon, and to create a new conservative order in Europe

(b) to promote democracy in Europe

(c) to promote socialism in Europe

(d) to promote capitalism in Europe

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am321

222. Who was Giuseppe Mazzini?

(a) Italian revolutionary.

(b) French revolutionary.

(c) Russian revolutionary.

(d) Prussian revolutionary.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am322

223. _ _ _ _believed that God had intended nations to be the natural units of mankind.

(a) Hitler

(b) Napoleon

(c) Giuseppe Mazzini

(d) Lenin

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am323

224. Who among the following was described as 'the most dangerous enemy of social order' by Duke Metternich?

(a) Louis Philippe

(b) Karol Kurpinski

(c) Guiseppe Mazzini

(d) Johan Gottfried

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am324

225. In which Year was the Vienna Congress held?

(a) 1815

(b) 1845

(c) 1885

(d) 1915

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am325

226. Elle, the measuring unit in Germany was used to measure-

(a) cloth

(b) thread

(c) land

(d) height

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am326

227. Which of the following statement is true regarding "Zollverein'?
(a) It was created to restore democracy.
(b) It was created to unify Germany.
(c) It was created to abolish tarrif barriers.
(d) It was created to abolish autocracy.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am327

228. Who, among the following, hosted the Congress at Vietnam in 1815?
(a) King of Netherlands
(b) Giuseppe Mazzini
(c) Duke Metternich
(d) Otto Von Bismark

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am328

229. Which of the given points did not define the term 'Liberal Nationalism' for the people of Europe in the nineteenth century?
(a) Freedom for the individual and equality before the law.
(b) Government by consent.
(c) End of autocracy and clerical privileges.
(d) Government empowered to violate the right to private property.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am329

230. The movement criticised the glorification of reason and science and focused instead on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings.
(a) Liberalism
(b) Nationalism
(c) Romanticism
(d) Spiritualism

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am330

231. Who was Johann Gottfried?
(a) A German philosopher
(b) A German scientist
(c) A Russian scientist
(d) A Russian philosopher

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am331

232. The Frankfurt Parliament was convened in the Church of St. Paul in
(a) 1846
(b) 1847
(c) 1848
(d) 1849

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am332

233. Who was the Chief architect of the unification of the Germany?
(a) Chief Minister - William - I
(b) Chief Minister - Otto Von Bismarck
(c) Prime Minister - Otto Von Bismarck
(d) The King - William - I

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am333

234. Which of the following treaty recognised Greece as an independent nation?
(a) Vienna Treaty of 1815
(b) Constantinople Treaty
(c) Diplomatic Treaty of Sardenia Piedmont
(d) None of these

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am334

235. Which one of the following is true about the 'Treaty of Constantinople' of 1832?
(a) It recognised Turkey as an independent nation.
(b) It recognised Greece as an independent nation.
(c) It recognised Germany as an independent nation.
(d) It recognised France as an independence nation.

For Answer and Explanation of Question Click the Link in Pink Colour.

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Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am335

236. Who was proclaimed German Emperor after its unification?
(a) The Prussian King - William - I
(b) The Russian King - William - I
(c) The Chief Minister of Otto Von Bismarck
(d) Lenin

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am336

237. Which of the following states was ruled by an Italian Princely House?
(a) Sardinia - Piedmont
(b) Papal State
(c) Venetia
(d) Tuscany

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am337

238. The process of the unification of the Italy was led by
(a) Sardinia - Piedmont
(b) Papal State
(c) Venetia
(d) Tuscany

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am338

239. Who was Cavour?
(a) He was the Chief Minister of Italy, during its unification.
(b) He was the Chief Minister of Germany, during its unification.
(c) He was the Chief Minister of France, during its unification.
(d) He was the Chief Minister of Russia, during its unification.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am339

240. Who was proclaimed the king of United Italy in

1861?
(a) Guiseppe Mazzini
(b) King Victor Emmanuel - II
(c) William - I
(d) Johann Gottfried

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am340

241. Which of the following was the result of the Act of Union 1707?
(a) United Kingdom of Irish
(b) United Kingdom of Scotland
(c) United Kingdom of America
(d) United Kingdom of Great Britain

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am341

242. Who amongst the following Italian Leaders was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat?
(a) Mazzini
(b) Cavour
(c) Garibaldi
(d) Victor Emmanuel-II

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am342

243. Who played the key role in unifying Germany?
(a) Friedrich Wilhelm - IV
(b) Otto Von Bismark
(c) Mattemich
(d) Kaisar William - I

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am343

244. _ _ _ _was a female allegory, which represented the peoples nations in France.
(a) Germania
(b) Marianne
(c) Bharat Mata
(d) None of the above

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am344

245. Which one of the following is true regarding how the new artists depicted liberty during the French Revolution?
(a) As a female figure with a torch of enlightenment in one hand and the Charter of Rights of Man in the other hand.
(b) Blindfolded woman carrying a pair of weighing scales.
(c) The gold red and black tricolour.
(d) Rays of the rising sun.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am345

246. Which of the following became the female allegory of the German Nation?
(a) Marianne
(b) Germania
(c) Britannia
(d) Mazzini

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am346

247. What does a blind-folded woman carrying a pair of weighing scales symbolize?
(a) Peace
(b) Equality
(c) Justice
(d) Liberty

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am347

248. The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 the area was called _ _ _
(a) Prussia
(b) Russia
(c) Balkans
(d) England

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am348

249. Which of the following powers was not interested in Balkan peninsula?
(a) England

(b) Germany
(c) Russia
(d) Japan

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am349

250. "True German Culture is to discovered among common people". Who said?
(a) Johann Gottfried Herder
(b) Napoleon
(c) Karl Kaspar Fritz
(d) Andreas Rebmann

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am350

251. Which of the following treaty which recognised Greece as an independent nation.
(a) The treaty of Constantinople of 1832
(b) Treaty of Tordesillas of 1494
(c) The Treaty of Paris of 1783
(d) The Congress of Vienna of 1815

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am351

252. Select the event that mobilised nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe in 1830-1848?
(a) Napoleonic wars
(b) series of republican revolts
(c) French Revolution
(d) The Greek War of Independence

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am352

253. Who was Giuseppe Mazzini?
(a) German revolutionary
(b) Italian revolutionary
(c) French revolutionary
(d) Europeon revolutionary

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am353

For Answer and Explanation of Question Click the Link in Pink Colour.

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254. Who was not the chief architect of the unification of Italy?
(a) Giuseppe Mazzini
(b) Cavour
(c) William I
(d) Victor Emmanuel II

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am354

255. Who did not contribute in the unification of Italy?
(a) Garibaldi
(b) Cavour
(c) Mussolini
(d) Giuseppe Mazzini

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am355

256. What wast the National Anthem of New Brtain?
(a) The Star-Spangled Banner
(b) Lift Every Voice and Sing
(c) Hail to Thee in the Victor's Crown
(d) God Save Our Noble King

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am356

257. Female allegories were invented by artists in the nineteenth century to represent the nation.____ wears a crown of oak leaves.
(a) Garibaldi
(b) Germania
(c) Mussolini
(d) Marianne

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am357

258. In his series of four prints, which of the following big European countries has not been depicted by the French artist, Frederic Sorrieu -
(a) Switzerland
(b) England
(c) Germany
(d) Spain

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am358

259. What was Sorrieu's dream?
(a) A world made up of 'democratic and social republic'
(b) A world made up of 'socialism and communism'
(c) A world made up of 'hereditary monarchs'
(d) A world made up of 'dictators and feudal lords'

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am359

260. By early 19th century, which of the following European country had already become a nation state?
(a) Italy
(b) Germany
(c) Switzerland
(d) Poland

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am360

261. The Statue of Liberty was installed in -
(a) London
(b) Paris
(c) Berlin
(d) New York

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am361

262. Ernst Renan belonged to -
(a) Austria
(b) Germany
(c) France
(d) Australia

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am362

263. Which of these countries led the procession as depicted by Sorrieu -
(a) Russia and Germany

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(b) The United States and Switzerland

