



HISTORY

BOOKS - MCGROW HILL EDUCATION

HISTORY (HINGLISH)

NATIONALISM IN EUROPE AND INDIA

Elementary Questions

1. Which of the following artists depicted a world made up of 'democratic and social

republics'?

- A. Karl Kaspar Fritz
- B. Eugene Delacroix
- C. Frederic Sorrieu
- D. Lorenz Clasen

Answer: C



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2. What was the end result of 19th century nationalism?

A. Emergence of nation states

B. Modern state

C. Multidynastic empires

D. Absolutist monarchies

Answer: A



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3. Which of the following was not among the measures adopted by French revolutionaries to create a collective identity?

A. Ideas of "la patrie" and 'le citoyen'

B. Tricolour flag

C. Regional dialects composed

D. Hymns composed

Answer: C



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4. The Habsburgs were rulers of

A. Austria-Hungary

B. Dutch Republic

C. Germany

D. Switzerland

Answer: A



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5. Which of the following was not a feature of liberal ideology in the political sphere?

- A. Freedom of the individual
- B. Equality of all before the law
- C. Government by consent
- D. Violability of private property

Answer: D



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6. Liberalism in the economic sphere did not entail

A. Freedom of markets

B. Abolition of state imposed restrictions on good

C. Abolition of restrictions on movement of capital

D. Feudal privileges

Answer: D



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7. Customs union formed in 1834 was

A. Collectivization

B. Zollverein

C. European Economic Union

D. Napoleonic Code

Answer: B



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8. The term absolutist refers to

A. Monarchical government

B. Abstract theory

C. A vision

D. A look

Answer: B



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9. When and who prepared a series of four prints visualising a world made up of 'democratic and social republics'?

A. 1804, Napoleon

B. 1815, Duke Metternich

C. 1848, Sorrieu

D. 1819, Pwasta

Answer: C



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10. What did the Napoleonic code of 1804 spell out?

- A. Equality before the law
- B. Right to property
- C. Wiping out all the privileges by birth
- D. All of the above

Answer: D



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11. Name the Italian revolutionary from Genoa

A. Metternich

B. Johann Gottfried

C. Giuseppe Mazzini

D. Garibaldi

Answer: C



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12. Name the act which resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'?

A. The Act of Union, 1707

B. Tax Reform Act, 1620

C. Communication Act, 1784

D. Unity Act, 1884

Answer: A



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13. When did Napoleonic wars begin?

A. 1697

B. 1897

C. 1750

D. 1797

Answer: D



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14. When did the Greek struggle for independence begin?

A. 1721

B. 1821

C. 1871

D. 1890

Answer: B



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15. Name the famous hall when Otto von Bismarck gathered to proclaim the German Empire headed by Kaiser William?

A. The Hall of Mirrors in the Palace of Versailles

B. The Wall of Horrors in the Palace of Versailles

C. The Hall of Mirrors in the Palace of Mince

D. The Hall of Terrors in the Palace of Versailles

Answer: A



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16. Which among the following was the prime factor in the emergence of modern nationalism in India?

- A. New symbols
- B. New ideas
- C. Icons
- D. Anti-colonial movement

Answer: D



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17. In which year did Gandhiji return to India from South Africa?

A. *January*1915

B. *February*1916

C. *January*1916

D. *February*1915

Answer: A



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18. Satyagraha was

- A. Pure soul force
- B. Weapon of the week
- C. Physical force
- D. Force of arms

Answer: A



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19. Champaran Satyagraha (1916) was launched by Gandhiji against

A. High revenue demand

B. Indigo planters

C. Mill owners

D. Salt tax

Answer: B



20. Which among the following was the reason for Indian opposition to the Rowlatt Act (1919)?

A. It was passed hurriedly

B. It gave the government enormous powers

C. Local leaders were picked up and arrested

D. It authorised the government to
imprison people without trial

Answer: D



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21. In which city did the Jallianwala Bagh
Tragedy took place?

A. Amritsar

B. Lahore

C. Agra

D. Meerut

Answer: A



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22. Who of the following formed the Khilafat Committee in Bombay?

A. Muhammad Ali Jinnah

B. Ali Brothers

C. Abdul Ghaffar Khan

D. Surendra Nath Banerjee

Answer: B



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23. The famous book of Gandhiji is

A. My Experiments with Truth

B. Hind Swaraj

C. Discovery of India

D. Main Kampf

Answer: B



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24. Which two leaders advocated the adoption of socialist ideas?

A. Subhash Chandra Bose

B. Jawaharlal Nehru

C. Mahatma Gandhi and Tagore

D. Jawaharlal Nehru and Subhash Chandra

Bose

Answer: D



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25. When was the Muslim League founded?

