

CBSE X 2025

**Chapter and Topic-Wise
Solved Papers**

2011-2024

Social Science

 **Career
Launcher**

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Social Science

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▶ PREFACE

Class X Board Exams are a race against time. You must know how to manage time efficiently if you want to ace your exams. At Career Launcher, we understand the struggle of attempting such a crucial examination for the first time and the pressure that comes along with it. Which is why, our Chapter and Topic-Wise Solved Papers for Social Science have been designed to help you become acquainted with the exam pattern and hone your time management skills, both at the same time.

Exclusively designed for the students of CBSE Class X by highly experienced teachers, the book provides answers to all actual questions of Social Science Board Exams conducted from 2011 to 2024. The solutions have been prepared exactly in coherence with the latest marking pattern; after a careful evaluation of previous year trends of the questions asked in Class X Boards and actual solutions provided by CBSE.

The book follows a three-pronged approach to make your study more focused. The questions are arranged Chapter-wise so that you can begin your preparation with the areas that demand more attention. These are further segmented topic-wise and eventually the break-down is as per the marking scheme. This division will equip you with the ability to gauge which questions require more emphasis and answer accordingly. Apart from this, several value-based questions have also been included.

At the end of the book, solved paper of 2024 Board exam has been provided for you to practice and become familiar with exam pattern.

We hope the book provides the right exposure to Class X students so that you not only ace your Boards but mold a better future for yourself. And as always, Career Launcher's school team is behind you with its experienced gurus to help your career take wings.

Let's face the Boards with more confidence!

Wishing you all the best,

Team CL



Blueprint & Marks Distribution

COURSE STRUCTURE CLASS X (2024–25)

Theory Paper

Time: 3 Hrs.			Max. Marks : 80
No.	Units	No. of Periods	Marks
I	History (India and the Contemporary World – II)	60	20
II	Geography (Contemporary India – II)	55	20
III	Political Science (Democratic Politics – II)	50	20
IV	Economics (Understanding Economic Development)	50	20
Total		215	80

COURSE STRUCTURE

History (India and the Contemporary World - II)			Suggestive no. of periods = 60	20 inclusive of map pointing
Section	Chapter No.	Chapter name	No. of periods	Marks allocated
I Events and processes	I	The Rise of Nationalism in Europe	17	18 + 2 map pointing *
	II	Nationalism In India	17	
II Livelihoods, Economies and Societies	III	The Making of a Global World (To be evaluated in the Board Examination - Subtopics:1 to 1.3 Pre Modern World to Conquest, Disease and Trade)	6	
		Interdisciplinary project as part of multiple assessments (Internally assessed for 5 marks Sub topics 2 to 4.4 The nineteenth century (1815-1914) to end of Bretton Woods & the beginning of "Globalisation.")	4	
	IV	The Age of Industrialization (To be assessed as part of Periodic Assessments only)	6	
III Everyday Life, Culture and Politics	V	Print Culture and the Modern World	10	* Marks as mentioned above

Geography (Contemporary India - II)			Suggestive no. of periods = 55	20 inclusive of map pointing	
Chapter No.	Chapter Name		No. of Periods	Marks allocated	
1	Resources and Development		7	17 + 3 map pointing	
2	Forest and Wildlife Resources		7		
3	Water Resources		7		
4	Agriculture		10		
5	Minerals and Energy Resources		10		
6	Manufacturing Industries		10		
7	Lifelines of National Economy Only map pointing to be evaluated in the Board Examination		2		
	Interdisciplinary project as part of multiple assessments (Internally assessed for 5 marks)		2		
Political Science (Democratic Politics - II)			Suggestive no. of periods = 50	20	
Unit no	Chapter No	Chapter Name	No. of Periods	Marks allocated	
I	1	Power - sharing	15	20	
	2	Federalism			
II	3	Gender, Religion and Caste	12		
III	4	Political Parties	12		
IV	5	Outcomes of Democracy	11		
Economics (Understanding Economic Development)			Suggestive no. of periods = 50		20
Chapter No.	Chapter name		No. of Periods		Marks allocated
1	Development		12	20	
2	Sectors of the Indian Economy		12		
3	Money and Credit		12		
4	Globalisation and The Indian Economy To be evaluated in the Board Examination: What is Globalization? Factors that have enabled Globalisation		8		
	Interdisciplinary project as part of multiple assessments (Internally assessed for 5 marks) Production across the countries Chinese toys in India World Trade Organisation The Struggle for a Fair Globalisation		6		
5	Consumer Rights (Project Work)				

CLASS X
LIST OF MAP ITEMS

Subject	Name of the Chapter	List of areas to be pointed on the Map
History	Nationalism in India	<p>I. Congress sessions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● 1920 Calcutta ● 1920 Nagpur. ● 1927 Madras session, <p>II. 3 Satyagraha movements:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Kheda ● Champaran. ● Ahmedabad mill workers <p>III. Jallianwala Bagh</p> <p>IV. Dandi March</p>
Geography	Resources and Development	Identify: Major Soil Types
	Water Resources	<p>Locating and Labelling:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Salal ● Bhakra Nangal ● Tehri ● Rana Pratap Sagar ● Sardar Sarovar ● Hirakud ● Nagarjuna Sagar ● Tungabhadra
	Agriculture	<p>Identify:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Major areas of Rice and Wheat

