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The Rise of Nationalism in Europe — CBSE Class 10 Social Science Chapter Test

FREE CHAPTER TEST · CLASS X · SOCIAL SCIENCE (087) · PATTERN OF THE CBSE SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER 2026-27

TIME ALLOWED	MAXIMUM MARKS	QUESTIONS	NAME / ROLL NO.
1½ hours	40	20 (A 10 · B 4 · C 3 · D 1 · E 2)	

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

Read the following instructions very carefully and strictly follow them:

1. This question paper contains 20 questions. All questions are compulsory.
2. This question paper is divided into five sections: A, B, C, D and E.
3. In Section A, Questions 1 to 8 are multiple choice questions (MCQs) and Questions 9 and 10 are assertion-reason based questions of 1 mark each.
4. In Section B, Q11–14 are very short answer (VSA) type questions, carrying 2 marks each.
5. In Section C, Q15–17 are short answer (SA) type questions, carrying 3 marks each.
6. In Section D, Q18 is a long answer (LA) type question, carrying 5 marks.
7. In Section E, Q19–20 are case study based questions, carrying 4 marks each, with sub-parts of the values of 1, 1 and 2 marks.
8. There is no overall choice. However, an internal choice has been provided in 1 question of Section B, 1 question of Section C, 1 question of Section D and in the 2-mark sub-part of each question of Section E.
9. Answer very short answer questions in about 40 words, short answer questions in about 60 words, long answer questions in about 120 words and case-based questions in about 100 words.
10. This chapter test follows the section structure, question types and marks per question of the CBSE Class X Social Science (087) Sample Question Paper 2026-27, at about half the length of the 80-mark board paper: 40 marks in 1½ hours.
11. The answer key and the marking scheme are at the end of this booklet. Attempt the paper in 1½ hours before you look at them.

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Chapter: The Rise of Nationalism in Europe (History: India and the Contemporary World – II) · **Topics:** French Revolution and the idea of the nation · Napoleonic Code · Liberalism and the Zollverein · Congress of Vienna · Revolutionaries and Mazzini · Romanticism and culture · 1830s hardship and 1848 · Unification of Germany and Italy · Visualising the nation

SECTION A

This section comprises 10 questions of 1 mark each: 8 multiple choice questions (MCQs) and 2 assertion-reason based questions.

1. Which of the following was NOT a measure introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among the French people? 1

(A) The ideas of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen)
(B) A new French flag, the tricolour
(C) Internal customs duties and dues abolished
(D) Restoration of the Bourbon monarchy

2. The Civil Code of 1804, introduced in France, is better known as the 1

(A) Napoleonic Code
(B) Treaty of Vienna
(C) Zollverein
(D) Act of Union

3. Arrange the following in chronological order: (I) the Zollverein is formed; (II) the Congress of Vienna; (III) the Frankfurt parliament meets; (IV) the German Empire is proclaimed at Versailles. 1

(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, III, IV
(C) II, III, I, IV
(D) I, III, II, IV

4. In his lecture 'What is a nation?' (1882), the French philosopher Ernst Renan argued that the existence of a nation is 1

(A) decided by a common language
(B) decided by a common race
(C) a daily plebiscite
(D) decided by natural frontiers

5. Who remarked, 'When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold'? 1

(A) Giuseppe Mazzini
(B) Otto von Bismarck
(C) Giuseppe Garibaldi
(D) Duke Metternich

6. Which treaty recognised Greece as an independent nation in 1832? 1

(A) Treaty of Vienna
(B) Treaty of Constantinople
(C) Treaty of Versailles
(D) Treaty of Paris

7. In the allegorical representation of the nation, Germania wears a crown of oak leaves. The oak stands for 1

(A) heroism
(B) freedom
(C) peace
(D) readiness to fight

8. The German Empire was proclaimed in January 1871, with the Prussian king William I as emperor, in the 1

(A) St Paul's Church, Frankfurt
(B) royal palace in Berlin
(C) Hall of Mirrors in the palace of Versailles
(D) parliament house in Vienna

9. **Assertion (A):** The Congress of Vienna (1815) restored the Bourbon dynasty to power in France. 1
Reason (R): The main aim of the Congress was to undo most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars.

