

Time : 1 hour 30 Minute

STD 10 Social Studies
Chapter Based Test

Total Marks : 50

SECTION - A

* Multiple choice questions.

[7]

- What was the result of the activities and campaigns held at the Jacobin clubs?
(A) Prepared the way for the French armies to move to different countries.
(B) They brought about unrest in the society.
(C) They brought about crime and destruction.
(D) There was immediate peace.
- When was Napoleon defeated?
(A) 1815 (B) 1820 (C) 1817 (D) 1821
- Match the Column I with column II and select the correct answer.

	Column A		Column B
(i)	Absolutism	(a)	Emphasises the importance of the traditional institutions of the state and of the society.
(ii)	Liberalism	(b)	A cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist movement.
(iii)	Conservatism	(c)	A form of government in which there is concentration of all powers in the in a single hand.
(iv)	Romanticism	(d)	Freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law.

- (A) i - d; ii - a; iii - b; iv - c. (B) i - b; ii - c; iii - d; iv - a.
(C) i - a; ii - c; iii - d; iv - b. (D) i - c; ii - d; iii - a; iv - b.
- Study the picture and answer the question that follows:



- Which of the following aspects best suits the 'sword' in the image?
- (A) Heroism. (B) Symbol of Strength.
(C) Readiness to Fight. (D) Symbol of freedom.
- Which one of the following statements is false regarding the act of Union 1707?
(A) It was an agreement between England and Scotland.

- (B) It was an agreement between England and Ireland.
- (C) It resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.
- (D) It gave England control over Scotland.

6. In mid-eighteenth-century Europe what was the status of Germany, Italy and Switzerland?

- (A) They were divided into kingdoms, duchies and cantons whose rulers had their autonomous territories.
- (B) They were sovereign states.
- (C) They were democracies.
- (D) They were republics.

7. What were the large landowners of Prussia known as?

- (A) Kulaks.
- (B) Pykars.
- (C) Mahantas.
- (D) Junkers.

* In the question given below, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and chose the correct option: [3]

8. **DIRECTION:** Mark the option which is most suitable:

- a. If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- b. If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- c. Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.
- d. Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are false.

Assertion (A): The issue of extending political rights to women was a controversial one within the liberal movement, in which large numbers of women had participated actively over the years.

Reason (R): When the Frankfurt parliament convened in the Church of St Paul, women were granted the rights.

9. **DIRECTION:** Mark the option which is most suitable:

- a. If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- b. If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- c. Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.
- d. Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are false.

Assertion (A): Artists in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries found a way out by personifying a nation.

Reason (R): they represented a country as if it were a person.

10. **DIRECTION:** Mark the option which is most suitable:

- a. If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true and reason (R) is the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- b. If both assertion (A) and reason (R) are true but reason (R) is not the correct explanation of assertion (A).
- c. Assertion (A) is true but reason (R) is false.
- d. Both assertion (A) and reason (R) are false.

Assertion (A): Nationalism, aligned with imperialism, led Europe to disaster in 1914.

Reason (R): Many countries in the world which had been colonised by the European powers in the nineteenth century began to oppose imperial domination.

* **Fill In The Blanks With Correct Alternative.[1 Marks Each]**

[2]

11. A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the _____ Empire.
12. Frederic Sorrieu was a _____.

* **Answer The Following Questions In One Sentence.[1 Marks Each]**

[2]