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Largest/ Major producer states of Sugarcane, Tea, Coffee, Rubber, Cotton and Jute
	<p>Minerals and Energy Resources</p>	<p>Identify:</p> <p>a. Iron Ore mines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Mayurbhanj ● Durg ● Bailadila ● Bellary ● Kudremukh <p>b. Coal Mines</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Raniganj ● Bokaro ● Talcher ● Neyveli <p>c. Oil Fields</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Digboi ● Naharkatia ● Mumbai High ● Bassien ● Kalol ● Ankaleshwar <p>Locate & label: Power Plants</p> <p>a. Thermal</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Namrup ● Singrauli ● Ramagundam

		b. Nuclear <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Narora ● Kakrapara ● Tarapur ● Kalpakkam
	Manufacturing Industries	I. Manufacturing Industries (Locating and Labelling only) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Cotton Textile Industries: a. Mumbai b. Indore c. Surat d. Kanpur e. Coimbatore ● Iron and Steel Plants: a. Durgapur b. Bokaro c. Jamshedpur d. Bhilai e. Vijayanagar f. Salem ● Software Technology Parks: a. Noida b. Gandhinagar c. Mumbai d. Pune e. Hyderabad, f. Bengaluru g. Chennai. h. Thiruvananthapuram
	Lifelines of National Economy	Locating and Labelling: <p>a. Major sea ports</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Kandla ● Mumbai ● Marmagao ● New Mangalore ● Kochi ● Tuticorin ● Chennai ● Vishakhapatnam ● Paradip ● Haldia <p>b. International Airports:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Amritsar (Raja Sansi - Sri Guru Ram Dass jee) ● Delhi (Indira Gandhi) ● Mumbai (Chhatrapati Shivaji) ● Chennai (Meenam Bakkam) ● Kolkata (Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose) ● Hyderabad (Rajiv Gandhi)

Note: Items of Locating and Labelling may also be given for Identification.

CLASS X
QUESTION PAPER DESIGN

Subject Wise Weightage

Subject	Syllabus	Marks (80)	Percentage
History	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Rise of Nationalism in Europe. ● Nationalism in India: ● The Making of a Global World Sub topics1 to 1.3 ● Print Culture and the Modern World ● Map pointing 	18+2	25%
Political Science	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Power - sharing ● Federalism ● Gender, Religion and Caste ● Political Parties ● Outcomes of Democracy 	20	25%
Geography	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Resources and Development ● Forest and Wildlife Resources ● Water Resources ● Agriculture ● Mineral & Energy resources ● Manufacturing industries. ● Lifelines of National Economy(map pointing) ● Map pointing 	17+3	25%
Economics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Development ● Sectors of the Indian Economy ● Money and Credit ● Globalization and The Indian Economy Sub topics: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ What is Globalization? ▪ Factors that have enabled Globalisation 	20	25%

Weightage to Type of Questions

Type of Questions	Marks (80)	Percentage
1 Mark MCQs (20x1) (Inclusive Of Assertion, Reason, Differentiation & Stem)	20	25%
2 Marks Narrative Questions (4x2) (Knowledge, Understanding, Application, Analysis, Evaluation, Synthesis & Create)	8	10%
3 Marks Narrative Questions (5x3) (Knowledge, Understanding, Application, Analysis, Evaluation, Synthesis & Create)	15	18.75%
4 MARKS Case Study Questions (3x4) (Knowledge, Understanding, Application, Analysis, Evaluation, Synthesis & Create)	12	15%
5 Mark Narrative Questions (4x5) (Knowledge, Understanding, Application, Analysis, Evaluation, Synthesis & Create)	20	25%
Map Pointing	5	6.25%

Weightage to Competency Levels

Sr. No.	Competencies	Marks (80)	Percentage
1	Remembering and Understanding: Exhibiting memory of previously learned material by recalling facts, terms, basic concepts, and answers; Demonstrating understanding of facts and ideas by organizing, translating, interpreting, giving descriptions and stating main ideas.	24	30%
2	Applying: Solving problems to new situations by applying acquired knowledge, facts, techniques and rules in a different way.	11	13.25%
3	Formulating, Analysing, Evaluating and Creating: Examining and breaking information into parts by identifying motives or causes; Making inferences and finding evidence to support generalizations; Presenting and defending opinions by making judgments about information, validity of ideas, or quality of work based on a set of criteria; Compiling information together in a different way by combining elements in a new pattern or proposing alternative solutions.	40	50%
4	Map Skill	5	6.25%
Total		80	100%

CLASS X
GUIDELINES FOR INTERNAL ASSESSMENT: 20 MARKS

Type of Assessment	Description	Marks Allocated
Periodic Assessment	Pen Paper Test.	5
Multiple Assessment	Quiz, debate, role play, viva, group discussion, visual expression, interactive bulletin boards, gallery walks, exit cards, concept maps, peer assessment, Self-assessment etc. through Inter disciplinary project	5
Subject Enrichment Activity	Project Work on Consumer Rights OR Social Issues OR Sustainable Development	5
Portfolio	Classwork, Work done (activities/ assignments) reflections, narrations, journals, etc. Achievements of the student in the subject throughout the year Participation of the student in different activities like heritage India quiz	5

Unit-I : HISTORY

The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Summary

The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

- A series of four picture is portrayed by Fredric Sorrieu in 1948 which expressed the notion of ideal state.
- The imaginary manifestation of Fredric show the universal brotherhood.
- The Utopia showed the people of various country like USA, Switzerland, Germany, Canda, Englad and others have had same intention regarding freedom and liberty.
- The universal brotherhood was imagined by portrayer which was inspired with the democratic and social republics.
- According to him, universal fraternity in Europe could be obtained with Enlighten, Charter of rights for its citizen.
- The grass root changed took place in the political and mental arena of Europe due to emergence of Nationalism.
- Nationalism changed the multi national dynastic empires in the nation state.

