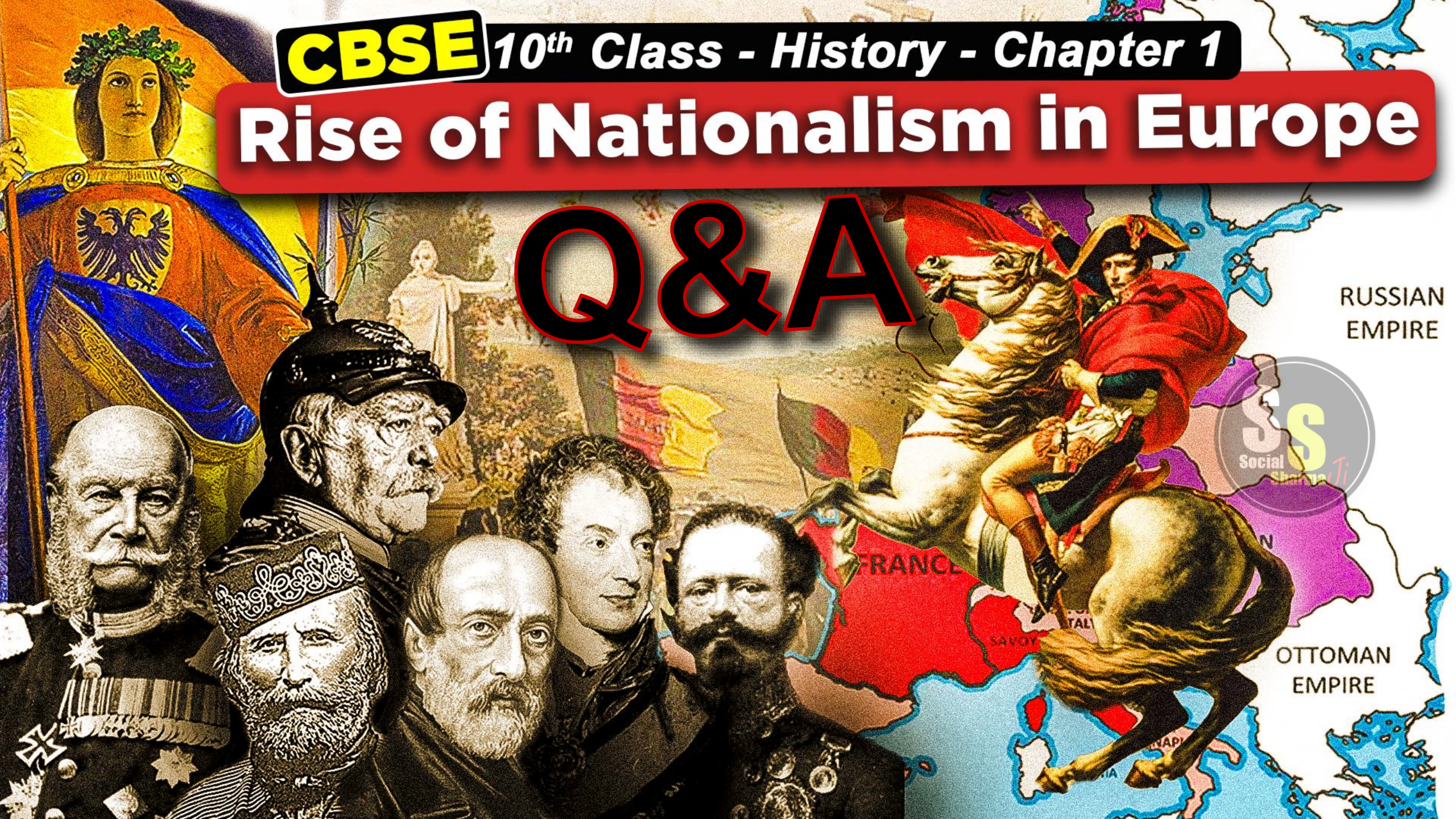


CBSE 10th Class - History - Chapter 1

Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q&A



RUSSIAN
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Q1. Write a note on:

Textbook Exercise

a) Giuseppe Mazzini

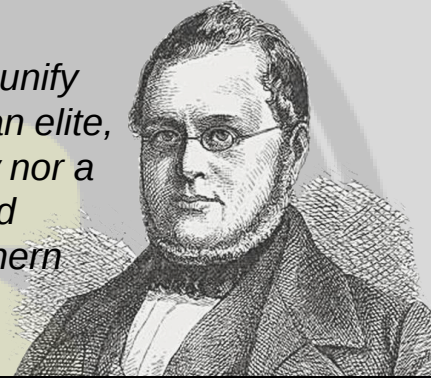
Giuseppe Mazzini was an Italian revolutionary. He was born in Genoa in 1807. He was a member of the secret society of the Carbonari. At the age of 24, he was sent into exile in 1831 for attempting a revolution in Liguria. He founded underground societies named 'Young Italy' in Marseilles and 'Young Europe' in Berne, whose members were like-minded young men from Poland, France, Italy and the German States. He believed that God had intended nations to be the natural units of mankind. So, Italy had to be forged into a single unified republic within a wider alliance of nations.



Giuseppe Mazzini

b) Count Camillo de Cavour

Cavour was chief minister of Sardinia-Piedmont state who led the movement to unify the regions of Italy. Like many other wealthy and educated members of the Italian elite, he spoke French much better than he did Italian. He was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat. He engineered a careful diplomatic alliance with France, which helped Sardinia-Piedmont defeat the Austrian forces in 1859, and thereby free the northern part of Italy from the Austrian Habsburgs.