(c) England and Spain

(d) Denmark and Portugal

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am363

264. French Revolution -
(a) was the first clear-cut expression of nationalism
(b) was the first attempt to unite all the nations of Europe
(c) was the handiwork of Napoleon Bonaparte
(d) was an attempt to root out capitalism from France

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am364

265. French Revolution led to -
(a) the transfer of sovereignty from French nobility to monarchy
(b) the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens
(c) the transfer of power from the French citizens to a dictator
(d) special privileges to the French elite

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am365

266. The mission and destiny of the French nation as declared by the revolutionaries was -
(a) to make France the leader of Europe
(b) to make France miltarily strong
(c) to unite the people of Europe in one nation
(d) to liberate the people of Europe from despotism

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am366

267. The Civil Code of 1804 is usually known as -
(a) The Hitler Code
(b) The Churchill Code
(c) The Napoleonic Code
(d) The Bismark Code

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am367

268. What name was given to the Estate General in France?
(a) The French Congress
(b) National Assembly
(c) The Council Elders
(d) Advisory Body of citizens

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am368

269. After the French Revolution, a common language adopted for the whole nation which was -
(a) spoken and written in the southern region
(b) spoken and written in the northern region
(c) spoken and written in Paris
(d) spoken and written in western region

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am369

270. Andreas Rebmann was a
(a) British journalist
(b) French journalist
(c) German journalist
(d) Austrian journalist

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am370

271. Industrialisation in Europe began first of all in____
(a) Germany
(b) France
(c) England
(d) Prussia

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am371

272. Napoleon lost the battle of Leipzig in -
(a) 1809
(b) 1813
(c) 1814

For Answer and Explanation of Question Click the Link in Pink Colour.

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(d) 1815

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am372

273. In revolutionary France, the right to vote was granted to -
(a) All male citizens
(b) All adult male citizens
(c) All male and female adult citizens
(d) All property-owning men

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am373

274. Zollverein formed in 1834 by the German state was
(a) a revolutionary body
(b) a club of German elites
(c) a customs union
(d) a state duty

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am374

275. As per Napoleonic code the status of women was that of -
(a) an adult
(b) a minor
(c) a slave
(d) a housewife

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am375

276. Duke Metternich was the Chancellor of -
(a) Austria
(b) Germany
(c) Denmark
(d) France

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am376

277. Revolution of liberalism in Europe was led by -
(a) Nobility

(b) Educated middle classes
(c) Industrialists
(d) Priests of the Catholic Church

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am377

278. Which event mobilised nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe?
(a) The Vienna Peace Settlement 1814-15
(b) Union of England and Scotland, 1789
(c) The Greek War of Independence (1827-32)
(d) Unification of Italy

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am378

279. The English poet who organised funds and later went to fight in the Greek War of Independence was -
(a) Shelley
(b) Keats
(c) Lord Byron
(d) Lord Tennyson

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am379

280. Grimm Brothers contributed to the nation-building of Germany through -
(a) operas and music
(b) song
(c) folktales
(d) dance

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am380

281. Delacroix was -
(a) a German Romantic painter
(b) a British Romantic painter
(c) an Italian Romantic painter
(d) A French Romantic painter

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am381

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282. Karol Kurpinski celebrated the national struggle through -
(a) operas and music
(b) folktales
(c) language
(d) folk poetry

283. The country that prohibited the use of Polish in Poland was -
(a) Germany
(b) Italy
(c) France
(d) Russia

284. Food shortage and widespread unemployment brought the population of Paris out on the roads in the year -
(a) 1728
(b) 1788
(c) 1848
(d) 1884

285. Weavers in Silesia led a revolt against contractors in -
(a) 1825
(b) 1835
(c) 1845
(d) 1855

286. The number of elected representatives who took part in the Frankfurt parliament convened in the Church of St. Paul on 18 May 1848 was -
(a) 721
(b) 791
(c) 831
(d) 861

287. Otto von Bismarck was the Prime Minister of -
(a) Hanover
(b) Habsburg
(c) Italy
(d) Prussia

288. The Kingdom of Two Sicilies was located in -
(a) North Italy
(b) South Italy
(c) Eastern Italy
(d) Western Italy

289. The last to be united with Italy was -
(a) Tuscany
(b) Modena
(c) The Papal State
(d) Parma

290. Countries involved in the Seven Year war (1856-63) were -
(a) Russia, Germany, Austria and Spain
(b) Austria, Denmark, France and Prussia
(c) Britain, Russia, Italy and Germany
(d) Turkey, Spain, Austria and France

291. Ireland was incorporated into the United Kingdom

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in -
(a) 1701
(b) 1751
(c) 1781
(d) 1801

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am391

292. The Act of Union (1707) was struck between
(a) England and France
(b) Ireland and England
(c) England and Scotland
(d) Russia and Germany

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am392

293. Union Jack is the national flag of -
(a) Ireland
(b) United Kingdom
(c) Germany
(d) Canada

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am393

294. The statesman who orchestrated war with Denmark (1864), Austria (1866) and France (1870-71) to unify Germany was -
(a) Cavour
(b) Garibaldi
(c) Bismarck
(d) Duke Metternich

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am394

295. Which was not an obstacle in the way of the Italian unification -
(a) Division of Italy into weak states
(b) Alien rule
(c) Congress of Vienna
(d) Opposition of Germany

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am395

296. Marianne is the allegory of -
(a) Germany
(b) Italy
(c) France
(d) Canada

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am396

297. Broken Chains are a symbol of -
(a) being freed
(b) protest
(c) adventure
(d) aggression

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am397

298. Crown of Oak leaves signifies -
(a) Willingness to make peace
(b) Readiness to fight
(c) Heroism
(d) Beginning of a new era

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am398

299. Rays of the rising sun signify -
(a) beginning of a new era
(b) victory
(c) hope and trust
(d) good days ahead

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am399

300. Pick out the odd one out -
(a) Germania
(b) Bharat Mata
(c) Flag of Liberty
(d) Marianna

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am400

301. Which area does not constitute the Balkans-
(a) Romania
(b) Belgium
(c) Bosnia
(d) Serbia

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am401

302. Name of European power which was not keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans was -
(a) Russia
(b) England
(c) USA
(d) Germany

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am402

303. The cover of German almanac was designed by which of the following journalist?
(a) Frederic Sorrieu
(b) Ernest Sorbonne
(c) Andreas Rebmann
(d) Karl Kaspar Fritz

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am403

304. Which one of the following is true about the 'Treaty of Constantinople' of 1832?
(a) It recognized Turkey as an independent nation
(b) It recognized Greece as an independent nation
(c) It recognized Germany as an independent nation
(d) It recognized France as an independent nation

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am404

305. Which country stood for the first political experiment in liberal democracy in Europe?
(a) Germany
(b) Italy
(c) France
(d) England

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am405

306. Which customs union was formed by Prussia to abolish tariff barriers?
(a) Elle
(b) Zollverein
(c) European Economic Union
(d) La Patrie

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am406

307. What sort of regimes were set-up in 1815 in Europe?
(a) Autocratic
(b) Democratic
(c) Monarchical
(d) Liberal

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am407

308. Which one of the following is not true about the female allegory of France?
(a) She was named Marianne
(b) She took part in the French Revolution
(c) She was a symbol of national unity
(d) Her characteristics were drawn from those of Liberty and Republic

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am408

309. Which of the following countries was not part of the four European powers that collectively defeated

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Napoleon?
(a) Austria
(b) Prussia
(c) Spain
(d) Britain

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am409

310. Who among the following did not contribute in the Unification of Italy?
(a) Mazzine
(b) Cavour
(c) Garibaldi
(d) Otto von Bismarck

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am410

311. Which area was known as the powder keg of Europe?
(a) Ottoman Empire
(b) Italy
(c) Balkans
(d) Germany

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am411

312. Modern form of nationalism received its greatest boost during the -
(a) Early middle age
(b) French Revolution
(c) American Revolution
(d) None of these

