

SOCIAL SCIENCE CLASS 10

HISTORY

Date:- 22/7/2020

:Objectives & Very Short Answer Type Questions:-

Note- write and learn all these questions in your assignment notebook...

SOLVED QUESTION BANK

Very Short Answer/Objective Type Questions [1 Mark]

1. Who among the following formed the secret society called 'Young Italy'? [Delhi 2012]
(a) Otto von Bismarck
(b) Giuseppe Mazzini
(c) Metternich
(d) Johann Gottfried Herder
Ans. (b)

2. Elle, the measuring unit in Germany was used to measure:
(a) cloth (b) thread
(c) land (d) height
Ans. (a)

3. Zollverein started in 1834 in Prussia refers to a:
(a) Trade Union (b) Customs Union
(c) Labour Union (d) Farmer's Union
Ans. (b)

4. What do the saints, angels and Christ symbolise in the Utopian vision?
(a) Equality among people
(b) Fraternity among nations
(c) Freedom of nations
(d) Resentment against nations
Ans. (b)

5. Who were the 'Junkers'?
(a) Soldiers (b) Large landowners
(c) Aristocracy (d) Weavers
Ans. (b)

6. Which treaty recognised Greece as an independent nation?
(a) Treaty of Constantinople, 1832
(b) Treaty of Vienna, 1815
(c) Treaty of Versailles, 1871
(d) None of these
Ans. (a)

7. By which of the following treaties was the United Kingdom of Great Britain formed?
(a) Treaty of Versailles
(b) Act of Union
(c) Treaty of Paris
(d) Treaty of Vienna
Ans. (b)

8. Which of the following group of powers collectively defeated Napoleon?
(a) England, France, Italy, Russia
(b) England, Austria, Spain, Russia
(c) Austria, Prussia, Russia, Britain
(d) Britain, Prussia, Russia, Italy
Ans. (c)

9. Romanticism refers to a:
(a) cultural movement
(b) religious movement
(c) political movement
(d) literary movement
Ans. (a)

10. Austrian Chancellor _____ hosted the Congress of Vienna.
Ans. Duke Metternich

11. The first clear expression of nationalism came with the _____.
Ans. French revolution

12. The Civil Code of 1804 was known as the _____.
Ans. Napoleonic Code

13. _____ became the allegory of the German nation.
Ans. Germania

14. Conservative regimes set up in 1815 were democratic in nature. (True/False)
Ans. False

15. A direct vote by which all the people of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal is known as *la patrie*. (True/False)
Ans. False

16. In 1861, Friedrich Wilhelm IV was proclaimed the king of united Italy. (True/False)
Ans. False

17. The term 'absolutist' referred to monarchical government. (True/False)
Ans. True

18. Match the columns.

Column A	Column B
(a) French Revolution	(i) brought the conservative regimes back to power
(b) Liberalism	(ii) ensured right to property for the privileged class
(c) Napoleonic Code	(iii) recognised Greece as an independent nation
(d) The Treaty of Vienna	(iv) transfer of sovereignty from monarch to the French citizens
(e) Treaty of Constantinople	(v) individual freedom and equality before law

Ans. (a) (iv), (b) (v), (c) (ii), (d) (i), (e) (iii)

19. To which country did the artist Frederic Sorrieu belong? [Delhi 2017(C)]

Ans. Artist Frederic Sorrieu belonged to France.

20. What is referred to as Absolutism?

Ans. Unrestricted, despotic and authoritarian monarchial system of rule or government is referred to as absolutism.

21. Define Nation.

Ans. A body of people who are united by same past, culture, political system and common interests can be defined as a Nation.

22. What was the concept of a nation-state?

Ans. The concept of a nation-state was one in which people and rulers of land came together to develop a sense of common identity and shared history.

23. Define Plebiscite.

Ans. Plebiscite is a system of direct vote by which the people of a region, themselves decide to accept or reject a proposal.

24. Which form of government was operating in France before the revolution of 1789?

Ans. Monarchy

25. What was the mission of the French revolutionaries?

Ans. The mission of the French revolutionaries was to liberate the people of Europe from despotism and help people to form nations.

26. What was Napoleonic Code?

Ans. Napoleonic code refers to reforms incorporated in administration to make the system more rational and efficient.

27. Name the provinces under the Habsburg Empire.

Ans. The Habsburg Empire ruled over Austria-Hungary. It included the Alpine region of Tyrol, Austria, Sudetenland as well as Bohemia along with Italian speaking provinces of Lombardy and Venetia.

28. Name the two Italian-speaking provinces of the Habsburg Empire.

Ans. Lombardy and Venetia.

29. What was the tie that bind the diverse groups of Habsburg Empire?

Ans. Common allegiance to the emperor.

30. What did the new social group comprise of that came into being in the 19th century comprised of?

Ans. The new social group that came into being in the 19th century comprised of working class and middle class made up of industrialists, businessmen and professionals.