The Age of Revolutions (1830-1848) and the Unification of Germany and Italy.

Emergence of Nationalism

- Revolutions broke out in the provinces of Ottoman empire, Ireland, Poland, in the reaction of the consolidation of power by conservative regimes.

- Revolutions were inspired by the liberalism and nationalism.
- Professors, commercial middle classes, elite of educated middle-class, clerks inspired with nationalism led the revolutions.
- Independence movement of Greek caused the decimation of feelings of nationalism in among peoples.
- Poets and artists raised the nationalist feeling among Greeks by shaping public opinion against Ottoman empire by praising ancient culture and civilization of Greece.
- Greece got independence as a nation in 1832 due to emergence of nationalism among its peoples.
- The feeling of nationalism or a nation was emerged with help arts, music and stories, folk lore etc.
- A cultural movement led by Romantic artists and poets tried to create a collective belongings with culture, tradition and pasts of a nation.
- The spirit of a German culture was popularized as a folk dance, folk songs and folk poetry. It is used to put the messages of modern nationalist to connects to a majority of peoples who were not able to read.
- Poland was divided by Austria Prussia and Russia, but national feeling was alive in peoples due to music and language.
- In Poland language played a major role in promotion of nationalist feelings against Russia, as Poland was occupied by Russia and Russian language was imposed.

- The armed opposition against Russia was failed in 1831, the Poland began to use Polish language as a symbol of opposition.

Hunger, Hardship and Popular Revolt

- The rise in population in Europe led the deplorable condition of peoples as employment was not hiked in the ratio of population.
- Slums were overcrowded with migrated peoples from rural area
- That time elites were enjoying and the peasants were struggling from the debt of feudal.
- In the same time food shortage occurred this paced the dissatisfaction of unemployed.
- Hungry and unemployed peoples came out from their home and forced Louis Phillippe to flee
- National assembly provided voting rights the age of 21 and above males and announce Europe as a Republic.
- Weavers in Silesia had driven a rebel against temporary workers who provided them crude material of weaving and gave them orders for products yet radically decreased their installments.

1848 Liberals' Revolution

- In a mid of unrest, The liberal Men and women of the Germany, Austria Poland, raised their demands for a constitution, freedom of press and freedom of forming groups.
- In Frankfurt the businessman, artisans and other middle class people gathered and 831 elected representatives were reached Church of St. Paul.
- Drafted a constitution for a German country to be headed by a government subject to a parliament.
- King of Prussia, Wilhelum IV, rejected it and opposed the elected assembly by joining other.
- The social base of parliament became ruined but the military and aristocracy became stronger.
- The middle classes dominated parliament lost its support by opposing the demands of artisans and workers.
- Women also formed organization and participated in revolutionaries movement but they failed to get voting rights in the election of assembly.
- The continuous oppose of liberals changed the mind of monarchs, they started to respond over their demands and introduced the changes.
- The system of bonded labour and serfdom were abolished from Russia and Habsburg dominions.

Nation States – Unification of Italy, Germany and Britain

Germany

- The nationalist were trying to unite Germany from 1848 but the combined forces of the Junkers, military, and monarchs of Prussia always suppressed their movement.
- Otto van Bismark took the leadership of the unification of Germany.
- William I the king of Prussia became the emperor of unified Germany after three successful war with Austria, Denmark and France in the leadership of Vismark.
- Modernisation of Germany took place with the improvements in banking, legal, judicial system which became model for others.

Italy

- The only one Sardinia was ruled by an Italian princely house after division of Italy into seven part.
- A pope was head of centre, Spain was the ruler of south and Austrian Habsburgs was the head of north.
- Young Italy was founded for the unification of Italy by Mazzini but was failed to achieve its goal.
- Cavour was the new face to led the movement, Sardinia – Piedmont defeated Austria.
- Cavour and Mazzini together succeeded in muster support of peasants of Two Sicilies, against Spanish.
- They succeeded and Victor Emmanuel II become king of unified Italy.

Britain

- In Britain the arrangement of the country state was not the consequence of sudden change or unrest. It was the consequence of a long draw-out process.
- There was no British country preceding the eighteenth century. The essential characters of the general population who possessed the British thoughts were ethnic ones
- But as the English country relentlessly developed in riches, significance and influence, it could broaden its impact over alternate countries of the islands
- The English Parliament, which had seized control from the government in 1688 toward the finish of a secured conflict, was the instrument through which a country state with England at its focus, came to be produced.

