

TEACHERS FORUM[®]



QUESTION BANK

(solved)

Based on CBSE previous years' question papers

Class X

SOCIAL SCIENCE

SUBJECT EXPERTS

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HISTORY

1

THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

3 & 5 MARKS

(Three points have to be explained for 3 marks and Five points have to be explained for 5 marks)

1. Describe the spirit of conservatism in European governments brought after the defeat of Napoleon in 1815. (2021)

Ans. (a) Spirit of Conservatism :

(i) Traditional institution of state and society like the monarchy the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family should be preserved.

(ii) Did not propose a return to society of pre revolutionary days.

(iii) Army, bureaucracy, a dynamic economy could strengthen the autocratic monarchies of Europe.

(iv) It could make state power more effective and strong.

2. Describe the major outcomes of the French Revolution of 1789. (2021)

Ans. Outcomes of French Revolution :

(i) Transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens

(ii) Sense of collective identity was created amongst the French people.

(iii) The Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and recommends the National Assembly.

(iv) French became the common language of the nation.

(v) A new tricolour French flag was

chosen.

3. How did the 'Greek War of Independence' contribute in mobilizing nationalist feeling among the educated elite across Europe ? Explain with examples. (2021)

Ans. Greek War:

i. Greece had been part of the Ottoman Empire since the fifteenth century.

ii. Nationalist in Greece provided support to other Greeks.

iii. Sympathies for ancient Greek culture.

iv. Poet and artist lauded Greece as the cradle of European civilization.

v. The Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognized Greece.

vi. Greece became an independent nation.

4. Explain the role of Giuseppe Mazzini in the Unification of Italy. (2020, 2016, 2011, 2013)

Ans. Role of Mazzini :

● During the middle of the 19th century, Italy was divided into seven states, of which only one, Sardinia-Piedmont, was ruled by an Italian princely house. The north was under Austrian Habsburgs, the centre was ruled by the Pope and the southern regions were under the domination of the Bourbon kings of Spain.

● Even the Italian language had not acquired one common form and still had

many regional and local variations. During the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic.

- He had also formed a secret society called Young Italy for the dissemination of his goals. The failure of revolutionary uprisings both in 1831 and 1848 meant that the mantle now fell on Sardina-Piedmont under its ruler King Victor Emmanuel II to unify the Italian states through war.

- He wanted unification with wider alliance of nations. He Frightened conservatives though opposition to monarchy & vision of democratic republics. He favoured war for unification.

- In the eyes of the ruling elites of this region, a unified Italy offered them the possibility of economic development and political dominance. Thus due to Mazzini's efforts, in 1861 Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of united Italy.

5. Describe the role of Otto von Bismarck in the making of Germany. **(2020, 2019)**

Ans. The role of Otto von Bismarck in the making of Germany :

- (i) He was the architect of this process.
- (ii) He won three wars with Austria, Denmark and France.
- (iii) He completed the process of unification of Germany.
- (iv) He emphasized on modernizing the currency, banking, legal and judicial system in Germany.

6. Describe the great economic hardship that prevailed in Europe during the 1930s. **(2019)**

Ans. Economic hardships:

- (i) Increase in population all over Europe.
- (ii) More job seekers than employment.

- (iii) Rural population migrated to urban areas, overcrowded slums.

7. Why did most of 'conservative regimes' impose censorship laws to control printed material associated with the French Revolution in 1815? **(2019)**

Ans. Censorship laws to control practice motions :

- (i) Printed materials associated and reflected the ideas of liberty and freedom of French revolution.

- (ii) Did not tolerate criticism and dissent.

- (iii) Sought to curb activities and questioned autocracy.

8. Why did Frédéric Sorrieu present utopian vision in his prints in 1848? Explain one reason. **(2019)**

Ans. (i) For creating fraternity among nations of the world.

- (ii) For developing a sense of common identity and shared history.

- (iii) For carrying the expression of liberal hopes.

9. How did Britain come into existence as a nation-state? Explain. **(2019)**

Ans. Britain as nation state :

- (i) The primary identities of the people inhabited were English, Welsh, Scot or Irish

- (ii) These groups had their own cultural and political traditions.

