

1. 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
2. '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.
3. 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
4. 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.
5. 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.
6. Which of the following countries did not attend the Congress of Vienna?
(A) Britain (B) Russia (C) Prussia (D) Switzerland
7. 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
8. 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) Imposition of internal custom 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)
9. 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.
10. 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

11. The Napoleonic Code was exported to which of the following regions?
 (A) England (B) Spain
 (C) Regions under French control (D) Poland
12. 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.
13. 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
14. 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.
15. 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.
16. The Treaty of recognized Greece as an independent nation:
 (A) Vienna 1815 (B) Constantinople 1832
 (C) Warsaw 1814 (D) Leipzig 1813
17. Who said 'When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold'?
 (A) Garibaldi (B) Bismarck (C) Mazzini (D) Duke Metternich
18. What happened to Poland at the end of 18th century. Which of the following answers is correct?
 (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.
19. 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.
20. 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
21. 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
22. Who became the King of United Italy in 1861?
 (A) Giuseppe Garibaldi (B) Victor Emmanuel II
 (C) Count Cavour (D) Giuseppe Mazzini
23. 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 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.

24. Who was responsible for the unification of Germany?
(A) Count Cavour (B) Bismarck (C) Garibaldi (D) Giuseppe Mazzini
25. The allegory of the German nation who wears a crown of oak leaves was a:
(A) Marianne (B) Union Jack (C) Britannia (D) Germania
26. A large part of Balkan region was under the control of:
(A) Russian empire (B) Ottoman empire
(C) German empire (D) Habsburg rulers

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| 1. B | 2. A | 3. B | 4. D | 5. B |
| 6. D | 7. B | 8. C | 9. B | 10. B |
| 11. C | 12. A | 13. B | 14. B | 15. C |
| 16. B | 17. D | 18. D | 19. B | 20. B |
| 21. D | 22. B | 23. C | 24. B | 25. D |
| 26. B | | | | |