WARRIOR 2024
ONE SHOT SERIES

Class 10th Board

History

The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

By- Aasim Sir

TOPICS *to be covered*

PW App Warrior

SST

1. Theory in One Shot
2. Last 10 years PYQ (2014-2023) relating to this chapter
3. Picture Explanation and based questions on it
4. 90 Model Answers of each previously asked PYQ

Kahani Shuru hoti hai..

Monarchy ← French Rev → Republic

F.R

The Rise of Nationalism in Europe.

- F.R & the idea of Nation
- The Making of Nationalism in Europe.
  - [CROWN X NATIONALISM]
  - [OLD THOUGHT X NEW THOUGHT]
- Age of Revolutions [1830-1848]
- Making of Germany
  - Italy
  - Britain
- Visualizing the Nation
- Nationalism & Imperialism

Ques. What were the measures and practises introduced by the French Revolutionaries to create a sense of collective belonging among the people? (3/5 Marks)

Estate General = Elected = National Assembly

Fatherland = La Patrie
Citizens = Le Citoyen
} United community with equal rts.

(a) New National Anthem.

(b) New Tricolour Flag.

(c) Regional language discontinue → National language French.

(d) French Armies spreading Nationalism in other European Nation

(e)

(f) Centralized Adm. system.

(g)

(h) Weights & Measures system. Uniform.

Enters France ← 1799 → Rise of Napoleon

⇓

Democracy → Dictatorship (Monarchy)

D → D.

⇓

3/5 marks.

Napoleonic Code of 1804

Civil Code of 1804.

Napoleonic Code of 1804

Good

1.) Abolished Feudal System.
2.) Freed peasants from serfdom. (Bandhua Majdoori)
3.) Transportation & Communication system.
4.) Abolished privileges based on birth
5.) Equality before law.
6.) Proper measuring unit.
7.) Guild Restrictions removed.

MIXED FEELING

Bad

1.) Introduced Censorship.
2.) Rt to vote not given to women
3.) Rt to property not given women
4.) Forced recruitment in Army.
5.) Taxation ↑.

The Making of Nationalism in Europe.

Mid-18th century Europe → No Nation-state existed.

Mid-18th century Europe → No feeling of collective belonging (unity)

WESTERN	CENTRAL	EASTERN
	Germany → Kingdoms Italy → Duchies Switzerland → Cantons	

How did the idea of Nationalism emerged in Europe?

Society

- Aristocrat (अमीर)
- 1750s = I.R
  - Britain
  - ↓
  - France & other European countries
  - ↓
  - Birth of Middle class
    - → Businessmen (*)
    - → Doctors
    - → clerks
    - ⇓
    - Nationalism feeling. or National Unity
- Peasantry (गरीब)

Middle Class → Liberalism

Nat. Unity

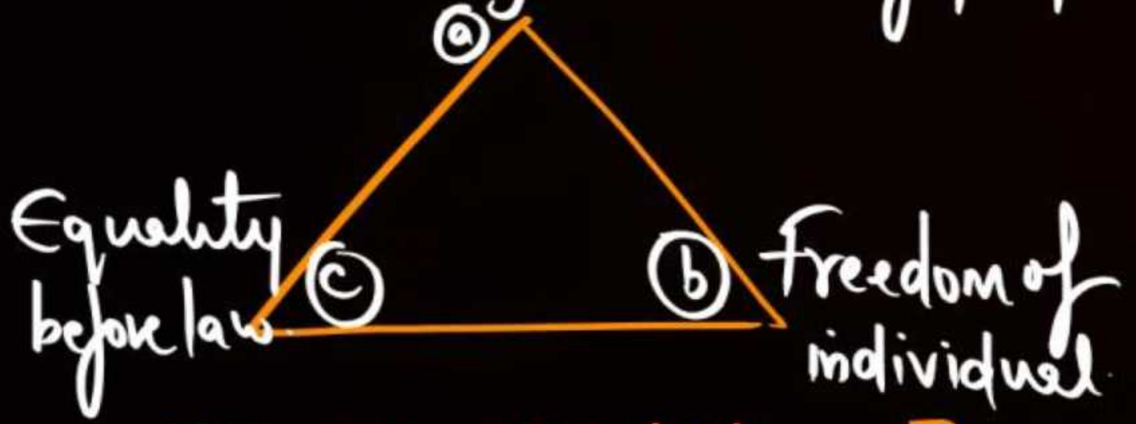
'Liber' → to free

⇓

Liberalism

Political Liberalism

Govt by consent of people



CRITICISM – Rt to Vote, Rt to get elected → only to men owning property

Economic Liberalism

1. Freedom of market
2. Abolition of state imposed restrict^n of movement of goods.
3. Prussia → Custom Union "Zolleverein"
4. 30 currencies → 2

1815

Battle of Waterloo ⇒ Napolean Bonaparte

[Won] PRAB ← Austria

Prussia, Russia, Britain

Conservative

favoured Monarchy

[Lost]

CONSERVATISM

Old school
old tradition

CHURCH

Monarchy

Napolean defeated

↓

Traditional Institutions Strengthen

↓

CONSERVATIVES का बोलबाला

⇓

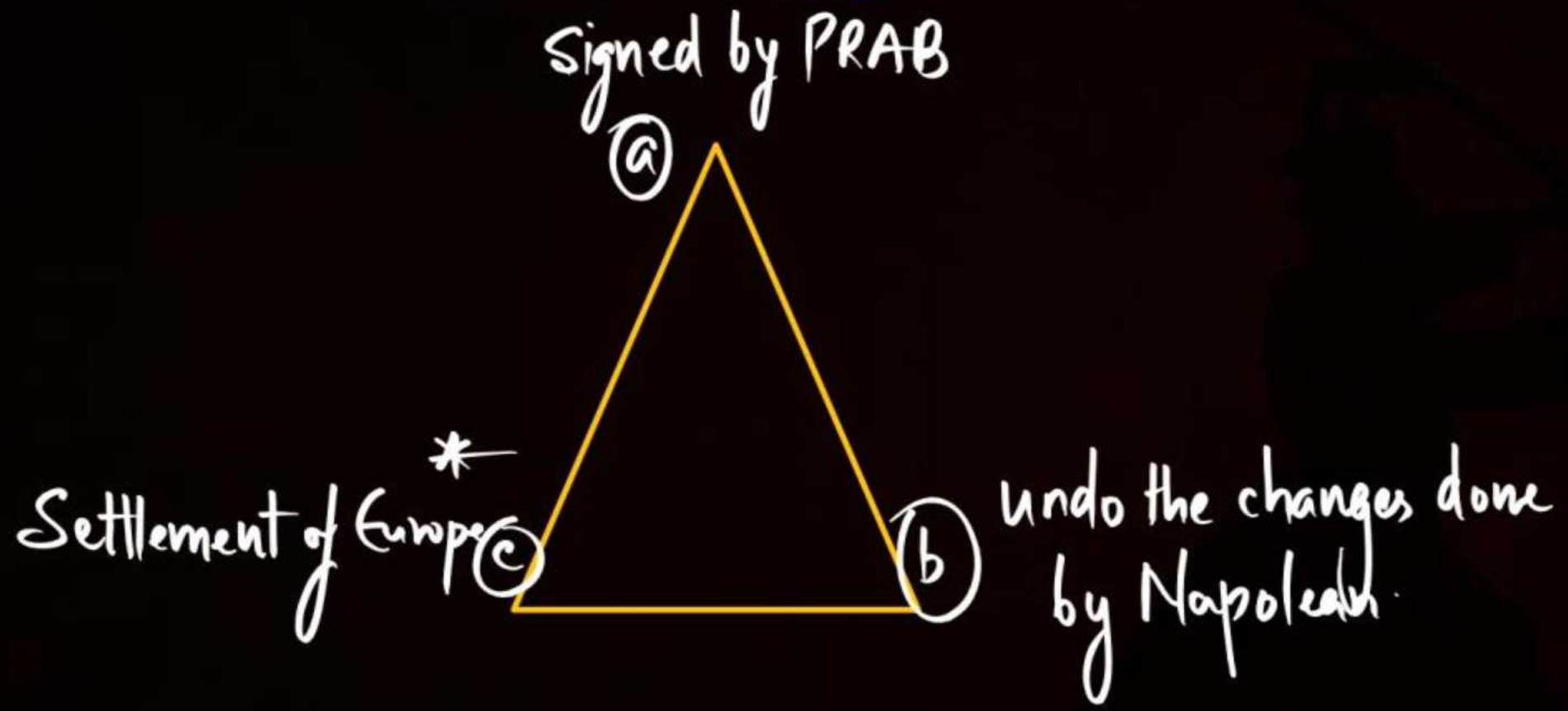
TREATY of VIENNA 1815

Vienna Congress

Austria

Chancellor: Duke Metternich

TREATY OF VIENNA.



France
Bourbon dyn. } restore. ← Settlement of Europe → Territories annexed by Napolean.

Kingdom of Netherland } North.
Belgium

Prussia
Saxony

Russia
Poland

Genoa
Piedmont } → south of France

CONSERVATIVES = ✓ = Won

Liberalism = X = Lost

Secret Societies

↓

Guiseppe Mazzini, Italian Revolutionary

↓

2 secret societies

Young Italy
Mersailles

Young Europe
Berne

→ Agenda ←

1.> MONARCHY ✗

2.> LIBERALISM | NATIONALISM ✓

Austrian Chancellor — Duke Metternich

"Most dangerous enemy of our social order"

Conservativism = Monarchy

Liberalism = Nationalism / Democracy

The Age of Revolutions.

Conservatives

- CHURCH
- Monarchy
- Traditional Institut^n
- Against change
  - "change should be gradual"

v/s

Liberalism

- Nat. Unity

Conservatives

Liberalism

Nationalism

Ireland

Poland

Ottoman Empire.

Germany

Italy

"When France sneezes, Rest of Europe catches cold"

Revolutions (1830-1848)

First upheaval

July Revolution, 1830

Treaty of Vienna –

France : Bourbon dyn. (1815)

[1815 —— 1830]

Bourbon dyn.

↓

1830: Bourbon dyn. overthrown.

Uprisings in Brussels

↓

Belgium → UK of Netherland

broke away

Greek War of Independence

Greece – European country

↓

Ottoman Empire (Islamic)

1821 ⟶ 1830

⇓

TREATY OF CONSTANTINOPLE 1832

Growth of Nat in Europe

(a) spark → Greece

(b) Support of western nations.

(c) Role of Lord Byron

poet. → Nat. feelings.

Romanticism

↓

Cultural movement → to bind the people with nation

→ प्रेम [love] for country through → culture.

(National feeling)

1857

Johann Gottfried Herder

Das Volk

true German culture is to be found within people

Volkgeist

true spirit of the nation

Romantic Artist

Romanticism

→ EMI

- Emotion
- Mystical feelings
- Intuition.

*

Culture
clothing
folk stories
folk dances
Language.
food
folk love
folk poet

Poland

Cultural Movement

Poland

↓

Russia

↓

Imposed their culture on Poland.

Poland resisted.

↓

resist ← [language-tool] – Polish

Karol Kurpinski

↓

Opera

↓

Basis

Nat. feelings

1830s — Hardships in Europe.

Population ↑, Migration ↑ ([R → U]), Unemployment ↑

Bad harvest, Food supply ↓, Food Prices ↑

Europe was in Trouble.

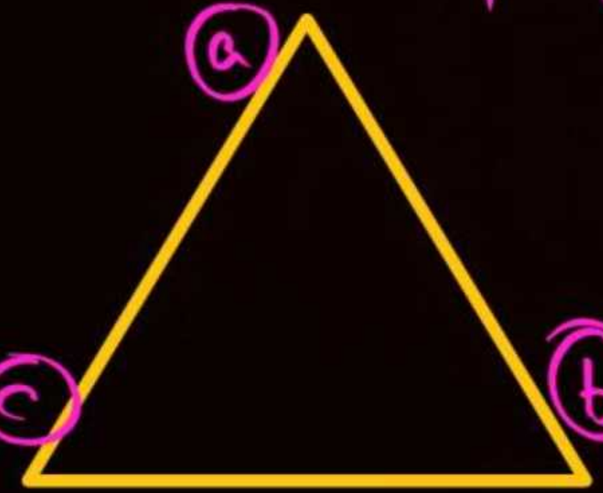
⇓

[LOUIS PHILLIPE] → [Paris] → भाग गया (had to flee)

⇓

National Assembly proclaimed Republic.

Adult Suffrage (21 yrs - adult males) voting rts.



Nat. Workshop to provide employment.

Rt to work Guarantee

Silesia Episode of 1845

Weavers ← Silesia Episode of 1845 → Contractors

What?

Revolt :-

Weavers
↓
Contractors

When?

4th June

Incident?

* @2 PM
* Weavers start marching towards the mason of Contractors

Demand?

