

अभ्यास

| CLASS 10<sup>TH</sup>

# SOCIAL SCIENCE

**HISTORY | THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE**

*Crafted with love* 

**By Digraj Singh Rajput**

*The Rise of Nationalism in Europe*

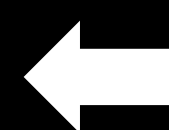
## Story line

- The French Revolution
- Napoleon's rise and fall (Civil code of 1804)
- New conservatism after 1815 (Treaty of Vienna)
- The age of revolution (1830-1848) (France, Belgium, Greece, France (1848), Germany (1848))
- The making of Germany, Italy, and Britain

## Themes/ Ideas/ Ideologies

- The aristocracy and new middle class  
↓  
Liberalism
- Conservatism X Revolutionaries.
- Romanticism and national feeling
- Visualizing the nation (Allegory)

Story



Nationalism and Imperialism



Idea

Choose the correct nationality of the artist Frederic Sorrieu who visualised in his painting a society made up of Democratic and Social Republic.

a. German

b. Swiss

c. French

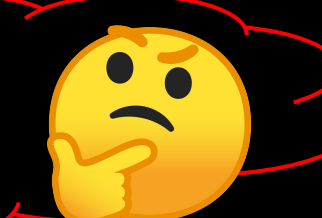
d. American



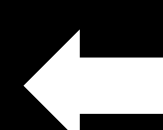
Frederic Sorrieu

→ The pact between nations →

Idea



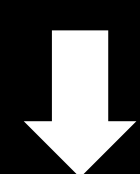
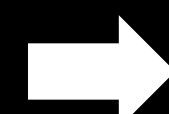
Transfer of power to people



The French Revolution and the idea of nation



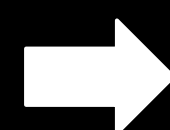
Carried to whole Europe

Collective identity was  
created through

The idea of *la patria* and *le citoyen*, tri colour flag,  
National assembly was elected, hymns were  
composed, centralised administrative system,  
French was used as a common language.

Napoleon and the  
civil code of 1804

Civil code of 1804



Privileges based on birth were abolished, equality before law,  
abolished the feudal system, guild restrictions were removed, trade,  
transport, and communication were improved.

- In the areas conquered, the reactions of the local populations to French rule were mixed.
- The initial enthusiasm soon turned to hostility,

The Civil Code of 1804 in France is usually known as:

a. The French Revolutionary Code

b. Napoleonic Code

c. European Imperial Code

d. The French Civil Code

How did the idea of nationalism emerged in diverse Europe? 🤔

**Aristocracy**

This class was united by a common way of life that cut across regional divisions

**New middle class**

A working class population and a middle class (Composed of industrialists, Businessmen, and professionals)

**Liberalism (Political + Economic)**

**Political:** Government by consent, end to autocracy and clerical privileges.

**Economic:** Freedom of market and abolition of state imposed restrictions. E.g. Zollverein

**New conservatism after 1815**

Ruling class/Monarchs again came back to power

1815, **Treaty of Vienna (PARB nations)** (Hosted by Duke Metternich)

Undoing changes during Napoleonic war, bourbon dynasty was restored, France lost its territories, Series of states were set up around France, Main intention was to restore monarchies overthrown by Napoleon

**The Revolutionaries**

Secret societies sprang up, objective was to overthrow monarchy, Giuseppe Mazzini formed young Italy (Marseilles) and young Europe (Berne).

*(Mazzini believed that God had intended nations to be the natural units of mankind.)*



Which one of the following ideologies were the European Governments driven by after the defeat of Napoleon in 1815 ?

