

## **CBSE Test Paper - 04**

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

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1. In which treaty Greece was recognised as an independent nation? **(1)**
  - a. Treaty of Geneva
  - b. Treaty of Vienna
  - c. Versailles treaty
  - d. Treaty of Constantinople
2. The term 'liberalism' derives from the \_\_ root liber, meaning free. **(1)**
  - a. Dutch
  - b. Greek
  - c. Sanskrit
  - d. Latin
3. What is Suffrage? **(1)**
  - a. The right to information
  - b. The right to Speech
  - c. The right to vote
  - d. The right to freedom
4. Read the following events relating to the year 1848 and tick the incorrect event. **(1)**
  - a. Barricades were erected and Louis Philippe was forced to flee.
  - b. National workshops to provide employment were set up.
  - c. Food shortages and widespread unemployment brought the population of Paris out on the roads.
  - d. National Assembly proclaimed a Constitutional Monarchy, granted suffrage to all adult males above 18, and guaranteed the right to work.
5. The print of "The Dream of Worldwide Democratic and Social Republics" was prepared by whom? **(1)**

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- a. Frédéric Sorrieu
  - b. Pablo Picasso
  - c. Giuseppe Mazzini
  - d. Leonardo da Vinci

6. Name the French artist who prepared a series of four prints visualising his dream of a new world. **(1)**
7. What was the main aim of the French revolutionaries? **(1)**
8. Who had hosted the meeting of representatives of European powers at Vienna in 1815? **(1)**
9. Who was Johann Gottfried Herder? **(1)**
10. Which three issues were visualized by Frederic Sorrieu? **(3)**
11. "The decade of 1830 had brought great economic hardship in Europe." Support the statement with arguments. **(3)**
12. Explain any three provisions of the Napoleon Civil Code, 1804. **(3)**
13. "A wave of economic nationalism strengthened the wider nationalist sentiments growing in Europe."? Which class brought about this change? How did they bring about this change? Explain. **(3)**
14. How would you categorise the factors which promoted the building up of the dominance of English ethnic in British Isles? **(5)**
15. How did the Balkan issue become one of the major factors responsible for the First World War? **(5)**

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**Answers**

1. d. Treaty of Constantinople

**Explanation:** The Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognised Greece as an independent nation.

2. d. Latin

**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.

3. c. The right to vote

**Explanation:** Suffrage – The right to vote

4. d. National Assembly proclaimed a Constitutional Monarchy, granted suffrage to all adult males above 18, and guaranteed the right to work.

**Explanation:** National Assembly proclaimed a Republic, granted suffrage to all adult males above 21, and guaranteed the right to work.

5. a. Frédéric Sorrieu

**Explanation:** In 1848, Frédéric Sorrieu, a French artist, prepared a series of four prints visualising his dream of a world made up of 'democratic and social Republics'

6. The French engraver and draughtsman Frederic Sorrieu composed a series of four prints which visualised his dream of a new world.

7. The main aim of the French revolutionaries was to make a France a nation and liberate the people by creating the feeling of a collective identity.

8. The Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich had hosted the meeting of representatives of European powers at Vienna in 1815.

9. Johann Gottfried Herder was a German philosopher, poet and literary critic who

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claimed that real German culture was to be discovered among the common people (das volk).

10. Frederic Sorrieu was a French artist who prepared a series of four prints visualizing his dreams of a world.
  - i. The first print of the series shows the people of Europe and America of the ages and social classes marching in a long train. They are offering homage to the statue of Liberty as they pass by it.
  - ii. His second vision named utopian vision, the people of the world are grouped as distinct nations, identify through their flags and national costume.
  - iii. On the earth in the foreground of the image lie the shattered remains of the symbols of absolutist institutions. His work shows his dream on democratic and social republics.
11. The 1830s were years of great economic hardship in Europe.
  - i. **Enormous increase in population:** The first half of the nineteenth century saw an enormous increase in population all over Europe.
  - ii. **Unemployment and Migration:** In most countries, there were more job seekers than employment. Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums.
  - iii. **Stiff competition from imports:** Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition from imports of cheap machine made goods from England, where industrialisation was more advanced than on the continent.
  - iv. **Widespread pauperism:** The rise of food prices or a year of bad harvest led to widespread pauperism in town and country.
12. The Napoleon Civil Code, 1804, generally known as the Napoleonic Code, has the following provisions:
  - i. Simplified administration: Napoleon simplified the administrative divisions, abolished feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
  - ii. No birth-based privileges: Napoleon abolished all privileges based on birth and established equality before the law. He also secured the right to property.

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- iii. Free trade & no guild restrictions: The uniform laws, standardised measurements and currencies boosted free trade. Moreover, removal of guild restrictions that hindered growth of manufacturing was also scrapped by Napoleon.
  - iv. Improvement of infrastructure: Transport and communication system was improved.
- 13.
- A wave of economic nationalism strengthened wider nationalist sentiments growing in Europe. This wave of change was brought about by the new middle class.
  - In the given ways the change was brought about by the new middle class:
    - i. Formation of the Zollverein in 1834.
    - ii. The elimination of tariff barriers by the union.
    - iii. There was a reduction in the number of currencies from over thirty to two.
    - iv. The formation of a network of railways that further helped mobility and connected economic interests to national unification.
14. The factors which promoted building up of the dominance of English ethnic in British Isles can be categorised as following:
- i. Economic Prosperity: The Industrial revolution helped in the economic prosperity of the English nation. It succeeded in extending its influence over the other nations of the island with the help of trade and wealth.
  - ii. English Parliament: The English parliament which had seized power from the monarchy in 1688 at the end of a protracted conflict was the instrument through which a nation state with England at its centre came to be forged.
  - iii. The Act of Union 1707: According to this Act, the United Kingdom of Great Britain was formed and Scotland was merged into England. British parliament became stronger.
  - iv. Majority of English members in the British Parliament: Due to the Act of 1707 United Kingdom was formed and the parliament dominated by the English members. This was a major factor to uplift the identity of British.
  - v. Setback to Scotland's distinctive culture and identity: Catholic clans that inhabited the Scottish Highlands suffered terrible repression whenever they attempted to assert their independence. The Scottish Highlanders were forbidden to speak their Gaelic language.

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15. The Balkan issue became one of the major factors responsible for the First World War in the following ways:

- i. Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variations comprising modern day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro whose inhabitants were known as slaves.
- ii. A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire. The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkan together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive.
- iii. As the different Slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity and independence, the Balkan area became an area of intense conflict.
- iv. The Balkan states were jealous of each other and each hoped to gain more territory at the expense of others. Balkans also became an area of big power rivalry.
- v. Each European power such as Russia, Germany, England, Austria-Hungary was keen on countering the hold of other powers over Balkans and this led to a series of wars, eventually the First World War.