

## **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.
2. Why was the Treaty of Vienna (1815) considered a setback to liberal-nationalist ideas?
3. What was the role of Giuseppe Mazzini in the unification of Italy?

##### **III. Long Answer Questions (5 marks each)**

1. Discuss the process of unification of Germany under Bismarck's leadership.
2. How did culture (literature, art, folk songs, etc.) play an important role in shaping nationalism in Europe?

##### **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.
2. What were the consequences of this economic crisis?
3. How did it influence political movements in Europe?

## **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 The Non-Cooperation Movement was withdrawn because of: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.
2. Why did Gandhiji decide to withdraw the Non-Cooperation Movement?
3. Mention any three features of the Civil Disobedience Movement.

### **III. Long Answer Questions (5 marks each)**

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

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.

### **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?
2. What was the response of the people to Gandhiji’s call for hartal?
3. Why did the movement take a violent turn despite Gandhi’s appeal for non-violence?