Camillo Benso, Count of Cavour

c) The Greek war of independence

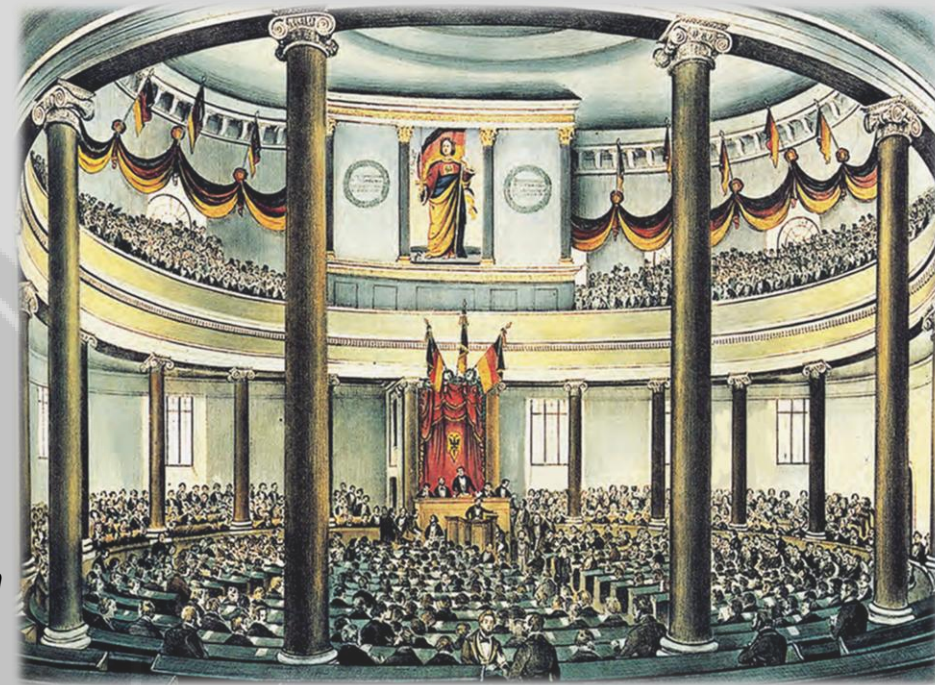
Greece was a part of the Ottoman Empire since the 15th century. The struggle for independence amongst the Greeks began in 1821. Nationalists in Greece got support from other Greeks living in exile and also from many Western Europeans sharing sympathies for ancient Greek culture. Poets and artists lauded Greece as the cradle of European civilization and mobilized public opinion to support its struggle against a Muslim empire. Finally, the Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognised Greece as an independent nation.

d) Frankfurt parliament

It was an all-German National Assembly formed by a large number of political associations whose members were middle-class professionals, businessmen and prosperous artisans. Its first meeting was convened on 18 May 1848 in the Church of St. Paul at Frankfurt. They drafted a constitution for the German nation to be headed by a monarchy subject to a parliament. The king of Prussia rejected the crown offered by the deputies of parliament and joined other monarchs to oppose the elected assembly. As it was dominated by the middle classes who resisted the demands of workers and artisans and consequently lost their support. In the end, troops were called in and the assembly was forced to disband.

e) The role of women in nationalist struggles

- ✓ 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.
- ✓ Female allegories were used to portray ideas such as Liberty, Justice and the Republic.
- ✓ Women had formed their own political associations, founded newspapers and taken part in political meetings and demonstrations.
- ✓ Despite this, they were denied suffrage during the election of the Assembly.
- ✓ When the Frankfurt Parliament convened in the Church of St. Paul, women were admitted only as observers to stand in the visitors' gallery.



Q2. What steps did the French revolutionaries take to create a sense of collective identity among the French people?

The French revolutionaries took many important steps to create a sense of collective identity among the French people which were:

- ✓ Ideas of la Patrie (the fatherland) and le Citoyen (the citizen) emphasizing the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.
- ✓ A new French flag, a tricolor replaced the royal standard.
- ✓ The Estates General was renamed the National Assembly and was elected by a group of active citizens.
- ✓ New hymns, oaths and martyrs commemorated in the name of the nation.
- ✓ A central administrative system made uniform laws for the entire nation.
- ✓ Discouraging regional dialects and promoting French as a common language of the nation.

Q3. Who were Marianne and Germania? What was the importance of the way in which they were portrayed?

- ✓ Marianne and Germania were female allegories for the French and the German nation respectively.
- ✓ These female allegories were used to portray ideas such as Liberty, Justice and the Republic.
- ✓ These allegories remind the public of the national symbol of unity and to persuade them to identify with it.



Marianne

Germania

Q4. Briefly trace the process of German unification.

In 1848, an attempt was made to unite different regions of the German Confederation into a nation-state governed by an elected parliament. However, this liberal initiative was repressed by the combined forces of the monarchy and the military, who were supported by the large landowners of Prussia. Thereafter, Prussia took on the leadership of the movement for national unification. Its Chief Minister, Otto von Bismarck with the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy in the process. Three wars over seven years with Austria, Denmark and France ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of German unification. In January 1871, the Prussian king, William I, was proclaimed as the German emperor in a ceremony held at Palace of Versailles, France.

Q.5 What changes did Napoleon introduce to make the administrative system more efficient in the territories ruled by him?

Napoleon introduced following changes to make the administrative system more efficient in the areas ruled by him:

- ✓ He established civil code in 1804 also known as the Napoleonic Code which did away with all privileges based on birth and established equality before law and secured the right to property.
- ✓ He simplified administrative divisions, abolished feudal system, and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
- ✓ In towns too, guild systems were removed. Transport and communication systems were improved.



