




# INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

<b>Class: X</b>	<b>Department: Social Science</b>	<b>Sub: History</b>
<b>Chapter-1 Work Sheet:1</b>	<b>Topic: The Rise of Nationalism in Europe</b>	<b>Year: 2023-24</b>

1	A political philosophy that stressed the importance of tradition, established institutions and customs, and preferred gradual development to quick change <b>(A) Conservatism</b> (B) Nationalism (C) strong love for one's own country and hatred for others. (D) Democracy.
2	Pick out the correct definition to define the term 'Plebiscite'. (A) Plebiscite is a direct vote by which only the female members of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal. (B) Plebiscite is a direct vote by the female members of a matriarchal system to accept or reject a proposal. (C) Plebiscite is a direct vote by only a chosen few from the total population of a particular region to accept or reject a proposal. <b>(D) Plebiscite is a direct vote by which all the citizens of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal.</b>
3	Which of the following countries did not attend the Congress of Vienna of 1815? (A) Britain (B) Russia (C) Prussia <b>(D) Switzerland</b>
4	Which of the following resulted in hostility towards the French armies in Europe (A) Forced conscription into the French armies (B) Censorship (C) Uniform Laws <b>(D) Options (A) &amp; (B)</b>
5	The French revolutionaries declared that the mission and destiny of the French nation was (A) to conquer the peoples of Europe. <b>(B) to liberate the peoples of Europe from despotism.</b> (C) to strengthen absolute monarchies in all the countries of Europe. (D) to propagate the ideals of liberty, equality, and fraternity in every part of the world.
6	The Napoleonic Code was exported to which of the following regions? (A) England (B) Spain <b>(C) Regions under French control</b> (D) Poland
7	In the -----sphere liberalism stood for freedom of the markets and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital (A) Political

	<p><b>(B) Economic</b>  (C) Social  (D) Cultural</p>
8	<p>Which Treaty recognized Greece as an independent nation:  (A) Vienna 1815  <b>(B) Constantinople 1832</b>  (C) Warsaw 1814  (D) Leipzig 1813.</p>
9	<p>Who said 'When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold'?  (A) Garibaldi  (B) Bismarck  (C) Mazzini  <b>(D) Duke Metternich</b></p>
10	<p>Who played the leading role in the unification of Germany?  (A) Kaiser William I.  <b>(B) Otto Von Bismarck.</b>  (C) Johann Gottfried Herder.  (D) Duke Metternich.</p>
11	<p>Three wars over seven years with Austria, Denmark, and France, ended in  (A) Danish victory  <b>(B) Prussian victory</b>  (C) French victory  (D) Italian victory</p>
12	<p>Who was proclaimed the emperor of Germany in 1871?  (A) Otto Von Bismarck  (B) Victor Emmanuel II  (C) Count Cavour  <b>(D) William I</b></p>
13	<p>The allegory of the German nation who wears a crown of oak leaves:  (A) Marianne  (B) Union Jack  (C) Britannia  <b>(D) Germania</b></p>
14	<p>Which of the following is not a feature or belief of 'Conservatism'?  (A) Conservatives believe in established, traditional institutions of state and policy.  (B) Conservatives stressed the importance of tradition and preferred gradual development to quick change.  <b>(C) Conservatives proposed to return to the society of pre-revolutionary days and were against the ideas of modernisation to strengthen monarchy.</b>  (D) Conservatives believed in the monarchy, church, and other social hierarchies.</p>
15	<p>Ernst Renan believed that the existence of nations is a necessity because  (A) it ensures protection to all inhabitants.  <b>(B) it ensures liberty to all inhabitant citizens.</b>  (C) it ensures Parliamentary form of government to its inhabitants.  (D) it ensures jobs and good health to all its inhabitants.</p>

16	<p>Which of the following statements about the 'French Revolution' are correct?</p> <p>(i) After the end of the French Revolution it was proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny.</p> <p>(ii) France will have a constitutional monarchy and the new republic will be headed by a member of the royal family.</p> <p>(iii) A centralized administrative system will be put in place to formulate uniform laws for all citizens.</p> <p>(iv) Imposition of internal custom duties and dues will continue to exist in France.</p> <p>(A) (ii) and (iii)  (B) (ii) and (iv)  <b>(C) (i) and (iii)</b>  (D) (iii) and (iv)</p>
17	<p>Identify the event which took place as a part of Nationalism in Europe.</p>  <p>(A) The congress of Vienna  (B) Coronation of king Kaiser William  (C) The formation of Young Italy  <b>(D) The Frankfurt parliament</b></p>
18	<p>There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:</p> <p><b>Assertion (A):</b> Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of liberalism</p> <p><b>Reason (R):</b> The Vienna Congress was hosted by Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich</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.  <b>(D) A is false but R is true.</b></p>
19	<p>There are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Mark your answer as per the codes provided below:</p> <p><b>Assertion (A):</b> Language too played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments.</p> <p><b>Reason (R):</b> After Russian occupation, the Polish language was forced out of schools and the Russian language was imposed everywhere.</p> <p><b>(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.</b>  (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>

**CASE BASED QUESTIONS**

Read the given extract and answer following questions

Frederic Sorrieu prepared a series of four prints visualizing his dream of a world. The first print of the series shows the peoples of Europe and America – men and women of all ages and social classes – marching in a long train, and offering homage to the Statue of Liberty as they pass by it. She bears the torch of Enlightenment in one hand and the Charter of the Rights of Man in the other. On the earth in the foreground of the image lie the shattered remains of the symbols of absolutist institutions. In Sorrieu's utopian vision, the peoples of the world are grouped as distinct nations, identified through their flags and national costume. Leading the procession, are the United States and Switzerland, which by this time were already nation-states. France, identifiable by the revolutionary tricolor, has just reached the statue. She is followed by the peoples of Germany, bearing the black, red and gold flag.

20.1 Who was Frederic Sorrieu?

20.2 What does the word 'utopian' refer to?

20.3 Distinguish between Modern state and Nation state with Examples

**Ans:**

20.1 Frederic Sorrieu was a French artist who prepared a series of four prints visualizing his dream of a world made up of 'democratic and social Republics'.

20.2 A vision of a society that is so ideal that it is unlikely to actually exist.

20.3 **Modern State**

- Modern state had been developing in Europe for a long period before 19th century.
- It is a centralized power exercised sovereign control over a clearly defined territory.
- They were multi-national dynastic empires.

Eg: Kingdom of Austria

**Nation State**

- Nation state came in to being through diverse processes in 19th century Europe.
- 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.
- This was forged through struggles, through the actions of leaders and the common people.

Eg: Germany, Italy