

### CHAPTER-1 RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE:

#### ❖ IMPORTANT POINTS: -

- ✚ In 1848, a French artist prepared a series of 4 prints. In one of the prints he has drawn his dream in which he saw Europe and America to be Socialist Republic and Democratic.
- ✚ There is a long train of people wearing different costumes and with different nations.
- ✚ In 19<sup>th</sup> Century French personified all Abstract Things in the form of female figure.
- ✚ In this painting Frederic personified Liberty as a female figure in form of a statue.
- ✚ In one of the hands of the statue is a torch which signifies enlightenment.
- ✚ On the other hand of the statue is the charter of men's rights.
- ✚ Foreground of the statue can be seen the shattered remains of symbols of Absolutist Institutions.
- ✚ Frederic selected U.S.A and Switzerland to lead the march as these 2 countries were already Democratic and Republic nations.
- ✚ After USA and Switzerland come France, Germany, Austria, the Kingdom of Two Sicilies, Lombardy, Poland, Ireland, Hungary and Russia.



#### ❖ Question/Answers: -

Ques. 1 In which year Nationalism was developed in France? What changes happened in France because of nationalism?

Ans. Nationalism was developed in France in the year of 1789.

There were several changes because of development of Nationalism in France. They were as follows:

- ⦿ Due to revolution there were constitutional and political changes.
- ⦿ There was transfer of power from monarchy to a body of French citizens.
- ⦿ The density of France was shaped by the French people.

Ques.2 What were the measures taken by French Revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst French people?

Ans.

- ⦿ The idea of 'la patrie' (Fatherland) and 'le citoyen' (citizen) emphasized the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights within the constitution.
- ⦿ In place of former Royal Standard Flag, Tricolor Flag was chosen as the National Flag of France.
- ⦿ The Estate Generals were replaced by the National Assembly.
- ⦿ New hymns composed, oaths taken, martyrs commemorated.
- ⦿ A centralised administrative system was introduced.

- ⦿ A standard uniform system of weights and measures was introduced in France.
- ⦿ Regional Dialects were discouraged and French was made the common language.

Ques.3 Define Absolutist.

Ans. The form of government in which all the powers are concentrated in the hands of a single person which is known as monarch and is who exercises control over the nation.

Ques.4 Define Utopia.

Ans. Utopia is the state of society being so ideal that it is unlikely to actually exist.

Ques.5 What do you know about Napoleon? Describe the civil code of Napoleon.

Ans. Napoleon became the ruler of France in 1804. He became the ruler of France after destroying democracy of France. At first he heads the military that was spreading the idea of liberty, but he took its advantage and conquered many countries and become the emperor.

⇒ Napoleon Civil Code of Conduct also known as Napoleonic Code was introduced in France in the year 1804. Its objectives were:

- ⦿ Napoleon introduced equality before the law.
- ⦿ He abolished all the privileges based on birth.
- ⦿ Right to Property was recognized.

Ques. 6 What were the steps/measures taken by Napoleon in the conquered territories to make the administration more efficient?

Ans. Steps and measures taken by Napoleon are as follows:

- ⦿ He introduced equality before the law.
- ⦿ He abolished all the privileges based on birth.
- ⦿ Right to property was recognized.
- ⦿ Freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
- ⦿ Common National currency was introduced.
- ⦿ Peasants, artisans, workers, new business men enjoyed new found freedom.
- ⦿ Standardized weights and measures were adopted.
- ⦿ Transport and communications system were improved.
- ⦿ In the conquered Dutch Republic, in Switzerland, in Italy and Germany Napoleon simplified Administrative divisions.

Ques. 7 Describe the rise and fall of Napoleon.

Ans.

⇒ Rise:

- ⦿ Napoleon became the ruler of France in 1804.
- ⦿ He became the ruler by destroying democracy of France.
- ⦿ Napoleon was ambitious and he conquered several territories of Europe such as Germany, the Dutch Republic, Switzerland and Italy.

- ⦿ Where the army reached the people of that place welcomed them as they thought they are 'Harbingers of Liberty' but when they got to know the reality they treated them like enemies and also developed hostile sentiments.
- ⦿ Napoleon brought some reforms in the conquered territories.

⇒ Fall:

- ⦿ Napoleon Bonaparte was defeated in the battle of Waterloo in the year 1815 by the combined forces of four armies i.e. Austria, Prussia, Russia and England.
- ⦿ When the Napoleon was defeated he was captured and by the army and he was send at St. Helena an island for imprisonment.
- ⦿ There only in imprisonment he died.

