

Work sheet (class 10)

Subject: History

Lesson 1: French Revolution

Total mark 80

Note:-This work sheet has the following sections-

1. **I. Multiple Choice Questions(MCQ) (1X10=10 mark)**
2. **II.1 mark questions (1x10=10 mark)**
3. **III.2 mark questions (2x10=20)**
4. **IV.3 mark questions (3x5=15)**
5. **V. 5 mark questions (5x5=25)**

I Multiple Choice Questions(MCQ) (1X10=10 mark)

I. Answer the following questions (Select the correct option)

10 Mark

- 1) Who made the famous remark, 'When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches a cold'?
 - a) Metternich
 - b) Mazzini
 - c) Garibaldi
 - d) Louis Philippe

- 2) Giuseppe Mazzini founded the secret underground society named 'Young Europe' in _____ .
 - a) Marseilles
 - b) Berne
 - c) Vienna
 - d) Brussels

- 3) _____ believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society should be preserved.
 - a) Conservatives
 - b) Liberals
 - c) Democrats
 - d) None of the above

- 4) _____ regimes imposed censorship laws to control what was said in newspapers, books, plays and songs and reflected the ideas of liberty and freedom.
 - a) Liberal
 - b) Conservative
 - c) Democratic
 - d) Secular

- 5) Artists of the time of the French Revolution personified _____ as a female figure.
 - a) Socialism
 - b) Liberty
 - c) Autocracy
 - d) None of the above

6) Which of the following statements about the Civil Code of 1804, usually known as the Napoleonic Code, are true?

- a) Secured the Right to Property
- b) Established Equality before the Law
- c) Removed all privileges based on birth
- d) All of the above

7) The first political experiment in liberal democracy took place in _____.

- a) Germany
- b) France
- c) Italy
- d) Great Britain

8) A secret society named Young Italy was established in _____.

- a) Marseilles
- b) Berne
- c) Zurich
- d) Genoa

9) Which of the following is true about Liberalism?

- a) Abolition of state-imposed restrictions
- b) Freedom of markets on the movement of goods and capital
- c) Options (a) and (b)
- d) None of the above

10) The Habsburg Empire consisted of regions.

- a) Italian-speaking provinces of Lombardy and Venetia
- b) The Alpine regions – the Tyrol, Austria and the Sudetenland
- c) Options (a) & (b)
- d) None of the above

III1 mark questions (1x10=10 mark)

11. Name the female allegory of the German nation.

12. Name the female allegory representing the Republic of France.

13. Who founded the secret society, 'Young Italy' during the 1830s?

14. According to the proclamations of the French Revolution, Who would constitute the nation?

15. Who was the chief architect of German unification?

16. Name the Treaty of 1832 that recognised Greece as an independent nation.

17. Name the event that mobilised nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe in 1830-1848?

18. Who remarked "When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold"?

19. Who was proclaimed the German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles in January 1871?

20. What was the strong demand of the emerging middle classes in Europe during 19th century?

III2 mark questions (2x10=20)

21. What was the main aim of the revolutionaries of Europe during the years following 1815?

22. What was the main aim of liberalism?

23. What was main aim of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815?
24. What was the main aim of the revolutionaries of Europe during the years following 1815?
25. What was the meaning of liberalism in early 19th century in Europe?
26. What was the major change that occurred in the political and constitutional scenario due to French Revolution in Europe?
27. What was the main aim of the French revolutionaries?
28. What was the result of the first upheaval that took place in France in July 1830?
29. Explain liberalism in early 19th century in Europe?
30. Who remarked “When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold”?and Why?

IV3 mark questions (3x5=15)

31. How had the female figures become an allegory of the nation during the 19th century in Europe? Analyse.
32. How had the female figures become an allegory of the nation during the 19th century in Europe? Analyse.
33. ‘Nationalism no longer retained its idealistic liberal democratic sentiments by the last quarter of the 19th century in Europe’. Analyse the statement with examples.
34. How did a wave of economic nationalism strengthen the wider nationalist sentiments growing in Europe? Explain.
35. Name the female allegory, which was invented by artists in the 19th century to represent the nation of France. Explain any two features of it.

V5 mark questions (5x5=25)

36. ‘The decade of 1830 had brought great economic hardships in Europe’. Support the statement with arguments.
37. Culture had played an important role in the development of nationalism in Europe during the 18th and 19th centuries. Support the statement with examples.
38. ‘The decade of 1830 had brought great economic hardships in Europe’. Support the statement with arguments.
39. Culture had played an important role in the development of nationalism in Europe during the 18th and 19th centuries. Support the statement with examples.
40. Analyse the measures and practices introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.

