CBSE Class 10 | Social Science | History

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CHAPTER 1
The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

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Weightage 4-5 Marks	Map Work No	Importance High	PYQ Frequency Every Year

□ **Learning Objectives**

After studying this chapter, you will be able to:

- **Understand how nationalism emerged and developed in Europe during the 19th century**
- **Analyse the role of the French Revolution in spreading ideas of nationalism**
- **Explain the process of unification of Germany and Italy**
- **Describe the role of culture, language, and romanticism in developing national identity**
- **Evaluate how nationalist tensions in the Balkans led to the First World War**

□ **Chapter Contents**

Part A: PYQ Analysis — 10-year data with predictions and syllabus note
Part B: Key Concepts — Core topics with memory tricks and exam-focused explanations
Part C: Model Answers — Examiner-approved answers with marking scheme
Part D: Practice Questions — MCQs, AR, SA, LA, HOTS, CBQs with answer hints
Part E: Map Work — N/A for this chapter
Part F: Quick Revision — One-page summary, memory tricks compilation, key dates
Part G: Exam Strategy — Time management, marking scheme insights, last-minute tips

Part A: PYQ Analysis (2015-2024)

Question	Marks	Years Asked
Briefly trace the process of **German unification**.	**5M**	2012, 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2024
What steps did **French revolutionaries** take to create a sense of **collective identity**?	**3M**	2012, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2020, 2021, 2023, 2024
Who were **Marianne** and **Germania**? What was the importance of the way they were portrayed?	**3M**	2016, 2018, 2020, 2022, 2023, 2024
How did **culture** play an important role in creating the idea of the **nation**?	**5M**	2013, 2015, 2016, 2018, 2021, 2023
Explain three features of the **Napoleonic Code**.	**3M**	2017, 2019, 2020, 2022, 2023
Describe the process of **unification of Italy**.	**5M**	2015, 2016, 2019, 2021, 2024
Why did **nationalist tensions** emerge in the **Balkans**?	**3M/ 5M**	2014, 2017, 2018, 2022, 2023
Describe the **economic hardships** faced by Europe in the **1830s**.	**3M**	2013, 2016, 2017, 2019, 2020
Explain the **1848 revolution of the liberals**. What were the political, social and economic ideas supported by the liberals?	**5M**	2011, 2012, 2016, 2018, 2020
What was the main aim of the **Treaty of Vienna** of 1815? Describe its main clauses.	**3M/ 5M**	2016, 2017, 2019
Who was **Giuseppe Mazzini**? What was **Young Italy** and Young Europe?	**3M**	2015, 2017, 2019
How did the **Greek War of Independence** mobilise nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe?	**3M**	2011, 2016, 2020
☐ **Prediction 2026:** German Unification (5M) + French Revolution (3M) + Marianne/Germania (3M)		

Frequency: Red = 6+ times Blue = 5 times Green = 3-4 times

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★ **Syllabus Note:** This chapter has remained **unchanged since 2015**. During COVID-19 (2020-21), CBSE reduced 30% syllabus but **Chapter 1 was NOT deleted**. Only Political Science chapters (Democracy & Diversity, Gender-Religion-Caste, Popular Struggles) were removed. Hence, 10-year PYQ analysis is fully valid for this chapter.

Part B: Key Concepts

1. The French Revolution and the Idea of the Nation

□ NCERT Exact Line: *"The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789."*

France was a full-fledged territorial state in **1789** under an absolute monarch. The political and constitutional changes led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens.

Measures taken by French Revolutionaries:

1. Ideas of *la patrie* (the fatherland) and *le citoyen* (the citizen) — united community with equal rights
2. New **tricolour flag** replaced the royal standard
3. **Estates General** renamed **National Assembly**
4. New hymns, oaths, martyrs commemorated in name of nation
5. **Centralised administrative system** with uniform laws
6. Internal customs duties abolished; uniform weights and measures
7. Regional dialects discouraged; **French** became common language

*Memory Trick: **FLAT-CUN** — Flag, Language, Assembly, Taxes abolished, Centralised admin, Uniform laws, Nation hymns*

□ Did You Know? When news of French Revolution reached Europe, students and educated middle classes set up Jacobin clubs. In places like Holland, Switzerland, Brussels, Mainz, Milan and Warsaw, French armies were welcomed as *"harbingers of liberty"* — but initial enthusiasm soon turned to hostility.

