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CLASS X · SOCIAL SCIENCE (087) · HISTORY · CBSE BOARD EXAMINATION 2027

HISTORY · CHAPTER 1 **MODEL ANSWERS**

The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Board-Style Answer Booklet · Answers as CBSE expects them

CBSE marking-scheme pattern | Word count on every answer | 88 model answers | Most-probable 2027 answers marked

INSIDE THIS BOOKLET

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HOW TO USE IT

1. Write your own answer first, in the practice notebook.
2. Then open this booklet. Tick each numbered point you also wrote.
3. Give yourself 1 mark per matching point – that is how the examiner marks.
4. Copy any point you missed into My Mistakes (last page of the Chapter Booklet).
5. Rewrite the answer after 3 days, from memory.

USE WITH **Chapter Booklet, History Ch 1**

M

READ THIS FIRST · BASED ON THE CBSE SAMPLE PAPER AND MARKING SCHEME 2026–27

How CBSE Marks History

Every answer in this booklet follows the official marking-scheme pattern: numbered value points, keyword first, inside the word limit. Under each answer you will see its word count and how the marks are split.

The History section of the 2027 paper

Section A · 20 marks

Item	Type	Marks	Words	What earns the marks
Q1–Q4	MCQs: statements, matching, picture-based, chronology, assertion–reason	1 each	–	Letter + answer
Q5	Very short answer, (A) **or** (B)	2	40	2 points × 1 mark
Q6	Short answer, (A) **or** (B)	3	60	3 points × 1 mark
Q7	Long answer, (A) **or** (B)	5	120	5 points × 1 mark
Q8	Source-based: 8.1, 8.2, 8.3	1+1+2	100 in all	From the source + chapter facts
Q9	Map: two places of the national movement (Nationalism in India)	2	–	Locate and label

This chapter is the favourite for **Q7**: 2026 paper 32/1/1 gave both choices from it (Britain's nation-state; liberalism and national unity). Its MCQs come as chronology, picture (Germania, Marianne) and assertion–reason items.

How the marking scheme gives marks

SEVEN RULES

- **Marks come from value points.** Each correct, relevant point earns 1 mark: 2 marks = 2 points, 3 marks = 3 points, 5 marks = 5 points. The scheme accepts "any other relevant point", so a correct NCERT point that is not in our answer also scores.
- **Points are numbered and short.** Official answers have no introduction or conclusion. Our 5-mark answers sometimes add one opening and one closing line only so the answer reads well – skip them when short of time.
- **Keyword first.** Start each point with the key word and underline it – the examiner scans for it. Then give one fact: a name, a date, a number or an example.
- **MCQs:** write the letter and the answer text. Combination questions are answered like "(b) Only a, b and d".
- **Case / source-based:** (i) and (ii) need one clear line each; the 2-mark part needs two separate points. Use the passage's own clues, then add chapter facts.
- **Internal choice:** write "(A)" or "(B)" in the margin and attempt only one.
- **Do not repeat** one idea in two points – it earns one mark only.

Answer frames – copy this shape

2-mark answer ≤ 40 words

1. Keyword: one reason or fact.
2. Keyword: a second, different reason or fact.

Two lines, no introduction.

3-mark answer ≤ 60 words

1. Keyword: point + name / date / number.
2. Keyword: point + example.
3. Keyword: point + result.

One sentence per point.

5-mark answer ≤ 120 words

→ Optional opening line that answers the question in short.

1–5 Five numbered points, keyword first, a fact in each.

→ Optional closing line: "So / Hence …".

Order the points in time, or from cause to result.

Source-based 1 + 1 + 2 · ≤ 100 words

(i) One line, from the passage.

(ii) One line: passage clue + chapter fact.

(iii) Two separate points, one line each.

Never copy the whole passage.