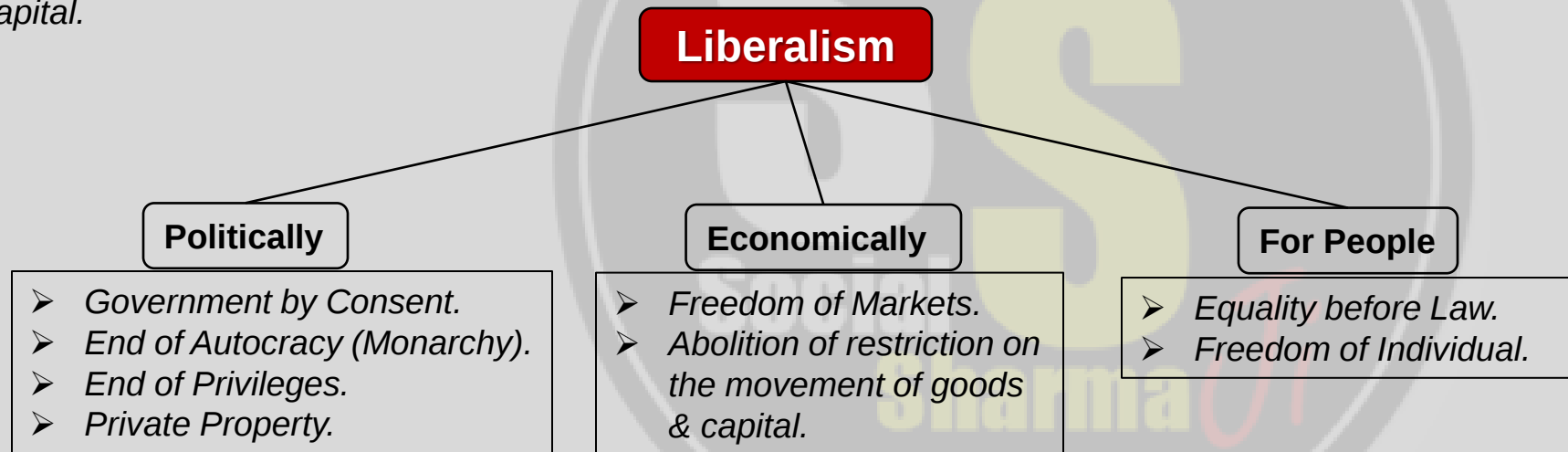
Q1. Explain what is meant by the 1848 revolution of the liberals. What were the political, social and economic ideas supported by the liberals?

Discuss

The 1848 revolution was led by the educated middle class along with the poor, unemployed starving peasants and workers in Europe. In certain parts of Europe such as Germany, Italy, Poland and the Austro-Hungarian Empire, men and women of the liberal middle classes took advantage of the growing popular unrest to push their demands for the creation of nation-states based on parliamentary principles.

The political, social and economic ideas supported by the liberals were:

- ✓ *Politically, they demanded constitutionalism with national unification. They wanted the creation of a nation-state on parliamentary principles – a constitution, freedom of the press and freedom of association.*
- ✓ *Socially, they wanted to rid society of its class-based partialities and birth rights. Serfdom and bonded labour had to be abolished.*
- ✓ *Economically, they wanted freedom of markets and right to property. Abolition of state imposed restrictions on the movements of goods and capital.*



Q2. Choose three examples to show the contribution of culture to the growth of nationalism in Europe.

- Romanticism was a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment. Romantic artists and poets focused on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings as their effort was to create a sense of a shared collective heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of a nation.
- Folk songs, dances and poetry were regarded as the true spirit of the nation. So collecting and recording these forms of folk culture was essential to the project of nation-building. The vernacular language and the collection of local folklore were used to carry the modern nationalist message to large audiences who were mostly illiterate.
- Language too played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments. After Russian invasion, the Polish language was forced out of schools and the Russian language was imposed everywhere. After the failure of an armed rebellion against Russian rule in 1831, many members of the clergy in Poland began to use language as a weapon of national resistance. Polish was used for Church gatherings and all religious instruction. As a result, a large number of priests and bishops were put in jail or sent to Siberia by the Russian authorities as punishment for their refusal to preach in Russian. The use of Polish came to be seen as a symbol of the struggle against Russian dominance.

Q3. Through focus on any two countries, explain how nations developed over the nineteenth century.

Unification of Italy :

In the middle of the 19th century, Italy was divided into seven states. Of these, only Sardinia-Piedmont was ruled by an Italian princely house. The north was under the Austrian-Habsburg Empire, the centre was ruled by the Pope while the southern regions were dominated by the Bourbon kings of France. Also, the Italian language had many regional and local variations. In the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini sought to formulate a coherent programme for a unitary Italian republic and also had established a secret society called Young Italy for the fulfillment of his goals. The revolutionary uprisings in 1831 and 1848 largely failed. Thus, the responsibility of uniting Italian states was now on King Victor Emmanuel II of Sardinia-Piedmont. The Chief Minister of Italy, Cavour led the movement to unify the regions of Italy. He was able to conclude a diplomatic alliance with France. Also, Sardinia-Piedmont succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859. Apart from regular troops, a large number of armed volunteers, under the leadership of Giuseppe Garibaldi, also joined the movement. In 1860, these troops marched into south Italy and the kingdom of Two Sicilies. These areas were liberated and later joined with Sardinia. In 1870, Rome was vacated by France and it became a part of Sardinia. Finally, Italy was unified in 1871.



