

Udaan 2025

HISTORY

The Rise of Nationalism In Europe (Important Questions)

SECTION -A (1 MARKS)

1. Who made the famous remark 'When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold'?
 (a) Metternich
 (b) Mazzini
 (c) Garibaldi
 (d) Louis Philippe
2. The Treaty of Constantinople was signed in _____.
 (a) 1835
 (b) 1735
 (c) 1834
 (d) 1832
3. The famous Italian Revolutionary Giuseppe Mazzini was born in _____ in 1807.
 (a) Turin
 (b) Rome
 (c) Genoa
 (d) Atlanta
4. Giuseppe Mazzini founded the secret underground society named 'Young Europe' in _____.
 (a) Marseilles
 (b) Berne
 (c) Vienna
 (d) Brussels
5. _____ believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society should be preserved.
 (a) Conservatives
 (b) Liberals
 (c) Democrats
 (d) None of the above
6. The Bourbon dynasty, which had been deposed during the French Revolution, was restored to power after signing the Treaty of _____.
 (a) Vienna
 (b) Constantinople
 (c) Marseilles
 (d) Prussia
7. _____ regimes-imposed censorship laws to control what was said in newspapers, books, plays and songs, and reflected the ideas of liberty and freedom.
 (a) Liberal
 (b) Conservative
 (c) Democratic
 (d) Secular
8. A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the _____ empire, which witnessed the most serious source of nationalist tensions in Europe after 1871.
 (a) Greek
 (b) Russian
 (c) Prussian
 (d) Ottoman
9. Artists of the time of the French Revolution personified _____ as a female figure.
 (a) Socialism
 (b) Liberty
 (c) Autocracy
 (d) None of the above
10. During the nineteenth century, _____ emerged as a force that brought about sweeping changes in the political and mental world of Europe.
 (a) Nationalism
 (b) Secularism
 (c) Monarchy
 (d) Religion
11. The idea of La Patrie means _____.
 (a) Motherland
 (b) Fatherland
 (c) Citizens
 (d) Monarchy
12. The Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the _____.
 (a) Provincial Assembly
 (b) State Assembly
 (c) National Assembly
 (d) None of the above

13. Which of the following statements about the Civil Code of 1804, usually known as the Napoleonic Code, are true?
 - (a) Secured the Right to Property
 - (b) Established Equality before the Law
 - (c) Removed all privileges based on birth
 - (d) All of the above
14. Which of the following resulted in hostility towards the French armies in Europe
 - (a) Forced conscription into the French armies
 - (b) Censorship
 - (c) Uniform Laws
 - (d) Options (a) & ((b)
15. In Galicia, the aristocracy spoke _____ language.
 - (a) German
 - (b) Italian
 - (c) French
 - (d) Polish
16. The first political experiment in liberal democracy took place in _____.
 - (a) Germany
 - (b) France
 - (c) Italy
 - (d) Great Britain
17. Which of the following is true about Liberalism?
 - (a) Abolition of state-imposed restrictions
 - (b) Freedom of markets on the movement of goods and capital
 - (c) Options (a) and (b)
 - (d) None of the above
18. Which of the following is true about elle?
 - (a) It was known as the measurement of cloth
 - (b) An elle of textile material in different regions will give different measurements of cloth
 - (c) Such difference in measurement was viewed as an obstacle to economic exchange
 - (d) All of the above
19. A secret society named Young Italy was established in _____.
 - (a) Marseilles
 - (b) Berne
 - (c) Zurich
 - (d) Genoa

20. Which battle does the given image refer to?



- (a) Battle of Waterloo
- (b) Battle of Zurich
- (c) Battle of Leipzig
- (d) Battle of Crimea

SECTION -B (2 MARKS)

21. Briefly describe who was Mazzini ?
22. Briefly describe the role of Count Camillo de Cavour in Italian unification .
23. What was the significance of the Frankfurt Parliament
24. “Women too played a role in nationalist struggles”. Discuss
25. Briefly discuss the importance of Zollverein

SECTION -C (3 MARKS)

26. Who were Marianne and Germania? What was the importance of the way in which they were portrayed?
27. What changes did Napoleon introduce to make the administrative system more efficient in the territories ruled by him?
28. Choose three examples to show the contribution of culture to the growth of nationalism in Europe.
29. Briefly discuss the outcome of the Treaty of Vienna ?
30. What type of regimes were set up in Europe in 1815?
31. Briefly trace the process of Greece's independence .
32. “Language too played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments” Discuss
33. “Romanticism was crucial to the development of nationalist sentiments in Europe “ Discuss

SECTION -D (4 MARKS)

34. Read the given paragraph and answer the following:

Grimms' Fairy Tales is a familiar name. The brothers Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm were born in the German city of Hanau in 1785 and 1786 respectively. While both of them studied law, they soon developed an interest in collecting old folktales. They spent six years travelling from village to village, talking to people and writing down fairy tales, which were handed down through the generations. These were popular both among children and adults. In 1812, they published their first collection of tales. Subsequently, both the brothers became active in liberal politics, especially the movement for freedom of the press. In the meantime they also published a 33-volume dictionary of the German language.

