

Case study based questions
10th Social Studies

The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Passage - 1

4 Marks

Within the wide swathe of territory that came under his control, Napoleon set about introducing many of the reforms that he had already introduced in France. Through a return to monarchy. Napoleon had, no doubt, destroyed democracy in France, but in the administrative field, he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient. The Civil Code of 1804- usually known as the Napoleonic Code -did away with all privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property. This Code was exported to the regions under French control. In the Dutch Republic, in Switzerland, in Italy and Germany, Napoleon simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues. In the towns too, guild restrictions were removed.

Q 1. What was the Napoleonic Code?

(1) The Civil Code of 1801 - usually known as the Napoleonic Code - did away with all privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property. This Code was exported to the regions under French control

(2) The Civic Code of 1810 - usually known as the Napoleonic Code - did away with all privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property. This Code was exported to the regions under British control

(3) The Civic Code of 1910 - usually known as the Napoleonic Code - did away with all privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property. This Code was exported to the regions under German control

(4) The Civil Code of 1901 - usually known as the Napoleonic Code - did away with all privileges based on birth, established inequality before the

law and did not secure the right to property. This Code was exported to the regions under French control

Q 2. Where were this code exported?

- (1) This Code was exported to the regions under Australian control.
- (2) This Code was exported to the regions under Indian control.
- (3) This Code was exported to the regions under German control.
- (4) This Code was exported to the regions under French control.

Q 3. What did Napoleon destroy in France?

- (1) Napoleon destroyed monarchy in France.
- (2) Napoleon destroyed farmers in France.
- (3) Napoleon destroyed secularism in France.
- (4) Napoleon destroyed democracy in France.

Q 4. Which system was abolished by Napoleon?

- (1) Napoleon abolished the marriage system.
- (2) Napoleon abolished the national employment system.
- (3) Napoleon abolished the feudal system.
- (4) Napoleon abolished the secular system.

Passage - 2

4 Marks

During the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic. He had also formed a secret society called Young Italy for the dissemination of his goals. The failure of revolutionary uprisings both in 1831 and 1848 meant that the mantle now fell on Sardinia-Piedmont under its ruler King Victor Emmanuel II to unify the Italian states through war. In the eyes of the ruling elites of this region, a unified Italy offered them the possibility of economic development and political dominance.

Q 1. What was the name of the secret society formed by Giuseppe Mazzini?

- (1) Giuseppe Mazzini formed a secret society called Young Italy.
- (2) Giuseppe Mazzini formed a secret society called Old Italy.
- (3) Giuseppe Mazzini formed a secret society called Traditional Italy.
- (4) Giuseppe Mazzini formed a secret society called Old France.

Q 2. When did Giuseppe Mazzini seek to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic?

- (1) During the 1860s, Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic.
- (2) During the 1730s, Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic.
- (3) During the 1930s, Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic.
- (4) During the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic.

Q 3. Who was the ruler of Sardinia-Piedmont?

- (1) King Victor David I was the ruler of Sardinia-Piedmont.
- (2) King Victor Davis II was the ruler of Sardinia-Piedmont.
- (3) King Victor Emmanuel II was the ruler of Sardinia-Piedmont.
- (4) King Victor Emmanuel III was the ruler of Sardinia-Piedmont.

Q 4. What did a unified Italy offer the ruling elites of this region?

- (1) A unified Italy offered them the possibility of underdevelopment and political dominance.
 - (2) A unified Italy offered them the possibility of economic development and political dominance.
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(3) A unified Italy offered them the possibility of underdevelopment and political failure.

(4) A unified Italy offered them the possibility of social breakdown and political failure.

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While it is easy enough to represent a ruler through a portrait or a statue, how does one go about giving a face to a nation? Artists in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries found a way out by personifying a nation. In other words, they represented a country as if it were a person. Nations were then portrayed as female figures. The female form that was chosen to personify the nation did not stand for any particular woman in real life; rather it sought to give the abstract idea of the nation a concrete form. That is, the female figure became an allegory of the nation.

Q 1. What is an allegory?

(1) The female form that was chosen to personify the nation did not stand for any particular woman in real life, rather it sought to give the abstract idea of the nation a concrete form. Female figure became an allegory of the nation.

(2) The male form that was chosen to personify the nation stand for a particular woman in real life, rather it sought to give the abstract idea of the nation a concrete form. That is, the female figure became an allegory of the nation.

(3) The male form that was chosen to personify the nation stand for a particular man in real life, rather it sought to give the real idea of the marriage a concrete form. That is, the female figure became an allegory of the nation.

(4) The female form that was chosen to personify the nation did not stand for any particular woman in real life, rather it sought to give the realt idea of the marriage a concrete form. That is, the male figure became an allegory of the nation.

Q 2. How were nations portrayed?

- (1) Nations were portrayed as male figures.
- (2) Nations were portrayed as female figures.
- (3) Nations were portrayed as baby figures.
- (4) Nations were portrayed as transgender figures.

Q 3. In which centuries did artists find a way out by personifying a nation?

- (1) Artists in the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries found a way out by personifying a nation.
- (2) Artists in the tenth and twentieth centuries found a way out by personifying a nation.
- (3) Artists in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries found a way out by personifying a nation.
- (4) Artists in the twenty first centuries found a way out by personifying a nation.