Contractors → Weavers
↓
finished items

* Weavers = Wages ↑

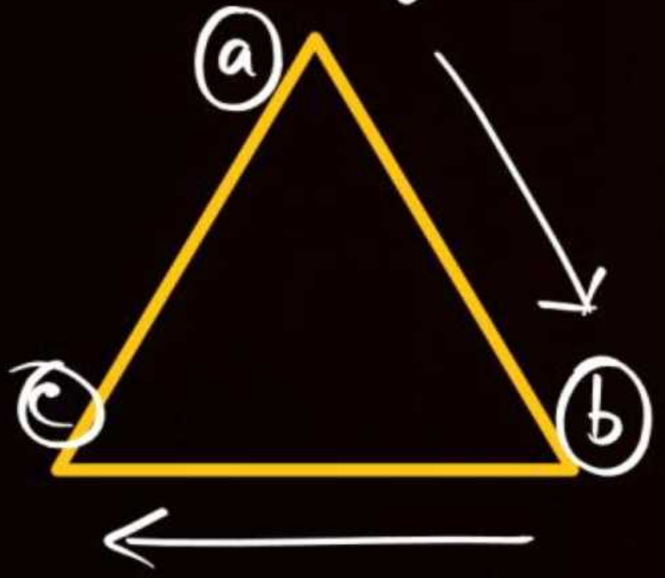
Outcome?

* weavers smashed into the houses of Contractors
* Contractors ran away → nearby village
* Village people did not give shelter

clash → 11 weavers died.

middle class / Educated class ← Revolt of 1848 → revolt by liberals.

Creation of Nation-state



Parliamentary principle enforce

Freedom → Press, Association

Liberals — Germany

⇓

all- German National Assembly

↓

831 people → start marching

Frankfurt parliament

Draft the Constitution of Germany

Monarchy it will be subjected to constitution

Wilhem II
was offered crown → rejected

↓

All powers came in the hands of middle men.

National Assembly

Women ✗

other demands ✗

↓

[Military + Monarchy] → Assembly was disbanded.

1848: [The of initiate of liberals to form Germany was crushed by Monarchy.

∴ Germany could not be made.

Repression ⇄ Suppression

Liberals → Revolt → Conservatives

Conservatives → Suppress → Liberals

Conservatives → Now, they also started thinking of forming Nation-state → Prussia → Germany

39

German Unification – 5 marks

1. The initiative of liberals to unite Germany in 1848 was crushed by combined forces of monarchy and military.

2.) So, the responsibility to unify Germany was now on Prussia. PRAB

3.) Otto Van Bismarck was the Chief Minister of Prussia who was the chief Architect of German Unification

4.) He fought 3 wars in span of 7 years against Austria, Denmark & France in which Prussia was the winner.

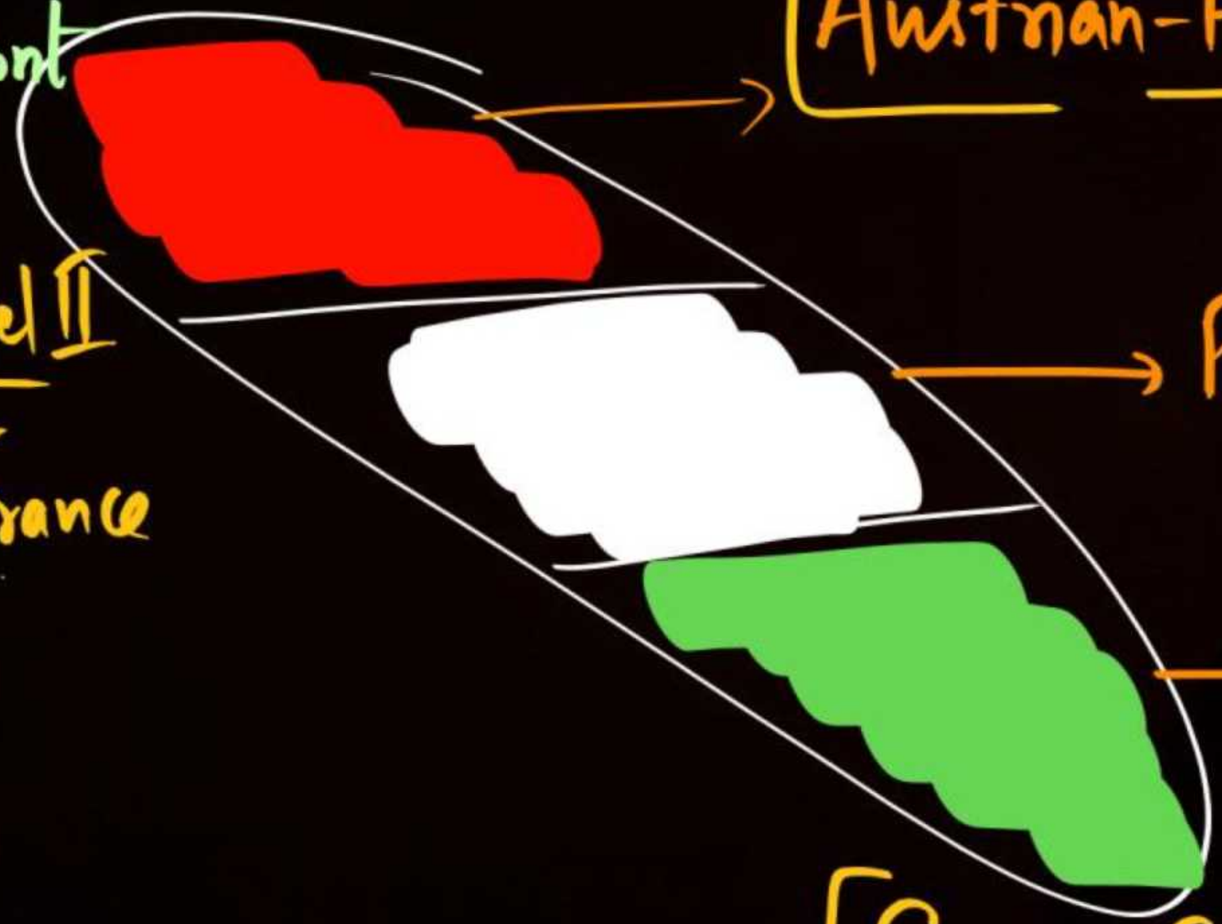
5.) So, finally, in Jan 1871 Prussian King William I was proclaimed Emperor.

6.) On 18th Jan 1871, assembly comprising of princess of German States gathered in Hall of Mirrors in Palace of Versailles to proclaim the German Emperor.

Italian Unification

7 state

* Sardinia Piedmont
⇓
Victor Emmanuel II
↓
Cavour → France
Count



[Austrian-Habsburg empire

→ Pope = surrender

→ Bourbon king of Spain

[Guiseppi Ganbaldi] [local] people

Italian Unification

1.) Italy was divided into 7 states in which one region called as Sardinia Piedmont was ruled by an Italian Princely House.

2.) There were 3 regions in Italian states —— North : Austrian Habsburg
Central : Pope
South : Bourbon King of Spain

3.) Giuseppe Mazzini started the process of unification by formation of secret society like Young Italy (Marseilles) & Young Europe (Berne) but failed to make impact.

4.) So, the responsibility of Unification of Italy came on the King of Sardinia Piedmont — Victor Emmanuel II

5.) Emmanuel II commands Chief Minister Cavour. Cavour tactfully defeats Austria with the help of France & freed northern Italy from Austria.

6.) Garibaldi taking the help of locals was successful in defeating bourbon king of Spain.

7.) Central part also came under Italy as Pope gave up.

8.) In 1861 Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed Italian King.

Strange case of Britain

English, Irish
Scott, Welsh.

Britain
prior to 18th century

No-nation state

Parliament
1688 = monarchy seized

Act of Union 1707

England & Scotland = United Kingdom of Britain*

England $\xrightarrow{\text{influence}}$ Scotland } — Suppressed

- Growth of British Identity.
- Suppression of Scotland Culture
  - ⇓
  - forbidden
    - not to speak Gaelic language.
    - to wear Nat. dress

Story of Ireland

Society

- Catholics
- Protestants (Support of English)

establish dominance over catholics

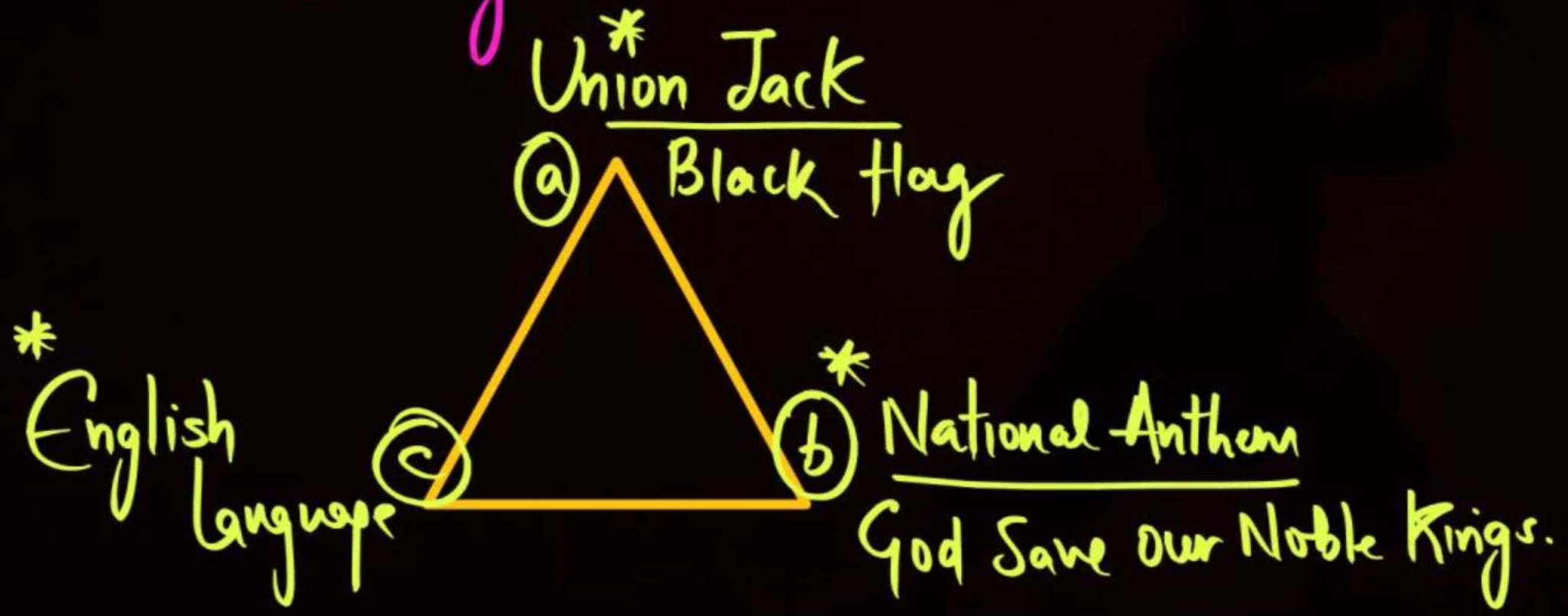
Ireland incorporated ← Revolt → suppressed

(Wolf Tone)

England + Scotland + Ireland.

⇓

New Symbols.



Visualizing the Nation.

Allegory → female figure

Allegory → Personification

Abstract idea → female figure

- France → Marianne
- Germany → Germania.

Marianne

Fig. 16 – Postage stamps of 1850 with the figure of Marianne representing the Republic of France.

1848 – Duke

Germania

Fig. 17 — Germania, Philip Veit, 1848.
The artist prepared this painting of Germania on a cotton banner, as it was meant to hang from the ceiling of the Church of St Paul where the Frankfurt parliament was convened in March 1848.

Meanings of the symbols

Attribute	Significance
Broken chains	Being freed
Breastplate with eagle	Symbol of the German empire – strength
Crown of oak leaves	Heroism
Sword	Readiness to fight
Olive branch around the sword	Willingness to make peace
Black, red and gold tricolour	Flag of the liberal-nationalists in 1848, banned by the Dukes of the German states
Rays of the rising sun	Beginning of a new era

Nationalism & Imperialism

Love for one's own country → own - madam

Territorial Expansion & imposing policies on other countries → M_1, M_2, M_3, M_4

ILU

Britain Germany Italy Russia

(Break-up)

disintegrate

[Ottomon Empire]

Rich in Resources = [Balkan] Area = Europe

First World War

Killer

Reason

[to win Balkan] → Rich in Resources.