Unification of Germany with the help of Army:

- ✓ In 1848, an attempt was made to unite different regions of the German Confederation into a nation-state governed by an elected parliament.
- ✓ However, this liberal initiative was repressed by the combined forces of the monarchy and the military, who were supported by the large landowners of Prussia.
- ✓ Thereafter, Prussia took on the leadership of the movement for national unification. Its Chief Minister, Otto von Bismarck with the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy in the process.
- ✓ Three wars over seven years with Austria, Denmark and France ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of German unification.
- ✓ In January 1871, the Prussian king, William I, was proclaimed as the German emperor in a ceremony held at Palace of Versailles, France.

Q4. How was the history of nationalism in Britain unlike the rest of Europe?

- ✓ The history of nationalism in Britain unlike the rest of Europe because:
- ✓ In Britain, the formation of the nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution.
- ✓ The primary identities of the people who inhabited the British Isles were ethnic ones - such as English, Welsh, Scot or Irish.
- ✓ The Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain' meant that England was able to impose its influence on Scotland. Scotland's distinctive culture and political institutions were systematically suppressed.
- ✓ The Scottish highlanders were forbidden to speak their Gaelic language or wear their national dress and large numbers were forcibly driven out of their homeland.
- ✓ The English helped the Protestants of Ireland to establish their dominance over a largely Catholic country. Catholic revolts against British dominance were suppressed. Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801.
- ✓ The symbols of the new Britain - the British flag, the national anthem, the English language were actively promoted and the older nations survived only as subordinate partners in this union.



Q5. Why did nationalist tensions emerge in the Balkans?

- ✓ The Balkans was a region of ethnic and geographical variations.
- ✓ It consisted of modern-day Albania, Greece, Romania, Bulgaria, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia, Slovenia, Serbia, Herzegovina and Montenegro.
- ✓ The nationalist tensions emerged in the Balkans due to the spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire.
- ✓ A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire.
- ✓ The Balkan peoples based their claims for independence or political rights on nationality and used history to prove that they had once been independent.
- ✓ The rebellious nationalities in the Balkans thought of their struggles as attempts to win back their long-lost independence.
- ✓ The Balkan states were fiercely jealous of each other and each hoped to gain more territory at the expense of the others.



Q. Who, among the following, hosted the Congress at Vienna in 1815.

- (a) King of the Netherlands
- (b) Giuseppe Mazzini
- (c) Duke Metternich
- (d) Otto von Bismarck

Q. At which of the following places was the Frankfurt Assembly convened

- (a) at the church of St. Paul.
- (b) at the church of St. Peters.
- (c) at the palace of Prussia.
- (d) at the Hall of Mirrors in the Palace of Versailles.

Q. Zollverein started in 1834 in Prussia refers to a

- (a) Trade Union
- (b) Customs Union
- (c) Labour Union
- (d) Farmer's Union

Q. Which treaty recognised Greece as an independent nation?

- (a) Treaty of Versailles
- (b) Treaty of Vienna
- (c) Treaty of Constantinople
- (d) Treaty of Lausanne

Q. Romanticism refers to a

- (a) cultural movement
- (b) religious movement
- (c) political movement
- (d) literary movement

Q. The Ottoman Empire was ruled by the emperor of

- (a) Turkey
- (b) Russia
- (c) Britain
- (d) Prussia

Q. Which of the following is true about the 'Treaty of Constantinople' in 1832.

- (a) It recognised Turkey as an independent nation.
- (b) It recognised Greece as an independent nation.
- (c) It recognised Germany as an independent nation.
- (d) It recognised France as an independent nation.

Q. Which of the following group of powers collectively defeated Napoleon?

- (a) England, France, Italy, Russia.
- (b) England, Austria, Spain, Russia.
- (c) Austria, Prussia, Russia, Britain.
- (d) Britain, Prussia, Russia, Italy.

Q. Who was Wolfe Tone?

- (a) A French revolutionary.
- (b) An Irish Catholic who revolted against British dominance.
- (c) A German rebel who revolted against Kaiser William IV
- (d) A British protestant leader.

Q. Who was responsible for the Unification of Germany?

- (a) Bismarck
- (b) Cavour
- (c) Mazzini
- (d) Garibaldi

Q. What did the crown of oak leaves symbolise?

- (a) Courage
- (b) Heroism
- (c) Peace
- (d) Tolerance

Q. The Civil Code of 1804 in France is usually known as:

- (a) The French Revolutionary Code
- (b) Napoleonic Code
- (c) European Imperial Code
- (d) The French Civil Code

Q. A large number of people were hostile to the Napoleonic code because

- (a) it was not suitable for all.
- (b) it destroyed the special privileges of the rulers.
- (c) administrative changes did not go hand-in-hand with political freedom.
- (d) none of the above.

Q. 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.

Q. Elle, the measuring unit in Germany was used to measure.

- (a) cloth
- (b) thread
- (c) land
- (d) height

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Q. Which of the following countries did not attend the Congress of Vienna?

- (a) Britain
- (b) Russia
- (c) Prussia
- (d) Switzerland

Q. Who among the following formed the secret society called 'Young Italy'.

- (a) Otto von Bismarck
- (b) Giuseppe Mazzini
- (c) Metternich
- (d) Johann Gottfried Herder

Q. In Prussia, who was referred to as 'Junkers'?

- (a) Military officials
- (b) Large landowners
- (c) Factory owners
- (d) Aristocratic nobles

Q. The Treaty of Vienna signed in 1815

- (a) brought the conservative regimes back to power.
- (b) destroyed the conservative powers of Europe.
- (c) introduced democracy in Austria and Prussia.
- (d) set up a new Parliament in Austria.