Ques. 8 What outweighed the advantage of administration reforms introduced by Napoleon in conquered countries?

Ans.

- ⦿ Over/Increased taxation.
- ⦿ Introduction to Censorship because of which press has to go under the censors of the government.
- ⦿ There was forced recruitment/ conscription into French armies.

Ques. 9 Describe the condition of Europe in Mid 18<sup>th</sup> Century.

Ans.

- ⦿ There were no Nation states in Europe during mid 18<sup>th</sup> Century.
- ⦿ Germany, Italy and Switzerland were divided into kingdoms, Duchies and Cantons whose rulers have autonomous territories.
- ⦿ Europe was under Autocratic Monarchies within the territories of which lived diverse people who speak different languages.
- ⦿ There was no Collective Identity or a Common Culture.

Ques. 10 The Habsburg Empire was the patchwork of many different regions and people. Discuss by giving suitable examples.

Ans. The Habsburg Empire that ruled over Austria, Hungary was the patchwork of many different regions and people. This can be explained by the following examples:

- ⦿ Habsburg comprised of Alpine regions which also has many regions which include Tyrol, Austria, Sudetenland, Bohemia in which the aristocracy spoke German language.
- ⦿ Habsburg also included Lombardy and Venetia in which aristocracy spoke Italian language.
- ⦿ In Hungary, half of the population spoke Magyar language and the rest half spoke the variety of dialects.
- ⦿ In Galicia, the aristocracy spoke polish language.

- ⦿ There was no common identity and no common culture. There was only one thing that tied different people which was that all the people saw their allegiance to their ruler.

Ques. 11 Describe the political, social and economical conditions of Europe in 19<sup>th</sup> Century.

Ans.

❖ Political Conditions:

- ⦿ Aristocracy was the dominant class of Europe.
- ⦿ They spoke French which was spoken in high Societies for the purpose of diplomacy.
- ⦿ They owned estates in the countryside and also owned town-houses.
- ⦿ Their families are often connected by ties of marriage.

❖ Social Conditions:

- ⦿ The majority of population of Europe was peasantry.
- ⦿ In Western Europe, the bulk of land was formed by tenants and small land owners.
- ⦿ In Eastern and Central Europe the pattern of land holding was characterized large/ vast estates which were cultivated by serfs.

❖ Economic Conditions:

- ⦿ Industrialization arrived in Europe in mid 18<sup>th</sup> Century and it first arrived in England.
- ⦿ From England it spread to France and Germany.
- ⦿ Because of the industrialization there was emergence of middle which comprises of Industrialists, businessmen, professionals.
- ⦿ Because of the industrialization urban centers came into existence.

Ques. 12 What does Liberal Nationalism stand for? Describe the features of Liberalism.

Ans. The term Liberalism derives from the Latin root word 'Liber' which means free. The first Revolution occurred in France due to the idea of liberalism carried out by liberal socialists.

⇒ Features of Liberalism are as follows:

- ⦿ Since, in French Revolution stood for equality before the law and freedom of individualist.
- ⦿ It stood for government by the consent of the people.
- ⦿ It stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges.
- ⦿ It stood for private property.
- ⦿ It stood for constitution and representative government that should be governed by the Parliament.

Ques. 13 Equality before the law should not necessarily stand for universal suffrage. Describe the statement with the help of suitable examples.

Ans.

- ⊙ Yes, Equality before the law did not necessarily stand for universal suffrage.
- ⊙ This statement is absolutely right.

⇒ This can be understood by the following examples:

- ⊙ In Europe, all the people did not have right to vote.
- ⊙ Only propertied men had right to vote and were considered as active, while a non-propertied man did not have any rights.
- ⊙ Women also did not have right to vote in Europe. They were considered as passive citizens.
- ⊙ Only for a brief period of time, during Jacobin's rule all men had right to vote whether propertied or non propertied, But women in Jacobin period also not get any right.
- ⊙ Women did not have right to hold political office, did not right to be member of assembly and to achieve all these rights women did movements and struggles.
- ⊙ After prolonged struggle and movements, women were able to achieve all freedom and rights.

Ques. 14 What was the economic meaning of liberalism?

Ans.

- ⊙ Liberalism stood for freedom of markets.
- ⊙ There should not be any state imposed restrictions on the markets.
- ⊙ If there were no restrictions, there should be free flow of goods and capital in the markets.

Ques. 15 What was the condition of German Federation in 19<sup>th</sup> Century?

Ans.

- ⊙ It was Napoleon who divided Germany into 39 Confederations in 19<sup>th</sup> Century.
- ⊙ Traders travelling in German Confederation have to face immense difficulty as they had to pay the custom duties 11 times.
- ⊙ Elle was the unit for measuring cloth and the length of Elle varied in different confederation.
- ⊙ In different confederations different currency was in use.

