

ANSWER KEY & MARKING SCHEME · CBSE CLASS 10**The Rise of Nationalism in Europe (History)**

Social Science · Chapter 1 · Use this with the Board Paper · Companion to Quick Drill

HOW TO USE

Attempt the Board Paper first (closed-book, full time). Then come here. For 2-mark+ questions, compare your answer to the model. For 3-4 mark questions, also consult the **Topper Templates** below — these show the exact step-by-step structure that scores full marks per CBSE marking-scheme conventions.

MODEL ANSWERS · BOARD PAPER**Section A — Very Short Answer (1 mark each, 5 Qs)****Q1. In which year and at which palace was the German Empire proclaimed? [1 mark]****Ans:** January 1871, in the Hall of Mirrors at the Palace of Versailles.**Q2. Who pursued the unification of Germany through a policy of 'blood and iron'? [1 mark]****Ans:** Otto von Bismarck, the Chief Minister of Prussia.**Q3. Name the customs union formed by the German states in 1834. [1 mark]****Ans:** The Zollverein.**Q4. Who founded the secret society 'Young Italy'? [1 mark]****Ans:** Giuseppe Mazzini.**Q5. Who was proclaimed king of a united Italy in 1861? [1 mark]****Ans:** Victor Emmanuel II.**Section B — Short Answer I (2 marks each, 3 Qs)****Q6. What was the main aim of the Congress of Vienna (1815)? [2 marks]****Ans:** Held in 1815 after Napoleon's defeat and hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich, the Congress of Vienna sought to undo most of the changes Napoleon had brought and to restore the conservative monarchies he had overthrown. The Bourbon dynasty was returned to power in France, and buffer states were set up around France to prevent its future expansion.**Q7. What was the Zollverein, and why was it important for German nationalism? [2 marks]****Ans:** The Zollverein was a customs union formed in 1834 at Prussia's initiative and joined by most German states. It abolished tariff barriers between the states and reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to two. By binding the German states into a single economic market, it created strong common interests and economic ties that prepared the ground for their political unification.**Q8. How is the nation represented through the female allegories Marianne and Germania? [2 marks]****Ans:** Marianne and Germania were not real women but female allegories — personifications that gave the abstract idea of the nation a human form people could identify with. Marianne, the allegory of France, carried the attributes of Liberty and the Republic such as the red cap and the tricolour; Germania, the allegory of Germany, wears a crown of oak leaves because the German oak stands for heroism.**Section C — Short Answer II (3 marks each, 3 Qs)****Q9. What did liberal nationalism stand for in the political and the economic spheres in the early nineteenth century? [3 marks]****Ans:** Politically, liberalism stood for government by consent — a constitution, representative government through parliament, the end of autocracy and clerical privileges, and equality of all before the law; however, the right to vote was restricted to property-owning men, while women and the propertyless were excluded. Economically, liberalism stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital. The clearest example was the Zollverein of 1834, which abolished tariff barriers among the German states. Both demands — political voice and economic freedom — were carried by the new commercial middle classes.

Q10. Explain the role played by Giuseppe Garibaldi and Count Cavour in the unification of Italy.

[3 marks]

Ans: Count Cavour, the Chief Minister of Sardinia-Piedmont, led the unification movement through skilful diplomacy. Through a tactful alliance with France, he engineered the defeat of the Austrian forces in 1859 and freed the north of Italy. Giuseppe Garibaldi then carried the movement to the south: in 1860, with his armed volunteers, the 'Red Shirts', he marched into Sicily and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, won the support of the local peasants, and drove out the Spanish Bourbon rulers. The two efforts — Cavour's diplomacy in the north and Garibaldi's military campaign in the south — together delivered a united Italy, and in 1861 Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed its king.

Q11. How did culture — art, poetry, music and language — help create a sense of the nation in nineteenth-century Europe? [3 marks]

Ans: Culture played a key role in shaping nationalist feeling. Romanticism, a cultural movement, turned away from the glorification of reason and science and emphasised emotions, intuition and a shared collective heritage as the basis of the nation. The philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder argued that true German culture lived among the common people (das Volk) and that the spirit of the nation was carried by folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances, so collecting these became central to nation-building. Language too was a weapon: under Russian occupation, when Polish was forced out of schools, it survived in church gatherings as resistance, and the musician Karol Kurpinski celebrated the national struggle through operas and through folk dances such as the polonaise and mazurka.

