

SUMMER HOLIDAY ASSIGNMENT 2025–26

Class X | Subject: Social Science (History)

THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

Chapter 1 — CBSE / NCERT Class X History

Instructions:

Answer all questions neatly in your own words.

Diagrams and maps must be labelled.

Use blue or black ink only.

Use a thin notebook

Q.1 Answer each in one word / one sentence:

1. Who painted the allegorical figure 'Germania' during the 1848 revolution?
2. In which year was the Treaty of Vienna signed?
3. What does the term 'Romanticism' refer to in the context of nationalism?
4. Name the secret society founded by Giuseppe Mazzini.
5. Who was Count Camillo di Cavour?
6. What is a 'plebiscite'?
7. Name the two regions that were united to form the Kingdom of Italy in 1861.
8. What was the 'Blood and Iron' policy associated with?
9. Which empire was referred to as a 'patchwork empire'? Why?
10. Name any two female allegories used to represent nations in 19th-century Europe.

Q.2 Answer the following in 3–5 sentences:

(i) The French Revolution and Nationalism

How did the French Revolution contribute to the rise of nationalism in Europe? Mention any three measures taken by the Jacobins that promoted the idea of a French nation.

(ii) Liberalism, Nationalism and Conservatism

Distinguish between liberalism and conservatism as political ideologies that emerged in Europe in the early 19th century. Give two points of difference.

| Point | Liberalism | Conservatism |
|-------|------------|--------------|
| 1. | | |
| 2. | | |
| 3. | | |

(iii) The Revolutions of 1848

Describe the role of the 'educated middle class' in the Frankfurt Parliament of 1848. Why did the revolution ultimately fail?

(iv) Unification of Germany

Explain the role of Otto von Bismarck in the unification of Germany. What was the significance of the wars fought between 1864 and 1871?

(v) Role of Women in Nationalist Movements

Despite actively participating in nationalist movements, women were denied political rights. Explain with examples from the chapter.

Q.3 Answer in detail (use diagrams / timelines wherever asked):

(i) Causes of the Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Explain any five causes that led to the rise of nationalism in Europe during the 19th century. You may use the following framework:

| # | Cause / Factor | Explain in your own words |
|----|---|---------------------------|
| 1. | French Revolution & spread of nationalist ideas | |
| 2. | Role of Napoleon Bonaparte | |

| | | |
|----|--|--|
| 3. | Role of Romanticism & Culture | |
| 4. | Economic hardship & hunger (1830s–1840s) | |
| 5. | Role of the educated middle class | |

(ii) Unification of Italy — Step by Step

Explain how Italy was unified. Create a brief TIMELINE in the box below showing key events from 1830 to 1871:

TIMELINE: Unification of Italy (1830 – 1871)

[Draw and fill your timeline here — mark key events, dates, and names of leaders]

After drawing the timeline, answer: Who played the MOST important role in Italian unification and why? (3–4 lines)

(iii) Nationalism and Imperialism — The Balkans Crisis

How did nationalist tensions in the Balkans lead to conflicts in Europe? Explain the role of the Ottoman Empire, Slavic nationalism, and the Great Powers

Hint: Think about how the break-up of empires + rising ethnic nationalism + competition between powerful nations created a dangerous mix in South-Eastern Europe.

Q.4 Read the passage and answer the questions:

Giuseppe Mazzini... had been exiled... He had founded two 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 that Italy could not continue to be a patchwork of small states and kingdoms. It had to be forged into a single unified republic. This unification alone could be the basis of Italian liberty... His relentless opposition to monarchy and his vision of democratic republics frightened the conservative governments of Europe.

— NCERT Class X History, Ch. 1

11. What was Mazzini's vision for Italy?

12. Name the two secret societies founded by Mazzini. Where were they founded?

13. Why did the conservative governments of Europe fear Mazzini?

14. What does the phrase 'patchwork of small states and kingdoms' tell us about Italy before unification? (1 mark)

Q.5 Political Map of Europe — Nationalism in the 19th Century

Instructions: On the outline map of Europe provided (attach a printed map), complete ALL tasks below using coloured pencils. Label everything clearly.

Task A — Locate and Label

Mark and label the following on the map:

| # | What to Mark | Symbol / Colour to Use |
|----|---------------------------------|--|
| 1. | France | Shade lightly in Blue — origin of the Revolution |
| 2. | Prussia | Shade in Red — centre of German unification |
| 3. | Sardinia-Piedmont | Shade in Green — led Italian unification |
| 4. | The German Confederation (1815) | Draw boundary with dashed line in Brown |
| 5. | Ottoman Empire (Balkans region) | Shade in Orange — the 'sick man of Europe' |
| 6. | City of Frankfurt | Mark with a Star (*) — site of 1848 Parliament |

| | | |
|-----------|----------------|---|
| 7. | City of Vienna | Mark with a Circle (O) — site of 1815 Congress |
| 8. | City of Rome | Mark with a Crown symbol — capital of unified Italy |