

## **Assignment for Class X (History)**

**Choose the correct answer to each of the following questions.**

1. Elle, the measuring unit in Germany was used to measure:

- (a) cloth
- (b) thread
- (c) land
- (d) height

2. Zollverein started in 1834 in Prussia refers to a:

- (a) Trade Union
- (b) Customs Union
- (c) Labour Union
- (d) Farmer's Union

3. What do the saints, angels and Christ symbolise in the Utopian vision?

- (a) Equality among people
- (b) Fraternity among nations
- (c) Freedom of nations
- (d) Resentment against nations

4. Who were the 'Junkers'?

- (a) Soldiers
- (b) Large landowners
- (c) Aristocracy
- (d) Weavers

5. Which treaty recognised Greece as an independent nation?

- (a) Treaty of Constantinople, 1832
- (b) Treaty of Vienna, 1815

- (c) Treaty of Versailles, 1871
- (d) None of these

6. By which of the following treaties was the United Kingdom of Great Britain formed?

- (a) Treaty of Versailles
- (b) Act of Union
- (c) Treaty of Paris
- (d) Treaty of Vienna

7. Which of the following group of powers collectively defeated Napoleon?

- (a) England, France, Italy, Russia
- (b) England, Austria, Spain, Russia
- (c) Austria, Prussia, Russia, Britain
- (d) Britain, Prussia, Russia, Italy

8. Romanticism refers to a:

- (a) cultural movement
- (b) religious movement
- (c) political movement
- (d) literary movement

9. Which one of the following types of government was functioning in France before the revolution of 1789?

- (a) Dictatorship
- (b) Military
- (c) Body of French Citizen
- (d) Monarchy

10. Which of the following countries is considered as the 'cradle of European civilization'?

- (a) England
- (b) France

- (c) Greece
- (d) Russia

11. 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

12. 'Nationalism', which emerged as a force in the late 19th century, means

- (a) strong devotion to one's own country and its history and culture.
- (b) strong devotion to one's own country without any 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.

13. Match the term with the statements given below:

A 'Utopian Society' is

- (i) a society under a benevolent monarchy
- (ii) a society that is unlikely to ever exist
- (iii) a society under the control of a chosen few wise men
- (iv) a society under Parliamentary Democracy

- (a) (i) and (ii)
- (b) (ii) and (iii)
- (c) (ii) only
- (d) (iii) only

14. Pick out the correct definition to define the term 'Plebiscite'.

- (a) Plebiscite is a direct vote by which only the female members of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal.

- (b) Plebiscite is a direct vote by the female members of a matriarchal system to accept or reject a proposal.
- (c) Plebiscite is a direct vote by only a chosen few from the total population of a particular region to accept or reject a proposal.
- (d) Plebiscite is a direct vote by which all the citizens of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal.

15. 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.

16. Which of the following countries did not attend the Congress of Vienna?

- (a) Britain
- (b) Russia
- (c) Prussia
- (d) Switzerland

17. The first great revolution which gave the clear idea of nationalism with its core words: 'Liberty, Equality and Fraternity' was:

- (a) The Russian Revolution
- (b) The French Revolution
- (c) The American Revolution
- (d) India's First War of Independence

18. Which of the following statements about the 'French Revolution' are correct?

- (i) 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.
- (ii) France will have a constitutional monarchy and the new republic will be headed by a member of the royal family.
- (iii) A centralised administrative system will be put in place to formulate uniform laws for all citizens.

(iv) The imposition of internal customs duties and dues will continue to exist in France.

- (a) (ii) and (iii)
- (b) (ii) and (iv)
- (c) (i) and (iii)
- (d) (iii) and (iv)

19. 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.

20. 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

21. The Napoleonic Code was exported to which of the following regions?

- (a) England
- (b) Spain
- (c) Regions under French control
- (d) Poland

22. The liberal nationalism stands for:

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

23. Who among the following formed the secret society called 'Young Italy'? [Delhi 2012]

- (a) Otto von Bismarck
- (b) Giuseppe Mazzini
- (c) Mettemich
- (d) Johann Gottfried Herder

24. 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.

25. 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.

26. The Treaty of recognized Greece as an independent nation:

- (a) Vienna 1815
- (b) Constantinople 1832
- (c) Warsaw 1814
- (d) Leipzig 1813

27. Who said 'When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches a cold'?

- (a) Garibaldi
- (b) Bismarck
- (c) Mazzini
- (d) Duke Metternich

28. What happened to Poland at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century? Which of the following is correct?

- (a) Poland achieved independence at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century.
- (b) Poland came totally under the control of Russia and became part of Russia.
- (c) Poland became part of East Germany.
- (d) Poland was partitioned at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century by three Great Powers: Russia, Prussia and Austria.

29. 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.