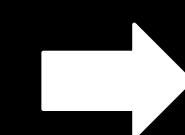
a. Socialism

b. Conservatism

c. Liberalism

d. Romanticism

## The Age of Revolutions (1830 - 1848)

France, July 1830,  
constitutional monarchyBelgium breaking away from  
the United Kingdom of  
NetherlandsGreek war of  
Independence

## Hunger, Hardship and Revolt in France, Feb 1848

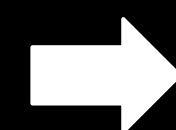
- Bad situation (Food shortages and widespread unemployment) in France led to the abdication of Louis Philippe and Republic was established in France.

## 1845 Weavers Revolt Silesia

## 1848: The Revolution of liberals in Germany region

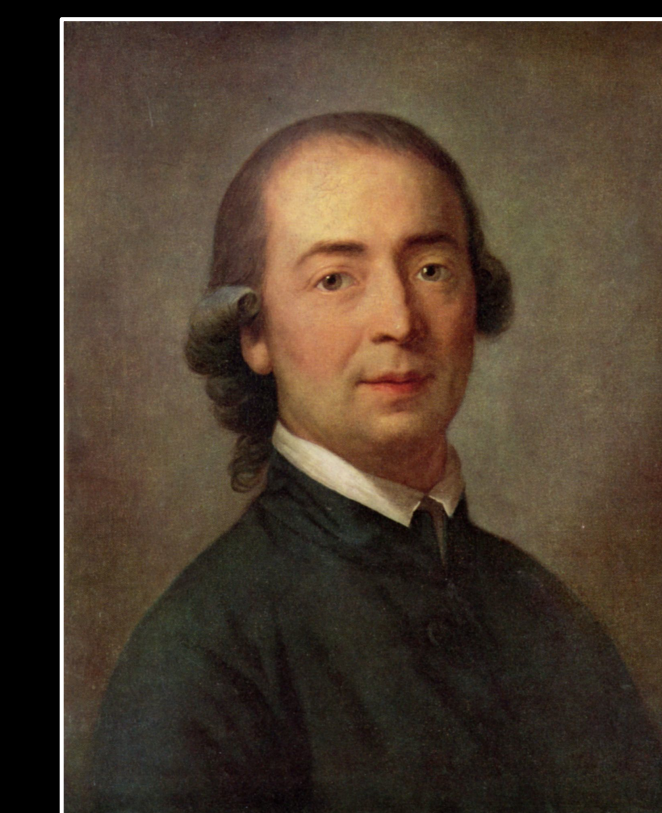
- Liberals demanded constitutionalism and National unification
- **Frankfurt parliament**, All German national assembly drafted the constitution but rejected by **Friedrich Wilhelm IV**
- Position of women and outcome of failed attempt. 🤔

## The Romantic imagination and National feeling



A cultural movement which sought to create nationalism based on emotions, intuitions and mystical feelings.

- **German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder** → claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the people → **das volk**
- People emphasis was given on operas, music and dance forms (Poland after partition)
- **Karol kurpinski** used operas, music and dance forms (**Polonaise and Mazurka**) for nationalism.
- Use of Polish language by people of Poland as a national resistance against Russian domination.





"When France sneezes," Metternich once remarked, "the rest of Europe catches cold."  
What did Duke Metternich mean by this statement?

a. France's Bourbon dynasty was the most influential line of kings in Europe.

b. French trade guilds wielded enormous powers over European trade.

c. France had begun annexing neighbouring nations after 1815.

d. France's nationalist movement inspired other nations.

## The Making of Germany, Italy and Britain

## Germany

- Demonstrated the dominance of Prussian state power
- **Otto Van Bismarck** fought three wars over seven years. (Austria, Denmark, and France)
- Jan 1871, William I was proclaimed as German Emperor.
- Modernizing the currency, banking legal and judicial system was emphasized by prussian power.

## Italy

- Politically fragmented into seven state, only Sardinia piedmont was under princely rule.
- Failed attempt of **Giuseppe Mazzini**
- **King victor Emmanuel II** took the responsibility
- **Cavour** unified north Italy with the help of France and defeated Austrian forces in 1859
- **Giuseppe Garibaldi**, with the help of Peasants unified the kingdom to two sicilies in south.

