

CBSE CLASS X
Social Science (087)

QUESTION PAPER
AI-generated question paper

Code: KTAJQU

Questions: 57

Maximum Marks: 170

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SELECTIONS USED

Subject	Social Science
Lessons	1 The Rise of Nationalism in Europe
Level of understanding	Thorough understanding
Question selection	Curated chapter coverage (~5 questions per section + 8 synthesis)
Model	claude-sonnet-4-6

Composition — Difficulty: 3 straightforward · 32 medium · 22 deep | Types: 35 Short · 11 Long · 9 MCQ · 2 Very short

Q1. medium thorough-understanding § Introduction [3]

In Frédéric Sorrieu's 1848 allegorical print, the United States and Switzerland are among the nations placed at the front of the procession. What does this positioning reveal about the kind of political ideal Sorrieu was celebrating, and why would these two countries serve as symbols of that ideal for European liberals of 1848?

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q2. straightforward thorough-understanding § Introduction [1]

Ernst Renan argued that a nation is not formed by a common language, race, religion, or territory. According to him, what actually binds people into a nation?

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q3. deep thorough-understanding § Introduction [3]

Renan described a nation's existence as 'a daily plebiscite.' What did he mean by this, and how does this idea challenge the view that national identity is simply inherited through birth into a particular ethnic or linguistic group?

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q4. medium thorough-understanding § Introduction [1]

A nation-state differs from a multi-national dynastic empire in a fundamental way. Which of the following best captures that difference?

Options: (A) A nation-state is always larger in territory than a dynastic empire. (B) In a nation-state, the majority of citizens share a sense of common identity and history, not just allegiance to a ruler. (C) A nation-state is governed by an absolute monarch, while a dynastic empire is governed by an elected parliament. (D) A nation-state must have a single official religion, whereas a dynastic empire tolerates many religions.

A A nation-state is always larger in territory than a dynastic empire.

B In a nation-state, the majority of citizens share a sense of common identity and history, not just allegiance to a ruler.

C A nation-state is governed by an absolute monarch, while a dynastic empire is governed by an elected parliament.

D A nation-state must have a single official religion, whereas a dynastic empire tolerates many religions.

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q5. medium thorough-understanding § 1 The French Revolution and the Idea of the Nation [3]

[short_answer] The French Revolution transferred sovereignty from the monarchy to the body of French citizens. Analyse how this shift fundamentally changed the nature of political authority and the relationship between the state and its people.

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q6. medium thorough-understanding § 1 The French Revolution and the Idea of the Nation [3]

[short_answer] During the French Revolution, the concepts of 'la patrie' (the fatherland) and 'le citoyen' (the citizen) replaced older forms of political allegiance. Analyse how these ideas helped create a new sense of collective national identity among the French people.

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q7. medium thorough-understanding § 1 The French Revolution and the Idea of the Nation [1]

Which of the following measures introduced during the French Revolution was primarily aimed at creating economic unity rather than symbolic or political unity among French citizens?

- A Composing new national hymns and commemorating martyrs
- B Replacing the royal standard with the tricolour flag
- C Abolishing internal customs duties and adopting a uniform system of weights and measures
- D Renaming the Estates General as the National Assembly

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q8. medium thorough-understanding § 1 The French Revolution and the Idea of the Nation [3]

The Napoleonic Code abolished privileges based on birth and established equality before the law. Despite these progressive changes, why did local populations in conquered territories eventually turn hostile toward French rule?

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q9. deep thorough-understanding § 1 The French Revolution and the Idea of the Nation [5]

Napoleon is often described as both a destroyer and a carrier of the ideals of the French Revolution. Justify this seemingly contradictory description with specific evidence.

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q10. deep thorough-understanding § 1 The French Revolution and the Idea of the Nation [2]

[short_answer] During the French Revolution, French was declared the sole official language of the nation, and regional dialects were actively suppressed. Analyse how this language policy was connected to the revolutionary project of building a unified national identity.

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q11. deep thorough-understanding § 1 The French Revolution and the Idea of the Nation [3]

The French revolutionaries declared it their mission to 'liberate the peoples of Europe from despotism.' How did the actual experience of French military expansion contradict this declared mission?