Q. Who among the following was proclaimed the first King of United Italy?

- (a) Nicholas II
- (b) King George II
- (c) Wilhelm IV
- (d) Victor Emmanuel II

Q. 'Nationalism', which emerged as a force in the late 19th century, means

- (a) strong devotion for one's own country and its history and culture.
- (b) strong devotion for one's own country without appreciation for other nations.
- (c) strong love for one's own country and hatred for others.
- (d) equally strong devotion for all the countries of the world.

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- (d) set up a new Parliament in Austria.

Q. Which of the following best explain Utopian society?

- (a) A society where everybody is equal.
- (b) A democratic society.
- (c) An idealist society that can never be achieved.
- (d) A society with a comprehensive Constitution.

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Q. Who said, "when France sneezes the rest of Europe catches cold"?

- (a) Garibaldi
- (b) Mazzini
- (c) Metternich
- (d) Bismarck

Q. A nation-state is a state where

- (a) people of all groups enjoy equal rights.
- (b) where the nation has its own emblem and flag.
- (c) a state which has a contiguous territory.
- (d) a state where people live in a common territory, develop a sense of identity and share a common history.

Q. The main function of the Prussian Zollverein was to

- (a) impose a custom duty on imported goods.
- (b) abolish the tariff barrier.
- (c) reduce custom duties.
- (d) impose new rules for trade.

Q. Identify and mark the incorrect response. The Napoleonic Code

- (a) did away with all the privileges based on 'birth and established equality.
- (b) destroyed feudalism in France.
- (c) formulated codes for the army.
- (d) ensured right to property for the privileged class.

Q. Which of the following artists painted the image of Germania?

- (a) Philip Veit
- (b) Frederic Sorrieu
- (c) Ernst Renan
- (d) Richar M Hoe

Q. Which one of the following states was ruled by an Italian princely house before the unification of Italy?

- (a) Kingdom of Two Sicilies
- (b) Lombardy
- (c) Venetia
- (d) Sardinia-Piedmont

Q. Who was proclaimed the emperor of Germany in 1871?

- (a) Otto Von Bismarck
- (b) Victor Emmanuel II
- (c) Count Cavour
- (d) Kaiser William I of Prussia

Q. Which of the following is not a feature or belief of 'Conservatism'?

- (a) Conservatives believe in established, traditional institutions of state and policy.
- (b) Conservatives stressed the importance of tradition and preferred gradual development to quick change.
- (c) Conservatives proposed to return to the society of pre-revolutionary days and were against the ideas of modernization to strengthen monarchy.
- (d) Conservatives believed in the monarchy, church, and other social hierarchies.

Q. Which one of the following statements is not true about Giuseppe Mazzini?

- (a) He wanted the united Italian Republic.
- (b) He founded an underground society called 'Young Italy'.
- (c) He wanted Italy to be a monarchy.
- (d) He was exiled for attempting a revolution in Liguria.

Q. Why did the Frankfurt Parliament fail to achieve its goal?

- (a) Women were excluded from the membership.
- (b) Did not have the support of the peasants.
- (c) Kaiser William refused to accept the crown and opposed the assembly.
- (d) None of the above.

Q. Who played the leading role in the unification of Germany?

- (a) German Emperor (formerly King of Prussia) — Kaiser William I.
- (b) Otto Von Bismarck (Prussian Chief Minister).
- (c) Johann Gottfried Herder — German philosopher.
- (d) Austrian Chancellor — Duke Metternich.

Q. Explain any three beliefs of the conservatism that emerged after 1815.

Three beliefs of conservatism that emerged after 1815 were:

- ✓ *Established and traditional institutions of state and society like monarchy, the Church, property and family should be preserved.*
- ✓ *They believed in the modernization of the traditional institution to strengthen them, rather than returning to the society of pre-revolutionary days.*
- ✓ *Also they believed that abolition of feudalism and serfdom and replacing it with a modern army, an efficient bureaucracy and a dynamic economy could strengthen autocratic monarchies of Europe.*



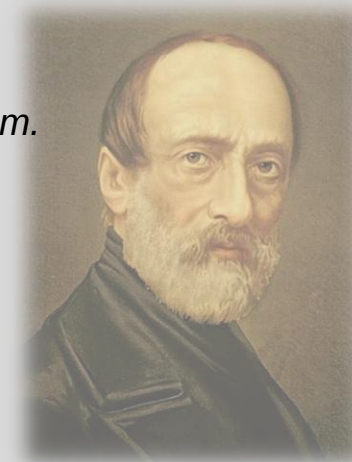
Q. Explain the contribution of Otto von Bismarck in German unification.

Contribution of Otto von Bismarck in German unification.