- The Act of association (1707) amongst England and Scotland that brought about the development of the 'Joined together Kingdom of Great Britain' implied as a result, that England could force its effect on Scotland
- Ireland endured a comparative destiny. It was a nation profoundly separated amongst Catholics and Protestants. The English helped the Protestants of Ireland to force their strength over a generally catholic nation.
- Catholic rebels against British strength were severely smothered. After a fizzled revolt driven by Wolfe Tone and his Joined Irishmen (1798). Ireland was persuasively consolidated into the assembled kingdom in 1801.
- Another 'English country' was produced through the spread of overwhelming English culture

Visualising the Nation – Nationalism and Imperialism

- From eighteenth centuries the artists started to represent nation as a Female.
- In France the nation was represented as a Christened Marianne, to connect the peoples with nation.
- German nation had allegory of Germania weared a crown of oak leaves to which show heroism.

Nationalism and Imperialism

- In the post nineteenth century nationalist groups had notion of dissatisfaction to each other, which is used by the European powers to diverted nationalist and extend their imperial .
- A large area of Balkan was controlled by Ottoman empire. Albania, Greece, Bosnia, Serbia, Macedonia, Croatia and many other countries were collectively termed as Balkan.
- After the disintegration of Ottoman empire, the condition of Balkan was very explosive as the idea of romantic nationalism was spreading.
- People were started to oppose in Balkan areas the ottoman empires tried to resolve this but was not successful.
- The Slavic Nationalist started to spread the history to create a sense of belongings to get rid from imperialism.
- Russia, Germany, England and Austria-Hungary both supreme power were also involves in acquiring power in Balkans.
- Rivalry of both supreme power for Balkan led to the series of wars which caused First world war.
- The anti-imperial movement was started by various colonial country of Europe, against imperial dominance.

- The movement was inspired by the collective national unity which changed the political shape of Europe and the idea of nation-states accepted.

Points to know

ABSOLUTIST

A form of the government centralised monarchical government ,had not any limit to exercise its power.

UTOPIA A imaginary state with universal brotherhood that is never going to be true.

PLEBISCITE A public related important issue is directly voted by its citizen.

ALLEGORY It's a illustration or expression of ideas, generally manifests by the things or person.

Zollverein To remove trade barrier in Prussia, it is formed in 1034.

DAS VOLK Common People in Germany

CARBONARI A secret society of Italy.

Important Personalities.

Fredric Sorrieu – Portrayer of Eutopia.

Napoleon – King of France.

Giuseppe Mazzini – Founder of Young Italy movement.

Meetternich – chancellor of Austria

Johann Gotfrried Herder – German philosopher who encouraged Romantics to create nation feeling

Grimm brothers – Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm, collected the folk tales and published it.

Otto van Bismark – the chief minister of Prussia, known as architect of Italy

William I – King of Prussia, become emperor of unified Germany

Cavour – Chief minister of Italy, who led the movement to unify the Italy

Victor Emmanuel – King of unified Italy

Important Dates

1797 - Napoleon war begins.

1789 - French Revolution.

1804 - Napoleon code.

1814 - Napoleonic Wars, fail of Napoliean.

1815 - Vienna congress took place

1821 - Independence movement of Greek against the Ottoman Empire

1846 - Uprising in Greater Poland

1859 - 61 - Unification of Italy

1863 - Polish national revolt

1866 - 71 - Unification of led by Otto Von Bismarck

1867 - autonomy established in Hungary

1905 - Slav nationalism gathers force in the Habsburg and Ottoman Empire

PREVIOUS YEARS' EXAMINATION QUESTIONS

▶ 1 Mark Questions

1. Which one of the following is not true about the female allegory of France?
 - (a) She was named Marianne.
 - (b) She took part in the French revolution.
 - (c) She was a symbol of national unity
 - (d) Her characteristics were drawn from those of Liberty and the Republic.

[TERM 2, 2011]
2. Which one of the following states was ruled by an Italian princely house before unification of Italy?
 - (a) Kingdom of Two Sicilies
 - (b) Lombardy
 - (c) Venetia
 - (d) Sardinia-Piedmont

[TERM 2, 2011]
3. Who, among the following formed a secret society, called 'Young Italy'?
 - (a) Otto Van Bismark
 - (b) Giuseppe Mazzini
 - (c) Mettemich
 - (d) Johann Gottfried Herder

[TERM 2, 2011]
4. Which one of the following types of government was functioning in France before the revolution of 1789?
 - (a) Dictatorship
 - (c) Military
 - (c) Body of French Citizen
 - (d) Monarchy

[TERM 2, 2012]
5. Where did the big European Powers meet in 1885 for dividing Africa?

[TERM 2, 2013]
6. Identify the French artist from the following who prepared a series of four prints visualizing his dream of a world:
 - (a) Kitagewa Utamaro
 - (b) Richard M. Hoe
 - (c) Voltaire
 - (d) Frederic Sorreeu

[MARKING SCHEME, TERM 2, 2013]
7. What was the main aim of the French revolutionaries?

[TERM 2, 2015]
8. Who was proclaimed the King of United Italy in 1861?

[TERM 2, 2015]
9. Interpret the contribution of French in the economic development of Mekong delta region.

[DELHI 2019]
10. Interpret the concept of 'liberalisation' in the field of economic sphere during the nineteenth century in Europe.

[DELHI 2019]
11. Name the Civil Code of 1804 which established equality before law and secured the right to property in France.

[DELHI 2020]
12. Which among the following best signifies the idea of liberal nationalism of nineteenth century Europe ?
 - (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.

