



GAIL DAV PUBLIC SCHOOL
GAIL GAON, DIBIYAPUR
ASSIGNMENTS
Session 2026-27
Class X

The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

History_X_Chapter-1_Assignment-1

1. Who was Frederick Sorrieu? How did he visualize his dream of the world? 3
2. What was the utopian vision of the world according to Frederick Sorrieu? 1
3. Differentiate between a modern state and a nation-state. 2
4. What do you mean by the term 'plebiscite'? 1
5. Discuss any five measures and practices introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity. 5
6. Explain any three provisions of the Napoleonic Civil Code, 1804. 3
7. What changes did Napoleon introduce to make administrative system more efficient in the territories conquered? 5
8. Explain any three reasons how the initial enthusiasm turned to hostility in the territories conquered by Napoleon. 3

Or,

- Which three factors outweighed the advantages of the administrative changes in the Napoleonic era? 3

History_X_Ch-1_Assignment-2

1. "The Habsburg Empire that ruled over Austria-Hungary was a patchwork of many different regions and peoples." Explain. 3
2. Explain liberalism in political and economic fields prevailing in Europe in the 19th century. 3

Or,

- What was liberalism? How did it stand for in the political and economic sphere? 3

3. What was Zollverein? What were the two reforms introduced by it? 3
4. Explain the major features of the conservative regime set up in Europe after the defeat of Napoleon in 1815. 5

(Hint_ Basic beliefs_ Belief in modernization_ Ways to strengthen autocratic rule_ Vienna Congress of 1815_ Against freedom & liberty)

5. What was the Treaty of Vienna? What was its objective? 3
 6. Describe in brief any five features of the Vienna Treaty of 1815. 5
- Or, How did the Treaty of Vienna change the map of Europe? 5
7. "Conservative regimes set up in 1815 were autocratic." Justify the given statement by three examples. 3
 8. Which three characteristics were necessary to be revolutionary in post Napoleon era? 3
 9. Who was Giuseppe Mazzini? Mention his contributions to the world. 5

History_X_Ch.-1_Assignment-3

1. What were the effects of revolutionary upheaval in France in July 1830? 3
2. How did the Greek War of Independence mobilize nationalist feeling among the elite across Europe? Give three points. 3
3. What was Romanticism? How did Romanticism seek to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment? 3

Or, "Culture played an important role in creating the idea of nation in Europe." Support the statement with example. 3

4. Explain the role of languages in developing the nationalist sentiment in Europe. 5
5. '1830s were the years of great economic hardship in Europe.' Give reasons. 5
6. What do you mean by the Frankfurt Parliament? Mention three factors for its failure. 2+3=5
7. What was the significance of 1848 revolution for France and the rest of Europe? What were the political, social and economic ideas supported by the liberals? 5
8. "The issue of extending political rights to women was a controversial one within the liberal movement." Explain the statement with the help of suitable examples. 3
9. Discuss any three impacts of the liberal movements on Eastern and Central European in the years after 1848. 3

History_X_Ch-1_Assignment-4

1. 'Otto von Bismarck was the architect of German Unification.' Explain. 5
Or, Describe the process of unification of Germany. 5
2. Who was Cavour? Explain his contributions to the unification of Italy. 5
3. Describe the process of Unification of Italy. 5
4. Describe the process of Unification of Britain. 5

History_X_Ch-1_Assignment-5

1. What do you mean by allegory? 1
2. Name the female allegory who represents France. Describe her main characteristics. 5
3. How was a nation visualized in eighteenth and nineteenth century in Europe? Explain with the help of two examples. 5

History_X_Ch-1_Assignment-6

1. Why was Balkans after 1871, the most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe? Explain five reasons. 5
- Or, 'The Balkan issue was one of the major factors responsible for the First World War.' Explain by giving examples. 5

History_X_Ch-1_Assignment-7

1. **Assertion (A):** Napoleon introduced revolutionary administrative reforms in the territories he conquered.
Reason (R): The Napoleonic Code abolished feudal privileges, established equality before the law, and secured the right to property.
 - a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c) A is true, but R is false.
 - d) A is false, but R is true.
2. **Assertion (A):** Frédéric Sorrieu's print of 1848 shows shattered symbols of absolutist institutions on the ground.
Reason (R): Sorrieu imagined a world where monarchy would be strengthened through national unity.
 - a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.
 - b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
 - c) A is true, but R is false.
 - d) A is false, but R is true.

3. Which of the following is true about *elle*?

- a) It was known as the measurement of cloth
- b) An elle of textile material in different regions will give different measurements of cloth
- c) Such difference in measurement was viewed as an obstacle to economic exchange
- d) All of the above

4. 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

5. What did Napoleon do in the rural areas of these regions?

- a) simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial due
- b) made administration strict
- c) encouraged the feudal system
- d) put taxes on the peasants

6. What changes did Napoleon bring about in the towns?

- a) guild restrictions were removed. Transport and communication systems were improved. Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed a new-found freedom.
- b) Transport and communication systems were improved.
- c) Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen had to pay tax
- d) guild restrictions remained as they were

History_X_Ch-1_Assignment-8

CASE BASED QUESTION:

Read the passage given below and answer the following questions.

