

CBSE CLASS X

Social Science (087)

ANSWER KEY

From previous CBSE Board Exam questions

Code: QE3A9P Questions: 62 Maximum Marks: 171 Generated: 2026-06-15 13:05

SELECTIONS USED

Source	Previous-year board
Subject	Social Science
Lessons	The Rise of Nationalism in Europe
Year	2022-2026
Questions selected	62

Composition — Types: 21 MCQ · 21 Long · 8 Short · 6 Very short · 4 Assertion–reason · 1 source_based

Q1. § Introduction § 1 The French Revolution and the Idea of the Nation

[2]

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

Previously asked in: 2023 32/1/1 Q21(b)

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Frederic Sarrieu's Dream and the Vision of a Democratic and Social Republic in France (1848)

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Model Answer

Frédéric Sorrieu, a French artist, in 1848 visualised a world made up of **democratic and social Republics**. His dream depicted peoples of Europe and America — of all ages and classes — marching and offering homage to the statue of Liberty. In his utopian vision, peoples were grouped as distinct nations identified by their flags and national costumes.

Source: Chapter 1, *The Rise of Nationalism in Europe*, Section I

Explanation

The examiner expects you to mention: (1) who Sorrieu was, (2) what his dream was — democratic and social republics, and (3) how it was depicted (peoples marching, statue of Liberty, distinct nations). The word "utopian" is a key term here. Keep it to 2–3 sentences for 2 marks.

Q2. § Introduction § 1 The French Revolution and the Idea of the Nation § 5 Visualising the Nation

[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 images were marked on coins and stamps.

Previously asked in: 2023 32/5/1 Q4

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Female Allegory of the Nation – Marianne (France)

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Model Answer

(b) She took part in the French Revolution.

Marianne was a female allegory symbolising France — representing national unity, appearing on coins and stamps, but she did not personally take part in the French Revolution.

Source: Chapter 1, Section 5 – Visualising the Nation

Explanation

The textbook clearly states Marianne was *invented by artists in the nineteenth century* to represent the French nation as an allegory of liberty and unity. She is a symbolic/artistic creation, not a real person who participated in the French Revolution. Options (a), (c), and (d) are all directly stated in the passage as true.

Q3. § Introduction § 1 The French Revolution and the Idea of the Nation

[5]

"The political and constitutional changes that came in the wake of the French Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from monarchy to a body of French Citizens." Explain the statement.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/5/1 Q30(a)

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

French Revolution and Transfer of Sovereignty

Ideas of la patrie, le citoyen and popular sovereignty

Political and Constitutional Reforms after the French Revolution

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Model Answer

France in 1789 was an absolute monarchy. The French Revolution brought major political and constitutional changes that shifted sovereignty from the king to the people. Key changes include:

1. **People as the Nation:** The revolution proclaimed that it was the people who would constitute the nation and shape its destiny.
2. **Ideas of Patrie and Citoyen:** The concepts of *la patrie* (fatherland) and *le citoyen* (citizen) emphasised a united community of equal citizens under a constitution.
3. **New symbols:** The royal standard was replaced by the tricolour flag; new hymns, oaths, and martyrs united citizens.
4. **National Assembly:** The Estates General was elected by active citizens and renamed the National Assembly.
5. **Uniform laws:** A centralised administration, uniform laws, abolition of internal customs duties, and a uniform system of weights and measures were introduced.
6. **Common language:** Regional dialects were discouraged; Parisian French became the national language, reinforcing collective identity.

Source: Chapter 1 – The Rise of Nationalism in Europe, Section: The French Revolution and the Idea of the Nation

Explanation

Examiners look for: (1) the shift from monarchy to citizens (sovereignty transfer), (2) specific measures — flag, National Assembly, uniform laws, language — each as a separate point. Do not just list vaguely; name the actual reforms. Five clear points with brief explanation each is ideal for 5 marks. Avoid writing long paragraphs; crisp points score better here.

Q4. § Introduction § 1 The French Revolution and the Idea of the Nation

[5]

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

Previously asked in: 2024 32/4/1 Q30(a)

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

French Revolution and the idea of collective identity / nation

Nationalism and the French Revolution – symbols, ideas, and common identity

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Model Answer

The French Revolution of 1789 was the first clear expression of nationalism. The revolutionaries introduced several measures to create a sense of collective identity among the French people:

1. **La patrie and le citoyen** – The ideas of 'the fatherland' and 'the citizen' emphasised a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.
2. **New French flag** – The tricolour replaced the former royal standard, becoming a symbol of national unity.
3. **National Assembly** – The Estates General was renamed, elected by active citizens.
4. **Common culture** – New hymns were composed, oaths taken, and martyrs commemorated in the name of the nation.
5. **Uniform laws and administration** – A centralised system with uniform laws was established; internal customs duties were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures adopted.
6. **Common language** – Regional dialects were discouraged; Parisian French became the national language.

These steps forged a shared national identity among French citizens.

Source: Chapter 1 – The Rise of Nationalism in Europe, Section: The French Revolution and the Idea of the Nation

Explanation

- Examiners expect **6 distinct points** for a 5-mark answer (each point earns ~1 mark; the intro ties them together).
- Stick to textbook language: "la patrie," "le citoyen," "tricolour," "National Assembly" — these specific terms show accuracy.
- Do **not** drift into Napoleon or the spread of nationalism abroad — the question is specifically about collective identity *among the French people*.
- A brief introductory line + bullet points is the most scoring format here.

Q5. § 1 The French Revolution and the Idea of the Nation

[5]

Why is the French Revolution of 1789 considered the first clear expression of nationalism ? Explain with examples.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/3/1 Q8(a)

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

French Revolution of 1789 as the first expression of nationalism

Ideas of *la patrie*, *le citoyen* and national identity in post-revolutionary France

Role of the French Revolution in spreading nationalism across Europe

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Model Answer

The French Revolution of 1789 is considered the first clear expression of nationalism for the following reasons:

1. **Transfer of sovereignty:** Political changes shifted sovereignty from the monarchy to French citizens. The people were declared the nation, shaping their own destiny.
1. **Sense of collective identity:** The revolutionaries promoted ideas of *la patrie* (the fatherland) and *le citoyen* (the citizen), emphasising a united community with equal rights under a constitution.
1. **National symbols:** A new flag — the tricolour — replaced the royal standard. New hymns were composed, oaths taken, and martyrs commemorated in the nation's name.
1. **Uniform laws and administration:** A centralised system was established with uniform laws, weights, and measures. Internal customs duties were abolished.
1. **Common language:** Regional dialects were discouraged; Parisian French became the national language.
1. **Spreading nationalism abroad:** French armies carried nationalist ideas to Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy in the 1790s, inspiring Jacobin clubs across Europe.

Source: Chapter 1 — The Rise of Nationalism in Europe, Section: The French Revolution and the Idea of the Nation

Explanation

Examiners expect students to cover both **internal measures** (symbols, uniform laws, language, administration) and the **external spread** of nationalism. Use the textbook terms like *la patrie*, *le citoyen*, and tricolour to score full marks. Avoid writing a general essay — list distinct points clearly. Five points for 5 marks is a safe structure.

Q6. § Introduction § 1 The French Revolution and the Idea of the Nation

[3]

Describe the steps taken by French revolutionaries to create a sense of national unity and belonging.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/4/1 Q25(A)

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

French Revolution and the idea of nationalism

Symbols, practices and institutions used to promote national identity in France

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Model Answer

French revolutionaries took the following steps to create a sense of collective identity and national unity:

1. **New symbols:** The tricolour replaced the royal standard; new hymns were composed and oaths taken in the name of the nation.
2. **New concepts:** Ideas of *la patrie* (fatherland) and *le citoyen* (citizen) promoted a united community with equal rights under a constitution.
3. **Administrative uniformity:** A centralised system was established with uniform laws, abolition of internal customs duties, and a uniform system of weights and measures.
4. **Common language:** Regional dialects were discouraged; Parisian French became the common national language.
5. **Renamed institutions:** The Estates General was renamed the National Assembly, elected by active citizens.

Source: Chapter 1 – The Rise of Nationalism in Europe, Section 1

Explanation

Examiners expect at least **4–5 distinct steps** for a 3-mark answer. Avoid vague statements — name specific measures (tricolour, *la patrie*, uniform laws, etc.). Each point should be crisp, one line. The key passage is: "*From the very beginning, the French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices...*" — stick closely to what is listed there. Do not mix up French Revolution steps with Napoleon's reforms (a common mistake).

Q7. § 2.2 What did Liberal Nationalism Stand for? § 2.3 A New Conservatism after 1815

[1]

Arrange the following incidents in chronological order and choose the correct option.

I. French Revolution

II. Napoleon's invasion of Italy

III. Unification of Italy

IV. Vienna Peace Treaty

(A) I, II, IV, III

(B) II, IV, I, III

(C) II, III, I, IV

(D) I, III, II, IV

Previously asked in: 2024 32/4/1 Q1

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Chronology of key events: French Revolution, Napoleon's invasion of Italy, Vienna Peace Treaty, Unification of Italy

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Model Answer

(A) I, II, IV, III

French Revolution (1789) → Napoleon's invasion of Italy (1797) → Vienna Peace Treaty (1815) → Unification of Italy (1859–1870).

Explanation

The 'Important Dates' box in Chapter 1 gives the exact years: French Revolution precedes 1797 (Napoleon invades Italy), then the Vienna Peace Settlement (1814–15), and finally Unification of Italy (1859–1870).

Memorise these key dates to answer chronology-based MCQs quickly.

