



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: x	Department: SOCIAL SCIENCE	Date:
REVISION WORK SHEET	Topic: The Rise of Nationalism in Europe	Year:2021-22

Choose the correct option:-

- Nationalism', which emerged as a force in the late 19th century, means
(a) **strong devotion for one's own country and its history and culture.**
(b) strong devotion for one's own country without appreciation for other nations.
(c) strong love for one's own country and hatred for others.
(d) equally strong devotion for all the countries of the world.
- Pick out the correct definition to define the term 'Plebiscite'.
(a) Plebiscite is a direct vote by which only the female members of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal.
(b) Plebiscite is a direct vote by the female members of a matriarchal system to accept or reject a proposal.
(c) Plebiscite is a direct vote by only a chosen few from the total population of a particular region to accept or reject a proposal.
(d) **Plebiscite is a direct vote by which all the citizens of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal.**
- Which of the following countries did not attend the Congress of Vienna?
(a) Britain
(b) Russia
(c) Prussia
(d) **Switzerland**
- The first great revolution which gave the clear idea of nationalism with its core words: 'Liberty, Equality and Fraternity' was:
(a) The Russian Revolution
(b) **The French Revolution**
(c) The American Revolution
(d) India's First War of Independence
- The French revolutionaries declared that the mission and destiny of the French nation was
(a) to conquer the people of Europe.
(b) **to liberate the people of Europe from despotism.**
(c) to strengthen absolute monarchies in all the countries of Europe.
(d) to propagate the ideals of liberty, equality, and fraternity in every part of the world.

6. Who among the following formed the secret society called 'Young Italy'?

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

7. The term 'Universal Suffrage' means:

- (a) the right to vote and get elected, granted only to men.
- (b) the right to vote for all adults.**
- (c) the right to vote and get elected, granted exclusively to property owning men.
- (d) the right to vote and get elected, granted only to educated men and women.

8. Which Treaty recognized Greece as an independent nation:

- (a) Vienna 1815
- (b) Constantinople 1832**
- (c) Warsaw 1814
- (d) Leipzig 1813.

9. Who said 'When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold'?

- (a) Garibaldi
- (b) Bismarck
- (c) Mazzini
- (d) Duke Metternich**

10. Who played the leading role in the unification of Germany?

- (a) Kaiser William I.
- (b) Otto Von Bismarck.**
- (c) Johann Gottfried Herder.
- (d) Duke Metternich.

11. The allegory of the German nation who wears a crown of oak leaves:

- (a) Marianne
- (b) Union Jack
- (c) Britannia
- (d) Germania**

12. A large part of Balkan region was under the control of:

- (a) Russian empire
- (b) Ottoman empire**
- (c) German empire
- (d) Habsburg rulers

II. In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option:

1. Assertion (A): Italy was divided into seven states of which only one, Sardinia-Piedmont was ruled by an Italian princely house.

Reason (R): The north was under the domination of the Bourbon kings of Spain.

Options:

- 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. Both A and R are false.

Ans: A is true but R is false.

2. Assertion (A): From the very beginning, 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

Options:

- 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.

Ans: A. Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

3. Assertion (A): The Scottish Highlanders were forbidden to speak their Gaelic language or to 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.

Options:

- 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.

Ans: B. Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

III. WRITE TRUE OR FALSE

1. In Britain formation of a nation-state was a long Parliamentary process.

Ans: True

2. Austria began to use language as a weapon for national resistance.

Ans: False

3. The French Revolution led to the rise of Nationalism in Europe.

Ans: True

4. A large part of Balkan region was under the control of Russian empire.

Ans: False

5. The liberal nationalism stands for freedom for the individual and equality before law.

Ans: True

IV. FILL IN THE BLANK

1. The Treaty of..... recognized Greece as an independent nation.

Ans: Constantinople 1832

2. The Civil Code of 1804 in France is usually known as

Ans: Napoleonic Code

3. is a direct vote by which all the people of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal.

Ans: Plebiscite

4. was a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment.

Ans: Romanticism

5. The Act of Union (1707) between England and had resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'

Ans: Scotland