

CLASS X SOCIAL SCIENCE

COMPETENCY BASED QUESTIONS OF RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE (His-Chapter -1)

Q1.Assertion (A): The French Revolution was a landmark in the rise of nationalism in Europe.

Reason (R): It transferred sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens.

- (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.

Q.2 Assertion (A): Napoleon introduced uniform laws, abolished privileges based on birth, and promoted merit-based administration.

Reason (R): These measures helped in the spread of nationalism in the regions under French control.

- (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.

Q.3 Assertion (A): The Congress of Vienna (1815) strengthened the ideas of liberalism and nationalism in Europe.

Reason (R): The Congress of Vienna restored monarchies and created a conservative order in Europe.

- (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.

Q.4 Assertion (A): Romanticism was a cultural movement that sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment.

Reason (R): It emphasized reason and science over emotions and intuition.

- (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.

Q.5 Assertion (A): The Greek War of Independence mobilized nationalist feelings among educated Europeans.

Reason (R): Greece was a part of the Ottoman Empire, and Europeans supported Greeks due to their cultural heritage.

- (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.

Q.6 Assertion (A): Giuseppe Mazzini was an Italian revolutionary who sought to unify Italy through a secret society called Young Italy.

Reason (R): He believed that God intended nations to be the natural units of mankind.

- (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.

Q.7 Assertion (A): The Zollverein was a customs union formed in 1834 at the initiative of Prussia.

Reason (R): It abolished tariff barriers and reduced the number of currencies in the German states.

- (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

Q.8 Assertion (A): Liberalism stood for freedom of markets and abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.

Reason (R): In the political sphere, liberalism emphasized the need for autocratic rule.

- (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.

Q.9 Assertion (A): Italy was unified in 1861 under King Victor Emmanuel II.

Reason (R): The Italian unification was possible because of the efforts of leaders like Cavour, Mazzini, and Garibaldi.

- (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.

Q.10 Assertion (A): Otto von Bismarck played a major role in the unification of Germany.

Reason (R): He followed the policy of "Blood and Iron" to achieve his aims.

- (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.

Q.11 Assertion (A): The Treaty of Vienna (1815) created a new conservative order in Europe.

Reason (R): It aimed at restoring monarchies and suppressing revolutionary movements.

- (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.

Case Study – 1: The French Revolution and Nationalism

Read the passage and answer the questions:

“The French Revolution of 1789 marked the beginning of nationalism in Europe. It transferred sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens. Ideas of equality, fraternity, and liberty spread to other parts of Europe, inspiring people to fight against absolute monarchies.”

Questions:

1. Which year is considered the beginning of the French Revolution?
2. Mention any two ideas promoted by the French Revolution.
3. How did the French Revolution promote the idea of nationalism?

Case Study – 2: Napoleon and Reforms

“Napoleon introduced various reforms in the territories he conquered. He introduced the Civil Code of 1804 (Napoleonic Code), which removed privileges based on birth, established equality before the law, and secured the right to property. Transport and communication systems were improved, which encouraged trade and development.”

Questions:

1. What is another name for the Civil Code of 1804?
2. Mention two reforms introduced by Napoleon.
3. Why did some people view him as a ‘destroyer of liberty’?

Case Study – 3: Romanticism and Nationalist Feelings

“Romanticism was a cultural movement that sought to develop nationalist sentiments through art, poetry, stories, and music. Romantic artists and poets criticized the glorification of reason and science. They focused instead on emotions, intuition, and the collective heritage of nations. Folk songs, dances, and tales were seen as expressions of true national spirit.”

Questions:

1. What was Romanticism?
2. How did Romanticism spread nationalist feelings?
3. Name one way in which folk culture was used as a tool of nationalism

Case Study – 4: Unification of Italy

“Italy had a long history of political fragmentation. During the 19th century, Italy was divided into seven states, of which only Sardinia–Piedmont was ruled by an Italian princely house. The unification of Italy was led by leaders such as Giuseppe Mazzini, Count Cavour, and Giuseppe Garibaldi. In 1861, Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed King of a united Italy.”

Questions:

1. Who became the first King of a unified Italy?
2. Name any two leaders associated with the unification of Italy.
3. In which year was Italy unified?

Case Study – 5: Unification of Germany

“After 1848, nationalism in Germany was expressed through economic measures such as the Zollverein, which reduced tariff barriers and created a common currency. The unification of Germany was achieved under the leadership of Otto von Bismarck, who adopted the policy of ‘Blood and Iron’. In 1871, Germany was unified and King William I of Prussia was proclaimed Emperor of Germany at Versailles.”

Questions:

1. What was Zollverein?
2. Who played a key role in the unification of Germany?
3. Where and in which year was the German Empire proclaimed?