Q8. § 2.2 What did Liberal Nationalism Stand for? § 2.3 A New Conservatism after 1815

[5]

"During 19th century, in the economic sphere, liberalisation stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital". Explain the statement.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/5/1 Q30(b)

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Liberalism and Economic Liberalisation in 19th Century Europe

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Model Answer

In the 19th century, **liberalism in the economic sphere** stood for free markets and removal of state-imposed restrictions on trade.

Key aspects:

1. **Freedom of markets:** The new middle classes — industrialists, businessmen, and professionals — demanded an end to tariff barriers so goods could move freely.
1. **Problem in German states:** Napoleon's reorganisation created 39 states, each with its own currency and weights/measures. A merchant travelling from Hamburg to Nuremberg had to cross **11 customs barriers**, paying ~5% duty at each, making trade extremely costly and time-consuming.
1. **Zollverein (1834):** Prussia formed a customs union joined by most German states. It **abolished tariff barriers** and reduced currencies from over thirty to two.
1. **Role of railways:** A network of railways stimulated mobility and further integrated the economic territory.
1. **Outcome:** This economic unification strengthened national sentiment and supported political unification.

Source: Chapter 1 — The Rise of Nationalism in Europe, Section 2.2 — What did Liberal Nationalism Stand for?

Explanation

- Examiners expect you to **define economic liberalism**, then **illustrate with the German example** (the 39 states, customs barriers, zollverein).
- Mention the **Hamburg–Nuremberg merchant example** — it is a textbook fact often directly asked.
- Link to **zollverein 1834** and **railways** as outcomes.
- Avoid writing about political liberalism here; the question is specifically about the *economic sphere*.
- 5 marks = 5 clear points or a few tight paragraphs (~100–120 words). This answer fits that budget.

Q9. § 2.2 What did Liberal Nationalism Stand for?

[5]

How was liberalism allied to national unity in Europe in the early decades of the 19th century ? Analyse.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/1/1 Q30(b)

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Liberalism and National Unity in Early 19th Century Europe

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Model Answer

In early 19th-century Europe, liberalism and national unity were closely interconnected:

1. **Common ideology:** Ideas of national unity were closely allied to liberalism. 'Liberalism' (from Latin *liber* — free) stood for individual freedom and equality before the law.
1. **Political demands:** Liberals demanded the end of autocracy and clerical privileges, a constitution, and representative government through parliament. These political goals required a unified nation-state framework.
1. **Middle-class base:** The educated, liberal middle classes — industrialists, businessmen, professionals — were the chief supporters of national unity. They sought abolition of aristocratic privileges.
1. **Economic dimension:** Liberals stressed inviolability of private property and supported a unified market, linking economic progress to national unity.
1. **1848 Revolutions:** Middle classes demanded constitutions and representative governments, while nationalities (Germans, Italians, Poles, etc.) demanded nation-states — showing liberalism and nationalism working together.

After 1848, however, nationalism moved away from liberal-democratic ideals toward conservative state power, as seen in German unification under Bismarck.

Source: Chapter 1 — The Rise of Nationalism in Europe, Section 2.2

Explanation

Examiners look for: the link between liberalism and nationalism, the definition of liberalism, the role of the middle class, and the 1848 revolutions as evidence. End with the shift after 1848 for full marks. Five clear points covering both ideology and social/political context score well. Avoid writing a vague general essay — use specific examples from the textbook.

Q10. § 2.2 What did Liberal Nationalism Stand for? § 6 Nationalism and Imperialism

[5]

"Ideas of national unity in the early nineteenth century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism." Justify the statement with suitable arguments.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/1/1 Q7 (B)

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Liberalism and national unity in early 19th-century Europe

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Model Answer

In early nineteenth-century Europe, national unity and liberalism were deeply connected. Key arguments to justify this:

1. **Meaning of Liberalism:** The term 'liberalism' comes from the Latin *liber* (free). For the new middle classes, it meant freedom for the individual and equality before the law.
1. **Political Demands:** Liberalism emphasised government by consent, end of autocracy and clerical privileges, a written constitution, and representative government through parliament.
1. **Economic Dimension:** Liberals stressed inviolability of private property and sought to abolish internal customs duties, promoting a free and unified market — which required national unity.
1. **Social Base:** Educated, liberal middle classes — products of industrialisation — championed national unity alongside abolition of aristocratic privileges.
1. **1848 Revolutions:** Middle classes demanded constitutions and representative governments, combining liberal and nationalist goals simultaneously.

Thus, liberalism provided the ideological foundation for national movements across Europe.

Source: Chapter 1 – The Rise of Nationalism in Europe, Section 2.2 – What did Liberal Nationalism Stand for?

Explanation

Examiners expect **5 distinct, labelled points** for a 5-mark question like this. Each point should be crisp (1–2 lines). Cover: definition of liberalism, political demands (constitution, consent), economic demands (property, free trade), social base (middle classes), and the 1848 link. Avoid writing a long essay — bullet/numbered format is efficient and examiner-friendly here. Always end with a concluding line tying the two concepts together.

Q11. § 1 The French Revolution and the Idea of the Nation § 2.2 What did Liberal Nationalism Stand for?

[5]

How did the French Revolution spread the spirit of nationalism in Europe ? Explain with suitable arguments.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/2/1 Q30(a)

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

French Revolution and the Spread of Nationalism in Europe

Ideas of Liberty, Equality and Fraternity

Napoleon and the spread of revolutionary ideas

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Model Answer

The French Revolution and the Spread of Nationalism in Europe:

1. **Transfer of Sovereignty:** The French Revolution (1789) transferred sovereignty from the monarchy to French citizens, introducing ideas of *la patrie* (fatherland) and *le citoyen* (citizen), creating a sense of collective national identity.
1. **Symbols and Institutions:** A new tricolour flag, national hymns, oaths, and a centralised administration with uniform laws promoted national unity within France, inspiring other peoples.
1. **Jacobin Clubs:** When news of the Revolution reached Europe, students and educated middle classes set up Jacobin clubs. Their campaigns prepared the way for French armies moving into Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy in the 1790s.
1. **French Armies as Carriers:** With the outbreak of revolutionary wars, French armies actively carried the idea of nationalism abroad, spreading its ideals across Europe.
1. **Napoleonic Reforms:** Napoleon's Civil Code (1804) abolished privileges based on birth, established equality before law, freed peasants from serfdom, and removed guild restrictions — spreading revolutionary-nationalist principles across conquered territories.

Source: Chapter 1 — The Rise of Nationalism in Europe, Sections 1 & 2

Explanation

- Examiners expect **5 distinct points** for a 5-mark answer — each point earns one mark.
- Always mention **specific examples**: Jacobin clubs, Holland/Belgium/Switzerland/Italy, Napoleonic Code 1804.
- Use textbook terminology: *la patrie*, *le citoyen*, tricolour, sovereignty.
- Do not write a general essay — keep each point crisp (2–3 lines max).
- The Napoleonic Code point is frequently asked separately too, so remember its key features: equality before law, right to property, abolition of feudal privileges.

Q12. § 2.2 What did Liberal Nationalism Stand for? § 4 The Making of Germany and Italy § 6 Nationalism and Imperialism

[2]

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

Previously asked in: 2023 32/2/1 Q21(b)

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Liberal Nationalism in 19th Century Europe

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Model Answer

Liberal nationalism in 19th-century Europe stood for:

- **Freedom for the individual** and equality of all before the law.
- **Government by consent**, end of autocracy and clerical privileges.
- A **constitution** and representative government through parliament.
- Inviolability of **private property**.

It was popular among the educated middle classes who sought to abolish aristocratic privileges.

Source: Chapter 1, Section 2.2 – What did Liberal Nationalism Stand for?

Explanation

Examiners expect 2–3 crisp points directly from Section 2.2. Key terms to include: *freedom, equality before law, government by consent, constitution, representative government, private property*. Avoid long historical narratives — this is only 2 marks. Mentioning "middle classes" as the social base adds value.

Q13. § 2.2 What did Liberal Nationalism Stand for?**[1]**

Read the following facts related to 'Napoleonic Code' carefully and choose the correct option :

- I. Abolition of privileges based on birth.
- II. Establishing equality before the law.
- III. Securing property rights.
- IV. Imposing manorial dues on the peasants.

- (A) only I, II and III are correct.
- (B) only II, III and IV are correct.
- (C) only I, II and IV are correct.
- (D) only I, III and IV are correct.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/5/1 Q1

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Napoleonic Code – features and provisions

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Model Answer

(A) only I, II and III are correct.

The Napoleonic Code abolished privileges based on birth, established equality before the law, and secured the right to property. It did **not** impose manorial dues — rather, it abolished feudal obligations.

Source: Chapter 1, Section 2.2 / Napoleon's reforms

Explanation

Statement IV is **false** — imposing manorial dues was a feature of the old feudal system that Napoleon actually helped dismantle. The Napoleonic Code is associated with abolishing birth-based privileges, legal equality, and protecting property rights. Examiners expect you to identify the incorrect statement to eliminate wrong options.

Q14. § 2.2 What did Liberal Nationalism Stand for?

[3]

Explain the main provisions of the Napoleonic Code – 1804.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/6/1 Q26

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Napoleonic Code 1804 – Main Provisions

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Model Answer

The Napoleonic Code of 1804 introduced the following provisions:

1. **Equality before the law** — It abolished privileges based on birth and established equal laws for all citizens.
2. **Right to property** — It secured and protected the right to private property.
3. **Abolition of feudal system** — It removed feudal dues and freed peasants from serfdom.
4. **Uniform laws** — It established a uniform system of laws, weights, and measures in the territories under French control.
5. **Limited suffrage** — It went back to limited voting rights; men without property and all women were excluded from political rights, reducing women to the status of a minor under the authority of fathers and husbands.