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am412

313. The French Revolution required the citizen to speak -
(a) Latine
(b) French
(c) English
(d) None of these

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am413

314. The Germans under the leadership of _ _ _ _ built their German Empire.
(a) Prussia
(b) Austria
(c) Greek
(d) None of these

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am414

315. A treaty was signed in London in 1827, by -
(a) Great Britain
(b) France
(c) Russia
(d) All of these

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am415

316. After the release of Giuseppo Mazzini from prison he found a new organisation called -
(a) National Italy
(b) Young Italy
(c) United Italy
(d) Organised Italy

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am416

317. The combined forces of Prussia and Austria defeated -
(a) France
(b) Denmark
(c) Russia
(d) None of these

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am417

318. Which two countries had a common ruler King Francis Joseph - Dual monarchy?
(a) Austria - Hungary
(b) Austria - France
(c) France - Russia
(d) France - Hungary

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am418

319. The Polish State was divided and partitioned among the
(a) Russians, Germans and Prussians
(b) Germans, Austrians and Prussians
(c) Russians, Prussians and Austrians
(d) None of these

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am419

320. The civil code of 1804 - usually known as -
(a) The Bismarck Code
(b) The Napoleonic Code
(c) The National Code
(d) The Social Code

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am420

321. When Napolean invaded Italy?
(a) 1781
(b) 1782
(c) 1797
(d) 1789

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am421

322. When there were revolution of all over Europe?
(a) 1842
(b) 1849
(c) 1837
(d) 1848

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am422

323. What did the French revolutionaries aim for?
(a) Fraternity
(b) Liberty
(c) Equal rights for all
(d) All of the above

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am423

324. In the Frankfurt parliament, on which date a constitution was drafted?
(a) 8 May 1848
(b) 18 May 1848
(c) 18 June 1840
(d) 11 August 1848

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am424

325. In which year was Treaty of Vienna signed?
(a) 1811
(b) 1810
(c) 1815
(d) 1812

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am425

326. Unification of Germany took place between which period?
(a) 1860 to 1871
(b) 1870 to 1871
(c) 1856 to 1871
(d) 1866 to 1871

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am426

327. Giuseppe Mazzini became a member of the secret society. What was it known as?
(a) Red shirts
(b) British nation
(c) Carbonari
(d) Bismarck

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am427

328. What was the significance of the treaty of Constantinople in Greek history?
(a) It recognised Greece as an independent nation

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(b) It gave the people of Greece immense power

(c) It suppressed the people of Greece

(d) It created several hurdles for the people of Greece

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am428

329. What did Das Volk stand for?

(a) Democracy

(b) Factory workers

(c) Common people

(d) Slum dwellers

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am429

330. What does La patrie mean? Select the correct option.

(a) The citizen

(b) The motherland

(c) The fatherland

(d) The country

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am430

331. The group of countries that collectively defeated Napolean was

(a) Britain, Russia, Germany and Austria

(b) Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria

(c) Russia, Prussia, Austria and France

(d) Britain, France, Austria and Prussia

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am431

332. What did Germania symbolise? Select the correct option.

(a) French nation

(b) German nation

(c) British nation

(d) None of the above

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am432

333. What did the conservatives want? Select the correct option.

(a) Preserve the monarchy and the Church

(b) Establish democratic set-up

(c) Root out old established beliefs

(d) None of the above

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am433

334. What were the large landowners of Prussia known as ....

(a) Kulaks

(b) Pykars

(c) Mahantas

(d) Junkers

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am434

335. Match the column A and column B and choose the correct option.

Column A		Column B	
A	Giuseppe Mazzini	1.	Ruler of an Italian princely house
B	King Victor Emmanuel II	2.	Revolutionary who tried to unify Italy
C	Chief Minister Cavour	3.	led an army of volunteers to Rome to fight the last obstacle to the unification of Italy, the Papal States where a French garrison was stationed.
D	Giuseppe Garibaldi	4.	Through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France he succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859

(a) A - 2, B - 1, C - 3, D - 4

(b) A - 4, B - 1, C - 2, D - 3

(c) A - 3, B - 2, C - 1, D - 4

(d) A - 2, B - 1, C - 4, D - 3

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am435

336. Choose the correct option from column A and column B -

	Column A		Column B
A	Broken chains	I.	Symbol of the German empire – strength
B	Breastplate with eagle	II.	Readiness to fight
C	Sword	III.	Being freed
D	Rays of the rising sun	IV.	Beginning of a new era

(a)　A - II, B - I, C - III, D - IV
(b)　A - IV, B - I, C - II, D - III
(c)　A - III, B - I, C - II, D - IV
(d)　A - II, B - I, C - IV, D - III

337. Match column A and column B and choose the correct option.

Column A		Column B	
A.	Absolutist	1.	A vision of society
B.	Utopian	2.	A form of government
C.	Plebiscite	3.	A system of direct vote
D.	Suffrage	4.	A system of holding election

(a)　A - 2, B - 3, C - 1, D - 4
(b)　A - 4, B - 3, C - 2, D - 1
(c)　A - 3, B - 1, C - 2, D - 4
(d)　A - 2, B - 1, C - 3, D - 4

338. Choose the incorrect matched option from column A and B

	Column A	Column B
(a)	Frederic Sorrieu	A british artist
(b)	Wolfe Tone	Struggled for Ireland
(c)	Lord Byron	An english poet
(d)	Karol Karpinski	A polish music composer

339. Match the columns and choose correct option.

Column- I		Column- II	
A.	Das volk	p.	Large landowner of Prussia
B.	Junker	q.	Symbol of an abstract idea
C.	Allegory	r.	Awareness of women's right
D.	Feminist	s.	Common people

(a)　A → r; B → s; C → q; D → p
(b)　A → q; B → s; C → p; D → r
(c)　A → s; B → p; C → q; D → r
(d)　A → q; B → r; C → s; D → p

340. Match the columns and choose correct option.

Column -I		Column -II	
A.	1797	p.	Vienna Peace Settlement
B.	1814	q.	Invasion of Italy
C.	1821	r.	Revolution in Europe
D.	1848	s.	Struggle for Independence in Greek.

(a)　A → s, B → r, C → p, D → q
(b)　A → r, B → s, C → p, D → q
(c)　A → q, B → r, C → p, D → s
(d)　A → q, B → p, C → s, D → r

341. Match the columns and choose correct option.

Column- I		Column- II	
A.	1859-70	p.	Battle of Leipzig
B.	1866-71	q.	Slav nationalism
C.	1905	r.	Unification of Italy
D.	1813	s.	Unification of Germany

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(a) A → s, B → p, C → q, D → r
(b) A → q, B → p, C → s, D → r
(c) A → r, B → s, C → q, D → p
(d) A → q, B → r, C → s, D → p

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am441

342. Match the columns and choose correct option.

Column- I		Column- II	
A.	1832	p.	Greek war of Independence
B.	1821	q.	Treaty of Constantinople
C.	1834	r.	Napolean Civil Code
D.	1804	s.	Zollverein

(a) A → s, B → r, C → p, D → q
(b) A → q, B → p, C → s, D → r
(c) A → r, B → s, C → p, D → q
(d) A → q, B → r, C → s, D → p

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am442

343. Match the columns and choose correct option.

	Column- I		Column- II
A.	Louise Otto Peters	p.	King of Piedmont
B.	Carl Welcker	q.	Member of Frankfurt Parliament
C.	Victor Emmanuel II	r.	Prussian Chancellor
D.	Otto Von Bismarck	s.	Founder of Feminist Political Association

(a) A → s, B → q, C → p, D → (r)
(b) A → q, B → p, C → s, D → r
(c) A → r, B → s, C → p, D → q
(d) A → s, B → r, C → q, D → p

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am443

344. Which of the following statements about the 'French

Revolution' are correct?
1. After the end of the French Revolution it was proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny.
2. France will have a monarchy and will be headed by a member of the royal family.
3. A centralised administrative system will be put in place to formulate uniform laws for all citizens.
4. Imposition of internal custom duties and dues will continue to exist in France.
(a) 2 and 3
(b) 2 and 4
(c) 1 and 3
(d) 3 and 4