## Britain

- Inhabited by different ethnic groups. (English, Welsh, Scot and Irish)
- English grew steadily and asserted domination.
- 1688, English parliament seized power from monarch
- **Act of union (1707)** England and Scotland = United kingdom to be called "Great Britain."
- 1801, **Ireland was forcibly incorporated** in UK ( Wolfe Tone )
- English culture dominance (Union Jack, god save our noble king)

Which of the following countries were involved in the Three Wars with Prussia and ended with victory and unification of Germany?

a. Austria, Poland and France

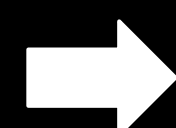
b. Austria, Denmark and France

c. Austria, Turkey and France

d. Austria, England and France



Visualising the Nation



- Giving a face to nation → Allegory
- France: **Marianne** (Expressed liberty and Republic)
- Germany: **Germania** (Wears a crown of oak leaves, signifying heroism)

**Meanings of the symbols**

Attribute	Significance
Broken chains	Being freed
Breastplate with eagle	Symbol of the German empire – strength
Crown of oak leaves	Heroism
Sword	Readiness to fight
Olive branch around the sword	Willingness to make peace
Black, red and gold tricolour	Flag of the liberal-nationalists in 1848, banned by the Dukes of the German states
Rays of the rising sun	Beginning of a new era

Match the following attributes of allegory of Germania with its significance and choose the correct option:

Attributes

Significance

a. Broken Chains

I. Heroism

b. Breastplate with eagle

II. Readiness to fight

c. Crown of oak leaves

III. Strength

d. Sword

IV. Being free

a b c d

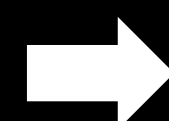
a. I IIII IV

b. IV III I II

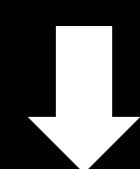
c. III IV III

d. III IV III

Nationalism and Imperialism

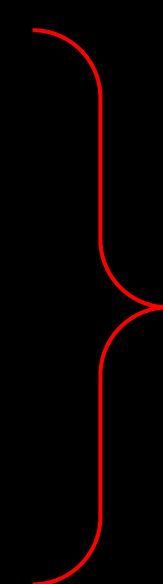


When idealistic principles are left behind and a country tries to dominant social, politically and economically over other country is called imperialism

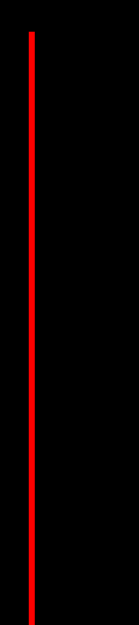


In Europe

Nationalist tension in Europe (Balkan region) fighting among themselves X  
Big power entry



World War I



Anti imperial movements in colonics  
gave rise to nation states in other  
parts.



**Nation state** : A state that establishes itself as a separate political and geographical entity and functions as a complete and sovereign territorial unit. The Idea of nation state emerged with the rise of nationalism.

**Napoleonic code** : The Civil Code of 1804 introduced by Napoleon, is known as the Napoleonic Code. This Code did away with all the privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property.

**Aristocracy**: Class of people who were socially and politically dominant, they were united by a common way of life, owned estates in the countryside and townhouses, their families were connected by the ties of marriage and spoke french for Diplomacy.

**New Middle Class**: The emergence of a new social group in Europe who earned their wealth through an expanding overseas trade and form the manufacturing of goods like woollen and silk textiles is called the middle class. This new middle class people belonged to the third estate had and access to education.

**Liberalism** : It means freedom of equality before law. It included end of aristocracy and clerical privileges. It meant representative government through Parliament. In the economical sphere, it included freedom of markets and end of restrictions on goods.

**Zollverein** : Zollverein was a custom union. In 1834, a customs union or Zollverein was formed at the initiative of Prussia. The Union abolished the tariff barriers and reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to only two.