Short of time? Learn these ten first

Most probable for 2027

C1	Explain how Germany was unified under Prussia.	[5]	C2	"The unification of Italy was the work of many hands." …	[5]
C4	Why was the formation of the nation-state in Britain …	[5]	C5	Describe the political, social and economic ideas of …	[5]
C6	Explain the link between the idea of national unity and …	[5]	C8	Why did many liberal-nationalists go underground after 1815?	[3]
C12	"Culture played an important role in creating the idea of …	[5]	C14	Explain why the 1830s were years of great economic hardship …	[3]
D1	Source: Eleven Customs Posts	[4]	D2	Source: The Church of St Paul, 1848	[4]

Link words that make an answer flow

as a result · this led to · because · therefore · in turn · this made it possible to · on the other hand · however

ANSWERS · PART A

A Textbook Check – Answers

Model answers to every Textbook Check question. Underlined words are the keywords the examiner looks for.

The idea of the nation and the French Revolution

A1. Name the artist of the 1848 prints showing peoples of Europe and America marching towards the Statue of Liberty. What did he dream of? [2]

1. **Frédéric Sorrieu:** a French artist who made four prints in 1848.
2. **Dream:** a world of 'democratic and social Republics' – nations, with their flags, honouring Liberty while symbols of absolutism lie broken.

31 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2

A2. According to Ernst Renan, what makes a nation? Give two points. [2]

1. **Shared past:** a nation grows out of a long past of endeavour, sacrifice and devotion; it is a large-scale solidarity.
2. **Daily plebiscite:** it exists through people's continuing consent, and it guarantees liberty.

32 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2

A3. Explain three measures taken by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among the French people. [3]

1. **Ideas:** la patrie (fatherland) and le citoyen (citizen) stressed a united community with equal rights.
2. **Symbols:** a new tricolour flag; the Estates General renamed the National Assembly; new hymns and oaths.
3. **Uniformity:** uniform laws, weights and measures, no internal customs duties, and Parisian French as the common language.

48 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

A4. "The Civil Code of 1804 made administration efficient, yet people in the conquered areas soon turned hostile." Explain both parts. [3]

1. **Reforms:** the Code ended privileges of birth, gave equality before law and secured the right to property.
2. **Wider gains:** feudalism and serfdom ended, guild limits went, transport improved; businessmen liked uniform laws and currency.
3. **Hostility:** higher taxes, censorship and forced conscription into French armies outweighed these gains.

47 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

Liberalism, conservatism and the revolutionaries

A5. What did liberalism stand for in politics and in economics? Why did liberal equality not mean votes for all? [3]

1. **Political:** freedom of the individual, equality before law, a constitution and representative government; no autocracy.
2. **Economic:** freedom of markets and an end to state restrictions on goods and capital.
3. **Limited suffrage:** only property-owning men could vote; women and men without property were excluded.

43 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3

A6. List three decisions of the Treaty of Vienna, 1815. What was its main aim? [3]

1. **France:** the Bourbon dynasty was restored and France lost the lands Napoleon had annexed.
2. **Buffer states:** the Netherlands (with Belgium) and Piedmont (with Genoa) were strengthened on France's borders.
3. **Rewards and aim:** Austria got northern Italy, Russia part of Poland – the aim was to undo Napoleon's changes.

47 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

A7. Who was Giuseppe Mazzini? Give two facts about his role. [2]

1. **Revolutionary:** born in Genoa (1807), a Carbonari member exiled in 1831 for an attempted revolution.
2. **Young Italy:** he founded Young Italy and Young Europe for a unified Italian republic; Metternich called him the most dangerous enemy.

36 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2

A8. Why did the Greek War of Independence win support in Western Europe? Give two reasons. [2]

1. **Cradle of civilisation:** educated Europeans admired ancient Greek culture; poets and artists praised Greece.
2. **Muslim empire:** Greeks were fighting the Ottoman Empire; Lord Byron raised funds and died fighting (1824).

30 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2

A9. What was the Frankfurt Parliament? Why did it fail? [2]

1. **Assembly:** 831 elected deputies met in St Paul's Church (18 May 1848) to draft a constitution for a German nation.
2. **Failure:** the Prussian king rejected the crown, workers withdrew support, and troops forced it to disband.

