**Symbiosis School, Nashik.**

**Std.: X Term I (2020-21)**

**History L.No.1 Rise of Nationalism in Europe**

**Additional question and answer.**

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| **Q.1.** | **When and Why was the Zollverein formed?** |
| Ans.1. | 1. In 1834, a customs union or zollverein was formed at the initiative of Prussia and joined by most of the German states. 2. It was formed to abolish tariff barriers and to reduce the number of currencies from thirty to over two. 3. It created network of railways which further stimulated mobility, harnessing economic interests to national unification. |
| **Q.2.** | **How did the ideas of French Revolution spread to other parts of Europe?** |
| Ans.2. | 1. The revolutionaries declared that it was the mission and the destiny of the French Nation to liberate the people of Europe from despotism in other words to help other people of Europe to become a nation state. 2. When the news of the events in France reached to different cities of Europe, students and other members of educated middle classes began setting up Jacobin clubs. 3. Their activities and campaigns prepared the way for the French armies which moved into Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and much of Italy. 4. Napoleon also played an important role in spreading the ideology of French Revolution in the European countries through administrative changes. |
| **Q.3.** | **What were the views of the conservatives?** |
| Ans.3. | 1. After defeating Napoleon in 1815, European governments adopted conservatism. 2. Conservatives believed that established traditional institutions of states and society like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family should be preserved. 3. Most conservatives however did not wanted to adopt a pre-revolutionary system. Rather, they favoured the changes initiated by Napoleon and wanted to adopt them as it would strengthen traditional institutions like monarchy. 4. Conservatives began to believe that a modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy, the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies of Europe. |
| **Q.4.** | **Explain the three beliefs of the conservatives that emerged after 1815.**  **Or**  **Enumerate any three features of conservative regimes set up in Europe following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815.** |
| Ans.4. | Conservative regimes set up in 1815 were autocratic.   1. They did not tolerate criticism and dissent. 2. They sought to curb activities that questioned the legitimacy of autocratic government. 3. 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. |
| **Q.5.** | **What led to the rise of revolutionaries after the establishment of the conservative regimes in Europe after 1815?** |
| Ans.5. | 1. They did not tolerate criticism and dissent. 2. They sought to curb activities that questioned the legitimacy of autocratic government. 3. 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. 4. The liberal nationalists inspired by French Revolution began to carry their opposition secretly and formed secret societies in many European states to train revolutionaries and spread the ideas of nationalism. |
| **Q.6.** | **How did Romanticism seek to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiments during the 18th C.? Explain.** |
| Ans.6. | 1. Romantic artists and poets generally criticised the glorification of reason and science and focused instead on emotions, intuitions and mystical feelings. 2. Their effort was to create a sense of shared collective heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of nationalism. 3. Some Romantics such as the German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder tried to popularise the true spirit of nation through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances. 4. The Polish artist Karol Kurpinski encouraged national struggle through his operas and music, turning folk dances like the polonaise and mazurka into nationalist symbols. 5. Language also played an important role in developing nationalist feelings. 6. The Grimm Brothers promoted German language to oppose French domination through their collection of folk tales. 7. The Polish used language as a weapon against Russian domination. |
| **Q.7.** | **Who were the important personalities that took part in the Italian Unification?** |
| Ans.7. | The three personalities that took part in Italian unification were:   1. **Giuseppe Mazzini:** 2. During the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic but he failed. 3. He had also formed a secret society called Young Italy to fulfil his goal. 4. He believed that God had intended nations to be the natural units of mankind. 5. He opposed monarchy and supported the vision of democratic republic. 6. **Count Cavour:** 7. He was an Italian who led the movement to unify the regions of Italy. 8. He was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat. 9. Like many other wealthy and educated members of the Italian elite, he spoke French better than Italian. 10. Through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France Cavour, succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859. 11. **Giuseppe Garibaldi:** 12. He collected a large number of armed volunteers. 13. These volunteers marched into South Italy and the Kingdoms of Two Sicilies. 14. He succeeded in winning the support of the local peasants and drove out the Spanish rulers. |