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q12. medium thorough-understanding § 2 The Making of Nationalism in Europe [3]

A merchant in 1833 travelling across the German-speaking states to sell cloth faced serious economic difficulties even before competing in the market. Explain the specific obstacles he would have encountered, and then explain why the formation of the Zollverein in 1834 was seen not merely as an economic measure but also as a step toward national unification.

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q13. deep thorough-understanding § 2 The Making of Nationalism in Europe [3]

Nineteenth-century liberalism promised equality before the law, yet it simultaneously excluded large sections of society from political participation. Analyse this contradiction, identifying who was excluded and why, and explain what this reveals about the true nature of liberal ideology in this period.

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q14. medium thorough-understanding § 2.2 What did Liberal Nationalism Stand for? [3]

How did the creation of the Zollverein in 1834 address the economic fragmentation caused by the existence of multiple customs barriers across the German states? Analyse why such economic integration also helped to strengthen nationalist sentiment among the German people.

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q15. deep thorough-understanding § 2.2 What did Liberal Nationalism Stand for? [3]

Nineteenth-century liberals championed equality before the law, yet they did not support universal suffrage. Is this a contradiction? Justify your answer with reference to how liberals defined political rights.

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q16. deep thorough-understanding § 2.2 What did Liberal Nationalism Stand for? [5]

Nineteenth-century European liberalism carried distinct meanings in the political and economic spheres. Explain each dimension of liberal thought. Then analyse how the demand for a unified German economic territory reflected both these dimensions simultaneously, and assess the extent to which economic liberalism contributed to the growth of German nationalist consciousness.

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q17. medium thorough-understanding § 2.3 A New Conservatism after 1815 [3]

After Napoleon's defeat in 1815, European conservatives did not simply try to reverse all the changes he had introduced. Why did many conservatives actually support retaining certain modernising reforms even while defending monarchies and traditional institutions?

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q18. medium thorough-understanding § 2.3 A New Conservatism after 1815 [3]

The Congress of Vienna (1815) made specific territorial rearrangements around France's borders. What was the underlying strategic purpose of these arrangements, and how did they reflect the broader goals of the conservative powers who gathered there?

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q19. deep thorough-understanding § 2.3 A New Conservatism after 1815 [3]

Conservative regimes in Europe after 1815 frequently imposed censorship and curbed the freedom of the press. Why did they consider a free press so threatening to their authority, and why did liberal-nationalists in turn make freedom of the press a central demand of their movements?

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q20. medium thorough-understanding § 2.3 A New Conservatism after 1815 [1]

Which of the following best explains why Metternich described Giuseppe Mazzini as 'the most dangerous enemy of our social order'?

- (A) Mazzini led large armies that had already defeated Austrian forces in battle.
- (B) Mazzini's vision of a unified, republican Europe of nations directly challenged the monarchical and aristocratic order conservatives sought to preserve.
- (C) Mazzini had personally persuaded Napoleon III to withdraw French support from Austria.
- (D) Mazzini secretly controlled the finances of all revolutionary movements across Europe.

A Mazzini commanded large armies that directly threatened Austrian military power.

B Mazzini's vision of unified democratic republics and his network of secret societies directly challenged the monarchical and conservative order that conservatives like Metternich were trying to preserve.

C Mazzini had personally led a successful revolution that overthrew a European monarchy.

D Mazzini allied with Napoleon's supporters to restore French imperial dominance over Europe.

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q21. medium thorough-understanding § 2.4 The Revolutionaries [3]

Giuseppe Mazzini founded not just Young Italy but also a broader organisation called Young Europe. What does this tell us about his understanding of nationalism — did he see it as an exclusively Italian cause? Explain his vision.

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q22. deep thorough-understanding § 2.4 The Revolutionaries [3]

Metternich called Mazzini 'the most dangerous enemy of our social order.' Why would a conservative statesman who had just overseen the restoration of monarchies across Europe consider a young revolutionary in exile to be so threatening?

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q23. medium thorough-understanding § 3.1 The Romantic Imagination and National Feeling [3]

Romantic artists and poets generally criticised the glorification of reason and science. What did they focus on instead, and how did this focus serve the cause of nationalism?

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q24. medium thorough-understanding § 3.1 The Romantic Imagination and National Feeling [3]

After Russian occupation of Poland, the Polish language was banned from schools and Russian was imposed everywhere. Yet national feeling in Poland survived. How did cultural practices — rather than political or military action — keep Polish national identity alive?