**Conservatism** : Conservatism is a cultural, social, and political philosophy that seeks to promote and to preserve traditional social institutions and practices. They preferred gradual development than quick change and their past to be respected.

**Revolutionaries** : A revolutionary was one committed to oppose monarchical forms and to fight for liberty and freedom. Most of these revolutionaries also saw the creation of nation-states as a necessary part of this struggle for freedom, raised voice for change and at times used violence.

**Giuseppe mazzini** : Giuseppe Mazzini was an Italian revolutionary born in 1807 in Genoa. He established many secret societies and inspired revolutionary activities in Europe. "Young Italy" and "Young Europe" were two secret societies that Mazzini established.

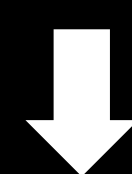
**Balkans** : The Balkan region is a geographical territory comprises modern day countries such as Romania, Bulgaria, Greece, Albania, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia, and Montenegro. The inhabitants of Balkan were known as Slavs.

**Romanticism** : A cultural movement that rejected science and reason and focused on institutions and emotions. The concern of the romantics was to create a sense of shared collective heritage and a common cultural past for arousing nationalism. Romanticism celebrated the individual imagination and intuition in the enduring search for individual rights and liberty.

**Frankfurt Parliament**: Frankfurt Parliament It is the name of the German National Assembly, founded during the Revolution of 1948 that tried to unite Germany in a democratic way. The assembly was attended by 831 deputies. The members had drafted the Constitution for a new German nation. The new Constitution was rejected by Friedrich Wilhelm IV, the king of Prussia.

**Allegory**: When an abstract idea (for instance, greed, envy, freedom, liberty) is expressed through a person or a thing. French artists used the female allegory to represent France. She was named Marianne, She symbolises reason, liberty and the ideals of the republic. In Germany, the allegory for the nation was again a female figure called Germania.

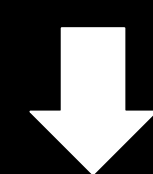
**What steps did the French revolutionaries take to create a sense of collective identity among French people?**



- They introduced the ideas of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen), emphasising the concept of a united community enjoying equal rights under a Constitution.
- They chose a new French flag, the tricolour, to replace the royal standard.
- The Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly.
- In the name of the nation, new hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated.
- They adopted a uniform system of weights and measures.
- They promoted the French language, as spoken and written in Paris and discouraged regional dialects.

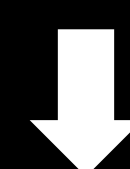


**What changes did Napoleon introduce to make the administrative system more efficient in the territories ruled by him?**



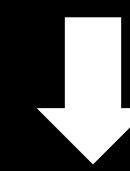
- He established the Civil Code of 1804, also-known as the Napoleonic Code. This did away with all privileges based on birth. It established equality before law and secured the right to property.
- He abolished the feudal system and freed - peasants from serfdom and manorial dues
- In towns, guild systems were removed. Transport and communication systems were improved.
- A common currency and standardised weights and measures were introduced.

How did ideas of national unity in early nineteenth century Europe allied to the ideology of liberalism? Explain.



- Liberalism stood for freedom for individual and equality of all before law.
- It emphasized on the concept of government by consent. It stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges.
- It believed in a constitution and representative government through Parliament.
- In the economic sphere, liberalism stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.
- A wave of economic nationalism and Equality strengthened the wider nationalist sentiments growing at the time.

**What were the main provisions of the Treaty of Vienna held in 1815?**



**The main intention was to restore the monarchies that had been overthrown by Napoleon, and create a new conservative order in Europe.**

- **The Bourbon dynasty was restored to power.**
- **France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon.**
- **A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in future.**
- **Prussia was given new territories including Saxony on the western border, Austria to control northern Italy, Russia to get Poland.**



**Describe any three economic hardship faced by Europe in 1830s.**



- **Economic hardships:**
  - (i) Increase in population all over Europe.**
  - (i) More job seekers than employment.**
  - (iii) Rural population migrated to urban areas, overcrowded slums.**

Explain the failed attempt of the educated middle class in 1848 to unify the Germany?