- ✓ *Prussian Chief Minister, Otto von Bismarck, took the responsibility of national unification with the help of Prussian army and bureaucracy.*
- ✓ *Under his leadership he fought three wars over seven years with Austria, Denmark and France. Prussia was victorious in all these wars and the process of unification of Germany was completed as a result of Prussia's victory over France.*
- ✓ *Consequently, on 18th January 1871, an assembly comprising of princes of German states, representatives of the army, important Prussian ministers and Bismarck gathered in the Palace of Versailles and proclaimed the Prussian King, Kaiser William, the new German Emperor.*

Q. Explain the contribution of Giuseppe Mazzini in spreading revolutionary ideas in Europe.

- ✓ *The year following 1815, was the period of revolutionaries.*
- ✓ *Most of the revolutionaries were committed to oppose monarchical forms and to fight for liberty and freedom.*
- ✓ *One such prominent revolutionary was "Giuseppe Mazzini", an Italian revolutionary. Mazzini also saw the creation of nation-states as a necessary part in the struggle for freedom. He strongly believed in the unification of Italy as a single unified republic which could be the basis of Italian liberty.*
- ✓ *Mazzini's relentless opposition to monarchy and his vision of a democratic republic frightened the Conservatives. His ideas also influenced the revolutionaries of Germany, France, Switzerland and Poland.*



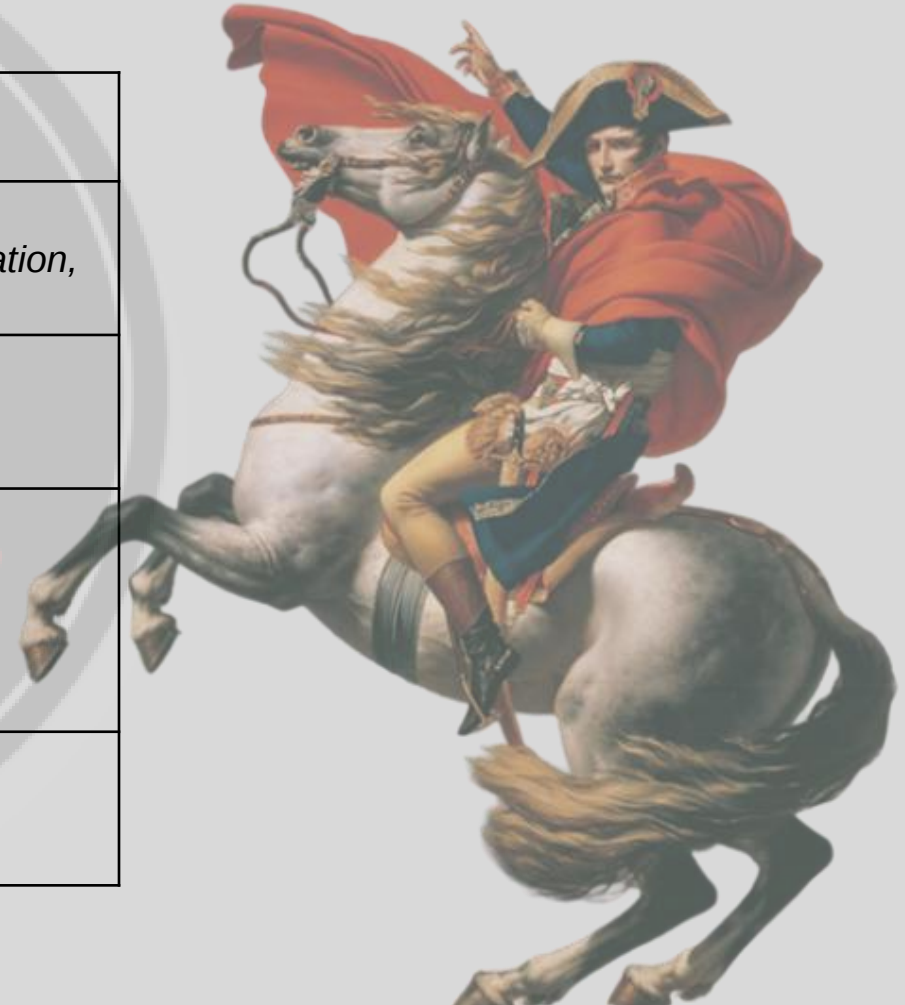
Q. Describe any three reforms introduced by Napoleon in the territories he conquered.

Three reforms introduced by Napoleon in the territories he conquered were:

- ✓ The Napoleonic Code —It finished all the privileges based on birth and established equality before law and secured the right to property.
- ✓ He simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
- ✓ He introduced uniform laws, standardized weights and measures and common national currency to facilitate the movement and exchange of goods and capital from one place to another.

Q. Reforms by Napoleon

Religious Reforms	<i>Signed Concordat of 1801, Gave Religious Freedom, Brought Church under Govt. control.</i>
Education Reforms	<i>Govt. Controlled Public Schools, More opportunities to Boys, Church Free Schools, Administration and Military focus Education, Teachers training centers were opened.</i>
Governance Reforms	<i>Strengthened the national government. Ran an efficient bureaucracy, Equality before the law, Religious tolerance, Made all jobs open to anyone.</i>
Economic Reforms	<i>Established a national Bank (1803), Issuance of Currency, Tax collection system, Controlled prices, Encouraged industrial growth, Strengthened the nation's infrastructure, Better Govt. control over Economy, Encouraged open trade.</i>
Social Reforms	<i>Policy of Conciliation, End to feudalism, Class system ended, New Nobility on Merit, Less women rights, Recognized peasants rights on Land,</i>



Q. Explain any three causes of conflict in the 'Balkan area' after 1871.

- ✓ *The nationalist tensions emerged in the Balkans due to the following reasons:*
- ✓ *Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro whose inhabitants were known as the Slavs. A large part of Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman empire.*
- ✓ *After the decline of the Ottoman empire and the growth of romantic nationalism in the Balkans, the region became very explosive. Its European subject nationalities broke away from its control and declared independence.*
- ✓ *As the different nationalities struggled to define their identity and independence, the Balkan area became an area of intense conflict. The Balkan states were fiercely jealous of each other and each hoped to gain more territory at the expense of others.*
- ✓ *Balkan also became the scene of big power rivalry. Russia, Germany, England, Austria, Hungary — all big powers were keen in countering the hold of other powers. This ultimately turned Balkan into a war region which eventually provided a minor cause for the First World War.*

Q. Describe the events of French Revolution which had influenced the people belonging to other parts of Europe.

The first clear-cut expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789. In 1789, France was under the rule of an absolute monarch. When the revolutionaries came to power in France, they were determined to create a new sense of unity and nationhood. For this, they emphasized the concept of France being the father land (La Patrie) for all French people, who were from now on addressed as citizens (citoyen). They were given the tri-colour flag, the three colors representing liberty, equality and fraternity.

