

**SOCIAL SCIENCE**  
**WORKSHEET\_080523**

**History - Chapter 01 The Rise of Nationalism in Europe**

**SUBJECT: SOCIAL SCIENCE**

**MAX. MARKS : 40**

**CLASS : X**

**DURATION : 1½ hrs**

**General Instructions:**

- (i). All questions are compulsory.
- (ii). This question paper contains **18 questions** divided into five Sections A, B, C, D and E.
- (iii). **Section A** comprises of **8 MCQs** of **1 mark** each. **Section B** comprises of 3 questions of **2 marks** each. **Section C** comprises of 4 questions of **3 marks** each. **Section D** comprises of 2 questions of **5 marks** each and **Section E** comprises of 1 Case Study Based Questions of **4 marks** each.
- (iv). There is no overall choice.
- (v). Use of Calculators is not permitted

**SECTION – A**

**Questions 1 to 8 carry 1 mark each.**

1. Identify the person in the painting from the options given below. He was described as ‘the most dangerous enemy of our social order’.



- (a) Metternich                      (b) Mazzini                      (c) Garibaldi                      (d) Cavour

2. Identify the characteristics of Cavour among the following and choose the correct option :

- (I) He was an Italian statesman.
- (II) He spoke French much better than Italian.
- (III) He was a tactful diplomat.
- (IV) He belonged to a Royal family.

**Options:**

- (a) Only (I) and (II) are correct.                      (b) Only (I), (II) and (III) are correct.
- (c) Only (II), (III) and (IV) are correct.                      (d) Only (I), (II) and (IV) are correct.

3. Which one of the following group of countries collectively defeated Napoleon in 1815?

- (a) Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria
- (b) Britain, Russian, Prussia and Australia
- (c) Britain, Russia, Netherlands and Germany
- (d) Britain, Luxembourg, Germany and Italy

4. Identify the major aspect that helped in the formation of a Nation-State in Britain.

- (a) In 1688, the monarch of Britain fought War with English Parliament.
- (b) The Parliament through a bloodless revolution seized power from the monarchy.
- (c) The British nation was formed as a result of a war with Ireland and Wales.
- (d) The formation of a Nation-State in Britain was the result of many revolts.

5. Following image is the personification of Germany commonly associated with the Romantic Era and the Revolutions of 1848. Identify its name from among the following options.



Options :

- (a) Marianne                      (b) Philip Veit                      (c) Germania                      (d) La Italia

6. Which one of the following statements is false regarding the Act of Union 1707?
- (a) It was an agreement between England and Scotland.
  - (b) It was an agreement between England and Ireland.
  - (c) It resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.
  - (d) It gave England control over Scotland.

**In the following questions 7 and 8, a statement of assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct answer out of the following choices.**

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
  - (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A)
  - (c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false
  - (d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true
7. **Assertion (A):** Regimes of 1815 did not tolerate criticism and dissent.  
**Reason (R):** Monarchs had realised that revolution could be resisted only by granting concessions to liberal nationalist rebels.
8. **Assertion (A):** After Russian occupation in Poland, the Russian language was imposed on its people.  
**Reason (R):** The use of Polish soon came to be a symbol of struggle against Russian dominance.

## **SECTION – B**

**Questions 9 to 11 carry 2 marks each.**

- 9. What was the mission of the French revolutionaries?
- 10. How could one discover the true German Culture?
- 11. Mention two features of the Statue of Liberty.

## **SECTION – C**

**Questions 12 to 15 carry 3 marks each.**

12. “Culture played an important role in the development of nationalism in Europe during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.” Support the statement with examples.
13. “Ideas of national unity in the early nineteenth century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism.” Examine the statement.
14. Explain any three ways by which nationalist feelings were kept alive in Poland in the 18th and 19th centuries?
15. Explain any three beliefs of conservatism that emerged after 1815?

## **SECTION – D**

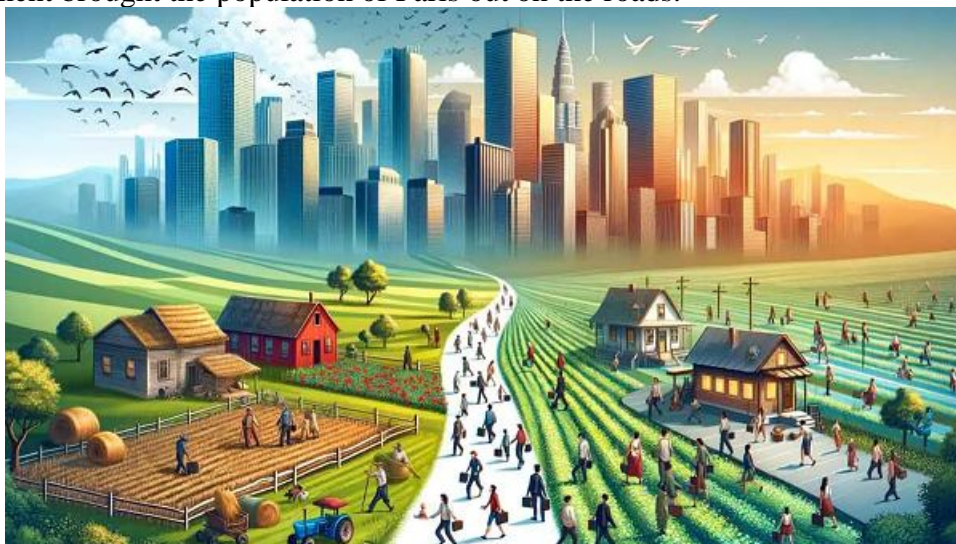
**Questions 16 to 17 carry 5 marks.**

16. How did the Greek War of Independence mobilise nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe? Explain.
17. Examine the ‘nation state building’ process in Germany after 1848.

## **SECTION – E (Case Study Based Questions)**

**Questions 18 carry 4 marks each.**

18. The first half of the nineteenth century saw an enormous increase in population all over Europe. In most countries there were more seekers of jobs than employment. Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums. Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition from imports of cheap machine-made goods from England, where industrialisation was more advanced than on the continent. Food shortages and widespread unemployment brought the population of Paris out on the roads.



- (a) Who ruled France during the time mentioned in the source and was forced to flee after unemployment that caused workers to revolt on roads? (1)
- (b) Were people guaranteed rights after they came out on roads to revolt in France during the time mentioned in the source? If yes, name one such right. (1)
- (c) Why were the years referred in the source, of great economic hardship in Europe? (2)

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