| **Q.8.** | **How was the history of nationalism in Britain unlike the rest of Europe?** |
| Ans.8. | 1. In Britain, the development of nationalism followed a different pattern from the rest of Europe. 2. In Britain, emergence of nation state was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution. 3. There was no British nation prior to the 18th C. 4. The British Isles were inhabited by different ethnic groups such as English, Welsh, Scot or Irish. 5. All of these ethnic groups had their own cultural and political traditions. But as English nation steadily grew in wealth, importance and power, it was able to extend its influence over the other nations of the islands. 6. The English parliament, in 1688 through a bloodless revolution became an instrument to set up a nation with England at its centre. 7. By The Act of Union (1707) Scotland was incorporated in the ‘United Kingdom of Great Britain’. |
| **Q.9.**  Ans.9 | **By the last quarter of the 10th C. nationalism no longer retained its idealistic liberal – democratic sentiments. Analyse the statement.**   1. During this period nationalist groups became increasingly intolerant of each other and ever ready to go to war. 2. The nationalist aspirations of their people were diverted towards domination of the colonies. 3. Nationalism came to be identified with increasing control over more territories and came to be known as imperialism. 4. The example of Balkans can be best analysed for such situation in Europe by the end of the 19th C. 5. Imperial powers like Russia, Germany and England tried to strengthen their military and naval power and expand their influence over trade and to acquire colonies. 6. They closely monitored the situation in the Balkans to fulfil their objectives. |
| **Q.10.**  Ans.10. | **Why did nationalist tensions emerge in the Balkans? How did Balkans become the most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871? Explain with examples.**  **Or**  **Describe the explosive conditions that prevailed in the Balkans after 1871 in Europe.**   1. The Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising modern day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro whose inhabitants were broadly known as Slavs. 2. A large part of the Balkans was under the control of Ottoman Empire. 3. As the idea of romantic nationalism spread in this region, it resulted in the breaking up of the Ottoman Empire which made this region very explosive. 4. The Ottoman Empire tried to strengthen itself through modernisation and internal reforms but with very little success. 5. As a result most of the European subject nationalities broke away from its control and declared their independence. 6. As the different Slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity and independence, the Balkan area became an area of intense conflict. 7. The Balkan states were fiercely jealous of each other and each hoped to gain more territory at the expense of the others. 8. During this period, there was intense rivalry among the European powers over trade and colonies as well as naval and military might. 9. European powers like Russia, Germany, England, Austro-Hungary were 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. |
| **Q.11.** | **Explain what is meant by the 1848 revolution of the liberals. What were the political, social and economic ideas supported by the liberals?** |
| Ans.11. | 1. In the year 1948, parallel to the revolts of the poor, another revolution was happening 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 2. 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. 3. 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. 4. 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. |
| **Q.12.** | **Choose three examples to show the contribution of culture to the growth of nationalism in Europe.** |
| Ans.12. | 1. **Language:**   It 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.   1. **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.   1. **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. |
| **Q.13.** | **Explain the process of unification of Italy.** |
| Ans.13. | 1. During the 1830s, Mazzini sought to unify Italy. He had formed a secret society called ‘Young Italy’ and it had failed. 2. Hence, the responsibility fell on Sardinia-Piedmont under its ruler King Victor Emmanuel II, to unify Italian states through war. 3. Austrian forces were defeated in 1859. 4. Apart from regular troops, a large number of armed volunteers had joined the cause under the leadership of Giuseppe Garibaldi. 5. In 1860, they marched to South Italy and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies and succeeded in winning the support of the local peasants and drove out Spanish rulers. In 1861, Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed as the king of Italy. |
| **Q.14.** | **Write a note on Marianne and Germania.** |
| Ans.14. | 1. Marianne, a popular Christian name, underlined the idea of a people's nation 2. 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 3. The image of Marianne was marked on coins and stamps 4. 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. |