36 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2

A10. What role did women play in the liberal movement of 1848? How were they treated? [2]

1. **Role:** they formed political associations, started newspapers and joined political meetings and demonstrations.
2. **Treatment:** they were denied the vote; at the Frankfurt Parliament they could only watch from the visitors' gallery.

31 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2

Culture, hardship and 1848

A11. Give three examples to show how culture helped build national feeling in Europe. [3]

1. **Folklore:** Herder found the volksgeist in folk songs and dances; the Grimms collected German folktales.
2. **Music:** Karol Kurpinski turned the polonaise and mazurka into Polish national symbols.
3. **Language:** Polish priests preached in Polish despite Russian rule, making the language a weapon of resistance.

43 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

A12. Why were the 1830s years of great economic hardship in Europe? What happened in Paris in 1848? [3]

1. **Too many people:** population rose faster than jobs; migrants crowded into city slums.
2. **Competition and dues:** cheap English machine goods hit small producers; peasants still paid feudal dues.
3. **Paris 1848:** food shortages and unemployment led to barricades; Louis Philippe fled and a Republic gave all men over 21 the vote.

50 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3

Making of Germany, Italy and Britain

A13. Trace the steps by which Germany was unified under Prussian leadership. [3]

1. **Liberal failure:** the 1848 attempt was crushed by monarchy, military and the Junkers.
2. **Bismarck's wars:** Prussia's chief minister used army and bureaucracy in three wars – with Denmark, Austria and France.
3. **1871:** William I was proclaimed German Emperor at Versailles.

39 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

A14. How was Italy unified? Bring out the roles of Mazzini, Cavour, Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel II. [5]

1. **Divided Italy:** seven states; only Sardinia-Piedmont had an Italian prince.
2. **Mazzini:** Young Italy worked for a unified republic, but the risings of 1831 and 1848 failed.
3. **Cavour:** Piedmont's chief minister made an alliance with France and defeated Austria in 1859.
4. **Garibaldi:** his volunteers took the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies in 1860, driving out the Spanish rulers.
5. **Victor Emmanuel II:** proclaimed king of united Italy in 1861; Venetia (1866) and Rome (1870) joined later.

74 words · limit 120 | Marking: 5 points × 1 = 5 | MUST DO

A15. Why is the making of the British nation-state called a "strange case"? [3]

1. **No revolution:** it came through a long-drawn-out process, not a sudden upheaval.
2. **Parliament's role:** the English Parliament, powerful after 1688, forged the nation with England at its centre.
3. **Forced union:** the Act of Union (1707) and the 1801 union with Ireland imposed English culture on Scotland and Ireland.

48 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3

Visualising the nation and the Balkans

A16. What is an allegory? How did Marianne and Germania represent their nations? [3]

1. **Allegory:** an abstract idea shown through a person or thing – nations were shown as women.
2. **Marianne:** France's people's nation; red cap, tricolour and cockade; on coins, stamps and statues.
3. **Germania:** Germany; crown of oak leaves for heroism, as in Philip Veit's 1848 painting.

43 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3

A17. Why did the Balkans become the most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871? [3]

1. **Break-up of empire:** romantic nationalism spread as the Ottoman Empire disintegrated.
2. **Rival claims:** each Slav nationality claimed lost independence and wanted more land, so they were jealous of each other.
3. **Big powers:** Russia, Germany, England and Austria-Hungary competed for control, leading to wars and the First World War.

48 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

A18. Explain the terms (a) absolutism (b) plebiscite. [2]

1. **Absolutism:** a centralised, militarised and repressive monarchy with unrestricted power.
2. **Plebiscite:** a direct vote by which all the people of a region accept or reject a proposal.

27 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2

B

ANSWER KEY · PART B

Objective – Answer Key

All 20 MCQ and assertion–reason answers, each with a one-line reason so you learn the fact, not only the letter.

Write the option letter **and** the answer, as the marking scheme does – e.g. "(b) ..." followed by the answer text.