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

10. **Assertion (A):** Romanticism tried to develop a sense of a shared collective heritage as the basis of a nation. 1
Reason (R): Romantic artists and poets glorified reason and science above all else.

(A) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(B) Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true, but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).

(C) Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.

(D) Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

SECTION B

This section comprises 4 very short answer (VSA) type questions of 2 marks each.

11. (a) Explain any two changes that the Napoleonic Code brought about in the territories under French control. 2

OR

(b) Why did the initial enthusiasm for French rule in the conquered areas soon turn to hostility?

12. What was the main aim of the Zollverein? How did it help the economic unification of Germany? 2

13. Why is the year 1848 called the 'revolution of the liberals' in Europe? Give two demands of the liberals. 2

14. How did the Polish people use language as a weapon of national resistance after the partition of Poland? 2

SECTION C

This section comprises 3 short answer (SA) type questions of 3 marks each.

15. (a) Describe the unification of Italy. 3

OR

(b) Describe the process of the unification of Germany.

16. Explain how the Treaty of Vienna (1815) redrew the map of Europe. 3

17. Explain the role of culture, music and folklore in creating a sense of the nation in Europe. 3

SECTION D

This section comprises 1 long answer (LA) type questions of 5 marks each.

18. (a) 'The 1830s were years of great economic hardship in Europe.' Explain the causes of the hardship and how it led to revolts, with examples. 5

OR

(b) What did liberalism mean to the middle classes of nineteenth-century Europe? Explain its political, social and economic meaning, giving one limitation and one example.

SECTION E

This section comprises 2 case study based questions of 4 marks each, with sub-parts of 1, 1 and 2 marks.

19. In 1848 the French artist Frédéric Sorrieu prepared a series of four prints visualising his dream of a world made up of 'democratic and social Republics'. In the first print, peoples of Europe and America, men and women of all ages and social classes, march in a long train and offer homage to the Statue of Liberty as they pass by it.

(i) Who prepared this series of prints? [1]

(ii) What does the Statue of Liberty hold in its hands in the first print? [1]

(iii) What does the term 'nation-state' mean, and why did Sorrieu show the peoples of the world as distinct nations? [2]

OR

(iii) How do the shattered remains of the symbols of absolutist institutions in the foreground of the print reflect the ideas of the time? [2]

20. After 1815, the conservative regimes set up in Europe were autocratic. Many liberal-nationalists went underground and formed secret societies. Giuseppe Mazzini, born in Genoa in 1807, became a member of the secret society of the Carbonari and was sent into exile in 1831 for attempting a revolution in Liguria.

(i) Name the secret society Mazzini founded in Marseilles. [1]

(ii) What did Mazzini believe about the nature of nations? [1]

(iii) Why did the conservative order see Mazzini as a threat? Give two reasons. [2]

OR

(iii) Name the society Mazzini founded in Berne, and state what its members, from Poland, France, Italy and the German states, worked for. [2]

END OF THE QUESTION PAPER

ANSWER KEY — SECTION A

Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Q5	Q6	Q7	Q8	Q9	Q10
(D)	(A)	(B)	(C)	(D)	(B)	(A)	(C)	(A)	(C)

MARKING SCHEME AND WORKED SOLUTIONS

Marks for each step are shown in brackets, as in the CBSE marking scheme. Any correct alternative method earns full marks.

Q1. Answer (D). The revolutionaries introduced la patrie, le citoyen, the tricolour, a National Assembly, uniform weights and measures and the abolition of internal customs duties. The Bourbon dynasty was restored later, by the Congress of Vienna in 1815.

Q2. Answer (A). The Napoleonic Code did away with privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property.

