MCQs On The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

1. Who created a series of prints visualizing a world made up of 'democratic and social Republics' in 1848?

      A. Eugene Delacroix

      B. Francisco Goya

      C. Frédéric Sorrieu

      D. Jacques-Louis David

2. In Frédéric Sorrieu's first print, which symbol is carried by the statue of Liberty?

      A. A sword and a shield

      B. A torch of Enlightenment and the Charter of the Rights of Man

      C. A book and a pen

      D. A flag and a crown

3. Which countries are depicted as leading the procession in Sorrieu's utopian vision?

      A. Germany and France

      B. England and Russia

      C. The United States and Switzerland

      D. Austria and Hungary

4. The black, red, and gold flag in Sorrieu's image represents which group of people?

      A. The French

      B. The Germans

      C. The Italians

      D. The Russians

5. According to the extract, what did the French Revolution of 1789 lead to in terms of sovereignty?

      A. Transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to the aristocracy

      B. Transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens

      C. Transfer of sovereignty from the aristocracy to the clergy

      D. Transfer of sovereignty from the citizens to the monarchy

6. What measures did the French revolutionaries introduce to create a sense of collective identity among the French people?

      A. Emphasizing regional dialects and customs

      B. Introducing a centralised administrative system and uniform laws

      C. Reinstating the royal standard and the monarchy

      D. Establishing different laws for different regions

7. What was the mission declared by the French revolutionaries for the French nation?

    A. To become the wealthiest nation in Europe

    B. To colonize the Americas

    C. To liberate the peoples of Europe from despotism

    D. To create the largest empire in the world

8. What impact did Napoleon's Civil Code of 1804 have?

    A. It reinforced privileges based on birth

    B. It abolished equality before the law

    C. It established equality before the law and secured the right to property

    D. It increased the powers of the monarchy

9. How did local populations initially react to French rule in conquered territories?

    A. With immediate hostility and resistance

    B. By welcoming the French armies as harbingers of liberty

    C. By ignoring the French presence

    D. By actively supporting the feudal system

10. Why did the initial enthusiasm for French rule turn to hostility in conquered territories?

    A. Due to excessive privileges granted to the local aristocracy

    B. Because the new administrative arrangements did not include political freedom

    C. Because of the imposition of regional dialects

    D. Due to the abolition of taxes and manorial dues

11. In the mid-eighteenth century, Europe did not have:

    A. Autocratic monarchies

    B. Nation-states

    C. Diverse populations

    D. Feudal systems

12. Which of the following was part of the Habsburg Empire?

    A. France

    B. Poland

    C. The Alpine regions

    D. The Netherlands

13. What was the predominant language spoken by the aristocracy in Bohemia?

    A. Hungarian

    B. Italian

    C. German

D. Polish

14. In Hungary, half of the population spoke:

    A. Polish

    B. German

    C. Slovak

    D. Magyar

15. What was the only tie binding the diverse groups of the Habsburg Empire together?

    A. A common language

    B. A shared culture

    C. Allegiance to the emperor

    D. Common religious beliefs

16. In the social and political landscape of Europe, the dominant class was:

    A. The peasantry

    B. The landed aristocracy

    C. The industrialists

    D. The middle class

17. The aristocracy in Europe was united by:

    A. Language and religion

    B. A common way of life

    C. National identity

    D. Military power

18. What language was commonly used by the European aristocracy for diplomacy and in high society?

    A. English

    B. German

    C. Italian

    D. French

19. In Western and parts of Central Europe, the growth of towns and commercial classes was driven by:

    A. Feudalism

    B. Industrial production and trade

    C. Agriculture

    D. Religious reforms

20. The term 'liberalism' derives from the Latin word 'liber', meaning:

A. Equality

B. Freedom

C. Law

D. Democracy

21. For the new middle classes, liberalism stood for:

A. Autocracy and clerical privileges

B. Freedom for the individual and equality before the law

C. Monarchical rule

D. Social hierarchy

22. Which revolution marked the first political experiment in liberal democracy?

A. The American Revolution

B. The Russian Revolution

C. The French Revolution

D. The Industrial Revolution

23. In revolutionary France, the right to vote was granted to:

A. All adults

B. Only property-owning men

C. All men and women

D. Only aristocrats

24. The Napoleonic Code of 1804 reduced the status of women to:

A. Equals of men

B. Minor subjects under the authority of fathers and husbands

C. Independent citizens

D. Property owners

25. In the economic sphere, liberalism advocated for:

A. State control of markets

B. Freedom of markets and abolition of state-imposed restrictions

C. Increased tariffs and trade barriers

