

Holiday HomeWork

- History :-

Q1- Mention 5 steps that the French revolution took to create collective identity.

Ans:- 5 steps that the French revolution took to create collective identity are as follows -

1. The Estate General assembly which was elected by active citizens, was renamed as National assembly.
2. The new French Flag was introduced to replace the former Royal standard.
3. Internal customs duties were abolished and a uniform system of weight and measures was adopted.
4. Regional language were discouraged and French language was promoted as a common language of the nation.
5. The centralised administrative system was established and it formulated uniform laws for all.

Citizen.

Q2. Describe the event of French Revolution which had influenced the people of other parts of Europe.

Ans = The French Revolution ended rule of monarchy in France and gave up idea of liberty, equality etc. When people in other parts of Europe heard about it, people educated middle-class people started forming Jacobin club to spread these ideas. Later, the French armies also spread the news of nationalism during wars. This inspired people of many countries to fight for freedom.

Q3. The 1830s were the years of great hardships in Europe? Explain.

Ans = 1) After the Napoleonic wars, there was a huge increase in the population in Europe.

2) There were more people looking for job, but employment opportunities were less.

3) Small producers in towns faced stiff competition from cheap machine-made goods.

from England, in where industrialization was more advanced.

- 4) Peasants suffered under heavy dues and taxes.
- 5) When food prices rose or there was a bad harvest, poor people did not get enough food to eat. This caused anger and protest in both villages and cities.

Q4- The first clear expression of nationalism came with French Revolution in 1789. Examine the statement.

Ans- The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789. Before the revolution, France was ruled by absolute monarch, Louis XVI, and people saw themselves as the subjects of the King. The revolution brought major political and constitutional changes, transferring power from monarch to the people.

The revolution promoted the ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity, which became the foundation of ~~liberty~~ nationalism. Along with political changes, national symbols like the tricolour flag and national anthem

helped foster unity and pride among the people.

Q5- How did nationalism develop through culture in Europe? Explain.

Ans= Nationalism developed through culture in Europe. Art, poetry, music and stories helped spread nationalist feelings. The Romanticism movement focused on emotions and the culture of common people. Hegel, a German thinker, said "true culture is found in folk songs and dances. Using local languages and folk traditions helped spread nationalism to ordinary people."

Q6- How did culture play an important role in creating the idea of a nation? Explain in the context of European Romanticism of the 19th century.

Ans= Role played by culture in creating the idea of nation are as follows-

- i) Romanticism was a cultural movement that spread feelings of nationalism.

- ii) Romantic poets and artists focused on emotions and feelings instead of reason and science.
- iii) They tried to show a shared history and culture to bring people together as one nation.

Q7- Describe the explosive conditions prevailed in Balkans after 1871 in Europe.

Ans= Explosive conditions in the Balkans after 1871 are as follows:-

- 1) Diverse Region : The Balkans included countries like Romania, Greece, Bulgaria, Serbia, etc., mostly inhabited by Slavic people, many of whom were under ottoman rule.
- 2) Rise of Nationalism : As the ottoman empire declined, various Balkan nationalities were inspired by Romantic nationalism and demanded independence, leading to frequent uprising.

- 3) Historical claims: Balkan people used history and culture to justify their national identities and reclaim independence, making the region unstable.
- 4) Conflict among Balkan states: The newly formed Balkan states were jealous and competitive, each wanting to expand its territory, causing frequent wars.
- 5) Big power Rivalry: Russia, Austria-Hungary, Germany and Britain wanted influence in the Balkans, increasing tensions and conflicts.

Q.8- Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France but in the administrative field incorporated Revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient. Analyse the statement with the arguments.

Ans: Napoleon destroyed democracy but strengthened administration using Revolutionary principles.

- i) All birth - based privileges were abolished.
- ii) Equality before law was established for all the citizens.
- iii) The right to property was guaranteed.
- iv) Administrative divisions were simplified for better governance.
- v) The feudal system was ended, peasants were made free from serfdom and other manorial dues.
- vi) Guild restrictions on industries and trade were removed.
- vii) Transport and communication systems were improved to make administration more efficient.

Q8- Describe in brief process by which the British Nation came into existence.

- Ans =
- i) Before the 18th century, there was no single British nation. The people of England, Scotland and Wales and Ireland had separate identities.
 - ii) England was the dominant power and gradually extended control over the other nations.
 - iii) The Act of union (1707) between England and Scotland led to the formation of United Kingdom of Great Britain.

