

TEST PAPER - 1

(Based on Chapter 1)

Time: 1.5 Hr.

All questions are compulsory. Each question carries 1 mark.

Maximum Marks: 40

DIRECTION: Questions 1 to 20 are multiple choice questions. Choose the correct answer from the given options:

1. What is understood by the term "liberalism"?
(a) Nationalism (b) Socialism (c) Freedom (d) Modernity
2. When was Civil Code introduced?
(a) 1786 (b) 1800 (c) 1804 (d) 1810
3. How a sense of collective identity was created among the French people?
(a) New hymns (b) Centralised administrative system
(c) New flag (d) All of these
4. Which nation's citizen was Frederic Sorrieu?
(a) Germany (b) France (c) India (d) Britain
5. Which nation's people were grouped in the Sorrieu's Utopian vision?
(a) France (b) Switzerland (c) Russia (d) All of these
6. Which feeling was induced by the words "la patrie" and "le citoyen"?
(a) The motherland and the citizen (b) The fatherland and the citizen
(c) The motherland and the absolute monarch (d) The fatherland and the absolute monarch
7. What was the effect of Civil Code of 1804?
(a) Established equality before law (b) No privileges based on birth
(c) Secured right to property (d) All of these
8. Who were in dominance in the European continent?
(a) Peasants (b) Middle class (c) Aristocrats (d) Monarch
9. What was "Zollverein"?
(a) Country (b) State (c) Tax reforms (d) Custom union
10. Who was the host of Vienna congress?
(a) Louis Philippe (b) Giuseppe Mazzini (c) Cavour (d) Duke Metternich
11. In which year Frederic Sorrieu prepared his series of four prints visualizing his dream world?
(a) 1848 (b) 1850 (c) 1854 (d) 1857
12. Which country gave the first clear expression of nationalism to the world?
(a) Italy (b) Switzerland (c) France (d) Ireland
13. Which year marked the beginning of French Revolution?
(a) 1786 (b) 1789 (c) 1790 (d) 1792
14. Which measures were introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among the French people?
(a) New French flag (b) New Hymns
(c) Centralized administrative system (d) All of these
15. What is the meaning of the word "Suffrage"?
(a) Right to freedom (b) Right to speech
(c) Right to vote (d) All of these

16. Who introduced Civil Code of 1804?
 (a) Louis Bonaparte (b) Louis XVI (c) Napoleon (d) None of these
17. When was Zollverein formed?
 (a) 1830 (b) 1832 (c) 1834 (d) 1838
18. Name the cities where the French armies were welcomed as harbingers of liberty?
 (a) London (b) Brussels (c) Holland (d) None of these
19. Which region was included in the Habsburg Empire?
 (a) Bohemia (b) Brussels (c) Milan (d) Warsaw
20. Which was the dominant class on the European continent?
 (a) Middle class (b) Aristocrats (c) Peasants (d) None of these

DIRECTION: Questions 21 to 24 are analytical reasoning. Choose the correct answer from the given options:

21. Choose the correctly matched pair about the revolution and the year in which it took place.
 (a) Napoleon Code – 1804 (b) Zollverein – 1840
 (c) Greek War of Independence – 1789 (d) Silesia Weavers Revolt – 1815
22. Fill in the blanks :
 _____ simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
 (a) Louis Philippe (b) Cavour
 (c) Napoleon (d) Giuseppe Mazzini
23. Arrange the following series of events in the chronological order of their occurrence.
 (a) Treaty of Vienna – The French Revolution – Greek War of Independence
 (b) Civil Code – The French Revolution – Treaty of Vienna
 (c) The French Revolution – Civil Code – Greek War of Independence
 (d) Greek War of Independence – Treaty of Vienna – The French Revolution
24. Choose the correctly matched pair of events with the causes of their occurrence.
 (a) New Middle Class – Ideas of Nationalism
 (b) Zollverein – To Do Away with the Privilege at the Time of Birth
 (c) Secret Societies – Develop the Feeling of Nationalism
 (d) Vienna Congress – To Teach Polish

DIRECTION: For questions 25 to 30 two statements are given: one labelled Assertion (A) and the other labelled Reason (R). Select the correct answer to these questions from the codes (a), (b), (c) and (d) as given below:

- (a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
 (b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 (c) A is true but R is false.
 (d) A is false but R is true.
25. Assertion (A) : The initial enthusiasm for French armies soon turned to hostility.
 Reason (R) : People were not ready and interested to bring any kind of change in their life.
26. Assertion (A) : French Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens.
 Reason (R) : It was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny.
27. Assertion (A) : With the outbreak of the revolutionary wars, the French armies began to carry the idea of nationalism abroad.
 Reason (R) : News of events in France reached the different parts of the world.