D. Social welfare systems

26. The zollverein, formed in 1834, was a:

A. Political union

B. Customs union

C. Military alliance

D. Religious society

27. The creation of a network of railways in the 19th century stimulated:

    A. Agricultural production

    B. Military expansion

    C. Economic mobility and unification

    D. Religious reforms

28. After the defeat of Napoleon, European governments were driven by:

    A. Liberalism

    B. Conservatism

    C. Socialism

    D. Anarchism

29. Conservatives in post-Napoleonic Europe sought to preserve:

    A. Democratic institutions

    B. Traditional institutions like the monarchy and the Church

    C. Revolutionary principles

    D. Liberal economic policies

30. The Congress of Vienna in 1815 aimed to:

    A. Expand French territories

    B. Restore monarchies and create a new conservative order

    C. Promote liberalism and democracy

    D. Establish a republic in Europe

31. Which dynasty was restored to power in France after the Congress of Vienna?

    A. The Habsburg dynasty

    B. The Romanov dynasty

    C. The Bourbon dynasty

    D. The Hohenzollern dynasty

32. The German confederation created by Napoleon consisted of:

    A. 13 states

    B. 25 states

    C. 39 states

    D. 50 states

33. One of the major issues taken up by liberal-nationalists was:

    A. Expansion of empires

    B. Freedom of the press

    C. Restoration of monarchies

D. Strengthening of the Church

34. Secret societies in post-1815 Europe were committed to:

    A. Supporting monarchical forms

    B. Opposing monarchical forms and fighting for liberty

    C. Promoting feudalism

    D. Preserving traditional hierarchies

35. Giuseppe Mazzini founded which underground society in Marseilles?

    A. Young Germany

    B. Young Italy

    C. Young France

    D. Young Poland

36. Mazzini believed that Italy had to be:

    A. A monarchy under foreign rule

    B. A collection of independent states

    C. A unified republic within a wider alliance of nations

    D. A federal state with regional autonomy

37. Who described Giuseppe Mazzini as 'the most dangerous enemy of our social order'?

    A. Napoleon Bonaparte

    B. Duke Metternich

    C. Otto von Bismarck

    D. Tsar Alexander I

38. The new conservative order set up after 1815 sought to curb:

    A. Economic growth

    B. Military expansion

    C. Criticism and dissent

    D. Industrialisation

39. Which event continued to inspire liberals even after the conservative order was established?

    A. The Industrial Revolution

    B. The French Revolution

    C. The American Civil War

    D. The Russian Revolution

40. The formation of the zollverein was initiated by which state?

    A. Austria

    B. France

C. Prussia

D. Italy

41. Who were the primary leaders of the revolutions in various European regions during the Age of Revolutions?

A. The aristocracy

B. The peasantry

C. Liberal-nationalists from the educated middle-class elite

D. The clergy

42. What significant event took place in France in July 1830?

A. Establishment of a republic

B. Overthrow of the Bourbon kings by liberal revolutionaries

C. Invasion by the Ottoman Empire

D. Annexation of Belgium

43. Which of the following statements did Metternich famously make?

A. "When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold."

B. "The sun never sets on the British Empire."

C. "Power tends to corrupt, and absolute power corrupts absolutely."

D. "Workers of the world, unite!"

44. The Greek war of independence was a struggle against which empire?

A. Ottoman Empire

B. British Empire

C. Russian Empire

D. Austro-Hungarian Empire

45. Which English poet supported the Greek war of independence and died of fever during the war?

A. William Wordsworth

B. Lord Byron

C. John Keats

D. Percy Bysshe Shelley

46. What cultural movement sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment in the 19th century?

A. Romanticism

B. Realism

C. Modernism

D. Cubism

47. Johann Gottfried Herder is associated with which of the following concepts?

A. Volksgeist (the spirit of the nation)

B. Social Darwinism

C. Marxism

D. Utilitarianism

48. How did the Polish clergy use language as a weapon of national resistance?

A. By promoting French in schools

B. By using Polish for Church gatherings and religious instruction

C. By adopting German as the national language

D. By writing revolutionary pamphlets in Russian

49. What major event in 1848 in France led to the proclamation of a republic?

A. Assassination of Louis Philippe

B. The erection of barricades due to food shortages and unemployment

C. A coup by the military

D. A rebellion led by the clergy

50. Which profession is NOT mentioned as part of the liberal-nationalist leaders in the extract?

A. Professors

B. Clerks

C. Farmers

D. Schoolteachers

51. The Treaty of Constantinople in 1832 recognized the independence of which country?

A. Belgium

B. Greece

C. Poland

D. Hungary

52. Which event is associated with the phrase "When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold"?

A. The Greek War of Independence

B. The July Revolution of 1830

C. The Silesian weavers' revolt

D. The Frankfurt Parliament of 1848

53. What was a common cultural element collected and recorded to promote nationalism, as emphasized by Johann Gottfried Herder?

