

**CBSE CLASS X**  
**Social Science (087)**

QUESTION PAPER  
*AI-generated question paper*

**Code: QEEDMT**      **Questions: 27**      **Maximum Marks: 50**      **Generated: 2026-06-26 10:16**

**SELECTIONS USED**

Subject	Social Science
Lessons	1 The Rise of Nationalism in Europe
Level of understanding	Initial understanding
Question selection	Curated chapter coverage (~3 questions per section)
Model	claude-sonnet-4-6

Composition — Difficulty: 16 straightforward · 11 medium | Types: 12 Short · 8 Very short · 7 MCQ

**Q1.** medium initial-understanding § Introduction **[3]**

What is a nation-state, and how does it differ from a multi-national dynastic empire?

◆ **The Rise of Nationalism in Europe**

**Q2.** straightforward initial-understanding § Introduction **[1]**

[mcq] Which of the following best describes Ernst Renan's view of what constitutes a nation?

- (A) A group of people sharing the same race and language
- (B) A daily plebiscite — a people united by shared memories, sacrifices, and the will to live together
- (C) A territory governed by a single monarch with absolute power
- (D) A community defined entirely by its geographic boundaries

- A A shared race, language and religion among its people
- B A common territory governed by a single monarch
- C A shared heroic past, collective sacrifices and a common will in the present
- D The military and economic strength of the state

◆ **The Rise of Nationalism in Europe**

**Q3.** straightforward initial-understanding § 1 The French Revolution and the Idea of the Nation **[1]**

What fundamental change did the French Revolution bring about in the relationship between the state and its citizens?

◆ **The Rise of Nationalism in Europe**

**Q4.** straightforward initial-understanding § 1 The French Revolution and the Idea of the Nation **[3]**

State any three measures introduced by the French revolutionaries to build a shared sense of national identity among French citizens.

◆ **The Rise of Nationalism in Europe**

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

How did the Napoleonic Code change the lives of ordinary people in the territories Napoleon conquered in Europe?

◆ **The Rise of Nationalism in Europe**

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

Why did the initial welcome given to the French armies in places like Holland and Switzerland eventually turn into hostility?

◆ **The Rise of Nationalism in Europe**

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

Which of the following best describes why businessmen and producers in the German-speaking regions began to support the idea of national unification in the early nineteenth century?

- (A) They wanted to restore the power of local princes over regional markets.
- (B) They hoped a unified territory with common laws, currency, and weights would make trade easier.
- (C) They wished to protect the old guild system from foreign competition.
- (D) They sought to establish a republic on the model of revolutionary France.

- A They wanted to revive the guild system that Napoleon had abolished.
- B They hoped a unified territory with common laws, currency and weights would make trade easier.
- C They wished to restore the authority of the aristocracy over economic affairs.
- D They sought to end the French occupation of their lands.

◆ **The Rise of Nationalism in Europe**

**Q8.** medium initial-understanding § 2 The Making of Nationalism in Europe [3]

What was the Zollverein, and how did it contribute to the economic unification of the German-speaking states in the nineteenth century?

◆ **The Rise of Nationalism in Europe**

**Q9.** straightforward initial-understanding § 2 The Making of Nationalism in Europe [1]

Why did the Habsburg Empire struggle to develop a sense of political unity among its people?

◆ **The Rise of Nationalism in Europe**

**Q10.** straightforward initial-understanding § 2.2 What did Liberal Nationalism Stand for? [1]

In the context of nineteenth-century Europe, what did the term 'liberalism' mean for the new middle classes in the political sphere?

◆ **The Rise of Nationalism in Europe**

**Q11.** medium initial-understanding § 2.2 What did Liberal Nationalism Stand for? [3]

What economic obstacles hindered trade among the German states in the early nineteenth century, and how did the formation of the Zollverein in 1834 help overcome them?

◆ **The Rise of Nationalism in Europe**

**Q12.** straightforward initial-understanding § 2.3 A New Conservatism after 1815 [1]

What did conservatives in Europe after 1815 believe should be done with traditional institutions such as the monarchy, the Church, and social hierarchies?

◆ **The Rise of Nationalism in Europe**

**Q13.** straightforward initial-understanding § 2.3 A New Conservatism after 1815 [1]

Which of the following best describes the purpose of the Treaty of Vienna (1815)?

- (A) To promote democratic revolutions across Europe
- (B) To restore the conservative monarchical order in Europe after Napoleon's defeat
- (C) To establish a unified German state under Prussian leadership
- (D) To grant independence to European colonies overseas

A To establish a democratic republic across all of Europe

B To undo the changes brought about by the Napoleonic wars and restore the conservative order

C To create a unified German nation-state under Prussian leadership

D To grant equal political rights to all citizens of European states

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

**Q14.** medium initial-understanding § 2.4 The Revolutionaries [3]

After 1815, conservative regimes across Europe suppressed liberal and nationalist ideas. Why did liberal-nationalists resort to forming secret societies to carry forward their movement? Explain with reference to any two such societies.

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

**Q15.** straightforward initial-understanding § 2.4 The Revolutionaries [1]

What was the core ideological vision of Giuseppe Mazzini regarding nations and their purpose, and how did this vision shape his demand for a unified Italy?

