

CHAPTER WISE QUESTION

Class X

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Time : 1½ hrs

RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

Marks : 40

SET A

SECTION A - OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

7 × 1 = 7

- Name the event that mobilised nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe
 - Restoration of Bourbon kings to power
 - Greek war of independence
 - The July Revolution
 - Installation of constitutional monarchy with Louis Philippe at its head
- A belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country in whichever way it wants, by disregarding the wishes and needs of the minority is
 - Power sharing
 - Central Government
 - Majoritarianism
 - Community Government
- Which one of the following statements is not true of Aristocracy?
 - They owned estates in the countryside and also town-houses
 - They spoke French for purposes of diplomacy and in high society
 - Their families were often connected by ties of marriage
 - They often clashed with the ideas of the monarchs
- Fill in the blanks**

..... was the famous English poet, who organised funds and later went to fight in the Greek War of Independence.

OR

..... of 1832 recognised Greece as the independent nation.

- Match the column I with column II and select the correct answer.

Column I	Column II
i) Victor Emmanuel II	a) Prussia
ii) North German confederation	b) Kingdom of Italy
iii) Giuseppe Mazzini Empire	c) Habsburg and Ottoman
iv) Slav Nationalism	d) Young Italy

- i - d, ii - b, iii - a, iv - c
- i - a, ii - b, iii - c, iv - d
- i - c, ii - a, iii - d, iv - b
- i - b, ii - a, iii - d, iv - c

6. Which one of the following is not true regarding the Civil Code of 1804?
- a) Abolition of all privileges based on birth b) Destruction of democracy in France
c) Establishment of equality before law d) Securing right to property
7. Arrange the following events related to the Formation of Britain as a nation, in chronological order.
- i) The Act of Union between England and Scotland
ii) The English parliament, which had seized power from the monarchy
iii) Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom
iv) Catholic revolts against British dominance
- a) iii - i - ii - iv b) i - ii - iii - iv c) iv - i - ii - iii d) ii - i - iv - iii

Assertion Reason Type questions

In the following questions there are two statements marked as Assertion Type (A) and other is Reason Type (R). Read the following statements and choose the correct option.

- 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 wrong. d) A is wrong but R is true.
8. Assertion (A) : Giuseppe Mazzini believed that God had intended nations to be the natural units of mankind.
Reason (R) : Metternich described him as “the most dangerous enemy of our social order”. **1**
9. Assertion (A) : The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was the area called the Balkans.
Reason (R) : A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire. **1**
10. “In the initial stages, the French armies were welcomed as harbingers of liberty. But the initial enthusiasm soon turned to hostility”. Identify the reason from the following. **1**
- a) Increased taxation, censorship, forced conscription into the French armies
b) Introduced uniform laws, standardised weights and measures
c) Secured equality before the law and the right to property
d) Simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system
11. **Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.**

Like Germany, Italy too had a long history of political fragmentation. Italians were scattered over several dynasty states as well as the multi-national Habsburg Empire. During the middle of the nineteenth century. Italy was divided into seven states, of which only one, Sardinia Piedmont was ruled by an Italian princely house. The north was under Austrian

Habsburg's the centre was ruled by the Pope and the southern regions were under the domination of the Bourbon king of Spain. Even the Italian language had not acquired one common form and still had many regional and local variations.

What could be the reason behind that the Italian language had not acquired one common form and still had many regional and local variations? **1**

- a) Italy never had a long history of political fragmentation. Italians were not scattered over several dynastic states and the Habsburg Empire.
- b) Italy had a long history of political fragmentation. Italians were scattered over several dynastic states and the Habsburg Empire.
- c) Italy never had a long history of political fragmentation. Italians were not scattered over several dynastic states and the French Empire.
- d) Italy had a long history of political fragmentation. Italians were scattered over only two dynastic states and the Dutch Empire.

12. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follows.

In 1815, representatives of the European powers - Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria - who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe. The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor or Duke Metternich. The delegates drew up the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 with the object of undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars. The Bourbon dynasty, which had been deposited during the French Revolution, was restored to power, and France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon. A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in future.

How did the Congress of Vienna ensure peace in Europe? Select the appropriate option?

- a) Laying out a balance of power between all the great powers in Europe
- b) With the restoration of Bourbon Dynasty
- c) Austria was not given the control of Northern Italy
- d) By giving power to the German confederation

13. Consider these statements about Romanticism **1**

- i) Romanticism was cultural movement
- ii) Romanticism was a political movement

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

- a) i only b) ii only c) Both i and ii d) Neither i nor ii **1**

the United States and Switzerland, which by this time were already nation-states. France, identifiable by the revolutionary tricolour, has just reached the statue. The concept and practices of a modern state, in which a centralised power exercised sovereign control over a clearly defined territory, has been developing over a long period of time in Europe. But a nation state was one in which the majority of its citizens, and not only its rulers, came to develop a sense of common identity and shared history or descent.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate options.