A. 1860

B. 1900

C. 1906

D. 1910

Answer: C



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26. The Congress session of 1929 was held at

A. Lucknow

B. Madras

C. Calcutta

D. Lahore

Answer: D



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27. Khilafat Committee was formed at

A. Lahore

B. Bombay

C. Ahmadabad

D. Calcutta

Answer: B



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28. Non-cooperation Movement turned violent at

- A. Champaran
- B. Alipore
- C. Chauri-Chaura
- D. Dandi

Answer: C



29. Where did Ghandhiji start the Satyagraha movement against the indigo plantation system?

A. Champaran

B. Porbander

C. Chilka

D. Assam

Answer: A



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30. Salt March ended in

A. Chilka

B. Dandi

C. Chauri-Chaura

D. Kota

Answer: B



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Higher Order Thinking Questions

1. 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 France

C. Restoration of monarchies

D. Diluting the German confederation of 39 states

Answer: D



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2. Which one of the following is not true regarding the history of the nationalist movement in Great Britain?

A. It was the result of a long-drawn out process and not a sudden revolution.

B. The wealthy and powerful English nation steadily extended its influence over the Welsh, the Scots and the Irish.

C. Ireland and Scotland were equal partners in the union called the United Kingdom.

D. The British flag and national anthem were actively promoted in this Union,

Answer: C



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3. Which one of the following is not regarding the reforms carried out by the Union called Zollverein?

- A. Creation of a network of railways to promote nationalism
- B. Opposition to unhindered movement of goods, people and capital in member

states

C. Reduction of tariff barriers in states

D. Reduction of number of currencies in
Germany

Answer: A



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4. 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.

Answer: A



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5. Which of the following was the result of the Act of Union 1707?

A. United Kingdom of Ireland

B. United Kingdom of Scotland

C. United Kingdom of America

D. United Kingdom of Great Britain

Answer: D



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6. 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 multinational dynastic empire
- C. Territorial state
- D. Absolute monarchy

Answer: A



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7. Conservatives did not believe in establishing and preserving

A. the monarchy

B. the democracy

C. traditional institutions of state and society

D. social hierarchies

Answer: B



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8. Which one of the following became the female allegory of the German Nation?

A. Marianne

B. Germania

C. Britannia

D. Mazzini

Answer: B



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9. How did the Indian people belonging to different communities, regions or languages develop a sense of collective belonging?

A. Through the experience of united struggles

B. Through cultural process

C. Through the revival of Indian folklores

D. All of these

Answer: D



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10. The resolution of Poorna Swaraj was adopted at which session of the Congress?

A. Karachi

B. Haripur

C. Lahore

D. Lucknow

Answer: C



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11. In 1905, who painted the image of Bharat Mata shown as dispensing learning, food and clothing?

A. Rabindranath Tagore

B. Abanindranath Tagore

C. Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay

D. None of these

Answer: B



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12. Which one of the following statement is NOT aligned with the basic concept of 'Satyagraha'?

A. Emphasis on the power of truth.

B. Emphasis on the need to restrain oneself.

C. Emphasis on non-violence.

D. Emphasis on enduring British dominance.

Answer: D



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13. The peasants of Kheda district could not pay the revenue because they were affected by

A. extreme poverty

B. the crop failure

C. a plague epidemic

D. all the above

Answer: D



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14. Which one of the following is not true regarding the Bounty Programme?

A. It was related to the rat hunt during the spread of Plague in Hanoi.

B. The Vietnamese workers were paid for each tail of a rat as proof that it had been killed.

C. It referred to the bountiful rice harvest in the Mekong River Delta.

D. The rat catchers only clipped the tail of the rat and released it.

Answer: C



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15. What was the effect of the Non-Cooperation Movement on the plantation workers in Assam?

A. They left the plantation and headed towards home

B. They went on strike

C. They destroyed the plantations

D. They started using violence

Answer: A



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16. Which of the following is not true regarding the non-wearing of Khadi in cities?

A. Did not appeal to all.

B. Could not boycott mill cloth for too long.

C. Alternative Indian institutions were fast to come up.

D. More expensive.

Answer: C



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17. Which of the following is not true about the Rowlatt Act?

A. It allowed the detention of prisoners for five years without trial.

B. Gave the government powers to repress political activity.

C. It passed despite opposition from the Indian members in the Imperial Legislative Council.

D. Led to the launch of a movement under Gandhiji's leadership.

Answer: A



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18. Why was Simon Commission sent to India in 1928?

A. To look into the functioning of Indian constitutional system and suggest reforms.

B. To try Indian revolutionary leaders.

C. To frame a new Constitution for India.

D. To persuade Gandhiji to attend the Round Table Conference.

Answer: A



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19. Which one of the following is not true regarding the Jallianwalla Bagh incident?

A. It took place on 10th April, 1919.

B. Satyagrahis were forced to rub their noses on the ground and crawl on the streets.

C. Its aim was to create a 'moral effect on the minds of the Satyagrahis.

D. Its aim was to create a feeling of terror and awe.

Answer: A



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20. The Simon Commission was boycotted in India because:

A. There was no Indian member in the Commission.

B. It supported the Muslim League.

C. Congress felt that people deserved swaraj.

D. There were differences among the members.

Answer: A



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