- Taking inspirations from the february revolution in france, men and women of the liberal middle classes combined their demands for constitutionalism with national unification.
- They all came together in the city of Frankfurt and decided to vote for an all-German National Assembly. On 18 May 1848, 831 elected representatives participated in Frankfurt parliament convened in the Church of St Paul and drafted a constitution for a German nation to be headed by a monarchy subject to a parliament
- Friedrich Wilhelm IV, King of Prussia, he rejected it and joined other monarchs to oppose the elected assembly.( Attempt Failed )

How did Britain came into existence as a nation-state? Explain?



- There were different ethnic identifies with its own culture and politics viz English, Welsh, Scot and Irish As the English, nations grew in wealth and power, its influences over other Island nation also increased.
- The English Parliament had taken the power from the monarchy in 1688. It became an instrument in building the nation-state of Britain, with England at its centre.
- United kingdom of Britain was established through the Act of Union in 1707 between England and Scotland.
- Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801. A new British nation was emerged with the dominant English culture.



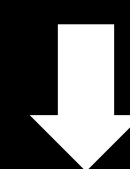
**Who were Marianne and Germania?**

**What was the importance of the way in which they were portrayed?**



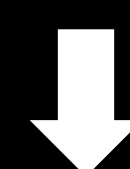
- France's allegory was named Marianne, she wore the red cap, the tricolour, the cockade like allegories of the Republic and Liberty. Her statues were erected in public spheres to persuade people to identify with this national symbol of unity.
- Germania was the allegory of Germany. She wore a crown of oak leaves which represented heroism.
- These figures were portrayed to bear national symbols and values in form of objects. These values were asserted upon the citizens to help them identify with each other.

**Define the term 'Romanticism'. How did it facilitate the promotion of Nationalist sentiment?**



- **Romanticism was a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalists sentiments by criticising the glorification of reason and science and focused instead on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings.**
- **Folk culture as the spirit of the nation: Johann Gottfried Herder claimed that through folk songs folk poetry and folk dances the true spirit of a nation could be popularised**
- **Emphasis on vernacular language: They gave emphasis on vernacular language to recover the national spirit and to carry the modern nationalist message to large audience who were mostly illiterate.**
- **Examples Of Polish language and Karol Kurpinski.**

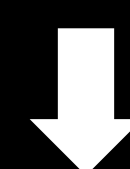
Who was Otto Von Bismarck? Describe His role in making of Germany?



- **Otto Von Bismarck was the chief minister (chancellor) who was the chief architect in the unification of Germany.**
- **Under the leadership of Otto von Bismarck, Prussia assumed command of the movement to unify Germany.**
- **With the assistance of the Prussian army and bureaucracy. Prussians fought three wars with Austria, Denmark, and France over the course of seven years, all of which culminated in victory for Prussia and the unification of Germany.**
- **On January 18, 1871, Prussian King William I was proclaimed German Emperor.**
- **The unified state of Germany had modern currency, banking, legal and judicial system.**

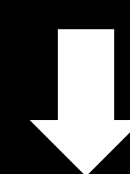


Describe the process of unification of Italy.



- During the middle of the 19th century, Italy was divided into seven states of which only one, Sardinia-Piedmont, was ruled by an Italian princely house.
- The unification process was led by Giuseppe Mazzini, Count Camillo de Cavour, and Giuseppe Garibaldi. During 1830, Mazzini decided to unite Italy. He had formed a secret society 'Young Italy' to achieve his goal, but failed.
- After earlier failures in 1831 and 1848, King Victor Emmanuel II took to unify the Italian states through wars.
- Through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France by Cavour, Sardinia-Piedmont succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859.
- Under the leadership of Garibaldi, armed volunteers marched into South Italy in 1860 and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies and succeeded in winning the support of the local peasants in order to drive out the Spanish rulers?
- In 1861, Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of united Italy.