- (iii) English nation grew steadily in wealth and power to influence over the other nation of the islands.

- (iv) The English parliament seized the power from monarchy (1688) and was instrumental for the establishment of nation state.

- (v) The act of Union (1707) between

English & Scotland resulted in the formation of U.K.

10. Describe the role of Romanticism in developing nationalist feelings among Europeans during nineteenth century.

Ans. Romanticism : (2019)

(i) Romantic artists and poets generally criticized the glorification of reason and science.

(ii) They focused instead on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings.

(iii) Their effort was to create a sense of a shared collective heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of a nation.

(iv) Other Romantics such as the German philosopher Johann Gottfried claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people – das volk.

(v) It was through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances that the true spirit of the nation was popularised.

(vi) Collecting and recording these forms of folk culture was essential to the project of nation-building.

11. Describe the explosive conditions prevailed in Balkans after 1871 in Europe. **(2018)**

Ans. The Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising modern states of Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece and Macedonia whose inhabitants were broadly known as Slavs.

A large part of Balkans was under the control of Ottoman Empire.

The spread of ideas of Romantic Nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region explosive.

All throughout the 19th century the Ottoman Empire had sought to strengthen

itself.

The Balkan people based their claims for independence or political rights on nationality and used history for their claim.

Balkan also became the scene of rivalry among big powers.

12. Explain the nation building process of Germany after 1848. **(2018, 2017, 2016)**

Ans. In 1848, middle class Germans tried to unite the different regions of the German confederation into a nation state under an elected parliament. In Prussia, the nation building acts were repressed by the combined forces of the monarchy and the military and were supported by the land owners (junkers). Prussia took over the leadership of the movement for national unification. Otto Von Bismark, chief minister of Prussia was the architect of the leading role of Prussia in the process of nation building. Prussia emerged victorious after fighting three wars over seven years against the combined forces of Austria, Denmark and France and the process of unification of Germany was completed. In 18th January 1871, the new German empire headed by the German emperor Kaiser William I was declared in the hall of mirrors in the palace of Versailles. The unification of Germany established Prussian dominance in Europe. The new German empire focused on modernizing the currency, banking, legal and judicial systems.

13. 'The idealistic liberal- democratic sentiment of nationalism became a narrow creed with limited ends.' Support the statement in the context of Balkan nationalism in the early 19th century.

Ans. The Balkans comprised modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and

Montenegro. **(2018)**

(i) The disintegration of the ruling Ottoman Empire and the spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism made this area explosive.

(ii) The European subject nationalities started breaking from its control to declare independence.

(iii) The Balkan revolutionaries' acts were directed to gain back the long - lost independence.

(iv) The Balkan States were fiercely jealous of each other and wanted to gain more territory at the expense of the other.

(v) There was intense rivalry among the European powers over trade, colonies, naval might and military might. European powers such as Russia, Germany, England and Austro-Hungary were keen on opposing the hold of other powers over the Balkans for extending their own area of control.

(vi) All these events ultimately triggered the First World War (1914).

14. Describe the process of Unification of Italy. **(2017, 2015)**

Ans. Unification of Italy :

A long history of political fragmentation was experienced in Italy. Italy during the middle of the nineteenth century was divided into seven states. Only Sardinia-Piedmont was ruled by an Italian princely house. The North was under Austrian Habsburgs. The Centre was under Pope. The South was under the Bourbon Kings of Spain.

Giuseppe Mazzini formed a coherent programme for uniting the Italian Republic. He also formed a secret society called Young Italy. Failure of the 1831 and 1848 revolutionary uprisings prompted King Victor Emmanuel II from Sardinia-Piedmont to unify the Italian states. Chief Minister of Sardinia-Piedmont, Count

Cavour, led the movement for the unification of Italy. In 1859 Sardinia-Piedmont with an alliance with France defeated the Austrian forces.

Large number of people under the leadership of Giuseppe Garibaldi joined the movement. In 1860 Sardinia-Piedmont's forces marched into south Italy and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies and drove out the Spanish rulers. In 1861, Victor Emanuel was declared as the king of united Italy and Rome was declared the capital of Italy.