Q	Answer	Why (one line)
B1	**(c) Encouraging regional dialects**	Regional dialects were discouraged; Parisian French was promoted.
B2	**(b) I, III and IV**	The 39-state confederation was left untouched.
B3	**(c) a customs union led by Prussia**	Customs union; currencies cut from over 30 to 2.
B4	**(b) II, I, III, IV**	1830 → 1832 → 1834 → 1848.
B5	**(d) II, III, IV, I**	1797 → 1821 → 1848 → 1871.
B6	**(b) Germania**	Germania – Philip Veit, 1848.
B7	**(d) being freed**	Broken chains = being freed; oak = heroism; sword = readiness to fight; sun's rays = new era.
B8	**(a) a-iii, b-ii, c-iv, d-i**	Mazzini–Young Italy; Cavour–France; Garibaldi–south; Victor Emmanuel–king.
B9	**(b) Venetia and the Papal States**	Venetia joined in 1866, Rome in 1870.
B10	**(c) Metternich**	Metternich, after the July Revolution of 1830.
B11	**(a) das volk**	Das volk; their spirit = volksgeist.
B12	**(d) England and Scotland**	It created the United Kingdom of Great Britain; Ireland was joined in 1801.
B13	**(d) how different measures hindered trade**	Different measures and 11 customs barriers hindered trade.
B14	**(b) Liberal-nationalists of the educated middle class**	Professors, teachers, clerks and commercial classes.
B15	**(b) Only II is correct**	There was no 'Germany' or 'Italy' then.
B16	**(c) contractors drastically cut their payments**	Contractors cut payments for finished cloth.
B17	**(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.**	R gives the reason for A.
B18	**(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.**	R explains A.
B19	**(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.**	Both true, but the Act of Union has nothing to do with the Balkans.
B20	**(d) A is false, but R is true.**	A is false (it brought back limited suffrage); R is true.

C

ANSWERS · PART C

Board Pattern – Answers

Model answers in the marking-scheme pattern. Orange tags show where a similar question came in a board or sample paper.

Unification of Germany, Italy and Britain

★★★ 8 of 13 papers · 1–5 marks

C1. Explain how Germany was unified under Prussia. Why is it said that the new state showed the dominance of Prussian state power? [5]

Germany was united by conservatives, not revolutionaries.

1. **1848 crushed:** the liberal initiative was repressed by monarchy and military, backed by the Junkers.
2. **Prussia leads:** chief minister Otto von Bismarck was the architect, using the Prussian army and bureaucracy.
3. **Three wars:** in seven years Prussia defeated Denmark, Austria and France.
4. **1871:** William I was proclaimed German Emperor in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles.
5. **Prussian model:** Prussian currency, banking, legal and judicial practices became the model for all Germany.

So unification came from above, through Prussian power.

86 words · limit 120 | Marking: 5 points × 1 = 5 | Opening + closing line: 1 line each, no extra mark

Unification topics: 2026 32/1/3, 32/5/3 Q7; 2024 32/1/1, 32/5/1 Q30. MUST DO

C2. "The unification of Italy was the work of many hands." Support the statement with the roles of four persons. [5]

No single leader united Italy.

1. **Mazzini:** Young Italy spread the idea of a unified republic; his risings of 1831 and 1848 failed.
2. **Victor Emmanuel II:** Sardinia-Piedmont's king took up unification through war.
3. **Cavour:** chief minister, he allied with France; together they defeated Austria in 1859.
4. **Garibaldi:** his volunteers freed the Two Sicilies (1860) and won peasant support.
5. **1861 and after:** Victor Emmanuel II became king of Italy; Venetia (1866) and Rome (1870) joined.

73 words · limit 120 | Marking: 5 points × 1 = 5 | Opening + closing line: 1 line each, no extra mark | MUST DO

C3. Southern Italian peasants who backed Garibaldi had never heard of "Italia". What does this show about Italian unification? [2]

1. **Not a mass movement:** most Italians were illiterate and unaware of liberal-nationalist ideas – some thought 'La Talia' was Victor Emmanuel's wife.
2. **From above:** unification was achieved by leaders, diplomacy and war, not by popular demand.