[DELHI 2020]
13. "When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold". Who among the following said this popular line ?
 - (a) Guiseppe Mazzini
 - (b) Matternich
 - (c) Otto Von Bismarck
 - (d) Guiseppe Garibaldi

[DELHI 2020]
14. Industrialisation began in which one of the following European countries in the second half of the eighteenth century?
 - (a) Germany
 - (b) France
 - (c) Italy
 - (d) England

[TERM 1, 2022]
15. Which type of governments were mainly driven in Europe after the defeat of Napoleon in 1815?
 - (a) Conservative
 - (b) Liberal
 - (c) Federal
 - (d) Feudal

[TERM 1, 2022]
16. Which one of the following group of countries collectively defeated Napoleon in 1815 ?
 - (a) Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria
 - (b) Britain, Russian, Prussia and Australia

- (c) Britain, Russia, Netherlands and Germany
(d) Britain, Luxembourg, Germany and Italy
[TERM 1, 2022]
17. In which one of the following countries did the first, liberalist-nationalist upheaval take place in July 1830?
(a) France
(b) Germany
(c) England
(d) Italy [TERM 1, 2022]
18. Who among the following remarked “When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold”?
(a) Lord Byron
(b) Metternich
(c) Johann Herder
(d) Napoleon [TERM 1, 2022]
19. Who among the following was the architect for the unification of Germany?
(a) Otto Von Bismarck
(b) William I
(c) Frederick III
(d) William II [TERM 1, 2022]
20. Who among the following had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic during 1830s ?
(a) Victor Emmanuel I
(b) Victor Emmanuel II
(c) Giuseppe Maxxini
(d) Count Cavour [TERM 1, 2022]
21. Who among the following was proclaimed King of united Italy in 1861 ?
(a) Charles I
(b) Victor Emmanuel II
(c) Giuseppe Garibaldi
(d) Nero [TERM 1, 2022]
22. Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statement and choose the most appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : After Russian occupation in Poland, the Russian language was imposed on its people.
Reason (R) : The use of Polish soon came to be symbol of struggle against Russian dominance.
(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the 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 (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true. [TERM 1, 2022]
23. Read the facts regarding the Revolution of the Liberals in Europe during 1848 and choose the correct option:
1. Abdication of the monarch
2. Universal male suffrage had been proclaimed
3. Political Rights to woman were given
4. Freedom of the press had been asked for
(a) Only 1 and 2 are correct
(b) Only 1, 2 and 3 are correct
(c) Only 1 and 4 are correct
(d) Only 1, 2 and 4 are correct [TERM 1, 2022]
24. Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statement and choose the most appropriate option.
Assertion (A) : Weavers in Silesia had led a revolt against contractors in 1845.
Reason (R) : Contractors had drastically reduced their payments.
(a) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(b) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
(c) Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
(d) Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true. [TERM 1, 2022]
25. On which of the following modern aspects did the new Germany place a strong emphasis?
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 [TERM 1, 2022]

26. Which one of the following Italian states was ruled by an Italian princely house?
- Papal State
 - Lombardy
 - Venetia
 - Sardinia-Piedmont [TERM 1, 2022]
27. Identify the characteristics of Cavour among the following and choose the correct option:
- He was an Italian statesman.
 - He spoke French much better than Italian.
 - He was a tactful diplomat.
 - He belonged to a Royal Family.
- Only 1 and 2 are correct.
 - Only 1, 2 and 3 are correct.
 - Only 2, 3 and 4 are correct.
 - Only 1, 2 and 4 are correct. [TERM 1, 2022]
28. Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statement and choose the most appropriate option.
- Assertion (A) :** In Britain, the formation of the nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval.
- Reason (R) :** Ethnic groups of Britain extended its influence.
- Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 - Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
 - Assertion (A) is true but Reason (R) is false.
 - Assertion (A) is false but Reason (R) is true. [TERM 1, 2022]
29. Match the following and choose the correct option.
- | (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) | II | I | IV | III |
| (c) | IV | II | III | I |
| (d) | I | IV | II | III |
- [DELHI 2023]

▶ 2 Marks Questions

30. How did a new 'British nation', formed through the propagation of a dominant English Culture? Explain. [DELHI 2023]

▶ 3 Marks Questions

31. Explain any three ways in which nationalist feelings were kept alive in Poland in the 18th and 19th centuries. [TERM 2, 2011]
32. Describe the process of unification of Germany. [TERM 2, 2012]
33. Explain the process of unification of Italy. [TERM 2, 2012]
34. "The decade of 1830 had brought great economic hardship in Europe." Support the statement with argument. [TERM 2, 2016]
35. Describe any three economic hardships faced by Europe in the 1830s. [TERM 2, 2017]
36. How had Napoleonic code exported to the regions under French control? Explain with examples. [DELHI 2019]
37. Explain with examples three barriers that are responsible to economic growth in Vietnam. [DELHI 2019]

▶ 4 Marks Questions

38. Read the following case carefully and answer the questions that follows :

Nationalism in India

Modern nationalism in Europe came to be associated with the formation of nation-states. It also meant a change in people's understanding of who they were, and what defined their identity and sense of belonging. New symbols and icons, new songs and ideas forged new links and redefined the boundaries of communities. In most countries the making of this new national identity was a long process. How did this consciousness emerge in India ?