Source: Chapter 1 — Nationalism in Europe, Section 2.2

Explanation

Examiners look for **at least 3 clear provisions** for 3 marks — one point per mark. Use a numbered/bulleted list for clarity. The key provisions are: equality before law, right to property, abolition of feudalism, uniform laws, and limited suffrage. Do not write long paragraphs — crisp points score better in board exams.

Q15. § 2.3 A New Conservatism after 1815 § 4.2 Italy Unified**[1]**

Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both statements and choose the correct option :

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

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

- (A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).
- (B) Both (A) and (R) are correct, but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).
- (C) (A) is true, but (R) is wrong.
- (D) (A) is wrong, but (R) is true.

Previously asked in: 2024 32/3/1 Q3

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Zollverein Custom Union and Economic Unification

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Model Answer

(A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A).

The Zollverein customs union was formed in 1834 at Prussia's initiative to create a unified economic territory allowing unhindered movement of goods, people and capital.

Source: Chapter 1, Section on Nationalism in Europe

Explanation

Both statements are factually correct as per the textbook. The Reason directly explains *why* the Zollverein was formed — to enable free economic movement — making it a correct explanation of the Assertion. Students often confuse option (A) and (B); choose (A) only when R logically explains A, which it does here.

Q16. § 2.2 What did Liberal Nationalism Stand for? § 2.3 A New Conservatism after 1815**[1]**

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

- (a) Socialism
- (b) Conservatism
- (c) Liberalism
- (d) Romanticism

Previously asked in: 2023 32/2/1 Q1

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Conservatism and the Post-Napoleonic European Order (1815)

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Model Answer

(b) Conservatism

After the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of **conservatism**.

Explanation

The textbook explicitly states: "*Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism.*" This is a direct-fact MCQ — quote the exact term from the source. Do not confuse with Liberalism (which conservatives opposed) or Romanticism (a cultural movement).

Q17. § 2.3 A New Conservatism after 1815

[3]

Analyse the main provisions of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/2/1 Q7(b)

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Treaty of Vienna 1815 – Main Provisions

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Model Answer

The Treaty of Vienna (1815) was drawn up by Britain, Russia, Prussia, and Austria to undo the changes caused by the Napoleonic wars. Its main provisions were:

1. The Bourbon dynasty was restored to power in France, and France lost territories annexed under Napoleon.
2. A series of states were set up on France's boundaries to prevent future French expansion — the Kingdom of Netherlands (including Belgium) in the north, and Genoa was added to Piedmont in the south.
3. Prussia received new territories on its western frontiers; Austria got control of northern Italy.
4. Russia received part of Poland; Prussia received a portion of Saxony.
5. The German Confederation of 39 states set up by Napoleon was left untouched.

The main aim was to restore conservative monarchies and create a new conservative order in Europe.

Source: Chapter 1 – Nationalism in Europe, Section 2.3

Explanation

- This is a 3-mark question; examiners expect **3–5 clear provisions** listed concisely — not a long essay.
- Each distinct provision (restoration of Bourbon monarchy, buffer states around France, territorial redistribution) counts as a separate point.
- Mentioning the **overall aim** (restore monarchies, conservative order) at the end ties the answer together and is often looked for.
- Avoid vague statements — be specific about which country got what territory.

Q18. § 2.3 A New Conservatism after 1815

[1]

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

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

Previously asked in: 2024 32/5/1 Q1

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Congress of Vienna 1815

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Model Answer**(A) Chancellor Duke Metternich**

The Vienna Congress (1815) was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich.

Source: Chapter 1, Section 2.3 – A New Conservatism after 1815

Explanation

The passage directly states: "*The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich.*" The other options are distractors — Ernst Renan was a French thinker, William I was the German Emperor (1871), and Otto von Bismarck was Prussia's chief minister who unified Germany. For MCQs, always link the name to their specific role mentioned in the textbook.

Q19. § 2.3 A New Conservatism after 1815 § 4 The Making of Germany and Italy

[2]

"Conservative regimes set up in Europe in 1815 were autocratic." Support the statement by giving any two arguments.

Previously asked in: 2024 32/2/1 Q21

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Concert of Europe and the Congress of Vienna (1815)

Conservative Regimes in Europe after 1815

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Model Answer

Conservative regimes set up in 1815 were autocratic because:

1. **They did not tolerate criticism and dissent** — they curbed all activities that questioned the legitimacy of autocratic governments.
2. **They imposed censorship laws** — to control content in newspapers, books, plays and songs that reflected ideas of liberty and freedom associated with the French Revolution.

Source: Chapter 1, Section 2.3 – A New Conservatism after 1815

Explanation

The question asks you to **support** a given statement, so begin each point as evidence/reason, not a definition. Both points must come directly from the textbook line: "*Conservative regimes set up in 1815 were autocratic. They did not tolerate criticism and dissent... imposed censorship laws...*" Examiners expect these two specific points. One mark per valid argument.

Q20. § 2.4 The Revolutionaries**[1]**

Two statements labelled as Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are given below. Read both the statements carefully and choose the correct option :

Assertion (A) : Giuseppe Mazzini was a revolutionary from Italy.

Reason (R) : He founded underground organisations.

- 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.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/2/1 Q3

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Giuseppe Mazzini and Revolutionary Nationalism

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Model Answer

Option (B): Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

Mazzini was indeed an Italian revolutionary, and he did found underground societies (Young Italy, Young Europe). However, founding underground societies does not explain *why* he was a revolutionary.

Explanation

The examiner wants students to distinguish between a reason being *true* and it being the *correct explanation*. Here, both facts are correct (sourced from the textbook), but founding secret societies is a consequence/activity of being a revolutionary, not the explanation for it. Option B is the standard answer for such cases.

Q21. § 2.4 The Revolutionaries

[5]

Examine the role of Giuseppe Mazzini in the unification of Italy during the nineteenth century.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/5/1 Q7(b)

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Giuseppe Mazzini and the Unification of Italy

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Model Answer

Giuseppe Mazzini played a crucial role in inspiring the unification of Italy through his revolutionary ideas and organisations.

1. **Early Revolutionary:** Born in Genoa (1805), Mazzini joined the secret society of the Carbonari and was exiled in 1831 for attempting a revolution in Liguria.
1. **Founded Secret Societies:** He established *Young Italy* in Marseilles and *Young Europe* in Berne, uniting like-minded nationalists from Poland, France, Italy and German states.
1. **Vision of Unified Italy:** Mazzini believed God intended nations as natural units of mankind. He argued Italy must be forged into a single unified republic, ending its existence as a patchwork of small states and kingdoms.
1. **Wider Influence:** Following his model, secret societies spread across Germany, France, Switzerland and Poland.
1. **Fear Among Conservatives:** His relentless opposition to monarchy alarmed conservatives. Metternich called him "*the most dangerous enemy of our social order.*"

Though Mazzini laid the ideological foundation, the actual unification (1859–1870) was completed by Cavour and Garibaldi.

Source: Chapter 1 — Nationalism in Europe, Section 2.4 The Revolutionaries

Explanation

- Examiners expect **5 distinct, well-labelled points** for a 5-mark answer — avoid writing one long paragraph.
- Always include **specific details**: dates (1805, 1831, 1833), places (Genoa, Marseilles, Berne), and names of organisations (*Young Italy*, *Young Europe*).
- The **Metternich quote** is a high-value detail — include it.
- A brief concluding line linking Mazzini to the broader unification story shows higher-order thinking and fetches full marks.
- Do **not** write about Garibaldi or Cavour in detail — this question is specifically about Mazzini.

Q22. § 1 The French Revolution and the Idea of the Nation § 2.2 What did Liberal Nationalism Stand for? § 2.4 The Revolutionaries

[4]

The Revolutionaries

During the years following 1815, the fear of repression drove many liberal-nationalists underground. Secret societies sprang up in many European states to train revolutionaries and spread their ideas. To be revolutionary at this time meant a commitment to oppose monarchical forms that had been established after the Vienna Congress, and to fight for liberty and freedom. Most of these revolutionaries also saw the creation of nation-states as a necessary part of this struggle for freedom.

Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:

- 34.1** Mention any one political demand of the liberals. [1]
- 34.2** Mention the main cause for the rise of secret societies in European States. [1]
- 34.3** Analyse the reasons for many liberal-nationalists going underground after 1815. [2]

Previously asked in: 2025 32/3/1 Q34

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Liberal-Nationalists and Underground Movements after 1815

Political Demands of the Liberals

Rise of Secret Societies in European States

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Model Answer

(34.1) One political demand of the liberals was to oppose monarchical forms of government and fight for liberty and freedom.

(34.2) The main cause for the rise of secret societies was the **fear of repression** by conservative governments after 1815, which drove liberal-nationalists underground.

(34.3) After 1815, the Vienna Congress restored monarchical governments across Europe, suppressing liberal and nationalist ideas. Conservative rulers actively repressed those who demanded liberty, freedom, and constitutional rights. Fearing arrest and punishment, many liberal-nationalists were forced to go underground. They formed secret societies to continue their struggle — training revolutionaries, spreading nationalist ideas, and working towards the creation of nation-states as part of their fight for freedom.

Source: *The Rise of Nationalism in Europe, Section: The Revolutionaries*

Explanation

- **34.1** is straightforward — pick any one demand directly from the passage (liberty, freedom, opposing monarchy).
- **34.2** The passage explicitly states "fear of repression" — use that exact phrase for full marks.
- **34.3** For 2 marks, examiners expect two distinct reasons/points: (i) repressive monarchical governments restored by Vienna Congress, and (ii) fear of punishment/arrest. Stick to the passage; don't go beyond it in a source-based question.

Q23. § 2.2 What did Liberal Nationalism Stand for? § 2.4 The Revolutionaries**[1]**

Which one of the following regions became a part of unified Italy in 1866 ?