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am444

345. Which of the following is not associated with the revolt of 1848 in Paris?
1. Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition from imports of cheap machine-made goods from England.
2. Food shortages and widespread unemployment brought the population of Paris out on the roads.
3. National Assembly proclaimed a constitutional monarchy, granted suffrage to all adult males above 21.
4. Men and women of the liberal middle classes combined their demands for constitutionalism with national unification.
(a) 1 and 2
(b) 2, 3 and 4
(c) 3 and 4
(d) Only 4

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am445

346. Which of the following is associated with the 'Revolution of the liberals 1848' ?
1. Unlike the revolt of poors in france it was led by educated middle class in Ottoman empire.
2. Men and women of the liberal middle classes combined their demands for constitutionalism with national unification
3. Demands for the creation of a nation-state on parliamentary principles – a constitution,freedom of the press and freedom of association.
(a) 1 and 2

(b) 1, 2 and 3

(c) 2 and 3

(d) Only 3

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am446

347. With reference to the cause of Silesian Weavers consider the following statements--
1. The cause of the silesian weavers uprising was the contractors cheating on the weavers.
2. The contractors who supplied the weavers raw materials and gave order for finished materials reduced the payments of the weavers.

Which one of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am447

348. With reference to unification of Italy consider the following statements.
1. Cavour who led the movement to unify the regions of Italy was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat.
2. After the unification of Italy, the Habsburg rulers had more autonomy to the Hungarians

Which one of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(a) 1 only

(b) 2 only

(c) Both 1 and 2

(d) Neither 1 nor 2

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am448

349. Consider the following statements -
1. During 1789 paintings of females appeared as symbols of liberty.
2. Female figure in France was named as Marianne.
3. Germania was depicted by Kaiser William I.
4. The idea behind Marianne was to represent the French nation as people's nation.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

(a) 1, 2 and 3

(b) 2 and 3

(c) 1, 2 and 4

(d) 1 and 4

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am449

350. Consider the following statements -
1. Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic regions.
2. A large part of Balkans was free from the Ottomon empire.
3. The dismembering of Ottomon empire with its Balkan states became a scene of big power rivalry.
4. Balkan states were jealous of each other.

Which of the above statements are correct?

(a) 1, 3 and 4

(b) 1, 2 and 3

(c) 1 and 4

(d) 2 and 3

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am450

351. Consider the following statements -
1. French revolutionaries adopted ideas of la partic and le citoyen.
2. Revolutionaries replaced the standard royal flag by the new French tricolour flag.
3. Composed new hymns for Commemorate Martyrs.
4. Formulated unequal laws for different classes of the society.

Which of the above statements are correct?

(a) 1, 2 and 3

(b) 2 and 3

(c) 1 and 4

(d) 2, 3 and 4

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am451

352. Consider the following statements -
1. Treaty of Vienna was made by the Big five.
2. Power of Monarchies had been overthrown in this treaty.
3. A series of strong states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent expansion.
4. Russia was given a part of Poland and Prussia

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was given a part of Saxony.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(a) 1, 2 and 4
(b) 1 and 4
(c) 2 and 3
(d) 1, 3 and 4

353. Which of the following event is associated with the Frankfurt parliament convened in the Church of St Paul?
1. 831 elected representatives drafted a constitution for a German nation to be headed by a monarchy subject to a parliament.
2. Friedrich Wilhelm IV, King of Prussia, he rejected it and joined other monarchs to oppose the elected assembly.
3. The troops were called in and the assembly was forced to disband
(a) Only 1
(b) Only 3
(c) 2 and 3
(d) all of these

354. Who were involved in the repression of the liberal initiative for nation building in Germany in 1848?
1. The monarchy
2. The military
3. Junkers of Prussia
4. Women groups
(a) 1 and 4
(b) 1 and 2
(c) 1, 2 and 3
(d) All of the above

355. Which of the statement is not correct with respect to the German unification?
1. Otto von Bismarck, was the architect of unification process carried out with the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy.
2. Three wars over seven years – with Austria,

Denmark and France – ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification.
3. In January 1871, the Prussian king, Friedrich Wilhelm IV, was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.
(a) Only 1
(b) Only 3
(c) 2 and 3
(d) None of the above

356. Assertion (A) : Most conservatives did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days.
Reason (R) : They realised that modernisation could weaken traditional institutions like the monarchy.
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true but R is false.
(d) Both A and R are false.

357. Assertion (A) : The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe sparked off a struggle for independence amongst the Greeks which began in 1821.
Reason (R): Greece was suffering under subjugation of the Ottoman Empire.
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true but R is false.
(d) Both A and R are false.

358. Assertion (A) : In Britain the formation of the nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution.
Reason (R) : The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789.
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct

explanation of A.

(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(c) A is true but R is false.

(d) Both A and R are false.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am458

359. Assertion (A) : The issue of extending political rights to women was a controversial one within the liberal movement.

Reason (R) : Women were considered more superior and independent of men by the society, because of their enthusiastic performance in liberal movement.

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(c) A is true but R is false.

(d) Both A and R are false.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am459

360. Assertion (A) : Serfdom and bonded labour were abolished in Habsburg dominion and Russia.

Reason (R): Monarchs had realised that revolution could be resisted only by granting concessions to liberal nationalist rebels.

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(c) A is true but R is false.

(d) Both A and R are false.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am460

361. Assertion (A) : King Victor Emmanuel II tried to unify the Italian states through war.

Reason (R) : In the eyes of the ruling elites of this region, a unified Italy offered them the possibility of economic development and political dominance.

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(c) A is true but R is false.

(d) Both A and R are false.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am461

362. Assertion (A) : The Balkan area became an area of intense conflict.

Reason (R) : The Balkan states were fiercely jealous of each other and each hoped to gain more territory at the expense of the others.

Codes:

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(c) A is true but R is false.

(d) Both A and R are false.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am462

363. Assertion (A) : Italy was divided into seven states, of which only one was ruled by an Italian princely house.

Reason (R) : The north was under the domination of the Bourbon kings of Spain.

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(c) A is true but R is false.

(d) Both A and R are false.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am463

364. Assertion (A) : Germany, Italy and Switzerland were divided into kingdoms, duchies and cantons whose rulers had their autonomous territories.

Reason (R) :They were closely bound to each other inspite of their autonomous rule.

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

(c) A is true but R is false.

(d) A is false but R is true

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365. Assertion (A) : Giuseppe Mazzini worked with the conservatives for the monarchy.
Reason (R) : Italy had to continue to be a patchwork of small states and kingdoms.
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true but R is false.
(d) Both A and R are false.

366. Assertion (A) : Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation.
Reason (R) : Weavers in Silesia had led a revolt against contractors who supplied raw material and gave them orders for finished textiles but drastically reduced their payments.
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true but R is false.
(d) Both A and R are false.

367. Assertion (A) : From the very beginning, the French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices like the idea of la patrie and le citoyen.
Reason (R) : This was done to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true but R is false.
(d) Both A and R are false.

368. Assertion (A) : The Scottish Highlanders were forbidden to speak their Gaelic language or wear their national dress, and large numbers were forcibly driven out of their homeland.
Reason (R) : The English helped the Protestants of Ireland to establish their dominance over a largely Catholic country.
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true but R is false.
(d) Both A and R are false.

369. Assertion (A) : On 18 May 1848, 831 elected representatives revolted in the Frankfurt parliament.
Reason (R) :The elected representatives revolted against the issue of extending political rights to women.
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(c) A is true but R is false.
(d) Both A and R are false.