After 1848, nationalism in Europe moved away from its association with democracy and revolution. Nationalist sentiments were often mobilised by conservatives for promoting state power and achieving political domination over Europe. This can be observed in the process by which Germany and Italy came to be unified as nation-states. As you have seen, nationalist feelings were widespread among middle-class Germans, who in 1848 tried to unite the different regions of the German confederation into a nation-state governed by an elected parliament. This liberal initiative to nation-building was, however, repressed by the combined forces of the monarchy and the military, supported by the large landowners (called Junkers) of Prussia. From then on, Prussia took on the leadership of the movement for national unification. Its chief minister, Otto von Bismarck, was the architect of this process carried out with the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy. Three wars over seven years – with Austria, Denmark and France – ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification. In January 1871, the Prussian king, William I, was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.

- Q.1 Who led the movement for the unification of Germany? (1)
- Q.2 In which year was the Prussian king, William I, proclaimed German Emperor? (1)
- Q.3 How did Otto von Bismarck contribute to the unification of Germany? (2)

RESOURCES AND DEVELOPMENT

CASE BASED QUESTION:

Read the given extract and answer the following questions.

Planning is the widely accepted strategy for judicious use of resources. It has importance in a country like India, which has enormous diversity in the availability of resources. There are regions which are rich in certain types of resources but are deficient in some other resources. There are some regions which can be considered self sufficient in terms of the availability of resources and there are some regions which have acute shortage of some vital resources. For example, the states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh and Madhya Pradesh are rich in minerals and coal deposits. Arunachal Pradesh has abundance of water resources but lacks in infrastructural development.

- a) State how the optimum utilisation of resources can be done by planning. (1)
- b) Evaluate the necessity of planning in India (1)
- c) Give two examples of resource availability in India (2)

ASSERTION-REASON QUESTIONS:

Q.1 Assertion (A): Resources are not free gifts of nature.

Reason (R): Resources are created through the interaction of human beings with nature using technology.

- a. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c. A is true, but R is false
- d. A is false, but R is true

Q.2 Assertion (A): Indiscriminate use of resources has led to environmental problems.

Reason (R): Overuse of resources has caused issues like land degradation, global warming, and ozone depletion.

- a. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c. A is true, but R is false
- d. A is false, but R is true

Q.3 Assertion (A): Sustainable development is necessary for the survival of future generations.

Reason (R): Sustainable development means using resources for present needs without compromising future needs.

- a. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c. A is true, but R is false
- d. A is false, but R is true

Q.4 Assertion (A): Agenda 21 was adopted to encourage countries to exploit natural resources more.
Reason (R): Agenda 21 promotes economic development at the cost of the environment.

- a. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c. A is true, but R is false
- d. Both A and R are false

Q.5 Assertion (A): Resource planning is essential in India.
Reason (R): India has uneven distribution of resources across different regions.

- a. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c. A is true, but R is false
- d. A is false, but R is true

Q.6 Assertion (A): The availability of resources automatically leads to development.
Reason (R): Development depends only on the natural richness of a region.

- a. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c. A is false, but R is true
- d. Both A and R are false

Q.7 Assertion (A): Gandhiji believed that greed and modern technology are responsible for resource depletion.

Reason (R): He supported mass production using machines to meet growing needs.

- a. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c. A is true, but R is false
- d. A is false, but R is true

Q.8 Assertion (A): Net Sown Area (NSA) is high in states like Punjab and Haryana.
Reason (R): These states have fertile alluvial soil and good irrigation facilities.

- a. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c. A is true, but R is false
- d. A is false, but R is true

Q.9 Assertion (A): Land under permanent pastures in India has decreased over the years.
Reason (R): Pasture lands are being diverted to construction and cultivation.

- a. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c. A is true, but R is false
- d. A is false, but R is true

Q.10 Assertion (A): Over-irrigation in Punjab, Haryana and western Uttar Pradesh has led to land degradation.
Reason (R): Over-irrigation causes water logging which increases salinity and alkalinity in the soil.

- a. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c. A is true, but R is false
- d. A is false, but R is true

Q.11 Assertion (A): Black soil is also known as cotton soil.

Reason (R): Black soil is ideal for cotton cultivation due to its moisture retention capacity and fertility.

- a. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c. A is true, but R is false
- d. A is false, but R is true

Q.12 Assertion (A): Alluvial soil is found mainly in the Peninsular Plateau.

Reason (R): Alluvial soil is deposited by rivers in flood plains and deltas.

- a. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c. A is false, but R is true
- d. A is true, but R is false

Q.13 Assertion (A): Soil is a renewable resource, but it takes millions of years to form just a few centimeters.

Reason (R): Soil formation is a slow process influenced by climate, parent rock, relief, and organisms.

- a. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c. A is true, but R is false
- d. A is false, but R is true

Q.14 Assertion (A): Mining causes land degradation in states like Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, and Odisha.

Reason (R): Mining leads to deforestation and leaves deep scars and overburden on the land.