Ques.16 What do you know about Zollverien? Why was it formed?

Ans. Zollverein also known as custom union was formed at the initiative of Prussia in the year 1834.

⇒ It was formed for the following reasons:

- ⊙ Because of the formation of Zollverien the number of currencies used in different confederations was reduced from 30 to 2.
- ⊙ Because of the formation of Zollverein different confederations were linked by the rail network.

- ⦿ Because of this linking by rail network, the feeling of unification or nationalism arises in the minds of people.

Ques. 17 Write a short note on Treaty of Vienna/Congress.

Ans.

- ⦿ There was a congress meeting in the Austrian Capital Vienna in the year 1815.
- ⦿ Four European powers namely Austria, Prussia, Russia and England participated in the Congress.
- ⦿ These four European powers collectively defeated Napoleon in the battle of Waterloo.
- ⦿ This Congress was hosted by Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich.

Ques. 18 Describe the objective of Treaty of Vienna.

Ans.

- ⦿ To undo the changes made in Europe during the Napoleonic wars.
- ⦿ To establish new conservative order in Germany.
- ⦿ To restore monarchies that had been overthrown due to the Napoleonic wars.

Ques. 19 What were the changes happened due to the Treaty of Vienna.

Ans.

- ⦿ The Bourbon Dynasty, which had been deposed during the French Revolution, was restored to power.
- ⦿ France lost the territories that it annexed under Napoleon.
- ⦿ A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent future expansion.
- ⦿ The kingdom of Netherlands, which included Belgium, was setup in the north of the France.
- ⦿ Genoa was added to Piedmont in the South.
- ⦿ Austria was given control of Northern Italy.
- ⦿ Prussia was given new territories on its western frontiers.
- ⦿ But the German Confederation of 39 states was left untouched.
- ⦿ Russia was given part of Poland while Prussia was given a portion of Saxony.

Ques. 20 Describe the nature of Conservative Regime set up after the Treaty of Vienna.

Ans.

- ⦿ The Conservative regime set up in 1815 was autocratic by nature.
- ⦿ They did not tolerate criticism and dissent.
- ⦿ They curb activities questioned the legitimacy of autocratic government.
- ⦿ They introduced censorship laws to control what was said in newspaper, plays, magazine etc.

Ques. 21 Write a short note on Mazzini.

Ans.

- ⦿ Mazzini was a great Revolutionary of Italy.
- ⦿ He (Giuseppe Mazzini) was born in Genoa in 1807.

- ⦿ When he become young he started doing revolutions in many parts of the Italy.
- ⦿ For doing a revolution in Liguria, He was sent into exile as a punishment when he was only 24 years old.
- ⦿ He formed secret societies, first Young Italy in Marseilles and the second Young Europe in Berne.
- ⦿ He was not able to see Italy united till he died. But he became role model for various revolutionaries who carried the revolution further.
- ⦿ Duke Metternich described him as “the most dangerous enemy of our social order”.

Ques.22 Define secret societies.

Ans. Secret societies were the kind of institution where revolutionary training and ideas were given to people.

Ques.23 Why Duke Metternich said Mazzini as “the most dangerous enemy of our social order”?

Ans. Duke Metternich said Mazzini as “the most dangerous enemy of our social order” because the ideals of both Metternich and Mazzini were different.

- ⦿ Mazzini was in the favor of socialist / Democratic form of govt. whereas Metternich favored autocratic govt.
- ⦿ Mazzini wants rights for people where as Metternich was against any rights given to people.
- ⦿ Mazzini followed liberalism whereas Metternich followed conservatism.

Ques.24 Write a short note on Liberal - Revolution of France of 1830?

Ans.

- ⦿ The Revolution carried out in the France in 1830 was led by liberals so was called Liberal - Revolution of France.
- ⦿ Because of the liberal revolution the rule of Bourbon king came to an end and Louis Philippe was made constitutional Monarch of France.
- ⦿ Because of this Revolution France emerged as Constitutional Monarchical state.

Ques.25 Define Constitutional Monarchy?

Ans. Constitutional Monarchy is a kind of a government where King/ Queen is the nominal head of the country which has no powers. All the power resides in the hand of the Prime minister of the nation. For e.g. England and Japan till today is Constitutional Monarchy.

Ques.26 When France sneezes, Rest of the Europe catches cold? Who said this and why?

Ans. This statement was remarked by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich.