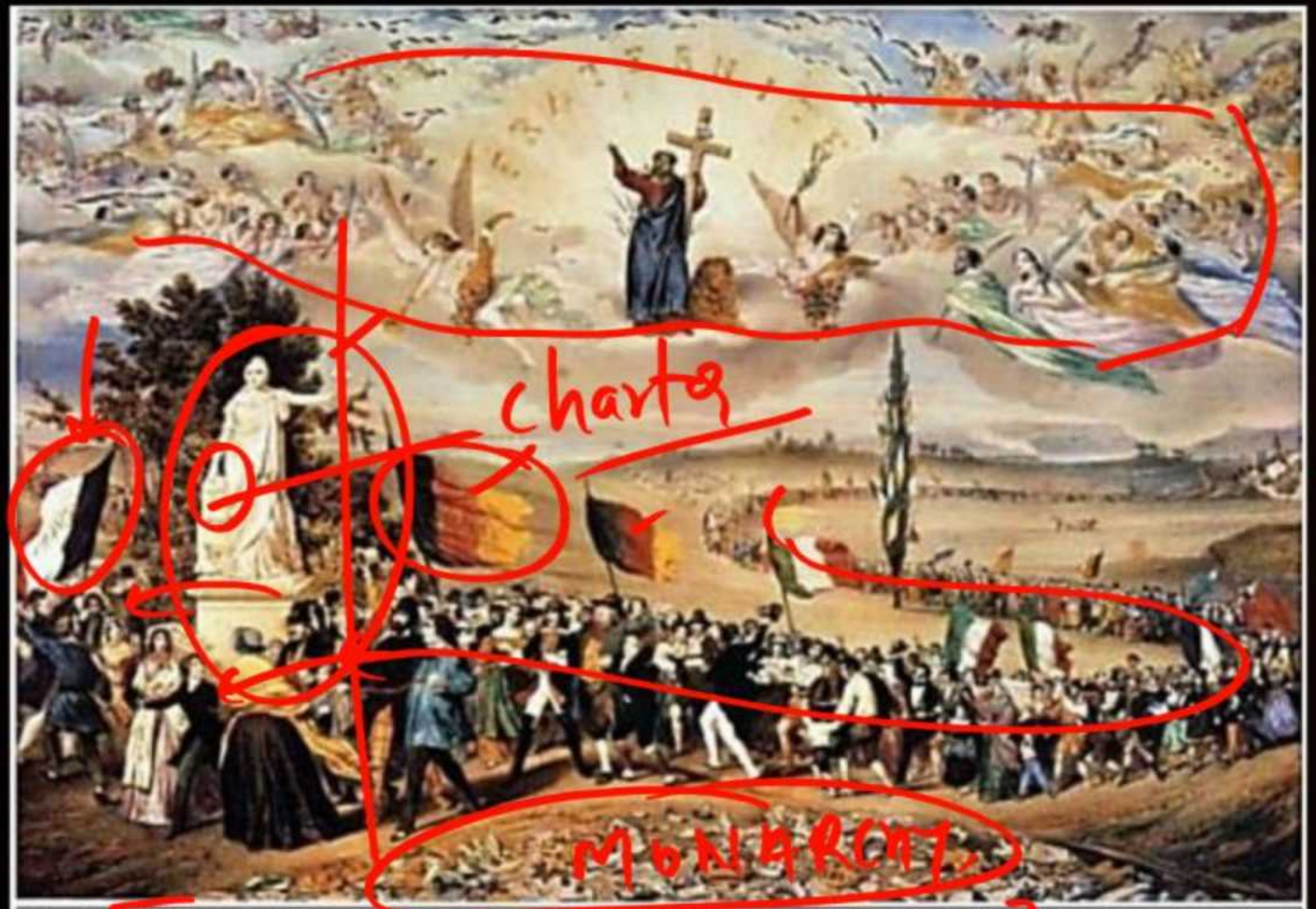


Fig. 1 – The Dream of Worldwide Democratic and Social Republics – The Pact Between Nations, a print prepared by Frédéric Sorrieu, 1848.

Frederic Sorrie belonged to which of the following country?

A. Germany
B. French
C. British
D. Italy

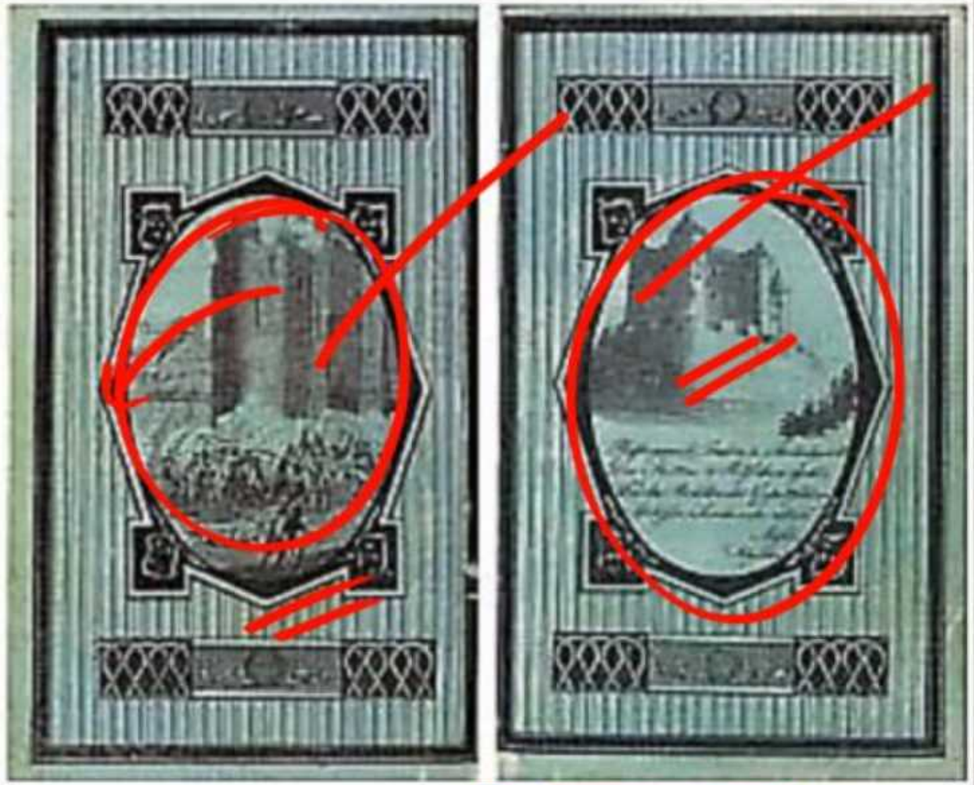
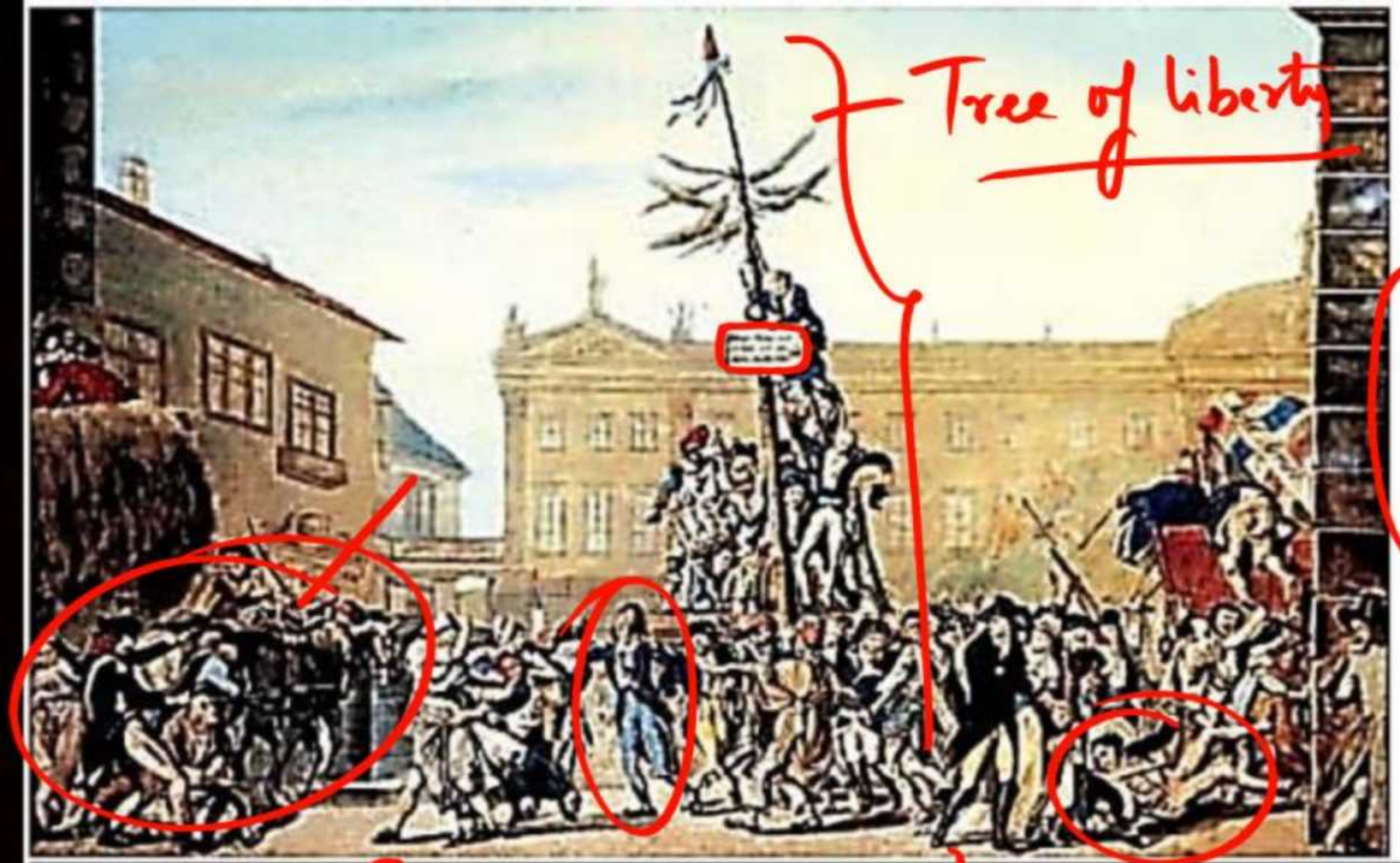


Fig. 2 — The cover of a German almanac designed by the journalist Andreas Rebmann in 1798.
The image of the French Bastille being stormed by the revolutionary crowd has been placed next to a similar fortress meant to represent the bastion of despotic rule in the German province of Kassel. Accompanying the illustration is the slogan: 'The people must seize their own freedom!' Rebmann lived in the city of Mainz and was a member of a German Jacobin group.

Who among the following designed the given German Almanac?

A. Maximillian Robespierre
B. Andreas Rebmann → Mainz
C. Ernst Renan
D. Karl Kaspar

Fig. 3 — Europe after the Congress of Vienna, 1815.



Karl Kaspar Fritz

Fig. 4 — The Planting of Tree of Liberty in Zweibrücken, Germany.
The subject of this colour print by the German painter Karl Kaspar Fritz is the occupation of the town of Zweibrücken by the French armies. French soldiers, recognisable by their blue, white and red uniforms, have been portrayed as oppressors as they seize a peasant's cart (left), harass some young women (centre foreground) and force a peasant down to his knees. The plaque being affixed to the Tree of Liberty carries a German inscription which in translation reads: 'Take freedom and equality from us, the model of humanity.' This is a sarcastic reference to the claim of the French as being liberators who opposed monarchy in the territories they entered.

Fig. 5 — The courier of Rhineland loses all that he has on his way home from Leipzig.
Napoleon here is represented as a postman on his way back to France after he lost the battle of Leipzig in 1813. Each letter dropping out of his bag bears the names of the territories he lost.

N.B

lost territories

Leipzig → Return.

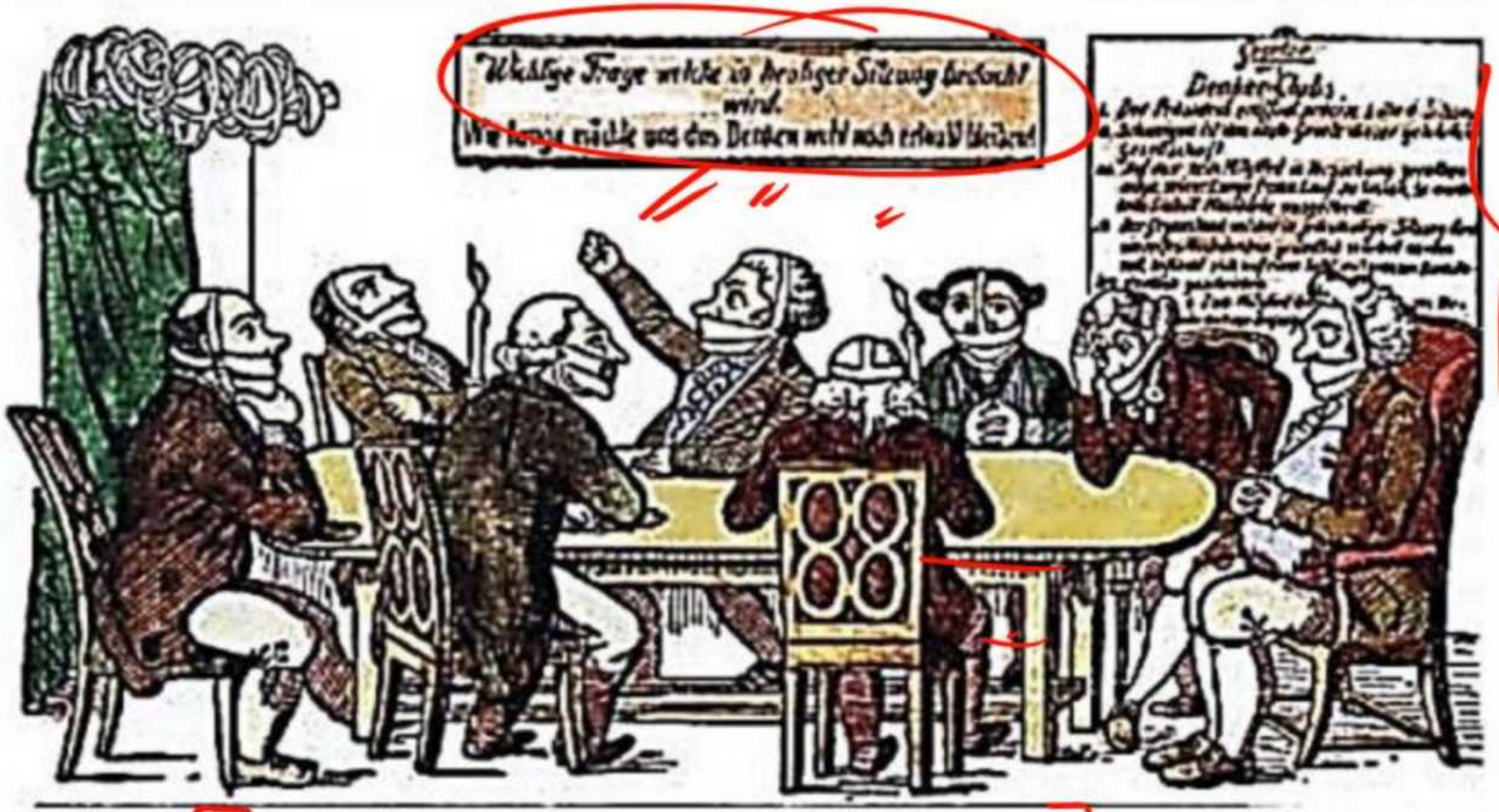


Fig. 6 — The Club of Thinkers, anonymous caricature dating to c. 1820.
The plaque on the left bears the inscription: 'The most important question of today's meeting: How long will thinking be allowed to us?'
The board on the right lists the rules of the Club which include the following:
'1. Silence is the first commandment of this learned society.
2. To avoid the eventuality whereby a member of this club may succumb to the temptation of speech, muzzles will be distributed to members upon entering.'

