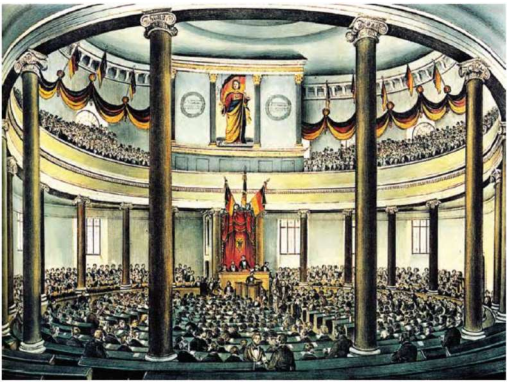




INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

CLASS: X	DEPARTMENT: SOCIAL SCIENCE	SUB: HISTORY
CHAPTER: 1 W.S. NO: 1	TOPIC: THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE	YEAR: 2025 -2026

1	<p>Which of the following aspect best signifies this image?</p>  <p>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</p>
2	<p>Which of the following countries were involved in three wars with Prussia and ended with victory and unification of Germany?</p> <p>A. Austria, Poland and France B. Austria, Denmark and France C. Austria, Turkey and France D. Austria, England and France</p>
3.	<p>Which of the following treaty had recognised Greece as an independent nation?</p> <p>A. Treaty of Constantinople B, Treaty of Versailles C. Treaty of Vienna D. Vienna Congress</p>
4.	<p>Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct options:</p> <p>I. Treaty of Constantinople II. Defeat of Napoleon III. Unification of Italy IV. Unification of Germany</p> <p>Options:</p> <p>A. I, II, IV and III B. II, III, I and IV C. II, I, III and IV D. IV, I, III and II</p>

5.	<p>Match the Column I with column II and select the correct answer.</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <td>i) Absolutist</td><td>a) a vision of a society that is so ideal that is unlikely to actually exist.</td></tr> <tr> <td>ii) Utopian</td><td>b) a state in which the majority of its citizens came to develop a sense of common identity and shared or descent.</td></tr> <tr> <td>iii) Modern State</td><td>c) a form of government that was centralised, militarized and repressive.</td></tr> <tr> <td>iv) Nation State</td><td>d) a multi-national dynastic empire of Europe.</td></tr> </table> <p>Options: A. i)-a), ii)-b), iii)- c), iv)-d) B. i)-c), ii)-a), iii)- d), iv)-b) C. i)-d), ii)-b), iii)- a), iv)-c) D. i)-c), ii)-d), iii)- a), iv)-b)</p>	i) Absolutist	a) a vision of a society that is so ideal that is unlikely to actually exist.	ii) Utopian	b) a state in which the majority of its citizens came to develop a sense of common identity and shared or descent.	iii) Modern State	c) a form of government that was centralised, militarized and repressive.	iv) Nation State	d) a multi-national dynastic empire of Europe.
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6.	<p>Identify the correct statement with regards to ‘The Act of Union of 1707’: A. The British monarchy surrendered the power to English Parliament. B. The British parliament seized power from Ireland. C. The formation of the ‘United Kingdom of Great Britain’. D. The British nation was formed as a result of a war with Scotland and Wales.</p>								
7.	<p>Which of the following are correctly matched? i). Johann Gottfried Herder - German philosopher ii). Karol Kurpinski -- the polonaise and mazurka iii). Delacroix - French Romantic painters. iv). Grimm Brothers - Folktales and Nation-building Options: A. ii) and iii) only B. i), ii) and iii) only C. ii), iii) and iv) only D. i), ii), iii) and iv)</p>								
8.	<p>Which of the following sentences are correct about economic liberalism? (i) The 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 Options: A. (i) and (ii) are correct B. (i) and (iii) are correct C. (ii) and (iv) are correct D. (i) and (iv) are correct</p>								
9.	<p>Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer Statement I. In 1815 the representatives of the European powers: Britain, Russia. Austria and Germany who had collectively defeated Napoleon met at Vienna. Statement II. The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich. Options: A. Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect. B. Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct. C. Both (I) & (II) are incorrect. D. Both (I) & (II) are correct</p>								

10.	<p>Who among the following was proclaimed as the German Emperor' in 1871?</p> <p>A. Friedrich Wilhelm IV B. Otto von Bismarck C. Kaiser William I D. Count Cavour</p>
11.	<p>Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer</p> <p>Statement I. In 1848, food shortages and wide spread unemployment brought the population of Paris out of the roads. Statement II. In 1845, weavers in Silesia had led a revolt against contractors.</p> <p>A. Statement (I) is correct and (II) is incorrect. B. Statement (I) is incorrect and (II) is correct. C. Both (I) & (II) are incorrect. D. Both (I) & (II) are correct</p>
	<p>Assertion and Reasoning: In the questions given below, there are statements marked as assertion (A) and reasons(R). Read the statements and choose the correct options</p>
12.	<p>Assertion (A): The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1799. Reason (R): French Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens.</p> <p>Options:</p> <p>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 false D. (A) is false, but (R) is true</p>
13.	<p>Assertion (A): Secret societies sprang up in many European states to train revolutionaries and spread their ideas Reason (R): During the years following 1815, the fear of repression drove many liberal-nationalists underground.</p> <p>Options:</p> <p>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 false D. (A) is false, but (R) is true</p>
14.	<p>Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows:</p> <p>On 4 June at 2 p.m. a large crowd of weavers emerged from their homes and marched in pairs up to the mansion of their contractor demanding higher wages. They were treated with scorn and threats alternately. Following this, a group of them forced their way into the house, smashed its elegant windowpanes, furniture, porcelain ... another group broke into the storehouse and plundered it of supplies of cloth which they tore to shreds ... The contractor fled with his family to a neighboring village which, however, refused to shelter such a person. He returned 24 hours later having requisitioned the army. In the exchange that followed, eleven weavers were shot.</p> <p>1. Why did the weavers of Silesia revolt against the contractors? Ans: The weavers in Silesia had led a revolt against the contractors because they supplied them raw material and gave them orders for finished textiles but drastically reduced their payments.</p> <p>2. What do you meant by economic hardship in Europe?</p>

	<p>Ans: 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. The rise of food prices or a year of bad harvest led to economic hardships in Europe.</p> <p>3. What were the changes took place after the escape of Louis Philippe?</p> <p>Ans: A National Assembly proclaimed a Republic, granted suffrage to all adult males above 21, and guaranteed the right to work. National workshops to provide employment were set up.</p>
15.	<p>The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was the area called the Balkans. The Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro. A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire. The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive. All through the nineteenth century the Ottoman Empire had sought to strengthen itself through modernization and internal reforms but with very little success. One by one, its European subject nationalities broke away from its control and declared independence. The Balkan peoples based their claims for independence or political rights on nationality and used history to prove that they had once been independent but had subsequently been subjugated by foreign powers. Hence the rebellious nationalities in the Balkans thought of their struggles as attempts to win back their long-lost independence.</p> <p>1. Who were the Slavs?</p> <p>Ans: The Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro whose inhabitants were broadly known as the Slavs.</p> <p>2. How did the Ottoman Empire tried to solve the tension in the Balkan region?</p> <p>Ans: Ottoman Empire had sought to strengthen itself through modernization and internal reforms.</p> <p>3. What were the reasons of the Balkan people's fight for independence?</p> <p>Ans: The Balkan peoples based their claims for independence on nationality and used history to prove that they had once been independent nations.</p>