28. Assertion (A) : Initial enthusiasm for the French armies in various cities and countries soon turned into hostility.
Reason (R) : New administrative arrangements did not go hand in hand with political freedom.
29. Assertion (A) : Landed aristocracy was not the dominant class on the continent.
Reason (R) : The members of this class owned estates in the countryside and also town houses.
30. Assertion (A) : European government were driven by a spirit of conservatism.
Reason (R) : Defeat of Napoleon in 1815.

DIRECTION: Questions 31 to 40 are case-study based questions. Read the following cases and answer all the questions given below:

Case 1

During the years following 1815, the fear of repression drove many liberal-nationalists underground. Secret societies sprang up in many European states to train revolutionaries and spread their ideas. To be revolutionary at this time meant a commitment to oppose monarchical forms that had been established after the Vienna Congress, and to fight for liberty and freedom. Most of these revolutionaries also saw the creation of nation-states as a necessary part of this struggle for freedom. One such individual was the Italian revolutionary Giuseppe Mazzini. Born in Genoa in 1807, he became a member of the secret society of the Carbonari. As a young man of 24, he was sent into exile in 1831 for attempting a revolution in Liguria. He subsequently founded two more underground societies, first, Young Italy in Marseilles, and then Young Europe in Berne, whose members were like-minded young men from Poland, France, Italy and the German states. Mazzini believed that God had intended nations to be the natural units of mankind. So Italy could not continue to be a patchwork of small states and kingdoms. It had to be forged into a single unified republic within a wider alliance of nations. This unification alone could be the basis of Italian liberty. Following his model, secret societies were set up in Germany, France, Switzerland and Poland. Mazzini's relentless opposition to monarchy and his vision of democratic republics frightened the conservatives. Metternich described him as 'the most dangerous enemy of our social order'.

31. What drove many liberal-nationalists underground?
(a) Abolition of land dues (b) Fear of repression
(c) Establishment of single united republic (d) None of these
32. When was Giuseppe Mazzini sent to exile?
(a) 1830 (b) 1831 (c) 1833 (d) 1835
33. Consider the following statement.
A. Mazzini believed that God had intended nations to be the natural units of mankind.
B. Italy could continue to be a patchwork of small states and kingdoms.
Choose the correct option.
(a) Only (A) is correct (b) Only (B) is correct
(c) Both (A) and (B) are correct (d) Neither (A) nor (B) are correct

Case 2

Since the French Revolution, liberalism had stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges, a constitution and representative government through parliament. Nineteenth-century liberals also stressed the inviolability of private property. Yet, equality before the law did not necessarily stand for universal suffrage. You will recall that in revolutionary France, which marked the first political experiment in liberal democracy, the right to vote and to get elected was granted exclusively to property-owning men. Men without property and all women were excluded from political rights. Only for a brief period under the Jacobins did all adult males enjoy suffrage. However, the Napoleonic Code went back to limited suffrage and reduced women to the status of a minor, subject to the authority of fathers and husbands. Throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries women and non-propertied men organised opposition movements demanding equal political rights. In the economic sphere, liberalism stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital. During the nineteenth century this was a strong demand of the emerging middle class.

34. What was the effect of liberalism?
(a) End of autocracy (b) End of clerical privilege (c) Constitution (d) All of these

35. How the middle class took the word liberalism?
(a) Violation of equality
(b) Violation of freedom
(c) Freedom for the individual
(d) None of these
36. Who were excluded from the political rights in France?
(a) Property owning men
(b) Men without property and all women
(c) All men and women
(d) All women

Case 3

The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789. France, as you would remember, was a full-fledged territorial state in 1789 under the rule of an absolute monarch. The political and constitutional changes that came in the wake of the French Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens. The revolution proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny.

From the very beginning, the French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that could create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. The ideas of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen) emphasised the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution. A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard. The Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly. New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of the nation. A centralised administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory. Internal customs duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted. Regional dialects were discouraged and French, as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of the nation.

37. When did the first clear expression of nationalism arise in the world?
(a) 1780
(b) 1785
(c) 1789
(d) 1799
38. Where were the various measures and practices that could create a sense of collective identity introduced in the world?
(a) Switzerland
(b) Italy
(c) France
(d) Germany
39. Who played a major role in the election of Estate General?
(a) Citizens
(b) Monarch
(c) Bureaucrats
(d) Civil bodies
40. What was the role of centralised administrative system?
(a) Uniform laws
(b) Uniform system of weights and measures
(c) Abolition of internal duties
(d) All of these