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q25. medium thorough-understanding § 3.1 The Romantic Imagination and National Feeling [3]

The Grimm Brothers are known for collecting German folktales and folk traditions. How did this cultural work relate to the political challenge posed by French dominance in Europe, and in what ways did it contribute to the building of a distinct German national identity?

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q26. medium thorough-understanding § 3.1 The Romantic Imagination and National Feeling [1]

Nationalists in nineteenth-century Europe invested heavily in collecting folk songs, folk tales and local dialects and in promoting vernacular languages. Which of the following best explains the significance of this cultural strategy for the nationalist movement?

- (A) Vernacular languages were officially recognised by the Congress of Vienna as the basis for drawing new national boundaries.
- (B) Folk songs, dances and stories could communicate a shared cultural heritage to the large illiterate population who had no access to nationalist pamphlets or newspapers.
- (C) European monarchies actively encouraged folk culture because it distracted peasants from economic hardships.
- (D) Collecting folklore helped nationalists prove the racial superiority of their people over neighbouring groups.
- A Illiterate people were more patriotic than educated people and needed little persuasion.
- B Folk songs, dances and stories could communicate a shared cultural heritage to people who could not read nationalist pamphlets or newspapers.
- C The European governments encouraged the spread of folk culture as it kept peasants politically passive.
- D Vernacular languages were scientifically proven to be superior to Latin and French for expressing nationalist thought.

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q27. straightforward thorough-understanding § 3.2 Hunger, Hardship and Popular Revolt [1]

[mcq] Which of the following best explains why small textile producers in European towns faced a severe economic crisis in the 1830s–1840s?

- (A) They were taxed heavily by conservative regimes to fund wars
- (B) Cheap machine-made goods from England undercut their handmade products
- (C) Guilds banned them from selling goods in city markets
- (D) The abolition of serfdom reduced the rural demand for cloth
- A The French Revolutionary Wars had destroyed most trade routes across Europe.
- B Guild restrictions had been reimposed after 1815, blocking production.
- C Cheap machine-made goods imported from more industrialised England undercut their prices.
- D Napoleon's continental blockade had cut off their supply of raw materials.

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q28. medium thorough-understanding § 3.2 Hunger, Hardship and Popular Revolt [3]

In 1848, the National Assembly in France proclaimed universal male suffrage and guaranteed the right to work. What does this tell us about the relationship between economic hardship and political demands among the common people at this time?

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q29. medium thorough-understanding § 3.2 Hunger, Hardship and Popular Revolt [3]

The Silesian weavers' revolt of 1845 was directed specifically against their contractors rather than against the government or the aristocracy. What does this suggest about the nature of the economic exploitation they faced?

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q30. medium thorough-understanding § 3.2 Hunger, Hardship and Popular Revolt [3]

How did a bad harvest create a chain of hardships that stretched from the countryside into the towns? Trace this sequence of events.

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q31. deep thorough-understanding § 3.2 Hunger, Hardship and Popular Revolt [5]

[long_answer] The revolts of 1848 in Europe involved two distinct but simultaneous forces — the liberal middle classes seeking constitutional governments and the peasants/workers demanding relief from economic hardship. Identify each group, their specific demands, and explain why these two forces failed to unite into a stable revolutionary movement that could bring lasting political change.

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q32. deep thorough-understanding § 3.2 Hunger, Hardship and Popular Revolt [5]

The economic hardships of the 1830s–1840s contributed to popular uprisings, yet after 1848 many European monarchies survived and even grew stronger. Using your knowledge of how conservative regimes responded after 1848, explain why economic discontent alone was not enough to produce lasting political change.

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q33. deep thorough-understanding § 4 The Making of Germany and Italy [5]

The unification of Germany and the unification of Italy both succeeded in the 1860s–70s, yet they followed notably different paths. Compare the roles played by military-diplomatic power versus popular revolutionary movements in achieving unification in each country. Which factor proved more decisive in each case, and why?

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q34. medium thorough-understanding § 4 The Making of Germany and Italy [3]

After Italian unification was proclaimed in 1861, it was observed that the vast majority of ordinary Italians — particularly the peasant masses in the south — had little awareness of or connection to the idea of a unified Italian nation. What does this reveal about the nature of the unification movement, and why is it significant for understanding what nationalism actually meant in nineteenth-century Europe?