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

**Q16.** straightforward initial-understanding § 3.1 The Romantic Imagination and National Feeling [1]

What role did Romantic artists and poets play in the development of nationalist feelings in Europe during the nineteenth century?

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

**Q17.** medium initial-understanding § 3.1 The Romantic Imagination and National Feeling [3]

How did folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances contribute to the growth of nationalist feelings in Europe? Explain with reference to the ideas of Johann Gottfried Herder.

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

**Q18.** straightforward initial-understanding § 3.2 Hunger, Hardship and Popular Revolt [1]

Which of the following was the main economic threat faced by artisans and craft workers in European towns during the 1830s and 1840s?

- (A) Heavy taxation imposed by local guilds
- (B) Competition from cheap machine-made goods produced in factories
- (C) Shortage of raw materials due to colonial trade restrictions
- (D) Rising wages demanded by their apprentices

A They were taxed heavily by Napoleon's administrators.

B They faced stiff competition from cheaper machine-made goods imported from England.

C They were forced to leave towns and work as serfs on large estates.

D They could not find raw materials because of trade restrictions.

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

**Q19.** straightforward initial-understanding § 3.2 Hunger, Hardship and Popular Revolt [1]

State any two causes that led to the outbreak of the 1848 revolution in France.

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

**Q20.** straightforward initial-understanding § 3.2 Hunger, Hardship and Popular Revolt [2]

Following the 1848 revolution in France, what major political and social changes were introduced by the newly formed National Assembly? Mention any two.

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

**Q21.** medium initial-understanding § 4 The Making of Germany and Italy [3]

Otto von Bismarck used a specific strategy to unify Germany. What was this strategy called?

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

**Q22.** straightforward initial-understanding § 4 The Making of Germany and Italy [1]

Which of the following best describes the role played by Sardinia-Piedmont in the unification of Italy?

- (A) It was the first Italian state to declare independence from Austria.
- (B) It led the movement to unify the Italian states under King Victor Emmanuel II.
- (C) It supplied Garibaldi's Red Shirts with weapons and funds.
- (D) It signed a peace treaty with France to end the unification wars.

A It was ruled by the Pope and provided religious legitimacy to the unification movement.

B It was the only Italian state ruled by an Italian princely house and took the lead in unifying Italy through war and diplomacy.

C It was under Austrian Habsburg control and resisted unification until the very end.

D It was dominated by Bourbon kings of Spain who willingly handed power to Italian nationalists.

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

**Q23.** straightforward initial-understanding § 4.2 Italy Unified [1]

[mcq] Which of the following correctly describes the political situation of the Italian peninsula before its unification in the mid-nineteenth century?

- (A) All the Italian states were independent republics governed by elected assemblies.
- (B) Only Sardinia-Piedmont was ruled by an Italian princely house; the remaining states were under foreign powers such as the Austrian Habsburgs, the Pope, and Spanish Bourbon kings.
- (C) The northern states were under French control while the southern states remained independent under Italian rulers.
- (D) The entire peninsula was under the direct control of the Austrian Habsburg Empire.

A All seven states were ruled by Italian princely houses and were independent of foreign control.

B Only Sardinia-Piedmont was ruled by an Italian princely house; the rest were under foreign powers including Austrian Habsburgs, the Pope, and Spanish Bourbon kings.

C The northern states were under Spanish control while the southern states were under Austrian Habsburgs.

D The entire peninsula was under the direct control of the Pope and the Catholic Church.

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

**Q24.** straightforward initial-understanding § 4.3 The Strange Case of Britain [1]

[mcq] How was the formation of the British nation-state different from that of Germany and Italy?

- (A) Britain was formed through a series of Acts of Union between existing kingdoms without a revolutionary war
- (B) Britain was unified by a powerful monarchy that conquered neighbouring states by force
- (C) Britain's unification was led by a nationalist leader like Bismarck or Garibaldi
- (D) Britain became a nation-state only after a prolonged civil war between England and Scotland

A Britain was formed through a sudden revolution that overthrew the monarchy.

B Britain was formed through a long, gradual process driven by the growing dominance of the English nation over other groups in the British Isles.

C Britain was formed when all its ethnic groups — English, Welsh, Scots and Irish — voluntarily united as equal partners.

D Britain's nation-state emerged as a result of wars with France and Austria, similar to Germany's unification.

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

**Q25.** medium initial-understanding § 5 Visualising the Nation [3]

Why did artists in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries choose to represent nations as female allegorical figures? Give any two reasons.

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

**Q26.** straightforward initial-understanding § 5 Visualising the Nation [1]

What was the name given to the female allegorical figure representing the French nation, and which two ideals did her visual attributes — the red cap and the tricolour — connect her to?

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

**Q27.** medium initial-understanding § 6 Nationalism and Imperialism [3]

Why did the Balkans become a major area of nationalist conflict in Europe after 1871? Give any two reasons.

◆ The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

---

Available for free from:

<https://cbsegrade10studyguide.com>

<https://github.com/orgs/cbse-free-resources/repositories>