- ✓ *French revolutionaries introduced various other measures such as:*
- ✓ *The Estate General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly.*
- ✓ *New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated all in the name of the nation.*
- ✓ *A centralized administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory.*
- ✓ *Internal customs, duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted.*
- ✓ *Regional dialects were discouraged and French, as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of the nation.*
- ✓ *They further declared that it was the mission and the destiny of the French nation to liberate the people of Europe from despotism and help them to become nations.*

Q. How had the female figures become an allegory of the nation during nineteenth century in Europe?

- ✓ Artists in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries portrayed nations as female figures.
- ✓ The female form, that was chosen to personify the nation, did not stand for any particular woman in real life. Rather it sought to give the abstract idea of the nation in concrete form. That is, the female figure became the allegory of the nation.
- ✓ In France, she was named Marianne —a popular Christian name and in Germany, Germania. Germania wears a crown of oak leaves as the German oak stands for heroism. The characteristics of Marianne were drawn from those of Liberty and Republic —the red cap, the tricolor and cockade.



Q. How did nationalism develop through culture in Europe? Explain.

- ✓ Culture, music, dance and religion played an important role in the growth of nationalism in Europe.
- ✓ Role of culture was important in creating the idea of the nation. Art, poetry, music etc. helped in developing and expressing nationalist feelings. Romanticism was a cultural movement that led to the development of nationalist sentiment. Romantic artists and poets criticized the glorification of reason and science and instead focused on emotions and intuition.
- ✓ Language: Language too played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments. After Russian occupation, the Polish language was forced out of schools and Russian language was imposed everywhere. In 1831, an armed rebellion against Russian rule took place which was ultimately crushed. Following this, many members of the clergy in Poland began to use language as a weapon of national resistance.
- ✓ Music and Dance. Romantics such as the German philosopher Herder claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people —das volk. It was through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances that the true spirit of the nation was popularized.

Q. What did Liberal Nationalism stand for? Explain any four ideas of Liberal Nationalists in the economic sphere.

Liberalism or Liberal Nationalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law.

Four ideas of Liberal Nationalists in the economic sphere are:

- ✓ *Liberalism stood for freedom of markets and abolition of state imposed restriction. For example, Napoleon's administration was a confederation of 29 states, each of these possessed its own currencies, weight and measures. Such conditions were viewed as obstacles to economic exchange.*
- ✓ *Liberal Nationalists argued for the creation of a unified economic territory allowing the unhindered movement of goods, people and capital.*
- ✓ *In 1834, a customs union or "zollverein" was formed. The union abolished tariff barriers and reduced the number of currencies from 30 to 2.*
- ✓ *The creation of a network of railways further stimulated mobility, harnessing economic interest to national unification.*



Q. Explain any five economic hardships that Europe faced in the 1830s.

Following are the causes of economic hardships in Europe during 1830s:

- ✓ *Europe had come under the grip of large scale unemployment. In most of the countries there were more seekers of jobs than employment.*
- ✓ *Cities had become overcrowded and slums had emerged as population from the rural areas migrated to the cities.*
- ✓ *Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition from imports of cheap machine-made goods from England where industrialization was more advanced specially in the field of textile production.*
- ✓ *In those regions of Europe, where aristocracy still enjoyed power, peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations.*
- ✓ *The rise of food prices and bad harvests added to the hardships of the peasants.*

Q. Describe the process of unification of Germany.

In the 18th century, Germany was divided into a number of states. Some of these states ceased to exist during the Napoleonic wars. At the end of the war, there were still 39 independent states in Germany. Prussia was most powerful, dominated by big landlords known as Junkers.

- ✓ *Nationalist feelings were widespread among middle class Germans who had tried to unite the different regions of the German federation into a nation-state governed by an elected Parliament.*
- ✓ *In May 1848, a large number of political associations came together to vote for an all German National Assembly. Their representatives met at Frankfurt and the Frankfurt Assembly proposed the unification of Germany as a constitutional monarchy under the King of Prussia as emperor.*
- ✓ *The King of Prussia rejected the offer and the liberal initiative of nation building was repressed by combined forces of the monarchy, the military and the 'Junkers'.*
- ✓ *Then on, Prussia under its Chief Minister Otto von Bismarck led the movement for unification of Germany. Bismarck carried out this process with the help of the Prussian army and the bureaucracy. He fought three wars over seven years with Denmark, Austria and France. Prussia was victorious in all these wars and the process of unification was completed as a result of Prussia's victory over France.*
- ✓ *Consequently, on 18th January 1871, an assembly comprising of princes of German states, representatives of the army, important Prussian ministers and Bismarck gathered in the Palace of Versailles and proclaimed the Prussian King, Kaiser William, the new German Emperor.*



Q. Explain the process of unification of Italy.

- ✓ Italy had a long history of political fragmentation. Italians were scattered over dynastic states and the multinationals Habsburg Empire. Italy was divided into seven states. Italian language did not have one common form.
- ✓ Giuseppe Mazzini had played an important role in the unification of Italy. He formed a secret society called 'Young Italy' in Marseilles, to spread his goals. He believed Italy could not continue to be a patchwork of small states and had to be forged into a single unified republic. During 1830s, Mazzini sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic. As uprisings in 1831 and 1848 had failed, the mantle now fell on Sardinia-Piedmont under its ruler Emmanuel II to unify Italy.
- ✓ Under Chief Minister Cavour, Sardinia-Piedmont succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859. He was the chief minister, who led the movement to unify Italy. He formed a tactful diplomatic alliance with France and defeated the Austrian forces. Even Giuseppe Garibaldi joined the fray. In 1860, they marched towards South Italy and the Kingdom of the two Sicilies, and with the help of the local peasants, drove out the Spanish rulers. In 1861, Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed as King of United Italy.