35 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2

C4. Why was the formation of the nation-state in Britain different from the rest of Europe? Explain. [5]

1. **No revolution:** it was a long-drawn-out process, not the result of a sudden upheaval.
2. **Ethnic identities:** before the 18th century people saw themselves as English, Welsh, Scot or Irish.
3. **Parliament:** the English Parliament, powerful since 1688, forged the nation with England at the centre.
4. **Scotland:** the Act of Union (1707) made Great Britain; Highland clans could not speak Gaelic or wear national dress.
5. **Ireland and symbols:** Ireland was forcibly joined in 1801; the Union Jack, 'God Save Our Noble King' and English were promoted.

Older nations survived only as subordinate partners.

91 words · limit 120 | Marking: 5 points × 1 = 5 | Opening + closing line: 1 line each, no extra mark
Asked as Q7(A), 5 marks, in 2026 (32/1/1). | MUST DO

Liberalism, conservatism and the revolutionaries

★★★ 7 of 13 papers · 1–5 marks

C5. Describe the political, social and economic ideas of liberalism in early nineteenth-century Europe. [5]

1. **Freedom and equality:** liberalism (from *liber*, free) meant individual freedom and equality before law.
2. **Political:** government by consent; a constitution and representative government through parliament.
3. **Social:** an end to autocracy and clerical privileges; private property protected.
4. **Limited suffrage:** only property-owning men voted; women and the propertyless demanded equal rights.
5. **Economic:** freedom of markets and free movement of goods and capital – as in the Zollverein (1834).

66 words · limit 120 | Marking: 5 points × 1 = 5 | MUST DO

C6. Explain the link between the idea of national unity and liberalism in early nineteenth-century Europe. [5]

1. **Middle class:** for the new middle classes, liberalism meant freedom for the individual and equality before law.
2. **Political demand:** they wanted a constitution and a parliament, which a unified nation-state could give.
3. **Trade barriers:** a merchant from Hamburg to Nuremberg crossed 11 customs barriers; measures like the elle differed.
4. **Zollverein:** Prussia's customs union (1834) cut currencies from over 30 to 2 and abolished tariff barriers.
5. **Economic nationalism:** Friedrich List said its aim was to bind Germans economically into a nation.

So liberal demands strengthened the wider wish for national unity.

90 words · limit 120 | Marking: 5 points × 1 = 5 | Opening + closing line: 1 line each, no extra mark
Asked as Q7(B), 5 marks, in 2026 (32/1/1). | MUST DO

C7. "The conservative regimes set up in 1815 were autocratic." Support with three examples. [3]

1. **No dissent:** they did not tolerate criticism or dissent.
2. **Censorship:** they curbed newspapers, books, plays and songs that spoke of the French Revolution's liberty.
3. **Repression:** liberal-nationalists were persecuted and driven underground into secret societies.

34 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3

C8. Why did many liberal-nationalists go underground after 1815? What did it mean to be a revolutionary then? [3]

1. **Fear of repression:** conservative regimes censored and punished liberal ideas.
2. **Secret societies:** groups like the Carbonari trained revolutionaries and spread ideas.
3. **Revolutionary aims:** oppose the post-1815 monarchies and fight for liberty, with a nation-state as part of that struggle.

39 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

C9. How did the Zollverein help the economic unification of Germany? Give two points. [2]

1. **Barriers removed:** the 1834 Prussian-led customs union abolished tariff barriers.
2. **Uniform system:** currencies fell from over 30 to 2; railways linked markets, binding Germans economically.

25 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2

Visualising the nation

★★☆ 3 of 13 papers · 1–5 marks

C10. Why did artists show nations as female figures? Explain with the example of Marianne. [3]

1. **Concrete form:** an allegory gave the abstract idea of the nation a face people could recognise.
2. **Marianne:** a popular Christian name, stressing a people's nation; she wore the red cap, tricolour and cockade.
3. **Spread:** her statues stood in public squares and her image was put on coins and stamps.

49 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | Visualising the nation: 2026 32/4/2, 32/5/2, 32/5/3.

