

The Rise of Nationalism in Europe (CH-1) Important Questions Class 10 Social Science (History) Chapter 1

One Mark Questions

Q1. Who was Frederic Sorrieu?

Ans. French Painter

Q2. Who was Ernest Renan?

Ans. French Philosopher

Q3. What was the allegory of German States?

Ans. Germania Heroism

Q4. Which principle was propounded by Montesquieu?

Ans. Separation of Powers

Q5. Which world famous event is regarded as clear expression of nationalism?

Ans. French Revolution

Q6. What was Zollverein ? How was it responsible for economic unification of Germany?

Ans. It was a German Customs Union which abolished tariff barriers

Q7. Name two underground organisations established by Giuseppe Mazzini?

Ans. Young Italy and young Europe

Q8. Name the region whose inhabitants were broadly known as Slave ?

Ans. Balkans

Q9. In which year Vienna Congress was held ?

Ans. 1815

Q10. Name the personality related to Vienna Congress?

Ans. Duke Metternich

Q11. Which Treaty was signed to bring about an end to the changes brought about by Napoleonic Wars?

Ans. Vienna Congress

Q12. 'When France sneezes the rest of Europe catches cold' Who said this statement?

Ans. Meternich

Q13. Which Treaty recognised Greece as an independent Nation ?

Ans. Treaty of Constantinople

Q14. Who spearheaded the protestant movement in Ireland?

Ans. Wolfe Tone

3/5 marks questions

Q1. What steps were taken by French revolutionaries to create a feeling of collectiveism?

Ans.

- Ideas of fatherland and citizenship
- New national symbols
- Centralised administrative system
- National language
- Uniform system of weights and measures

Q2. 'Napoleon's administrative measures had Revolutionized the whole administration. Comment

Ans.

- Napoleonic code
- Reform in rular administrative system
- Improvement in urban centres
- Improvement in trade

Q3. Discuss the role played by culture in creating the European concept of nation.

Ans. Culture played an important role in creating the idea of nation art and poetry stories and music help Express and shape Nationalist feelings

Q4. Discuss the process of unification of Germany.

Ans.

- In the beginning William I was the ruler of Prussia
- Bismarck created the background for unification of Germany
- Vienna Congress
- Frankfurt parliament
- Three wars over 7 years with Austria Denmark and France

Q5. What were the main stages of unification of Italy? What were the main problems?

Ans.

Unification of Italy

- 1832 Count Cavour became prime minister of Sardinia
- Apart from regular Troops a large number of armed volunteers under the leadership of Garibaldi joined the fray and marched into South Italy
- Venetia and Rome were captured ,
- In 1871 William I was proclaimed. the king of united Italy,

Problems in unification

- Long history of political separatism
- Control of foreign powers
- Rule of the Pope
- Vienna Congress
- Conservatives

Q6. In Britain the formation of the nation state was a result of long drawn out process. Discuss

Ans.

- There was no British Nation prior to the 18th century
- The primary identities of the people who inhabited the British Isles ethnic ones Such as English, Welsh, Scot or Irish
- All of these ethnic groups had their own cultural and political traditions.
- But as the English Nation steadily gain wealth, importance and power, it was able to extend its influence over the other nations of the Island .

Q7. Which factors were responsible for the rise of nationalism in Europe?

Ans. Influence of Europe

- Rise of nation States
- Encouragement to democratic principles
- Stress on social political and economic equality

- Demand of Human Rights by other Nations
- Revolutionary reactions by absolute monarchy

Q8. “The French Revolution left an indelible mark on the world history.” Evaluate this statement .

Ans.

Effects on France

- Establishment of a democratic setup
- A new society based on equality fraternity and brotherhood
- New code of conduct
- Economic unification
- Equality before law
- Safeguarding proprietary rights

Effects on the world

- Rise of the middle class
- Era of liberalism begins
- Role of culture and language
- Greek war of independence

Q9. Discuss the main provisions of Civil Code of 1804.

Ans. The civil code of 1804

- All privileges based on birth were abolished
- End of feudal system
- Improvement in the means of transport and Communication
- Uniform weights and measures
- Common currency

Q10. What were the main features of the European ARISTOCRACY?

Ans.

- The members of this class were united by common way of life that cut across revisional divisions
- They owned estates in the countryside and also townhouses
- They spoke French for the purpose of-diplomacy
- Their families were connected by ties of marriage
- This powerful aristocracy was however numerically a small group.

Q11. What was the main aim of the Vienna Congress of 1815 ? Discuss its main provisions?

Ans.

- Establishment of Empire in Northern Ireland
- The Treaty was drawn up with the objective of undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic Wars
- The Bourbon dynasty was restored to power in France
- Prussia was given new territories
- The German Confederation of 39 States was left untouched

Q12. What did European liberalism stand for in social, political and economic terms?

Ans.

- Equality before law
- Not in favour of adult suffrage
- Wanted to end ban on free market and flow of goods by States

Q13. How did industrialisation change European social and economic equations?

Ans.

- Increase in industrial production in Western and Central Europe
- Rise of labourers and middle class
- Popularizing the idea of ending of special rights to aristocracy

Q14. Discuss the role of women in the Nationalist Movement in Europe?

Ans.

- Women had formed their own political associations
- Founded Newspapers
- Took part in political meetings and demonstration

Q15. In the 19th century what were the reasons for the wave of nationalism in Europe?

Ans.

- Absolute monarchy
- Rise in liberal ideas
- Liberty, equality and fraternity ideas worth-spreading
- Rise of educated middle class

Q16. discuss the three flows in international economic exchange during 1815-1914?

Ans.

- Flow of goods

- Flow of capital
- Flow of people

Q17. Why did the Balkan area become an area of intense conflict?

Ans.

- The Balkan States were seriously jealous of each other.
- Each hope to gain more territory at the expense of the others.
- The Balkans also became the scene of big power rivalry.
- The big European powers were working in holding its control over the Balkans and extending its control over the region.