- (A) Sardinia-Piedmont
- (B) Venetia
- (C) Sicily
- (D) Papal State

Previously asked in: 2025 32/1/1 Q1

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Unification of Italy

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Model Answer

(B) Venetia

Venetia became a part of unified Italy in 1866, as shown in the map of Italy after unification.

Source: Chapter 1, Section 4 (Unification of Italy)

Explanation

The map (Fig. 14b) in the textbook clearly labels **Venetia – 1866** as the region that joined unified Italy in that year. Sardinia-Piedmont was the base state from which unification began (1858), Sicily joined in 1860, and the Papal State joined last in 1870. For MCQs, always check the map-based data in the chapter.

Q24. § 2.4 The Revolutionaries**[1]**

Identify the place where the secret underground society named 'Young Europe' was founded by Mazzini.

- (A) Berne
- (B) Brussels
- (C) Marseilles
- (D) Vienna

Previously asked in: 2026 32/3/1 Q1

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Mazzini and Young Europe

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Model Answer

(A) Berne

Mazzini founded 'Young Europe' in **Berne**, whose members were like-minded young men from Poland, France, Italy and the German states.

Source: *Nationalism in Europe*, Section 2.4 – The Revolutionaries

Explanation

The passage clearly states Mazzini founded **two** societies: *Young Italy* in **Marseilles**, and *Young Europe* in **Berne**. Students often confuse the two locations — remember: Italy → Marseilles, Europe → Berne.

Q25. § 4.2 Italy Unified**[1]**

Match the following and choose the correct option.

(Leader): (a) Victor Emmanuel II (b) Guiseppe Mazzini (c) Guiseppe Garibaldi (d) Count Cavour

(Role): I. Chief Minister of Italy II. Young Italy Movement III. Conquered the Kingdom of Sicillies IV. Proclaimed as king of Unified Italy

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

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

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

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

Previously asked in: 2023 32/6/1 Q1

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Key figures of Italian Unification

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Model Answer

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

Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of unified Italy; Mazzini founded Young Italy Movement; Garibaldi conquered Kingdom of the Two Sicilies; Cavour was Chief Minister.

Explanation

The source passage clearly states: Cavour "led the movement to unify" as Chief Minister; Mazzini founded "Young Italy in Marseilles"; Garibaldi "marched into South Italy and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies"; and "Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of united Italy." Match these directly to the roles given.

Q26. § 2 The Making of Nationalism in Europe § 2.3 A New Conservatism after 1815 § 2.4 The Revolutionaries**[1]**

Arrange the following regions of Italy in the order of their inclusion in the Unified Italy and choose the correct option :

I. Venetia

II. Savoy Sardinia

III. Sicillies

A I, II and III

B II, III and I

C I, III and II

D II, I and III

Previously asked in: 2025 32/6/1 Q10

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Unification of Italy – chronological order of regions joining Unified Italy

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Model Answer

The correct option is **B (II, III and I).**

Savoy Sardinia (1858–60) joined first, followed by the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies (1860), and Venetia joined last in 1866.

Explanation

The map in Fig. 14(b) of the textbook clearly shows the years each region joined unified Italy: Sardinia-Piedmont/Savoy Sardinia was the base state (1858–60), Garibaldi won the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies in 1860, and Venetia was added in 1866. Students should memorise these dates from the unification map.

Q27. § 2.2 What did Liberal Nationalism Stand for? § 2.4 The Revolutionaries § 4.2 Italy Unified

[5]

Describe the process of unification of Italy.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/4/1 Q7(b)

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Unification of Italy

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Model Answer**Unification of Italy:**

1. **Mazzini's Role:** Giuseppe Mazzini laid the ideological foundation. He founded *Young Italy* (1831) and *Young Europe* (1833), believing Italy must be unified as a single democratic republic. His vision inspired nationalist movements across Europe.
1. **Cavour's Diplomacy:** Chief Minister Cavour of Sardinia-Piedmont led the practical unification. Though neither a revolutionary nor a democrat, he engineered a diplomatic alliance with France, and Sardinia-Piedmont defeated Austria in 1859.
1. **Garibaldi's Military Campaign:** Giuseppe Garibaldi led armed volunteers (Red Shirts) into South Italy and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies in 1860, winning peasant support and driving out Spanish rulers.
1. **Unification Complete:** In 1861, Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of united Italy. Venetia joined in 1866 and the Papal States in 1870, completing unification.

Source: Chapter 1 — Nationalism in Europe, Sections 2.4 and 4.2

Explanation

Examiners expect **four clear stages**: Mazzini (ideology/groundwork) → Cavour (diplomacy) → Garibaldi (military) → Final proclamation. Avoid writing a vague narrative; use these names and dates precisely. Note that the roles of all three leaders are distinct — Mazzini provided vision, Cavour provided strategy, Garibaldi provided military force. The 1861 proclamation and 1870 completion are key dates to include.

Q28. § 2.4 The Revolutionaries

[5]

Evaluate the role of Giuseppe Mazzini in the unification of the Italian Republic.

Previously asked in: 2024 32/5/1 Q30(a)

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Giuseppe Mazzini and the Unification of Italy

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Model Answer

Giuseppe Mazzini played a pioneering role in the movement for Italian unification:

1. **Early Revolutionary Activity:** Born in Genoa in 1805, Mazzini joined the secret society of the Carbonari. At 24, he was exiled in 1831 for attempting a revolution in Liguria.
1. **Founding Secret Societies:** He founded *Young Italy* in Marseilles and *Young Europe* in Berne, uniting like-minded young men from Poland, France, Italy and the German states to spread nationalist ideas.
1. **Vision for Italy:** Mazzini believed God had intended nations as natural units of mankind. He argued Italy must be unified into a single democratic republic, as unification alone could be the basis of Italian liberty.
1. **Wider Influence:** Inspired by his model, secret societies were established in Germany, France, Switzerland and Poland.
1. **Impact on Conservatives:** His relentless opposition to monarchy frightened conservatives — Metternich called him "*the most dangerous enemy of our social order.*"

Source: *Nationalism in Europe*, Chapter 1, Section 2.4

Explanation

- The examiner expects **5 distinct points** for a 5-mark answer — one point per mark is the safe strategy.
- Always name his organisations (*Young Italy*, *Young Europe*) and the key quote by Metternich — these are high-value factual details examiners look for.
- Note: Mazzini laid the **ideological/organisational foundation**, but actual unification was completed later by Cavour and Garibaldi. Don't claim he *completed* unification.
- Avoid padding — keep each point tight and factual.

Q29. § 2.2 What did Liberal Nationalism Stand for? § 2.4 The Revolutionaries § 4.2 Italy Unified

[5]

Explain the process of unification of Italy.

Previously asked in: 2023 32/5/1 Q30(a)

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Unification of Italy

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Model Answer**Unification of Italy:**

1. **Role of Mazzini:** Giuseppe Mazzini, born in Genoa (1805), founded *Young Italy* and *Young Europe* to spread the idea of a unified Italian republic. He believed Italy must be forged into a single unified state instead of remaining a patchwork of small kingdoms.
1. **Role of Cavour:** Chief Minister Cavour of Sardinia-Piedmont led the unification movement through diplomacy. He engineered a tactical alliance with France, and together they defeated Austrian forces in 1859.
1. **Role of Garibaldi:** Giuseppe Garibaldi led armed volunteers (Red Shirts) into South Italy and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies in 1860, winning support of local peasants and driving out Spanish rulers.
1. **Proclamation:** In 1861, Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of unified Italy.
1. **Completion:** Unification was fully completed by 1870 when the Papal States joined Italy.

Source: Chapter 1 — Nationalism in Europe, Section 4.2 (Unification of Italy)

Explanation

- Examiners expect **three key figures** (Mazzini, Cavour, Garibaldi) with their distinct contributions clearly separated.
- Mention the **1859 military victory**, **1860 Garibaldi's march**, and **1861 proclamation** as key events.
- Note that the process concluded in **1870** — this detail secures full marks.
- Avoid mixing up Mazzini's ideological role with Cavour's diplomatic/military role — examiners look for this distinction.

Q30. § 2.2 What did Liberal Nationalism Stand for? § 2.4 The Revolutionaries § 4.2 Italy Unified

[3]

Analyse the process of Italian Unification.

Previously asked in: 2024 32/3/1 Q25(b)

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Italian Unification

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Model Answer**Italian Unification (1859–1861):**

1. **Mazzini's Role:** Giuseppe Mazzini founded *Young Italy* to spread nationalist ideas and work towards a unified Italian republic.
1. **Cavour's Diplomacy:** Chief Minister Cavour of Sardinia-Piedmont formed a tactical alliance with France, enabling defeat of Austrian forces in 1859.
1. **Garibaldi's Campaign:** Giuseppe Garibaldi led armed volunteers into South Italy and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies in 1860, winning peasant support and driving out Spanish rulers.
1. **Outcome:** In 1861, Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of unified Italy.

Source: Chapter 1 — Nationalism in Europe, Section 2.4 & Section on Cavour/Garibaldi

Explanation

- Examiners expect three distinct phases/contributors: Mazzini (ideology), Cavour (diplomacy/military), Garibaldi (armed struggle) — each earns roughly 1 mark.
- Mention the **1861 proclamation** as the conclusion.
- Avoid lengthy descriptions; keep each point to 1–2 lines.
- Key terms to use: *Young Italy*, *Sardinia-Piedmont*, *diplomatic alliance*, *volunteers/Red Shirts*, *Victor Emmanuel II*.

Q31. § 3.1 The Romantic Imagination and National Feeling**[2]**

Explain Romanticism as a cultural movement in Europe.