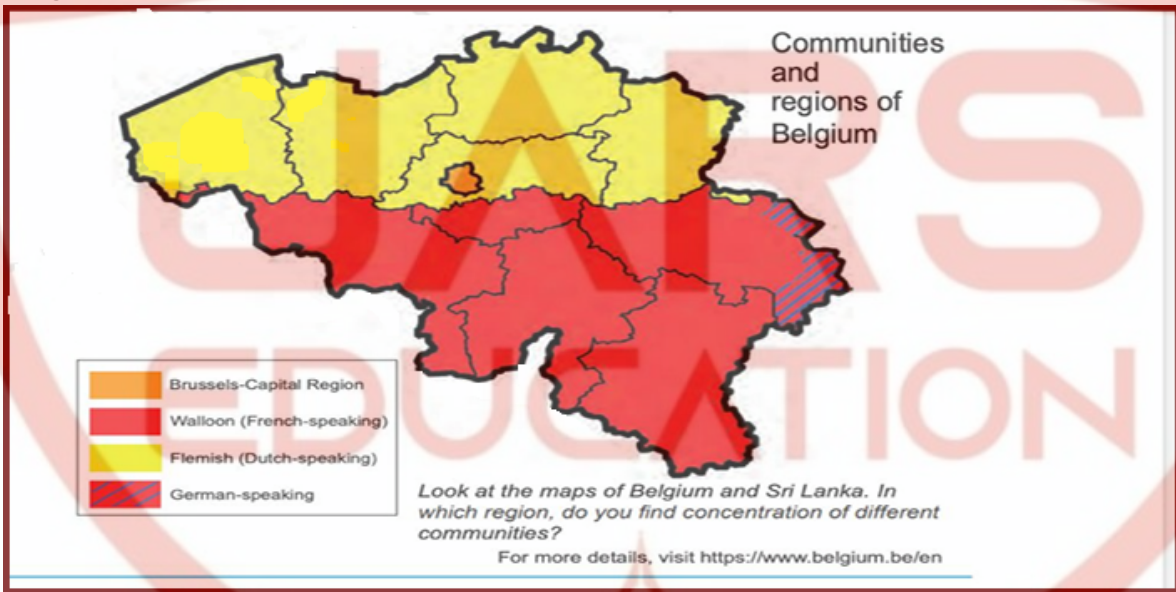
13. What did the German sword stand for?
14. What was Zollverein?

SECTION - B

* **VERY SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS**

[10]

1. Study the map thoroughly and mention the languages that are dominantly present in Belgium.



For Visually impaired students in lieu of the above question.

Q: Mention the languages that are dominantly present in Belgium;

2. Name the founder of the secret society, 'Young Italy'.
3. Who was made the constitutional monarch by in 1830 in France?
4. By which name the 'Civil code of 1804' of France is generally known with?
5. What was the Allegory of Germany?

SECTION - C

* **Answer The Following Questions In Short.[3 Marks Each]**

[12]

1. Write a note on:
The Greek war of independence.
2. Why did French artist, Frederic Sorrieu prepare a series of print based on democratic and socialist republics in 1848?
3. Describe any three economic hardships faced by Europe in the 1830s.
4. Identify the end result of nationalism during the 19th century.

SECTION - D

* **Answer The Following Questions In Brief.[5 Marks Each]**

[10]

1. How did the Polish language work as a symbol of struggle against Russian dominance?
2. How did Napoleonic trade benefitted the businessmen and small scale producers?

SECTION - E

* **CASE BASED QUESTIONS**

[4]

1. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

Socially and politically, a landed aristocracy was the dominant class on the continent. The members of this class were united by a common way of life that cut across regional divisions. They owned estates in the countryside and also town-houses. They spoke French for purposes of diplomacy and in high society. Their families were often connected by ties of marriage. This powerful aristocracy was, however, numerically a small group. The majority of the population was made up of the peasantry. To the west, the bulk of the land was farmed by tenants and small owners, while in Eastern and Central Europe the pattern of landholding was characterised by vast estates which were cultivated by serfs.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option:

- i. Which was the dominant class on the continent of Europe?
 - a. Landed aristocracy.
 - b. Tenants.
 - c. Small owners.
 - d. High class society.
- ii. What did the majority of population comprise of?
 - a. Tenants.
 - b. Small owners.
 - c. Land holders.
 - d. Peasantry.
- iii. The given passage describes the social and political life of this class?
 - a. Serfs and peasants.
 - b. Big land owners.
 - c. Aristocracy and middle class.
 - d. Peasants and small owners.
- iv. Aristocratic class used to speak French for the purpose of:
 - a. Diplomacy and high society.
 - b. Farming on a big land.
 - c. Unity among the members.
 - d. Educing regional divisions.