2. The Napoleonic Code (Civil Code of 1804)

Napoleon introduced the **Civil Code of 1804** (Napoleonic Code) in regions under French control — Dutch Republic, Switzerland, Italy and Germany.

Key Features:

1. **Property rights** secured
2. **Equality before law** established
3. All privileges based on birth **abolished**
4. Feudal system abolished; peasants freed from serfdom and manorial dues
5. Guild restrictions removed in towns; transport and communication improved

*Memory Trick: **PEACE** — Property, Equality, Abolished privileges, Cleared feudalism, Economic freedom*

□ Did You Know? The Napoleonic Code reduced women to the status of a **minor**, subject to authority of fathers and husbands. Women could not vote and were denied suffrage rights throughout 19th century.

3. The Treaty of Vienna (1815) and Conservatism

After Napoleon's defeat in 1815, representatives of Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria met at **Vienna**. Congress hosted by Austrian Chancellor **Duke Metternich**.

Main provisions:

1. **Bourbon dynasty** restored to power in France
2. **Russia** given part of Poland
3. **Austria** given control of northern Italy
4. **Kingdom of Netherlands** (including Belgium) set up
5. **Prussia** given portion of Saxony + western territories

*Memory Trick: **BRAN-PS** — Bourbon restored, Russia got Poland, Austria got N.Italy, Netherlands created, Prussia got Saxony*

⬛ **Famous Quote (Often Asked):** *"When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold."* — **Metternich**

Conservatism: Believed in preserving traditional institutions (monarchy, Church, social hierarchies, property, family). However, realised modernisation could strengthen traditional institutions — modern army, efficient bureaucracy, dynamic economy.

4. The Revolutionaries and Giuseppe Mazzini

After 1815, fear of repression drove liberal-nationalists underground. **Secret societies** sprang up to train revolutionaries.

> **Giuseppe Mazzini (1807-1872)**
>
> - **Born in Genoa in 1807**
> - **Member of secret society Carbonari**
> - **Sent into exile in 1831 (age 24) for attempting revolution in Liguria**
> - **Founded Young Italy in Marseilles**
> - **Founded Young Europe in Berne**
> - **Metternich called him *"the most dangerous enemy of our social order"***

5. The Age of Revolutions: 1830-1848

July 1830 Revolution: Bourbon kings overthrown by liberal revolutionaries. **Louis Philippe** installed as constitutional monarch. Belgium broke away from Netherlands.

Greek War of Independence (1821-1832):

- Greece under Ottoman Empire since 15th century
- Struggle began **1821**
- **Lord Byron** organised funds, died of fever in **1824**
- **Treaty of Constantinople (1832)** recognised Greece as independent

⬛ **Did You Know?** **West Europeans supported Greece because they viewed it as the *"cradle of European civilisation"*. Poets and artists mobilised public opinion against the Muslim Ottoman Empire.**

6. Romanticism and Cultural Nationalism

Romanticism — A cultural movement that developed nationalist sentiment through emotions, intuition and mystical feelings (not reason and science).

Johann Gottfried Herder claimed true German culture was among common people (*das volk*). Folk songs, poetry, dances expressed *volksgeist* (spirit of the nation).

> **The Grimm Brothers — Folktales and Nation-building**
>
> **Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm (born Hanau, 1785 & 1786) collected folktales by travelling village to village. Published first collection in 1812. Believed folktales expressed pure, authentic German spirit against French domination. Also published 33-volume dictionary of German language.**

Role of Language — Poland:

- Poland partitioned by Russia, Prussia, Austria (end of 18th century)
- **Karol Kurpinski** — operas and music; **polonaise** and **mazurka** became nationalist symbols
- After 1831 uprising, Polish banned in schools; clergy used Polish for Church — many sent to Siberia

7. The Revolutions of 1848 and Frankfurt Parliament

Economic Hardships (1830s): Rise in food prices, unemployment, population migration to overcrowded city slums.