370. Identify the personality-
• He was an English poet, peer and politician.
• He organised funds and later went to fight in the war.
• He died of fever in 1824.
• He fought on behalf of the Greeks against the Ottoman empire.
(a) Lord Byron
(b) Napoleon
(c) Friedrich
(d) Metternich

371. Identify the personality-
• Two female allegories of France and German.

- They stood as personifications of the 'Republic' and 'Liberty'.
- These allegories remind the public of the national symbol of unity and to persuade them to identify with it.
- They were portrayed that they game the abstract idea of a nation in a concrete form.
  - (a) Germania and Artistia
  - (b) Germania and Christia
  - (c) Marianne and Germania
  - (d) Marianne and Christia

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am471

372. Identify the personality-
- He was a French philosopher.
- He insisted on social capital.
- According to him, nations are not formed by common language, race and religion.
- According to him liberty would be lost if there was only one law and only one master.
  - (a) Renan
  - (b) Atto Von Bismarck
  - (c) Carl Wekker
  - (d) Carbonari

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am472

373. Identify the event-
- The first clear expression of nationalism in France.
- The transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizen.
- A new French Flag, the tricolour was chosen to replace the former royal standards
- The liberation of the people of Europe from despotism.
  - (a) Unification of Germany
  - (b) Greek struggle for independence
  - (c) French Revolution 1789
  - (d) Revolutions in Europe

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am473

374. Identify the class
- They owned states in the countryside and also

town houses.
- They spoke French for purposes of diplomacy and in high society.
- Their families were often connected by ties of marriage.
  - (a) Liberals middle class
  - (b) Aristocrats
  - (c) 3rd Estate
  - (d) Nationalists

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am474

375. Identify the group of people who had -
- Commitment to oppose monarchical forms that had been established after the Vienna Congress
- Willingness to to fight for liberty and freedom.
- They saw the creation of nation-states as a necessary part of this struggle for freedom.
  - (a) Conservatives
  - (b) Liberal nationalist
  - (c) Revolutionaries
  - (d) None of the above

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am475

376. Identify the personality -
- She was a political activist.
- She was an elected member of Frankfurt parliament.
- She founded a political association who was feminist in nature.
- She founded a women's journal.
  - (a) Otto Peter
  - (b) Carl Welcker
  - (c) Frederic sorrien
  - (d) Guiseppe Mazzini

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am476

377. Arrange the following events in the correct sequence and select correct option.
  1. Frederic Sorrieu prepared a series of 4 paintings.
  2. French Revolution.
  3. Napoleon was defeated.
  4. Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed the king of united Italy.

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(a) 3, 4, 1, 2
(b) 2, 3, 1, 4
(c) 1, 2, 3, 4
(d) 4, 3, 2, 1

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am477

378. Arrange the following events in the correct sequence and select correct option.
1.   Fall of Napoleon.
2.   Napoleon invades Italy.
3.   The defeat of Napoleon by Britain, Russia.
4.   Napoleon lost the battle of Leipzig.
(a) 3, 4, 1, 2
(b) 2, 4, 3, 1
(c) 2, 4, 1, 3
(d) 2, 1, 3, 4

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am478

379. Arrange the following events in the correct sequence and select correct option.
1.   Unification of Germany.
2.   Acts of Union.
3.   Unification of Italy.
4.   Vienna Peace Settlement.
(a) 1, 2, 3, 4
(b) 2, 3, 4, 1
(c) 2, 4, 3, 1
(d) 4, 3, 2, 1

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am479

380. Arrange the following events of world history in increasing order of their date of occurrence
1.   Unification of Italy
2.   Vienna Peace Settlement
3.   Napoleon wars begin
4.   Unification of Germany
(a) (1) - (2) - (3) - (4)
(b) (4) - (3) - (2) - (1)
(c) (2) - (1) - (3) - (4)
(d) (3) - (2) - (1) - (4)

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am480

381. Arrange the following events of German unification in increasing order of their date of occurrence
1   Friedrich Wilhelm IV rejected the demand of all German national assembly
2.   The Frankfurt parliament convened in the Church of St Paul.
3.   Kaiser William I of Prussia was proclaimed as the new German emperor.
4.   Three wars over 7 years with Austria, Denmark and France was fought.
(a) (1) - (2) - (3) - (4)
(b) (4) - (3) - (2) - (1)
(c) (2) - (1) - (4) - (3)
(d) (3) - (2) - (1) - (4)

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am481

382. Complete the following table with the correct information regarding congress of Vienna.

Name of Meeting	Held in (year)	Hosted by	Main Objective
Congress of Vienna	A - ?	B - ?	To settle the lost peace in Europe

(a) A-1834, B-Otto von Bismarck
(b) A-1830, B-The Bourbon kings
(c) A-1824, B-Lord Byron
(d) A-1815, B-Austrian chancellor duke Metternich

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am482

383. Complete the following table with the correct information-

Column A	Column B
A - ?	Giuseppe Mazzine
King of united Italy in 1861	B - ?

(a) A-Austrian chancellor, B-Lord Byron
(b) A-Australian chancellor, B-Napoleon
(c) A-President of Prussia, B-Otto von Bismarck
(d) A-Italian Politician,B-Emmanuel - II.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am483

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384. Complete the following table with correct information regarding Acts of Union-

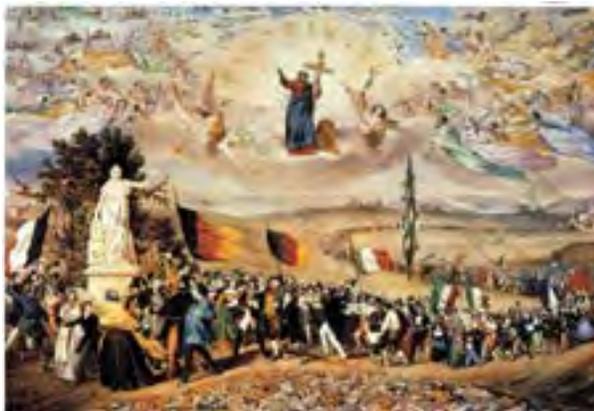| Name of Act	Year	Leads to the creation of	Passed by the parliament of
Acts of Union	1707	A - ?	B - ?

(a) A-Unification of Germany, B-England and Italy

(b) A-Unification of Italy., B-Scotland and Germany

(c) A-The Act of Union, B-England and Scotland

(d) A-Vienna Peace Settlement, B-Scotland and Italy

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am484

385. In the above picture of sorrien's utopian vision, the saints, angle and Christ symbolise-

(a) Equality among people

(b) Fraternity among nations

(c) Freedom of nations

(d) Resentment against nations

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am485

386. Study the picture and answer the following question -

Who designed the cover of German almanac?

(a) Otto von Bismarck

(b) Andreas Rebmann

(c) Giuseppe Mazzini

(d) Napoleon

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am486

387. Consider these statements about the Image given below

1. Title of this caricature is "The Club of Thinkers".

2. he plaque on the left bears the inscription: 'The

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most important question of today's meeting: How long will thinking be allowed to us?"
3. This was a caricature of meeting called by liberals.
4. This caricature was created in 1820.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(a) A. 1 only
(b) 2 only
(c) Both 1 and 2
(d) 1 , 2 and 4

388. Which of the following aspect best signifies this image?

(a) A map explaining the sea routes used in 18th century by Europeans
(b) A map celebrating the British Empire.
(c) A map showcasing the importance of British

Empire.
(d) A map expressing the British ambitions of contouring the world.

389. Choose the correct statement about the image given bellow.

(a) This image was painted by artist Lorenz Clasen.
(b) This image was painted by artist Julius Hübner
(c) Germania guarding the Rhine was the title of this painting.
(d) Philip Veit, was the artist who have made this painting.

390. Study the picture and answer the following question -

Each letter dropping out of Napoleon's bag bears-
(a) The names of the territories he lost.
(b) The names of the territories he conquered.

(c) The names of his soldiers.

(d) The names of those who had these letters.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am490

(a) Napoleon

(b) Hübner

(c) Delacroix

(d) Lorenz Clasen

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am492

391. Who is shown in this picture sitting on knees?

(a) Giuseppe Mazzini

(b) Giuseppe Garibaldi

(c) Victor Emmanuel II

(d) Cavour

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am491

392. Select the name of painter in following image?

393. Which of the following aspect best signifies this image?

(a) Round table conference at London

(b) Constituent Assembly of India

(c) The Frankfurt Parliament in the church of St. Paul

(d) The Hall of Mirrors of Versailles

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am493

394. Study the picture and answer the question that follows:

Which of the following aspects best suits the 'sword' in the image?