Describe the explosive conditions prevailed in Balkans after 1871 in Europe.



- The Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising modern days Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece and Macedonia whose inhabitants were broadly known as Slavs.
- A large part of Balkans was under the control of Ottoman Empire. The spread of ideas of Romantic Nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region explosive.
- The Balkan people based their claims for independence or political rights on nationality and used history for their claim.
- Balkan also became the scene of rivalry among big powers.
- This finally led to 1<sup>st</sup> world war in Europe.



CBSE Board Paper 2019 - Set [32/4/1]

Why did Frédéric Sorrieu present utopian vision in his prints in 1848 ? Explain one reason. 1

CBSE Board Paper 2019 - Set [32/5/1]

Which nation was identifiable in the revolutionary tricolour in Sorrieu's utopian vision ? 1

CBSE Board Paper 2019 - Set [32/3/1]

Why did most of 'conservative regimes' impose censorship laws to control printed material associated with the French Revolution in 1815 ? 1

CBSE Board Paper 2019 - Set [32/2/1]

Explain the aim to form 'Zollverein', a Customs Union, in 1834 in Germany. 1

CBSE Board Paper 2019 - Set [32/4/1]

Describe the role of Romanticism in developing nationalist feelings among Europeans during the nineteenth century. 1

CBSE Board Paper 2019 - Set [32/1/1]

How had Napoleonic code exported to the regions under French control? Explain with examples. 3

CBSE Board Paper 2019 - Set [32/5/1]

Describe the role of Otto von Bismarck in the making of Germany. 3

CBSE Board Paper 2019 - Set [32/3/1]

How did Britain come into existence as a nation-state ? Explain 3



CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/5/1]

Examine the significance of the Statue of Liberty in Frédéric Sorrieu's paintings, 'The Dream of Worldwide Democratic and Social Republics'.

1

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/3/1]

Name the Civil Code of 1804 which established equality before law and secured the right to property in France.

1

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/1/1]

Which of the following revolutions is called as the first expression of 'Nationalism'? 1

- A. French Revolution
- B. Russian Revolution
- C. Glorious Revolution
- D. The Revolution of the liberals

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/3/1]

Which among the following best signifies the idea of liberal nationalism of nineteenth century Europe ? 1

- (a) Emphasis on social justice
- (b) State planned socio-economic system
- (c) Freedom for individual and equality before law
- (d) Supremacy of State oriented nationalism.

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/2/1]

Which one of the following was NOT the result of the Treaty of Vienna 1815 ? 1

- (a) The Kingdom of the Netherlands was setup in the North.
- (b) Austria was given control of Northern Italy.
- (c) Prussia was given important new territories on its western frontiers.
- (d) Russia was given German confederation of 39 states.

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/5/1]

Choose the correctly matched pair from the following :

1

- (A) Otto Von Bismarck — Germany
- (B) Napoleon — Spain
- (C) Giuseppe Garibaldi — France
- (D) Bourbon Kings — Italy

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/4/1]

Who among the following was proclaimed as the first German Emperor in 1871 ?

1

- (A) William I
- (B) William II
- (C) Friedrich Wilhelm I
- (D) Friedrich Wilhelm IV



CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/4/1]

Fill in the blank :

Young Italy was formed by \_\_\_\_\_ .

1

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/3/1]

“When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold”. Who among the following said this popular line ? 1

- (a) Guiseppe Mazzini
- (b) Matternich
- (c) Otto Von Bismarck
- (d) Guiseppe Garibaldi

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/5/1]

How were the ideas of national unity in early nineteenth century Europe closely allied to the ideology of liberalism ? Explain.