1. When did the Grimm brothers publish their first collection of folk tales ?
2. In which political movement were the Grimm brothers active ?
3. How did the Grimm brothers help to oppose French domination ?

SECTION - E (5 MARKS)

35. What steps did the French revolutionaries take to create a sense of collective identity among the French people?
36. Briefly trace the process of German unification.
37. Explain what is meant by the 1848 revolution of the liberals. What were the political, social and economic ideas supported by the liberals?
38. Through a focus on any two countries, explain how nations developed over the nineteenth century.
39. How was the history of nationalism in Britain unlike the rest of Europe?
40. Why did nationalist tensions emerge in the Balkans?

Hints and Solutions

1. (a)
2. (d)
3. (c)
4. (b)
5. (a)
6. (a)
7. (b)
8. (d)
9. (b)
10. (a)
11. (b)
12. (c)
13. (d)
14. (d)
15. (d)
16. (b)
17. (c)
18. (d)
19. (a)
20. (c)
21. a. Mazzini was an Italian revolutionary born in Genoa in 1807
b. During the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for the unitary Italian Republic. He had also formed a secret society called 'Young Italy' for the dissemination of his goals.
22. i. Led the movement to unify Italy.
ii. He was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat.
iii. Through a tactful diplomatic alliance engineered by Cavour, Sardinia-Piedmont succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859.
23. i. It was an all-German National assembly formed by middle-class professionals, businessmen and prosperous artisans belonging to different German regions.
ii. It was convened on 18 May 1848.
iii. It was disbanded on 31 May 1849 as it lost support.
24. i. Women of the liberal middle classes combined their demands for constitutionalism with national unification. They took advantage of the growing popular unrest to push their demands for the creation of a nation-state on parliamentary principles – a constitution, freedom of the press and freedom of association.
ii. Women had formed their own political associations, founded newspapers, and taken part in political meetings and demonstrations
25. i. In 1834, a customs union or zollverein was formed at the initiative of Prussia and joined by most of the German states.
ii. The union abolished tariff barriers and reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to two.
26. Female allegories were invented by artists in the nineteenth century to represent the nation.
i. Marianne, a popular Christian name – underlined the idea of a people's nation.
ii. Her characteristics were drawn from those of Liberty and the Republic – the red cap, the tricolour, the cockade. Statues of Marianne were erected in public squares to remind the public of the national symbol of unity and to persuade them to identify with it.
iii. The image of Marianne was marked on coins and stamps.
Germania became the allegory of the German nation. In visual representations, Germania wears a crown of oak leaves, as the German oak stands for heroism.
27. i. The Civil Code of 1804 – usually known as the Napoleonic Code – did away with all the privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property.
ii. This Code was exported to the regions under French control. In the Dutch Republic, in Switzerland, in Italy and Germany, Napoleon simplified the administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system, and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues. In the towns too, guild restrictions were removed.
iii. Transport and communication systems were improved. Peasants, artisans, workers, and new businessmen enjoyed new-found freedom.
iv. Businessmen and small-scale producers of goods, in particular, began to realise that uniform law, standardized weights and measures, and a common national currency would facilitate the movement and exchange of goods and capital from one region to another.
28. **Language:**
Language played a very important role. After the Russian occupation, the Polish language was forced out of schools, and the Russian language was imposed everywhere. The Clergy in Poland began using language as a weapon of national resistance. Polish was used for Church gatherings and all religious instructions. The use of Polish came to be seen as a symbol of struggle against Russian dominance.

Romanticism:

It was a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment. Romantic artists and poets generally criticised the glorification of reason and science, and focussed instead on emotions, intuition, and mystic feelings. They tried to portray a common cultural past as the basis of a nation.

Folk poetry, folk dance, folk songs:

The true spirit of the nation was popularised through the above means. So, collecting and recording these forms of folk culture was an essential part of nation-building.

iii. The memory of the French Revolution nonetheless continued to inspire liberals. One of the major issues taken up by the liberal nationalists, who criticised the new conservative order, was freedom of the press.

29. i. 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.
 - ii. 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.
 - iii. 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.
 - iv. But the German confederation of 39 states that had been set up by Napoleon was 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.
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30. i. 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.
 - ii. 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 associated with the French Revolution.

