



BAL BHARATI PUBLIC SCHOOL, PITAMPURA, DELHI – 110034

CLASS – X

REVISION ASSIGNMENT

SUBJECT: HISTORY

CASE STUDY QUESTIONS

NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

Date: 23rd November- 27th November' 2020

Number of Blocks: 2

LESSON: NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

Sub Topics:

- Liberal Nationalism
- German Unification
- Visualising the Nation

Learning Outcomes:

Each student will be able to:

- recall the ideology of Liberal Nationalism
- recapitulate the various stages of German Unification
- recall the role of symbols in visualising the nation



Study the picture and answer the Questions that follow:

Q1A. Which of the aspects best signify this image of Germania?

- Heroism & Justice
- Folk & Cultural Tradition
- Austerity & Ascetism
- Revenge & Vengeance

Q1B. The female form that was chosen to personify the nation was

- An Idea
- Nationalist feeling

- c. A symbol to represent the nation
- d. It sought to give the abstract idea of the nation, a concrete form.

Q1C. During the French Revolution artists used the female allegory to portray ideas of:

- a. Liberty
- b. Justice
- c. Republic
- d. All of these

Q1D. When an abstract idea is expressed through a person or a thing, it is known as:

- a. Visual Imagery
- b. Personification
- c. Gratification
- d. Allegory

Read the extract and answer the questions that follow:

On the bitterly cold morning of 18 January 1871, an assembly comprising the princes of the German states, representatives of the army, important Prussian ministers including the chief minister Otto von Bismarck gathered in the unheated Hall of Mirrors in the Palace of Versailles to proclaim the new German Empire headed by Kaiser William I of Prussia

Q2A. Who was proclaimed as the Emperor of Germany in 1871?

- a. Otto Van Bismarck
- b. Kaiser William
- c. Garibaldi
- d. Mazzini

Q2B. The nation-building process in Germany had demonstrated the dominance of _____

- a. Prussia
- b. Junkers
- c. German confederation of 39 states
- d. Monarchy

Q2C. Germany fought three wars over seven years with which of the following powers?

- a. Austria
- b. Denmark
- c. France
- d. All of these

Q2D. Who among the following repressed the liberal initiative to nation-building?

- a. Monarchy
- b. Military
- c. Junkers
- d. All of these

Read the extract and answer the Questions that follow:

Ideas of national unity in early-nineteenth-century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism. In the economic sphere, liberalism stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital. During the nineteenth century, this was a strong demand of the emerging middle classes. Napoleon's administrative measures had created out of countless small principalities a confederation of 39 states. Each of these possessed its own currency, and weights and measures. A merchant travelling in 1833 from Hamburg to Nuremberg to sell his goods would have had to pass through 11 customs barriers and pay a customs duty of about 5 per cent at each one of them. Duties were often levied according to the weight or measurement of the goods. As each region had its own system of weights and measures, this involved time-consuming calculation. The measure of cloth, for example, was the *elle* which in each region stood for a different length. An *elle* of textile material bought in Frankfurt would get you 54.7 cm of cloth, in Mainz 55.1 cm, in Nuremberg 65.6 cm, and in Freiburg 53.5 cm.

Q3A. What were the ideas of national unity in the early nineteenth century similar to?

Q3B. What was the ideology of Liberalism?

Q3C. Examine the reasons why trading in the nineteenth century was a tedious procedure?