

Q1. It was a German National Assembly made up of middle class professionals, businessmen & artisans belonging to different German regions. It was convened on 18 May, 1848 in the Church of St. Paul, Frankfurt. The assembly was responsible for drafting a constitution for Germany which was to be headed by a monarchy ruler. Be that as it may, it confronted resistance from the privileged and military was additionally ruled by the middle class as a result of which it lost its mass support base and was shut down.

Q2. Patriotic strains developed in the Balkans because of the spread of ideas of romantic nationalism as also the breaking down of the Ottoman Empire that had recently administered over this territory. All the different Slavic communities in the Balkans were envious of one another and each state wanted more area. Also, the hold of imperial power over the Balkans worsened the situation. Russia, Germany, England, Austria-Hungary all wanted more control over this zone which brought about the first world war in 1914.

Q3. Two examples to show the contribution of culture to the growth of nationalism:

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1. A primary factor for the growth of nationalism in Europe was Romanticism. Romanticism was a European culture movement aimed at developing national unity by creating a sense of shared heritage and common history. The Romantic artist's emphasis on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings gave shape and expression to nationalist feelings.

2. Apart ~~from~~ from Romanticism, language also played an important role in developing nationalist feeling in Europe. For example, during Russian occupation, the use of Polish was seen as a symbol of struggle against Russians. During this period, Polish language was forced out of schools and Russian was made compulsory everywhere. Many members of the clergy started refusing to preach in Russian, and used Polish for church gatherings and other religious activities. This way the use of Polish helped spread the message of national unity.