

# **CBSE Class 10 Social Science Important Questions and Answers**

## **History Chapter 1**

### **The Rise of Nationalism in Europe**

#### **MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS**

**1. For the middle class of Europe, the most important feature of Liberalism was**

- (a) abolition of conservatism.
- (b) Right to be liberal and educated.
- (c) Individual freedom and equality before law**
- (d) Representative government.

**2. The Ottoman Empire was ruled by the emperor of**

- (a) Turkey**
- (b) Russia
- (c) Britain
- (d) Prussia

**3. The Napoleonic Code \_\_\_\_ -**

- (a) did away with all the privileges based on 'birth and established equality.
- (b) destroyed feudalism in France.
- (c) Formulated codes for the army.**
- (d) ensured right to property for the privileged class.

**4. Romanticism refers to**

- (a) cultural movement**
- (b) religious movement
- (c) political movement
- (d) literary movement

**5. Who among the following was proclaimed the first King of United Italy?**

- (a) Nicholas II
- (b) King George II
- (c) Wilhelm IV

**(d) Victor Emmanuel II**

**6. At which of the following places was the Frankfurt Assembly convened**

- (a) at the church of St. Paul.
- (b) at the church of St. Peters.
- (c) at the palace of Prussia.

**(d) at the Hall of Mirrors in the Palace of Versailles.**

**7. In Prussia, who was referred to as ‘Junkers’?**

- (a) Military officials
- (b) Large landowners**
- (c) Factory owners
- (d) Aristocratic nobles

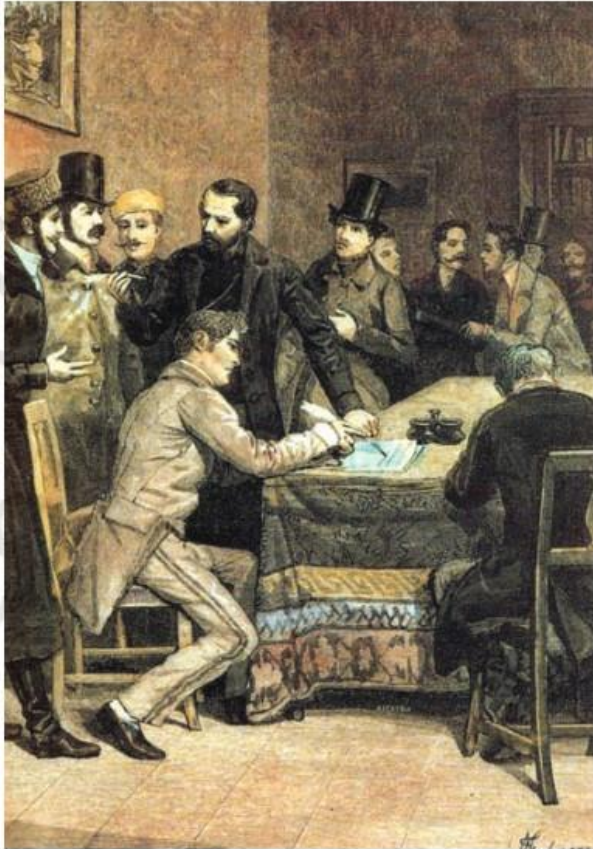
**8. Who among the following formed the secret society called ‘Young Italy’.**

- (a) Otto von Bismarck
- (b) Giuseppe Mazzini**
- (c) Metternich
- (d) Johann Gottfried Herder

**9. A large number of people were hostile to the Napoleonic code because**

- (a) it was not suitable for all.
- (b) it destroyed the special privileges of the rulers.
- (c) administrative changes did not go hand-in-hand with political freedom.**
- (d) none of the above.