15. "Ideas of national unity in early nineteenth century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of Liberalism." Analyse the statement. **(2017, 2012)**

Ans. Liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. Politically it emphasized the concept of government by consent. Since the French Revolution, Liberalism had stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges and to form a constitution and representative government through parliament. Nineteenth century liberals also stressed the inviolability of private property.

16. Why is the 'French Revolution' supposed first clear expression of nationalism in France ? **(2017)**

Ans. French Revolution :

i. France was a full fledged territorial state in 1789 under the rule of an absolute Monarch.

ii. The constitutional changes led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizen.

iii. It proclaimed that the people constitute the nation and its destiny.

iv. The French Revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices.

17. Explain any five reforms introduced by Napoleon in the regions under his con-

trol.

(2017)

culture in Europe ? Explain.

(2016, 2015, 2012, 2011)

Ans. Reforms introduced by Napoleon :

- (i) Established equality before law.
- (ii) Abolished all privileges based on birth.
- (iii) Granted the right to property to French control.
- (iv) Simplified administrative divisions.
- (v) Abolished feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom.
- (vi) Removed restrictions on guilds in towns.
- (vii) Improved transport and communication.

18. Describe the economic hardships faced in Europe during the 1830s. (2017, 2011, 2012)

Ans. Economic hardships faced by Europe :

- i. Enormous increase in population all over Europe.
- ii. In most countries there were more seekers of jobs than employment.
- iii. Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums.
- iv. Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition from imports of cheap machine-made goods from England.
- v. Textile production was carried out mainly in homes or small workshops and was only partly mechanized.
- vi. The aristocracy enjoyed power and peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations.
- vii. The rise of food prices or a year of bad harvest led to widespread discontentment in town and country.

19. How did nationalism develop through

Ans. Nationalism developed through culture in Europe :

(1) Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation. Art and poetry, stories and music helped to express and shape nationalist feelings.

(2) Romanticism - a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment.

(3) German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people- das volk. It was through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances that the true spirit of a nation was popularized.

(4) The emphasis on vernacular language and the collection of local folklore was used to carry the modern nationalist message to large audiences who were mostly illiterates.

20. How had the female figures become an allegory of the nation during nineteenth century in Europe? Analyse. (2016)

Ans. Artists found a way out to represent a country in the form of a person. Then nations were portrayed as female figures. The female figure was chosen to personify the nation did not stand for any particular woman in real life. It gave the abstract idea of the nation a concrete form. Thus, the female figure became an allegory of the nation.

During the French Revolution artists used the formal allegory to portray idea such as Liberty, Justice and the Republic.

21. Describe any five steps taken by the French Revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among the French people. (2018,2015)

Ans. Steps taken by French

Revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among the French people were :

(1) The idea of La- Patrie (the Fatherland) and Le-Citoyen (the citizen) emphasized the nation of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.

(2) New French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard.

(3) The Estate General was elected by the body of active citizen and renamed the National Assembly.

(4) New Hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated all in the name of the nation.

(5) A centralized administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizen within its territory.

(6) Internal customs duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weight and measures were adopted.

22. Describe the events of French Revolution which had influenced the people belonging to other parts of Europe. **(2015)**

Ans. The events of French Revolution which had influenced the people belonging to other parts of Europe :

Students and other members of educated middle class began to set up Jacobin clubs. Their activities and campaigns prepared the way for the French armies. The French armies began to carry the idea of nationalism abroad. Thus, created a sense of collective identity.

23. How did a wave of economic nationalism strengthen the wider nationalist sentiment growing in Europe ? Explain. **(2015)**

Ans. Economic nationalism strengthened the wider nationalist sentiment :

(1) In the economic sphere liberalization stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state imposed restrictions on

the movement of goods and capital.

(2) There was a strong demand of the emerging middle classes.

For example, the German speaking regions in the first half of the 19th century.

(3) Napoleon's administrative measures had created out of small principalities, a confederation of 39 states. Each of these possessed its own currency, weights and measures.

(4) Such conditions were viewed as obstacles to economic exchange and growth by the new commercial classes who argued for the creation of a unified economic territory allowing the unhindered movement of goods, people and capital.