31. What ideas gained popularity among the educated liberal middle class?

Ans. The ideas of national unity following the abolition of aristocratic privileges gained popularity among the educated liberal middle class.

32. What did liberalism stand for the new middle classes?

Ans. For new middle classes, liberalism stood for freedom for individual and equality of all before the law.

33. What did 19th century liberals stress upon?

Ans. 19th century liberals stressed upon inviolability of private property.

34. What does suffrage mean?

Ans. Suffrage means the right to vote.

35. What was the status of women under the Napoleonic Code?

Ans. Napoleonic code reduced women to the status of a minor, subjected to the authority of fathers and husbands.

36. What did liberalism stand for the economic sphere?

Or

Interpret the concept of 'liberalism' in the field of economic sphere during the nineteenth century in Europe.

[Delhi 2019]

Ans. In the economic sphere, liberalism stood for freedom of markets and abolition of restriction on the movement of goods and capital.

37. What was the strong demand of the emerging middle class in Europe during the 19th century?

[Foreign 2016]

Ans. Freedom of markets and abolition of restriction on the movement of goods and capital were strong demands of the emerging middle class in Europe during the 19th century.

38. What was the basic philosophy of the conservatives?

Ans. The basic philosophy of the conservatives was to preserve the traditional institutions such as church, monarchy, social hierarchies, property and family etc.

39. Which dynasty was deposed during the French Revolution and later restored to power by conservatives.

Ans. The Bourbon dynasty

40. What was the nature of Conservative regimes set up in 1815?

Ans. The conservative regimes set up in 1815 were autocratic in nature.

41. What was the major issue taken up by the liberal nationalists?

[Foreign 2015]

Ans. The liberal nationalists took up the issue of freedom autocratic of press.

42. What was the main aim of the revolutionaries of Europe?

[Delhi 2016]

Ans. The European revolutionaries aimed at opposing the monarchical order established after the Vienna Congress and struggle for liberty and freedom.

43. What views did Giuseppe Mazzini have about Italy?

Ans. It was Mazzini's belief that God wanted nations to be the natural units of mankind. So Italy could no longer be a patchwork of small states. It had to take shape of a single unified republic within a wider alliance of nations.

44. How was Mazzini described by Metternich?

Ans. Metternich described Mazzini as the most dangerous enemy of the social order.

45. Who headed the constitutional monarchy installed by liberal revolutionaries in 1830?

Ans. Louis Philippe headed the constitutional monarchy installed by liberal revolutionaries in 1830.

46. Who remarked "When France sneezes the rest of Europe catches cold"?

[All India 2016]

Ans. Duke Metternich

47. How did Lord Byron contribute to the Greek war of Independence?

Ans. Lord Byron, an English poet, organised funds for the Greek struggle against the Ottoman Empire and also participated in the war.

48. What did the Romantic artists and poets criticise?

Ans. They criticised glorification of reason and science.

49. Who claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people.

Ans. German philosopher, a Romanticist, Johann Gottfried Hardor.

50. What is meant by *das volk*?

Ans. *Das volk* is a German word meaning common people.

51. What was the term given to true spirit of a nation in Germany?

Ans. Volkgeist.

52. What was the result of the rise in population in Europe in the first half of the 19th century?

Ans. It created unemployment and many people from the rural areas started migrating to the cities in search of jobs.

53. Where was the Frankfurt Parliament convened?

Ans. The Frankfurt Parliament was convened at the Church of St Paul.

54. Why did the middle class lose its support after the failure of the Frankfurt Parliament?

Ans. Because they resisted the demands of the workers and the artisans.

55. Which state led the unification of Germany?

Ans. Prussia led the unification of Germany.

56. Who holds the credit of unifying Germany?

Ans. Otto von Bismarek

57. Who was proclaimed the German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles in January 1871?

[All India 2016]

Ans. Kaiser William I

58. Who headed Sardinia-Piedmont?

Ans. King Victor Emmanuel II

59. Who led the movement to unify the regions of Italy?

Ans. Chief Minister of Sardinia – Piedmont Cavour

60. In 1861, who was proclaimed the king of united Italy?

Ans. Victor Emmanuel II

61. Name the ethnic groups who inhabited the British Isles.

Ans. The English, Welsh, Scot or Irish

62. What was the result of the Act of Union (1707)?

Ans. The Act of Union 1707 resulted in the formation of United Kingdom of Great Britain with the incorporation of Scotland.

63. What is an allegory?

Ans. An idea expressed in the form of a person or a thing.

64. Who represented France as nation?

Ans. Marianne

65. What was Germania?

Ans. It was an allegory of Germany.

66. Who were the Slavs?

Ans. The inhabitants of the regions under the Ottoman Empire like modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro were called the Slavs.

67. What made the Balkan area explosive?

Ans. Spread of romantic nationalism and disintegration of Ottoman Empire.

68. Name the powers that were keen in countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans and extending their control over the area.

Ans. Russia, Germany, England and Austro-Hungary.

69. What led Europe into disaster in 1914?

Ans. Nationalism aligned with imperialism.