Section D — Source-Based + Long Answer (4 + 6 = 10 marks)

Q12. Read the source and answer the sub-questions: 'In 1834 a customs union or Zollverein was formed at the initiative of Prussia and joined by most of the German states. The union abolished tariff barriers and reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to two. The creation of a network of railways further stimulated mobility, harnessing economic interests to national unification. A wave of economic nationalism strengthened the wider nationalist sentiments growing at the time.' (a) In which year and at whose initiative was the Zollverein formed? (b) Name two things the Zollverein did. (c) How did railways contribute to nationalism? (d) Was the Zollverein an economic or a political union, and why did it matter? [4 marks]

Ans: (a) The Zollverein was formed in 1834 at the initiative of Prussia, and was joined by most of the German states. (b) It abolished tariff barriers between the member states and reduced the number of different currencies from over thirty to two. (c) The new network of railways stimulated the mobility of goods and people, harnessing economic interests to the cause of national unification and spreading a wave of economic nationalism. (d) The Zollverein was an ECONOMIC union, not a political one; it mattered because by binding the German states into a single market with common economic interests it created the conditions and the desire for the political unification of Germany that was completed in 1871.

Q13. Describe the process by which Germany was unified between 1848 and 1871. [6 marks]

Ans: In 1848 the middle-class German liberals tried to unite the German states into a nation governed by an elected parliament (the Frankfurt Parliament), but this initiative was crushed by the combined forces of the monarchy and the military, supported by the Prussian landowners (the Junkers); the liberal, democratic route to unity therefore failed. After 1848 leadership of the movement passed to Prussia, whose Chief Minister, Otto von Bismarck, became the architect of unification, carrying it out with the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy. Bismarck believed that the great questions of the day would be settled not by speeches and resolutions but by 'blood and iron' — that is, by war. Over a period of seven years he fought three wars, against Denmark (1864), Austria (1866) and France (the Franco-Prussian War, 1870-71), each ending in Prussian victory and drawing the German states closer together. The process reached its climax in January 1871, when the Prussian king Wilhelm I was proclaimed German Emperor (Kaiser) in a ceremony in the Hall of Mirrors at the Palace of Versailles. The new German Empire placed great emphasis on modernising the currency, banking, and legal and judicial systems, with Prussian measures becoming the model for the rest of Germany. A sixth developed point earns the final mark: the unification was achieved from ABOVE — by the Prussian monarchy, army and bureaucracy — and not by the popular, democratic liberal movement that had failed in 1848, which is why the new Germany, though modern in its economy and law, remained conservative and Prussian-dominated in its politics.

★ TOPPER TEMPLATE — 5-mark question: 'Describe the process of the unification of Germany.' OR 'Explain the role of Bismarck in the unification of Germany.'

Almost every board paper — the single most common long answer from this chapter

Step 1 [1 mark]	The failure of liberal nationalism in 1848	Open with the background: in 1848 the middle-class liberals tried to unite the German states into a nation governed by an elected parliament (the Frankfurt Parliament), but the attempt was crushed by the monarchy and the army. State clearly that the liberal, democratic route to unity FAILED, which is why leadership passed to Prussia.
Step 2 [1 mark]	Prussia takes the lead — Bismarck and 'blood and iron'	After 1848, Prussia took on the task of national unification. Name Otto von Bismarck, the Chief Minister of Prussia, the architect of unification, who pursued it not through speeches and majority votes but through a policy of 'blood and iron' — that is, war backed by the Prussian army and bureaucracy.
Step 3 [1 mark]	The three wars	List the three wars Bismarck fought over seven years: against Denmark (1864), against Austria (1866) and against France (the Franco-Prussian War, 1870-71). Each war ended in a Prussian victory and drew the German states closer together under Prussian leadership.
Step 4 [1 mark]	The proclamation of the German Empire — January 1871	State the climax: in January 1871 the Prussian king, Wilhelm I (Kaiser Wilhelm I), was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at the Hall of Mirrors in the Palace of Versailles. The German nation-state was now formed under Prussian leadership. The correct date and place carry marks.
Step 5 [1 mark]	The character of the new Germany — conclusion	Conclude on the nature of unification: it was achieved from above, by the Prussian state and army, not by a popular liberal movement. The new German Empire placed great emphasis on modernising the currency, banking, legal and judicial systems, and Prussian measures became the model for the whole of Germany.