(5) The union abolished tariff barriers and reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to two.

(6) The creation of network of railways further stimulated mobility, harnessing economic interest to national unification.

24. "The idealistic liberal-democratic sentiment of nationalism in the first half of the nineteenth century became a narrow creed with limited ends." Examine the statement. **(2015)**

Ans. Sentiment of Nationalism in the first half of the 19th century :

Nationalist groups became increasingly intolerant, which leads to war.

Major European powers manipulated the nationalist aspirations to further their own imperialist aims.

Source of nationalist tension in Europe was the area called Balkans.

Idea of romantic nationalism in the Balkan together with disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive.

One by one, European nationalities

broke away from its control and declared independence.

The Balkan peoples based their claims for independence or political rights on nationality to prove that they were once independent but were subjugated by foreign power.

As the different salvic nationalities struggled to define their identity and independence, the Balkan area became an area of intense conflict.

24. How did the local people in the areas conquered by Napoleon react to French rule? Explain. (2014)

Ans. The local people in the areas conquered by Napoleon had a mixed reaction to French rule.

(a) The businessman and the small producers welcomed the economic reforms introduced by Napoleon.

(b) Initially, the French armies were recognized as the messenger of liberty but later on it was realised that the administrative reforms cannot go hand in hand with the political reform.

(c) The increased taxation and censorship were not liked by the people.

26. What were Jacobin clubs? How did their activities and campaigns help to spread the idea of nationalism abroad? Explain (2014)

Ans. The political clubs in Europe formed by the educated middle class for the replacement of autocratic regimes by the democratic government called the Jacobin clubs. Their activities and campaigns helped to spread the idea of nationalism abroad in the following ways:

(a) The French armies were able to move into Holland, Belgium and Switzerland.

(b) The French armies were able to spread the ideas of nationalism in other countries of the world after the outbreak

of the revolutionary wars.

27. How had Britain come into existence (2013)

Ans. (a) The formation of Britain or the unification of Britain was a result of long drawn parliamentary process. Before the 18th century there was no such nation called Britain.

(b) It was all comprised by the English, Welsh, Scot and Irish lived in the British Isles. All these regions had their own cultural and political traditions. Gradually, England grew in importance due to its rising wealth and power which resulted in expansion of her influence over the other countries in that region.

(c) In the year 1707, the act of union between England and Scotland resulted in the formation of United Kingdom of Great Britain. Finally, the British nation had its own English culture, British flag, national anthem and English language.

28. Why did the Balkan region of Eastern Europe present the most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe ? Explain any four reasons. (2012, 2013)

Ans.(i) The Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising of many states and territories whose inhabitants were commonly known as Slavs.

(ii) A large part of Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire. Some other parts were under the control of Russia and Austria - causing a complex problem.

(iii) The spread of the ideas of Romantic nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made the region very explosive.

(iv) The Balkan people based their claim for independence or political rights on nationality and desired to win back their long lost freedom.

29. With reference to Scotland and Ireland explain how British nationalism grew at the cost of other cultures. (2011)

Ans. (i) Through 'The Act of Union' (1707) England was able to impose its influence on Scotland.

(ii) The growth of British identity in Parliament suppressed the distinctive culture of Scotland.

(iii) The catholic clans that inhabited the Scottish Highland suffered repression.

(iv) They were forcibly driven out of their homeland.

(v) Ireland also was divided between Catholics and protestants.

(vi) Ireland was forcibly incorporated in the UK.

30. Describe the social conditions of Europe in mid-eighteenth century Europe. (2012)

Ans. Social conditions in Europe in the mid- 18th Century :

Landed aristocracy was a small group but dominant class in Europe. It was united by a common culture, as it owned estates in the countryside and also town houses.

Peasantry was in majority and to the west most of the land was under tenants and small owners, while in eastern and Central Europe there were large estates manned by serfs.

In Western Europe and parts of Central Europe industrialization and trade led to the rise of new social groups such as industrialist, businessmen and professionals.

31. What were the effects of revolutionary upheaval in France in 1830? (2011, 2012)

Ans. The effects of revolutionary upheaval in France in 1830 was :

(a) The Bourbon dynasty which was

restored in 1815 was overthrown by liberal revolutionaries.

