

UNIQUE STUDY POINT

By Sumeet Sahu

www.uniquestudyonline.com

Unique Study Point, Amitesh Nagar, Indore, MP | Contact: 8103405051

Class: X	Subject: Social Science (History)	Session: 2025-26
Chapter: 01 - The Rise of Nationalism in Europe	Time: 1½ Hours	Max. Marks: 40

General Instructions:

1. All questions are compulsory.
2. This question paper contains 20 questions divided into five sections A, B, C, D and E.
3. Section A contains 10 MCQs of 1 mark each.
4. Section B contains 4 questions of 2 marks each.
5. Section C contains 3 questions of 3 marks each.
6. Section D contains 1 question of 5 marks.
7. Section E contains 2 Case Study Based questions of 4 marks each.

SECTION A - Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

Q1. Which empire ruled over Austria-Hungary in the nineteenth century?

- (a) Ottoman Empire
- (b) Prussian Empire
- (c) Habsburg Empire
- (d) Russian Empire

Q2. What does the term 'absolutist' mean?

- (a) A system with no restraints on power
- (b) A democratic government
- (c) A federal structure
- (d) A parliamentary system

Q3. The Bourbon dynasty was restored to power in France after which event?

- (a) French Revolution
- (b) Fall of Napoleon
- (c) July Revolution
- (d) Reign of Terror

Q4. Who was the Austrian Chancellor who hosted the Congress of Vienna in 1815?

- (a) Otto von Bismarck
- (b) Duke Metternich
- (c) Kaiser William I
- (d) Napoleon Bonaparte

Q5. In revolutionary France, who enjoyed suffrage during the Jacobin rule?

- (a) Only property-owning men
- (b) All adult males
- (c) Only nobles
- (d) Men and women equally

Q6. Which English poet organized funds and fought in the Greek war of independence?

- (a) William Wordsworth
- (b) Lord Byron
- (c) John Keats
- (d) Percy Shelley

Q7. What were the armed volunteers under Giuseppe Garibaldi popularly known as?

- (a) Young Italy
- (b) Carbonari
- (c) Red Shirts
- (d) Black Shirts

Q8. Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in which year?

- (a) 1707
- (b) 1798
- (c) 1801
- (d) 1815

Q9. The unification of Italy was completed in which year?

- (a) 1859
- (b) 1861
- (c) 1867
- (d) 1870

Q10. What does the term 'allegory' mean?

- (a) A type of government
- (b) Expression of abstract idea through a person or thing
- (c) A historical document
- (d) A military strategy

SECTION B - Short Answer Questions (2 marks each)

Q11. Define conservatism. What did conservatives believe in after 1815?

Q12. What was the main objective of the Congress of Vienna? Name the powers that participated.

Q13. Who were the Junkers? What role did they play in German unification?

Q14. Explain the concept of 'Volkgeist' as promoted by Johann Gottfried Herder.

SECTION C - Short Answer Questions (3 marks each)

Q15. What did liberal nationalism stand for in the nineteenth century? Explain with reference to political and economic spheres.

Q16. Describe the circumstances leading to the Greek war of independence. How did it receive support?

Q17. Explain how Britain became a nation-state. Was this process similar to Germany and Italy?

SECTION D - Long Answer Question (5 marks)

Q18. Analyze the role of language in developing nationalist sentiments in Europe. Provide examples from different countries to support your answer.

SECTION E - Case Study Based Questions (4 marks each)

Q19. Read the source and answer the questions that follow:

"Napoleon set about introducing many reforms in the regions under his control. The Civil Code of 1804 did away with all privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property. In the Dutch Republic, in Switzerland, in Italy and Germany, Napoleon simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom."

- (a) Name two administrative reforms introduced by Napoleon. (1 mark)
- (b) What were the provisions of the Civil Code of 1804? (2 marks)
- (c) How did these reforms benefit the common people? (1 mark)

Q20. Read the source and answer the questions that follow:

"The Grimm brothers collected and published folk tales which were handed down through generations. They believed that folktales and the German language were expressions of a pure and authentic German spirit. They considered their project of collecting folktales as part of the wider effort to oppose French domination and create a German national identity."

- (a) Who were the Grimm Brothers? (1 mark)
- (b) Why did they collect folk tales? (2 marks)
- (c) How did their work contribute to nationalism? (1 mark)

Made with ♥ by Sumeet Sahu

Unique Study Point, Amitesh Nagar, Indore, MP

Website: uniquestudyonline.com

SECTION A - Answers to MCQs

- Ans 1.** (c) Habsburg Empire
- Ans 2.** (a) A system with no restraints on power
- Ans 3.** (b) Fall of Napoleon
- Ans 4.** (b) Duke Metternich
- Ans 5.** (b) All adult males
- Ans 6.** (b) Lord Byron
- Ans 7.** (c) Red Shirts
- Ans 8.** (c) 1801
- Ans 9.** (d) 1870
- Ans 10.** (b) Expression of abstract idea through a person or thing

SECTION B - Answers to Short Answer Questions

Ans 11.

