



SHIKSHA CLASSES

Sub. : History
Std. : X (CBSE)

Answer Paper
1. The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Total Marks : 20

SECTION "A"

Q.1 : Who was count Cavour?

1

Ans. : a) The chief Minister of Italy

Q.2 : Who was Frederic Sorrieu?

1

Ans. : (b) A Painter

OR

: Nationalism emerged in Europe in.

Ans. : d) 17th century

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

1

Ans. : (b) Prussia

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

1

Ans. : (d) Duke Metternich

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

1

Ans. : b) Treaty of Constantinople

OR

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

Ans. : d) At the church of St panli

SECTION "B"

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

3

Ans. : The 1830s was the year of great economic hardship in Europe because of increase in population, unemployment migration, price rise, stiff competition in the market, Bad condition of peasants.

OR

: Why did national tensions emerge in the Balkan?

Ans. : Ational tensions emerge in the Balkan because of Ethnic variation, spread of nationalism, Disintegration of Ottoman Empire, claim of independence by using history to prove that they had once been independent. Area of intense conflict, Mutual jealousy matters were further complicated because the Balkans also became the scene of big power rivalry.

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

3

Ans. : The Vienna Congress hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich in 1815 took several decisions It revoked the changes brought about by Napoleon. The territories annexed by Napoleon were given to Russia, Prussia, and Austria. The Bourbon Dynasty was restored to power. A

series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in the future. Thus, all the monarchies that were overthrown by Napoleon were restored and a new conservative order was created in Europe.

OR

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

Ans. : The measures introduced by the french revolutionaries to creat a sense collective identity amongst the french people were the ideas of the father land (la patrie le citioyen) (la citizen) a new French flag emphasized the nation of a united community. A new French flag, New hymns were composed, A centralized administrative was set up, Internal customs duties were abolished

Q. 8 : Read the following passage and answer the following questions. 4

After 1848, nationalism in ----- a ceremony held at Versailles.

Q.8 : 1) Which of the following took on the leadership of the movement for nationtional unification. 1

Ans. : a) Prussia

2) Who were junkers? 1

Ans. : b) Large Landowners.

3) Who was the main architect of the unification of Germany? 1

Ans. : d) Otto von Bismark

4) When the prussion king william 1 was proclaimed German emperor in a ceremony held at versailtes? 1

Ans. : c) 1871

SECTION "D"

Q.9 : Describe the process by which Germany was unified. 5

Ans. : By 1848, the popular effort failed to succeed in installing constitutional monarch in Germany. Their after the task for unification of Germany was taken over by Prussia and its chief minister Otto von Bismarck who followed a policy of "blood and Iron" within a period of seven years three were fought with denmark Austria and France. These states were defeated. In January 1871 the process of unification of Germany was completed. The Prussian kind William I was proclaimed German Emperor

OR

: Describe the process of unification of Italy

Ans. : During 1830 S. G. Mazzini decided to make a programme to unite Italy and formed a society young Italy After earlier failures king victory Emmanuel II took to unify the Italian status through war and he got the whole hearted support of minister Cavour made a tactful alliance with France and defeated Austrians forces in 1859. Now he was able to secure the support of Garibaldi. In 1860 Garibaldi led the famous expedition to south Italy and freed the states from Bourbon rulers in 1861 before the completion of unification victor Emanuel II was proclaimed the king of united Italy.

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