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**HISTORY**

1. Choose the correct nationality of the artist Frederic Sorrieu who visualised in his painting a society made up of Democratic and Social Republic.

(a) German (b) Swiss (c) French (d) American

2. Sorrieu’s vision of society which is so idealistic that is unlikely to exist is called \_\_\_\_\_

(a) Utopian (b) Absolutist (c) Democratic (d) Conservatist

3. A ‘Utopian Society’ is ---

(a) A society under a benevolent monarchy

(b) A society that is unlikely to ever exist

(c) A society under the control of a chosen few wise men

(d) A society under Parliamentary Democracy

4. Regional dialects were discouraged and \_\_\_\_\_, became the common language of the nation.

(a) English (b) Polish language

(c) French (d) Italian

5. Which of the following was NOT visualised by Frederic Sorrieu in his first print of series of four prints made up of ‘Democratic and social republic’?

(a) The people of America and Europe men and women of all ages.

(b) Social classes marching on a long train

(c) Offering homage to the statue of unity.

(d) None of the above

6. Which of the following was NOT visualised by Frederic Sorrieu in his first print of series of four prints made up of ‘Democratic and social republic’?

(a) The people of America and Europe men and women of all ages.

(b) Social classes marching on a long train

(c) Offering homage to the statue of unity.

(d) None of the above

7. Civil Code was introduced in the year of \_\_\_.

(a) 1809 (b) 1807 (c) 1805 (d) 1804

8. Ernst Renan is a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ philosopher.

(a) French (b) Greek (c) Italian (d) German

9. ‘Qu’est-ce-qu’une nation’ literally means

(a) What is a nation?

(b) Why do we need a nation?

(c) What a nation does does for us?

(d) None of the above.

10. Who destroyed democracy in France?

(a) Adolf Hitler (b) Mussolini

(c) Napolean Bonaparte (d) Bismarck

11. Who delivered a lecture at the University of Sorbonne?

(a) Ernst Renan (b) Frederick Sorrieu

(c) Mazzini (d) Metternich

12. What did the term ‘elle’ mean?

(a) A measure of cloth (b) A measure of height

(c) A measure of crown (d) A measure of food

13. Which country was set-up in the North after signing the Treaty of Vienna in 1815?

(a) The kingdom of the Netherlands. (b) Prussia

(c) Germany (d) Europe

14. Which country was added to Piedmont into the South after the conclusion of the Treaty of Vienna in 1815?

(a) Genoa (b) Italy (c) Germany (d) France

15. Which of the following is not feature of civil code of 1804?

(a) Feudal system was abolished.

(b) Equality before the law was established.

(c) Right to property was given.

(d) Serfdoms and manorial dues was established

16. Which of the following is not a feature or belief of ‘Conservatism’?

(a) Conservatives believe in established, traditional institutions of state and policy.

(b) Conservatives stressed the importance of tradition and preferred gradual development to quick change.

(c) Conservatives proposed to return to the society of pre-revolutionary days and were against the ideas of modernisation to strengthen monarchy.

(d) Conservatives believed in the monarchy, church, and other social hierarchies

17. What did the Civil Code of 1804 bring about?

(a) Right by birth to all facilities of state

(b) did away with all privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property.

(c) no right to property

(d) No right to equality

18. What did Napoleon do in the rural areas of these regions under French control.?

(a) simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial due

(b) made administration strict

(c) encouraged the feudal system

(d) put taxes on the peasants

20. What changes did Napoleon bring about in the towns?

(a) guild restrictions were removed. Transport and communication systems were improved. Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed a new-found freedom.

(b) Transport and communication systems were improved.

(c) Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen had to pay tax

(d) guild restrictions remained as they were

21. A merchant travelling in 1833 from Hamburg to Nuremberg to sell his goods would have had to pass through ……………….

(a) 11 customs barriers (b) 6 custom barriers

(c) 7 custom barriers (d) no custom barriers

22. When was the Treaty of Vienna signed and who were the participants?

(a) 1816, Britain, Russia, Prussia

(b) 1815, Britain, Russia, Prussia, Austria

(c) 1820, Britain and Russia

(d) 1817, Russia, Prussia, Austria

23. What did the ideas of *la patrie* and *le citoyen* signify in the French Revolution?

(a) The motherland and the children

(b) The fatherland and the citizens

(c) The community and the citizens

(d) The state and the community

24. The group of countries that collectively defeated Napolean was

(a) Britain, Russia, Germany and Austria

(b) Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria

(c) Russia, Prussia, Austria and France

(d) Britain, France, Austria and Prussia

25. Arrange the following events in the correct sequence and select correct option.

1. Fall of Napoleon.

2. Napoleon invades Italy.

3. The defeat of Napoleon by Britain, Russia.

4. Napoleon lost the battle of Leipzig.

(a) 3, 4, 1, 2

(b) 2, 4, 3, 1

(c) 2, 4, 1, 3

(d) 2, 1, 3, 4