

Worksheet – Nationalism in Europe & Nationalism in India

Class 10 – History

Part A – Nationalism in Europe MARKS: 25

I. Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

1. Who was proclaimed the king of united Italy in 1861?
a) Giuseppe Garibaldi
b) Victor Emmanuel II ✓
c) Giuseppe Mazzini
d) Count Cavour

2. Which treaty recognized Greece as an independent nation?
a) Treaty of Paris (1856)
b) Treaty of Constantinople (1832) ✓
c) Treaty of Vienna (1815)
d) Treaty of Berlin (1878)

3. Who among the following led the process of German unification?
a) Otto von Bismarck ✓
b) Kaiser William I
c) Metternich
d) Louis Philippe

II. Short Answer Questions (3 marks each)

1. Explain the role of language in developing nationalist sentiments in Europe.

ANS. Language became a symbol of national identity.

For example, the Polish language was banned in schools by Russian authorities.

People continued to use Polish in churches and publications, keeping nationalism alive.

2. Why was the Treaty of Vienna (1815) considered a setback to liberal-nationalist ideas?

ANS. It restored monarchies displaced by Napoleon.

Established conservative rule (Austria, Russia, Prussia controlled Europe).

Ignored demands for freedom and democracy by the people.

3. What was the role of Giuseppe Mazzini in the unification of Italy?

ANS. Founded Young Italy movement.

Inspired Italian youth with revolutionary ideas of liberty and nationalism.

Spread the vision of a united, democratic Italy.

III. Long Answer Questions (5 marks each)

1. Discuss the process of unification of Germany under Bismarck's leadership.

ANS. Otto von Bismarck, the Prussian Chancellor, used "blood and iron" policy.

Wars fought:

Danish War (1864) – victory over Denmark.

Austro-Prussian War (1866) – annexation of northern states.

Franco-Prussian War (1870-71) – victory led to unification.

In 1871, Kaiser William I was proclaimed Emperor of Germany at Versailles.

2. How did culture (literature, art, folk songs, etc.) play an important role in shaping nationalism in Europe?

ANS. Romanticism glorified folk culture, folklore, and traditions.

Poets, artists, and musicians celebrated shared past and heritage.

Folk tales and songs inspired unity (e.g., Grimm Brothers in Germany).

Language, literature, and art became tools against foreign domination.

IV. Case-Based Question (3 marks)

The 1830s were years of great economic hardship in Europe. The first half of the nineteenth century saw an enormous increase in population all over Europe. In most countries there were more seekers of jobs than employment. Population from rural areas migrated to cities to live in overcrowded slums. Small producers in towns were often ousted by the import of cheap machine-made goods from England.

1. Mention any two causes of economic hardship in Europe during the 1830s.

ANS. Unemployment due to population growth.

Decline of small producers due to cheap British imports.

2. What were the consequences of this economic crisis?

ANS. Overcrowded slums in cities.

Increase in poverty and unrest.

3. How did it influence political movements in Europe?

Inspired revolts and demands for constitutional reforms and rights.

Part B – Nationalism in India MARKS: 25

I. Multiple Choice Questions (1 mark each)

1. Which of the following leaders led the Dandi March?

a) Subhas Chandra Bose

b) Mahatma Gandhi ✓

c) Jawaharlal Nehru

d) Sardar Patel

2. In which session of the Congress was the demand for 'Purna Swaraj' adopted?

- a) Nagpur Session, 1920
- b) Calcutta Session, 1928
- c) Lahore Session, 1929 ✓**
- d) Karachi Session, 1931

3. The Non-Cooperation Movement was withdrawn because of:

- a) Chauri Chaura incident ✓**
- b) Jallianwala Bagh tragedy
- c) Gandhi-Irwin Pact
- d) Simon Commission

II. Short Answer Questions (3 marks each)

1. Explain the significance of the Lahore Session (1929) of the Congress.

ANS. Congress declared Purna Swaraj (complete independence) as its goal.

26 January 1930 was celebrated as Independence Day.

Laid foundation for Civil Disobedience Movement.

2. Why did Gandhiji decide to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement?

ANS. Chauri Chaura incident (1922) turned violent.

Gandhiji believed violence went against the principle of Satyagraha.

He suspended the movement to prevent further bloodshed.

3. Mention any three features of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

ANS. Launched with the Salt March (1930).

People broke colonial laws (boycott, refusal to pay taxes).

Women, peasants, tribals, and merchants all participated actively.

III. Long Answer Questions (5 marks each)

1. How did different social groups participate in the Civil Disobedience Movement?

Explain with examples.

ANS. Rich peasants: refused to pay taxes.

Poor peasants: wanted unpaid rent to be remitted.

Industrialists: supported boycott of foreign goods but opposed radical workers' demands.

Women: participated in large numbers, especially in protests and picketing liquor shops.

2. "The growth of modern nationalism is closely linked to the anti-colonial movement in India." Justify.

ANS. Colonial exploitation (taxes, trade policies) created resentment.

Indian unity developed through shared struggles (Rowlatt Satyagraha, Non-Cooperation, Civil Disobedience).

Use of symbols (tricolour, spinning wheel, Bharat Mata) fostered collective identity.
Different social groups united under the leadership of Gandhi and Congress.

IV. Case-Based Question (3 marks)

Mahatma Gandhi decided to launch a nationwide Satyagraha against the Rowlatt Act of 1919. The Act gave the government enormous powers to repress political activities and allowed detention of political prisoners without trial for two years. On 6th April, Gandhi called for a hartal, which saw nationwide participation. Local leaders and ordinary people joined this movement in large numbers. However, soon the movement took a violent turn in many places.

1. What was the Rowlatt Act? Why was it opposed by Indians?

ANS. It allowed political prisoners to be detained without trial.

Opposed because it was undemocratic and repressive.

2. What was the response of the people to Gandhiji's call for hartal?

ANS. Nationwide strikes, rallies, and demonstrations.

Participation of leaders and ordinary people alike.

3. Why did the movement take a violent turn despite Gandhi's appeal for non-violence?

ANS. People were angry with repressive measures of the government.

Lack of control at local levels led to violence in some areas.