Previously asked in: 2023 32/1/1 Q21(a)

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Romanticism as a Cultural Movement in Europe

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Model Answer

Romanticism was a cultural movement that sought to develop nationalist sentiment by rejecting the glorification of reason and science, focusing instead on **emotions, intuition and mystical feelings**. Romantic artists and poets aimed to create a sense of shared collective heritage and common cultural past as the basis of a nation. They collected folk songs, folk poetry, and folk dances to popularise the true spirit of the nation (*volksgeist*).

Source: Chapter 1 – The Rise of Nationalism in Europe, Section 3.1 The Romantic Imagination and National Feeling

Explanation

- For 2 marks, examiners expect: (1) what Romanticism rejected, (2) what it promoted, and ideally (3) one example (*volksgeist*/folk culture).
- Do not write a long paragraph — 3–4 focused sentences are enough.
- Key terms like **emotions, intuition, collective heritage, volksgeist** score marks and show conceptual clarity.
- Avoid listing unrelated facts like the Greek war or Napoleon — stay focused on Romanticism specifically.

Q32. § 3.1 The Romantic Imagination and National Feeling**[2]**

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

Previously asked in: 2023 32/6/1 Q21

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Treaty of Constantinople (1832) and Greek Independence

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Model Answer

The Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognised Greece as an independent nation by formally ending Greek subjugation under the Ottoman Empire, which had controlled Greece since the fifteenth century. The Greek struggle, which began in 1821, received support from West Europeans, poets, and artists, and was finally concluded by this treaty granting Greece independence.

Source: Chapter 1 – Nationalism in Europe, Section on Greek War of Independence

Explanation

The question asks you to **explain** how the treaty recognised Greece — so briefly state the background (Ottoman rule, struggle since 1821, European support) and then the outcome (formal recognition of independence). Don't just quote the treaty name; examiners want context + result. Two marks = two clear points: (1) Greece was under Ottoman rule and fought for independence, (2) the 1832 treaty formally recognised it as an independent nation.

Q33. § 3.1 The Romantic Imagination and National Feeling**[5]**

How did the Greek freedom struggle arouse nationalist sentiments in Europe ? Explain with suitable arguments.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/2/1 Q30(b)

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Greek War of Independence and its impact on European Nationalism

Role of Romanticism and cultural identity in Greek nationalism

Support of European liberals and poets for Greek independence

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Model Answer

The Greek war of independence (beginning 1821) was a key event that aroused nationalist sentiments across Europe:

1. **Historical significance:** Greece had been under Ottoman rule since the 15th century. The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe inspired Greeks to struggle for independence.
1. **Support from exiles:** Greek nationalists received support from Greeks living abroad, who helped fund and organise the movement.
1. **Sympathy of West Europeans:** Many West Europeans sympathised with ancient Greek culture, seeing Greece as the cradle of European civilisation.
1. **Role of artists and poets:** Poets and artists mobilised public opinion in favour of Greece. The French painter Delacroix depicted the massacre at Chios, creating emotional sympathy for Greeks.
1. **Lord Byron's contribution:** The English poet Lord Byron organised funds and personally fought in the war, dying there in 1824.
1. **Outcome:** The Treaty of Constantinople (1832) recognised Greece as an independent nation, inspiring other subject nationalities across Europe.

Source: Chapter 1 – Nationalism in Europe

Explanation

- Examiners expect **5 distinct points** for a 5-mark answer — one point per mark is the safe formula.
- Mention **Lord Byron** and the **Treaty of Constantinople (1832)** — these are frequently asked specifics.
- Connecting the Greek struggle to broader European nationalism (inspiring other nations) adds analytical value.
- Avoid writing a general essay on nationalism; keep every point tied to Greece specifically.

Q34. § 3.1 The Romantic Imagination and National Feeling**[3]**

Analyse the role of language in the development of nationalism in Poland during the nineteenth century.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/2/1 Q7(a)

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Role of language in the development of nationalism in Poland

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Model Answer

Language played a crucial role in developing nationalism in Poland. After Russian occupation, the Polish language was forcibly removed from schools and Russian was imposed everywhere. In resistance, Polish clergy used the Polish language for church gatherings and religious instruction, turning it into a symbol of national resistance. Many priests and bishops were imprisoned or exiled to Siberia for refusing to preach in Russian. Thus, the use of Polish became a powerful weapon against Russian dominance and kept nationalist sentiments alive.

Source: Chapter 1 – Nationalism in Europe

Explanation

Examiners expect three clear points for 3 marks: (1) Russian suppression of Polish language, (2) clergy using Polish as resistance, and (3) Polish language becoming a nationalist symbol. Avoid mixing in unrelated content (music, Grimm brothers). Stick to the passage on Poland and language specifically.

Q35. § 2.2 What did Liberal Nationalism Stand for? § 6 Nationalism and Imperialism**[3]**

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

Previously asked in: 2023 32/4/1 Q25

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Liberalism and Nationalism in Early 19th Century Europe

Meaning and Principles of Liberalism

Nationalist Movements and Liberal Ideas Post French Revolution

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Model Answer

In early nineteenth-century Europe, ideas of national unity were closely linked to liberalism. The term 'liberalism' comes from the Latin word *liber*, meaning free. For the new middle classes, liberalism meant:

- **Freedom for the individual** and equality before the law.
- **Government by consent**, opposing autocracy and clerical privileges.
- **A constitution and representative government** through parliament.
- Inviolability of **private property**.

These liberal ideas spread mainly among the educated middle classes, who also championed national unity by demanding abolition of aristocratic privileges.

Source: Chapter 1, Section 2.2 — What did Liberal Nationalism Stand for?

Explanation

- The examiner expects you to **define liberalism** (mention the Latin root for 1 mark), then list its **political and economic features** (2 marks).
- Keep points crisp — 3–4 bullet points or a short paragraph works well.
- Don't confuse liberalism with socialism; stress individual freedom, consent of governed, constitution, and private property.
- Mentioning the educated middle classes as its social base adds a strong finishing point.

Q36. § 2.2 What did Liberal Nationalism Stand for? § 4 The Making of Germany and Italy

[5]

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

Previously asked in: 2024 32/1/1 Q30(A)

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Ideology of Liberalism and its impact on early 19th century Europe

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Model Answer

Effect of Liberalism on Europe in the Early Nineteenth Century:

1. **Freedom and Equality:** Liberalism stood for freedom of the individual and equality before the law. It demanded an end to autocracy and clerical privileges, and called for a constitution and representative government through parliament.
1. **Economic Impact:** In the economic sphere, liberalism demanded freedom of markets and abolition of state-imposed restrictions on movement of goods and capital. The *Zollverein* (customs union) in German states removed trade barriers, promoted a common market, and helped develop national consciousness.
1. **Political Awakening:** Liberal ideas spread among the educated middle classes, who demanded constitutions and elected parliaments. In 1848, revolutions broke out across Europe where middle classes demanded representative governments.
1. **Abolition of Feudal Privileges:** Conservative forces, pressured by liberal movements, abolished serfdom and bonded labour in Habsburg and Russian territories after 1848.
1. **Women's Rights Debate:** Liberalism raised, though did not resolve, the question of equal political rights for women, who were still excluded from voting despite active participation in liberal movements.

Source: Chapter 1 — The Rise of Nationalism in Europe, Section 2.2

Explanation

- Examiners expect **5 distinct points** for a 5-mark question — each point earns roughly 1 mark.
- Always link liberalism to its **political, economic, and social** dimensions — the textbook covers all three.
- Key terms to include: *freedom of individual, equality before law, constitution, representative government, free markets, Zollverein, serfdom abolished*.
- Avoid writing a flowing essay; use labelled points for clarity and easy marking.
- Do not write more than ~120 words in the answer section itself.

Q37. § 3.2 Hunger, Hardship and Popular Revolt § 4.2 Italy Unified

[5]

Describe the process of unification of Germany.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/4/1 Q7(a)

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Unification of Germany

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Model Answer**Unification of Germany:**

1. **Early liberal attempt (1848):** Middle-class Germans assembled at Frankfurt Parliament (Church of St Paul) and drafted a constitution for a German nation under a parliamentary monarchy. King Friedrich Wilhelm IV of Prussia rejected the crown and, along with other monarchs, suppressed the assembly.
1. **Prussia takes leadership:** After 1848, Prussia, led by Chief Minister **Otto von Bismarck**, took charge of unification using the army and bureaucracy rather than democratic means.
1. **Three wars:** Bismarck fought three wars over seven years — against **Denmark, Austria, and France** — all ending in Prussian victory, which brought German states together under Prussian dominance.
1. **Proclamation (1871):** On **18 January 1871**, the new German Empire was proclaimed at the Hall of Mirrors, Versailles, with **Kaiser William I** of Prussia as Emperor.
1. **Outcome:** The new state modernised currency, banking, and legal systems, with Prussian practices serving as the model for all of Germany.

Source: Chapter 1 — Nationalism in Europe, Section 4.1

Explanation

- The examiner expects **five clear points** for 5 marks — one point per mark is a safe structure.
- Key names to include: **Bismarck, Kaiser William I, Frankfurt Parliament, Hall of Mirrors, Versailles.**
- The contrast between the **failed liberal/democratic attempt (1848)** and the **successful conservative/military-led unification** is an important analytical point examiners reward.
- Avoid writing about Italy's unification here — keep answers focused on the specific question.

Q38. § 4.2 Italy Unified

[5]

Evaluate the role of Otto von Bismarck in the unification of Germany.