1815 – conservative

Fig. 7 — Giuseppe Mazzini and the founding of Young Europe in Berne 1833. Print by Giacomo Mantegazza.

Young Europe
1813
Bern

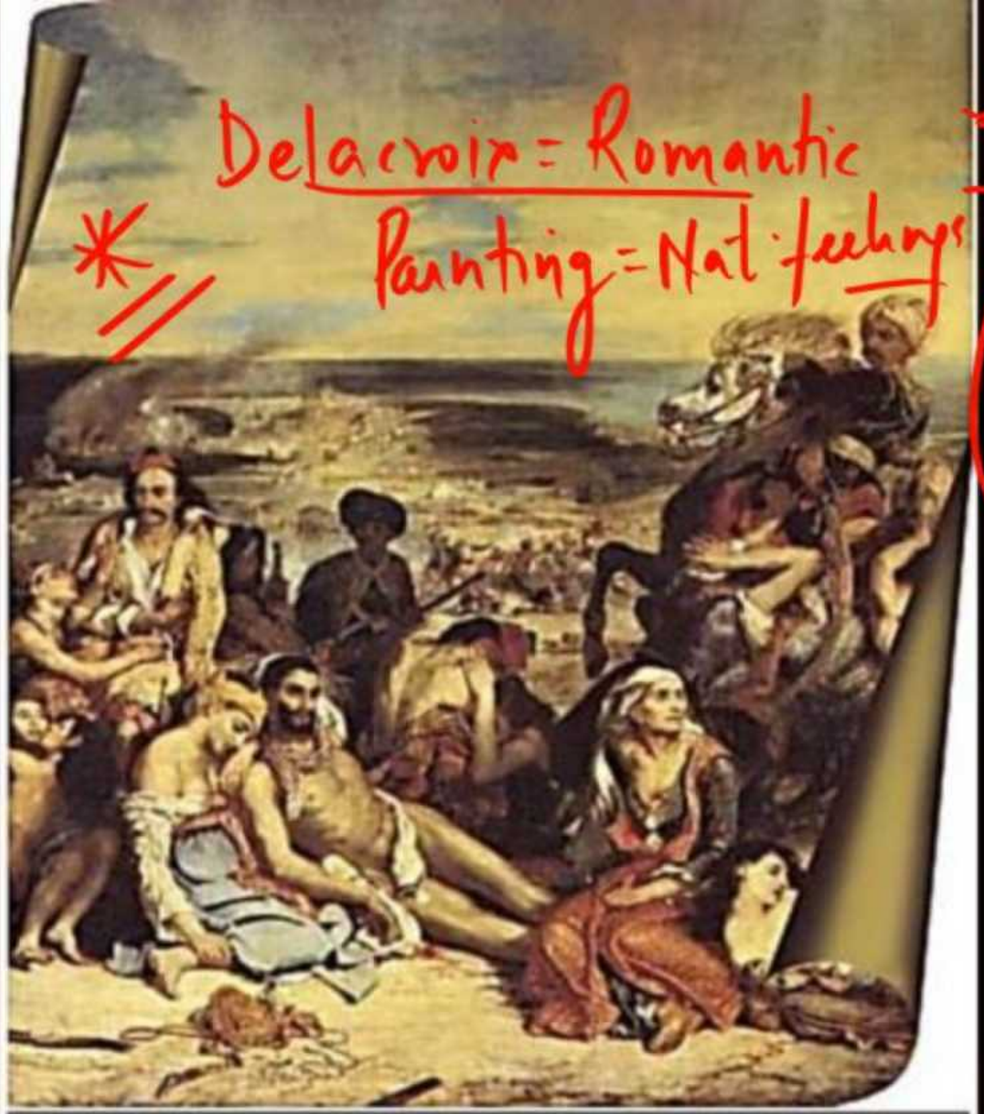


Fig. 8 — The Massacre at Chios, Eugene Delacroix, 1824.
The French painter Delacroix was one of the most important French Romantic painters. This huge painting (4.19m x 3.54m) depicts an incident in which 20,000 Greeks were said to have been killed by Turks on the island of Chios. By dramatising the incident, focusing on the suffering of women and children, and using vivid colours, Delacroix sought to appeal to the emotions of the spectators, and create sympathy for the Greeks.

Delacroix = Romantic
Painting = Nat. feelings

E.L

Delacroix
French Painter

Turks
Ottomon Empire
Greeks

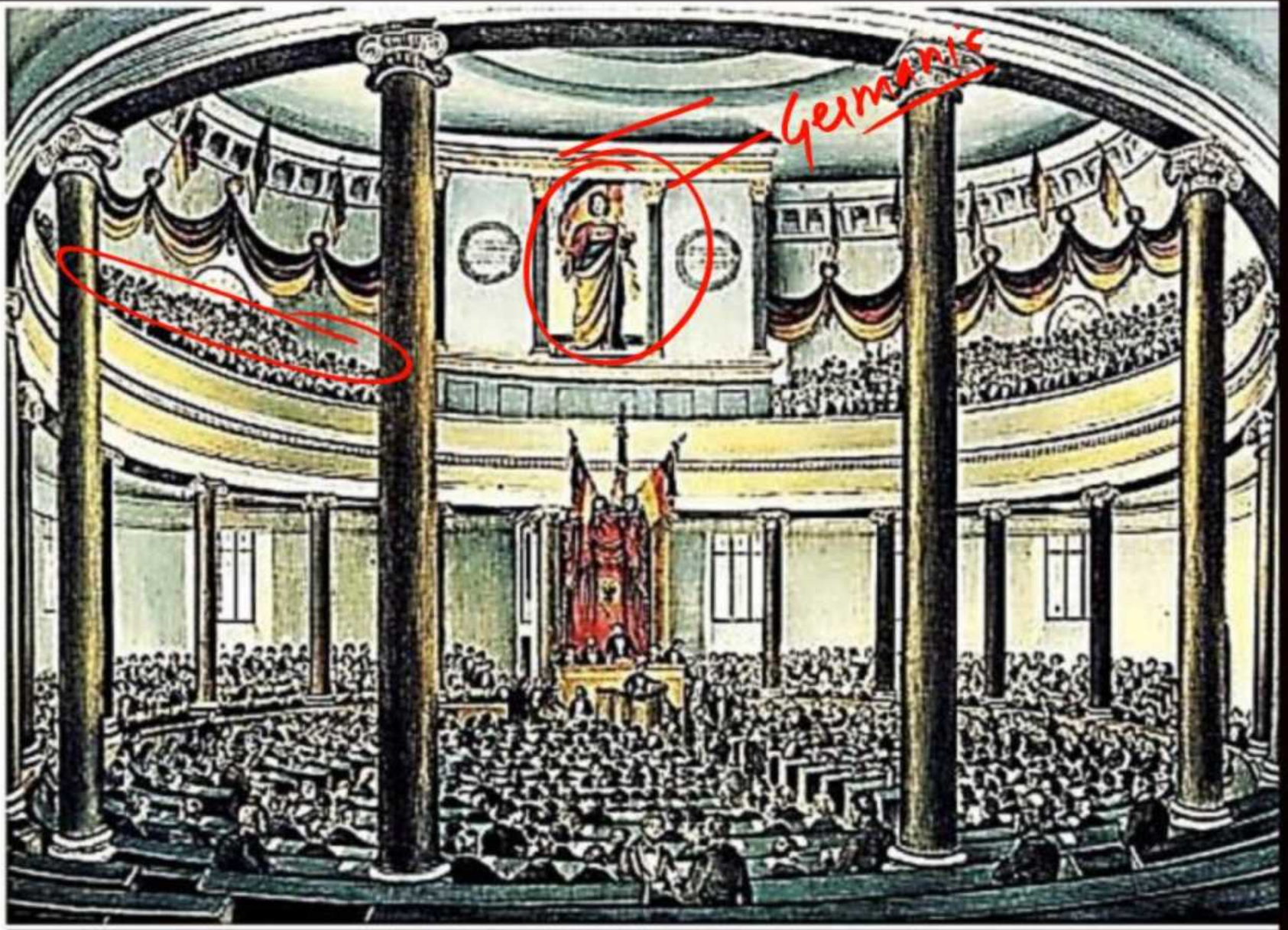


Fig. 10 — The Frankfurt parliament in the Church of St Paul.
Contemporary colour print. Notice the women in the upper left gallery.

Frankfurt Parliament
Church of St. Paul

Kaiser - William - [ताजपोशी]

Fig. 11 — The proclamation of the German empire in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles, Anton von Werner. At the centre stands the Kaiser and the chief commander of the Prussian army, General von Roon. Near them is Bismarck. This monumental work (2.7m x 2.7m) was completed and presented by the artist to Bismarck on the latter's 70th birthday in 1885.

German Emperor

Jan 1871

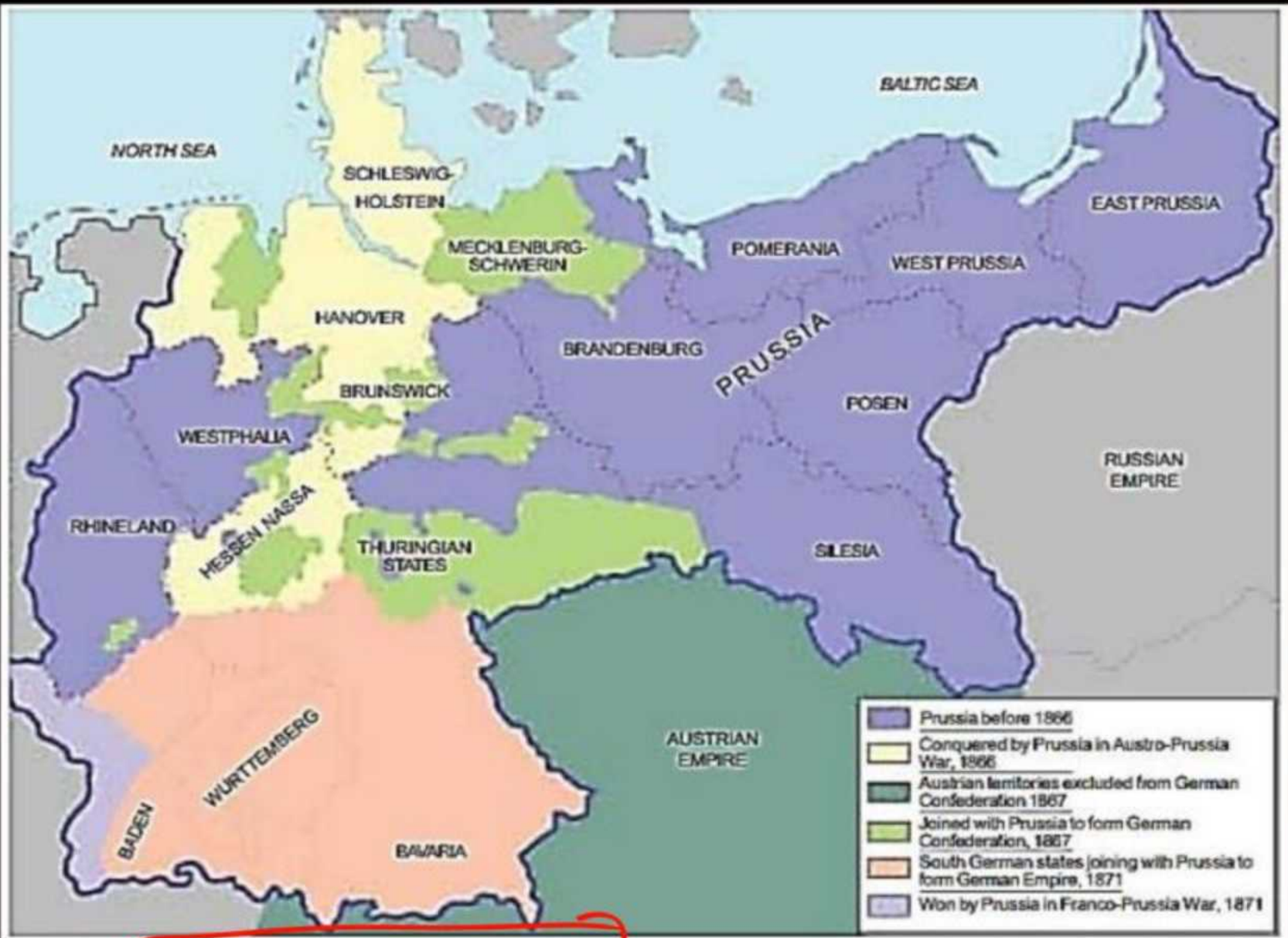


Fig. 12 – Unification of Germany (1866-71).