C11. Explain the meaning of any four symbols in Philip Veit's Germania. [2]

1. **Broken chains / oak crown:** being freed / heroism.
2. **Sword with olive branch / sun's rays:** readiness to fight but willing to make peace / the beginning of a new era.

31 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2

Romanticism and culture

★★☆ 3 of 13 papers · 1–5 marks

C12. "Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation in Europe." Explain. [5]

1. **Romanticism:** it valued emotion and a shared cultural past over reason alone.
2. **Herder:** he said true German culture lay among das volk, in folk songs, poetry and dances.
3. **Folklore and vernacular:** collecting folk tales and using the vernacular carried the national message to illiterate people.
4. **Grimm brothers:** their German folktales (1812) opposed French domination and built German identity.
5. **Poland:** Kurpinski's polonaise and mazurka and Polish sermons kept national feeling alive under Russia.

72 words · limit 120 | Marking: 5 points × 1 = 5 | MUST DO

The Balkans

★★☆ 3 of 13 papers · 1–5 marks

C13. "Nationalism, aligned with imperialism, led Europe to disaster in 1914." Analyse with reference to the Balkans. [5]

1. **Narrow creed:** by the late 19th century nationalism became intolerant and ready for war.
2. **Ottoman decline:** romantic nationalism spread as the Ottoman Empire disintegrated; Slav nations broke away.
3. **History as proof:** each claimed it was winning back long-lost independence.
4. **Rivalry:** Balkan states were jealous of each other and wanted more territory.
5. **Big powers:** Russia, Germany, England and Austria-Hungary competed for trade, colonies and military might, leading to the First World War.

71 words · limit 120 | Marking: 5 points × 1 = 5

Hunger, hardship and 1848

★★☆ 3 of 13 papers · 2–5 marks

C14. Explain why the 1830s were years of great economic hardship in Europe. [3]

1. **Population:** a huge rise in population left more job-seekers than jobs; slums grew.
2. **Competition:** small producers faced cheap machine-made goods from England, especially textiles.
3. **Burdens:** peasants paid feudal dues; rising food prices or bad harvests caused pauperism.

37 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3 | MUST DO

C15. How did the liberal middle classes try to create a German nation-state in 1848? Why did they fail? [3]

1. **Frankfurt Parliament:** 831 elected deputies met in St Paul's Church on 18 May 1848.
2. **Constitution:** they drafted a constitution for a German nation under a monarchy subject to parliament.
3. **Failure:** Friedrich Wilhelm IV rejected the crown; workers withdrew support; troops disbanded the assembly.

43 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3

C16. What changes did the monarchies of Central and Eastern Europe introduce after 1848, and why? [2]

1. **Why:** they realised that revolutions could be ended only by concessions to liberal-nationalists.
2. **Changes:** serfdom and bonded labour were abolished in the Habsburg lands and Russia; Hungarians got more autonomy (1867).

31 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2

French Revolution, Napoleon and the Greek War

★★☆ 3 of 13 papers · 2–5 marks

C17. How did the Greek War of Independence stir nationalist feelings among the educated elite of Europe? [3]

1. **Against the Ottomans:** the Greek struggle began in 1821 against Ottoman rule.
2. **European sympathy:** poets and artists hailed Greece as the cradle of European civilisation; Byron fought and died in 1824.
3. **Success:** the Treaty of Constantinople (1832) recognised Greece as independent.

41 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3

C18. Why is the French Revolution called the first clear expression of nationalism? Give two reasons. [2]

1. **Sovereignty:** power passed from the monarch to the body of French citizens.
2. **Collective identity:** la patrie, le citoyen, the tricolour and one language made the French one people.

28 words · limit 40 | Marking: 2 points × 1 = 2

C19. Explain any three changes Napoleon introduced in the territories under his control. [3]

1. **Equality:** the Civil Code ended privileges of birth and gave equality before law.
2. **Peasants freed:** the feudal system was abolished; peasants were freed from serfdom and manorial dues.
3. **Towns and trade:** guild restrictions were removed, and transport and communication improved.

