

CBSE CLASS X
Social Science (087)

QUESTION PAPER
AI-generated question paper

Code: 8BLUBM **Questions: 36** **Maximum Marks: 75** **Generated: 2026-06-26 10:15**

SELECTIONS USED

Subject	Social Science
Lessons	1 The Rise of Nationalism in Europe
Level of understanding	Exam-ready
Question selection	CBSE board paper, whole lesson (~80 marks across Sections A-E)
Model	claude-sonnet-4-6

Composition — Difficulty: 12 straightforward · 18 medium · 6 deep | Types: 13 MCQ · 6 Very short · 6 Short · 5 Assertion–reason · 3 Long · 3 Case-based | Sections: A 18Q/18m · B 6Q/12m · C 6Q/18m · D 3Q/15m · E 3Q/12m

Q1. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

The customs union (Zollverein) formed in 1834 at the initiative of Prussia primarily aimed to:

- (A) Establish a military alliance among German states
- (B) Abolish tariff barriers and create a unified economic territory
- (C) Introduce a uniform legal code across German principalities
- (D) Restore the Bourbon dynasty to power in Germany

- A Establish a military alliance among German states
- B Abolish tariff barriers and create a unified economic territory
- C Introduce a uniform legal code across German principalities
- D Restore the Bourbon dynasty to power in Germany

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q2. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

Which treaty of 1815 sought to undo the changes brought about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars?

- (A) Treaty of Paris
- (B) Treaty of Westphalia
- (C) Treaty of Vienna
- (D) Treaty of Constantinople

- A Treaty of Paris
- B Treaty of Westphalia
- C Treaty of Vienna
- D Treaty of Constantinople

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q3. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

Who among the following was described by Metternich as 'the most dangerous enemy of our social order'?

- (A) Otto von Bismarck
- (B) Giuseppe Garibaldi
- (C) Giuseppe Mazzini
- (D) Count Cavour

- A Otto von Bismarck
- B Giuseppe Garibaldi
- C Giuseppe Mazzini
- D Count Cavour

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q4. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

The Napoleonic Code of 1804 is associated with which of the following sets of principles?

- (A) Privileges based on birth, feudal dues, and manorial obligations
- (B) Equality before the law, abolition of birth-based privileges, and right to property
- (C) Universal male suffrage, freedom of the press, and religious autonomy
- (D) Restoration of monarchy, serfdom, and guild restrictions

- A Privileges based on birth, feudal dues, and manorial obligations
- B Equality before the law, abolition of birth-based privileges, and right to property
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◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q5. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

The Frankfurt Parliament of 1848 is historically significant primarily because it:

- (A) Successfully unified all German states under a constitutional monarchy
- (B) Represented the first attempt by elected liberal representatives to draft a constitution for a united Germany
- (C) Was convened by Otto von Bismarck to consolidate Prussian dominance over Germany
- (D) Led directly to the proclamation of the German Empire in 1871

- A The Palace of Versailles
- B The Reichstag building
- C The Church of St Paul
- D The Hall of Mirrors

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q6. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

Which of the following correctly identifies the allegorical female figure used to represent the German nation in the nineteenth century?

- (A) Marianne
- (B) Britannia
- (C) Helvetia
- (D) Germania

- A Marianne
- B Britannia
- C Helvetia
- D Germania

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q7. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

The Greek struggle for independence began in 1821 against the rule of:

- (A) The Habsburg Empire
- (B) The Russian Empire
- (C) The Ottoman Empire
- (D) The Bourbon monarchy of France

- A The Habsburg Empire
- B The Russian Empire
- C The Ottoman Empire
- D The Bourbon monarchy of France

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q8. medium exam-ready

[1]

Which of the following measures was NOT introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among French citizens?

- (A) Adoption of a uniform system of weights and measures
- (B) Composition of new hymns and commemoration of martyrs in the name of the nation
- (C) Granting full political rights to women
- (D) Abolition of internal customs duties and dues

- A Adoption of a uniform system of weights and measures
- B Composition of new hymns and commemoration of martyrs in the name of the nation
- C Granting full political rights to women
- D Abolition of internal customs duties and dues

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q9. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of united Italy in:

- (A) 1848
- (B) 1859
- (C) 1861
- (D) 1871

- A 1848
- B 1859
- C 1861
- D 1871

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q10. medium exam-ready**[1]**

In Sorrieu's 1848 print depicting his utopian vision, which two nations are shown leading the procession past the statue of Liberty, as they were already nation-states by that time?