- a. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c. A is true, but R is false
- d. A is false, but R is true

Q.15 Assertion (A): Arid soils are generally fertile and humus-rich.

Reason (R): Arid soils are found in areas of high rainfall and dense vegetation.

- a. Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A
- b. Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A
- c. A is false, but R is true
- d. Both A and R are false

MCQs

Q.1. Which one of the following types of resources is iron ore?

- (a) Renewable
- (b) Flow
- (c) Biotic
- (d) Non-renewable

Q.2. Which one of the following is the main cause of land degradation in Punjab?

- (a) Intensive cultivation (c) Over irrigation
 (b) Deforestation (d) Overgrazing
- Q.3. Resource which can be renewed again are:-
 (a) National Resource (b) Potential Resource
 (c) Renewable Resources (d) Stock
- Q.4. How much percentage of land is plain in India?
 (a) 41 % (b) 45% (c) 43% (d) 47%
- Q.5. Which Soil is known as Black Cotton soil?
 (a) Red Soil (b) Arid Soil (c) Mountain Soil (d) Black Soil
- Q.6. Soil can be Conserved by:-
 (a) Cutting of Trees (b) Over Grazing
 (c) Planting of Trees (d) Excessive mining
- Q.7: Land degradation due to over irrigation can be seen in the states of:-
 (a) Punjab and Haryana (b) Assam
 (c) Orissa (d) Mizoram
- Q.8: Which one of the following is an example of Biotic Resource:-
 (a) Rock (b) Mountain (c) Mineral (d) Flora
- Q.9: They are Gifts of Nature which satisfy Human wants:-
 (a) A Commodity (b) a Thing (c) Resources (d) None of Them
- Q.10: Which one of the following is an example of non- renewable resources
 (a) Solar Energy (b) Tidal Energy
 (c) Petroleum (d) Hydrel Energy
- Q.11: On the Basis of ownership resources can be classified into:-
 (a) Two Types (b) Three Types
 (c) Four Types (d) None of Them
- Q.12: How many Economic zones are there in India?
 (a) Five (b) One (c) Two (d) Ten
- Q.13: Soil is a:-
 (a) Renewable Resource (b) Potential Resource
 (c) Non- Resource (d) None of them
- Q.14: In which one of the following states is terrace cultivation practised?
 (a) Punjab (b) Haryana (c) Uttar Pradesh (d) Uttaranchal
- Q.15: Which one of the following in the main cause of land and water pollution in India in recent years?
 (a) Industrial Effluents (b) Chemical Fertilizer
 (c) Deforestation (d) None of them
- Q.16. What are natural resources?
 Q.17. Give examples of human-made resources?
 Q.18. How was black soil formed?
 Q.19. Where are black soils found in India?
 Q.20. Why is conservation of resources necessary?
 Q.21. Name inexhaustible resources of energy?
 Q.22. What is resource development?
 Q.23. What is resource planning?
 Q.24. Classify resources on the basis of origin and availability?
 Q.25. What do you mean by land degradation? How does industry cause land degradation?
 Q.26. What precaution should be taken while using the natural resources?
 Q.27. Which resources demand extra care and why? Give examples?
 Q.28. How soil is the basic resources of agriculture?
 Q.29. Justify the statement, "Resources are a function of human activities".

- Q.30. Explain the classification of resources on the basis of exhaustibility and give 2 examples each.
- Q.31. Give two examples of renewable resources.
- Q.32. Name three states having black soil and the crop which is mainly grown in it.
- Q.33. What steps can be taken to control soil erosion in the hilly areas?
- Q.34. How are natural resources important for man? Give five points.
- Q.35. What do you understand by “sustainable economic development?”
- Q.36. What is agenda 21?
- Q.37. What type of soil is found in the river deltas of the eastern coast? Give three main features of this type of soil.
- Q.38. How has technical and economic development led to more consumption of resources?
- Q.39. Explain 3 stages of resource planning. State the methods of controlling soil erosion?
- Q.40. Whom did Gandhiji make responsible for the depletion of resources at the global level?
- Q.41. State the geographical factors that are responsible for the evolution of black soil.
Why is it considered the most suitable for growing cotton?
- Q.42. What type of soil is found in the river deltas of the eastern coast? Give three main features of this type of soil.
- Q.43. What steps can be taken to control soil erosion in the hilly areas?
- Q.44. How have technical and economic development led to more consumption of resources? Explain how human activities have caused land degradation?
- Q.45. Distinguish between Natural Resources and Cultural Resources?
- Q.45. Distinguish between Renewable and Non-renewable resources.
- Q.45. Distinguish between Re-usable and Non-reusable resources.
- Q.46. Differentiate between Alluvial soil and Black soil.
- Q.47. Differentiate between Khadar soil and Bhangar soil?
- Q.48. What is the role of human being in the process of resources development and management?
Why is a resource necessary for human beings?
- Q.49. Why is conservation of resources necessary? Discuss the methods of conservation of soil resources?
- Q.50. What is fallow land? Give two examples showing how it is converted into cultivated land?