30. 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

31. 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

32. Who became the King of United Italy in 1861?

- (a) Giuseppe Garibaldi
- (b) Victor Emmanuel II
- (c) Count Cavour
- (d) Giuseppe Mazzini

33. What helped in the formation of a nation-state in Britain?

- (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 power from the 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.

34. Who was responsible for the unification of Germany?

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

35. The allegory of the German nation who wears a crown of oak leaves was a:

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

36. A large part of the Balkan region was under the control of:

- (a) Russian empire
- (b) Ottoman empire
- (c) German empire
- (d) Habsburg rulers

**Fill in the blanks with the correct answers.**

37. Austrian Chancellor \_\_\_\_\_ hosted the Congress of Vienna.

38. The first clear expression of nationalism came with the \_\_\_\_\_ .



39. The Civil Code of 1804 was known as the \_\_\_\_\_ .

40. \_\_\_\_\_ became the allegory of the German nation.

41. Frederic Sorrieu was a \_\_\_\_\_ .

42. A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the \_\_\_\_\_ Empire.

**State whether the following statements are 'True' or 'False'.**

43. Conservative regimes set up in 1815 were democratic in nature.

44. A direct vote by which all the people of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal is known as lapatrie.

45. In 1861, Friedrich Wilhelm IV was proclaimed the king of united Italy.

46. The term ' absolutist' referred to monarchical government.

47. The Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognised Greece as an independent nation.

48. Giuseppe Mazzini formed a secret society called Young Italy for the dissemination of his goals.

**Answer the following questions.**

49. To which country did the artist Frederic Sorrieu belong? [Delhi 2017(C)]

50. What is referred to as Absolutism?

51. Define Nation.

52. What was the concept of a nation-state?

53. Define Plebiscite.

54. Match the columns.

Column A	Column B
(a) French Revolution	(i) brought the conservative regimes back to power
(b) Liberalism	(ii) ensured right to property for the privileged class
(c) Napoleonic Code	(iii) recognised Greece as an independent nation
(d) The Treaty of Vienna	(iv) transfer of sovereignty from monarch to the French citizens
(e) Treaty of Constantinople	(v) individual freedom and equality before law

55. Which form of government was operating in France before the revolution of 1789?

56. What was the mission of the French revolutionaries?

57. What was Napoleonic Code?

58. Name the provinces under the Habsburg Empire.

59. Name the two Italian-speaking provinces of the Habsburg Empire.

60. What was the tie that bind the diverse groups of Habsburg Empire?

61. What did the new social group comprise of that came into being in the 19th century comprised of?

62. What ideas gained popularity among the educated liberal middle class?

63. What did liberalism stand for the new middle classes?

64. What did 19<sup>th</sup> century liberals stress upon?

65. What does suffrage mean?

66. What was the status of women under the Napoleonic Code?

67. What did liberalism stand for the economic sphere?

Or

Interpret the concept of 'liberalism' in the field of economic sphere during the nineteenth century in Europe. [Delhi 2019]

68. What was the strong demand of the emerging middle class in Europe during the 19<sup>th</sup> century? [Foreign 2016]

69. What was the basic philosophy of the conservatives?

70. Which dynasty was deposed during the French Revolution and later restored to power by conservatives.

71. What was the nature of Conservative regimes set up in 1815?

72. What was the major issue taken up by the liberal nationalists? [Foreign 2015]

73. What was the main aim of the revolutionaries of Europe? [Delhi 2016]

74. What views did Giuseppe Mazzini have about Italy?

75. How was Mazzini described by Metternich?

76. Who headed the constitutional monarchy installed by liberal revolutionaries in 1830?

77. Who remarked “When France sneezes the rest of Europe catches cold”? [All India 2016]

78. How did Lord Byron contribute to the Greek war of Independence?

79. What did the Romantic artists and poets criticise?

80. Who claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people.

81. What is meant by das volk?

82. What was the term given to true spirit of a nation in Germany?

83. What was the result of the rise in population in Europe in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century?

84. Where was the Frankfurt Parliament convened?

85. Why did the middle class lose its support after the failure of the Frankfurt Parliament?

86. Which state led the unification of Germany?

87. Who holds the credit of unifying Germany?

88. Who was proclaimed the German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles in January 1871? [All India 2016]

89. Who headed Sardinia-Piedmont?

90. Who led the movement to unify the regions of Italy?

91. In 1861, who was proclaimed the king of united Italy?

92. Name the ethnic groups who inhabited the British Isles.
93. What was the result of the Act of Union (1707)?
94. What is an allegory?
95. Who represented France as nation?
96. What was Germania?
97. Who were the Slavs?
98. What made the Balkan area explosive?
99. Name the powers that were keen in countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans and extending their control over the area.
100. What led Europe into disaster in 1914?