A. Scientific discoveries

B. Legal codes

C. Folk songs and folk dances

D. Religious texts

54. Which significant uprising took place in Brussels following the July Revolution in France?

A. The Russian Revolution

B. The Belgian Revolution

C. The Hungarian Uprising

D. The Irish Rebellion

55. Which aspect of society was criticized and opposed by Romantic artists and poets?

A. Emotions and intuition

B. Mystical feelings

C. Glorification of reason and science

D. Folk culture

56. What was the outcome of the 1848 Revolution in France?

A. Restoration of the monarchy

B. Proclamation of a Republic with universal male suffrage

C. French expansion into Belgium

D. Annexation by the Austro-Hungarian Empire

57. Which of the following events is described in the extract as having taken place in Silesia in 1845?

A. A rebellion against Russian rule

B. A revolt of weavers against contractors

C. A nationalist uprising against the Ottoman Empire

D. The establishment of a constitutional monarchy

58. The Frankfurt Parliament of 1848 aimed to create a constitution for which nation?

A. Austria-Hungary

B. Germany

C. France

D. Italy

59. Who rejected the crown offered by the Frankfurt Parliament?

A. Louis Philippe

B. Friedrich Wilhelm IV, King of Prussia

C. Giuseppe Mazzini

D. Lord Byron

60. Which group was denied suffrage rights during the election of the Frankfurt Parliament?

    A. Men without property

    B. Women

    C. The clergy

    D. Foreign nationals

61. What was the primary force behind the movement for national unification in Germany after 1848?

    A. Monarchy

    B. Military

    C. Both monarchy and military

    D. Elected parliament

62. Who was the chief minister of Prussia responsible for the process of German unification?

    A. William I

    B. Otto von Bismarck

    C. Victor Emmanuel II

    D. Giuseppe Garibaldi

63. Where was the proclamation of the new German Empire headed by Kaiser William I held?

    A. Berlin

    B. Vienna

    C. Versailles

    D. Rome

64. What was the primary reason for the failure of the liberal initiative for nation-building in Germany in 1848?

    A. Repression by monarchy, military, and large landowners

    B. Lack of support from the middle class

    C. External invasion by neighboring countries

    D. Economic instability

65. Who was the leader of the movement to unify Italy?

    A. Otto von Bismarck

    B. Giuseppe Mazzini

    C. Victor Emmanuel II

    D. Cavour

66. Which region of Italy played a significant role in unifying the Italian states through war?

    A. Naples

    B. Sardinia-Piedmont

    C. Sicily

    D. Tuscany

67. How did Sardinia-Piedmont succeed in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859?

    A. Through a diplomatic alliance with Russia

    B. Through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France

    C. Through a direct military confrontation

    D. Through economic sanctions

68. What role did Giuseppe Garibaldi play in the unification of Italy?

    A. Chief Minister

    B. Military leader

    C. Diplomat

    D. Intellectual leader

69. What was the primary identity of the people inhabiting the British Isles prior to the eighteenth century?

    A. British

    B. English

    C. Scottish

    D. Irish

70. How did the Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland affect Scotland?

    A. It led to the establishment of an independent Scottish state

    B. It allowed Scotland to dominate England

    C. It resulted in the suppression of Scottish culture and political institutions

    D. It strengthened Scottish influence over England

71. What model of the nation-state is argued to be Great Britain?

    A. Immediate upheaval

    B. Long-drawn-out process

    C. Democratic revolution

    D. Monarchical imposition

72. What was the primary identity of the people inhabiting the British Isles before the eighteenth century?

    A. British

B. English

C. Scottish

D. Irish

73. Which act resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'?

A. Act of Sovereignty (1688)

B. Act of Union (1707)

C. Act of Monarchy (1715)

D. Act of Consolidation (1720)

74. How did the formation of the United Kingdom impact Scotland?

A. Increased autonomy

B. Suppression of culture and political institutions

C. Strengthened national identity

D. Enhanced economic prosperity

75. What role did the English parliament play in the formation of the British nation-state?

A. It opposed nation-building efforts

B. It encouraged diversity

C. It dominated the British parliament

D. It sought to preserve regional identities