- i) What was the theme of painting made by French artist? **4 × 1 = 4**
- a) Constitutional Monarchy b) Absolute Monarchy
c) Democratic and Social Republic d) True democracy
- ii) The utopian vision of French artist Frederic Sorrieu was
- a) The people of the world are grouped as distinct nations, identified through their flags and national costume.
b) The concepts and practices of a modern state, in which a centralised power exercised sovereign control over a clearly defined territory.
c) Leading the procession, way past the statue of Liberty, as the United States and Switzerland, which by this time were already nation-states.
d) France, identifiable by the revolutionary tricolour, has just reached the statue.
- iii) French Revolution personified Liberty as a female figure, she bears the torch of Enlightenment in one hand and in the other.
- a) Constitution b) Charter of Rights of Man
c) Charter of Rights of Woman d) Bible
- iv) Which of the following pairs represent two nation states?
- a) Spain and Portugal b) United States and Switzerland
c) Britain and Italy d) Japan and Turkey

22. Read the passage below and answer the following questions.

Like Germany, Italy too had a long history of political fragmentation. Italians were scattered over several dynastic states as well as the multi-national Habsburg Empire. During the middle of the nineteenth Century, Italy was divided into seven states, of which only one, Sardinia - Piedmont, was under Austrian Habsburgs, the centre was ruled by the Pope and the southern regions were under the domination of the Bourbon kings of Spain. Even the Italian language had not acquired one common form and still had many regional and local variations.

- i) Which Italian state was ruled by an Italian princely house before its unification? **1**
- ii) Who described Giuseppe Mazzini as 'the most dangerous enemy of our social order'. **1**
- iii) What circumstances led to the Unification of Italy? **2**

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SET B

SECTION A - OBJECTIVE TYPE QUESTIONS

7 × 1 = 7

- The Nation is most often symbolized in which of the following forms?
 - History and Fiction
 - Figures or Images
 - Popular Prints
 - Folklore and Songs
- Identify the three wars led by Otto van Bismarck that completed the process of German Unification.
 - Austria, Denmark and France
 - France, Austria and England
 - Denmark, France and England
 - England, Austria and Denmark
- The following characteristics of Marianne were drawn from those of Liberty and of the Republic.
 - The red cap, The broken chain, The oak leaves
 - The red cap, The tricolour, The cockade
 - The broken chain, The tricolour, The cockade
 - The oak leaves, The cockade, The tricolour
- Fill in the blanks**

The dream of World Wild Democratic and Social Republics - The pact between Nations, a print was prepared by

OR

Treaty of Constantinople recognised as an independent nation.

- Match the column I with column II and select the correct answer.

Column I	Column II
i) Crown Of Oak leaves	a) Being Freed
ii) Broken Chains	b) Heroism
iii) Olive branch around the sword	c) Symbol of German empire
iv) Breastplate with eagle	d) Willingness to make peace

- i - a, ii - b, iii - c, iv - d
 - i - b, ii - c, iii - d, iv - a
 - i - b, ii - a, iii - d, iv - c
 - i - d, ii - a, iii - b, iv - c
- Which one of the following is true regarding how the new artists depicted liberty during the French Revolution?
 - 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

7. Consider the following

- i) Johann Gottfried - German philosopher
- ii) Uprising in Brussels - Belgium breaking away from the United Kingdom of the Netherlands
- iii) Delacroix - French Romantic painters
- iv) Grimm Brothers - Folktales and Nation-building

Which of the above are correctly matched?

- a) ii and iii only
- b) i, ii and iii only
- c) ii, iii and iv only
- d) i, ii, iii and iv

Assertion Reason Type questions

In the following questions there are two statements marked as Assertion Type (A) and other is Reason Type (R). Read the following statements and choose the correct option.

- 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 wrong.
- d) A is wrong but R is true.

8. Assertion (A) : Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation.

Reason (R) : Weavers in Silesia had led a revolt against contractors who supplied raw materials and gave them orders for finished textiles but drastically reduced their payments. **1**

9. Assertion (A) : Like Germany, Italy too had a long history of political fragmentation.

Reason (R) : During the middle of the nineteenth century, Italy was divided into seven states. **1**

10. "The Balkan area became an area of intense conflict". Find out the reason(s) for conflict.

- i) Different Slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity and independence **1**
- ii) Each Balkan state hoped to gain more territory at the expense of the others
- iii) The Balkans also became the scene of big power rivalry
- a) i and ii are correct
- b) i and iii are correct
- c) All the above are correct
- d) None of the above

11. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follow.

Socially and politically, a landed aristocracy was the dominant class on the continent. The members of this class were united by a common way of life that cut across regional divisions. They owned estates in the countryside and also town-houses. They spoke French for purposes of diplomacy and in high society. Their families were often connected by ties of marriage. This powerful aristocracy was, however, numerically a small group.

The majority of the population was made up of the peasantry. To the west, the bulk of the land was farmed by tenants and small owners, while in Eastern and Central Europe the pattern of landholding was characterised by vast estates which were cultivated by serfs.