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

After 1815, conservatives believed:

- Established, traditional institutions of state and society - like monarchy, Church, social hierarchies, property and family - should be preserved.
- They did not propose return to pre-revolutionary days but realized that modernization could strengthen traditional institutions.
- A modern army, efficient bureaucracy, and dynamic economy could strengthen autocratic monarchies.

Ans 12.

Main objective of Congress of Vienna (1815):

The main objective was to undo most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars and restore the monarchies that had been overthrown by Napoleon, creating a new conservative order in Europe.

Participating powers:

- Britain
- Russia
- Prussia
- Austria (hosted by Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich)

These powers had collectively defeated Napoleon.

Ans 13.

Junkers: Junkers were the large landowners of Prussia. They belonged to the aristocracy and were a powerful

landed class.

Role in German unification:

- They supported the monarchy and military in repressing the liberal initiative to nation-building in 1848.
- They backed Prussian leadership in the unification movement.
- They helped consolidate Prussian power which became the basis for German unification under Otto von Bismarck.

Ans 14.

Volksgeist (Spirit of the Nation):

Johann Gottfried Herder (1744-1803), a German philosopher, claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people - das volk (the people).

Concept:

- The true spirit of the nation (volksgeist) was popularized through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances.
- Collecting and recording these forms of folk culture was essential to the project of nation-building.
- It emphasized that national character was expressed through common cultural traditions rather than elite culture.

SECTION C - Answers to Short Answer Questions

Ans 15.

Liberal nationalism in the nineteenth century:

Political sphere:

- **Individual freedom:** Liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law.
- **Government by consent:** It emphasized the concept of government by consent of the people.
- **Constitutional government:** Since French Revolution, liberalism stood for end of autocracy and clerical privileges, a constitution and representative government through parliament.
- **Limited suffrage:** However, equality before law did not mean universal suffrage. Right to vote was granted only to property-owning men. Women and non-property men were excluded from political rights.

Economic sphere:

- **Freedom of markets:** Liberalism stood for freedom of markets and abolition of state-imposed restrictions on movement of goods and capital.
- **Economic unity:** Emerging middle classes demanded creation of unified economic territory allowing unhindered movement of goods, people and capital.
- **Example:** Formation of Zollverein (1834) in German states abolished tariff barriers and unified currencies, demonstrating liberal economic principles.

Ans 16.

Circumstances leading to Greek war of independence:

1. Background:

- Greece had been part of Ottoman Empire since fifteenth century.
- Growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe sparked struggle for independence.
- The spread of romantic nationalism combined with disintegration of Ottoman Empire made situation volatile.

2. Beginning of struggle:

- Greek war of independence began in 1821.
- Greeks based their claims for independence on nationality and used history to prove they had once been independent.

3. Support received:

- **From diaspora:** Nationalists in Greece got support from other Greeks living in exile.
- **From West Europeans:** Many West Europeans who had sympathies for ancient Greek culture supported the struggle.
- **Cultural support:** Poets like Lord Byron organized funds and went to fight (died of fever in 1824). Artists lauded Greece as cradle of European civilization.
- **Final recognition:** Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognized Greece as an independent nation.

Ans 17.

How Britain became a nation-state:

Process in Britain:

1. **Gradual process:** Unlike other European countries, formation of British nation-state was not result of sudden upheaval or revolution. It was a long-drawn-out process.
2. **No British nation before 18th century:** Primary identities were ethnic ones - English, Welsh, Scot, Irish. Each had own cultural and political traditions.
3. **English dominance:** As English nation grew in wealth and power, it extended its influence over other nations of the islands.
4. **Parliamentary role:** English parliament, which had seized power from monarchy in 1688, became instrument through which nation-state was forged.
5. **Act of Union (1707):** Between England and Scotland formed 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'. Scotland's culture and institutions were suppressed.
6. **Ireland's incorporation (1801):** After failed revolt by Wolfe Tone, Ireland was forcibly incorporated into United Kingdom.
7. **Creation of British identity:** New 'British nation' was forged through propagation of dominant English culture. British flag, national anthem, English language were promoted while older nations survived as subordinate partners.

Comparison with Germany and Italy:

- **Different from Germany/Italy:** Britain's unification was gradual and parliamentary, not through revolution or warfare like Germany (wars 1864-71) and Italy (armed struggle 1859-70).
- **No popular nationalist movement:** Unlike Germany and Italy where liberal-nationalist movements played role, British unification was more about English dominance and suppression of other identities.