Q 4. How did the artists represent the country?

- (1) The artists represented a country as if it was a bird.
- (2) The artists represented a country as if it was a fruit.
- (3) The artists represented a country as if it was a flower.
- (4) The artists represented a country as if it was a person.

Passage - 2

4 Marks

The French Revolution and the Idea of the Nation:

The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789. France, as you would remember, was a full fledged territorial state in 1789 under the rule of an absolute monarch. The political and constitutional changes that came in the wake of the French Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens. The revolution proclaimed that was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny.

Q 1. What did the French Revolution proclaim?

- (1) The French Revolution proclaimed that it was the birds who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny.
- (2) The French Revolution proclaimed that it was the married men who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny.
- (3) The French Revolution proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny.
- (4) The French Revolution proclaimed that it was the nature which would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny.

Q 2. When did the French Revolution start?

- (1) French Revolution started in 1889.
- (2) French Revolution started in 1879.
- (3) French Revolution started in 1789.
- (4) French Revolution started in 1989.

Q 3. How was France in 1789?

- (1) France was a full fledged anti national state.
- (2) France was a full fledged territorial state.
- (3) France was a full fledged secular state.
- (4) France was a full fledged autocratic state.

Q 4. What changes came in the wake of the French Revolution?

- (1) The political and constitutional changes came in the wake of the French Revolution
 - (2) The social and economic changes came in the wake of the French Revolution
 - (3) The social and cultural changes came in the wake of the French Revolution
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(4) The linguistic and cultural changes came in the wake of the French Revolution

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4 Marks

After 1848, nationalism in Europe moved away from its association with democracy and revolution. Nationalist sentiments were often mobilised by conservatives for promoting state power and achieving political domination over Europe. This can be observed in the process by which Germany and Italy came to be unified as nation-states. As you have seen, nationalist feelings were widespread among middle-class German, who in 1848 tried to unite the different regions of the German confederation into a nation-state governed by an elected parliament. This liberal initiative to nation building was, however, repressed by the combined forces of the monarchy and the military, supported by the large landowners (called Junkers) of Prussia. From then on, Prussia took on the leadership of the movement for national unification. Its chief minister, Otto von Bismarck, was the architect of this process carried out with the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy. Three wars over seven years - with Austria, Denmark and France ended in Prussian victory and completed the - process of unification. In January 1871, the Prussian king, William I, was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.

Q 1. Who was the architect of the process of national unification?

- (1) Poland's chief minister, Otto den Bismarck, was the architect of the process of national unification.
 - (2) Poland's chief minister, Otto von Bismarck, was the architect of the process of national unification.
 - (3) Prussia's prime minister, Otto den Bismarck, was the architect of the process of national unification.
 - (4) Prussia's chief minister, Otto von Bismarck, was the architect of the process of national unification.
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Q 2. Who was proclaimed as German Emperor?

- (1) Davis I was proclaimed as German Emperor.
- (2) David I was proclaimed as German Emperor.
- (3) William II was proclaimed as German Emperor.
- (4) William I was proclaimed as German Emperor.

Q 3. When did the middle class German try to unite the different regions of the German confederation into a nation state?

- (1) 1838
- (2) 1748
- (3) 1848
- (4) 1948

Q 4. How many wars took place in 7 years?

- (1) Three
- (2) Two
- (3) Seven
- (4) Four

Passage - 2

4 Marks

Like Germany, Italy too had a long history of political fragmentation. Italians were scattered over several dynasti states as well as the multi-national Habsburg Empire. During the middle of the nineteenth century, Italy was divided into seven states, of which only one, Sardinia Piedmont was ruled by an Italian princely house. The north was under Austrian Habsburgs, the centre was ruled by the Pope and the southern regions were under the domination of the Bourbon king of Spain. Even the Italian language had not acquired one common form and still had many regional and local variations.

Q 1. What could be the reason behind that the Italian language had not acquired one common form and still had many regional and local variations?

- (1) Italy never had a long history of political fragmentation. Italians were not scattered over several dynastic states and the Habsburg Empire.
- (2) Italy had a long history of political fragmentation. Italians were scattered over several dynastic states and the Habsburg Empire.
- (3) Italy never had a long history of political fragmentation. Italians were not scattered over several dynastic states and the French Empire.
- (4) Italy had a long history of political fragmentation. Italians were scattered over only two dynastic states and the Dutch Empire.

Q 2. When was Italy divided into seven states?

- (1) Italy divided into seven states during middle of sixteenth century.
- (2) Italy divided into seven states during end of nineteenth century.
- (3) Italy divided into seven states during middle of twentieth century.
- (4) Italy divided into seven states during middle of nineteenth century.

Q 3. Who ruled Sardinia Piedmont?

- (1) Italian princely house ruled Sardinia Piedmont.
- (2) German princely house ruled Sardinia Piedmont.
- (3) French princely house ruled Sardinia Piedmont.
- (4) Italian army ruled Sardinia Piedmont.

Q 4. Which part was under Austrian Habsburgs?

- (1) East was under Austrian Habsburgs.
 - (2) West was under Austrian Habsburgs.
 - (3) South was under Austrian Habsburgs.
 - (4) North was under Austrian Habsburgs.
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