1845 Silesian Weavers' Revolt: Weavers revolted against contractors who reduced payments. 11 weavers shot.

Frankfurt Parliament (18 May 1848):

- **831 elected representatives** marched to Church of St Paul
- Drafted constitution for German nation — monarchy subject to parliament
- Offered crown to **Friedrich Wilhelm IV** of Prussia — **he rejected it**
- Opposition from aristocracy and military; parliament forced to disband

> **Role of Women in Nationalist Struggles**
>
> - **Women formed political associations and newspapers**
> - **Participated in demonstrations and agitations**
> - **Yet denied voting rights during Assembly elections**
> - **In Frankfurt Parliament, women admitted only as observers in visitors' gallery**

8. Unification of Germany (1866-1871)

After 1848 failure, **Prussia** took leadership. Chief Minister **Otto von Bismarck** was the architect with Prussian army and bureaucracy.

Three Wars over Seven Years:

1. War with **Denmark**
2. War with **Austria**
3. War with **France**

18 January 1871: Prussian King **William I** proclaimed German Emperor (*Kaiser*) in Hall of Mirrors, **Versailles**.

> ⬜ **Did You Know?** **The new German state modernised currency, banking, legal and judicial systems. The large landowners of Prussia were called** Junkers**, who supported the monarchy against liberals.**

9. Unification of Italy (1859-1870)

Italy divided into **seven states**. Only **Sardinia-Piedmont** ruled by Italian princely house.

Leader	Role	Contribution
Mazzini	Ideologist	Young Italy, vision of democratic republic
Cavour	Diplomat	Chief Minister of Sardinia; alliance with France
Garibaldi	Military Leader	Red Shirts (volunteers), conquered South Italy

1861: Victor Emmanuel II declared king of united Italy. 1870: Rome joined.

*Memory Trick: **MAGIC-B** — Mazzini (ideas), And Cavour (diplomacy), Garibaldi (action), Italy 1861, Completed by Bismarck 1871*

> ⬜ **Did You Know?** **Cavour spoke French better than Italian! Italian peasants showed little interest in nationalist movements — many thought** *"La Talia" (Italia)* **was Victor Emmanuel's wife!**

10. Visualising the Nation — Marianne and Germania

Nations personified as **female figures (allegories)** to give abstract idea of nation a concrete form.

Marianne (France): Characteristics drawn from Liberty and Republic — **red cap, tricolour, cockade**. Statues in public squares; images on coins and stamps.

Germania (Germany) — Attributes and Significance:

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

*Memory Trick: **BOSCO-RT** — Broken chains, Oak crown, Sword, Crown eagle, Olive branch, Rising sun, Tricolour*

11. Nationalism and Imperialism — The Balkans

> ⬜ **NCERT Exact Line:** *"The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was the area called the Balkans."*

Balkans — Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia, Montenegro. Inhabitants: **Slavs**.

Why Balkans became explosive:

1. **Ottoman Empire** disintegrating

2. Spread of **romantic nationalism**

3. Balkan peoples used history to prove past independence

4. Balkan states **fiercely jealous of each other**

5. Big power rivalry: **Russia, Germany, England, Austro-Hungary**

Result: Series of wars → **First World War (1914)**

*Memory Trick: **BAGS-MCR** — Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Serbia, Montenegro, Croatia, Romania*

☐☐ Comparison: German vs Italian Unification

This comparison is asked almost every year in different forms. Master this table!

Aspect	German Unification	Italian Unification
Year Completed	**1871** (Jan 18, Versailles)	**1861** (Victor Emmanuel II)
Chief Architect	**Otto von Bismarck** (Minister President)	**Count Cavour** (Chief Minister, Sardinia)
Leading State	**Prussia**	**Sardinia-Piedmont**
Approach	*"Blood and Iron"* — Military force	Diplomacy + War + **Popular uprising**
Military Leader	**Prussian Army** + Bureaucracy	**Giuseppe Garibaldi** (Red Shirts)
Wars Fought	3 Wars in 7 years: **Denmark, Austria, France**	**War with Austria** (French help)
Role of Masses	Minimal — Top-down, state-driven	Significant — Garibaldi's volunteers
Ideological Base	*Realpolitik* (Practical politics)	**Mazzini's vision** (Young Italy)

*Memory Trick: **"BIG Prussia vs CAVE Italy"** — **B**ismarck-**I**ron-**G**ermany vs **C**avour-**A**rmy(Garibaldi)-**V**ictor-**E**mmanuel*

12. Common Mistakes to Avoid

These mistakes cost students 2-4 marks every year. Don't repeat them!