3

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/1/1]

How did ideas of national unity in early nineteenth century Europe allied to the ideology of liberalism? Explain.  
5

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/1/1]

How did Greek war of independence mobilise nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe? Explain.  
5

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/4/1]

Why is it said that the 1830s were the years of great hardship in Europe ? Explain. 5

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/2/1]

Explain the role of Otto Von Bismarck in the Unification of Germany. 5

CBSE Board Paper 2020 - Set [32/2/1]

Explain the role of Giuseppe Mazzini in the Unification of Italy. 5

CBSE Board Paper 2021-22 [Term 1] - Set [32/1/4]

Which one of the following group of countries collectively defeated Napoleon in 1815? 1

- (a) Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria
- (b) Britain, Russia, Prussia and Australia
- (c) Britain, Russia, Netherlands and Germany
- (d) Britain, Luxembourg, Germany and Italy

CBSE Board Paper 2021-22 [Term 1] - Set [32/1/4]

In which one of the following countries did the first liberalist-nationalist upheaval take place in July 1830? 1

- (a) France
- (b) Germany
- (d) Italy



CBSE Board Paper 2021-22 [Term 1] - Set [32/1/4]

Assertion (A): After Russian occupation in Poland, the Russian language was imposed on its people. 1

Reason (R): The use of Polish soon came to be a symbol of struggle against Russian dominance.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is a correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (c) Assertion is true but Reason is false
- (d) Assertion is false but Reason is true

CBSE Board Paper 2021-22 [Term 1] - Set [32/1/4]

Who among the following remarked "When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold"? 1

- (a) Lord Byron
- (b) Metternich
- (c) Johann Herder
- (d) Napoleon

CBSE Board Paper 2021-22 [Term 1] - Set [32/1/4]

Who among the following was the architect for the unification of Germany? 1

- (a) Otto Von Bismarck
- (b) William I
- (c) Frederick III
- (d) William II

CBSE Board Paper 2021-22 [Term 1] - Set [32/1/4]

On which of the following modern aspects did the new Germany place a strong emphasis? 1

1. Currency
2. Banking
3. Legal system
4. demography

- (a) Only 1 and 2 are correct.  
(b) Only 2 and 3 are correct.  
(c) Only 3 and 4 are correct.  
(d) Only 1, 2 and 3 are correct.

CBSE Board Paper 2021-22 [Term 1] - Set [32/1/4]

Which one of the following Italian states was ruled by an Italian princely house ? 1

- (a) Papal state
- (b) Lombardy
- (c) Venetia
- (d) Sardinia - piedmont

CBSE Board Paper 2021-22 [Term 1] - Set [32/1/4]

Who among the following had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic during 1830s? 1

- (a) Victor Emmanuel I
- (b) Victor Emmanuel II
- (c) Giuseppe Mazzini
- (d) Count Cavour

CBSE Board Paper 2021-22 [Term 1] - Set [32/1/4]

Who among the following was proclaimed king of united Italy in 1861? 1

- (a) Charles I
- (b) Victor Emmanuel II
- (c) Giuseppe Garibaldi
- (d) Nero



CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/2/1]

Examine the ideas of liberal nationalism in Europe during the nineteenth century. 2

CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/4/1]

“Ideas of national unity in the early nineteenth century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism.” Examine the statement. 2

CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/2/1]

Examine the ideas of liberal nationalism in Europe during the nineteenth century. 2

CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/1/1]

Explain Frederic Sarrieu's dream in the context of democratic and social republics in France during 1848. 2

CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/6/1]

Match the following and choose the correct option.