Q. What are the changes made by Congress of Vienna after 1815.

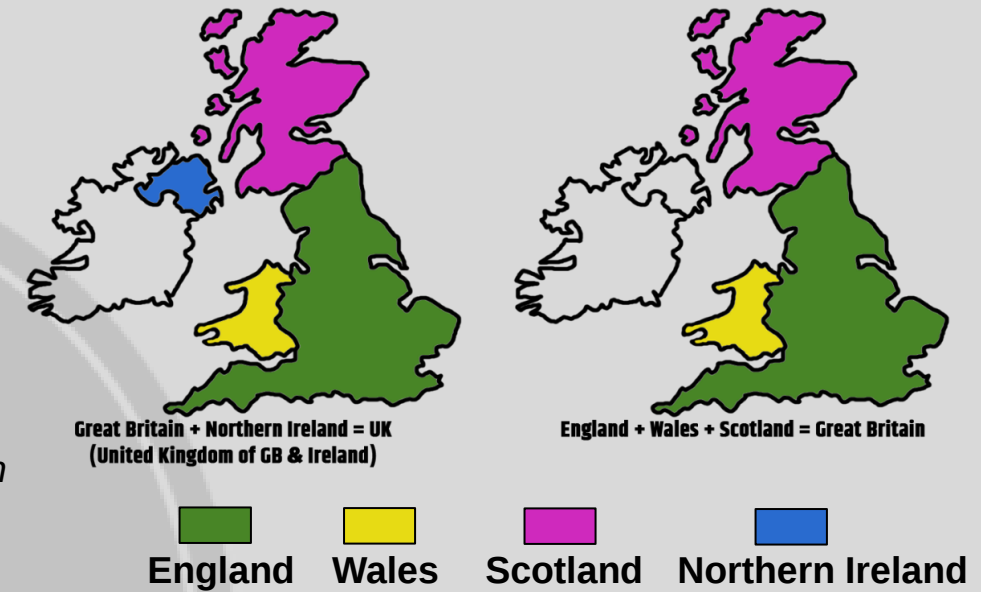
The Congress of Vienna in 1815 was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich. The delegates (Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria) drew up the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 with the object of undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars.

- ✓ The Bourbon dynasty, which had been deposed during the French Revolution, was restored to power.
- ✓ France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon.
- ✓ A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in future.
- ✓ German confederation of 39 states that had been set up by Napoleon was left untouched.
- ✓ Russia was given part of Poland while Prussia was given a portion of Saxony.
- ✓ Restoration of the monarchies that had been overthrown by Napoleon.
- ✓ Created a new conservative order in Europe.

Q. Describe the process of Unification of Britain.

Nationalism in Britain was different from the rest of Europe.

- ✓ *Nationalism in Britain was not the result of a sudden uprising or revolution. It was the result of a long drawn out process.*
- ✓ *There was no British nation prior to 18th century. The inhabitants of British Isles were ethnic ones — English, Welsh, Scot or Irish. Though each had their own culture and political traditions, the English nation steadily grew in wealth, importance and power and expanded its influence over other nations, such as Scotland.*
- ✓ *The British Parliament was dominated by its English members. They tried to suppress Scotland's distinct culture and political institutions. They could neither speak their language nor could they wear their national dress. A large number of them were driven out of their homeland.*
- ✓ *In 1688, through a bloodless revolution the English Parliament seized power from the monarchy and became the instrument to set up a nation-state at its centre.*
- ✓ *By the Act of Union in 1707, Scotland was incorporated in the United Kingdom. Though the Irish Catholics were against a union with England, Ireland was forcibly incorporated in United Kingdom in 1801.*
- ✓ *Thus it was parliamentary action and not revolution or war that was the instrument through which the British nation was formed.*
- ✓ *A new 'British Nation' was formed through propagation of English culture. The symbols of the New Britain—"the British Flag (Union Jack), National Anthem (God save our noble King) and the English language" were promoted, and the older nations became the subordinate partners in the Union.*



Q. Write short notes on the following :

- ✓ *Frédéric Sorrieu, Utopian vision.*
- ✓ *Marianne*
- ✓ *Nation-states*
- ✓ *Nationalism*
- ✓ *Congress of Vienna, 1815*
- ✓ *Zollverein*
- ✓ *Conservatism*
- ✓ *Klemens Von Metternich*
- ✓ *Belgium Uprising*
- ✓ *Eugene Delacroix*
- ✓ *Friedrich Wilhelm IV*
- ✓ *Frankfurt parliament*
- ✓ *Kaiser William I*
- ✓ *Germania*
- ✓ *Victor Emmanuel II*
- ✓ *Camillo Benso, Count of Cavour*

Assignment

Q. Write an essay on the rise and fall of Napoleon.



Social Studies for 8th, 9th, 10th (CBSE, ICSE, State Boards)



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