- (A) France and England
- (B) Germany and Italy
- (C) The United States and Switzerland
- (D) Poland and Hungary

- A France and England
- B Germany and Italy
- C The United States and Switzerland
- D Poland and Hungary

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe**Q11.** straightforward exam-ready**[1]**

The Act of Union of 1707 resulted in the formation of:

- (A) The Kingdom of the Two Sicilies
- (B) The United Kingdom of Great Britain
- (C) The German Confederation
- (D) The Austrian Empire

- A The Kingdom of the Two Sicilies
- B The United Kingdom of Great Britain
- C The German Confederation
- D The Austrian Empire

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe**Q12.** straightforward exam-ready**[1]**

Which philosopher claimed that the true spirit of the German nation (volksgeist) was to be found among the common people through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances?

- (A) Ernst Renan
- (B) Friedrich List
- (C) Johann Gottfried Herder
- (D) Carl Welcker

- A Ernst Renan
- B Friedrich List
- C Johann Gottfried Herder
- D Carl Welcker

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q13. straightforward exam-ready

[1]

The proclaiming of the German Empire took place in January 1871 at:

- (A) The Church of St Paul in Frankfurt
- (B) The Reichstag in Berlin
- (C) The Hall of Mirrors in the Palace of Versailles
- (D) The Congress Hall in Vienna

- A The Church of St Paul in Frankfurt
- B The Reichstag in Berlin
- C The Hall of Mirrors in the Palace of Versailles
- D The Congress Hall in Vienna

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q14. medium exam-ready

[1]

Assertion (A): After 1848, the conservative regimes of Central and Eastern Europe gradually began abolishing serfdom and bonded labour.

Reason (R): Conservative monarchs realised that cycles of revolution and repression could only be ended by making concessions to liberal-nationalist demands.

- A Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B Both A and R are true, but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
- C A is true but R is false.
- D A is false but R is true.

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Q15. medium exam-ready

[1]

Assertion (A): In revolutionary France, the Napoleonic Code granted equal political rights to women.

Reason (R): The Napoleonic Code reduced women to the status of minors, subject to the authority of fathers and husbands.

- A Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B Both A and R are true, but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
- C A is false but R is true.
- D Both A and R are false.

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q16. medium exam-ready

[1]

Assertion (A): Romantic artists and poets of the nineteenth century glorified reason and science as the primary tools for building national identity.

Reason (R): Romanticism sought to develop nationalist sentiment by emphasising emotions, intuition, mystical feelings, and a shared cultural heritage.

- A Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B Both A and R are true, but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
- C A is false but R is true.
- D Both A and R are false.

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q17. medium exam-ready

[1]

Assertion (A): The Balkans became a major source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871.

Reason (R): The Balkan region was characterised by ethnic and geographical diversity, and its peoples based their claims for independence on nationality and historical subjugation.

- A Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B Both A and R are true, but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
- C A is true but R is false.
- D A is false but R is true.

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Q18. medium exam-ready

[1]

Assertion (A): The Grimm brothers collected German folktales purely for the entertainment of children.

Reason (R): The Grimm brothers believed that folk culture expressed an authentic German spirit and that collecting it was part of the wider effort to build a German national identity against French cultural domination.

- A Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
- B Both A and R are true, but R is NOT the correct explanation of A.
- C A is false but R is true.
- D Both A and R are false.

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q19. straightforward exam-ready

[2]

What was the broader political goal that drove Giuseppe Mazzini to found Young Italy and Young Europe after being sent into exile in 1831?

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q20. medium exam-ready

[2]

How did the use of the Polish language become a form of national resistance after Russian occupation of Poland?

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q21. medium exam-ready

[2]

Explain why local populations in territories conquered by Napoleon's armies turned hostile toward French rule after an initial welcome.

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q22. deep exam-ready

[2]

What does Ernst Renan mean when he says that 'a nation is a daily plebiscite'?

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q23. medium exam-ready

[2]

State two ways in which the growth of industrialisation and trade contributed to the rise of nationalism among the middle classes in Europe.

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q24. medium exam-ready

[2]

Why did Friedrich Wilhelm IV of Prussia refuse the crown offered to him by the Frankfurt Parliament in 1848?