⇒ He said this because -

- ⦿ A Any event that took place in France has a potential to spread very fast
- ⦿ This was said because there was a Liberal-Revolution in France which also affected the neighboring countries.



- ⦿ Because of Liberal-Revolution in France there were uprisings in Brussels which led to the breakdown of Belgium from the United Kingdom of the Netherlands.

Ques.27 Describe the Upheaval in Greece?

Ans.

- ⦿ Greece had been a part of the Ottoman Empire since 19<sup>th</sup> century.
- ⦿ The growth of revolutionary nationalism sparked off a struggle for independence.

Ques.28 What was Greek War of Independence? Explain.

Ans.

- ⦿ Struggle started in 1821.
- ⦿ People support- Greeks, West Europeans, artists and poets
- ⦿ The Treaty of Constantinople was signed in 1832.
- ⦿ Greece was declared as an independent nation.

Ques.29 Why is the time period from 1830 to 1848 known as Age of Revolution?

Ans.

- ⦿ The period from 1830 to 1848 is referred to as the Age of Revolution because during this period only the world witnessed several liberal revolutions which stood against the Conservative regime and government.
- ⦿ Liberal revolutionaries believed in the government based on the free will of the people and by these revolutions they wanted to fulfill this demand.
- ⦿ There were several uprisings by these liberals in several countries of Europe. The first to face such upheaval was France.
- ⦿ In France the revolution was carried out in July 1830 which started this Age of Revolution. Because of this revolution Bourbon dynasty came to an end.
- ⦿ The second upheaval was observed in Greece. Greece had been the part of Ottoman Empire. The growth of revolutionary nationalism also sparked the struggle for independence.
- ⦿ After a prolonged struggle finally the Treaty of Constantinople recognized Greece as an independent nation.

Ques.30 How did culture play an important role in Europe in creating the idea of nation?

Ans.

- ⦿ The development of nationalism does not only come up with territorial expansion through wars, the culture too played an important role in creating the idea of nationalism.
- ⦿ Art and Poetry, stories and music help to express and shape nationalist feelings.
- ⦿ Romanticism was a culture that sought to develop nationalist sentiments.



- ⦿ Johann Gottfried Herder (1744-1803) a German philosopher claimed that a true culture can be discovered among the common people – das Volk. It was through folk songs, folk dances and folk poetry.
- ⦿ The emphasis on vernacular language was to carry the modern nationalist message to large audiences who are mostly illiterate.
- ⦿ Role of language to emphasized the notion of nationalism by developing nationalist sentiments.

Ques.31 Explain the 1848 revolution of liberals. What were the social, political, economical ideas supported by the liberals?

Ans.

- ⦿ The revolution carried out by the educated middle classes throughout the Europe is known as the 1848 revolution of liberals.
- ⦿ The Social, Political and Economical ideas that supported the liberal are as follows :-
  - Social Ideas :-
    - Social Equality
    - Right to vote for Women(Controversial Issue)
  - Political Ideas :-
    - Liberals emphasized on the government by the consent of the people.
    - End of autocracy and clerical privileges.
    - A constitutional and representative parliament
    - Right to Property.
  - Economic Ideas :-
    - Freedom of markets.
    - Abolition of state imposed restriction.

Ques.32 Through conservative forces were able to suppress liberal movement in 1848, they could not restore the old orders. Why?

Ans. Through conservative forces were able to suppress liberal movement in 1848, they could not restore the old orders this was by the following reasons:-

- ⦿ Monarchs were beginning to realize that the cycles of revolution and repression can only be ended by granting the concessions to the liberal-Nationalist Revolutionaries.
- ⦿ Hence, in years after 1848, the autocratic monarchies of Central and eastern Europe begin to introduce the changes that had already taken place in Weston Europe before 1815.
- ⦿ Thus serfdom and bonded labour were abolished both in the Habsburg dominions and in Russia.
- ⦿ The Habsburg rulers granted more autonomy to the Hungarians in 1867.

Ques.33

Ques.34 Who was proclaimed as the German Emperor in the year 1817?

Ans. Kaiser William I was proclaimed as the German Emperor in the year 1817.

Ques.35 Who was Otto Von Bismarck?

Ans. Otto Von Bismarck was Chief Minister of Germany. He was Architect of Unification of Germany which he carried out by the help of Prussian Army and bureaucracy.

Ques.36 Who was Giuseppe Mazzini?

Ans. Giuseppe Mazzini was the leader of Republican Party. He created 2 secret societies. He was the first to sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic. He was also called heart of Unification of Italy.

Ques.37 What was Young Italy?