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q35. straightforward thorough-understanding § 4.2 Italy Unified [1]

Which Italian state was ruled by an Italian princely house during the mid-nineteenth century, and how did its political status differ from the other Italian states at the time?

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q36. medium thorough-understanding § 4.2 Italy Unified [3]

Cavour is described as neither a revolutionary nor a democrat, yet he is credited as the chief architect of Italian unification. How did his approach to unification differ from that of Mazzini, and why was Cavour's method ultimately more successful in achieving a unified Italian state?

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q37. deep thorough-understanding § 4.2 Italy Unified [3]

Garibaldi's campaign in South Italy succeeded in winning the support of local peasants to drive out the Spanish rulers. Yet, the same peasant masses had never heard of 'Italia' and believed 'La Talia' was Victor Emmanuel's wife. What does this contradiction reveal about the nature of the Italian unification movement?

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q38. deep thorough-understanding § 4.2 Italy Unified [5]

Both Germany and Italy were unified in the second half of the nineteenth century, yet the processes followed notably different paths. Compare the roles of military force, diplomacy, and popular revolutionary action in each unification, and explain why, despite their differences, both processes resulted in a monarchy rather than the democratic republic that earlier nationalists like Mazzini had envisioned.

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q39. medium thorough-understanding § 4.3 The Strange Case of Britain [3]

The formation of the British nation-state differed fundamentally from the way nation-states emerged elsewhere in Europe. Explain how Britain's nation-state came into being, and why this process can be considered unusual compared to the revolutionary or war-driven unifications seen on the continent.

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q40. medium thorough-understanding § 4.3 The Strange Case of Britain [1]

[mcq] After the Act of Union (1707), the British Parliament took steps to suppress distinct Scottish cultural markers. Which of the following BEST explains the underlying reason for such suppression?

- (A) To eliminate Scotland's military advantage over England
- (B) To ensure that a dominant English identity could be actively promoted as the shared British national identity
- (C) To punish Scotland for its alliance with France during earlier wars
- (D) To replace Gaelic with Latin as the official language of the Church of Scotland

A The Scottish Highlanders had sided with Napoleon and were being punished by the British government.

B English culture was actively promoted to forge a unified British national identity, requiring the subordination of older cultural traditions.

C Gaelic was considered a foreign language introduced by Irish Catholic settlers and was therefore banned.

D The Scottish parliament voluntarily agreed to abandon its distinct cultural practices as a condition for joining the union.

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q41. deep thorough-understanding § 4.3 The Strange Case of Britain [5]

Ireland and Scotland were both absorbed into the United Kingdom, yet the chapter suggests their experiences were shaped by a common underlying dynamic. Identify that dynamic and analyse how it operated differently in each case — considering the role of religion, armed resistance, and cultural suppression — to explain why national identity did not disappear in either region despite British dominance.

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q42. medium thorough-understanding § 5 Visualising the Nation [3]

Why did artists in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries choose to represent nations through female figures rather than through portraits of actual rulers or real individuals?

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q43. medium thorough-understanding § 5 Visualising the Nation [3]

The allegorical figure of Germania in the 1848 painting carries a combination of symbols that reflect both strength and peace. Identify any three such symbols depicted in the painting and explain what they collectively suggest about the ideal character of the German nation as envisioned by liberal-nationalists in 1848.

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q44. deep thorough-understanding § 5 Visualising the Nation [3]

Marianne and Germania both served as female allegories of their respective nations, yet they drew their symbolic attributes from different sources. How did the attributes chosen for each figure reflect the distinct national histories and political ideals of France and Germany respectively?

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q45. medium thorough-understanding § 6 Nationalism and Imperialism [3]

How did nationalism change in character during the last quarter of the nineteenth century compared to the first half of the century?

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q46. medium thorough-understanding § 6 Nationalism and Imperialism [5]

Why did the Balkans become the most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871? In your answer, refer to both the internal situation in the region and the role of outside powers.

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q47. deep thorough-understanding § 6 Nationalism and Imperialism [3]

Balkan nationalities often used historical memory to justify their struggles for independence. What was the core historical argument they relied upon, and why did such arguments carry particular force within a nationalist framework?

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q48. medium thorough-understanding § 6 Nationalism and Imperialism [1]

Which of the following best explains why the major European powers became involved in Balkan conflicts during the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries?