In India and as in many other colonies, the growth of modern nationalism is intimately connected to the anti-colonial movement. People began discovering their unity in the process of

their struggle with colonialism. The sense of being oppressed under colonialism provided a shared bond that tied many different groups together. But each class and group felt the effects of colonialism differently, their experiences were varied, and their notions of freedom were not always the same. The Congress under Mahatma Gandhi tried to forge these groups together within one movement. But the unity did not emerge without conflict. [TERM 2, 2022]

1. What was people's understanding of nation ?
2. How was the growth of modern nationalism intimately connected to the anti-colonial movement ?
3. How did people in India develop a sense of collective belonging ?

▣ 5 Marks Questions

39. Explain any four ideas of Liberal Nationalists in the economic sphere. [TERM 2, 2011]
40. "Napoleon had, no doubt, 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." Support the statement. [TERM 2, 2012]
41. How did culture play an important role in creating the idea of the 'nation' in Europe? Explain with examples. [TERM 2, 2013]
42. How had revolutionaries spread their ideas in many European States after 1815? Explain with examples. [TERM 2, 2014]
43. Describe any five steps taken by the French Revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among the French people. [TERM 2, 2015]
44. "Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principals in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient." Analyze the statement with arguments. [TERM 2, 2016]
45. "The first clear expression of nationalism came with the 'French Revolution' in 1789." Examine the statement. [TERM 2, 2017]
46. Describe the explosive conditions that prevailed in Balkans after 1871 in Europe. [DELHI 2018]



Solutions

1. (b) She took part in the French revolution. [1]
2. (d) Sardinia-Piedmont. [1]
3. (b) Giuseppe Mazzini [1]
4. (d) Monarchy [1]
5. The big European Powers met in Berlin in 1885 for dividing Africa. [1]
6. (d) Frederic Sorreeu [1]
7. The main aim of the French revolutionaries was end of monarchy and establishing a formal constitution for the nation. [1]
8. In 1861, Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of united Italy. [1]
9. The French began by building canals and draining lands in the Mekong delta to increase cultivation to bring about economic development. They used labour for construction of irrigation facilities to improve rice cultivation, built infrastructure and transportation facilities for the export of agricultural produce. [1]
10. The term 'liberalism' is derived from the Latin word 'liber' means free. 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. [1]
11. The Napoleonic code [1]
12. Freedom for individual and equality before law [1]
13. Matternich [1]
14. (d) Acquisition of colonies and the expansion of trade in the 16th and 17th centuries led to greater demand for goods in England. Rapid industrialisation first began in Britain, starting with mechanized spinning in the 1780s. [1]
15. (a) Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism. Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of State and Society - like the Monarchy, the Church, Social hierachies, Property and the family - should be preserved. [1]
16. (a) In 1815, representatives of the European powers, Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria had collectively defeated Napoleon; they met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe. [1]
17. (a) The first upheaval took place in France in July 1830. [1]

18. (b) Austrian Chancellor Metternich said the above statement because the political changes like the French Revolution, democracy, fraternity values in France affected and excited other European countries also. [1]
19. (a) In the 1860s, Otto Von Bismarck engineered a series of wars that unified the German states, significantly and deliberately excluding Austria, into powerful German Empire under Prussian leadership. [1]
20. (c) During the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for the unitary Italian Republic. He also formed a secret society called young Italy in Marseilles and young Europe in Berne. [1]
21. (b) Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed as king of united Italy in 1861. The failure of revolutionary uprisings both in 1831 and 1848 prompted the King Emanuel II from Sardinia Piedmont to unify the Italian States in 1861. [1]
22. After Russian occupation, the Polish language was forced out of schools and the Russian language was imposed everywhere. Many members of the clergy in Poland began to use their own language as a weapon of national resistance and the use of Polish came to be seen as a symbol of struggle against Russian dominance. [1]
23. In revolution of the liberals in Europe during 1848 political rights to women were not given. The issue of extending political rights to women was a controversial one within the revolution of liberals, in which large number of women had participated actively and they were denied suffrage rights during the election of the Assembly. [1]
24. In 1845, weavers in Silesia had led a revolt against contractors who supplied them raw material and gave them orders for finished textiles but they had drastically reduced their payments. On 4th June large crowd of weavers marched in Paris up to the Mansion of their contractors demanding higher wages [1]
25. The Nation-building process in Germany had demonstrated the dominance of Prussian state power. The new state placed a strong emphasis on modernising the Currency, Banking, Legal and Judicial systems in Germany and not Demography. [1]
26. During the middle of the nineteenth century, Italy was divided into seven states of which only one Sardinia-Piedmont, was ruled by an Italian princely house. [1]
27. Cavour was the Chief Minister of Sardinia-Piedmont. He was an Italian statesman but he did not belong to a Royal family. He was born in Turin during Napoleonic rule, into a family which had acquired estates during the French occupation. [1]
28. In Britain the formation of nationstate was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution. It was the result of a long-drawn-out process. The primary identities of the people who inhabited the British Isles were ethnic ones - such as English Welsh, Scot or Irish. All of these ethnic groups had their own cultural and political traditions, and they extended their influence over the other nations of the islands. [1]
29. (c) Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed the King of Unified Italy. Giuseppe Mazzini was a famous Italian Revolutionary who led to the foundation of the Young Italy movement. Giuseppe Garibaldi conquered the Kingdom of Sicilies. Count Cavour was the Chief Minister of Italy. [1]
30. Several reasons led to the formation of the new British nation:
- There was the rise of the influence of the intellectual middle classes in England who were keen on spreading the English culture and values to the people of the neighbouring nations. They also wanted to establish a united English territory comprising Scotland and Wales.
 - The conservatism regime in England on the efforts of the middle classes started making efforts for the unification of lands of Scotland, Wales and Ireland to form a united England. [2]
31. Three ways in which nationalist feelings were kept alive in Poland in the 18th and 19th centuries are:
- Folklore collection i.e. folk songs, folk poetry, and folk dances were emphasized just to keep the spirit of the nation alive. It was done just not to recover an ancient national spirit but also to carry the modern nationalist message to large audiences who were mostly illiterate. [1]