**Q 10. Which of the following event is described in the following image?**



a) Signing of Treaty of Vienna

**b) Founding of Young Europe in Berne 1833**

c) Giuseppe Mazzini Unifying Italy

d) None of the above

**11. Which treaty recognised Greece as an independent nation?**

(a) Treaty of Versailles

(b) Treaty of Vienna

**(c) Treaty of Constantinople**

(d) Treaty of Lausanne

**12. Which one of the following types of government was functioning in France before the revolution of 1789?**

(a) Dictatorship

(b) Military

(c) Body of French Citizen

**(d) Monarchy**

**13. What did the crown of oak leaves symbolise?**

(a) Courage

**(b) Heroism**

(c) Peace

(d) Tolerance

**14. Who, among the following, hosted the Congress at Vienna in 1815.**

(a) King of the Netherlands

(b) Giuseppe Mazzini

**(c) Duke Metternich**

(d) Otto von Bismarck

**15. Who among the following was known as ‘Colons’**

**(a) French citizens living in Vietnam**

(b) French citizens living in France

(c) Educated people of Vietnam

(d) Elites of Vietnam

**16. Which one of the following states was ruled by an Italian princely house before the unification of Italy?**

(a) Kingdom of Two Sicilies

(b) Lombardy

(c) Venetia

**(d) Sardinia-Piedmont**

**17. Who said, “when France sneezes the rest of Europe catches cold”?**

(a) Garibaldi

(b) Mazzini

**(c) Metternich**

(d) Bismarck

**18. Who was responsible \*for the Unification of Germany?**

**(a) Bismarck**

(b) Cavour

(c) Mazzini

(d) Garibaldi

**19. Which one of the following statements is false regarding the Act of Union 1707?**

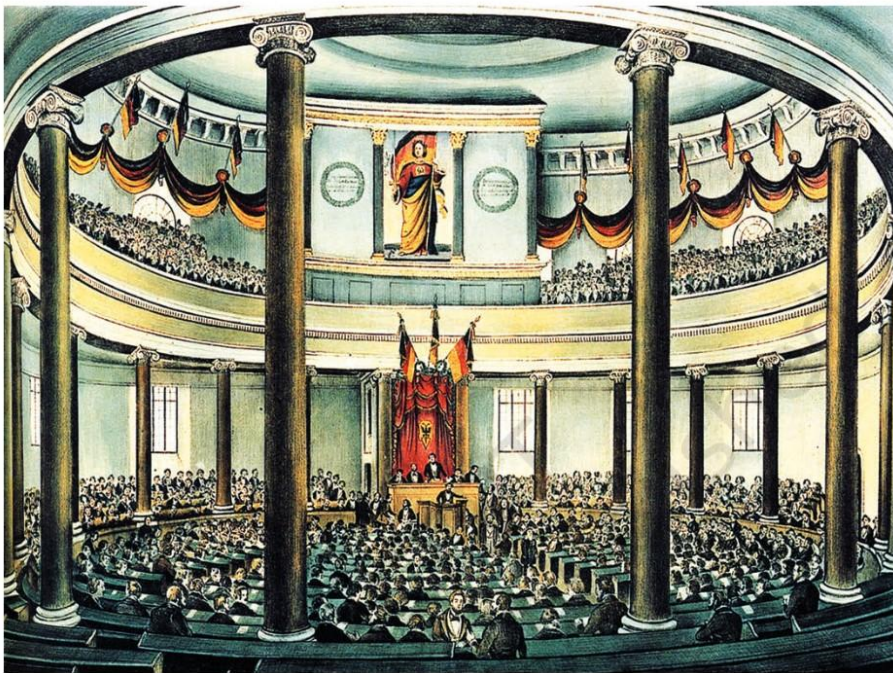
(a) It was an agreement between England and Scotland.

**(b) It was an agreement between England and Ireland.**

(c) It resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.

(d) It gave England control over Scotland.

**20. What is represented in the following image?**



a) Giuseppe Mazzini Unifying Italy

b) The massacre at Chios

c) Signing of Treaty of Vienna

**d) The Frankfurt Parliament in church of St Paul**

**21. Why did the Frankfurt Parliament fail to achieve its goal?**

- (a) Women were excluded from the membership.
- (b) Did not have the support of the peasants.
- (c) Kaiser William refused to accept the crown and opposed the assembly.**
- (d) None of the above

**22. Elle, the measuring unit in Germany was used to measure**

- (a) cloth**
- (b) thread
- (c) land
- (d) height

**23. Which of the following group of powers collectively defeated Napoleon?**

- (a) England, France, Italy, Russia.
- (b) England, Austria, Spain, Russia.
- (c) Austria, Prussia, Russia, Britain.**
- (d) Britain, Prussia, Russia, Italy.