Otto Von Bismark

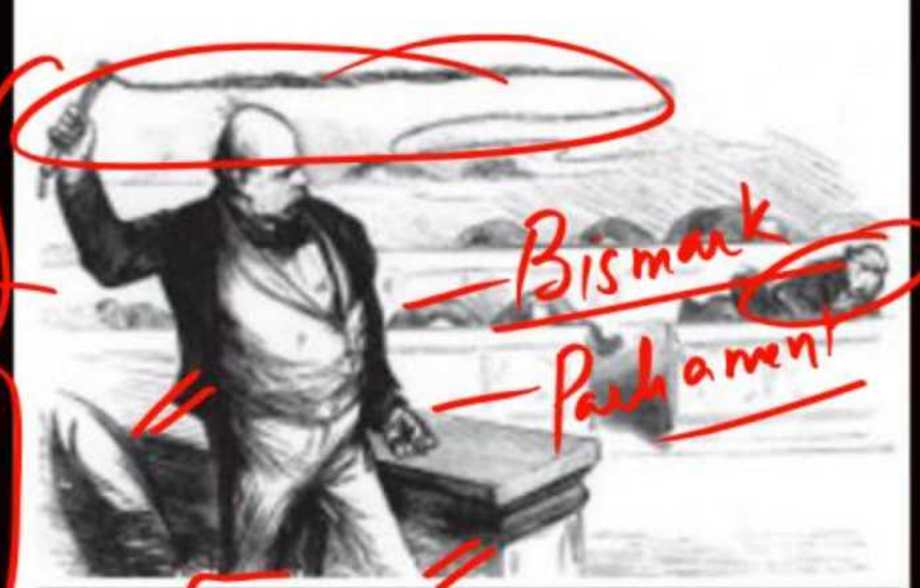


Fig. 13 — Caricature of Otto von Bismarck in the German reichstag (parliament), from Figaro, *Vienna, 5 March 1870.*

Fig. 14(a) — Italian states before unification, 1858.

Fig. 14(b) — Italy after unification.
The map shows the year in which different regions (seen in Fig 14(a) become part of a unified Italy.

Fun Fact: The peasant masses who had supported Garibaldi in southern Italy had never heard of Italia, and believed that 'La Talia' was Victor Emmanuel's wife!

Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807-82) is perhaps the most celebrated of Italian freedom fighters. He came from a family engaged in coastal trade and was a sailor in the merchant navy. In 1833 he met Mazzini, joined the Young Italy movement and participated in a republican uprising in Piedmont in 1834. The uprising was suppressed and Garibaldi had to flee to South America, where he lived in exile till 1848. In 1854, he supported Victor Emmanuel II in his efforts to unify the Italian states. In 1860, Garibaldi led the famous Expedition of the Thousand to South Italy. Fresh volunteers kept joining through the course of the campaign, till their numbers grew to about 30,000. They were popularly known as Red Shirts.

In 1867, Garibaldi led an army of volunteers to Rome to fight the last obstacle to the unification of Italy, the Papal States where a French garrison was stationed. The Red Shirts proved to be no match for the combined French and Papal troops. It was only in 1870 when, during the war with Prussia, France withdrew its troops from Rome that the Papal States were finally joined to Italy.

Box

Fig. 15 - Garibaldi helping King Victor Emmanuel II of Sardinia-Piedmont to pull on the boot named 'Italy'. English caricature of 1859.

fallen – Hopes in 1848 to make Germany)

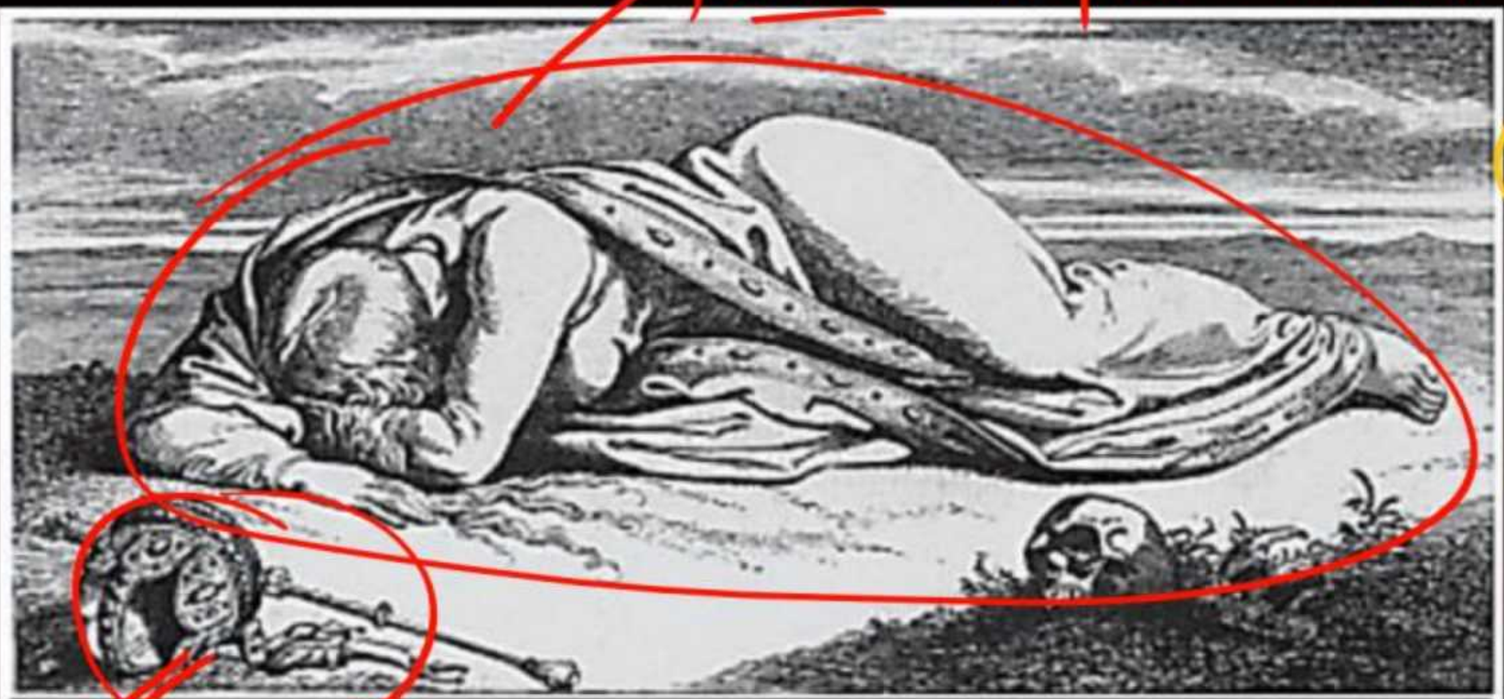


Fig. 18 – The fallen Germania, Julius Hübner, 1850.

1848

↳ Fredrik Wilhem-IV

⇓

Crown

M → Const ← G.N.A / 831

F.W-IV – crown

1848–Liberals

C → N.S

↓

F ← P.P

P ↙ ↘ A

Lorenz Classen

Fig. 19 – Germania guarding the Rhine.
In 1860, the artist Lorenz Clasen was commissioned to paint this image. The inscription on Germania's sword reads: "The German sword protects the German Rhine."

Fig. 20 — A map celebrating the British Empire.
At the top, angels are shown carrying the banner of freedom. In the foreground, Britannia — the symbol of the British nation — is triumphantly sitting over the globe. The colonies are represented through images of tigers, elephants, forests and primitive people. The domination of the world is shown as the basis of Britain's national pride.

Britannia

QUESTION- 01

Which of the following revolutions is called as the first expression of 'Nationalism'? (2020)

(A) French Revolution

(B) Russian Revolution

(C) Glorious Revolution

(D) The Revolution of the liberals

Answer. (A) French Revolution

QUESTION- 02

Examine the significance of the Statue of Liberty in Frédéric Sorrieu's paintings, 'The Dream of Worldwide Democratic and Social Republics'. (2020)

Answer: Statue of liberty is personified as women bearing the Torch of Enlightenment in one hand and the Charter of the Rights in the other.

Painting

QUESTION- 03

Which nation was identifiable in the revolutionary tricolour in Sorrieu's utopian vision? (AI 2019)

Answer. France

QUESTION- 04

What was the main aim of the French revolutionaries?

(AI2015)

Answer. The main aim of the French Revolutionaries was to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.

5

QUESTION- 05

How had Napoleonic code exported to the regions under French control? Explain with examples.

(Delhi 2019)

Answer. As per the Napoleonic code :

(i) All the privileges obtained at birth was dismissed. It established equality before law.

(ii) Granted right to property to the French citizens and simplified administration making it more efficient, abolished multiple taxes.

(iii) Improved transportation and business travel and freed peasantry by abolishing serfdom/feudalism. Weights and measures were standardized.

QUESTION- 06

What was the status of France as a state before 1789? Which two political and constitutional changes came in the wake of the french Revolution. (2015)

Answer. France was a full-fledged territorial state in 1789 under the rule of an absolute monarch.

(i) French Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens.

(ii) The revolution proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny. So, the French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that could create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.

QUESTION- 07

What were Jacobin Clubs? How did their activities and campaigns help to spread the idea of nationalism abroad? Explain. (Foreign 2014)

Answer. As the news of the events in France reached the different cities of Europe, students and other members of educated middle classes began setting up Jacobin Clubs. This spread the ideals of liberalism in different parts of Europe. Thus, the ideals of freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law, government by consent etc., spread. With the outbreak of the revolutionary wars, the French armies began to carry the idea of nationalism abroad.

QUESTION- 08

"The first clear expression of nationalism came with the 'French Revolution' in 1789." Examine the statement. (AI 2017)

Answer. The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789. France, was a full-fledged territorial state in 1789 under the rule of an absolute monarch.

(i) The political and constitutional changes that came in the wake of the French Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens.

(ii) From the very beginning, the French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that could create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.

(iii) The ideas of 'La Patrie' (the fatherland) and 'Le Citoyen' (the citizen) emphasized the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.

(iv) A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard. The Estates 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.

(v) The revolutionaries further declared that it was the mission and the destiny of the French nation to liberate the people of Europe from despotism.

QUESTION- 09

Describe any four measures which were introduced by the French Revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. (Delhi 2017)

OR

Analyse the measures and practices introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. (Delhi 2016)

Answer. Measures and practices:

(i) The ideas of 'La Patrie' (the fatherland) and 'Le Citoyen' (the citizen) emphasised the notion of united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.

(ii) A new French flag, the tricolour was chosen to replace the former royal standard.

(iii) The Estate General was elected by the body of active citizen and renamed the National Assembly.

(iv) New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of the nation.

(v) A centralised administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory.

(vi) Internal customs duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted.

(vii) Regional dialects were discouraged and French became the common language of the nation.

QUESTION- 10

"Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient." Analyse the statement with arguments. (AI 2016)

OR

Explain any five social and administrative reforms introduced by Napoleon in the regions under his control. (Delhi 2014)

QUESTION- 10

Answer. "Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France but in administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient." Napoleon introduced following social and administrative reforms in Europe:

(i) The Civil Code of 1804, known as Napoleonic code, did away with all the privileges based on birth.

(ii) Administration became more efficient. Napoleon introduced revolutionary principles in an administration making it more efficient and rational.

(iii) Secured the Right to Property.

(iv) Simplified administrative divisions.

(v) Abolished feudal system.

(vi) Freed peasants from serfdom and dues.

(vii) In the towns too, guild restrictions were removed. (viii) Transport and communication was improved.

(ix) Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed new-found freedom, uniform laws, standardized weight and the measures facilitated the movement of goods and capital from one region to another.

QUESTION- 11

Conservatism

Which type of governments were mainly driven in Europe after the defeat of Napoleon in 1815 ?

PRAB

1815 = B of W — N.B — L

(Term-I, 2021-22)

(A) Conservative

W

(B) Liberal

(C) Federal

(D) Feudal

Answer. (A) After the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European government were driven by conservatism. They believed that the established traditional institutions of state and society should be preserved.

QUESTION- 12

Which one of the following group of countries collectively defeated Napoleon in 1815 ?
(Term-I, 2021-22)

(A) Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria PRAB

(B) Britain, Russia, Prussia and Australia

(C) Britain, Russia, Netherlands and Germany

(D) Britain, Luxembourg, Germany and Italy

Answer. (A) In 1815, European powers like, Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria collectively defeated Napoleon.

QUESTION- 13

What type of conservative regimes were set up in 1815 in Europe? Choose the appropriate answer from the following: (AI, 2014)

Conservative

(A) Autocratic

(B) Democratic

(C) Aristocratic

(D) Dictatorial

Answer. (A) Autocratic.