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

- Q25.** medium exam-ready [3]
Explain how conservative forces, despite suppressing the liberal movements of 1848, were ultimately unable to restore the old pre-revolutionary order in Europe.
◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe
- Q26.** medium exam-ready [3]
Examine the role played by culture — including art, music, and folklore — in fostering nationalist feelings in Europe during the nineteenth century. Use specific examples in your answer.
◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe
- Q27.** deep exam-ready [3]
How did nationalism in Europe change in character during the last quarter of the nineteenth century compared to its earlier liberal-democratic phase?
◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe
- Q28.** medium exam-ready [3]
Describe the role of Otto von Bismarck in the unification of Germany. What methods did he employ that distinguished this process from the liberal attempt at unification in 1848?
◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe
- Q29.** medium exam-ready [3]
How did the process by which Britain became a nation-state differ from the model seen in countries like Germany and Italy? What happened to the cultures of Scotland and Ireland in this process?
◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe
- Q30.** medium exam-ready [3]
Explain the concept of a nation-state as it emerged in nineteenth-century Europe. How was it fundamentally different from the multi-national dynastic empires that existed before it?
◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe
- Q31.** medium exam-ready [5]
Describe in detail the role of Giuseppe Garibaldi in the unification of Italy. How did he complement the diplomatic efforts of Cavour?
◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe
- Q32.** deep exam-ready [5]
Analyse the political, social, and economic ideas supported by the liberal-nationalists who led the revolutions of 1848 across Europe. Why did these revolutions ultimately fail to achieve their goals?
◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe
- Q33.** deep exam-ready [5]
Explain how the French Revolution of 1789 contributed to the rise of nationalism in France and beyond. What specific measures did the French revolutionaries adopt, and how did Napoleon's conquests carry these ideas to the rest of Europe?
◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q34. deep exam-ready

[4]

Read the following passage and answer the questions that follow:

'A nation is the culmination of a long past of endeavours, sacrifice and devotion. A heroic past, great men, glory, that is the social capital upon which one bases a national idea. To have common glories in the past, to have a common will in the present, to have performed great deeds together, to wish to perform still more, these are the essential conditions of being a people. A nation is therefore a large-scale solidarity ... Its existence is a daily plebiscite ... A province is its inhabitants; if anyone has the right to be consulted, it is the inhabitant. A nation never has any real interest in annexing or holding on to a country against its will.'

— Ernst Renan, lecture at the University of Sorbonne, 1882

- (i) According to Renan, what forms the 'social capital' upon which a national idea is built? (1 mark)
- (ii) Why does Renan say that a nation is a 'daily plebiscite'? What does this suggest about the basis of nationhood? (1 mark)
- (iii) How does Renan's view of what constitutes a nation differ from the notion that a nation is formed by a common language, race, or religion? (2 marks)

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q35. medium exam-ready

[4]

Study the following information and answer the questions that follow:

In 1833, a merchant wishing to travel from Hamburg to Nuremberg to sell his goods would have had to pass through 11 customs barriers and pay a customs duty of about 5 per cent at each one. Duties were often levied according to the weight or measurement of goods. Each region had its own system of weights and measures — an 'elle' of cloth in Frankfurt measured 54.7 cm, in Mainz 55.1 cm, in Nuremberg 65.6 cm, and in Freiburg 53.5 cm. The German-speaking regions at this time formed a confederation of 39 states, each with its own currency.

- (i) What major economic institution was formed in 1834 to address these problems, and who took the initiative to form it? (1 mark)
- (ii) How did these economic conditions act as obstacles to the growth of trade and a national economy? (1 mark)
- (iii) Explain how resolving these economic problems was connected to the broader project of German national unification. (2 marks)

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q36. deep exam-ready

[4]

Read the following and answer the questions that follow:

In visual representations of the nineteenth century, the allegorical figure of Germania wears a crown of oak leaves, as the German oak stands for heroism. She is depicted carrying a sword, with an olive branch wound around it. She wears a breastplate bearing an eagle, and rays of a rising sun appear behind her. In an earlier allegorical rendering of 1836, the Kaiser's crown had been placed where the broken chain now appears in the 1848 painting by Philip Veit.

- (i) What does the broken chain in the 1848 painting of Germania symbolise? (1 mark)
- (ii) What is the significance of the olive branch wound around Germania's sword? (1 mark)
- (iii) What does the change from the Kaiser's crown in 1836 to the broken chain in 1848 reveal about the shifting political aspirations of German liberal-nationalists during this period? (2 marks)

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