

 **Subject: History Class: X**

 **Chapter No.1: Rise of Nationalism in Europe. M.M=8Marks**

1. **Multiple Choice Questions:-**

1. Identify the correct attributes of Germania. 1m

1. Cockade, crown of oak leaves, broken chain, sword
2. Red cap, broken chain, sword, olive branch
3. Broken Chain, breastplate with eagle, cockade, blue, red and gold tricolour
4. Breastplate with eagle, sword, olive branch, black, red and gold tricolour

 Ans.1\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 2. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and (R) Reason. Read the

 statements and choose the correct statements. 1m

 Assertion (A): After the 18th century, as the English nation steadily grew in wealth, importance and power, it

 was able to extend its influence over the other nations of the islands.

 Reason (R): The Act of Union of 1707 led to the formation of the ‘United Kingdom of Great Britain’.

1. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
2. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
3. A is correct but R is wrong.
4. A is wrong but R is correct

 Ans.2\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Which of the following pairs is not correctly matched? 1m
2. Giuseppe Mazzini --------- Carbonari
3. Duke Metternich --------- February Revolution
4. Otto von Bismarck -------- German unification
5. Karol Kurpinski --------- Polish nationalism

 Ans.3\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 4.“The Habsburg Empire that ruled Austria-Hungary was a patchwork of many different regions and peoples.”

 Which of the following options is incorrect with regard to the above statement? 1m

1. Diverse peoples lived in the Habsburg Empire without collective identity.
2. It included German and Italian speaking aristocracy.
3. Hungary was divided into duchies.
4. The diverse groups were tied together by common allegiance to the emperor.

 Ans.4\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 **II. Passage Based Questions:-**

 However, in the areas conquered, the reactions of the local populations to French rule were mixed. Initially, in

 many places such as Holland and Switzerland, as well as in certain cities like Brussels, Mainz, Milan and Warsaw, the

 French armies were welcomed as harbingers of liberty. But the initial enthusiasm soon turned to hostility, as it became

 clear that the new administrative arrangements did not go hand in hand with political freedom. Increased

 taxation, censorship, forced conscription into the French armies required to conquer the rest of Europe, all seemed

 to outweigh the advantages of the administrative changes.

 5.1 Why were the French armies initially welcomed as ‘harbingers of liberty’? 1 m

 Ans.5.1\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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 5.2 Why did the French armies later become unpopular amongst local population of the newly conquered areas? 1m

 Ans.5.2\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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  **III. Source Based Questions:-**

Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807-82) is perhaps the most celebrated of Italian freedom fighters. He came from a

 family engaged in coastal trade and was a sailor in the merchant navy. In 1833 he met Mazzini, joined the

 Young Italy movement and participated in a republican uprising in Piedmont in 1834. The uprising was

 suppressed and Garibaldi had to flee to South America, where he lived in exile till 1848. In 1854, he supported

 Victor Emmanuel II in his efforts to unify the Italian states. In 1860, Garibaldi led the famous Expedition of

 the Thousand to South Italy. Fresh volunteers kept joining through the course of the campaign, till their

 numbers grew to about 30,000. They were popularly known as Red Shirts.

6.1 Who started the Young Italy movement to unify the Italian states? 1m

 Ans.6.1\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

 6.2 Who were known as the Red Shirts? 1 m

 Ans.6.2\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

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