

**CLASS:-10 TH**

**SOCIALSCIENCE (HISTORY)**

**The Rise of Nationalism in Europe**

- 1. What did liberalism stand for the economic sphere?  
Or  
Interpret the concept of 'liberalism' in the field of economic sphere during the nineteenth century in Europe.**

**Answer:-**

**In the economic sphere, liberalism stood for freedom of markets and abolition of restriction on the movement of goods and capital.**

- 2. Which dynasty was deposed during the French Revolution and later restored to power by conservatives.**

**Answer:**

**The Bourbon dynasty**

- 3. What was the nature of Conservative regimes set up in 1815?**

**Answer:**

The conservative regimes set up in 1815 were autocratic in nature.

**4. What was the major issue taken up by the liberal nationalists?**

**Answer:**

The liberal nationalists took up the issue of freedom autocratic of press.

**5. What was the main aim of the revolutionaries of Europe?**

**Answer:-**

The European revolutionaries aimed at opposing the monarchical order established after the Vienna Congress and struggle for liberty and freedom.

**6. What views did Giuseppe Mazzini have about Italy?**

**Answer:**

It was Mazzini's belief that God wanted nations to be the natural units of mankind. So Italy could no longer be a patchwork of small states. It had to take shape of a single unified republic within a wider alliance of nations.

## **7. How was Mazzini described by Mettemich?**

**Answer:**

Mettemich described Mazzini as the most dangerous enemy of the social order.

## **8. Who headed the constitutional monarchy installed by liberal revolutionaries in 1830?**

**Answer:**

Louis Philippe headed the constitutional monarchy installed by liberal revolutionaries in 1830.

## **9. Who remarked “When France sneezes the rest of Europe catches cold”?**

**Answer :- Duke Mettemich**

## **10. How did Lord Byron contribute to the Greek war of Independence?**

**Answer:**

Lord Byron, an English poet, organised funds for the Greek struggle against the Ottoman Empire and also participated in the war.

**11. What did the Romantic artists and poets criticise?**

**Answer:**

They criticised glorification of reason and science.

**12. Who claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people.**

**Answer:**

German philosopher, a Romanticist, Johann Gottfried Hardor.

**13. What is meant by das volk?**

**Answer:**

Das volk is a German word meaning common people.

**14. What was the term given to true spirit of a nation in Germany?**

**Answer:**

Volksgeist.

**15. What was the result of the rise in population in Europe in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century?**

**Answer:**

It created unemployment and many people from the rural areas started migrating to the cities in search of jobs.

**16. Where was the Frankfurt Parliament convened?**

**Answer:**

The Frankfurt Parliament was convened at the Church of St Paul.

**17. Why did the middle class lose its support after the failure of the Frankfurt Parliament?**

**Answer:**

Because they resisted the demands of the workers and the artisans.

**18. Which state led the unification of Germany?**

**Answer:**

Prussia led the unification of Germany.

**19. Who holds the credit of unifying Germany?**

**Answer:**  
**Otto von Bismarck**

**20. Who was proclaimed the German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles in January 1871?**

**Answer :Kaiser William**

**21. Who headed Sardinia-Piedmont?**

**Answer:**  
**King Victor Emmanuel II**

**22. Who led the movement to unify the regions of Italy?**

**Answer**  
**Chief Minister of Sardinia – Piedmont Cavour**

**23. In 1861, who was proclaimed the king of united Italy?**

**Answer:**  
**Victor Emmanuel II**

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**24. Name the ethnic groups who inhabited the British Isles.**

**Answer:**

The English, Welsh, Scot or Irish

**25. What was the result of the Act of Union (1707)?**

**Answer:**

The Act of Union 1707 resulted in the formation of United Kingdom of Great Britain with the incorporation of Scotland.

**26. What is an allegory?**

**Answer:**

An idea expressed in the form of a person or a thing.

**27. Who represented France as nation?**

**Answer:**

Marianne

**28. What was Germania?**

**Answer:**

It was an allegory of Germany.

**29. Who were the Slavs?**

**Answer:**

The inhabitants of the regions under the Ottoman Empire like modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro were called the Slavs.

**30. What made the Balkan area explosive?**

**Answer:**

Spread of romantic nationalism and disintegration of Ottoman Empire.

**31. Name the powers that were keen in countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans and extending their control over the area.**

**Answer:**

Russia, Germany, England and Austro-Hungary.

**32.. What led Europe into disaster in 1914?**

**Answer**

Nationalism aligned with imperialism.