QUESTION- 14

Interpret the concept of 'liberalisation' in the field of economic sphere during the nineteenth century in Europe. (Delhi, 2019, Foreign 2016)

Answer. In the economic sphere, liberalism stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital in the nineteenth century.

QUESTION- 15

What was the main aim of revolutionaries of Europe during the years following 1815 ? (2016)

Answer. The main aim of the revolutionaries of Europe in the years following 1815 was to oppose monarchial form of government. It emphasized the notion of united community which would have equal rights under a constitution.

QUESTION- 16

What was the main aim of Treaty of Vienna 1815?

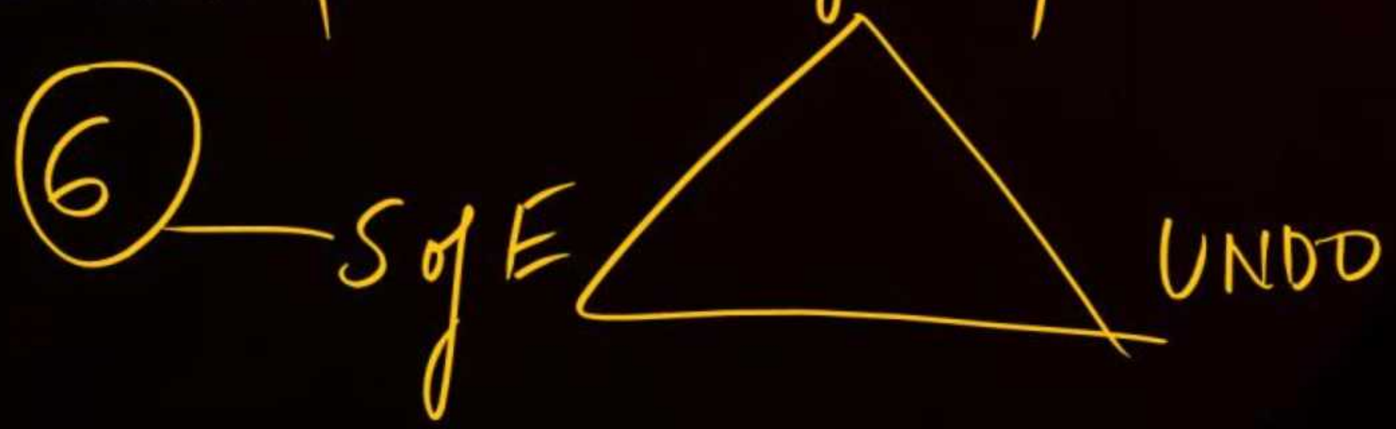
(2016)

Answer. The main aim of the Treaty of Vienna (1815) was to undo, most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars.

(a) NB → ×

(b) Russia → Poland

Signed by PRAB



QUESTION- 17

What was the major change that occurred in the political and constitutional scenario due to French Revolution in Europe? (Delhi 2015)

Answer. The French revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French Citizens.

QUESTION- 18

What was the major issue taken up by the liberal nationalists?

(Foreign 2015)

Answer. For the new middle classes 'liberalism' stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. Politically, it emphasized the concept of government by consent. Since the French Revolution, liberalism had stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges, a constitution and representative government through parliament. Nineteenth-century liberals also stressed the inviolability of private property.

QUESTION- 19

Describe the major outcomes of the French Revolution of 1789.

(2021 C)

Answer.

(i) It resulted in the transfer of power from the King Louis XVI, to the National Assembly.

(ii) A collective identity of the people developed.

(iii) The Estate General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly.

(iv) Jacobin clubs were set up for the propagation of liberal thoughts.

(v) A new French Flag, the tricolour was chosen to replace the former royal standard.

(vi) Regional dialects were discouraged and French became the common language of the nation.

QUESTION- 20

Ideas of national unity in early nineteenth century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism. What did it mean for the middle class in France? Explain.

(2020, 2019 C)

Answer. The ideas of national unity in early 19 th century Europe was closely associated with the ideology of liberalism. For the new middle classes in Europe:

(i) Liberalism meant freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law.

(ii) Politically, it emphasised the concept of government by consent.

(iii) In economic sphere, liberalism stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.

QUESTION- 21

Who hosted 'Vienna Congress' in 1815 ? Analyse the main changes brought by the 'Vienna Treaty.' (Delhi 2017)

Answer. In 1815, representatives of the European powers - Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria - who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe.

The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich, the Treaty of Vienna was drawn 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. Thus the kingdom of the Netherlands, which included Belgium, was set up in the north and Genoa was added to Piedmont in the south. Prussia was given important new territories on its western frontiers, while Austria was given control of northern Italy.

The German confederation of 39 states that had been set up by Napoleon was however, left untouched. In the east, Russia was given part of Poland while Prussia was given a portion of Saxony.

The main intention was to restore the monarchies that had been overthrown by Napoleon and create a new conservative order in Europe.

Conservative regimes set up in 1815 were autocratic. They did not tolerate criticism and dissent, and sought to curb activities that questioned the legitimacy of autocratic governments. Most of them imposed censorship laws to control what was said in newspapers, books, plays and songs and reflected the ideas of liberty and freedom.

QUESTION- 22

How did a wave of economic nationalism strengthen the wider nationalist sentiment growing in Europe? Explain. (2015 Foreign 2015)

Answer. Economic nationalism strengthened the wider nationalist sentiment.

(i) In the economic sphere liberalisation stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state imposed
restrictions on the movement of goods and capital. There was a strong demand of the emerging middle classes of the German speaking regions for this.

(ii) Napoleon's administrative measures had created a confederation of 39 states. Each of these possessed its own currency, weights and measures. Such conditions were viewed as obstacles to economic exchange and growth by the new commercial classes who argued for the creation of a unified economic territory allowing the unhindered movement of goods, people and capital.

(iii) The union abolished tariff barriers and reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to two.

(iv) The creation of network of railways further stimulated mobility, harnessing economic interest to national unification.

QUESTION- 23

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

(Delhi 2015)

Answer. The important events of the French revolution that affected other parts of Europe include :

(i) The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution and it spread in most parts of Europe.

(ii) The political and constitutional changes that came in the wake of the French Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens. This spread the message of rule by people's representatives.

(iii) The ideas of La Patrie (the fatherland) and Le Citoyen (the citizen) emphasised the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.

(iv) Acentralized 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. These measures were also implemented in other countries which came under the occupation of Napoleon.

(v) Knowing about the various changes in France, Jacobian clubs were formed in various cities of Europe by the educated middle class and students.

QUESTION- 24

How did the local people in the areas conquered by Napoleon react to French rule? Explain.

(Delhi 2014)

Answer. In the areas conquered by Napoleon, the reactions of the local populations to French rule were mixed.

(i) Initially, in many places such as Holland and Switzerland, as well as in certain cities like Brussels, Mainz, Milan and Warsaw, the French armies were welcomed as harbingers of liberty.

(ii) But the initial enthusiasm soon turned to hostility, as it became clear that the new administrative arrangements did not go hand in hand with political freedom.

(iii) Increased taxation, censorship, forced conscription into the French armies required to conquer the rest of Europe, all seemed to outweigh the advantages of the administrative changes.

QUESTION- 25

What happened during the year following 1815 when the fear of repression drove many liberal nationalists underground? Explain. (2016)

Answer.

(i) Secret societies sprang up in many European states to train revolutionaries and spread their ideas.

(ii) To be revolutionary at this time meant a commitment to oppose monarchical forms that had been established after the Vienna Congress, and to fight for liberty and freedom.

(iii) Most of these revolutionaries also saw the creation of nation-states as a necessary part of this struggle for freedom. One such individual was the Italian revolutionary Giuseppe Mazzini.

(iv) He subsequently founded two more underground societies, first, Young Italy in Marseilles, and then, Young Europe in Berne, whose members were like-minded young men from Poland, France, Italy and the German states.

(v) Mazzini believed that God had intended nations to be the natural units of mankind. So, Italy could not continue to be a patchwork of small states and kingdoms. It had to be forged into a single unified republic within a wider alliance of nations.

(vi) This unification alone could be the basis of Italian liberty. Following his model, secret societies were set-up in Germany, France, Switzerland and Poland.

(vii) Mazzini's relentless opposition to monarchy and his vision of democratic republic frightened the conservatives. Metternich described him as 'the most dangerous enemy' of our social order.

QUESTION- 26

Describe the impact of Napoleonic reforms on the rest of Europe.

(2015)

Answer.

(i) Napoleon was set-about introducing many of the reforms that he had already introduced in France.

(ii) Through a return to monarchy Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France, but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient.

(iii) The Civil Code of 1804 usually known as the Napoleonic Code did away with all privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property.

(iv) This Code was exported to the regions under French control. In the Dutch Republic, in Switzerland, in Italy and Germany, Napoleon simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.

(v) In the towns too, guild restrictions were removed.

(vi) Transport and communication systems were improved.

QUESTION- 27

How had revolutionaries spread their ideas in many European States after 1815? Explain with examples.

(AI 2014)

Answer.

(i) During the years following 1815 , the fear of repression drove many liberal-nationalists underground.

(ii) Secret societies sprang up in many European states to train revolutionaries and spread their ideas.

(iii) To be revolutionary at this time meant a commitment to oppose monarchical forms that had been established after the Vienna Congress, and to fight for liberty and freedom.
Most of these revolutionaries also saw the creation of nation-states as a necessary part of this struggle for freedom.

(iv) One such individual was the Italian revolutionary Giuseppe Mazzini. He became a member of the secret society of the Carbonari. As a young man of 24 , he was sent into exile in 1831 for attempting a revolution in Liguria.

(v) He subsequently founded two more underground societies, Young Italy in Marseilles, and Young Europe in Berne, whose members were like-minded young men from Poland, France, Italy and the German states.

(vi) Mazzini believed that God had intended nations to be the natural units of mankind. So Italy could not continue to be a patchwork of small states and kingdoms. It had to be forged into a single unified republic within a wider alliance of nations. This unification alone could be the basis of Italian liberty.Following his model, secret societies were set up in Germany, France, Switzerland and Poland. Mazzini's relentless opposition to monarchy and his vision of democratic republics frightened the conservatives.

QUESTION- 28

1797

Arrange the following in chronological order and choose the correct option: (2023)

(I) Napoleonic wars

(II) The Treaty of Vienna [1815

(III) Greek Struggle for Independence [1821-1830]

(IV) Slav Nationalism in Ottoman Empire

(A) III, II, I and IV

(B) I, II, III and IV

(C) IV, III, II and I

(D) IV, II, III and I

Answer. (B) I, II, III and IV

QUESTION- 29

Industrialisation began in which one of the following European countries in the second half of the eighteenth century? (Term-I 2021-22)

(A) Germany

(B) France

(C) Italy

(D) England

1750s = Britain

Answer. (D) Industrialization began in England in the second half of the eighteenth century. Other country's like France, Germany and Italy, industrialized in the late nineteenth century.

QUESTION- 30

In which one of the following countries did the first liberalist-nationalist upheaval take place in July 1830 ? (Term-I 2021-22)

(A) France B.D overthrow

(B) Germany

(C) England

(D) Italy

Answer. (A) In July 1830 , the first liberalist-nationalist upheaval took place in France. The Bourbon kings who had been restored to power during the conservative reaction after 1815 , were overthrown by liberal revolutionaries who installed a constitutional monarchy.

QUESTION- 31

Who among the following remarked "When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold"?

(Term-I 2021-22 2020)

(A) Lord Byron

(B) Metternich

(C) Johann Herder

(D) Napoleon

Answer. (B) The July Revolution of France sparked an uprising in Brussels and later in other parts of the Europe. Metternich remarked, 'When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold:

QUESTION- 32

Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the most appropriate option.

Assertion (A) : After Russian occupation in Poland the Russian language was imposed on its people. T (Because)

Reason (R) : The use of Polish soon came to be a symbol of struggle against Russian dominance. Therefore

(Term-I 2021-22)

(A) Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of the A.

(B) Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of the A.

(C) A is correct, but R is incorrect.

(D) A is incorrect, but R is correct.

Answer. (B) Language played an important role in the development of nationalist feeling. After the Russian occupation, polish was forced out of schools and Russian language was imposed. But many people, specially priests and bishops continued using polish as a symbol of struggle.

QUESTION- 33

Read the facts regarding the Revolution of the Liberals in Europe during 1848 and choose the correct option:

(Term-I 2021-22)

I. Abdication of the monarch

II. Universal male suffrage had been proclaimed

III. Political Rights to women were given

IV. Freedom of the press had been asked for

(A) Only I and II are correct.

(B) Only I, II and III are correct.

(C) Only I and IV are correct.

(D) only I, II and IV are correct.

Answer. (A) Matter of extending political rights to women was controversial. They were denied suffrage rights during the election of the Assembly. In Frankfurt parliament they stood only as observes.

Freedom of press had been asked much before 1848. Liberal-nationalists raised this issue after the conservative regimes were setup in 1815.

QUESTION- 34

Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the most appropriate option.

Assertion (A): Weavers in Silesia had led a revolt against contractors in 1845.

Reason (R) : Contractors had drastically reduced their payments (Term-I 2021-22)

(A) Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of the A.

(B) Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of the A.

(C) A is correct, but R is incorrect.

(D) A is incorrect, but R is correct.

Answer. (A) Weavers revolted against the contractors in 1845 , because the later had reduced their payments.