31. i. Greece had been part of the Ottoman Empire since the fifteenth century. The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe sparked off a struggle for independence amongst the Greeks, which began in 1821.
 - ii. Poets and artists lauded Greece as the cradle of European civilisation and mobilised public opinion to support its struggle against a Muslim empire.
 - iii. Nationalists in Greece got support from other Greeks living in exile and also from many West Europeans, who had sympathies for ancient Greek culture.
 - iv. Finally, the Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognised Greece as an independent nation.
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32. i. Language too played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments. After the Russian occupation, the Polish language was forced out of schools and the Russian language was imposed everywhere.
 - ii. In 1831, an armed rebellion against Russian rule took place which was ultimately crushed. Following this, many members of the clergy in Poland began to use language as a weapon of national resistance.
 - iii. Polish was used for Church gatherings and all religious instruction. As a result, a large number of priests and bishops were put in jail or sent to Siberia by the Russian authorities as punishment for their refusal to preach in Russian. The use of Polish came to be seen as a symbol of the struggle against Russian dominance.
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33. i. Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation: 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. Romantic artists and poets generally criticised the glorification of reason and science and focused instead 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. Other Romantics such as the German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder (1744-1803) 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 (volksgeist) was popularised. So, collecting and recording these forms of folk culture was essential to the project of nation-building.
- 34.**
- 1. 1812
 - 2. Movement for the freedom of the press
 - 3a. The Grimm brothers also saw French domination as a threat to German culture and believed that the folktales they had collected were expressions of a pure and authentic German spirit.
 - b. They considered their projects of collecting folktales and developing the German language as part of the wider effort to oppose French domination and create a German national identity.
- 35.**
- i. 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.
 - ii. A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard.
 - iii. New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of the nation.
 - iv. A centralised administrative system was put in place, and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory.
 - v. Internal customs duties and dues were abolished, and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted.
 - vi. Regional dialects were discouraged and French, as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of the nation.
- 36.**
- i. Nationalist sentiments were often mobilised by conservatives for promoting state power and achieving political domination over Europe. This can be observed in the process by which Germany and Italy came to be unified as nation-states.
 - ii. Middle-class Germans tried to unite the different regions of German Confederation, but their plans were not materialised due to actions of large landowners called Junkers of Prussia. Three wars over seven years with Austria, Denmark and France ended in a Prussian victory. In Jan 1871, Prussian King William I was proclaimed German emperor.
- iii. Importance was given to modernising the currency, banking, legal and judicial systems in Germany.
- 37.**
- i. In the year 1848, parallel to the revolts of the poor, another revolution was underway. Led by the educated middle classes, the unemployed, the starving peasants and workers in many European countries experienced this revolution of the liberals. Events of February 1848 in France had brought about the abdication of the monarch and a republic based on universal male suffrage had been proclaimed.
 - ii. In other parts of Europe where independent nation-states did not yet exist – such as Germany, Italy, Poland, the Austro-Hungarian Empire – men and women of the liberal middle classes combined their demands for constitutionalism with national unification.
 - iii. They took advantage of the growing popular unrest to push their demands for the creation of a nation-state on parliamentary principles – a constitution, freedom of the press and freedom of association.
 - iv. The issue of extending political rights to women was a controversial one within the liberal movement, in which large numbers of women had participated actively over the years. Women had formed their own political associations, founded newspapers and had taken part in political meetings and demonstrations.
- 38. Focus countries – Germany and Italy.**
- Germany**
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Italy

- i. During the 1830s, Mazzini sought to unify Italy. He had formed a secret society called 'Young Italy', and it had failed. Hence, the responsibility fell on Sardinia-Piedmont under its ruler King Victor Emmanuel II, to unify Italian states through war.
 - ii. Austrian forces were defeated in 1859. Apart from Sardinia-Piedmont, a large number of volunteers had joined the cause under the leadership of Giuseppe Garibaldi. In 1860, they marched to South Italy and managed to defeat Spanish rulers. In 1861, Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed as the king of Italy.
- 39.**
- i. Formation of the nation-state was not due to sudden upheaval or revolution. It was the result of a long-drawn-out process.
 - ii. The primary identities of people who inhabited the British Isles were ethnic ones such as English, Welsh, Scot or Irish.
 - iii. The Act of Union between England and Scotland resulted in the formation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain. Scottish people were forbidden from speaking their Gaelic language and from wearing their national dress. Many were driven out of their homeland.
- 40.**
- i. It was a region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro. The people of the region were broadly known as Slavs.
 - ii. A large part was under the control of the Ottoman Empire. Gradually, independence was declared from them.
 - iii. The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkans, together with disintegration of the Ottoman Empire, made this region very explosive.
- iv. Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the UK in 1801. This was achieved by the English helping the Protestants of Ireland to establish their dominance over the Catholics.
 - v. The symbols of the new Britain – the British flag (Union Jack), the national anthem (God save our Noble King) and the English language were actively promoted, and the older nations survived only as subordinate partners in this union.



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