Q3. Answer (B). Congress of Vienna 1815; Zollverein 1834; Frankfurt parliament 1848; German Empire 1871.

Q4. Answer (C). Renan held that a nation is not formed by a common language, race, religion or territory; it rests on a shared past and on the continuing consent of its people, renewed every day.

Q5. Answer (D). The Austrian chancellor Metternich said this; the July Revolution of 1830 in France was followed by an uprising in Brussels, and Belgium broke away from the United Kingdom of the Netherlands.

Q6. Answer (B). The Greek war of independence began in 1821; the Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognised Greece as independent.

Q7. Answer (A). The German oak stands for heroism. (The broken chains stand for being freed, the olive branch around the sword for willingness to make peace.)

Q8. Answer (C). The ceremony took place in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles; the unification was led by the Prussian chief minister Otto von Bismarck.

Q9. Answer (A). Both true, and R explains A: the conservative powers, hosted by the Austrian chancellor Metternich, restored the monarchies Napoleon had removed. Answer (A).

Q10. Answer (C). A is true. R is false: Romantic artists criticised the glorification of reason and science and focused instead on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings, folk songs, poetry and dances. Answer (C).

Q11. (2 marks) Answer: (a) privileges of birth ended, equality before law, right to property; feudal system abolished, serfdom ended, guilds freed; (b) no political freedom; taxes, censorship, conscription.
(a) It did away with all privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property. [1]
It simplified administration, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues; in towns, guild restrictions were removed (any two). [1]
OR (b) The people were at first enthusiastic, but this soon turned to hostility as it became clear that the new administrative arrangements did not go with political freedom. [1]
Increased taxation, censorship and forced conscription into the French armies to conquer the rest of Europe outweighed the advantages. [1]

Q12. (2 marks) Answer: Abolish tariff barriers; fewer currencies, railways, a unified economic territory.
The Zollverein (1834), a customs union formed at the initiative of Prussia and joined by most German states, abolished tariff barriers. [1]
It reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to two, and a network of railways stimulated mobility, harnessing economic interests to national unification. [1]

Q13. (2 marks) Answer: Middle classes demanded constitutionalism and national unification; constitution, press freedom, freedom of association.
In 1848 educated middle classes in many European countries, alongside the poor and unemployed, combined demands for constitutionalism with national unification. [1]
They demanded the creation of a nation-state on parliamentary principles — a constitution, freedom of the press and freedom of association. [1]

Q14. (2 marks) Answer: Russian imposed; clergy kept Polish in church, a symbol of resistance.
After Russian occupation, the Polish language was forced out of schools and Russian imposed everywhere. [1]
The clergy used Polish for Church gatherings and religious instruction; many priests were jailed or sent to Siberia for refusing to preach in Russian, and Polish became a symbol of the struggle against Russian dominance. [1]

Q15. (3 marks) Answer: (a) seven states; Cavour and the war of 1859; Garibaldi 1860, Victor Emmanuel II 1861; (b) Frankfurt parliament failed; Bismarck's three wars; William I proclaimed emperor 1871.
(a) Italy was divided into seven states; only Sardinia-Piedmont was ruled by an Italian princely house. Mazzini's revolutionary uprisings of the 1830s and 1848 failed. [1]
Chief minister Cavour, through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France, helped Sardinia-Piedmont defeat the Austrian forces in 1859. [1]
Garibaldi's Red Shirts marched into South Italy and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies in 1860; in 1861 Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of united Italy. [1]
OR (b) Middle-class Germans met in the Frankfurt parliament (1848), but it was opposed by the aristocracy and military and the King of Prussia rejected its offer of the crown. [1]
Prussia took over the leadership; its chief minister Otto von Bismarck, with the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy, fought three wars in seven years — with Austria, Denmark and France. [1]
In January 1871 the Prussian king William I was proclaimed German Emperor at Versailles. [1]