40 words · limit 60 | Marking: 3 points × 1 = 3

D

ANSWERS · PART D

Source-Based – Answers

One line each for the 1-mark parts; separate points for the 2-mark parts. The whole answer stays within the word limit.

D1. Source-Based · Eleven Customs Posts (printed in the booklet) [4]

(i) What problem did a merchant face while trading in the German confederation? [1]

Eleven customs barriers, about 5% duty at each, and different measures and currencies.

(ii) Name the customs union formed in 1834. [1]

The Zollverein, formed at Prussia's initiative.

(iii) How did these economic demands support the idea of national unity? Give two points. [2]

(i) A single economic territory needed one state with uniform laws, measures and currency.
(ii) The Zollverein bound Germans together economically, as Friedrich List said – preparing political unity.

47 words in all · limit 100 | Marking: 1 + 1 + 2 = 4

D2. Source-Based · The Church of St Paul, 1848 (printed in the booklet) [4]

(i) Who refused the crown offered by the assembly? [1]

Friedrich Wilhelm IV, King of Prussia.

(ii) Why did workers and artisans not support the assembly? [1]

The middle-class deputies resisted their demands.

(iii) What do the experiences of women in this source tell us about the liberal movement of 1848? Give two points. [2]

(i) Women took an active part – forming associations, running newspapers and joining demonstrations.
(ii) Yet liberals denied them the vote, so liberal equality was limited to propertied men.

40 words in all · limit 100 | Marking: 1 + 1 + 2 = 4

D3. Source-Based · A Language Behind Bars (printed in the booklet) [4]

(i) Which three powers had partitioned Poland? [1]

Russia, Prussia and Austria.

(ii) Name the composer and one dance he made a national symbol. [1]

Karol Kurpinski; the polonaise (or mazurka).

(iii) Explain how language became a weapon of resistance in Poland. Give two points. [2]

(i) The clergy used Polish for Church gatherings and religious teaching even after Russian was imposed.
(ii) Their jailing or exile made speaking Polish a symbol of struggle against Russian dominance.

41 words in all · limit 100 | Marking: 1 + 1 + 2 = 4

D4. Source-Based · The Powder Keg of Europe (printed in the booklet) [4]

(i) Name the empire that was weakening in this region. [1]

The Ottoman Empire.

(ii) How did the Balkan peoples justify their claims to independence? [1]

They used history to claim they were winning back long-lost independence.

(iii) Explain two reasons why big-power rivalry made the region explosive. [2]

(i) Russia, Germany, England and Austria-Hungary competed for trade, colonies and military might.

(ii) Each power backed Balkan groups for its own imperialist aims, turning local quarrels into a world war.

45 words in all · limit 100 | Marking: 1 + 1 + 2 = 4

D5. Source-Based · A Woman on Every Coin (printed in the booklet) [4]

(i) Name the two female figures described in the source. [1]

Marianne (France) and Germania (Germany).

(ii) Why was a popular Christian name chosen for France's figure? [1]

To underline the idea of a people's nation.

(iii) Why did artists use such allegories? Give two reasons. [2]

(i) They gave the abstract idea of the nation a concrete, recognisable form.

(ii) Placed on statues, coins and stamps, they kept national symbols before people every day.

41 words in all · limit 100 | Marking: 1 + 1 + 2 = 4 | Visualising the nation: 2026 papers 32/4/2, 32/5/2, 32/5/3.

ANSWERS · PART 2 KEY WORDS & LINKS

2 Link Drills – Answers

Watch how each answer joins cause to result with a link word. Copy this habit into every History answer.

Drill 1 · Explain how X led to Y

link words in bold

L1. Explain how the **French Revolution** led to the **spread of nationalism** in Europe. [2]

Sovereignty passed to French citizens and la patrie gave them one identity. **As a result**, Jacobin clubs and French armies **carried** nationalism into Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy.

29 words · limit 40

L2. Explain how **Napoleon's rule** led to **hostility** in the conquered areas. [2]

Napoleon's Civil Code brought reforms, **but** it came with higher taxes, censorship and forced conscription. **Therefore** early enthusiasm turned into hostility.

