

NTSE

NCERT Solutions for Class 10 Social Science
HISTORY – The Rise of Nationalism in Europe



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1. What was the reaction of local people to the reforms introduced by French?

Ans. The reactions of the local populations to French rule were mixed. Initially, in many places such as Holland and Switzerland, as well as in certain cities like Brussels, Mainz, Milan and Warsaw, the French armies were welcomed as harbingers of liberty. But the initial enthusiasm soon turned to hostility, as it became clear that the new administrative arrangements did not go hand in hand with political freedom. Increased taxation, censorship, forced conscription into the French armies required to conquer the rest of Europe.

2. When did the idea of abolition of aristocratic privileges gained popularity?

Ans. Industrialization began in England in the second half of the eighteenth century, but in France and parts of the German states it occurred only during the nineteenth century. New social groups came into being: a working-class population, and middle classes made up of industrialists, businessmen, professionals. In Central and Eastern Europe these groups were smaller in number till late nineteenth century. It was among the educated, liberal middle classes that ideas of national unity following the abolition of aristocratic privileges gained popularity.

3. Explain the term liberalism.

Ans. The term 'liberalism' is derived from the Latin root *liber*, meaning free. For the new middle classes liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. Politically, it emphasized the concept of government by consent. Since the French Revolution, liberalism had stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges, a constitution and representative government through parliament.

4. Why was the conservative order criticized?

Ans. Conservative regimes set up in 1815 were autocratic. They did not tolerate criticism and dissent, and sought to curb activities that questioned the legitimacy of autocratic governments. Most of them imposed censorship laws to control what was said in newspapers, books, plays and songs and reflected the ideas of liberty and freedom associated with French revolution.

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5. Write a short note on Giuseppe Mazzini.

Ans. The Italian revolutionary Giuseppe Mazzini was born in Genoa in 1807; he became a member of the secret society of the Carbonari. As a young man of 24, he was sent into exile in 1831 for attempting a revolution in Liguria. He subsequently founded two more underground societies, first, Young Italy in Marseilles, and then, Young Europe in Berne, whose members were like-minded young men from Poland, France, Italy and the German states. Mazzini believed that God had intended nations to be the natural units of mankind. So Italy could not continue to be a patchwork of small states and kingdoms. It had to be forged into a single unified republic within a wider alliance of nations. This unification alone could be the basis of Italian liberty. Following his model, secret societies were set up in Germany, France, Switzerland and Poland. Mazzini's relentless opposition to monarchy and his vision of democratic republics frightened the conservatives. Metternich described him as 'the most dangerous enemy of our social order'.

MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS

1. Who headed the Vienna congress of 1815?
- (A) The Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich
(B) The German Chancellor Duke Metternich
(C) The Australian Chancellor Duke Metternich
(D) The French Chancellor Duke Metternich.

Ans: (A)

2. Which emerged as a force which brought about sweeping changes in the political and material world Europe in the nineteenth century?
- (A) The emergence of the nation state
(B) The multi-national dynastic empire
(C) Territorial state
(D) Absolute monarchy

Ans: (A)

3. Conservatives did not believe in establishing and preserving:
- (A) The monarchy (B) The democracy
(C) Traditional institutions of state and society (D) Social hierarchies

Ans: (B)

4. Which of the following was the result of the Act of Union 1707?
- (A) United Kingdom of Irish
(B) United Kingdom of Scotland
(C) United Kingdom of America
(D) United Kingdom of Great Britain

Ans: (D)

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5. Which of the following powers was not interested in Balkan Peninsula?
(A) England (B) Germany (C) Russia (D) Japan
- Ans: (D)

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