



INDIAN SCHOOL NIZWA - WORKSHEET

HISTORY WORKSHEET

Ch.1.The Rise of Nationalism in Europe.

Name: _____

Date: _____

Class X Sec: ____

I VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS (1 MARK)

1. Who was Frederic Sorrieu?
2. What do the ideas of La Patrie and Le Citoyen emphasize?
3. Which new name was given to The Estates General?
4. What does Liberalism mean?
5. What was the meaning of Liberalism for new middle classes?
6. How did Liberalism stand in the economic sphere?
7. What was Zollverein? Why was Zollverein formed?
8. Which countries met at Treaty of Vienna? Who hosted the Treaty of Vienna?
9. What was the objective of Treaty of Vienna?
10. Who was Giuseppe Mazzini? Which two underground societies were formed by him?
11. What happened in the first upheaval of France in July 1830?
12. Who supported Nationalists of Greeks in their independence war?
13. What do you understand by “Romanticism”?
14. What were the ideas of Romantic artists and poets on nationalism?
15. What led to widespread pauperism in Europe?
16. Why did weavers in Silesia revolt in 1845?
17. What changes were brought in France after the events of February 1848?
18. Who was Otto von Bismarck?
19. How unification of Germany was ultimately achieved?
20. How was Italy fragmented before unification? Explain the political situation of Italy before its unification?
21. Under whom various states of Italy were ruled? Mention the lineages who ruled Italy.
22. What was the contribution of Garibaldi in unification of Italy?
23. Was there any British nation existing before the 18th century?



INDIAN SCHOOL NIZWA - WORKSHEET

24. How did British combine the various ethnic nations?
25. How was Scotland gradually taken over by the British nation?
26. How did Ireland become a part of United Kingdom?
27. How were the ideas of French revolution propagated by the artists of that time?
28. Which female Allegory was invested by artists in Europe?
29. What was the Allegory of Germany?
30. Name the Balkans countries. Why were Balkan nations in trouble?
31. Why did French artist, Frederic Sorrieu prepare a series of print based on democratic and socialist republics in 1848?
32. What is an Allegory? State any one example to clarify the same.
33. Name the Treaty of 1832 that recognised Greece as an independent nation.
34. Name the event that mobilised nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe in 1830-1848
35. What was the main aim of revolutionaries of Europe during the years following 1815?
36. Who was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles in January 1871
37. Who was proclaimed the King of United Italy in 1861?
38. How did Metternich describe Mazzini?
39. After becoming the monarch what changes were introduced by Napoleon
40. How did Napoleonic trade benefitted the businessmen and small scale producers?

II Short Answer Questions.

1. What changes were introduced after the French revolution in France?
2. What was the main aim of the revolutionaries behind the French revolution?
3. What does Liberalism stand for, since the French revolution?
4. How was liberalism adopted in revolutionary France?
5. What kind of conservative regime were set up in 1815?
6. What was Mazzini's role in the unification of Italy?
7. How did Polish use their language as a weapon of national resistance against Russia?
8. How did woman retaliate for their rights in Germany?
9. How did Prussia out strive in Germany?
10. Explain the concept of liberal nationalism which developed in Europe in early 18th century.
11. What do you mean by conservatism? Highlight the main features of the beliefs.



INDIAN SCHOOL NIZWA - WORKSHEET

- 12 Describe the main clauses of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815.
- 13 Write three features of the painting of Frederic Sorrieu.
- 14 How was France responsible in spreading nationalism to other parts of Europe?
- 15 Give a short note on the Habsburg empire.
- 16 Which conditions in France depicted their political liberalism?
- 17 Explain the role of romanticism in national feeling.
- 18 Describe the Silesian weavers' uprising.
- 19 What kind of policy was followed by Bismarck? How did he manage to oust Austria from the German federation
- 20 Why did nationalist tensions emerge in the Balkans?
- 21 How was the concept of nationalism introduced by the French revolution?
- 22 What was the political status of Europe before the concept of Nation States?
- 23 How did liberal nationalism develop in Europe?
- 24 How the feelings of nationalism were kept alive by the people of Poland?
- 25 What conditions prevailed in 1848 France?
- 26 "Though conservative forces were able to suppress liberal movements in 1848, they could not restore old order." Comment.
- 27 "Ideas of national unity in the early nineteenth century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism". Support the statement with arguments.
- 28 "The idealistic liberal-democratic sentiment of nationalism became a narrow creed with limited ends. "Support the statement in the context of Balkan nationalism in the early 19th century.
- 29 The 1830s were years of great economic hardship in Europe. Explain how?
- 30 '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 in Europe'. Elaborate.

III LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS.

- 1 How did the female figures become an allegory of the nation during 19th century in Europe? Analyse.
- 2 Explain the Napoleonic Code.
- 3 Briefly explain the process of unification of Italy
- 4 How did the concept of nation-states develop in Europe?
- 5 Explain the dominance of landed aristocracy in Europe.
- 6 What conditions led to the development of new middle class in Europe.
- 7 What was Zollverein? Why was it formed?
- 8 What kinds of conservative regimes were set up in 1815? What did liberals think about them?
- 9 How did the Polish language work as a symbol of struggle against Russian dominance?



INDIAN SCHOOL NIZWA - WORKSHEET

- 10 What role did Count Cavour and Garibaldi play in the unification of Italy?
- 11 What were the problems that prevailed in Ireland?
- 12 What were the advantages and disadvantages of the Napoleonic code?
- 13 Analyse the measures and practices introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.
- 14 In Britain the formation of nation –state was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution. Validate the statement with relevant arguments.
- 15 “The Habsbury Empire that ruled over Austria-Hungary was a patchwork of many different regions and peoples” Justify the statement with suitable examples.
- 16 Explain the statement “When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold”.

PREVIOUS YEARS QUESTIONS

- 1 Analyse the measures and practices introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.
- 2 The 1830s were years of great economic hardship in Europe. Explain how?
- 3 “Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient”. Analyse.
- 4 ‘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 in Europe’. Elaborate (V. Imp)
- 5 Explain the conditions that were viewed as obstacles to the economic exchange and growth by the new commercial classes during the 19th century.
- 6 Explain the 1848 revolution of the liberals. What were the political, social and economic ideas supported by the liberals?
- 7 Describe the role of Giuseppe Mazzini as an Italian revolutionary.
- 8 What were Jacobin Clubs? How did their activities and campaigns help to spread the idea of nationalism abroad? Explain.
- 9 What was the major issue taken by the liberal nationalists?
- 10 How did a wave of economic nationalism strengthen the wider nationalist sentiment growing in Europe?
- 11 “The idealistic liberal-democratic sentiment of nationalism in the first half of the 19th century became a narrow creed with limited ends”. Examine the statement.
- 12 Describe any three conditions that led to the formation of the British Nation State.
- 13 Describe the explosive conditions prevailed in Balkan areas after 1871 that led to World War 1?
- 14 Explain the nation building process of Germany after 1848?
- 15 Nationalism no longer retained its idealistic liberal democratic sentiment by the last quarter of the 19th century in Europe. Analyse the statement.