☐ Confusing Mazzini with Garibaldi → Mazzini = Ideology/Vision (Young Italy) | Garibaldi = Military Action (Red Shirts)

☐ Writing "Napoleon Code" instead of "Napoleonic Code" → Always use "Napoleonic" (adjective form)

☐ Mixing Marianne (France) with Germania (Germany) → Marianne = Marseillaise (French anthem) | Germania = German

☐ Writing years without "18" prefix → Write 1871 not just "71" | Write 1848 not "48"

☐ Confusing Zollverein with a political union → Zollverein was only a CUSTOMS union (economic, not political)

☐ Writing "Frankfurt Assembly" instead of "Frankfurt Parliament" → NCERT uses "Parliament" — stick to textbook terminology

☐ Spelling errors in names → **Metternich** (not Meternich) | **Garibaldi** (not Gariboldi) | **Cavour** (not Kavour)

☐ Generic answers without specific details → Always include **dates, names, places** for full marks

13. Important Dates Timeline

1789	**French Revolution begins**
1797	Napoleon invades Italy; Napoleonic wars begin
1804	Napoleonic Code (Civil Code) introduced
1814-15	Fall of Napoleon; Treaty of Vienna
1821	Greek struggle for independence begins
1830	July Revolution (France); Belgium independence
1832	Treaty of Constantinople — Greece independent
1834	Zollverein (Customs Union) formed by Prussia
1848	Revolutions in Europe; Frankfurt Parliament (18 May)
1859-70	Unification of Italy (1861: Victor Emmanuel II king)
1871	German Unification (18 Jan: Kaiser William I)

☐ **Key Dates Rhyme:**

*"**89** Revolution's sign, **04** Code's fine, **15** Vienna's line, **48** Parliament's time, **71** Germany's shine!"*

Part C: Model Answers

Model Answers with Examiner's Marking Scheme

Q1. What steps did the French revolutionaries take to create a sense of collective identity? [3M]

Model Answer:

i. Ideas of *la patrie* and *le citoyen* introduced — united community with equal rights under constitution. **(1 mark)**

ii. New *tricolour flag* replaced royal standard; Estates General renamed *National Assembly*. **(1 mark)**

iii. French became common language; *centralised* admin with uniform laws; hymns composed. **(1 mark)**

Q2. Briefly trace the process of German unification. [5M]

Model Answer:

i. **Introduction:** Middle-class Germans in 1848 tried to unite through Frankfurt Parliament but failed due to opposition from monarchy. **(1 mark)**

ii. **Leadership:** Prussia took leadership. Otto von Bismarck was the architect with Prussian army and bureaucracy. **(1 mark)**

iii. **Wars:** Three wars over seven years — with Austria, Denmark, and France. **(1 mark)**

iv. **Proclamation:** 18 January 1871 — William I proclaimed German Emperor at Versailles. **(1 mark)**

v. **Aftermath:** New state modernised currency, banking, legal systems. Prussian measures became model. **(1 mark)**

Q3. Who were Marianne and Germania? What was the importance of how they were portrayed? [3M]

Model Answer:

i. **Marianne** was the female allegory of France. Her characteristics were drawn from Liberty and Republic — red cap, tricolour, cockade. **(1 mark)**

ii. **Germania** was the allegory of German nation. She wore crown of oak leaves symbolising heroism. **(1 mark)**

iii. **Importance:** These allegories gave abstract idea of nation a concrete form. Statues, coins, stamps portrayed them to create national identity. **(1 mark)**

Q4. How did culture play an important role in creating the idea of the nation? [5M]