(b) A constitutional monarchy was installed with Louis Phillipe as its head.

(c) An uprising was seen in Brussels which led to Belgium breaking away from the United Kingdom of Netherlands.

32. Why was the Napoleonic rule over other region unpopular with some sections of Europe ? (2012)

Ans. Reasons of unpopular Napoleonic rule over other regions were :

(i) Administrative reforms did not go hand in hand with political freedom.

(ii) Increased taxation and censorship.

(iii) Forced conscription into French army to conquer other parts of Europe.

33. "A wave of economic nationalism strengthened the wider nationalist sentiments growing in Europe." Which class brought about this change ? How did they bring about this change ? Explain with two reasons. (2011)

Ans. (1) The change was brought about by the new middle class.

(2) They brought about the change in two ways :

(a) Formation of Zollverein.

(b) Tariff barriers were abolished.

(3) Reduced the currency from 30 to 2.

(4) Creation of railways helped them in mobility and harnessing economic interests.

34. How did the Liberal nationalists work during the years following 1815 ? Explain.

Ans. (1) The fear of repression drove many underground. (2011)

(2) Secret societies came up to train and spread ideas.

(3) Commitment to oppose monarchical forms and fight for freedom and liberty.

(4) They worked towards the creation of nation states.

35. Examine the efforts made by various personalities in the process of German unification. (2011, 2012)

Ans. Efforts by personalities to bring unification of Italy :

(i) Mazzini – Unitary Italian republic programme, Formation of society ‘young Italy’.

(ii) King Victor Emmanuel II to unify the Italian states through war.

(iii) Chief minister Cavour through a tactful diplomatic alliances with France helped to defeat Austrian forces.

(iv) Armed volunteers under Garibaldi.

36. How was the ideology of liberalism allied with National Unity in early 19th century in Europe ? Explain in three points. (2011, 2012)

Ans. (1) Liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before law.

(2) It emphasized the concept of government by consent.

(3) It stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges.

(4) It believed in a constitution and representative government through Parliament.

(5) It emphasized the inviolability of private property.

37. How was Ireland incorporated in the United Kingdom of Great Britain ? (2012, 2013)

Ans. Incorporation of Ireland in United Kingdom of Great Britain :

The country of Ireland was deeply divided between the protestants and catholics.

The English helped the protestants of Ireland to establish their dominance over a largely Catholic Country.

Catholic revolts against the British were suppressed.

After a failed revolt led by Wolfe Tone and his united Irishmen in 1798, Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801.

38. What was the impact of Treaty of Vienna (1815) on European people ? Write any three points. (2011, 2012)

Ans. Representatives of the European power Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria signed treaty of Vienna in 1815. The impacts of treaty were :

(1) Deposed Bourbon dynasty was restored to power. Future expansion of French was prevented.

(2) Prussia was given important new territories on its western frontiers, while Austria was given control of northern Italy.

(3) In the east, Russia was given part of Poland while Prussia was given a portion of Saxony.

(4) The treaty slowed down the growth of nationalism. There was an effort to restore Monarchies that had been overthrown by Napoleon and create a new conservative order in Europe.

39. Describe the role of Giuseppe Mazzini as an Italian revolutionary. (2011, 2012)

Ans. The role of Giuseppe Mazzini as an Italian revolutionary :

(i) He founded two secret societies – Young Italy in Marseilles and Young Europe in Berne.

(ii) Members of these societies were like minded young men from Poland, France, Italy and German states.

(iii) Mazzini's relentless opposition to

monarchy and his vision of democratic republic frightened the conservatives.

40. (a) What changes did Napoleon implement in his administration? **Ans.** (i) All privileges based on birth were abolished.

(b) What values or objectives did he try to achieve? **(2012, 2013)** (ii) Equality before law was established.

Ans. (a) Napoleon implemented following changes in his administration : (iii) Right to property was secured.