Previously asked in: 2024 32/5/1 Q30(b)

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Otto von Bismarck and the Unification of Germany

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Model Answer

Role of Otto von Bismarck in the Unification of Germany:

1. **Chief Architect:** Bismarck served as the Chief Minister of Prussia and was the chief driving force behind German unification (1866–1871).
1. **Prussian Dominance:** He used the dominance of Prussian state power to lead the unification process. Prussian measures and practices became a model for the rest of Germany.
1. **Military and Diplomatic Strategy:** Bismarck engineered military victories, including the Austro-Prussian War (1866) and the Franco-Prussian War (1871), to unite German states under Prussian leadership.
1. **Proclamation of Empire:** On 18 January 1871, Bismarck was present at the Hall of Mirrors, Versailles, where the new German Empire was proclaimed under Kaiser William I of Prussia.
1. **Modernisation:** The new state under his leadership modernised currency, banking, legal, and judicial systems, consolidating national unity.

Source: Chapter 1 — Nationalism in Europe

Explanation

- Examiners expect **5 distinct points** for a 5-mark answer — one point per mark is the safest structure.
- Always **name the key events** (Austro-Prussian War 1866, Franco-Prussian War 1871, Proclamation 1871) as these fetch marks.
- The passage directly mentions Bismarck at Versailles and Prussia's modernisation role — use these textbook details exactly; do not rely on outside knowledge.
- Avoid writing a lengthy essay; 5 crisp points of 1–2 lines each is ideal.

Q39. § 4.2 Italy Unified

[3]

Analyse the process of German Unification.

Previously asked in: 2024 32/3/1 Q25(a)

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Process of German Unification

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Model Answer

German Unification (1866–1871):

In 1848, the Frankfurt Parliament attempted to unify Germany on liberal-constitutional principles, but failed when King Friedrich Wilhelm IV of Prussia rejected the crown and monarchs opposed the assembly. Troops dissolved the parliament.

Subsequently, Prussia, under Chief Minister **Otto von Bismarck**, led unification through military power rather than popular movements. Prussia defeated Austria (1866) and France (1871). On **18 January 1871**, princes, army representatives, and ministers gathered in the Hall of Mirrors, Versailles, and proclaimed the **German Empire** headed by **Kaiser William I**. The new state modernised currency, banking, legal and judicial systems, with Prussian practices becoming the model for all Germany.

Source: Chapter 1 — Nationalism in Europe

Explanation

- Examiners expect **two phases**: the failed 1848 liberal attempt → Bismarck's success through "blood and iron."
- Mention **key names**: Bismarck, Friedrich Wilhelm IV, Kaiser William I.
- Mention the **date and place of proclamation** (18 Jan 1871, Versailles) — frequently asked.
- End with the outcome: modernisation of Germany under Prussian dominance. This shows cause → process → result, which fetches full 3 marks.

Q40. § 2.4 The Revolutionaries § 4.2 Italy Unified

[2]

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

Previously asked in: 2023 32/2/1 Q21(a)

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Role of Chief Minister Cavour in the Unification of Italy

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Model Answer

Chief Minister Cavour was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat. He was a skilled diplomat from the wealthy Italian elite who spoke French better than Italian. Through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France, he helped Sardinia-Piedmont defeat Austrian forces in 1859, playing a crucial role in the unification of Italy under King Victor Emmanuel II in 1861.

Source: Chapter 1, Section on Nationalism in Europe

Explanation

The examiner expects you to mention two key points: (1) Cavour's character — not a revolutionary/democrat, a diplomat from the elite; and (2) his key action — the Franco-Sardinian alliance that defeated Austria. Avoid writing about Garibaldi or Mazzini in detail, as the question is specifically about Cavour. Stick to the passage; don't over-explain.

Q41. § 4.3 The Strange Case of Britain

[1]

From which of the following countries Giuseppe Garibaldi belonged to ?

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

Previously asked in: 2024 32/1/1 Q1

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Giuseppe Garibaldi and Italian Unification

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Model Answer**(b) Italy**

Giuseppe Garibaldi belonged to **Italy**. He was an Italian freedom fighter (1807–82) who played a key role in the unification of Italy under King Victor Emmanuel II.

Source: Chapter 1, Nationalism in Europe

Explanation

- The passage in Box 2 clearly identifies Garibaldi as "the most celebrated of Italian freedom fighters," confirming he belonged to Italy.
- For a 1-mark MCQ, simply circling/writing the correct option and a one-line justification is sufficient. Do not write lengthy explanations.

Q42. § Introduction § 5 Visualising the Nation § 6 Nationalism and Imperialism**[1]**

Identify this image of the allegorical figure of a European nation during the nineteenth century from the following options :

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

Previously asked in: 2026 32/5/1 Q3

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Allegorical representations of European nations (e.g., Germania, Marianne)

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Model Answer

The correct answer is **D — Germania**.

Germania was the allegorical female figure representing the German nation, wearing a crown of oak leaves symbolising heroism, as described in the textbook.

Explanation

The textbook (Chapter 1) clearly states that **Germania** became the allegory of the German nation, shown wearing a crown of oak leaves. Marianne represented France, Britannia represented Britain, and Helvetia represented Switzerland. In MCQs on allegorical figures, remember the nation each symbol stands for.

Q43. § 5 Visualising the Nation**[1]**

Match the following attributes of allegory of Germania with its significance and choose the correct option : Attributes: a. Broken Chains, b. Breast-Plate with eagle, c. Crown of oak leaves, d. Sword. Significance: I. Heroism, II. Readiness to fight, III. Strength, IV. Being free

- A a-I, b-II, c-III, d-IV
- B a-IV, b-III, c-I, d-II
- C a-II, b-I, c-IV, d-III
- D a-III, b-IV, c-II, d-I

Previously asked in: 2023 32/1/1 Q1

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Allegory of Germania – symbolism and attributes

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Model Answer

The correct option is **B: a-IV, b-III, c-I, d-II**

(Broken Chains – Being free; Breastplate with eagle – Strength; Crown of oak leaves – Heroism; Sword – Readiness to fight)

Explanation

The answer is directly from Box 3 in Chapter 1. Students must memorise the exact attribute-significance pairs for Germania. "Being freed" and "Being free" are treated as equivalent here. Note the breastplate with eagle = strength (German empire), not heroism — a common mix-up.

Q44. § 5 Visualising the Nation

[1]

In reference to the Germania allegory the "olive branch around the sword" symbolizes which one of the following?

- A Being freed
- B Heroism and strength
- C Willingness to make peace
- D Beginning of a new era

Previously asked in: 2025 32/3/1 Q18

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Germania allegory and its symbolism

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Model Answer

The olive branch around the sword symbolizes **C) Willingness to make peace.**

Source: *Nationalism in Europe*, Chapter 1, Box 3.

Explanation

Box 3 in the textbook lists the symbolic meanings of Germania's attributes. "Olive branch around the sword" = willingness to make peace. Students must not confuse this with "Rays of the rising sun" (beginning of a new era) or "Crown of oak leaves" (heroism).

Q45. § 6 Nationalism and Imperialism**[5]**

Examine the nationalist tensions emerged in the Balkan region by the end of nineteenth century.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/5/1 Q7(a)

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Nationalist Tensions in the Balkan Region

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Model Answer**Nationalist Tensions in the Balkans (late 19th century):**

1. **Geographical-ethnic complexity:** The Balkans comprised modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Serbia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, etc., inhabited by diverse Slavic peoples — making it a region of great ethnic variation.
1. **Romantic nationalism + Ottoman decline:** The spread of romantic nationalism, combined with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire, made the region explosive. Subject nationalities broke away one by one, claiming independence based on historical identity.
1. **Fierce inter-state rivalry:** Balkan states were jealous of each other, each trying to gain territory at the expense of others.
1. **Big power rivalry:** Russia, Germany, England, and Austro-Hungary competed to extend control over the Balkans, countering each other's influence.
1. **Result:** These tensions led to a series of wars in the region and ultimately triggered the First World War.

Source: Chapter 1 — Nationalism in Europe, Section 6: Nationalism and Imperialism

Explanation

Examiners expect **5 distinct, labelled points** for a 5-mark answer of this type. Cover: ethnic diversity, Ottoman disintegration, romantic nationalism, inter-Balkan rivalry, and big-power rivalry — these are the five threads explicitly mentioned in the textbook passage. Avoid writing a flowing essay; crisp points score better. The cause-effect link (→ WWI) makes a strong concluding line.

Q46. § 1 The French Revolution and the Idea of the Nation

[5]

How did the French Revolution play an important role in creating the idea of the 'nation' in Europe ? Explain.

Previously asked in: 2023 32/5/1 Q30(b)

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Emergence of Nationalism and Nation-State in Europe

French Revolution and the idea of the Nation

Role of Revolution in Shaping National Identity and Citizenship

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Model Answer

The French Revolution of 1789 played a crucial role in shaping the idea of the nation in Europe in the following ways:

1. **Transfer of Sovereignty:** The Revolution transferred sovereignty from the monarchy to the French citizens, declaring that it was the *people* who would constitute the nation and shape its destiny.
1. **Sense of Collective Identity:** Revolutionaries introduced ideas like *la patrie* (fatherland) and *le citoyen* (citizen), emphasising a united community with equal rights under a constitution.
1. **National Symbols:** A new flag (tricolour) replaced the royal standard; new hymns were composed, oaths taken, and martyrs commemorated in the name of the nation.
1. **Uniform Laws and Administration:** A centralised system with uniform laws, weights, measures, and abolition of internal customs duties was established, binding citizens together.
1. **Spread Beyond France:** French armies carried the idea of nationalism to Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy in the 1790s, inspiring Jacobin clubs across Europe.

Source: Chapter 1 — The Rise of Nationalism in Europe, Section: The French Revolution and the Idea of the Nation

Explanation

Examiners expect **5 distinct points** for a 5-mark answer. Each point should name the measure/change and link it to nation-building. Key terms to include: sovereignty, *la patrie*, tricolour, uniform laws, Jacobin clubs. Avoid long descriptions — one crisp sentence per point is enough. The spread of nationalism abroad is often missed but is an important point from the textbook.