COMMON LOSS OF MARKS:

- Confusing the leaders — writing Garibaldi/Cavour (Italy) instead of Bismarck (Germany). Instant loss of marks.
- Wrong climax date or place — it is January 1871 at Versailles, with Wilhelm I proclaimed Kaiser.
- Omitting the three wars or the 'blood and iron' phrase, which examiners specifically look for.

★ TOPPER TEMPLATE — 3-mark question: 'What was the Congress of Vienna? What did the new conservatism after 1815 stand for?'

2019, 2022 — recurrent conceptual question

Step 1 [1 mark]	What the Congress was + when + who	State the facts: in 1815, after the defeat of Napoleon, the European powers — Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria — met at the Congress of Vienna, hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich, to draw up a settlement for Europe.
Step 2 [1 mark]	What it did — restoring the old order	Explain its aim: the Congress sought to UNDO most of the changes brought by Napoleon and to RESTORE the conservative monarchies he had overthrown. The Bourbon dynasty was returned to power in France, and a series of states was set up on France's boundaries to prevent French expansion in future.
Step 3 [1 mark]	What conservatism stood for	Define the ideology: conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions — the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family — should be preserved. They did not reject all change, but felt it should come slowly, retaining the strengths of the past rather than sweeping it away as the Revolution had done.

COMMON LOSS OF MARKS:

- Wrong year (writing 1789 or 1848 instead of 1815).
- Forgetting to name Metternich as the host/architect.
- Saying conservatism meant 'no change at all' — it meant change should be gradual and protect tradition.

★ TOPPER TEMPLATE — 4-mark source/extract-based question: a short passage on liberalism, the Congress of Vienna, the Zollverein or Sorrieu's print, followed by 3 sub-questions.

Annual in the case-study section

Step 1 [1 mark]	Read twice; underline dates, named persons and key terms	On first read, underline every date, proper noun and technical term (e.g. '1834', 'Zollverein', 'Metternich', 'allegory'). The answers to sub-questions are almost always anchored in these underlined words. Do not start writing yet.
Step 2 [2 marks]	Answer each sub-question precisely, blending passage + chapter knowledge	For an 'identify/state' sub-question, answer in one line straight from the passage. For an 'explain' sub-question, add ONE line of your own chapter knowledge — e.g. the passage names the Zollverein; you add that it was a customs union of 1834 that abolished tariff barriers. Keep answers tight and watch the marks in brackets.
Step 3 [1 mark]	The 'why / in your view' sub-question	The last sub-question usually asks for reasoning ('Why was this significant?'). Give a one-line judgement supported by a chapter fact — e.g. 'The Zollverein mattered because economic unity through a common market created the conditions and the desire for the political unification that followed.'

COMMON LOSS OF MARKS:

- Copying the whole passage instead of answering the specific sub-question asked.
- Ignoring the marks in brackets — over-writing a 1-mark identify and under-writing a 2-mark explain.
- Skipping the reasoning sub-question or answering it with opinion alone, unsupported by a chapter fact.

MARKING SCHEME — GENERAL NOTES

- In History the correct YEAR/date is itself worth marks — an undated event in a dated question loses half a mark (e.g. 1871 for the German Empire, 1815 for the Congress of Vienna).
- The 5-mark unification answer must give a clear DATED SEQUENCE (1848 failure → Bismarck/blood and iron → three wars → 1871 Versailles); a vague narrative without dates caps the score at 2-3 marks.
- Confusing the leaders of Germany (Bismarck) and Italy (Cavour/Garibaldi/Victor Emmanuel II) is a major error that loses marks — examiners check this specifically.
- For the source-based question, award marks for answers drawn from BOTH the passage and chapter knowledge; pure copying of the passage without the asked-for point gets half marks.
- Naming the specific terms (Zollverein, 'blood and iron', la patrie, Red Shirts, allegory) is rewarded; vague phrasing ('a union', 'a war', 'a symbol') is not.