

CLASS X CHAPTER 1 HISTORY COMPETENCY BASED QUESTIONS

MCQ Questions

1. Which of the following revolutions is often called the first expression of nationalism in Europe?
 - (a) Russian Revolution
 - (b) French Revolution
 - (c) Glorious Revolution
 - (d) July Revolution
2. The customs union formed in 1834 under Prussian initiative, joined by many German states, was called:
 - (a) Zollverein
 - (b) Plebiscite
 - (c) Utopian
 - (d) Confederation of the Rhine
3. Who among the following argued that true German culture is found among the common people (das Volk)?
 - (a) Karl Karpinski
 - (b) Louis Philippe
 - (c) Carl Welcker
 - (d) Johann Gottfried Herder
4. Which statement best captures liberal nationalism in 19th century Europe?
 - (a) Emphasis on social justice
 - (b) State-planned socioeconomics

- (c) Freedom for the individual and equality before law
- (d) Supremacy of the state over individuals

5. The Treaty of Vienna (1815) was aimed at:

- (a) Spreading liberalism
- (b) Undoing Napoleonic changes and restoring old regimes
- (c) Proclaiming democratic republics
- (d) Dissolving all monarchies

6. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?

- (a) Otto von Bismarck – Germany
- (b) Napoleon – Spain
- (c) Giuseppe Garibaldi – France
- (d) Bourbon Kings – Italy

7. What was one principal result of forming the Zollverein?

- (a) Imposing tariffs among German states
- (b) Removal of tariff barriers among member states
- (c) Unification of Germany under Austria
- (d) Abolishing Prussian dominance

8. What was a distinguishing feature of nationalism in Britain compared to continental Europe?

- (a) It was born via sudden revolution
- (b) It was built through gradual cultural assimilation and political dominance
- (c) It rejected monarchy entirely
- (d) It had no influence on Scotland or Ireland

9. The “broken chains” symbol in European nationalist art usually signified:

- (a) Slavery
- (b) Being freed or liberation
- (c) Warfare
- (d) Monarch

10. The area of the Balkans was a serious source of nationalist tension in Europe because:

- (a) It had a homogeneous ethnic population
- (b) It was under the control of the Ottoman Empire and had multiple ethnic groups
- (c) It was economically backward but spiritually unified
- (d) It was closely allied to Prussia

11. The civil code introduced by Napoleon in 1804 is called:

- (a) German Code
- (b) Civil Code of Vienna
- (c) Napoleonic Code
- (d) Prussian Code

12. Which of these events or trends did *not* contribute to the rise of nationalism in Europe?

- (a) Common language
- (b) Common culture, songs, folklore
- (c) Political unification by force only
- (d) Shared history and myths

13. Who was proclaimed German Emperor in 1871?

- (a) Otto von Bismarck
- (b) Frederick William IV
- (c) William I of Prussia
- (d) Kaiser Wilhelm II

14. Which of the following was a secret society founded by Giuseppe Mazzini?

- (a) Carbonari
- (b) Young Italy
- (c) Young Germany
- (d) Young Europe

15. In the 1830s, Europe experienced which of the following?

- (a) Widespread prosperity
- (b) Economic hardship
- (c) No social unrest
- (d) Complete political stability

16. The Frankfurt Parliament (1848) attempted to:

- (a) Establish a republic for Italy
- (b) Draft a constitution for a unified Germany
- (c) Restore Austrian dominance
- (d) End the British monarchy

17. Which idea is *not* associated with liberalism in nineteenth-century Europe?

- (a) Individual freedom

- (b) Equality before law
- (c) Freedom of press
- (d) Absolute monarchical rule

18. Match the symbols with their meanings:

Symbol	Meaning
(i) Crown of oak leaves	(A) Heroism
(ii) Sword	(B) Readiness to fight
(iii) Breastplate with eagle	(C) German strength
(iv) Broken chains	(D) Liberation

Which matching is correct?

- (a) (i)–A, (ii)–B, (iii)–C, (iv)–D
- (b) (i)–C, (ii)–A, (iii)–D, (iv)–B
- (c) (i)–B, (ii)–C, (iii)–A, (iv)–D
- (d) (i)–D, (ii)–A, (iii)–B, (iv)–C

19. Which of the following countries was *not* a unified nation-state in 1848 as depicted by Sorrieu’s “Democratic and Social Republics”?

- (a) Switzerland
- (b) Sicily
- (c) Ireland
- (d) Germany

Case / Extract-Based Questions

Case / Extract 1

“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 and also town-houses. They spoke French for diplomacy. Their families were often joined by ties of marriage.”