Model Answer:

i. **Romanticism:** Romantic artists criticised reason/science, focused on emotions. Created shared collective heritage. **(1 mark)**

ii. **Folk Culture:** Herder claimed true German culture was among common people (das volk). Folk songs expressed volksgeist. **(1 mark)**

iii. **Grimm Brothers:** Collected folktales (published 1812) and German dictionary. Saw it as opposing French domination. **(1 mark)**

iv. **Language:** In Poland, Karol Kurpinski's music and polonaise/mazurka became nationalist symbols. **(1 mark)**

v. **Allegories:** Marianne and Germania gave nation concrete form through statues, coins, stamps. **(1 mark)**

Q5. Explain three features of the Napoleonic Code. [3M]

Model Answer:

i. Did away with all privileges based on birth; established equality before the law. (1 mark)

ii. Secured the right to property for all citizens. (1 mark)

iii. Abolished feudal system; freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues; removed guild restrictions. (1 mark)

Q6. Why did nationalist tensions emerge in the Balkans? [3M]

Model Answer:

i. The Balkans was under Ottoman Empire which was disintegrating. Spread of romantic nationalism made the region explosive. (1 mark)

ii. Balkan peoples used history to claim past independence. Different Slavic nationalities struggled to define identity. They were jealous of each other. (1 mark)

iii. Big power rivalry — Russia, Germany, England, Austro-Hungary competed for control, leading to series of wars and finally First World War. (1 mark)

> 🔲 **Examiner's Marking Scheme**
>
> - **3-mark questions:** 3 distinct points × 1 mark each. Use NCERT keywords.
> - **5-mark questions:** 5 points OR Intro + 3 body + Conclusion. 150-180 words.
> - **Full marks require:** Names, dates, specific NCERT terms.
> - **Partial marks:** Generic answers without specifics get 50-60% marks only.

Part D: Practice Questions

1. MCQs (15) — [E] Easy [M] Medium [H] Hard

1. **[E]** The first clear expression of nationalism came with which revolution?
   (a) American Revolution (b) French Revolution (c) Russian Revolution (d) Glorious Revolution
2. **[E]** The Civil Code of 1804 is also known as:
   (a) Vienna Code (b) Napoleonic Code (c) Metternich Code (d) Bismarck Code
3. **[M]** Who hosted the Congress of Vienna in 1815?
   (a) Bismarck (b) Napoleon (c) Duke Metternich (d) Mazzini
4. **[M]** Which treaty recognised Greece as an independent nation?
   (a) Treaty of Vienna (b) Treaty of Versailles (c) Treaty of Constantinople (d) Treaty of Paris
5. **[M]** Zollverein was a:
   (a) Military alliance (b) Customs union (c) Political party (d) Secret society
6. **[H]** Who said "When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold"?
   (a) Napoleon (b) Bismarck (c) Metternich (d) Garibaldi
7. **[M]** The German word 'volksgeist' means:
   (a) National flag (b) Spirit of the nation (c) Common people (d) Folk dance
8. **[H]** How many elected representatives attended the Frankfurt Parliament?
   (a) 531 (b) 631 (c) 731 (d) 831
9. **[M]** Which Prussian King rejected the crown offered by Frankfurt Parliament?
   (a) William I (b) Frederick the Great (c) Friedrich Wilhelm IV (d) William II
10. **[E]** Who was the architect of German unification?
    (a) Mazzini (b) Cavour (c) Bismarck (d) Garibaldi
11. **[M]** German unification was completed in which year?
    (a) 1848 (b) 1861 (c) 1871 (d) 1870
12. **[E]** Garibaldi's volunteers were called:
    (a) Black Shirts (b) Red Shirts (c) Brown Shirts (d) Blue Shirts
13. **[H]** Which of the following is NOT a symbol of Germania?
    (a) Crown of oak leaves (b) Red cap (c) Sword (d) Breastplate with eagle
14. **[M]** The inhabitants of Balkans were broadly known as:
    (a) Slavs (b) Greeks (c) Turks (d) Germans
15. **[H]** In which year did the Grimm Brothers publish their first collection of folktales?
    (a) 1810 (b) 1812 (c) 1815 (d) 1820
16. **[M]** Which of the following is NOT a feature of the Napoleonic Code?
    (a) Equality before law (b) Universal adult franchise (c) Right to property (d) Abolition of feudalism