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- iv) Scottish culture and politics were suppressed, England dominated the new British parliament.
 - v) Ireland was forcibly merged with Britain in 1801, after repeated revolts.
 - vi) The British flag, national anthem and English language were promoted as a symbol of the new British identity.
 - vii) The English culture became the national culture and regional identities were suppressed.

Q10- Explain the process of unification of Italy-

Ans= In the mid 19th century, Italy was divided into 7 states, with the north under Austrian control.

- i) In the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini took the first step towards unification. He formed a secret society called 'Young Italy' to promote the idea of a United Republic.

- ii) After failed attempts in 1831 and 1848, the task of unification was taken up by King Victor Emmanuel II of Sardinia - Piedmont.
- iii) His chief minister, Count Cavour, formed a diplomatic alliance with France and defeated Austria in 1859, gaining control of Lombardy.
- iv) In 1860, Giuseppe Garibaldi led the Red Shirts, a group of volunteers, into Southern Italy. He overthrew the Spanish rulers in the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies with support from the local peasants.
- v) In 1861, Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed the King of unified Italy.

Q11- Explain the term Liberal nationalism in political and economic term.

Ans:- Liberal nationalism in Political terms:-

i) Freedom of individual and equality of all before the law.

- 2) Establishment of government by consent.
- 3) A Constitution and representative government through parliament.
- 4) End of autocracy and clerical privileges.
- 5) Inviolability of private property.

Liberal nationalism in economic term-

- 1) Freedom of markets and abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capitals.
- 2) Abolition of custom barriers and standard weights, measures and currency in all regions.
- 3) Demand of a unified economic territory allowing the unhindered movements of goods, people and capital.

Q12- What was the major changes that occurred in the political and constitutional scenario due to French revolution.

Ans= The French revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to the people. It proclaimed that the nation was no longer ~~to~~ the property of the king but rather a collective body of french citizen. From that point onwards, it was the people who would constitute the nation and have the right to shape its destiny.

Q13- In the years after 1848 the autocratic monarchies of central and Eastern Europe began to introduce changes that had already taken place in western Europe before 1815. Mention any 2 changes.

Ans= 2 changes are as follows-

- 1) Abolition of Serfdom and feudal dues.
- 2) Introduction of constitutional governments.

Q14: Case based question:-

Ideas of national unity in early 19th century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism. The term 'liberalism' derives from the Latin root liber, meaning free. For the new middle class liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. Politically it emphasised the concept of government by consent. Since the French Revolution, liberalism had stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privilege, a constitution and representative government through parliament. 19th century liberals also ~~stood~~ stressed the inviolability of private property. Yet equality before law did not necessarily stand for universal suffrage. Men without property and all women were excluded from political rights.

Q1- Define Liberalism.

Q2- What was the meaning of liberalism for the new middle class in Europe?

Q3- What do you mean by universal suffrage?

Q4- Who were excluded from political rights?

Ans-1= Liberalism is a political and economic ideology that stands for individual freedom, equality before the law and government by consent. It supports a constitutional and representative government and emphasizes the protection of private property.

Ans-2= For the new middle class, liberalism stood for freedom for individual and equality of all before the law.

Ans-3= Universal suffrage means that all adult citizens have right to vote regardless of their gender, wealth, education and social status.

Ans-4= Men without property and all women were excluded from political rights.

Q15- Read the extract and answer the following-

Economists began to think in terms of national economy. They talked of how the nation could be developed and what economic measures could help forge this nation together. Friedrich List, professor of economics at the University of Tübingen in Germany, wrote in 1834: 'The aim

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of the Zollverein is to bind the Germans economically into a nation. It will strengthen the nation materially as much by protecting its interests externally, as by stimulating its internal productivity. It ought to awaken and raise national sentiment through a fusion of individual and provincial interests. The German people have realised that a free economic system is the only means to engender national feeling.

- Q1. what was Zollverein? When it was formed?
- Q2. "The aim of Zollverein is to bind the Germans economically into a nation". Who expressed these words?
- Q3. Mention 2 points on the importance of a free economic system.

Ans1. Zollverein was the custom union formed among various German states, with the purpose of abolishing internal tariffs and promote free trade among the member states. It was formed in 1834.

Ans-2= Friedrich List , a professor of economics at the University of Tübingen, in Germany.

- Ans-3= 1. It increased trade and production within the country.
2. It helps people to feel united