Questions:

- 1. Which class is being referred to in the extract?*
 - 2. What practice united these elite families across regions?*
 - 3. Why did they speak French despite being from different regions?*
 - 4. How did this unity among aristocrats affect the growth of nationalism among common people?*
 - 5. Which contrast does this situation highlight in relation to nationalism?*
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Case / Extract 2

“Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism. The Congress of Vienna ... The Bourbon dynasty was restored to power ... A series of buffer states were set up along the boundaries of France.”

Questions:

1. *What was the ideological trend that shaped Europe after 1815?*
2. *One objective of the Congress of Vienna was to restore which kind of political order?*
3. *Why were buffer states created around France?*
4. *Name one dynasty restored by the Congress of Vienna.*
5. *How did these arrangements reflect the resistance to liberal or nationalist change?*

Case / Extract 3

“In 1845, weavers in Silesia rose in revolt against contractors who had drastically reduced their payments. The conditions of the workers had become extremely difficult, with few alternatives.”

Questions:

1. *Who led the revolt, and against whom?*
2. *What was the economic grievance mentioned?*
3. *How does this event relate to the rise of nationalism or protest movements?*
4. *What does it suggest about the relationship between modernization and discontent?*
5. *Why might this small local revolt matter in the larger picture of European nationalism?*

Case / Extract 4

“In 1848, liberals in various German states demanded constitutionalism and national unification. A National Assembly

was convened at Frankfurt, and a constitution was drafted and offered to the Prussian king, but he refused to accept it.”

Questions:

- 1. What were the key demands of the liberal movement in German lands in 1848?*
- 2. What body was convened to realize these demands?*
- 3. What happened when they offered the crown or leadership to the Prussian king?*
- 4. What was the consequence of his refusal?*
- 5. What does this tell us about the limitations of liberal nationalism in that period?*

Case / Extract 5

“The Balkans was a region of diverse ethnic groups under Ottoman rule. In the 19th century many subject peoples began to assert national identities, pushing for separation from Ottoman control.”

Questions:

- 1. Why was the Balkans especially volatile for nationalism?*
- 2. Under whose control was much of the Balkans during the 19th century?*
- 3. What did subject peoples in the Balkans begin to demand?*
- 4. How did the decline of the Ottoman Empire influence nationalism here?*
- 5. Why is the Balkans often considered a “powder keg” of Europe leading into the 20th century?*

Assertion & Reasoning Questions

(Direction: For each, choose

(a) both A and R true and R is correct explanation of A

(b) both A and R true but R is not correct explanation of A

(c) A true, R false

(d) A false, R true)

1. 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.

R: The English helped the Protestants of Ireland to establish their dominance over a largely Catholic country.

— (a) Both A and R true & R is correct explanation of A

— (b) Both true, but R not correct explanation

— (c) A true, R false

— (d) A false, R true

2. A: The development of nationalism did not come about only through wars and territorial expansion.

R: Culture played an important role in creating the idea of nation: art and poetry, stories and music helped to express and shape nationalism.

— (a) Both true & R explains A

— (b) Both true but R does not explain A

— (c) A true, R false

— (d) A false, R true

3. A: The 1830's were years of great economic hardship in Europe.

R: The National Assembly of 1848 proclaimed France as a

republic.

- (a) Both true & R explains A
- (b) Both true but R not correct explanation
- (c) A true, R false
- (d) A false, R true

4. A: Culture played an important role in creating the idea of a nation.

R: Weavers in Silesia had led a revolt against the contractors who supplied raw material and gave orders but drastically reduced their payments.

- (a) Both true & R explains A
- (b) Both true but R not correct explanation
- (c) A true, R false
- (d) A false, R true

5. A: The French Revolution was an influential event that marked the age of revolutions in Europe.

R: The French Revolution transferred the sovereignty from the people to the monarch.

- (a) Both true & R explains A
- (b) Both true but R not correct explanation
- (c) A true, R false
- (d) A false, R true

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

R: They were closely bound to each other in spite of their

autonomous rule.

- (a) *Both true and R explains A*
- (b) *Both true but R not the correct explanation*
- (c) *A true, R false*
- (d) *A false, R true*

7. *A: In Britain, the formation of the Zollverein customs union strengthened Prussian leadership in German lands.*

R: Zollverein removed tariff barriers between many German states, encouraging economic unity.

- (a) *Both true & R explains A*
- (b) *Both true but R not correct explanation*
- (c) *A true, R false*
- (d) *A false, R true*