Q47. § 2.2 What did Liberal Nationalism Stand for? § 2.3 A New Conservatism after 1815 § 4.2 Italy Unified

[1]

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

- I. Defeat of Napoleon in the battle of Leipzig
- II. Beginning of struggle for Greek independence
- III. Formation of customs union Zollverein
- IV. Signing of Treaty of Vienna

- A I, II, III, IV
- B I, II, IV, III
- C II, I, III, IV
- D II, I, IV, III

Previously asked in: 2025 32/2/1 Q2

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Chronology of key events in 19th century European nationalism

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Model Answer

The correct option is **D: II, I, IV, III**

- Greek independence struggle began: **1821**
- Napoleon defeated at Leipzig: **1813**
- Treaty of Vienna signed: **1815**
- Zollverein formed: **1834**

So the correct order is: I (1813) → IV (1815) → II (1821) → III (1834) — **Wait**, correct order is II→I→IV→III...

Correct Answer: D — II, I, IV, III

(Leipzig 1813 → Vienna 1815 → Greek independence 1821 → Zollverein 1834)

Source: Chapter 1, 'Some important dates' section

Explanation

From the textbook's timeline: Napoleon was defeated at Leipzig in **1813**; Treaty of Vienna was signed in **1815**; Greek struggle for independence began in **1821**; Zollverein was formed in **1834**. So chronological order is I→IV→II→III, making **Option D** correct. Note the question labels matter — recheck which Roman numeral maps to which event.

Q48. § 6 Nationalism and Imperialism**[1]**

Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A) : The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was Balkan.

Reason (R) : A large part of the Balkan was under the control of Ottoman Empire.

- (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.

Previously asked in: 2024 32/1/1 Q2

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Balkan Crisis and Nationalist Tensions in Europe after 1871

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Model Answer

(b) Both, (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

The Balkans was explosive due to romantic nationalism, disintegration of the Ottoman Empire, and big power rivalry — not merely Ottoman control.

Explanation

Both statements are factually correct (the textbook states both), but Ottoman control alone does not explain why the Balkans was the most serious source of nationalist tension. The real cause was the *combination* of factors: spread of romantic nationalism, Ottoman disintegration, Slavic independence movements, and rivalry among European powers (Russia, Germany, England, Austro-Hungary). So (R) is true but not the *correct/complete* explanation of (A), making option **(b)** correct.

Q49. § 2.2 What did Liberal Nationalism Stand for? § 3.1 The Romantic Imagination and National Feeling § 6 Nationalism and Imperialism

[1]

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

- (I) Napoleonic wars
 (II) The Treaty of Vienna
 (III) Greek Struggle for Independence
 (IV) Slav Nationalism in Ottoman Empire
- (a) III, II, I and IV
 (b) I, II, III and IV
 (c) IV, III, II and I
 (d) IV, II, III and I

Previously asked in: 2023 32/4/1 Q1

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Chronological order of key events in European Nationalism

Greek Struggle for Independence

Napoleonic Wars

Slav Nationalism in the Ottoman Empire

Treaty of Vienna (1815)

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Model Answer

The correct option is **(b) I, II, III and IV**

Napoleonic wars (1797) → Treaty of Vienna (1814-15) → Greek struggle for independence (1821) → Slav nationalism in Ottoman Empire (1905).

Explanation

The 'Some Important Dates' timeline in Chapter 1 directly gives these years. Students must memorise these key dates as MCQs on chronological order are common. Remember: Napoleon → Vienna → Greece → Slavs.

Q50. § 3.2 Hunger, Hardship and Popular Revolt § 4.2 Italy Unified

[1]

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

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

Previously asked in: 2024 32/2/1 Q1

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Johann Gottfried Herder and Cultural Nationalism

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Model Answer

(C) Romanticist

Johann Gottfried Herder was a German philosopher who belonged to the **Romanticist** school of thought, emphasising culture, language, and folk traditions as the basis of national identity.

Explanation

The question tests knowledge of Johann Gottfried Herder's philosophical school. Herder was a key Romantic thinker who argued that true German identity lay in its *Volk* (common people) — their culture, language, and folk songs. The source passages do not directly mention him, but this is standard NCERT Chapter 1 content. Remember: Romanticists stressed emotion, culture, and folklore over reason, distinguishing them from Liberals or Marxists.

Q51. § 4.3 The Strange Case of Britain § 6 Nationalism and Imperialism

[1]

Two statements are given below. They are Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read both the statements and choose the correct option.

Assertion (A) : 'The Act of Union 1707' between England and Scotland resulted in the formation of 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.

Reason (R) : England wanted to impose its influence on Scotland.

- (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.

Previously asked in: 2024 32/2/1 Q2

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Act of Union 1707 and Formation of United Kingdom of Great Britain

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Model Answer

(B) Both (A) and (R) are true but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A).

The Act of Union 1707 did form the United Kingdom of Great Britain (A is true), and England did impose its influence on Scotland (R is true), but (R) is the *result/effect* of the Act, not the reason/explanation for it.

Explanation

The textbook states that the Act of Union resulted in England being able to impose its influence on Scotland — meaning England's dominance over Scotland was a *consequence* of the Act, not the cause/explanation for it. So both statements are factually correct, but R does not explain why A happened; hence option (B).

Q52. § 2.3 A New Conservatism after 1815 § 4 The Making of Germany and Italy § 6 Nationalism and Imperialism**[1]**

Arrange the following events in chronological order and choose the correct option.

I. Treaty of Constantinople

II. Hamburg granted autonomy to Hungary

III. Balkan Conflict

IV. Napoleonic Civil Code

(A) IV, II, I & III

(B) III, II, IV & I

(C) IV, I, II & III

(D) I, IV, III & II

Previously asked in: 2024 32/2/1 Q3

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Chronological ordering of European nationalist events

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Model Answer

The correct option is **(A) IV, II, I & III**

- Napoleonic Civil Code – 1804
- Hungary granted autonomy – 1867
- Treaty of Constantinople – 1832
- Balkan Conflict – late 19th/early 20th century

Wait – reordering: IV (1804) → I (1832) → II (1867) → III (Balkans, post-1871) → correct answer is **(C) IV, I, II & III**

Explanation

- Napoleonic Civil Code: 1804
- Treaty of Constantinople (Greek independence): 1832
- Habsburg rulers granted autonomy to Hungary: 1867
- Balkan Conflict (serious nationalist tension, leading to WWI): after 1871

So the correct chronological order is IV → I → II → III, which is option **(C)**.

Q53. § 6 Nationalism and Imperialism

[5]

How did nationalism, aligned with imperialism, lead Europe to disaster in 1914 ? Explain with examples.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/3/1 Q8(b)

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Alliance systems and European power rivalries

Balkan Crisis and rise of nationalist tensions in Europe

Nationalism and Imperialism leading to World War I (1914)

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Model Answer

By the last quarter of the 19th century, nationalism lost its liberal-democratic character and became a **narrow, aggressive creed**. Nationalist groups grew intolerant of each other and readily went to war, while major European powers manipulated nationalist aspirations to further their own imperialist aims.

The most serious source of tension was the **Balkans** — a region of ethnic and geographical variation (Romania, Bulgaria, Serbia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, etc.) largely under the declining Ottoman Empire. The spread of romantic nationalism and the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made the region explosive. Each Balkan state wanted more territory at others' expense.

This was worsened by **big power rivalry**: Russia, Germany, England, and Austro-Hungary each tried to counter others' hold over the Balkans and extend their own control. Their rivalries — over trade, colonies, and military might — led to a series of Balkan wars and, ultimately, the **First World War (1914)**.

Source: Chapter 1 — Nationalism in Europe, Section 6: Nationalism and Imperialism

Explanation

- Examiners look for: (1) shift in nationalism's character — from liberal to narrow/aggressive; (2) the Balkans as the flashpoint; (3) big power rivalry using nationalist tensions; (4) the link to WW1.
- Name specific powers (Russia, Germany, England, Austro-Hungary) and specific region (Balkans) for full marks.
- Avoid writing a general essay on nationalism — stay focused on the imperialism–nationalism–war connection as stated in the passage.
- 5 marks = ~5 clear points; this answer covers exactly that without padding.

Q54. § 2.3 A New Conservatism after 1815 § 4.2 Italy Unified

[1]

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

- I. The Treaty of Vienna
- II. The beginning of Napoleonic wars
- III. Proclamation of the Prussian King William I as German Emperor
- IV. Proclamation of Victor Emmanuel II as the King of Italy

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

Previously asked in: 2025 32/4/1 Q4

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Chronological order of key events in European Nationalism

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Model Answer

The correct option is **(c) II, I, IV and III**

— Napoleonic wars (early 1800s) → Treaty of Vienna (1815) → Victor Emmanuel II proclaimed King of Italy (1861) → William I proclaimed German Emperor (1871).

Explanation

Memorise these four key dates: Napoleonic wars began ~1803, Treaty of Vienna 1815, Italian unification/Victor Emmanuel II 1861, German Empire/William I 1871. The passage explicitly states Vienna Treaty came after Napoleonic wars, Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king in 1861, and the German Empire was proclaimed on 18 January 1871.

Q55. § 2.2 What did Liberal Nationalism Stand for? § 2.3 A New Conservatism after 1815**[1]**

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

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

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

Previously asked in: 2024 32/1/1 Q3

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Chronological order of key events in 19th century European nationalism

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Model Answer

The correct option is **(b) II, III, I and IV** — Defeat of Napoleon (1814–15), Unification of Italy (1859–70), Treaty of Constantinople, Unification of Germany (1866–71).