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(a) Heroism
(b) Symbol of Strength
(c) Readiness to Fight
(d) Symbol of freedom

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am494

395. The postage stamp shows the female allegory - Marianne. Which country does she represents?

(a) France
(b) Germany
(c) Britain
(d) Italy

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am495

396. Study the picture and answer the question that follows.

Who among the following has painted this image of Germa
(a) Nathaniel Currier
(b) Lorenz Clasen
(c) Edward Bailey
(d) Richard Saltonstall Greenough

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am496

397. Following image is the personification of Germany commonly associated with the Romantic Era and the

Revolutions of 1848.

Identify its name from among the following options.
(a) Marianna
(b) Philip Viet
(c) Germania
(d) La Italia

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am497

Source Based Questions 1 : Read the source given below and answer 6 questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

Socially and politically, a landed aristocracy was the dominant class on the continent. The members of this class were united by a common way of life that cut across regional divisions. They owned estates in the countryside and also town-houses. They spoke French for purposes of diplomacy and in high society. Their families were often connected by ties of marriage. This powerful aristocracy was, however, numerically a small group. The majority of the population was made up of the peasantry. To the west, the bulk of the land was farmed by tenants and

small owners, while in Eastern and Central Europe the pattern of landholding was characterised by vast estates which were cultivated by serfs. In Western and parts of Central Europe the growth of industrial production and trade meant the growth of towns and the emergence of commercial classes whose existence was based on production for the market. Industrialisation began in England in the second half of the eighteenth century, but in France and parts of the German states it occurred only during the nineteenth century.

398. Which was the dominant class on the continent of Europe?
(a) Tenants
(b) Small owners
(c) Landed aristocracy
(d) High class society

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am498

399. What did the majority of population comprise of?
(a) Tenants
(b) Small owners
(c) Peasantry
(d) Land holders

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am498

400. The given passage describes the social and political life of this class
(a) peasants
(b) aristocracy and middle class
(c) big land owners
(d) peasants and small owners

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am498

401. Aristocratic class used to speak French for the purpose of ?
(a) farming on a big land
(b) diplomacy and high society
(c) unity among the members
(d) educing regional divisions

For Answer and Explanation of Question Click the Link in Pink Colour.

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402. Industrialisation began in _ _ _ _ in the second half of the eighteenth century.
(a) England
(b) France
(c) Germany
(d) Russia

403. Which parts of Europe witnessed the growth of industrial production and trade?
(a) Northern and Eastern
(b) Eastern and Western
(c) Central and Western
(d) Eastern and Central

Source Based Questions 2 : Read the source given below and answer 6 questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

In 1848, Frédéric Sorrieu, a French artist, prepared a series of four prints visualising his dream of a world made up of 'democratic and social Republics', as he called them. As you would recall, artists of the time of the French Revolution personified Liberty as a female figure—here you can recognise the torch of Enlightenment she bears in one hand and the Charter of the Rights of Man in the other. On the earth in the foreground of the image lie the shattered remains of the symbols of absolutist institutions. In Sorrieu's utopian vision, the peoples of the world are grouped as distinct nations, identified through their flags and national costume. Leading the procession, way past the statue of Liberty, are the United States and Switzerland, which by this time were the revolutionary tricolour, has just reached the statue. The concept and practices of a modern state, in which a centralized power exercised sovereign control over a clearly defined territory, had been developing over a long period of time in Europe. But a nation-state was one in which the majority of its citizens, and not only its rulers, came to develop a sense of common identity and shared history or descent.

404. In which year Fredric Sorrieu, a French artist, prepared a series of four prints visualising his dream of a world made up of democratic and social Republics, as he called them?
(a) 1898
(b) 1878
(c) 1848
(d) 1838

405. What was the theme of painting made by French artist?
(a) Constitutional Monarchy
(b) Absolute Monarchy
(c) True democracy
(d) Democratic and Social Republic

406. The utopian vision of French artist Frédéric Sorrieu was
(a) The peoples of the world are grouped as distinct nations, identified through their flags and national costume.
(b) Leading the procession, way past the statue of Liberty, as the United States and Switzerland, which by this time were already nation-states.
(c) France, identifiable by the revolutionary tricolour, has just reached the statue.
(d) The concepts and practices of a modern state, in which a centralised power exercised sovereign control over a clearly defined territory.

407. French Revolution personified Liberty as a female figure, she bears the torch of Enlightenment in one hand and .... in the other.
(a) Charter of Rights of Man
(b) Constitution
(c) Charter of Rights of Woman
(d) Bible

408. Which of the following pair represents two nation states?
(a) United States and Switzerland
(b) Britain and Italy
(c) Spain and Portugal
(d) Japan and Turkey

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am499

409. Which of the following statement describes 'absolutist'?
(a) A system of rule where citizens control the political power
(b) A system of rule that has no restraints on the power exercised.
(C) A system of rule under the wealthy class
(d) A system of rule where one community exercise control over other

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am499

Source Based Questions 3 : Read the source given below and answer 7 questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

Economists began to think in terms of the national economy. They talked of how the nation could develop and what economic measures could help forge this nation together. Friedrich List, Professor of Economics at the University of Tübingen in Germany, wrote in 1834: 'The aim of the zollverein is to bind the Germans economically into a nation. It will strengthen the nation materially as much by protecting its interests externally as by stimulating its internal productivity. It ought to awaken and raise national sentiment through a fusion of individual and provincial interests. The German people have realised that a free economic system is the only means to engender national feeling.'

410. What is the aim of the Zollverein in Germany
(a) To divide German regions
(b) To bind the Germans economically into a nation
(c) To support time consuming calculations
(d) To create confusion in trade

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am500

411. How does a country become stronger?
(a) By conquest
(b) By making alliances
(c) Both (a) and (b)
(d) It will strengthen the nation materially as much by protecting its interests externally as per stimulating its internal productivity.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am500

412. Who was Friedrich List?
(a) Professor of Economics at the University of Tubingen in Germany
(b) French artist
(c) Philosopher
(d) Painter

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am500

413. Who realised that a free economic system is the only means to engender national feeling.'
(a) The German people
(b) The French people
(c) The Italians people
(d) The russian people

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am500

414. Economists began to think in terms of the _ _ _ _ _ _ economy.
(a) Traditional
(b) Market
(c) National
(d) Mixed

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am500

415. When was the Zollverein created?
(a) 1834
(b) 1828
(c) 1830
(d) 1838

For Answer and Explanation of Question Click the Link in Pink Colour.

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416. What German people have realised about new economic system?
  (a) German people wanted to conquer more regions.
  (b) German people realised the importance of closed economy.
  (c) German people have realised that a free economic system is the only means to engender national feeling.
  (d) German people realised that a free economic system is obstacle to develop nationalism.

Source Based Questions 4 : Read the source given below and answer 6 questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism. Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society—like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family—should be preserved. Most conservatives, however,did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days. Rather, they realised,from the changes initiated by Napoleon, that modernisation could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy. It could make state power more effective and strong. A modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy, the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies of Europe. In 1815, representatives of the European powers—Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria— who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe. The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich. The delegates drew up the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 with the object of undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars. The Bourbon dynasty, which had been deposed during the French Revolution, was restored to power, and France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon. A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in future.

417. Which of the following statements correctly describes about European conservative ideology?
  (a) Preservation of beliefs introduced by Napoleon.
  (b) Preservation of two sects of Christianity.
  (c) Preservation of socialists' ideology in economic sphere.
  (d) Preservation of traditionalist beliefs in state and society.

418. Identify the purpose to convene Vienna of Congress of Vienna in 1815 from the following options.
  (a) To declare completion of German unification.
  (b) To restore conservative regime in Europe.
  (c) To declare war against France.
  (d) To start the process of Italian unification.