Aristocratic class used to speak French for the purpose of 1

- a) diplomacy and high society
- b) farming on a big land
- c) unity among the members
- d) educing regional divisions

12. Read the passage given below and answer the questions that follows.

Economists began to think in terms of the national economy. They talked of how the nation could develop and what economic measures could help forge this nation together. Friedrich List, Professor of Economics at the University of Tübingen in Germany, wrote in 1834: 'The aim of the Zollverein is to bind the Germans economically into a nation. It will strengthen the nation materially as much by protecting its interests externally as by stimulating its internal productivity. It ought to awaken and raise national sentiment through a fusion of individual and provincial interests. The German people have realised that a free economic system is the only means to engender national feeling. 1

What German people have realised about new economic system?

- a) German people wanted to conquer more regions
- b) German people realised the importance of closed economy
- c) German people have realised that a free economic system is the only means to engender national feeling
- d) German people realised that a free economic system is obstacle to develop nationalism

13. Find out from the following, what economic liberalism stood for. 1

- i) Abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital
 - ii) End of autocracy and clerical privileges
 - iii) Freedom for the individual and equality of all
 - iv) Freedom of markets
- a) i and ii are correct
 - b) i and iii are correct
 - c) ii and iv are correct
 - d) i and iv are correct

14. Analyse the information given below, considering one of the following correct options.

During the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic. He had also formed a secret society called Young Italy for the dissemination of his goals. The failure of revolutionary uprisings both in 1831 and 1848 meant that the mantle now fell on Sardinia - Piedmont under its ruler King Victor Emmanuel II to unify the Italian states through war. In the eyes of the ruling elites of this region, a unified Italy offered them the possibility of economic development and political dominance. 1

- a) Giuseppe Mazzini formed a secret society called Young Italy
- b) Giuseppe Mazzini formed a secret society called Old Italy
- c) Giuseppe Mazzini formed a secret society called Traditional Italy
- d) Giuseppe Mazzini formed a secret society called Old France

15. Which of the following aspect best significances this image?

- a) Round table conference at London
- b) Constituent Assembly of India
- c) The Frankfurt Parliament in the church of St. Paul
- d) The Hall of Mirrors of Versailles



SECTION B - SHORT & LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

- 16. Explain any three provisions of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815. 3
- 17. How was the history of nationalism in Britain unlike the rest of Europe? 3
- 18. Describe the events of French Revolution which had influenced the people belonging to other parts of Europe. 3
- 19. How did a wave of economic nationalism strengthen the wider nationalist sentiment growing in Europe? Explain. 3

OR

How did the Balkan region become a source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871?

- 20. Why was the period of 1848 considered as phase of the revolution of the Liberals in Europe? Explain. 5

SECTION D- Case Study

21. **Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow.**

Ernst Renan, 'What is a Nation?'

In a lecture delivered at the University of Sorbonne in 1882, the French philosopher Ernst Renan (1823-92) outlined his understanding of what makes a nation. The lecture was subsequently published as a famous essay entitled 'Qu'est-ce qu'une nation?' ('What is a Nation?'). In this essay Renan criticises the notion suggested by others that a nation is formed by a common language, race, religion, or territory:

'A nation is the culmination of a long past of endeavours, sacrifice and devotion. A heroic past, great men, glory, that is the social capital upon which one bases a national idea. To have common glories in the past, to have a common will in the present, to have performed

great deeds together, to wish to perform still more, these are the essential conditions of being a people. A nation is therefore a large-scale solidarity Its existence is a daily plebiscite A province is its inhabitants; if anyone had the right to be consulted, it is the inhabitant. A nation never had any real interest in annexing or holding on to a country against its will. The existence of nations is a good thing, a necessity even. Their existence is a guarantee of liberty, which would be lost if the world had only one law and only one master'.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate options.

- i) A nation is the culmination of a long past of **4 × 1 = 4**
a) sacrifice b) endeavours c) devotion d) All of these
- ii) What does a nation guarantee to its citizens?
a) Happiness b) Liberty c) Wealth d) Health
- iii) Ernst Renan was a philosopher.
a) British b) American c) Japanese d) French
- iv) What is/are the essential condition/s of being a people?
a) to have common glories in the past
b) To have performed great deeds together
c) To have a common will in the present d) All of these

22. Read the passage below and answer the following questions.

The model of the nation or the nation-state, some scholars have argued, is Great Britain. In Britain the formation of the nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution. It was the result of a long-drawn-out process. There was no British nation prior to the eighteenth century.

The development of nationalism did not come about only through wars and territorial expansion. Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation: art and poetry, stories and music helped express and shape nationalist feelings.

Romantic artists and poets generally criticised the glorification of reason and science and focused instead on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings. Their effort was to create a sense of a shared collective heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of a nation.

- i) Name the act which led to the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'. Also name the countries which signed it. **1**
- ii) Name some of the symbols of new Britain. **1**
- iii) What is Romanticism? **2**