QUESTION- 35

Which one of the following treaties recognised Greece as an independent nation?

(Foreign 2014)

(A) Treaty of Vienna

(B) Treaty of Constantinople

(C) Treaty of Versailles

(D) Treaty of St. Germain

Answer. (B) Treaty of Constantinople

QUESTION- 36

Explain Romanticism as a cultural movement in Europe.

(2023)

Answer. Romanticism, became a cultural movement which helped to develop a particular kind of nationalist sentiment. Romantic artists generally focused on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings. They criticized reasoning and the scientific temper.

QUESTION- 37

Explain Frederic Sarrieu's dream in the context of democratic and social republics in France during 1848.

(2023)

Answer. Frederic Sorrieu was a French artists. In the year 1848 he prepared a series of four prints, in these four print, he visualised his dream of a world made up of democratic and social republics, as he called them.

QUESTION- 38

What was the strong demand of the emerging middle classes in Europe during nineteenth century?

(2016)

Answer. Freedom of the markets and abolition of state imposed restriction on movement of goods.

QUESTION- 39

Name the Treaty of 1832 that recognised Greece as an independent nation.

(Delhi 2016)

Answer. Treaty of Constantinople 1832

QUESTION- 40

What was the major issue taken up by the liberal nationalists?

(2015)

Answer Freedom of the press

QUESTION- 41

How did culture play an important role increating the idea of the nation? Explain in the context of European Romanticism of the nineteenth century. (2020)

Answer. Role played by culture in creating the idea of the nation:

(i) Romanticism was a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment.

(ii) Romantic artists and poets generally criticized the glorification of reason and science and focused instead of emotions, intuitions and mystical feelings.

(iii) Their effort was to create a sense of a shared collective heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of a nation.

QUESTION- 42

Describe any three economic hardships faced by Europe in the 1830 s. (AI 2017)

OR

"The decade of 1830 had brought great economic hardship in Europe: Support the statement with arguments. (AI 2016)

Answer. There were more seekers of jobs than employment. Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums.

(ii) Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition from imports of cheap machine-made goods from England. This was especially so in textile production, which was carried out mainly in homes or small workshops.

(iii) In those regions of Europe where the aristocracy still enjoyed power, peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations. The rise of food prices or a year of bad harvest led to widespread pauperism in town and country.

QUESTION- 43

Why in the years after 1848 , the autocrats of central and Eastern Europe began to introduce the changes that had already taken place in Western Europe before 1815 ? Explain.

(2016)

Answer.

(i) Though conservative forces were able to suppress liberal movements in 1848 , they could not restore the old order. Monarchs were beginning to realise that the cycles of revolution and repression could only be ended by granting concessions to the liberalnationalist revolutionaries.

(ii) Hence, in the years after 1848, the autocratic monarchies of Central and Eastern Europe began to introduce the changes that had already taken place in Western Europe before 1815.

(iii) Thus, serfdom and bonded labour were abolished. The Habsburg rulers granted more autonomy to the Hungarians in 1867.

QUESTION- 44

How had revolutionaries spread their ideas in many European States after 1815? Explain with example.

Answer. (2016)

(i) After 1815, many liberal nationalists went underground for the fear of repression like Giuseppe Mazzini, an Italian revolutionary who founded two underground societies; first Young Italy in Marseilles and then Young Europe in Berne. Following the footsteps of Mazzini, many secret societies were set-up in Germany, France, Switzerland and Poland.

(ii) Romanticism was the cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment. The Romantics used folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances to popularize the true spirit of the nation. For example : Karol Kurpinski celebrated the national struggle through his operas and music in Poland. He turned folk dances; like polonaise and mazurka into nationalist symbols.

(iii) Language also played an important role indeveloping nationalist sentiments. For Example: It was mainly used as a weapon of national resistance when Polish language was forced out of schools and the Russian language was imposed everywhere in Poland.

QUESTION- 45

Define the term Romanticism. How did it facilitate the promotion of nationalist sentiment?

(2016)

Answer. Romanticism was a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalists sentiments in the following ways.

(i) Critical approach towards reason and science : Romantic artists criticized the glorification of reason and science and focused on emotions, intuitions and mystical feeling.

(ii) Folk culture as the spirit of the nation: Johann Gottfried Herder claimed that through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances, the true spirit of nation could be popularized.

(iii) Emphasis on vernacular language : They gave emphasis on vernacular language to recover the national spirit and to carry the modern nationalist message to large audience who were mostly illiterate.

QUESTION- 46

"The development of nationalism did not come about only through wars and territorial expansion. Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation." Elaborate upon the statement. (2016)

OR

How did nationalism develop through culture in Europe? Explain. (AI 2015)

Answer. Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation:

(i) Art and poetry, stories and music helped express and shape nationalist feelings.

(ii) Romanticism, a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment. Though they generally criticized the glorification of reason and science and focused on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings. Their effort was to create a sense of a shared collective heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of a nation.

(iii) Romantics such as the German philosopher Johann Gottfried 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 popularised.

(iv) The emphasis on vernacular language and the collection of local folklore ignited the national spirit, and carried the modern nationalist message to large audiences who were mostly illiterate. This was especially so in the case of Poland, which had been partitioned.

(v) Language too played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments. After Russian occupation, the Polish language was forced out of schools and the Russian language was imposed. 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.

QUESTION- 47

Explain the conditions that were viewed as obstacles to the economic exchange and growth by the new commercial classes during the nineteenth century in Europe.

(AI 2014)

Answer. Some of the prevailing conditions that were viewed as obstacles to economic exchange and growth by the new commercial classes in the 19th century Europe include -

(i) In a large number of small principalities that formed a confederation of 39 states, Each of them had its own currency, and weights and measures.

(ii) A merchant travelling through Europe even for medium distances had to cross numerous custom barriers and pay a custom duty of about 5 per cent at each one of them.

(iii) Duties were often levied according to the weight or measurement of the goods. As each region had its own system of weights and measures, this involved timeconsuming calculation.

(iv) State imposed restrictions on movement of goods and capital.

(v) Small producers faced stiff competition from import of cheap machine-made goods.

QUESTION- 48

How did Greek war of independence mobilise nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe? Explain.

(2020)

Answer. Greek war of independence mobilised the nationalist feeling in Europe through the following ways:

(i) Greece was viewed as a part of Europe that had been annexed by Ottomons and now needed to be liberated.

(ii) Greece perceived as the foundation and cradle of civilisation in Europe by poets and artists and this led to nationalist coneiousness.

(iii) Greek nationalists received support from other Greeks living in exile.

(iv) Many Europeans had a natural sympathy for the ancient Greek civilisation.

(v) Europeans and Greek nationalist were against the Muslim Empire.

QUESTION- 49

Explain any four ideas of Liberal Nationalists in the economic sphere.

(Delhi 2017)

Answer. The four important ideas of Liberal nationalists in the economic sphere were -

(a) Removal of Internal customs duties.

(b) Reducing the number of currency from 3 to just two.

(c) Implementation of a uniform system of weights and measures.

Regional dialects were discouraged and French, as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of the nation, which improved business communication.

QUESTION- 50

"The idealistic liberal-democratic sentiment of nationalism in the first half of the nineteenth century became a narrow creed with limited ends." Examine the statements.

(Foreign 2015)

Answer. Sentiment of Nationalism in the last half of the $19^{\text {th }}$ century.

(i) Nationalist groups became increasingly intolerant, which led to war.

(ii) Major European powers manipulated the nationalist aspirations to further their own imperialist aims.

(iii) Source of nationalist tension in Europe was the area called Balkans.

(iv) Idea of romantic nationalism in the Balkan together with disintegration of the Ottoman empire made this region very explosive.

(v) One by one, European nationalists broke away from its control and declared independence.

(vi) The Balkan people based their claims for independence or political rights on nationality to prove that they were once independent but were subjugated by foreign power.

(vii) As the different, slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity and independence, the Balkan area became an area of intense conflict.

QUESTION- 51

Which of the following is not a part of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'?

(Term-I, 2021-22 C)

(A) England

(B) Poland

(C) Scotland

(D) Ireland

Eng + Scot + Irland

Answer. (B) Poland

QUESTION- 52

Who among the following was the architect for the unification of Germany?

(Term-I, 2021-22)

(A) Otto Von Bismarck

(B) William I

(C) Frederick III

(D) William II

Answer. (A) Otto Von Bismarck led the unification of Germany is 1871 . He is known as the architect of German unification.

QUESTION- 53

G.M → 2 secret societies

Who among the following had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic during the 1830 s?

(Term-I, 2021-22)

(A) Victor Emmanuel I

(B) Victor Emmanuel II

(C) Giuseppe Mazzini

(D) Count Cavour

Y.I — Marseilles

Y.E — Berne

Answer. (C) Giuseppe Mazzini sought to put together a coherent prograimme for a unitary Italian Republic. He also formed a secret society called Young Italy to spread his ideas.

QUESTION- 54

Who among the following was proclaimed King of united Italy in 1861?

(Term-I, 2021-22)

(A) Charles I

(B) Victor Emmanuel II

(C) Giuseppe Garibaldi

(D) Nero

Answer. (B) In 1861, Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed the king of united italy.

QUESTION- 55

On which of the following modern aspects did the new Germany place a strong emphasis?

(Term-I, 2021-22)

I. Currency
II. Banking
III. Legal system
IV. Demography

(A) Only I and II are correct.

(B) Only II and III are correct.

(C) Only III and IV are correct.

(D) Only I, II and III are correct.

Answer. (D) The new German state placed a strong emphasis on modernizing the currency, banking, legal and judicial systems.

QUESTION- 56

Which one of the following Italian states was ruled by an Italian princely house?

(Term-I, 2021-22)

7 states

Sardinia

(A) Papal State

(B) Lombardy

(C) Venetia

(D) Sardinia-Piedmont

Answer. (D) During the middle of the nineteenth century, Italy was divided into seven states of which only Sardinia Piedmont was ruled by an Italian princely house.

QUESTION- 57

Count

Identify the characteristics of Cavour among the following and choose the correct option:

I. He was an Italian statesman.

II. He spoke French much better than Italian.

III. He was a tactful diplomat.

IV. He belonged to a Royal family.

Count Cavour → France

(Term-I, 2021-22)

(A) Only I and II are correct.

(B) Only I, II and III are correct.

(C) Only II, III and IV are correct.

(D) Only I,II and IV are correct.

Answer. (B) Cavour did not belong to a Royal family. He belonged to a family that had served the House of savoy as soldiers and officials.

QUESTION- 58

Two statements are given below as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the most appropriate option.

Assertion (A): In Britain, the formation of the nationstate was not result of a sudden upheaval.

Reason (R): Ethnic groups of Britain extended its influence. (Term-I, 2021-22)

S W I of Britain

(A) Both A and R are correct, and R is the correct explanation of the A.

(B) Both A and R are correct, but R is not the correct explanation of the A.

(C) A is correct, but R is incorrect.

(D) A is incorrect, but R is correct.

Answer. (C) A is correct, but R is incorrect.

QUESTION- 59

Arrange the following events related to the formation of nation-state of Britain in chronological order : (2020)

I. Act of Union between England and Scotland. 1707

II. English Parliament seized power from Monarchy. 1688

III. Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom. 1801

IV. Catholic revolt against British dominance.

(A) III-I-II - IV

(B) I- II - III- IV

(C) IV - I- II - III

(D) II-I-IV - III

Answer. (D) : II – I – IV – III

QUESTION- 60

Who among the following leaders formed a secret society called 'Young Italy'? (2020)

(A) Victor Emmanuel II

(B) Giuseppe Mazzini

(C) Count Cavour

(D) Giuseppe Garibaldi

Answer. (B) Giuseppe Mazzini

QUESTION- 61

Why was Otto Von Bismarck considered as the chief architect of German unification ? Choose the correct option from the following : (2020)

(A) He allianced with Italy and France for the unification process.

(B) He granted autonomy to Prussia with Conservatives.

(C) He carried the nation-building process with the army and the bureaucracy.

(D) He carried Liberalist and Romantic scholars for cultural movement.

Answer. (C) He carried the nation-building process with the army and the bureaucracy.

QUESTION- 62

Choose the correctly matched pair from the following:

(2020)

(A) Otto von Bismarck - Germany

(B) Napoleon - Spain

(C) Giuseppe Garibaldi - France | Italy ✗

(D) Bourbon Kings - Italy

Answer. (A) Otto von Bismarck - Germany

QUESTION- 63

Which among the following was the main reason for the weavers to revolt against contractors in Silesia, in 1845 ?

(Delhi 2014)

(A) Contractors reduced their payments drastically.

(B) They stopped the supply of raw materials to them.

(C) They refused to place orders for finished textiles.

(D) Condition of weavers was very pitiable.

Answer. (A) Contractors reduced their payments drastically.

QUESTION- 64

Who was proclaimed as King of United Italy in 1861 ?

(2020)

Answer. Victor Emmanuel II

QUESTION- 65

Name the ruler of Prussia who rejected the German Constitution and joined other monarchs to oppose elected assembly in 1848.

(2020)

Answer. Friedrich Wilhelm IV rejected the German constitution and joined other monarch to oppose elected assembly in 1848.

QUESTION- 66

Why was Otto Von Bismarck considered as the architect of the unified Germany?