- (ii) Language too played an important major role in developing the nationalist feelings. Language was used as a weapon of national resistance. Polish was used for Church and ceremonial gatherings. The use of Polish came to be seen as a symbol of the struggle against Russian dominance. [1]
- (iii) Music and dance also acted as the nationalist symbols. For example: Karol Kurpinski celebrated the national struggle through his music and operas, turning folk dances like the Polonaise and Mazurka into nationalist symbols. [1]
32. The process of unification of Germany, took place under the leadership of Prussia and can be described as:
- (i) Prussia took the initiative of nation-building after the failure of Frankfurt Parliament of 1848 due to the repression by monarchy and military. [1]
- (ii) Otto Von Bismarck, the chief minister of Prussia being the architect of this process was with its army and bureaucracy. [1]
- (iii) Prussia fought three wars with Denmark, Austria and France for over seven years that resulted in its victory and thus the unification of Germany. The Prussian king, William I was crowned as the German Emperor. [1]
33. Italy was politically fragmented and unstable in the middle of 19th century.
King Victor Emmanuel II from Sardinia-Piedmont was inspired to unify the Italian states after previous failure of revolutionary up springs.
- (i) Rome was declared the capital of Italy, and In 1861, Victor Emanuel II was declared as the first King of united Italy. [1]
- (ii) In 1860, the forces marched into South Italy and the Kingdom of Two Sicilies and drove out the Spanish rulers. [1]
- (iii) Giuseppe Garibaldi headed a revolution against Austria in an alliance with France in 1859. [1]
34. Below are the points that justify the statement, "The decade of 1830 had brought great economic hardship in Europe."
- (i) There was an enormous increase in the population in the first half of the nineteenth century all over Europe. [1]
- (ii) Overpopulation resulted in migration of the population of rural area to the cities to live in overcrowded slums. [1]
- (iii) Due to the food shortage there was huge rise in food prices. A year of bad harvest resulted to poverty in the town and the country. [1]
35. Following are the hardships faced by Europe in the 1830s:
- (i) Due to cheap goods which were machine made, imported from England, small producers were facing tough competition. [1]
- (ii) A large number of job seekers but less employment. [1]
- (iii) The population was increasing at a large rate. [1]
36. The civil code of 1804, known as the Napoleonic code.
These codes were the revolutionary principles of administration and were exported to the regions under French control. [1]
For example, in the Dutch Republic in Switzerland, Italy and Germany. Napoleon simplified administrative division, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues. [1]
Peasants, workers and new businessmen enjoyed a new-found freedom. Businessmen and small-scale producers of goods in particular, began to realise that uniform laws, standardised weights and measures and a common national currency would facilitate the movement and exchange of goods and capital from one region to another. [1]
37. According to an influential writer and policy-maker Paul Bernard, several barriers to economic growth in Vietnam such as:
- (i) High population level in Vietnam proved to be an obstacle to economic growth. [1]
- (ii) Low agricultural productivity was another barrier that hindered the economic growth. [1]
- (iii) Excessive indebtedness among the peasants that did not promote economic growth in Vietnam. [1]
- (iv) The French colonialists did little to industrialise Vietnam and in the rural areas, landlordism spread and the standard of living declined. [1]

38.1 Peoples understanding of a nation meant understanding of who they were and what defined their identity and sense of belonging. Through new symbols and icons, new songs and ideas that forged new links and redefined the boundaries of communities. [1]

2 In India and as in many countries, people began discovering their unity in the process of their struggle with colonialism. [1]

3 In India, the growth of modern nationalism intimately connected to the anti-colonial movement. People began discovering their unity in the process of their struggle with colonialism. The sense of being oppressed under colonialism provided a shared bond that tied many different groups together. [2]

39. The four ideas of Liberal Nationalists in the economic sphere are:

(i) Freedom of markets and abolition of restrictions put up by the state on the movements of goods and capitals. [1]

(ii) Formation of Zollverein in 1834 at the initiative of Prussia. That served as the cause for a unified economic territory. [1 + 1]

(iii) Reducing currency disparity and allowing uniform weights and measures. [1]

(iv) Creation of road and rail network to fuel mobility and also to connect economic interests to national unification. [1]

40. "Napoleon had, no doubt, 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."