SECTION D - Answer to Long Answer Question

Ans 18.

Role of language in developing nationalist sentiments in Europe:

Introduction: Language played a crucial role in developing nationalist sentiments across Europe. It served as a unifying force and a weapon of resistance against foreign domination.

1. France - Standardization for unity:

- **Regional diversity:** Before the Revolution, France had many regional dialects.
- **Revolutionary measure:** French revolutionaries discouraged regional dialects and promoted French as spoken in Paris as the common language of the nation.
- **Purpose:** This standardization was meant to create a sense of collective identity among French people.
- **Impact:** It helped forge a unified French nation with common means of communication.

2. Poland - Language as resistance:

- **Context:** Poland had been partitioned at end of eighteenth century by Great Powers (Russia, Prussia, Austria). Even though Poland no longer existed as independent territory, national feelings were kept alive through language.

- **Russian occupation:** After Russian occupation, Polish language was forced out of schools and Russian language was imposed everywhere.
- **Armed rebellion (1831):** An armed rebellion against Russian rule was crushed, but resistance continued through language.
- **Role of clergy:** Many members of clergy began to use language as weapon of national resistance. Polish was used for Church gatherings and all religious instruction.
- **Consequences:** Large number of priests and bishops were put in jail or sent to Siberia by Russian authorities for refusing to preach in Russian.
- **Symbol of struggle:** Use of Polish came to be seen as a symbol of struggle against Russian dominance.

3. Germany - Language and folk culture:

- **Herder's philosophy:** Johann Gottfried Herder emphasized that true German culture was to be found in language and folk traditions of common people.
- **Grimm Brothers' contribution:** Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm collected folk tales and developed German language. They published a 33-volume dictionary of German language.
- **Purpose:** They saw French domination as threat to German culture and believed that developing German language was part of creating German national identity.
- **Impact:** Their work helped standardize German language and promote cultural unity among German-speaking peoples.

4. Italy - Language diversity challenge:

- **Problem:** Even Italian language had not acquired one common form and still had many regional and local variations.
- **Elite disconnect:** Italian elite like Cavour spoke French better than Italian.
- **Popular ignorance:** Much of Italian population remained unaware of liberal-nationalist ideology. Peasant masses who supported Garibaldi had never heard of "Italia".
- **Challenge:** Language diversity posed challenge to Italian unification and national identity formation.

5. Habsburg Empire - Linguistic diversity:

- **Polyglot empire:** The Habsburg Empire included regions where aristocracy spoke German (Austria, Bohemia), Magyar was spoken in Hungary, and Polish in Galicia.
- **Lack of unity:** Such linguistic differences did not easily promote sense of political unity.
- **Multiple identities:** People identified with their linguistic groups rather than with empire as whole.

Conclusion:

Language served multiple functions in nationalist movements: as a unifying force bringing people with common language together, as a weapon of resistance against foreign domination, as a marker of cultural identity, and as a means of reaching the masses with nationalist ideas. However, language could also be a source of division in multi-lingual regions. Overall, language was one of the most important tools in forging national identities across nineteenth-century Europe.

SECTION E - Answers to Case Study Based Questions

Ans 19.

(a) Two administrative reforms introduced by Napoleon:

1. Simplified administrative divisions in conquered territories
2. Improved transport and communication systems

(b) Provisions of the Civil Code of 1804 (Napoleonic Code):

- It did away with all privileges based on birth, establishing merit-based society.
- It established equality before the law for all citizens.
- It secured the right to property, protecting private ownership.
- It simplified and rationalized the legal system, making it more efficient.

(c) These reforms benefited common people by: abolishing feudal system and freeing peasants from serfdom and manorial dues; removing guild restrictions in towns allowing freedom of occupation; creating uniform laws that applied equally to all; and improving transport and communication which facilitated trade and movement. Peasants, artisans, workers and businessmen enjoyed new-found freedom and economic opportunities.

Ans 20.

(a) The Grimm Brothers were Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm, born in the German city of Hanau in 1785 and 1786 respectively. Though they studied law, they developed interest in collecting old folktales. They also published a 33-volume dictionary of the German language.

(b) They collected folk tales because:

- They believed that folktales were handed down through generations and were expressions of a pure and authentic German spirit.
- They saw French domination as a threat to German culture.
- They considered their project of collecting folktales and developing German language as part of wider effort to oppose French domination and create a German national identity.

(c) Their work contributed to nationalism by: preserving and promoting German cultural heritage; creating sense of common German identity through shared stories and language; providing cultural basis for German unity; and opposing French cultural dominance. Their folk tales became symbols of German culture and helped spread nationalist ideas among common people, especially children who read these tales.

Made with ♥ by Sumeet Sahu

Unique Study Point, Amitesh Nagar, Indore, MP

Website: uniquestudyonline.com