21 words · limit 40

L3. Explain how **conservative repression after 1815** led to **secret societies**. [2]

After 1815 conservative regimes censored liberal ideas and punished dissent. **Because of this**, liberal-nationalists went underground and formed secret societies like the Carbonari.

24 words · limit 40

L4. Explain how **trade barriers** led to the **Zollverein**. [2]

> German merchants faced 11 customs barriers and different measures. **This led to** demands for one economic territory, and Prussia formed the Zollverein in 1834.

24 words · limit 40

L5. Explain how **economic hardship in the 1830s** led to the **revolt of 1848 in Paris**. [2]

> In the 1830s population outgrew jobs and food prices rose. **As a result**, hungry, unemployed Parisians rose in 1848 and Louis Philippe fled.

24 words · limit 40

L6. Explain how the **failure of the Frankfurt Parliament** led to **unification under Prussia**. [2]

> The Frankfurt Parliament failed when Prussia's king rejected the crown. **Therefore** the task passed to conservatives: Bismarck united Germany with the Prussian army.

23 words · limit 40

L7. Explain how **Russian rule** led to **language becoming a weapon** in Poland. [2]

> Russia pushed Polish out of schools. **In turn**, priests kept preaching in Polish and were jailed, **so** speaking Polish became a symbol of resistance.

25 words · limit 40

L8. Explain how the **break-up of the Ottoman Empire** led to the **First World War**. [2]

> As the Ottoman Empire broke up, Balkan nations broke away. Big powers backed them for imperial gain; **this led to** wars and finally the First World War.

27 words · limit 40

Drill 2 · Three words in one answer

the three words underlined

L9. Write a 60-word answer using: **Herder · volksgeist · Grimm**. [3]

> Herder, a German Romantic philosopher, said true German culture lay among the common people. Their folk songs and dances expressed the volksgeist, the spirit of the nation. The Grimm brothers therefore collected German folktales to oppose French domination and build a German identity.

45 words · limit 60

L10. Write a 60-word answer using: **Bismarck · Junkers · Versailles**. [3]

> Bismarck, Prussia's chief minister, became the architect of German unity. After the Junkers and the army crushed the liberals of 1848, he fought Denmark, Austria and France. In 1871 William I was proclaimed German Emperor at Versailles, showing Prussian dominance.

42 words · limit 60

L11. Write a 60-word answer using: **Cavour · Garibaldi · Two Sicilies**. [3]

> Cavour, Piedmont's chief minister, allied with France and defeated Austria in 1859. In 1860 Garibaldi led armed volunteers into the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies and drove out the Spanish rulers. This brought the south into a united Italy under Victor Emmanuel II.

44 words · limit 60

L12. Write a 60-word answer using: **Act of Union · Gaelic · Union Jack**. [3]

> The Act of Union (1707) joined Scotland to England, with English members dominating Parliament. Highland clans could not speak Gaelic or wear their dress. Symbols such as the Union Jack and the English language built a new British identity.

39 words · limit 60

Drill 3 · The missing link

1 mark each

L13. Missing step between "Napoleon is defeated (1815)" and "Liberals go underground". [1]

> Conservatives meet at Vienna and restore autocratic monarchies with censorship (1815).

11 words

L14. Missing step between "Frankfurt Parliament offers the crown (1848)" and "Assembly disbanded by troops". [1]

> Friedrich Wilhelm IV of Prussia rejects the crown; workers withdraw support.

11 words

L15. Missing step between "Piedmont and France defeat Austria (1859)" and "Victor Emmanuel II king of Italy (1861)". [1]

> Garibaldi's volunteers take the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies (1860).

10 words

Drill 4 · Odd one out

1 mark each

L16. Find the odd one out and give the link that joins the other three: **Mazzini · Cavour · Garibaldi · Bismarck** [1]

> Odd one out: **Bismarck** (Germany). The other three are linked by the unification of **Italy**.

16 words