Options: (A) They wanted to help the Slavic peoples win independence from the Ottoman Empire out of genuine sympathy. (B) They were competing to extend their own control over the region while countering the influence of rival powers. (C) They were enforcing the terms agreed upon at the Congress of Vienna, 1815. (D) They wanted to prevent the spread of revolutionary republican ideas from the Balkans into Western Europe.

A They wanted to help the Slavic peoples win independence from the Ottoman Empire out of genuine sympathy.

B They were competing to extend their own control over the region while countering the influence of rival powers.

C They were enforcing the terms agreed upon at the Congress of Vienna, 1815.

D They wanted to prevent the spread of revolutionary republican ideas from the Balkans into Western Europe.

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q49. deep thorough-understanding § 6 Nationalism and Imperialism [3]

Nationalist movements in colonised regions of Asia and Africa drew inspiration from European ideas of nationalism, yet developed in distinctly different ways. Explain why these movements cannot be considered mere copies of European nationalism, highlighting at least two key differences in their context or character.

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q50. deep thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [5]

Frédéric Sorrieu's 1848 print showed peoples of the world marching as distinct nations, yet the German peoples he depicted did not yet exist as a united nation. By 1871, Germany was unified — but not through the democratic, liberal path Sorrieu envisioned. Trace the journey from liberal-nationalist aspiration in 1848 to the actual unification of Germany in 1871, explaining why the method that succeeded was so different from what the liberals had hoped for.

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q51. deep thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [3]

Both the Napoleonic reforms in Europe and the conservative order established at the Congress of Vienna in 1815 were responses to the same revolutionary age, yet they had opposite effects on the growth of nationalism. Explain this apparent contradiction.

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q52. medium thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [1]

Which of the following best explains why nationalism in Europe shifted from a liberal-democratic force in the first half of the nineteenth century to a tool of conservative state power and imperialism by the last quarter?

- (A) Liberal nationalists failed to win mass support and were replaced by conservative leaders who used nationalist sentiment to consolidate state power and justify expansion.
- (B) The Congress of Vienna successfully destroyed all liberal-nationalist movements, forcing leaders to adopt conservative nationalism instead.
- (C) Nationalism became imperialist only because industrialisation created a need for raw materials in Asian and African colonies.
- (D) The unification of Germany and Italy eliminated the need for liberal nationalism in Europe, redirecting nationalist energy outward.

A Secret societies like the Carbonari successfully overthrew monarchies across Europe, making liberal revolutions unnecessary.

B After the failure of the 1848 liberal revolutions, conservative leaders like Bismarck harnessed nationalist sentiment to strengthen state power, and later European powers used it to justify imperial expansion.

C The Romantic movement convinced people that culture and folk traditions were more important than constitutions and representative governments.

D The unification of Germany and Italy satisfied all nationalist demands in Europe, leaving only imperial rivalries to drive politics.

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q53. medium thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [5]

Culture — through art, music, language and folklore — played a significant role in building nationalism across Europe. Using examples from at least three different contexts covered in the chapter, explain how cultural expression translated into political nationalism.

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q54. medium thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [3]

The unification of both Italy and Germany was completed by 1871, yet the processes differed significantly in method and leadership. Analyse one important similarity and one important difference in the manner in which these two nations achieved unification, explaining what each reveals about the nature of nationalism in nineteenth-century Europe.

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q55. medium thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [1]

Assertion (A): Even after conservative regimes suppressed the liberal revolutions of 1848, they could not simply restore the old pre-1815 order.

Reason (R): Modernising reforms — such as abolishing serfdom and granting limited autonomy — were introduced by autocratic monarchies in the years after 1848.

Choose the correct option:

- (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.

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.

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q56. deep thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [3]

Liberal nationalism championed freedom, constitutions and equality before the law. Yet the same liberal movement denied political rights to women and, in the case of Britain, suppressed the cultural identities of the Scottish and Irish peoples. What does this reveal about the limits of liberal nationalism as practised in nineteenth-century Europe?

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q57. deep thorough-understanding § (whole-chapter synthesis) [5]

Nationalism began in early nineteenth-century Europe as a movement for liberty and self-determination, yet by the end of the century it had become a source of conflict, aggressive rivalry between states, and a justification for imperial domination over other peoples. Identify the key turning points in this transformation and explain the factors that led nationalism to move away from its liberal origins.

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

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