419. What did conservatives focus on at the Congress of Vienna? Select the appropriate option.
  (a) To re-establish peace and stability in Europe.
  (b) To establish socialism in Europe.
  (c) To introduce democracy in France.
  (d) To set up a new Parliament in Austria

420. Who had collectively defeated Napoleon met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe?
  (a) Britain, Russia, Prussia,Japan
  (b) Britain, France,Austria, Prussia
  (c)Britain, Russia, Prussia, Austria
  (d) Britain, Russia, Prussia,Italy

421. Who hosted the Congress of Vienna in 1815 ?
  (a) Duke Metternich
  (b) Rainer Ferdinand
  (c) King Victor Emmanuel
  (d) Cavour

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am501

422. Why Series of states were set up on the boundaries of France in 1815 ?
(a) for congress of Vienna
(b) to prevent russia expansion
(c) to prevent French expansion
(d) for protecting the state

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am501

Source Based Questions 5 : Read the source given below and answer 10 questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789. The political and constitutional changes that came in the wake of the French Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens. The revolution proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny. From the very beginning, the French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that could create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. The ideas of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen) emphasized the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution. A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard. New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of the nation. Regional dialects were discouraged and French, as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of the nation. The revolutionaries further declared that it was the mission and the destiny of the French nation to liberate the peoples of Europe from despotism, in other words to help other peoples of Europe to become nations.

423. What did the Ideas of 'la patrie' and 'le citoyen?
(a) The Motherland and the children
(b) The Fatherland and the citizens
(c) The community and the citizens
(d) The state and the community

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am502

424. The first expression of nationalism came with:
(a) The industrial revolution of England
(b) The American war of independence
(c) The French Revolution
(d) The Russian Revolution

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am502

425. 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.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am502

426. What changes came in the wake of the French Revolution?
(a) The political and constitutional changes came in the wake of the French Revolution
(b) The social and economic changes came in the wake of the French revolution.
(c) The social and cultural changes came in the wake of the French revolution.
(d) The linguistic and cultural changes came in the wake of the French Revolution

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am502

427. What were the principles of French revolution
(a) Liberty
(b) Equality
(c) Fraternity
(d) All of these

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am502

428. Which dialects were discouraged by the French Revolution?
(a) Regional

For Answer and Explanation of Question Click the Link in Pink Colour.

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(b) French
(c) Regional and French
(d) none of these

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am502

429. What did the French revolution proclaim?
(a) The French revolution proclaimed that it was the birds who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny.
(b) The French revolution proclaimed that it was the married men who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny.
(c) The French revolution proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny.
(d) The French revolution proclaimed that it was the nature which would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am502

430. When did the French revolution start?
(a) French revolution started in 1889.
(b) French revolution started in 1879.
(c) French revolution started in 1789.
(d) French revolution started in 1989.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am502

431. How was France in 1789?
(a) France was a full fledged anti national state.
(b) France was a full-fledged territorial state.
(c) France was a full-fledged secular state.
(d) France was a full-fledged autocratic state.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am502

432. What changes came in the wake of the French Revolution?
(a) The political and constitutional changes came in the wake of the French Revolution
(b) The social and economic changes came in the

wake of the French revolution.
(c) The social and cultural changes came in the wake of the French revolution.
(d) The linguistic and cultural changes came in the wake of the French Revolution

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am502

Source Based Questions 6 : Read the source given below and answer 6 questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

Artists in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries found a way out by personifying a nation. In other words, they represented a country as if it were a person. Nations were then portrayed as female figures. The female form that was chosen to personify the nation did not stand for any particular woman in real life; rather it sought to give the abstract idea of the nation a concrete form. That is, the female figure became an allegory of the nation. During the French Revolution artists used the female allegory to portray ideas such as Liberty, Justice and the Republic. These ideals were represented through specific objects or symbols. The attributes of Liberty are the red cap, or the broken chain, while Justice is generally a blindfolded woman carrying a pair of weighing scales. Female allegories were invented by artists in the nineteenth century to represent the nation. In France, she has christened Marianne, a popular Christian name, which underlined the idea of a people's nation. Her characteristics were drawn from those of Liberty and the Republic – the red cap, the tricolour, the cockade. Statues of Marianne were erected in public squares to remind the public of the national symbol of unity and to persuade them to identify with it. Marianne images were marked on coins and stamps. Similarly, Germania became the allegory of the German nation. In visual representations, Germania wears a crown of oak leaves, as the German oak stands for heroism.

433. Why were Female allegories invented by artists?
(a) Representation of heroism.
(b) Representation of Imperialism.
(c) Representation of the modern state.
(d) Representation of the nation.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am503

434. Which of the following is an allegory for 'liberty'?
 (a) Red Cap
 (b) Crown of Oak
 (c) Olive Branch
 (d) Sword

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am503

435. What does a blindfolded woman carrying a pair of weighing scales symbolise?
 (a) Peace
 (b) Equality
 (c) Justice
 (d) Liberty

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am503

436. Which of the following is not true with respect to "Allegory"?
 (a) It is a symbol representing an abstract idea.
 (b) Artist became an allegory of a nation.
 (c) It is an idea expressed through a person or a thing.
 (d) An allegorical story has two meanings, one literal and one symbolic.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am503

437. Who invented female allegory?
 (a) The French artists
 (b) The German artists
 (c) The Italian artists
 (d) The Greece artists

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am503

438. What does the crown of oak leaves worn by Germania stand for?
 (a) Imperialism
 (b) Willingness to make peace
 (c) Heroism
 (d) Readiness to fight

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am503

Source Based Questions 7 : Read the source given below and answer 6 questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

Ernst Renan, 'What is a Nation?' In a lecture delivered at the University of Sorbonne in 1882, the French philosopher Ernst Renan (1823-92) outlined his understanding of what makes a nation. The lecture was subsequently published as a famous essay entitled 'Qu'est-ce qu'une nation?' ('What is a Nation?'). In this essay Renan criticises the notion suggested by others that a nation is formed by a common language, race, religion, or territory: 'A nation is the culmination of a long past of endeavours, sacrifice and devotion. A heroic past, great men, glory, that is the social capital upon which one bases a national idea. To have common glories in the past, to have a common will in the present, to have performed great deeds together, to wish to perform still more, these are the essential conditions of being a people. A nation is therefore a large-scale solidarity ... Its existence is a daily plebiscite ... A province is its inhabitants; if anyone has the right to be consulted, it is the inhabitant. A nation never has any real interest in annexing or holding on to a country against its will. The existence of nations is a good thing, a necessity even. Their existence is a guarantee of liberty, which would be lost if the world had only one law and only one master.

439. A nation is the culmination of a long past of
 (a) Sacrifice
 (b) Endeavours
 (c) Devotion
 (d) All of these

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am504

440. What does a nation guarantee to its citizens?
 (a) Happiness
 (b) Liberty
 (c) Wealth
 (d) Health

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am504

For Answer and Explanation of Question Click the Link in Pink Colour.

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441. Ernst Renan was a .... philosopher.
  (a) British
  (b) American
  (c) Japanese
  (d) French

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am504

442. What is/are the essential condition/s of being a people?
  (a) To have common glories in the past
  (b) To have performed great deeds together
  (c) To have a common will in the present
  (d) All of these

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am504

443. Who delivered the lecture at the University of Sorbonne in 1882?
  (a)The German philosopher Ernst Renan
  (b)The French philosopher Ernst Renan
  (c)The Italian philosopher Ernst Renan
  (d)The Greek philosopher Ernst Renan

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am504

444. How are nations formed according to Ernest Renan?
  (a) A nation is formed by a common language, race, religion or territory.
  (b)To form a nation social capital, common glories are not necessary.
  (c) A nation is formed by deeds of the present.
  (d) To form a nation, social capital, common glories and deeds of the past and common will are necessary

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am504

Source Based Questions 8 : Read the source given below and answer 10 questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

Like Germany, Italy too had a long history of political fragmentation. Italians were scattered over several dynastic states as well as the multi-national Habsburg Empire. During the middle of the nineteenth century, Italy was divided into seven states, of which only one, Sardinia-Piedmont, was ruled by an Italian princely house. The north was under Austrian Habsburgs, the centre was ruled by the Pope and the southern regions were under the domination of the Bourbon kings of Spain. Even the Italian language had not acquired one common form and still had many regional and local variations During the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic. He had also formed a secret society called Young Italy for the dissemination of his goals. The failure of revolutionary uprisings both in 1831 and 1848 meant that the mantle now fell on Sardinia-Piedmont under its ruler King Victor Emmanuel II to unify the Italian states through war. In the eyes of the ruling elites of this region, a unified Italy offered them the possibility of economic development and political dominance. Chief Minister Cavour who led the movement to unify the regions of Italy was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat.

