



SHIKSHA CLASSES

Sub. : History

Question Paper

Marks : 20

Std. : X (CBSE)

1. The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Time : 45 Min.

SECTION "A"

Q.1 : Who was count Cavour? 1

- a) The chief Minister of Italy b) Revolutionary of Germany
c) A catholic missionary d) The chancellor of Germany

Q.2 : Who was Frederic Sorrieu? 1

- a) A Philosopher b) A Painter c) A Politician d) A Revolutionaries

OR

: Nationalism emerged in Europe in.

- a) 16th century b) 18th century c) 19th century d) 17th century

Q.3 : Which of the following state lead the unification of Germany? 1

- a) Bavaria b) Prussia c) Rhineland d) Hanover

Q.4 : Who hosted the congress of Vienna in 1815? 1

- a) Cavour b) King Victor Emanuel
c) Bismarck d) Duke Metternich

Q.5 : Which of the following treaty recognized Greece as an independent nation? 1

- a) Treaty of Versailles b) Treaty of Constantinople
c) Treaty of Frankfurt d) Treaty of Vienna

OR

: At which of the following places was the Frankfurt assembly convened ?

- a) At the palace of Prussia b) At the half of Mirrors in palace of Versailles.
c) At the church of st peters d) At the church of St panli

SECTION "B"

Q.6 : Why the 1830s was the year of great economic hardship in Europe? 3

OR

: Why did national tensions emerge in the Balkan?

Q.7 : Explain the decision of the congress of Vienna. 3

OR

: Explain the measures and practices creating sense of collective identity among the people of France.

SECTION "C"

Q. 8 : Read the following passage and answer the following questions.

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After 1848, nationalism in Europe moved away from its association with democracy and revolution. Nationalist sentiments were often mobilised by conservatives for promoting state power and achieving political domination over Europe. This can be observed in the process by which Germany and Italy came to be unified as nation-states. As you have seen, nationalist feelings were widespread among middle-class Germans, who in 1848 tried to unite the different regions of the German confederation into a nation-state governed by an elected forces parliament. this liberal initiative to nation-building was, however, repressed by the combined of the monarchy and the military, supported by the large landowners (called Junkers) of Prussia. From then on, Prussia took on the leadership of the movement for national unification. Its chief minister, Otto von Bismarck, was the architect of this process carried out with the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy. Three wars over seven years - with Austria, Denmark and France - ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification. In January 1871, the Prussian king, William I, was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.

- Q.8 : 1) Which of the following took on the leadership of the movement for national unification. 1
a) Prussia b) Canada c) Austria d) Poland
- 2) Who were junkers? 1
a) Retailers b) Large Landowners
c) Common people d) Traders.
- 3) Who was the main architect of the unification of Germany. 1
a) Napoleon b) Louis philipe
c) William-1 d) Otto von Bismark
- 4) When the Prussian king William I was proclaimed German emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles? 1
a) 1861 b) 1841 c) 1871 d) 1851

SECTION "D"

Q.9 : Describe the process by which Germany was unified.

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OR

: Describe the process of unification of Italy.

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