The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Standard difficulty · 20 questions · 40 marks · Time: 37 minutes

Name: _____ Date: _____ Score: ____ / 40

Write full answers in Sections B and C. Answers are on the last page — try every question first!

Section A — Choose the correct answer — 8 × 1 = 8 marks

1. The book calls the first clear expression of nationalism:
   (a) the Treaty of Constantinople **(b)** the Frankfurt parliament
   (c) the Congress of Vienna **(d)** the French Revolution of 1789

2. Duke Metternich is known for:
   (a) hosting the Congress of Vienna (1815)
   (b) writing on the zollverein in 1834
   (c) founding a women's journal and a feminist association
   (d) leading the Red Shirts in the Expedition of the Thousand

3. What is meant by "elle"?
   (a) a monarchy with unchecked, centralised power
   (b) valuing tradition and gradual change
   (c) the right to vote
   (d) a cloth measure that differed by region

4. In the allegory of Germania, what does broken chains stand for?
   (a) a royal family **(b)** the beginning of a new era
   (c) being freed **(d)** heroism

5. In 1830, the July Revolution took place in France. How many years before 1924 was that?
   (a) 93 years **(b)** 94 years **(c)** 95 years **(d)** 104 years

6. Mazzini was sent into exile in 1831; the Habsburgs gave Hungarians more autonomy in 1867. How many years apart were these?
   (a) 33 years **(b)** 37 years **(c)** 46 years **(d)** 36 years

7. One elle of cloth was 65.6 cm long in Nuremberg. How many cm is 16 elles there?
   (a) 1,049.6 cm **(b)** 10,496 cm **(c)** 880 cm **(d)** 1,059.6 cm

8. In 1833 a merchant crossed many customs barriers, paying about 5% at each. Suppose goods worth 600 thalers crossed 8 barriers, each charging 5% of the original value. What was the total duty?
   (a) 240 thalers **(b)** 600 thalers **(c)** 30 thalers **(d)** 270 thalers

Section B — Short answer — 8 × 2 = 16 marks

9. Name two measures the French revolutionaries took to create a shared identity.

10. What is each known for? (a) Ernst Renan (b) Karol Kurpinski

11. Explain each term: (a) liberalism (b) elle

12. An elle was 54.7 cm in Frankfurt and 55.1 cm in Mainz. How much more or less cloth, in cm, does a buyer get for 19 elles in Frankfurt than in Mainz?

13. Which came first, and by how many years? (a) the German Empire was proclaimed at Versailles (1871) (b) Renan gave his lecture on “What is a Nation?” (1882)

14. Goods worth 4,300 thalers cross 10 customs barriers, paying 5% of the original value at each. What is the total duty, and what share of the goods’ value is that?

15. On 18 May 1848, 831 elected representatives took their seats in the Frankfurt parliament. Suppose 121 were absent one day: how many were present? Where were women allowed to sit?

16. In the allegory of Germania, what does each stand for? (a) the rays of the rising sun (b) a sword

Section C — Longer answers — 4 × 4 = 16 marks

17. Explain how Germany was unified.

18. Match each with its contribution: (a) Karol Kurpinski (b) Giuseppe Garibaldi (c) Otto von Bismarck. Choose from: leading German unification; Polish nationalist operas and music; leading the Red Shirts in the Expedition of the Thousand.

19. (a) Put these in order, earliest first: the zollverein was formed (1834); the Greek war of independence began (1821); the Napoleonic Civil Code was issued (1804). (b) How many years from the first to the last? (c) Explain how one of these helped or hindered nationalism in Europe.

20. A trader buys 80 elles of cloth in Freiburg (1 elle = 53.5 cm). (a) How many cm is that? (b) About how many Nuremberg elles (65.6 cm each) is the same length, to one decimal place? (c) Why did a uniform system of weights and measures matter to traders?

Want another sheet on this chapter? In the Ambiful Worksheets app every sheet is new, with its answer key, and your child never gets the same question twice.
Scan the code to get the free app, or open **worksheets.ambiful.com/get**

Answer key

The Rise of Nationalism in Europe · AW-10SS-RNE-2026-V1 · For parents — fold back or tear off before handing the sheet to your child.

Q	Answer	Working
1	(d) the French Revolution of 1789	—
2	(a) hosting the Congress of Vienna (1815)	—
3	(d) a cloth measure that differed by region	—
4	(c) being freed	—
5	(b) 94 years	1924 − 1830
6	(d) 36 years	1867 − 1831 = 36
7	(a) 1,049.6 cm	16 × 65.6
8	(a) 240 thalers	5% of 600 × 8
9	Ideas of la patrie and le citoyen, and a new tricolour flag (also uniform laws, weights and measures).	—
10	(a) the essay “What is a Nation?” (b) Polish nationalist operas and music	—
11	(a) freedom of the individual and government by consent (b) a cloth measure that differed by region	—
12	7.6 cm less	19 × (54.7 − 55.1)
13	The German Empire was proclaimed at Versailles, by 11 years	1882 − 1871
14	2,150 thalers, 50% of the value	5% × 10
15	710; only as observers in the visitors’ gallery	831 − 121
16	(a) the beginning of a new era (b) readiness to fight	—
17	Prussia took the lead under Otto von Bismarck, using the army and bureaucracy. Three wars over seven years, with Austria, Denmark and France, ended in Prussian victory, and in January 1871 William I was proclaimed German Emperor at Versailles.	—
18	(a) Polish nationalist operas and music (b) leading the Red Shirts in the Expedition of the Thousand (c) leading German unification	—

Q	Answer	Working
19	**(a) the Napoleonic Civil Code was issued; the Greek war of independence began; the zollverein was formed (b) 30 years (c) Answers will vary; see the chapter.**	—
20	**(a) 4,280 cm (b) about 65.2 elles (c) Different measures made trade slow and costly; uniform measures helped a single national economy.**	80 × 53.5; ÷ 65.6