

CHAPTER-1

RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

Worksheet

- Q1.** Which area was the most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871?
(a) Southern Europe
(b) Mid Europe
(c) Balkan States
(d) Eastern States
- Q2.** When was Ireland forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom ?
(a) 1798
(b) 1801
(c) 1800
(d) 1799
- Q3.** Who hosted the 'Treaty of Vienna'?
(a) Frédéric Sorrieu
(b) Victor Emmanuel
(c) Duke Metternich
(d) Giuseppe Garibaldi
- Q4.** The Treaty of Constantinople was signed in _____.
(a) 1835
(b) 1735
(c) 1834
(d) 1832
- Q5.** Giuseppe Mazzini founded the secret underground society named 'Young Europe' in _____.
(a) Marseilles
(b) Berne
(c) Vienna
(d) Brussels
- Q6.** **Assertion(A):** Civil code of 1805 is also known as Napoleonic Code.
Reason(R): Napoleonic Code did away with all privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property.
Choose the correct option.
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is False but R is true
- Q7.** **Assertion(A):** The ideas of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen) emphasized the notion of united community.
Reason(R): German revolutionaries introduced measures that could create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.
Choose the correct option.
(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A
(b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A
(c) A is true but R is false
(d) A is False but R is true
- Q8.** Explain the measures and practices introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.
- Q9.** Evaluate the impact of Napoleonic reforms on the rest of Europe.
- Q10.** What was the main aim of the Treaty of Vienna 1815? What were the main provisions of the Treaty of Vienna held in 1815?
- Q11.** Write a short note on the Greek War of Independence.
- Q12.** Explain the role of language in developing national sentiments in Europe.
- Q13.** Highlight the role of Otto Von Bismarck in the making of Germany.
- Q14.** Describe the process of unification of Italy.

- Q15.** 'In Britain, the formation of the nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval on Revolution.' Elaborate on this statement.
- Q16.** Highlight the reasons for the growth of nationalist tensions in the Balkan region before the First World War.
- Q17.** Describe the ideology of liberalism during the early 19th century.

Case Based

Socially and politically, a landed aristocracy was the dominant class on the continent. The members of this class were united by a common way of life that cut across regional divisions. They owned estates in the countryside and also town-houses. They spoke French for purposes of diplomacy and in high society. Their families were often connected by ties of marriage. This powerful aristocracy was, however, numerically a small group. The majority of the population was made up of the peasantry. To the west, the bulk of the land was farmed by tenants and small owners, while in Eastern and Central Europe the pattern of landholding was characterised by vast estates which were cultivated by serfs.

Q(18) Which among the following is true about peasantry?

- (a) Numerically a dominant class
- (b) Socially a dominant class
- (c) Fluent in French
- (d) Owners of town houses

Q(19) Which among the following was the pattern of landholding in Eastern and Central Europe?

- (a) Small holdings
- (b) Fragmented landholding
- (c) Permanent fallow
- (d) Expansive tracts

Q(20) Which among the following factors connected the families of landed aristocracy?

- (a) French language
- (b) Strength of their population
- (c) Common occupation
- (d) Ties of marriage