1. He abolished feudal system. **(2012, 2013)**

2. He introduced uniform weights and measurement systems among all states. **Ans. Features of landed aristocracy class :**

3. He simplified administration system.

4. Transport and communication systems were also improved.

(b) He tried to achieve the following values:

1. Feeling of oneness (nationalism).

2. Respect for national goods and institutions.

3. Equality and uniformity among states.

41. Explain any three reasons for the Greeks to win the Greek War of Independence **(2011, 2012)** **44. How did Romanticism paves the way of Nationalism in Europe ? Explain. (2011, 2012)**

Ans. Reasons for winning the war :

1. The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe sparked off a struggle for independence amongst the Greeks.

2. Nationalism in Greece got the support from other Greeks living in exile.

3. West Europeans had sympathies for ancient Greek Culture.

4. Poets & artists lauded Greece as the cradle of European civilization and mobilized public spirit in support of Greek struggle against a Muslim empire.

5. The English poet, Lord Byron organized funds and went to fight in the war.

Ans. Romanticism, a cultural movement developed a particular form of nationalist sentiments in the following way :

(1) Critical approach towards Reason and Science : Romantic Artist criticized the glorification of reason and science and focused on emotions intuition and mystical feelings. They wanted to create a sense of a shared collective heritage, a common cultural past as the basis of a nation

(2) Folk culture as the spirit of the nation : Johann Gottfried Herder claimed that through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances the true spirit of nation was popularised. So collecting and recording these forms of folk culture was essential

to the project of nation building.

(3) Emphasis on vernacular language : They gave emphasis on vernacular language to recover the national spirit and to carry the modern nationalist message to large audience who were mostly illiterate.

Eg. Clergy in Poland began to use language as a weapon of national resistance.

45. Examine the conditions of Italy before unification. (2012, 2013)

Ans. (1) Political Fragmentation.

(2) Italians were scattered over several dynastic states.

(3) During the middle of the 19th century Italy was divided into seven states.

(4) Out of seven only one, Sardinia-Piedmont was ruled by an Italian princely House.

(5) The north was under Austrian habsburg. (6) The centre was ruled by the Pope.

(7) Southern regions were under Bourbon kings of Spain.

(8) Even there was no common language.

46. What change came in Nationalism in Europe after 1848? Who was the architect of this process ? How was it practiced ? (2011, 2012)

Ans. (1) Change in Nationalism in Europe after 1848: Europe moved away from its association with democracy and revolution. Conservatives promoted state power and political domination.

(2) Otto Von Bismarck was the architect of this process.

(3) Practiced by army and bureaucracy.

47. Name the female allegory which represents France. Describe her main characteristics. (2012, 2013)

Ans. (i) Marianne.

(ii) Her characteristics were drawn from those of liberty and republic.

(iii) These are the red cap, the tricolour, the cocade.

(iv) Statues of Marianne were erected in public squares.

(v) Her images were marked on coins and stamps.

48. Explain any three ways in which nationalists feelings were kept alive in Poland in the 18th and 19th century.(2011)

Ans. The three ways in which nationalist feelings were kept alive in Poland in the 18th and 19th century were as follows :

(a) The polish people used their culture in maintaining and upgrading their national identity.

(b) For their unity and identity they had used music.

For example, Karol Kurpinski was able to develop the feeling of nationalist through his operas, music and folk dances.

(c) They used their language as a national resistance in church gatherings and other religious instructions.

49. '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.' Examine this statement in context of European nationalism in four points. (2011, 2013)

Ans. Visualizing the Nation :

(1) Artists personified the nation – portrayed nation as female figure.

(2) Artist used the female allegory to portray ideas such as liberty, Justice and the Republic.

(3) Statues of Marianne were erected in public squares to remind the national

symbol of unity.

(4) Marianne images were marked on coins and stamps.

(5) Germania became the allegory of the German nation. She wears a crown of oak leaves, as the German oak stands for heroism.

50. Describe what you know about the treaty of Vienna. **(2012, 2013)**

Ans. The treaty of Vienna was signed in 1815. According to this treaty :

(i) The Bourbon dynasty was restored to power.

(ii) To prevent expansion of France, a series of states were set up on her frontiers.

(iii) The German confederation of 39 states that had been set up by Napoleon was left untouched.

1 MARK

1. Which nation was identifiable in the revolutionary tricolour in Sorrieu's utopian vision? **(2019)**

Ans. France was identifiable in the revolutionary tricolor in Sorrieu's utopians vision.