445. What was the name of the secret society formed by Giuseppe Mazzini?
  (a) Giuseppe Mazzini formed a secret society called Young Italy.
  (b) Giuseppe Mazzini formed a secret society called Old Italy.
  (c) Giuseppe Mazzini formed a secret society called Traditional Italy.
  (d) Giuseppe Mazzini formed a secret society called Old France.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am505

446. When did Giuseppe Mazzini seek to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic ?
  (a) During the 1860s, Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic
  (b) During the 1730s, Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic
  (c) During the 1930s, Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic
  (d) During the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for a

unitary Italian Republic.

447. Who was the ruler of Sardinia-Piedmont?
(a) King Victor David I was the ruler of Sardinia-Piedmont.
(b) King Victor Davis II was the ruler of Sardinia-Piedmont.
(c) King Victor Emmanuel II was the ruler of Sardinia-Piedmont.
(d) King Victor Emmanuel III was the ruler of Sardinia-Piedmont.

448. What did a unified Italy offer the ruling elites of this region?
(a) A unified Italy offered them the possibility of underdevelopment and political dominance.
(b) A unified Italy offered them the possibility of economic development and political dominance.
(c) A unified Italy offered them the possibility of underdevelopment and political failure.
(d) A unified Italy offered them the possibility of social breakdown and political failure.

449. Which state was ruled by an Italian house before unification of Italy?
(a) the north
(b) the centre
(a) southern regions
(d)Sardinia-Piedmont

450. Who led the movement to unify the regions of Italy?
(a) Victor Emmanuel II
(b) Sardinia-Piedmont
(c) Giuseppe Mazzini
(d) Cavour

451. What could be the reason behind that the Italian language had not acquired one common form and still had many regional and local variations?
(a) Italy never had a long history of political fragmentation. Italians were not scattered over several dynastic states and the Habsburg Empire.
(b) Italy had a long history of political fragmentation. Italians were scattered over several dynastic states and the Habsburg Empire.
(c) Italy never had a long history of political fragmentation. Italians were not scattered over several dynastic states and the French Empire.
(d) Italy had a long history of political fragmentation. Italians were scattered over only two dynastic states and the Dutch Empire.

452. When was Italy divided into seven states?
(a) Italy divided into seven states during middle of sixteenth century.
(b) Italy divided into seven states during end of nineteenth century.
(c) Italy divided into seven states during middle of twentieth century.
(d) Italy divided into seven states during middle of nineteenth century.

453. Who ruled Sardinia Piedmont?
(a) Italian princely house ruled Sardinia Piedmont.
(b) German princely house ruled Sardinia Piedmont.
(c) French princely house ruled Sardinia Piedmont.
(d) Italian army ruled Sardinia Piedmont.

454. Which part was under Austrian Habsburg?
(a) East was under Austrian Habsburg.
(b) West was under Austrian Habsburg.

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(c) South was under Austrian Habsburg.

(d) North was under Austrian Habsburg.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am505

Source Based Questions 9 : Read the source given below and answer 6 questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

After 1848, nationalism in Europe moved away from its association with democracy and revolution. Nationalist sentiments were often mobilised by conservatives for promoting state power and achieving political domination over Europe. This can be observed in the process by which Germany and Italy came to be unified as nation-states. As you have seen, nationalist feelings were widespread among middle-class German, who in 1848 tried to unite the different regions of the German confederation into a nation-state governed by an elected parliament. This liberal initiative to nation building was, however, repressed by the combined forces of the monarchy and the military, supported by the large landowners (called Junkers) of Prussia. From then on, Prussia took on the leadership of the movement for national unification. Its chief minister, Otto von Bismarck, was the architect of this process carried out with the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy. Three wars over seven years - with Austria, Denmark and France ended in Prussian victory and completed the - process of unification. In January 1871, the Prussian king, William I, was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.

455. Who was the architect of the process of national unification?

(a) Poland's chief minister, Otto Don Bismarck

(b) Poland's chief minister, Otto Von Bismarck

(c) Prussia's prime minister, Otto Den Bismarck

(d) Prussia's chief minister, Otto Von Bismarck

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am506

456. Who was proclaimed as German Emperor?

(a) Davis I was proclaimed as German Emperor.

(b) David I was proclaimed as German Emperor.

(c) William II was proclaimed as German Emperor.

(d) William I was proclaimed as German Emperor.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am506

457. When did the middle class German try to unite the different regions of the German confederation into a nation state?

(a) 1838

(b) 1748

(c) 1848

(d) 1948

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am506

458. How many wars took place in 7 years?

(a) Three

(b) Two

(c) Seven

(d) Four

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am506

459. Who were known as Junkers?

(a) Otto von Bismarck

(b) The landowners in Denmark

(c) The landowners in Prussia

(d) The landowners in Austria

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am506

460. When the Prussian King William I was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles?

(a) January 1848

(b) February 1871

(c) January 1848

(d) January 1871

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am506

Source Based Questions 10 : Read the source given below and answer 6 questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

The 1830s were years of great economic hardship in Europe. The first half of the nineteenth century saw an enormous increase in population all over Europe. In most countries there were more seekers of jobs than employment. Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums. Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition from imports of cheap machine made goods from England, where industrialisation was more advanced than on the continent. This was especially so in textile production, which was carried out mainly in homes or small workshops and was only partly mechanised. In those regions of Europe where the aristocracy still enjoyed power, peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations. The rise of food prices or a year of bad harvest led to widespread pauperism in town and country. The year 1848 was one such year. Food shortages and widespread unemployment brought the population of Paris out on the roads. Barricades were erected and Louis Philippe was forced to flee.

461. Where was textile production mainly carried out and what was the condition of industrialisation in this industry?
(a) Textile production was carried out mainly in homes or small workshops and was only partly mechanised.
(b) Textile production was carried out mainly in big shopping malls and was only partly mechanised.
(c) Textile production was carried out mainly in big shopping malls and was fully mechanised.
(d) Textile production was carried out mainly in homes or small workshops and was fully mechanised.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am507

462. When was the time of great hardship in Europe?
(a) The 1930s were years of great economic hardship in Europe
(b) The 1730s were years of great economic hardship in Europe.
(c) The 1830s were years of great economic hardship in Europe.
(d) The 1630s were years of great economic hardship in Europe.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am507

463. What happened in the first half of the nineteenth century?
(a) The first half of the nineteenth century saw an enormous downfall in economy all over Europe.
(b) The first half of the nineteenth century saw an enormous decrease in population all over Europe.
(c) The first half of the nineteenth century saw an enormous increase in population all over Europe.
(d) The first half of the nineteenth century saw an enormous increase in monetary debts all over Europe.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am507

464. What led to widespread pauperism in town and country?
(a) The rise of food prices or a year of bad harvest led to widespread pauperism in town and country.
(b) The fall of food prices or a year of good harvest led to widespread pauperism in town and country.
(c) The rise of food prices or a year of good harvest led to widespread pauperism in town and country.
(d) The fall of food prices or a year of bad harvest led to widespread pauperism in town and country.

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am507

465. The _ _ _ _ _ _ were years of great economic hardship in Europe.
(a) 1830's
(b) 1930's
(c) 1630's
(d) 1730's

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am507

466. Who was forced to flee in the year 1848?
(a) Louis XVI
(b) Louis XIV
(c) Louis Philippe
(d) Charles

Solution : www.cbse.site/ss/am507

For Answer and Explanation of Question Click the Link in Pink Colour.

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