**24. Which one of the following statements is not true about Giuseppe Mazzini?**

- (a) He wanted the united Italian Republic.
- (b) He founded an underground society called 'Young Italy'.
- (c) He wanted Italy to be a monarchy.**
- (d) He was exiled for attempting a revolution in Liguria.

**25. Zollverein started in 1834 in Prussia refers to a**

- (a) Trade Union
- (b) Customs Union**
- (c) Labour Union
- (d) Farmer's Union

**26. Which of the following best explains Utopian society?**

- (a) A society where everybody is equal.
- (b) A democratic society.

**(c) An idealist society that can never be achieved.**

(d) A society with a comprehensive Constitution.

**27. Which of the following countries is considered as the ‘cradle of civilization’?**

(a) England

(b) France

**(c) Greece**

(d) Russia

**28. The Treaty of Vienna signed in 1815**

**(a) brought the conservative regimes back to power.**

(b) destroyed the conservative powers of Europe.

(c) introduced democracy in Austria and Prussia.

(d) set up a new Parliament in Austria.

**29. The main function of the Prussian Zollverein was to**

(a) impose a custom duty on imported goods.

**(b) abolish the tariff barrier.**

(c) reduce custom duties.

(d) impose new rules for trade.

**30 A nation-state is a state where**

(a) people of all groups enjoy equal rights.

(b) where the nation has its own emblem and flag.

(c) a state which has a contiguous territory.

**(d) a state where people live in a common territory, develop a sense of identity and share a common history.**

**31. What does a blindfolded woman carrying a pair of weighing scales symbolize?**

(a) Peace

(b) Equality

**(c) Justice**

(d) Liberty

### ASSERTION AND REASON BASED QUESTIONS

*DIRECTION: Mark the option which is most suitable:*

*(a) If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.*

*(b) If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.*

*(c) If the assertion is true but the reason is false.*

*(d) If both assertion and reason are false.*

**1. Assertion (A) : The Scottish Highlanders were forbidden to speak their Gaelic language or wear their national dress, and large numbers were forcibly driven out of their homeland.**

**Reason (R) : The English helped the Protestants of Ireland to establish their dominance over a largely Catholic country.**

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

**2. Assertion (A): The development of nationalism did not come about only through wars and territorial expansion.**

**Reason (R): Culture played an important role in creating the idea of nation: art and poetry, stories and music helped to express and shape nationalism.**

**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

**3. Assertion (A): The 1830's were the years of great economic hardship in Europe.**

**Reason (R): National assembly of 1848 proclaimed France as a republic**

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.

**4. Assertion (A) : Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation.**



**Reason (R) : Weavers in Silesia had led a revolt against the contractors who supplied raw material and gave them orders for finished textiles but drastically reduced their payments.**

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.

**5. Assertion (A): The French revolution was an influential event that marked the age of revolutions in Europe.**

**Reason (R): The French revolution transferred the sovereignty from the people to the monarch**

a) Both A and R are true, but 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

**6. Assertion (A): Germany, Italy and Switzerland were divided into kingdoms, duchies and cantons whose rulers had their autonomous territories.**

**Reason (R): They were closely bound to each other in spite of their autonomous rule**

a) Both A and R are true, but 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

**7. Assertion : Artists in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries found a way out by personifying a nation.**

**Reason : they represented a country as if it were a person.**

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.

**8. Assertion (A) : On 18 May 1848, 831 elected representatives revolted in the Frankfurt parliament.**

**Reason (R) : The elected representatives revolted against the issue of extending political rights to women.**

- 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.**

**9. Assertion : Like Germany, Italy too had a long history of political fragmentation.**

**Reason : During the middle of the nineteenth century, Italy was divided into seven States.**

- 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.

**10. Assertion (A) : From the very beginning, the French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices like the idea of la patrie and le citoyen.**

**Reason (R) : This was done to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.**

- 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.