

Maxtrap. Chapter wise Series Class 10th – Social Science

Class : 10th

Topic : Nationalism in Europe(HIS)

Max. Marks : 50

Duration : 2 Hrs

Sections: A (MCQs), B (Short Answer-I), C (Short Answer-II), D (Long Answer), E (Case-Based).

General Instructions:

- (i). All questions are compulsory.
- (ii). This question paper contains 23 questions divided into five Sections A, B, C, D and E. (iii). Section A comprises of 10 MCQs of 1 mark each. Section B comprises of 5 questions of 2 marks each. Section C comprises of 4 questions of 3 marks each. Section D comprises of 2 question of 5 marks each and Section E comprises of 2 Case Study Based Questions of 4 marks each.
- (iv). There is no overall choice.

Section A

Questions 1 to 10 carry 1 mark each

1. What do you mean by the French word **La Patria** ?
a) Motherland b) Community land c) Reserved land d) Fatherland
2. Amongst the seven states of Italy which one state was ruled by an Italian princely house?
a) Salerno b) Sardinia - Piedmont c) Florence d) Pisa
3. When did Napoleon invade Italy?
a) 1821 b) 1905 c) 1797 d) 1795
4. What major issue was criticised by the liberal nationalists?
a) Preservation of the Church b) A modern arm
c) Efficient bureaucracy d) Censorship laws to control the press
5. A large part of the Balkans was under the control of which Empire?
a) Ottoman b) Portuguese c) Dutch d) Russian
6. Who said, "When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold"?
a) Lord Byron b) Metternich c) Giuseppe d) T S Eliot
7. When were the **Conservatives Regimes** set up?
a) 1832 b) 1830 c) 1820 d) 1815
8. The print of **The Dream of Worldwide Democratic and Social Republics** was prepared by whom?
a) Leonardo da Vinci b) Pablo Picasso
c) Frédéric Sorrieu d) Giuseppe Mazzini

Assertion(A)/Reason(R) Based (9-10): In the following questions, a statement of assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct answer out of the following choices.

- 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.

9. **Assertion (A):** From the very beginning, the French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices like the idea of la patrie and le citoyen.

Reason (R): This was done to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.

10. **Assertion (A):** Polish language as a weapon of national resistance.

Reason (R): After the Russian occupation, Russian language was imposed everywhere.

SECTION – B

Questions 11 to 15 carry 2 marks each

- 11. Briefly describe the process of German unification.
- 12. How did Romanticism seek to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiments during eighteenth century?
- 13. Describe the event of French Revolution which had influenced the people belonging to other parts of Europe.
- 14. "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.
- 15. What changes were brought due to Napoleon's reforms and code? What were the reactions to these changes?

SECTION – C

Questions 16 to 19 carry 3 marks each

- 16. "The development of nationalism did not come about only through wars and territorial expansion. Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation." Elaborate upon the statement.
- 17. Why in the years after 1848, did the autocrats of Central and Eastern Europe begin to introduce the changes that had already taken place in Western Europe before 1815? Explain.
- 18. "Ideas of national unity in early nineteenth - century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of Liberalism." Explain the statement.

19. Describe the steps taken by French revolutionaries to create a sense of national unity and belonging.

SECTION – D

Questions 20 to 21 carry 5 marks each

20. The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789. Evaluate the statement.

21. Explain the various stages of Italian unification.

SECTION – E (Case Study Based Questions)

Questions 22 & 23 carry 4 marks each

22. Read the given source and answer the questions that follow: The Revolutionaries

During the years following 1815, the fear of repression drove many liberal - nationalists underground. Secret societies sprang up in many European states to train revolutionaries and spread their ideas. To be revolutionary at this time meant a commitment to oppose monarchical forms that had been established after the Vienna Congress, and to fight for liberty and freedom. Most of these revolutionaries also saw the creation of nation - states as a necessary part of this struggle for freedom.

- a) Mention any one political demand of the liberals. (1)
 - b) Mention the main cause for the rise of secret societies in European States. (1)
- Analyse the reasons for many liberal - nationalists going underground after 1815. (2)

23. Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:

The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789. France was a full - fledged territorial state in 1789 under the rule of an absolute monarch. The political and constitutional changes that came in the wake of the French Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens. The revolution proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny. From the very beginning, the French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that could create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. The ideas of La Patrie and Le Citoyen emphasised the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution. A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard. The Estates - General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly. New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of the nation. A centralized administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory. Internal customs duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted. Regional dialects were discouraged and French became the common language of the nation.

- a) What was the major change that occurred in the political and constitutional scenario due to the French Revolution in Europe? (1)
- b) Mention the proclamation of the French Revolution. (1)
- c) Mention any two policies or practices that helped people feel a sense of community. (2)

Nationalism in Europe (HIS) Paper Details – Analysis		
Objective Questions		
MCQ	1 marks x 8 question = 8	
Assertion Reason	1 marks x 2 question = 2	
Subjective		
Short type I	2 marks x 5 question = 10	
Short type II	3 marks x 4 question = 12	
Long Type	5 marks x 2 question = 10	
Case Studies Based		
Case 1	4 marks	
Case 2	4 marks	

Total = 50 marks Your Score =