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**CBSE Test Paper - 05**

**Chapter - 01 The Rise of Nationalism in Europe**

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1. Who said, "When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold"? **(1)**
  - a. Metternich
  - b. Giuseppe
  - c. Lord Byron
  - d. T S Eliot
  
2. What do you mean by the French word "La patria"? **(1)**
  - a. Motherland
  - b. Community land
  - c. Reserved land
  - d. Fatherland
  
3. What major issue was criticised by the liberal nationalists? **(1)**
  - a. Efficient bureaucracy
  - b. Censorship laws to control the press
  - c. A modern arm
  - d. Preservation of the Church
  
4. The autocratic monarchies of \_\_ began to introduce the changes that had already taken place in Western Europe before 1815. **(1)**
  - a. Eastern Europe only
  - b. Central and Eastern Europe
  - c. Central Europe only
  - d. Western and Central Europe
  
5. Ideas of national unity in early-nineteenth-century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of \_\_ . **(1)**
  - a. Liberalism
  - b. Centralism

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- c. Globalism
  - d. Privatization

6. Name the kings who had been restored to power after Vienna Congress by the conservatives. **(1)**
7. Who implemented the Civil Code of 1804 in France? **(1)**
8. When was the Frankfurt parliament held? **(1)**
9. During the middle of the 19th century, Italy was divided into how many states? **(1)**
10.
  - i. What was the Zollverein?
  - ii. What were its wider implications? **(3)**
11. How Europe was closely allied to the ideology of liberalism? **(3)**
12. Explain any three ways in which nationalist feelings were kept alive in Poland in the eighteenth and nineteenth century. **(3)**
13. Identify Napoleon, telling the part played by him in the France. **(3)**
14. Explain the role of Giuseppe Mazzini in the unification of Italy. **(5)**
15. Analyse the measures and practices introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. **(5)**

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**Answers**

1. a. Metternich  
**Explanation:** 'When France sneezes,' Metternich once remarked, 'the rest of Europe catches cold.' The July Revolution sparked an uprising in Brussels which led to Belgium breaking away from the United Kingdom of the Netherlands.
2. d. Fatherland  
**Explanation:** La patria means Fatherland.
3. b. Censorship laws to control the press  
**Explanation:** One of the major issues taken up by the liberal-nationalists, who criticised the new conservative order, was freedom of the press.
4. b. Central and Eastern Europe  
**Explanation:** Monarchs were beginning to realise that the cycles of revolution and repression could only be ended by granting concessions to the liberal-nationalist revolutionaries. Hence, in the years after 1848, the autocratic monarchies of Central and Eastern Europe began to introduce the changes that had already taken place in Western Europe before 1815.
5. a. Liberalism  
**Explanation:** Ideas of national unity in early-nineteenth-century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism. The term 'liberalism' derives from the Latin root liber, meaning free.
6. Bourbon Kings had been restored to power after Vienna Congress by the conservatives.
7. The Civil Code of 1804 was implemented by Napoleon Bonaparte in France.
8. Frankfurt parliament was held in 1848.
9. Italy was divided into seven states during the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century,
10. i. Zollverein or a customs union was formed at the initiative of Prussia in 1834. It was joined by most of the German States.  
ii. The idea of zollverein was aimed at binding the Germans economically into a

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nation. The Union did away with the tariff barriers and reduced the number of currencies to only two from over thirty. It helped in awakening and raising national sentiment through a fusion of individual and provincial interests. The people of Germany realised that the only means to engender national feeling was a free economic system.

11. In Europe the educated, liberal middle class spearheaded the nationalist movement. They stood for the freedom of individual and equality of all before the law. Following were the political, social and economic ideas supported by the liberals:
  - i. **Political ideas** -The ideology of liberalism supported the ideas of national unity and abolition of aristocratic privileges. It also advocated for a constitutional and representative government through parliament. It did not stand for the idea of universal suffrage.
  - ii. **Social ideas** - They supported freedom for the individual and idea of equality of all before the law.
  - iii. **Economic ideas** - There was freedom of market and abolition of state imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital. Zollverein abolished tariff barriers and reduced the number of currencies. Introduction of a system of weights and measures also strengthen the ideology of liberalism.
12. The nationalist feelings were kept alive in Poland in the eighteenth and nineteenth century in the following ways:
  - i. They used music to keep their unity and identity. Karol Kurpinski, kept up the national struggle by staging his polish operas and music.
  - ii. The Polish people used dances like polonaise and mazurka making them into nationalist symbols.
  - iii. The use of Polish came to be seen as a symbol of struggle against Russian dominance. In 1831, there was a Polish armed rebellion against Russian rule but the rebellion was crushed.
13. Napoleon was a great French General, who won many battles for the revolutionary France and raised his nation's prestige. In many parts of Europe, like in the Dutch Republic in Switzerland, Italy and Germany, he simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from the serfdom and the manorial dues.

There was a time when he had become a terror for all the European monarchs. But in

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the end, his limited resources collapsed in the face of fourth coalition of the European nations. He was defeated in the battle of Waterloo in 1815 A.D. and was sent as a prisoner to spend his last days at the small island of St. Helena where he died in the year 1821 A.D.

14. Role of Mazzini in the unification of Italy was as follows:

- i. Italian revolutionary Giuseppe Mazzini was born in Genoa in 1807.
- ii. He became a member of the secret society of the Carbonari.
- iii. At the age of 24, he was sent into exile in 1831 for attempting a revolution in Liguria.
- iv. He became a member of various secret societies such as Young Italy in Marseilles and Young Europe in Berne.
- v. He wanted unification with a wider alliance of nations.
- vi. He frightened conservatives through the opposition of monarchy and vision of democratic republics.
- vii. He favoured war for the unification of Italy.
- viii. He wanted economic development and political dominance.

15. The French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that created a sense of collective identity among the French people:

- i. They introduced the ideas of La Patrie (the fatherland) and Le Citoyen (the citizen) emphasizing the concept of a united community enjoying equal rights under a Constitution.
- ii. They choose a new French flag, the tricolour, to replace the Royal Standard.
- iii. Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly.
- iv. New hymns were composed and martyrs commemorated all in the name of the nation.
- v. A centralised system of administration was introduced, uniform laws were made for all citizens.
- vi. French language was spoken and written and became a common language in Paris.