2. Why was Otto Von Bismarck considered as the architect of the unified Germany? **(2019)**

Ans. He carried out unification with the help of Prussian army and bureaucracy.

3. Who implemented the 'Civil Code' of 1804 in France ? **(2017)**

Ans. Napoleon implemented the Civil Code of 1804 in France.

4. To which country did the artist Frederic Sorrieu belong ? **(2017)**

Ans. Artist Frederic Sorrieu belonged to France

5. Explain the meaning of 'Liberalism' **(2021, 2017)**

Ans. Liberalism: It stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. It emphasized the concept of government by consent

6. Name the Treaty of 1832 that recognised Greece as an independent nation. **(2016)**

Ans. Treaty of 1832, Constantinople.

7. What was the main aim of the revolutionaries of Europe during the years following 1815? **(2016)**

Ans. Their main aim was to oppose the monarchical form of government and fight for liberty and freedom.

8. What was the major issue taken up by the liberal nationalists? **(2015)**

Ans. The liberal nationalists took the major issue of freedom of press.

9. What area was known as the Balkans? **(2013)**

Ans. The vast territory lying between the Black Sea and the Adriatic Sea comprising the modern states of Romania, Greece, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Solvenia, Serbia and Montenegro was known as the Balkans.

10. State two important political and constitutional changes which came in the wake of the French revolution **(2014)**

Ans. (i) The French revolution gave the people the concept of 'nation'.

(ii) Transfer of sovereignty from the monarch to a body of French citizens, i.e., National Assembly.

11. Why was the Treaty of Vienna drawn up in 1815 ? **(2011)**

Ans. To restore monarchy.

12. Who was proclaimed German Emperor after its unification ? **(2011)**

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Ans. The Prussian King – William I.

13. Who led a protest movement against the protestants in Ireland ? **(2013)**

Ans. Wolfe Tone.

14. Which allegory represented nation in France ? **(2011)**

Ans. Marianne.

15. Give two measures adopted by the French Revolutionaries to forge a sense of active identity. **(2013)**

Ans. French Tri-colour flag and composition of hymns.

16. What is Ottoman Empire? **(2011)**

Ans. The empire established by Turkey is known as Ottoman empire.

17. Mention two ways in which Europe benefitted from French rule. **(2012)**

Ans. The feudal system was abolished and uniform laws and standardised weights and measures were introduced.

18. By the 1790's the French armies marched into which countries? **(2011)**

Ans. They marched into Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and much of Italy.

19. Who were called serfs? **(2014)**

Ans. Serfs were poor peasants who were bound to the vast estates owned by aristocrats.

20. What is meant by allegory? **(2012)**

Ans. When an abstract idea like freedom, liberty, envy etc. is expressed through a person or a thing, it is called allegory.

21. What is the main contribution of the French Revolution to the world ? **(2012)**

Ans. Led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of citizens.

22. What were the immediate results of the July 1830 revolution? **(2011)**

Ans.(i) The Bourbon king who had been restored to power by the Congress of Vienna were overthrown by the revolutionaries and constitutional monarchy.

(ii) Belgium broke away from the United Kingdom of Netherlands.

23. Artists of the French Revolution personalised liberty by symbols. Give two such symbols. **(2013)**

Ans.(i) Torch of Enlightenment.

(ii) Charter of Rights of Man.

24. What were the allegories of the German nation and republic of France known as?

Ans. (i) German nation : Germania. **(2012)**

(ii) French nation/ France : Marianne.

25. List names of any three Balkan states which earlier constituted a part of the Ottoman empire. **(2011)**

Ans. (i) Bulgaria (ii) Greece (iii) Romania

26. What factors gave rise to spirit of nationalism? **(2011)**

Ans. Various factors such as common race, language, religion, aims and culture gave rise to nationalism.

27. List the new social groups which were came into being as a result of the Industrial revolution. **(2014)**

Ans. (i) Working class population.

(ii) Middle class.

