- **1 Mark Questions** 1. Who was Frederic sorrieu? (a) A Philosopher (b) A Painter (c) A Politician (d) A Revolutionaries Ans. (b) A Painter
- 2. Which of the following is true with reference to Romanticism?
- a) Concept of government by consent
- b) Freedom for the individual
- c) Cultural movement
- d) Freedom of markets

Ans. c)Cultural movement

- 3. What was the basic philosophy of the conservatives?
- a) They opposed monarchial forms.
- b) They were the supporters of democracy
- c) They wanted to glorify folk art and vernacular language.
- d) They stressed the importance of tradition and established institutions and customs.

Ans. d) They stressed the importance of tradition and established institutions and customs.

- 4. Who was count Cayour?
- a) The chief Minister of Italy
- b) Revolutionary of Germany
- c) A catholic missionary
- d) The chancellor of Germany

Ans. a) The chief Minister of Italy

- 5. Which of the following state lead the unification of Germany?
- (a) Bavaria
- (b) Prussia
- (c) Rhineland
- (d) Hanover

Ans. (b) Prussia

- 6. Who hosted the congress of Vienna in 1815
- (a) Cavour
- (b) King victor Emanuel
- (c) Bismarck
- (d) Duke Metternich

Ans. (d) Duke Metternich

- 7. What was this main objective of the treaty of Vienna of 1815?
- (a) To undo the changes brought about in Europe during Napoleonic war.
- (b) To plan the unification of Germany

(c) To restore the democracy in Europe. (d) To overthrow the Bourbon dynasty Ans. (a) To undo the changes brought about in Europe during Napoleonic war. 8. Which of the following treaty recognized Greece as an independent nation? (a) Treaty of Versailles (b) Treaty of Constantinople (c) Treaty of Frankfurt (d) Treaty of Vienna Ans. b) Treaty of Constantinople 9. At which of the following places was the Frankfurt assembly convened? (a) At the palace of Prussia (b) At the half of Mirrors in palace of Versailles. (c) At the church of st peters (d) At the church of St panli Ans. (d) At the church of St panli 10. "The aim of the Zollverein is to bind the Germans economically in to a nation". Who wrote these words? Ans. Friedrich List, Professor of Economics at the University of Tubingen in Germany. 11. Name the kings who had been restored to power after Vienna congress by the conservatives? Ans. Bourbon Kings 12. Name the secret societies founded by Giuseppe Mazzine? Ans. Young Italy in Marseilles and Young Europe in Berne

13. Potatoes were not known to people in Asia and Europe till the discovery of which great Island?

Ans. Ireland

14. What was the major objective of the Vienna Congress of 1815?

Ans. The objective of Vienna Congress was to undoing most of the changes that had come about in the Europe during the Napoleonic War.

15. What was the concept of modern states?

Ans. Centralized power exercised sovereign control over a clearly defined territory.

16. When was the Customs union or Zollverein founded?

Ans. 1834

17. Against whom, the industrial workers, artisans and peasants revolted in 1848 Europe?

Ans. Monarchy

18. Who had hosted the meeting of representatives of European powers at Vienna in 1815?. Ans. The Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich 19. Why and when Mazzini was sent to exile? Ans. Mazzini was sent to exile for attempting a revolution in 1831. 20. Name the Irish catholic who revolted against the British domination. Ans. Wolf Tone 21. Write any one statement regarding the doctrine of liberal nationalism? Ans. It stood for freedom of Individual, for equality of all before law and it emphasized government by consent. 22. Who was proclaimed the first king of Italy? Ans. Victor Emmanuel II 23. Who said, "True German culture is to be discovered among common people." Ans. Johann Gottfried Herder 24. Who described the Italian revolutionary nationalist Mazzini as the most dangerous enemy of our social order? Ans. Duke Metternich 25. Who was Count Cavour? Ans. The chief Minister of Italy 26. Who was the guiding force for the unification of England in 1707? Ans. The English Parliament. 27. Name the area which was ruled by Habsburg Empire? Ans. Austria-Hungary 28. When was the Frankfurt Parliament held? **Ans.** In 1848 29. Who were the architects of the unification of Germany? Ans. The Prussian Chancellor Bismarck and the Prussian King William-I

31. Explain the concept of a national state

Ans. Most of its citizens developed a common identity. They shared history. This commonnesscame as a result of great struggle by the leaders and the common people.

32. Explain the measures and practices creating sense of collective identity among the peopleof France.

Ans. The ideas of the father land (la patrie le citioyen (la citizen) a new French flag emphasized thenation of a united community. A new

French flag, New hymns were composed, A centralized administrative was set up, Internal customs duties were abolished.

33. Explain the decision of the congress of Vienna.

Ans. The bourbon dynasty was restored in France, A number of states were set up on theboundaries of France Prussia was given important new territories, Austria got control) of northernItaly, Russia was given part of Poland.

34. Why the 1830s was the year of great economic hardship in Europe?

Ans. Increase in population, unemployment migration, price rise, stiff competition in the market, Bad condition of peasants.

35. Why did national tensions emerge in the Balkan?

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Ans. Ethnic variation spread of nationalism Disintegration of Ottoman Empire, claim ofindependence by using history to prove that they had once been independent. Area of intenseconflict, Mutual jealousy matters were further complicated because the Balkans also became thescene of big power rivalry.

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