Ans. Young Italy was a secret society created by Giuseppe Mazzini. He created this society for dissemination of his goal to unite Italy.

Ques.38 Which 2 underground societies were formed by Giuseppe Mazzini?

Ans.

- ⊙ Young Italy
- ⊙ Young Europe

Ques.39 Explain how Unification of Germany was accomplished by Bismarck?

Ans. Germany was divided in 300 states before it's unification after Napoleonic conquest.

- ⊙ Bismarck used several diplomatic policies to unite Germany.
- ⊙ Germany fought 3 wars for 7 years with Denmark, Austria and France,
- ⊙ In all three wars Germany won the battles and defeated Austria, Denmark and France.
- ⊙ These victories completed the process of Unification of Germany.
- ⊙ On 18 January 1871, Kaiser William I was proclaimed as the German Emperor.
- ⊙ This is how Germany United in which main role was played by Otto Von Bismarck.

Ques.40 What was the condition of Italy before it's Unification?

Ans.

- ⊙ Before it's unification Italy was divided into seven states. They are –
- ⊙ Only one Sardinia- Piedmont was ruled by Italian Princely House- House of Savoy.
- ⊙ The north Italy was under Austrian Habsburg.
- ⊙ Venice-Lombardy by Austria.
- ⊙ The south Italy( Naples and Sicily) was under the dominance of Bourbon kings of Spain.
- ⊙ Parma-Modena and Tuscany- Austrian States
- ⊙ The Centre (Papal States) were ruled by The Pope.

Ques.41 Explain, in brief the process of Unification of Italy.

Ans.

- ⦿ First, Giuseppe Mazzini took to unite Italy. He organized 2 uprisings but he failed.
- ⦿ Then Count Camillo Cavour took the task of uniting Italy.
- ⦿ He took various diplomatic policies to win the wars.
- ⦿ By his diplomatic policies he was able to win several battles and integrate different states.
- ⦿ Because of the treaty with Napoleon III he was unable to directly interfere in Naples and Sicily..
- ⦿ So he invited Giuseppe Garibaldi to unite Naples and Sicily and joined the fray.
- ⦿ After the integration of all the seven states the Italy was finally United.
- ⦿ After the unification, Victor Emanuel II was proclaimed as the Emperor of Unified Italy.

Ques.42 What is Allegory?

Ans. A story, poem or picture which can be interpreted to reveal a hidden meaning is called Allegory. They were used in 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> century to spread the idea of NATIONALISM.

Ques.43 Name the Female Allegory who represented France.

Ans. Marianne was the Female Figure of France.

Ques.44 Name the reasons responsible for the growth of National Struggle in the Balkan.

Ans.

- ✚ **Disintegration of the Ottoman Empire** in 19<sup>th</sup> century Ottoman Empire sought to strengthen itself.
- ✚ **Spread of the idea of Romantic Nationalism in the Balkan.**

Ques.45 What is the Act of Union 1707?

Ans. The Act of Union (1707) which was between England and Scotland resulted in the formation of 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'. It led England to impose influence on Scotland.

Ques.46 What is Nationalism?

Ans. Nationalism is the feeling of oneness, togetherness and common consciousness based on Political, Cultural, Historical and other factors in a state.

Ques.47 Describe the process of Unification of Great Britain.

Ans.

- ⦿ **Economic Prosperity:** - England becomes prosperous through industrial revolution and influence over other nations.
- ⦿ **Role of Parliament:** - After 1688, The British Parliament was the instrument through which a nation state, with England at its center, came to be forged.
- ⦿ **The Act of Union:** - The Act of Union of 1707 between Scotland and England resulted in the incorporation of Scotland in England to form 'United Nation of Great Britain.'

- ⦿ **Majority of English Members in Parliament:** - The majority of English Members in the British Parliament resulted in the growth of British identity which meant that Scotland's distinctive culture and Political Institutions were systematically suppressed.
- ⦿ **Incorporation of Ireland:** - It was the Irish Act of 1801 which led to the incorporation of Ireland in the United Kingdom to form the new united 'British Nation'.

Ques.48 "The Balkan area becomes an area of intense conflict."Why? What were the consequences?

Ans.

- ⦿ The Balkan States were fiercely jealous of each other.
  - ⦿ Each state hoped to gain more territories at the expense of others.
  - ⦿ The Balkan also become the scene of big power rivalry.
  - ⦿ The big European powers were fighting each other over trade and colonies as well as Naval and Military rights.
  - ⦿ Each power was keen countering the hold of the other powers over the Balkans and extending its control over the area.
- ⇒ This intense conflict led to a series of wars in the region and culminated in the First World War.