1

(Leader) (Role)

(a) Victor Emmanuel II

I. Chief Minister of Italy

(b) Guiseppe Mazzini

II. Young Italy Movement

(c) Guiseppe Garibaldi

III. Conquered the Kingdom of Sicillies

(d) Count Cavour

IV. Proclaimed as king of Unified Italy

(a) (b) (c) (d)

(A) I IV III II

(B) III I IV III

(C) IV II III I

(D) I IV II III

CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/6/1]

How did the Treaty of Constantinople' of 1832 recognize Greece as an independent nation? Explain. 2

CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/1/1]

Explain Romanticism as a cultural movement in Europe. 2

CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/2/1]

Analyze the role of Chief Minister Cavour who led the movement to unite the regions of Italy. 2

CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/3/1]

“Ideas of national unity in the early nineteenth century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism.” Examine the statement. 3



CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/1/1]

Match the following attributes of allegory of Germania with its significance and choose the correct option: 1

Attributes

Significance

a. Broken Chains

I. Heroism

b. Breast-Plate with eagle

II. Readiness to fight

c. Crown of oak leaves

III. Strength

d. Sword

IV. Being free

Options:

a b c d

(A) I II III IV

(B) IV III I II

(C) III I IV III

(D) III IV III

CBSE Board Paper 2023 - Set [32/3/1]

Arrange the following in chronological order and choose the correct option : 1

- (I) Napoleonic wars
- (II) The Treaty of Vienna
- (III) Greek Struggle for Independence
- (IV) Slav Nationalism in Ottoman Empire

Options :

- (a) III, II, I and IV
- (b) I, II, III and IV
- (c) IV, III, II and I
- (d) IV, II, III and I

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/2/2]

Assertion (A): On Prussian initiative 'Zolleverin' Custom Union was formed.

1

Reason (R): It was to create unified economic territory allowing the unhindered movement of goods, people and capital.

- (a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is a correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- (c) Assertion is true but Reason is false
- (d) Assertion is false but Reason is true

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/2/2]

The German philosopher 'Johann Gottfried' belonged to which one of the following schools of thought? 1

- (A) Socialist
- (B) Liberalist
- (C) Romanticist
- (D) Marxist



CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/4/1]

Who among the following hosted the 'Vienna Congress' in 1815 ?

1

- (A) Chancellor Duke Metternich
- (B) Ernest Renan
- (C) William I
- (D) Otto von Bismarck

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/1/3]

From which of the following countries Giuseppe Garibaldi belonged to ?

1

- (a) Austria
- (b) Italy
- (c) Greece
- (d) Spain

## CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/1/3]

Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option from the following:

1

- I. Treaty of Constantinople
- II. Defeat of Napoleon.
- III. Unification of Italy
- IV. Unification of Germany

Options:

- (a) I, II, IV and III
- (b) II, III, I and IV
- (c) II, I, IV and III
- (d) IV, I, III and II

## CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/1/3]

Identify the characteristics of Cavour among the following and choose the correct option: 1

- 1. He was an Italian statesman.
- 2. He spoke French much better than Italian.
- 3. He was a tactful diplomat.
- 4. He belonged to a royal family.

- (a) Only 1 and 2 are correct.
- (b) Only 1, 2 and 3 are correct.
- (c) Only 2, 3 and 4 are correct.
- (d) Only 1, 2 and 4 are correct.

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/2/2]

“ Conservative regimes set up in Europe in 1815 were autocratic.” Support the statement by giving ant two arguments. 2

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/4/1]

Until the nineteenth century, poverty and hunger were common in Europe." Analyse the statement. 2

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/3/3]

Analyse the process of German Unification 3

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/3/3]

Analyse the process of Italian Unification 3

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/1/3]

How did the ideology of liberalism' affect the Europe in early nineteenth century? Explain. 5



CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/4/1]

"The Greek war of independence mobilized nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe."  
Explain the statement with suitable arguments. 5

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/1/3]

Explain the process of formation of 'United Kingdom of Great Britain' 5

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/4/1]

The French Revolution created a sense of collective identity amongst the French people." Explain the statement with suitable arguments. 5

CBSE Board Paper 2024 - Set [32/4/1]

The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French revolution in 1789." Evaluate the statement. 5



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