(2019 C)

Answer. Bismarck was a fearless leader and believed in the urgent need for unification in Germany. He started with the modernization of the army, defying the parliament in collecting taxes. His policy came to be known as 'Blood and Iron' policy and earned him the nickname of the 'Iron Chancellor'. It can be said that unification of Germany happened because of the German Army.

QUESTION- 67

Who founded the secret society, 'Young Italy' during the 1830s?

(Delhi 2017)

Answer. During the 1830 s, Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent program for a unitary Italian Republic. He formed the secret society called Young Italy.

QUESTION- 68

Who was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles in January 1871? (2016)

Answer. Kaiser William - I of Prussia.

QUESTION- 69

Describe the role of Otto von Bismarck in the making of Germany.

(2023, AI 2019)

Answer. After Napoleon's defeat in 1815 , many Germans wanted an independent Germany. The King of Prussia, Kaiser William I, chose Chief Minister Bismarck to unify Germany under the rule of Prussia.

(i) Bismarck was a fearless leader and believed in the urgent need for unification in Germany. He started with the modernisation of the army, defying the parliament in collecting taxes. His policy came to be known as 'Blood and Iron' policy and earned him the nickname of the 'Iron Chancellor:

(ii) Bismarck took great efforts to improve the army. With the improved army, he encouraged the German population of Schleswig and Holstein to revolt against their ruler Denmark. In 1864, Bismarck joined hands with Austria against Denmark. Prussia also defeated Austria and formed the North German Confederation.

(iii) Bismarck was able to keep Italy, Russia (and Napoleon III, of France till the end) out of war by diplomacy and negotiations.

(iv) The unification of Germany was complete under Kaiser William I in 1871. Soon Germany emerged as the leading power in Europe, building a colonial empire to further German economic interest and increase German influence in the world.

QUESTION- 70

Describe any three conditions that led to the formation of the British Nation State.

(Foreign 2017)

Answer. Three conditions that led to the emergence of the British Nation state are:

(i) The emergence of the new middle class

(ii) The ideology of liberalism

(iii) The ideas of conservatism and treaty of Vienna.

QUESTION- 71

Examine the 'Nation State Building' process in Germany after 1848.

(Foreign 2017)

Answer. After 1848, nationalism in Europe separated from its association with democracy and revolution. Nationalist sentiments were mobilised by conservatives for promoting state power and achieving political domination over Europe.

Nationalist feelings were widespread among middleclass Germans, who in 1848 tried to unite the different regions of the German confederation into a nation-state governed by an elected parliament.

This liberal initiative to nation-building was, however, repressed by the combined forces of the monarchy and the military, supported by the large landowners (called Junkers) of Prussia.

From then Prussia took on the leadership of the movement for national unification. The chief minister of Prussia, Otto von Bismarck, was the architect of this process. It was carried out with the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy.

Three wars over seven years - with Austria, Denmark and France - ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification. In January 1871, the Prussian king. William I, was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.

QUESTION- 72

Describe the process of unification of Germany.

(Delhi 2015)

Answer. Unification of Germany:

Nationalist feelings were widespread among middle class farmers. In 1848 , they tried to unify Germany into a nation. This feeling was repressed by the combined forces of the monarchy and the military.

From then on Prussia took on the leadership of unification of Germany. Its Chief Minister, Otto- von Bismarck was the architect of this process, he took the help of military and bureaucracy.

Three wars over seven years ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unifications. The Prussian King William-1 was proclaimed German Emperor in January 1871.

QUESTION- 73

Describe the process of Unification of Britain.

(2015)

Answer.

(i) The English nation steadily grew in wealth, importance and power, it was able to extend its influence over the other nations of the islands.

(ii) The English parliament, which had seized power from the monarchy in 1688 at the end of a protracted conflict, was the instrument through which a nationstate, with England at its center, came to be forged.

(iii) The Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland that resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain' meant, in effect, that England was able to impose its influence on Scotland.

(iv) Scotland's distinctive culture and political institutions were systematically suppressed. The Catholic clans that inhabited the Scottish Highlands suffered terrible repression whenever they attempted to assert their independence.

(v) 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.

(vi) The English helped the Protestants of Ireland to establish their dominance over a largely Catholic country. Catholic revolts against British dominance were suppressed.

QUESTION- 74

Match the following attributes of allegory of Germania with its significance and choose the correct option. (2023)

	A	B	C	D
A	I	II	III	IV
B	IV	III	I	II
C	II	I	IV	III
D	III	IV	II	I

	Attributes		Significance
A.	Broken chains	I.	Heroism
B.	Breast-plate with eagle	II.	Readiness to fight
C.	Crown of oak leaves	III.	Strength
D.	Sword	IV.	Being free

Answer. (B) IV III I II

QUESTION- 75

How had the female figures become an allegory of the nation during nineteenth century in Europe? Analyse. (Delhi 2016)

Answer. Artists in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries found a way out by personifying a nation. They portrayed a nation as a female figure.

(i) The female form that was chosen to personify the nation did not stand for any particular woman in real life.

(ii) It gave an abstract idea of the nation a concrete form.

(iii) The female figure became an allegory of the nation.

(iv) In France she was named Marianne and in Germany she was named Germania.

QUESTION- 76

Describe the explosive conditions prevailing in Balkans after 1871 in Europe.

(2018)

Answer. By the last quarter of the nineteenth century nationalist aspirations of the subject people in Europe to further their own imperialist aims. The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive after 1871.

One by one, its European subject nationalities of the Ottoman empire, broke away from its control and declared independence. The Balkan people based their claims for independence or political rights on nationality and used history to prove that they had once been independent but had subsequently been subjugated by foreign powers. Hence the rebellious nationalities in the Balkans thought of their struggles as attempts to win back their long-lost independence.

This made the Balkans 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 the others. Matters were further complicated because the Balkans also became the scene of big power rivalry. During this period, there was intense rivalry among the European powers over trade and colonies as well as naval and military might.

Each power - Russia, Germany, England, Austro Hungary was keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans and extending its own control over the area. This led to a series of wars in the region and finally the First World War.

QUESTION- 77

Briefly trace the geographical and ethnic variations of Balkan region. Why did this region become politically very explosive. (2014)

Answer.

(i) The Balkan was a region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising of many states and territories whose inhabitants were commonly known as Slaves.

(ii) A large part of Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman empire while some other parts were under the control of Russia and Austria causing a complex problem.

(iii) The spread of the ideas of Romantic nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made the region very explosive.

(iv) The Balkan people based their claim for independence or political rights on nationality and desired to win back their long lost freedom.

(v) The Balkans also became the scene of big power rivalry over trade and colonies as well as naval and military might. Each power-Russia, Germany, England. and Austria-Hungary-was keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans, and extending its own control over the area. This led to a series of wars in the region and finally the First World War.

QUESTION- 78

Explain the measures and practices introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identify amongst the French people. (2022-23, 2020-21)

Answer.

(i) The ideas of 'La Patrie' (the fatherland) and 'Le Citoyen' (the citizen) emphasised the notion of united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.

(ii) A new French flag, tricolour was chosen to replace the Royal Standard.

(iii) Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly.

(iv) New hymns were composed and martyrs commemorated all in the name of the nation.

(v) A centralised system of administration was introduced, uniform laws were made for all citizens.

QUESTION- 79

Who among the following was the founder of 'Young Europe' underground secret society in Berne?

(Term-I, 2021-22)

(A) Giuseppe Garibaldi

(B) Giuseppe Mazzini

(C) Count Cavour

(D) Otto von Bismark

Answer. (B) Giuseppe Mazzini was an Italian revolutionary. He was the founder of young Italy and later young Europe.

QUESTION- 80

Identify the ideology under which people demanded freedom of markets in early-nineteenth-century Europe.

(Term-I, 2021-22)

(A) Romanticism

(B) Liberalism

(C) Socialism

(D) Rationalism

Liberalism
↓
Liber
↓
to free

Answer. (B) In Europe, liberalism was the ideology under which people demanded freedom of markets in early nineteenth century.

pol lib

Eco lib

QUESTION- 81

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:

Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism. Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society - like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family - should be preserved. Most conservatives, however, did not propose a return to the society of prerevolutionary days. Rather, they realised, from the changes initiated by Napoleon, that modernisation could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy. It could make state power more effective and stronger. A modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy, the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies of Europe. In 1815, representatives of the European powers who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe. The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich. The delegates 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, and 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.

Answer the following MCQs by choosing the most appropriate option.

QUESTION- (i)

Which of the following statements correctly describes about European conservative ideology?

(A) Preservation of believes introduced by Napoleon

(B) Preservation of two sects of Christianity

(C) Preservation of socialist ideology in economic sphere

(D) Preservation of traditionalist beliefs in state and society

Answer. (i) (D) Preservation of traditionalist beliefs in state ne society.

QUESTION- (ii)

N.B

Identify the purpose to convene the Vienna of Congress in 1815 from the following options?

A. To declare competition of German unification

B. To restore conservative regime in Europe — 1815

C. To declare war against France

D. To start the process of Italian Unification

Answer. (ii) (B) To restore conservative regime in Europe

QUESTION- (iii)

What did conservatives focus on at the Congress of Vienna? Select the appropriate option.

(A) To re-establish peace and stability in Europe

(B) To establish socialism in Europe

(C) To introduce democracy in France

(D) To set up a new Parliament in Austria

Answer. (iii) (A) To re-establish peace and stability in Europe.

QUESTION- (iv)

How did the Congress of Vienna ensure peace in Europe? Select the appropriate option. (2020-21)

(A) With the restoration of Bourbon Dynasty

(B) Austria was not given the control of Northern Italy

(C) Laying out a balance of power between all the great powers in Europe

(D) By giving power to the German confederation

Answer. (iv) (C) Laying out a balance of power between all the great powers in Europe.

QUESTION- 82

Why did the weavers in Silesia revolt against contractors in 1845 ? Identify the appropriate reason from the following options.

(Term-I, 2021-22)

(A) Contractors did not pay their dues

(B) Contractors appointed few on high posts

(C) Contactors used government policies

(D) Contractors gave them loans on high interests

Answer. (A) Earlier, in 1845, weavers in silesia had led a revolt against contractors who supplied them raw material and gave them orders for finished textiles but drastically they reduced their payments.

QUESTION- 83

Which of the following treaty recognised Greece as an independent nation?

(2020-21)

(A) Treaty of Sevres

(B) Treaty of Versailles

(C) Treaty of Lausanne

(D) Treaty of Constantinople

Answer. (D) Treaty of Constantinople

QUESTION- 84

Which of the following was the result of the Act of Union, 1707?

(Term-I, 2021-22)

A. Unification of Germany

B. Unification of the kingdom of Great Britain

C. Unification of Italy

D. Unification of Vietnam

Answer. (B) In 1707, the Act of Union with Scotland and England, led to the formation of the "United Kingdom of great Britain".

QUESTION- 85

Identify the correct statement with regard to the 'Zollverein' from the following options:

(Term-I, 2021-22)

(A) It was a coalition of Prussian states formed to manage political alliances.

(B) Its aim was to bind the Prussia politically into an association.

(C) It was a custom union at the initiative of Prussia. + to abolish trade barriers

(D) It helped to awaken and raise national sentiment in Europe.

Answer. (C) Zollverein was a Custom Union. It was formed in 1834 at the initiative of Prussia. Most of the German states joined this union.

QUESTION- 86

Which of the following countries were involved in the three Wars with Prussia and ended with victory and unification of Germany?

(Term-I, 2021-22)

(A) Austria, Poland and France

(B) Austria, Denmark and France

(C) Austria, Turkey and France

(D) Austria, England and France

Answer. (B) Austria, Denmark and France

QUESTION- 87

Identify the correct statement with regard to 'The Act of Union -1707' from the following options.

(2020-21)

(A) The British monarchy surrendered the power to English Parliament. 1688

(B) The British parliament seized power from Ireland.

(C) The formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.

(D) The British nation was formed as a result of a war with Scotland and Wales.

Answer. (C) The formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.

QUESTION- 88

"Like Germany, Italy too had a long history of political fragmentation: Explain.

(2020-21)

Answer.

(i) Italians were scattered over several dynastic states.
(ii) Sardiria-Piedmont was ruled by an Italian princely state.
(iii) Italy was unified in 1861 and victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of united Italy.
(iv) Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a programme for a unitary Italian Republic.
(v) The unification of Italy was a result of many wars. Through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France by Chief Minister Cavour.

QUESTION- 89

Following image is the personification of Germany commonly associated with the Romantic Era and the Revolutions of 1848 . Identify its name from among the following options.

(Term-I, 2021, 22)

(A) Marianna

(B) Philip Viet

(C) Germania

(D) La litalia

Answer. (C) Name of this image is Germania. The artist prepared this painting on a cotton banner as it was meant to hang from the ceiling of the church of St. Paul where the Frankfurt parliament was convened in March 1848.

QUESTION- 90

Resource

Which of the following option(s) is/are correct about Balkan nationalism?
(i) The Balkan region became part of the conflict because of the Ottoman Empire.
(ii) The region comprised of ethnic groups included Greeks, Serbs, Montenegro, etc.
(iii) British and ethnic nationalities struggled to establish their identity.

(Term-I, 2021, 22)

A (i) and (ii) only

B (ii) and (iii) only

C (ii) only

D (i) only

Answer. (C) 13 large part of Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire. The spread of the idea of romantic nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive.

Thank You

Keep Fighting Warriors...