Q16. (3 marks) Answer: Bourbons restored; buffer states on France's borders; Austria in north Italy, German confederation kept.
The Bourbon dynasty was restored in France, and France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon. [1]
A series of states was set up on France's boundaries: the Netherlands (including Belgium) in the north, and Piedmont with Genoa added in the south; Prussia got new territories on its western frontier. [1]
Austria got control of northern Italy; the German confederation of 39 states set up by Napoleon was left untouched; Russia got part of Poland. [1]

Q17. (3 marks) Answer: Romanticism; Herder and das volk, Grimms' folktales; Polish music and dance.
Romanticism used art, poetry, stories and music to create a sense of a shared collective heritage. [1]
The German philosopher Herder claimed that true German culture was discovered among the common people (das volk) through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances; the Grimm brothers collected folktales. [1]
Music such as Karol Kurpinski's operas, and folk dances such as the polonaise and mazurka, turned folk culture into national symbols in Poland. [1]

Q18. (5 marks) Answer: (a) population rise, unemployment, migration to slums, cheap English goods, feudal dues and bad harvests; Paris 1848, Silesian weavers 1845; (b) freedom and equality; government by consent; limited franchise; free markets; Zollverein.

(a) The first half of the nineteenth century saw an enormous increase in population; there were more seekers of jobs than employment. [1]

Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums. [1]

Small producers in towns faced stiff competition from imports of cheap machine-made goods from England, where industrialisation was more advanced. [1]

Where aristocracy still enjoyed power, peasants struggled under feudal dues; a year of bad harvest led to widespread pauperism in town and country. [1]

In 1848 food shortages and unemployment brought the population of Paris out on the roads; Louis Philippe fled and a Republic was proclaimed. In 1845 weavers in Silesia had revolted against contractors who drastically reduced their payments. [1]

OR (b) Liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. [1]

Politically it meant government by consent, the end of autocracy and clerical privileges, a constitution and representative government through parliament. [1]

Equality before law did not mean universal suffrage: in revolutionary France the right to vote and be elected went only to property-owning men; women were made subject to the authority of fathers and husbands. [1]

Economically liberalism stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital. [1]

Example: the Zollverein (1834) abolished tariff barriers and reduced currencies from over thirty to two. [1]

Q19. (4 marks) Answer: (i) Sorrieu; (ii) torch of Enlightenment and Charter of the Rights of Man; (iii)(a) common identity of citizens; nations shown by flags and costumes; (b) end of absolutism, hope for democratic republics.

(i) Frédéric Sorrieu, a French artist. [1]

(ii) The torch of Enlightenment in one hand and the Charter of the Rights of Man in the other. [1]

(iii)(a) A nation-state is a state in which the majority of its citizens, not only its rulers, come to develop a sense of common identity and shared history or descent. [1]

Sorrieu shows the peoples grouped as distinct nations, identified through their flags and national costumes, because the nation was becoming the basis of political identity. [1]

OR (iii)(b) The remains of absolutist symbols lie shattered, showing the end of rule by kings with unlimited powers. [1]

Liberty and the democratic republic are celebrated instead, expressing the hope of a world of free, democratic nations. [1]

Q20. (4 marks) Answer: (i) Young Italy; (ii) nations are the natural units of mankind, a unified Italian republic; (iii)(a) opposed monarchy, 'most dangerous enemy'; (b) Young Europe, unification as republics.

(i) Young Italy. [1]

(ii) That God had intended nations to be the natural units of mankind; Italy could not continue to be a patchwork of small states and kingdoms and had to be forged into a single unified republic. [1]

(iii)(a) His relentless opposition to monarchy and his vision of democratic republics frightened the conservatives. [1]

Metternich described him as 'the most dangerous enemy of our social order'; his societies inspired similar ones across Europe. [1]

OR (iii)(b) Young Europe. [1]

Its members were like-minded young men who worked for the unification of their nations as free republics. [1]

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