

Class X study material
Social science (History)

Chapter – 1

The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Objective type Questions:

(1 Mark each)

(A) Match the following:

Q. 1.

Column A		Column B	
(i)	Meaning of 'Liber'	(a)	The Fatherland
(ii)	Meaning of 'elle'	(b)	The citizen
(iii)	Meaning of 'Le Citoyen'	(c)	Free
(iv)	Meaning of 'La Patrie'	(d)	The measure of cloth

Ans:- (i) – (c), (ii) – (d), (iii) – (b), (iv) – (a).

Q. 2.

Column A		Column B	
(i)	Broken chains/ Red cap	(a)	Heroism
(ii)	Sword	(b)	Symbol of the German Empire strength
(iii)	Breastplate with eagle	(c)	Being freed
(iv)	Crown of oak leaves	(d)	Readiness to fight

Ans:- (i) – (c), (ii) – (d), (iii) – (b) (iv) – (a).

(B) Arrange the following in the correct sequence:

Q. 1. (i) Slav nationalism go there force in the Habsburg and Ottoman Empire.

(ii) Unification of Germany.

(iii) Victor Emmanuel II was declared as the king of united Italy and Rome was declared the capital of Italy.

(iv) The Prussian king, William I was proclaimed the German Emperor.

Option:

(a) (iv) – (ii) – (iii) – (i)

(b) (iii) – (iv) – (ii) – (i)

(c) (iii) – (ii) – (iv) – (i)

(d) (i) – (ii) – (iii) – (iv)

Ans: Option (c) is correct.

Q. 2. (i) Treaty of Constantinople

(ii) First upheaval took place in France

(iii) Lord Byron died

(iv) Greek Struggle for independence begins.

Option:

(a) (i) – (ii) – (iii) – (iv)

(b) (ii) – (iv) – (i) – (iii)

(c) (iv) – (iii) – (ii) – (i)

(d) (iii) – (iv) – (ii) – (i)

Ans: Option (c) is correct.

(C) Complete the following table with the happening of two events and the respective years in which they took place.

Q. 1.

Events	Year
Kaiser William I headed German Empire	(A) = ?
(B) = ?	1914

Ans: (A) – 1871

(B) – Beginning of the First World War.

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Q. 2.

Event	Year
(A) - ?	1859 – 1870
Unification of Germany	(B) - ?

Ans: (A) – Unification of Italy.

(B) – 1866 – 71.

(D) Multiple Choice Questions:

Q. 1. Which of the following countries is considered as ‘Cradle of civilisation’?

- (a) England (b) Greece (c) France (d) Russia

Ans: Option (b) is correct.

Q. 2. Who said “When France sneezes the rest of Europe catches cold”?

- (a) Garibaldi (b) Mazzini (c) Bismarck (d) Matternich

Ans: Option (d) is correct.

Q. 3. Study the picture and answer the question that follows:

Which of the following aspect best signifies this image of Germania?

- (a) Heroism and Justice
(b) Folk and Cultural Tradition
(c) Austerity and Asceticism
(d) Revenge and Vengeance



Ans: Option (a) is correct.

Q. 4. Which of the following option best signifies this caricature?



- (a) Otto Von Bismarck in the German Reichstag (Parliament)
(b) Victor Emmanuel II in the Italian Parliament
(c) Kaiser William II in the Prussian Parliament
(d) Napoleon Bonaparte in the French Parliament

Ans: Option (a) is correct.

(E) Analyze the information given below, considering one of the following correct option:

Q. 1. While it is easy enough to represent a ruler through a portrait or a statue, how does one go about giving a face to a nation? Artist in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries found a way out by personifying a nation. In other word they represented a country as if it were a person.

- (a) Portrait of a nation
(b) Idol of a nation
(c) Personification of a nation
(d) Visualising a nation

Ans: Option (d) is correct.

Q. 2. He was perhaps the most celebrated of Italian freedom fighters. He came from a family engaged in coastal trade and was a sailor in the merchant navy. In 1833, he met Mazzini, joined the Young Italy movement and participated in a republican uprising in Piedmont in 1834.

- (a) Otto von Bismarck
(b) Giuseppe Mazzini

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(c) Count Camillio de Cavour

(d) Giuseppe Garibaldi

Ans: Option (d) is correct.

(F) Answer in one word / One Sentence:

Q. 1. Who was called the architect of the Germany's Unification?

Ans: Otto von Bismarck.

Q. 2. Interpret the concept of 'Liberalisation' in the field of economic sphere during the nineteenth century in Europe.

Ans: Concept of Liberalisation in the field of economic Sphere:

In the economic sphere, liberalisation stood for freedom of market and the abolition of state imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.

Q. 3. Explain the aim to form 'Zollverein' a customs Union in 1834 in Germany.

Ans: (i) To abolish tariff barriers

(ii) To reduce number of currencies from 32 to 2.

(G) Fill in the blanks:

Q. 1. means 'Rebirth'.

Q. 2. The Civil Code of 1804 is also known as the

Q. 3. The concept of Nationalism emerged in Europe during the century.

Q. 4. Ottoman Empire was ruled by the

Q. 5. The feelings of Nationalism was illustrated by a French artist named

Ans: 1. Renaissance

2. 'Napoleonic Code.

3. Nineteenth

4. Caliph

5. Frederic Sorrieu.

(H) Assertion and Reason.

In the given below, there are two statements. One is marked as **Assertion (A)** and other as **Reason (R)**. Read the statements and chose the correct option:

Options are:

(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 correct but (R) is wrong.

(d) (A) is wrong but (R) is correct

Q. 1. **Assertion (A):** Giuseppe Garibaldi was an Italian General, Politician and nationalist who played a large role in the history of Italy.

Reason (R): He was the architect in the process of Nation – building.

Ans: Option (c) is correct.

Q. 2. **Assertion (A):** A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire.

Reason (R): The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive.

Ans: Option (a) is correct.

Q. 3. **Assertion (A):** The France Revolution was an influential event that marked the Age of Revolutions in Europe.

Reason (R): The French Revolution transferred the sovereignty from the people to the Monarch.

Ans: Option (c) is correct.

(I) Correct the following statement and rewrite:

Q. 1. The concept of Nationalism emerged in Europe during the Eighteenth century.

Ans: The concept of nationalism emerged in Europe during the nineteenth century.

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Q. 2. Conservatism was a political philosophy that stressed the importance of tradition, established institutions and customs, and preferred immediate development to quick changes.

Ans: Conservatism was a philosophy that stressed the importance of tradition, established institutions and customs, and preferred gradual development to quick change.

Q. 3.