28. Give four symbols used by the French revolutionaries to signify 'Liberty' **(2012)**

Ans. (i) Broken chain (ii) Red cap

(ii) Cockade (iv) Tricolour flag

Multiple Choice Questions

1. Which one of the following was not included in the 'Napoleonic Code' of

- 1804 ? **(2021)** (a) Trade Union (b) Customs Union
 (A) Privilege based on birth (c) Labour Union (d) Farmer's Union
 (B) Abolished the feudal system 7. The Habsburg empire ruled over the area of _____
 (C) Right to property (a) Austria – Hungary
 (D) Equality before law (b) Dutch Republic
2. Which of the following is **not** a part of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain' ?
 (A) England (B) Poland 8. Name the battle which Napoleon lost in 1813 :
 (C) Scotland (D) Ireland **(2021)** (a) Milan (b) Victoria
 (c) Warsaw (d) Leipzig.
3. Who among the following was proclaimed as the 'German Emperor' in 1871 ? **(2021)** 9. Which one of the following was the effect of the Act of the Union 1707 between England and Scotland ?
 (A) William I (B) Otto von Bismarck (a) England was able to impose the influence on Scotland.
 (C) Kaiser William (D) Count Cavour (b) Scotland was able to impose its influence on England
 (c) The Scottish Highlanders were allowed to speak their language.
 (d) They were also allowed to wear their National dress.
4. Which one of the following was NOT the result of the Treaty of Vienna 1815?
 (a) The kingdom of the Netherlands was setup in the North. **(2020)**
 (b) Austria was given control of Northern Italy.
 (c) Prussia was given important new territories on its western frontiers.
 (d) Russia was given German confederation of 39 states.
5. Why and when Mazzini was sent into exile?
 (a) In 1831, for attempting a revolution in Liguria 10. In France, whose images were marked on coins and stamps during 1850s?
 (b) In 1830, for starting a revolution in Genoa (a) Germania (b) Marianne
 (c) In 1840, for founding a secret society (c) Garibaldi (d) King Victor
 (d) For attempting to overthrow the Italian govt, in 1830
6. Zollverein started in 1834 in Prussia 11. Which one of the following statements is true about the Napoleonic code?
 (a) Privileges were given on the basis of birth
 (b) Right to property was abolished
 (c) Privileges based on birth were abolished
 (d) Right to equality was abolished
12. Who amongst the following said "If France sneezes, rest of the Europe

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catches cold.”?

(a) Napoleon

(b) Cavour

(c) Mazzini

(d) Metternich

(a) The star spangled banner

(b) God save our noble king

(c) Star of the sea, (d) Hymn to the flag

13. Which amongst the following were the inhabitants of Balkan region?

(a) Tyrols

(b) Slavs

(c) Dutch

(d) Slovaks

14. Which amongst the following is the national anthem of New Britain

ANSWERS

1. (a)

2. (b)

3. (a)

4. (d)

5. (a)

6. (b)

7.(a)

8. (d)

9. (a)

10.(b)

11. (d)

12.(d)

13. (b)

14. (b)

SELF ASSESSMENT TEST

1. In which of the following events, we see the first clear expression of Nationalism?

(a) Glorious Revolution of England

(b) The French Revolution of 1789

(c) The October 1917 Revolution of Russia

(d) The American Revolution

2. Which of the following societies was founded by Guiseppe Mazzini in Marseilles ?

(a) Young Europe

(b) Jacobin Club

(c) Young Italy

(d) Carbonari

3. Under which Act or Treaty were England and Scotland united under the name of United Kingdom of Great Britain ?

(a) Act of Settlement

(b) Act of Union

(c) The Treaty of Venice

(d) The Treaty of Versailles

4. By what name is the civil code of 1804 known?

(a) French code

(b) National code

(c) Diplomatic code

(d) Napoleonic code

5. Explain the 1848 revolution of the liberals. What were the political, social and economic ideas supported by the liberals ? **(2011)**

6. “Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France, but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles.” Justify this statement. **(2011, 2013)**

7. Explain any three conditions of the contract on the basis of which had indentured labour worked. **(2011)**

8. What does the term ‘Liberalism’ mean? What did it mean to different classes and people? **(2011, 2013)**

9. Explain any four ideas of Liberal Nationalists in the economic sphere. **(2012, 2013)**