76. Which group in Ireland was supported by the English to establish dominance?

A. Catholics

B. Protestants

C. Gaelic speakers

D. Highlanders

77. What was the outcome of the failed revolt led by Wolfe Tone and the United Irishmen in 1798?

A. Independence for Ireland

B. Forced incorporation into the United Kingdom

C. Increased autonomy

D. Economic prosperity

78. How were Catholic revolts against British dominance in Ireland handled?

A. Suppression

B. Negotiation

C. Integration

D. Collaboration

79. What symbols were actively promoted to propagate the new British identity?

A. Scottish kilts

B. Irish Gaelic

C. Union Jack

D. French language

80. What happened to the older nations within the British Isles after the formation of the United Kingdom?

A. They became independent states

B. They retained their sovereignty

C. They were suppressed as subordinate partners

D. They merged into a single entity

81. How did artists represent nations in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries?

A. Through portraits of rulers

B. Through statues of famous leaders

C. Through personification as female figures

D. Through abstract symbols

82. What does the female allegory represent in the context of nations?

A. Concrete individuals

B. Abstract ideas of the nation

C. Historical figures

D. Political leaders

83. In France, what name was given to the personification of the nation?

A. Margaret

B. Victoria

C. Marianne

D. Sophia

84. Which characteristics were associated with Marianne as the allegory of the French nation?

A. Blue cap, tricolour, and rose

B. Red cap, tricolour, and cockade

C. Green cap, white flag, and sunflower

D. Yellow cap, black flag, and lily

85. What female allegory represented the German nation?

A. Victoria

B. Germania

C. Isabella

D. Sophia

86. What symbol did Germania typically wear to represent heroism?

    A. Laurel wreath

    B. Crown of oak leaves

    C. Olive branch

    D. Sword

87. How did nationalism evolve by the last quarter of the nineteenth century?

    A. It became more liberal and democratic

    B. It became a narrow creed with limited ends

    C. It promoted global cooperation

    D. It encouraged cultural diversity

88. Which region was the most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871?

    A. Scandinavia

    B. The Balkans

    C. Central Europe

    D. Western Europe

89. Which empire controlled a large part of the Balkans during the nineteenth century?

    A. Austro-Hungarian Empire

    B. Russian Empire

    C. Ottoman Empire

    D. British Empire

90. What was the primary reason for the explosive nature of the Balkans region?

    A. Religious conflicts

    B. Spread of romantic nationalism and Ottoman Empire disintegration

    C. Economic instability

    D. Lack of natural resources

91. What were the Balkan peoples' claims for independence based on?

    A. Religion

    B. Nationality and historical precedence

    C. Economic power

    D. Military strength

92. What intensified conflicts among the Balkan states?

    A. Mutual cooperation

    B. Big power rivalry

C. Religious unity

D. Economic prosperity

93. Which major European powers were involved in the rivalry over the Balkans?

A. France and Italy

B. Russia and Germany

C. England and Spain

D. Austria-Hungary and Ottoman Empire

94. What event eventually led to the outbreak of the First World War?

A. Economic recession

B. Big power cooperation

C. Balkan wars

D. Treaty of Versailles

95. What was the primary outcome of the alignment of nationalism with imperialism?

A. Global peace and stability

B. Worldwide anti-imperial movements

C. Expansion of colonial empires

D. Technological advancements

96. What inspired anti-imperial movements in colonized countries?

A. Democratic principles

B. Economic prosperity

C. Nationalist sentiments

D. Religious doctrines

97. Which concept came to be accepted as natural and universal due to European ideas of nationalism?

A. Globalization

B. Imperialism

C. Nation-states

D. Monarchies

98. How did societies respond to European ideas of nationalism?

A. They rejected them entirely

B. They replicated them exactly

C. They developed their own varieties of nationalism

D. They formed colonial alliances

99. What was the ultimate impact of nationalism and imperialism in Europe?

A. Cultural diversity

B. Economic prosperity

C. Global conflicts

D. Political stability

100. Which ideology became dominant in European politics by the end of the nineteenth century?

A. Imperialism

B. Nationalism

C. Socialism

D. Democracy

Answers:

1. C. Frédéric Sorrieu

2. B. A torch of Enlightenment and the Charter of the Rights of Man

3. C. The United States and Switzerland

4. B. The Germans

5. B. Transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens

6. B. Introducing a centralised administrative system and uniform laws

7. C. To liberate the peoples of Europe from despotism

8. C. It established equality before the law and secured the right to property

9. B. By welcoming the French armies as harbingers of liberty

10. B. Because the new administrative arrangements did not include political freedom

11. B. Nation-states

12. C. The Alpine regions

13. C. German

14. D. Magyar

15. C. Allegiance to the emperor

16. B. The landed aristocracy

17. B. A common way of life

18. D. French

19. B. Industrial production and trade

20. B. Freedom

21. B. Freedom for the individual and equality before the law

22. C. The French Revolution

23. B. Only property-owning men

24. B. Minor subjects under the authority of fathers and husbands

25. B. Freedom of markets and abolition of state-imposed restrictions

26. B. Customs union

27. C. Economic mobility and unification

28. B. Conservatism

29. B. Traditional institutions like the monarchy and the Church

30. B. Restore monarchies and create a new conservative order

31. C. The Bourbon dynasty

32. C. 39 states

33. B. Freedom of the press

34. B. Opposing monarchical forms and fighting for liberty

35. B. Young Italy

36. C. A unified republic within a wider alliance of nations

37. B. Duke Metternich

38. C. Criticism and dissent

39. B. The French Revolution

40. C. Prussia

41. C. Liberal-nationalists from the educated middle-class elite

42. B. Overthrow of the Bourbon kings by liberal revolutionaries

43. A. "When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold."

44. A. Ottoman Empire

45. B. Lord Byron

46. A. Romanticism

47. A. Volksgeist (the spirit of the nation)

48. B. By using Polish for Church gatherings and religious instruction

49. B. The erection of barricades due to food shortages and unemployment

50. C. Farmers

51. B. Greece

52. B. The July Revolution of 1830

53. C. Folk songs and folk dances

54. B. The Belgian Revolution

55. C. Glorification of reason and science

56. B. Proclamation of a Republic with universal male suffrage

57. B. A revolt of weavers against contractors

58. B. Germany

59. B. Friedrich Wilhelm IV, King of Prussia

60. B. Women

61. C. Both monarchy and military

62. B. Otto von Bismarck

63. C. Versailles

64. A. Repression by monarchy, military, and large landowners

65. D. Cavour

66.   B. Sardinia-Piedmont

67.   B. Through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France

68.   B. Military leader

69.   C. Scottish

70.   C. It resulted in the suppression of Scottish culture and political institutions

71.   B. Long-drawn-out process

72.   A. British

73.   B. Act of Union (1707)

74.   B. Suppression of culture and political institutions

75.   C. It dominated the British parliament

76.   B. Protestants

77.   B. Forced incorporation into the United Kingdom

78.   A. Suppression

79.   C. Union Jack

80.   C. They were suppressed as subordinate partners

81.   C. Through personification as female figures

82.   B. Abstract ideas of the nation

83.   C. Marianne

84.   B. Red cap, tricolour, and cockade

85.   B. Germania

86.   B. Crown of oak leaves

87.   B. It became a narrow creed with limited ends

88.   B. The Balkans

89.   C. Ottoman Empire

90.   B. Spread of romantic nationalism and Ottoman Empire disintegration

91.   B. Nationality and historical precedence

92.   B. Big power rivalry

93.   D. Austria-Hungary and Ottoman Empire

94.   C. Balkan wars

95.   C. Expansion of colonial empires

96.   C. Nationalist sentiments

97.   C. Nation-states

98.   C. They developed their own varieties of nationalism

99.   C. Global conflicts

100.   B. Nationalism