These principles are summarized as the Napoleonic Code of 1804. The following are some of the administrative measures of Napoleon:

(i) He established equality before law and secured the right to property. [1]

(ii) He simplified the administrative divisions. [1]

(iii) He freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues. [1]

(iv) Transport and communication system was improved. [1]

(v) Uniform laws, standardized weights and measures and a common national currency facilitated the movement of goods and capital from one region to another. [1]

41. Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the 'nation' in Europe in the following ways:

(i) Romanticism was a cultural movement which aimed at developing a particular form of nationalist sentiment. Romantic artists were against the idea of glorification of reason and Science and focused instead on emotions, institution and mystical feelings. Their aim was to create a sense of shared collective heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of a nation. [1 + 1]

(ii) Romantic artists felt, collection and recording forms of folk culture were essential to the project of nation-building. For example, Karol Kurpinski celebrated the national struggle through his operas and music, turning folk dances like the polonaise and mazurka into nationalist symbols. [1]

(iii) Language too was used as a nationalist symbol. After Russian occupation, the Polish language was forced out of schools and the Russian language was imposed everywhere. The use of Polish was considered as a symbol of the struggle against Russian dominance. [1 + 1]

42. Following the years after 1815, many liberal-nationalists and revolutionaries went underground due to the fear of repression and to avoid arrest. [1]

(i) They started forming secret societies in many European states to train people and spread their ideas. An Italian revolutionary, Giuseppe Mazzini founded two underground societies in Marseilles and in Berne to unite the fragmented Italy. After that, other revolutionaries followed his footsteps and started setting up many secret societies in Germany, France, Switzerland and Poland. [1]

- (ii) To spread the awareness about having a free society, revolutionaries started opposing monarchical forms of governments that were established after the Vienna Congress. They fought for liberty and freedom and thought the creation of nation-state as a necessary part of their struggle for freedom. [1]
- (iii) The nationalists started a cultural movement called Romanticism. To inculcate the feeling of nationalist sentiment and to popularize the true spirit of the nation, they used folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances to celebrate the national struggle through operas and music and turn them into nationalist symbols. [1]
- (iv) Liberalism and nationalism brought revolution in many regions of Europe like the provinces of Ottoman Empire, Ireland, Poland besides Italy and Germany. [1]
43. The steps taken by the French revolutionaries involved various measures and practices that could create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. Five of them are given below:
- (i) The ideas of the fatherland and the citizen emphasized the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution. [1]
- (ii) The tricolor, a new French flag, was chosen to replace the former royal standard. [1]
- (iii) They declared that their mission is to liberate people of Europe from despotism. [1]
- (iv) New oaths taken, hymns were composed, and martyrs commemorated all in the name of one nation. [1]
- (v) A centralized administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory. [1]
- (vi) All custom duties were abolished.
44. Below are the revolutionary principles that Napoleon incorporated in order to make the system more rational and efficient:
- (i) All the privileges that were given on the base of birth were removed and this rule was given a civil code of 1804 and named as Napoleon code.
- (ii) In the administration, he published equity before the law and secured the right of property.
- (iii) Guild or artist restriction was removed in the towns.
- (iv) Transport and communication systems were improved.
45. France was under absolute monarchy before 1789. With the 'French Revolution', the monarch was dethroned and then a sovereign body of French citizens was established. France became the nation-state and many following changes were made: [1]
- (i) The royal standard flag was replaced by tri-color new French flag. [1]
- (ii) A body of French citizens elected the estate general and then renamed as General Assembly. [1]
- (iii) They adopted the system of uniform weighing and measurement. [1]
- (iv) They accepted French as the national language of France.
- (v) They made changes in the constitution and equal rights were given to all citizens. [1]
46. Explosive condition of Balkans in 1871 were-
- 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 the Ottoman Empire. [1]
- The spread of ideas of Romantic Nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region explosive. [1]
- All throughout the 19th century the Ottoman Empire had sought to strengthen itself. [1]
- The Balkan people based their claims for independence or political rights on nationality and used history for their claim. [1]
- Balkan also became the scene of rivalry among big powers. [1]

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

- Which French artist illustrated the feeling of nationalism?
 - Duke Metternich
 - Frédéric Sorrieu
 - John Locke
 - Zollverein
- What was the major outcome of the French Revolution?
 - Formation of a constitutional monarchy
 - Reformation of monarchy
 - Reestablishment of feudalism
 - Establishment of a secular state
- When did Napoleon introduce the Civil Code?
 - 1890
 - 1840
 - 1817
 - 1804
- Who is known as the architect of German unification?
 - Napoleon
 - Otto von Bismarck
 - Giuseppe Mazzini
 - Kaiser William I
- Which of these was used as an allegory of a nation state in France?
 - Statue of Liberty
 - Germania
 - Marianne
 - Both (b) and (c)

Answer Keys

1. (b) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (b) 5. (c)

FILL IN THE BLANKS

- _____ formed a secret society known as 'Young Italy'
- Nationalism in Europe marked the beginning of _____.
- A political and social philosophy that promotes traditional social institutions in the context of culture and civilisation is called as _____.

CHAPTER 1 : The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

- _____ was the Chief Minister of Sardinia Piedmont.
- _____ is the policy of extending a country's power and influence through colonization, use of military force or other means



Solutions

- Giuseppe Mazzini
- Renaissance
- Conservatism
- Count Camillo de Cavour
- Imperialism

TRUE OR FALSE

- Monarchy form of government existed in France before the revolution of 1789.
- The Treaty of Vienna signed in 1815 brought the conservative regimes back to power
- Romanticism was a religious movement that aimed the purification of slaves.
- Bismarck introduced the policy of 'Blood and Iron' for the unification of Germany.
- Carl Welcker supported the idea of equal rights for women.



Solutions

- True
- True
- False
- True
- False