

CBSE CLASS X

Social Science (087)

QUESTION PAPER

From previous CBSE Board Exam questions

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Questions: 62

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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)

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)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 'Zolleverin' 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

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)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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. Sicilies

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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)

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

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

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

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)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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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