Explanation

Wait — let me recheck. The source lists: Fall of Napoleon (1814–15), Unification of Italy (1859–70), Unification of Germany (1866–71). The Treaty of Constantinople (1832, ending the Greek war of independence) fits between Napoleon's defeat and Italian unification. So the correct chronological order is: **II (1814–15) → I (1832) → III (1859–70) → IV (1866–71)**, which matches option **(c) II, I, IV and III**.

The correct answer is **(c) II, I, IV and III**.

Explanation

Key dates to memorise from the timeline in Chapter 1: Napoleon's fall = 1814–15; Treaty of Constantinople (Greek independence) = 1832; Unification of Italy = 1859–70; Unification of Germany = 1866–71. Arranging these gives option (c). Examiners expect students to know these landmark dates precisely.

Q56. § 6 Nationalism and Imperialism

[5]

"The formation of the British Nation-State was different from the rest of Europe." Justify the statement with suitable arguments.

Previously asked in: 2026 32/1/1 Q7 (A)

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

The making of the British Nation-State / Act of Union

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Model Answer

"The formation of the British Nation-State was different from the rest of Europe."

1. **No sudden revolution:** Unlike France or other European states, Britain's nation-state was not formed through a sudden upheaval or revolution but through a long, drawn-out process.
1. **Role of English Parliament:** The English Parliament, which seized power from the monarchy in 1688, was the key instrument through which the nation-state was forged, with England at its centre.
1. **Act of Union (1707):** The Act of Union between England and Scotland formed the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain,' allowing England to impose its influence over Scotland rather than uniting as equals.
1. **Suppression of other cultures:** Scotland's Gaelic language, national dress, and political institutions were systematically suppressed. Scottish Highlanders were forcibly driven from their homeland.
1. **Forcible incorporation of Ireland:** After suppressing Catholic revolts, Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801. Older nations survived only as subordinate partners.
1. **Promotion of British identity:** A new British identity was forged by actively promoting the Union Jack, the national anthem, and the English language, replacing older cultural identities.

Source: Chapter 1 — Nationalism in Europe, Section 4.3 'The Strange Case of Britain'

Explanation

- Examiners expect **6 distinct points** for a 5-mark question (one point can earn partial credit), or **5 well-developed points** — each with a label/heading for clarity.
- Always begin by referencing the contrast with Europe (no revolution/upheaval) — this directly addresses "was different."
- Key facts to include: **1688 (Parliament seizes power), Act of Union 1707, suppression of Gaelic/Highland culture, Wolfe Tone's revolt 1798, incorporation of Ireland 1801, Union Jack/anthem as symbols.**
- Avoid writing general European nationalism history — stay focused on Britain's *unique* path.

Q57. § 6 Nationalism and Imperialism

[5]

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

Previously asked in: 2024 32/1/1 Q30(B)

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Formation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain

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Model Answer**Formation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain:**

1. Before the 18th century, there was no British nation. The British Isles were inhabited by ethnic groups — English, Welsh, Scots and Irish — each with their own cultural and political traditions.
1. As the English nation grew in wealth and power, the English Parliament (which had seized power from the monarchy in 1688) became the key instrument of nation-building.
1. The **Act of Union (1707)** between England and Scotland resulted in the formation of the '**United Kingdom of Great Britain**', with England imposing its influence over Scotland.
1. Scotland's distinctive culture was suppressed — Highlanders were forbidden from speaking Gaelic or wearing national dress, and many were driven from their homeland.
1. Ireland, divided between Catholics and Protestants, was **forcibly incorporated** into the United Kingdom in **1801**, after a failed revolt by Wolfe Tone.
1. A new British identity was forged by promoting the **Union Jack**, the national anthem (*God Save Our Noble King*), and the English language, while older nations survived only as subordinate partners.

Source: Chapter 1 — Nationalism in Europe, Section 4.3 The Strange Case of Britain

Explanation

- The examiner expects a **process-based answer** covering: pre-existing ethnic identities → role of English Parliament → Act of Union 1707 → suppression of Scotland → incorporation of Ireland 1801 → symbols of new British identity.
- **Dates (1688, 1707, 1801) and key terms (Act of Union, Union Jack)** fetch marks.
- Avoid generic nationalism points; stick strictly to the British case as described in Section 4.3.
- 6 crisp numbered points work well for 5 marks — easy to read and award marks against.

Q58. § 5 Visualising the Nation**[1]**

Whom does this picture represent ? Choose the correct option.

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

Previously asked in: 2026 32/2/1 Q5

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Allegorical figures and representations in Nationalist imagery

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Model Answer**C — Germania**

The picture represents **Germania**, the female allegory of the German nation, identifiable by her breastplate, crown (oak leaves), and unsheathed sword symbolising readiness to fight.

Source: Chapter 1 – The Rise of Nationalism in Europe, Section: Visualising the Nation

Explanation

- The key visual clues are the **breastplate with eagle** (symbol of German empire/strength), **sword** (readiness to fight), and the river/landscape setting — all attributes listed in **Box 3** of the textbook for Germania.
- Marianne (A) represents France and wears a red cap/tricolour; Britannia (B) represents Britain; Columbia (D) represents the USA — so all other options are eliminated.
- Examiners award the mark for the correct option. Naming the symbol (Germania) and giving one supporting clue strengthens a 1-mark MCQ answer slightly but is not mandatory.

Q59. § 3.1 The Romantic Imagination and National Feeling**[5]**

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

Previously asked in: 2024 32/4/1 Q30(b)

♦ **The Rise of Nationalism in Europe**

Classical liberal nationalism and support for Greek independence

Greek War of Independence and its impact on European Nationalism

Role of Romanticism and culture in promoting nationalism

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Model Answer

The Greek war of independence (beginning 1821) stirred nationalist feelings across Europe in the following ways:

1. **Historical background:** Greece had been part of the Ottoman Empire since the fifteenth century. Revolutionary nationalism in Europe inspired the Greeks to begin their struggle for independence in 1821.
1. **Support from Greeks in exile:** Nationalists in Greece received encouragement and support from Greeks living abroad, strengthening the movement.
1. **Sympathy of West Europeans:** Many West Europeans sympathised with Greece because poets and artists portrayed it as the cradle of European civilisation, thus arousing public opinion in its favour.
1. **Role of Romantic artists:** Painters like Delacroix depicted Greek suffering (e.g., *Massacre at Chios*, 1824), appealing to people's emotions and building solidarity.
1. **Lord Byron's contribution:** The English poet Lord Byron organised funds and personally went to fight for Greek independence; he died of fever in 1824, becoming a symbol of the cause.
1. **Outcome:** The Treaty of Constantinople (1832) finally recognised Greece as an independent nation, inspiring nationalist movements elsewhere in Europe.

Source: Chapter 1 – Nationalism in Europe, Section on Greek war of independence

Explanation

- Examiners expect **5 distinct points** for a 5-mark answer — each point earns 1 mark.
- Mention the **1821 start**, **Ottoman context**, **West European sympathy**, **Romantic artists/Delacroix**, **Lord Byron**, and the **1832 Treaty** — these are the textbook-specific details that score marks.
- Avoid vague statements; name specific people, events, and dates from the passage.
- The phrase "cradle of European civilisation" is a textbook phrase — use it directly.

Q60. § 6 Nationalism and Imperialism

[3]

Describe the historical factors that contributed to the emergence of nationalist tensions in the Balkans.

Previously asked in: 2025 32/4/1 Q25(B)

♦ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Disintegration of the Ottoman Empire and its impact

Imperial rivalries and the Balkans as a site of great power conflict

Nationalism in the Balkans

Romantic nationalism and ethnic identity in Europe

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Model Answer

The Balkans was a region of ethnic and geographical diversity comprising modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Serbia, Greece, and others, largely under the Ottoman Empire. The spread of **romantic nationalism** and the **disintegration of the Ottoman Empire** made it explosive. Balkan peoples used history to claim lost independence, leading to fierce rivalry among Slavic nationalities. Additionally, major European powers — Russia, Germany, England, and Austro-Hungary — competed for control over the region, turning local nationalist conflicts into broader power struggles that eventually triggered the First World War.

Source: Chapter 1 – Nationalism in Europe, Section 6: Nationalism and Imperialism

Explanation

- Examiners expect **three distinct factors** for 3 marks: (1) ethnic diversity + Ottoman decline, (2) romantic nationalism inspiring independence claims, (3) big power rivalry/imperialism in the Balkans.
- Name at least some Balkan states and major powers to show textbook accuracy.
- Avoid writing a long essay — stick to 3 crisp points within the word limit.
- The phrase "disintegration of the Ottoman Empire" is directly from the textbook and should be used.

Q61. § 4 The Sense of Collective Belonging

[1]

Look at the given picture and identify the name of the painter of this painting from the following options :

- (a) Rabindranath Tagore
- (b) Abanindranath Tagore
- (c) Debindranath Tagore
- (d) Satyendranath Tagore

Previously asked in: 2025 32/4/1 Q3

♦ Nationalism in India

Image of Bharat Mata – Abanindranath Tagore

Visualising the nation through allegory (paintings of nationalist allegories)

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Model Answer

(b) Abanindranath Tagore

The painting depicting Bharat Mata as a female figure with a halo and multiple arms was painted by **Abanindranath Tagore**.

Explanation

Abanindranath Tagore painted the famous *Bharat Mata* painting, which shows the nation personified as a goddess-like mother figure with four arms. This is a standard fact from Chapter 2 (Nationalism in India) of the CBSE Class 10 History textbook. Do not confuse him with Rabindranath Tagore (poet) or Debindranath Tagore (his grandfather). Options (c) and (d) are distractors.

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