17. **[M]** In which year did the Silesian weavers revolt against contractors who reduced their payments?
    (a) 1830 (b) 1845 (c) 1848 (d) 1871

18. **[H]** Which country gained independence from the Ottoman Empire in 1832 with the Treaty of Constantinople?
    (a) Serbia (b) Greece (c) Romania (d) Bulgaria

19. **[E]** The term 'Volksgeist' was associated with which movement?
    (a) Liberalism (b) Romanticism (c) Conservatism (d) Socialism

20. **[M]** Who among the following was called 'the most dangerous enemy of social order' by Metternich?
    (a) Garibaldi (b) Bismarck (c) Mazzini (d) Cavour

✔ **Answers (MCQs)**

1(b) 2(b) 3(c) 4(c) 5(b) 6(c) 7(b) 8(d) 9(c) 10(c)
11(c) 12(b) 13(b) 14(a) 15(b) 16(b) 17(b) 18(b) 19(b) 20(c)

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2. Assertion-Reason Questions

Directions: In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Choose the correct option.

(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A

(b) Both A and R are true but R is NOT the correct explanation of A

(c) A is true but R is false

(d) A is false but R is true

1. **Assertion:** The French Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from monarchy to citizens.
Reason: The revolution proclaimed that people would constitute the nation.

2. **Assertion:** Metternich called Mazzini 'the most dangerous enemy of our social order'.
Reason: Mazzini believed in preserving monarchy and traditional institutions.

3. **Assertion:** The Zollverein was formed in 1834.
Reason: It abolished tariff barriers and reduced currencies from over thirty to two.

4. **Assertion:** The Frankfurt Parliament failed.
Reason: Friedrich Wilhelm IV accepted the crown offered by the Parliament.

5. **Assertion:** The Balkans became the most serious source of nationalist tension after 1871.
Reason: The Ottoman Empire was disintegrating and big powers were competing for control.

6. **Assertion:** The Frankfurt Parliament was dominated by the middle class.
Reason: Women were admitted only as observers in the Parliament.

7. **Assertion:** Romanticism played an important role in developing nationalist feelings.
Reason: Romantic artists and poets focused on emotions, intuition, and folk traditions.

8. **Assertion:** Garibaldi is considered a hero of Italian unification.
Reason: He was the Chief Minister of Sardinia-Piedmont who built a strong alliance with France.

✔ **Answers (Assertion-Reason)**

1(a) 2(c) 3(a) 4(c) 5(a) 6(b) 7(a) 8(c)

Explanation 6: Both true but R doesn't explain why middle class dominated — it's about gender exclusion.

Explanation 8: A is true but R is false — Cavour (not Garibaldi) was the Chief Minister.

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3. Source-Based Questions

> **Source A:** *"The aim 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."* — **Friedrich List, 1834**

(i) What was Zollverein? When was it formed? [1]

(ii) How did Zollverein help in national unification? [1]

(iii) What political ends did List hope to achieve through economic measures? [2]

> **Source B:** *"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. 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."* — **NCERT Textbook**

(i) What does 'harbingers of liberty' mean? [1]

(ii) Why did initial enthusiasm turn to hostility? [1]

(iii) What changes did Napoleon introduce in the conquered territories? [2]

✔ **Brief Answers (Source-Based)**

Source A:

(i) Zollverein was a customs union formed in 1834 at the initiative of Prussia.

(ii) It abolished tariff barriers, reduced currencies from 30+ to 2, stimulated economic exchange and mobility.

(iii) List hoped to bind Germans economically, strengthen the nation, awaken national sentiment, and fuse individual/provincial interests.

Source B:

(i) 'Harbingers of liberty' means messengers/forerunners of freedom.

(ii) New administrative arrangements did not provide political freedom; increased taxation, censorship, forced conscription.

(iii) Napoleonic Code (equality before law), abolished feudalism, simplified admin, uniform laws, standardised weights/measures.

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4. Case Study Questions (NEW PATTERN)

Case Study: The Frankfurt Parliament

In the German regions, a large number of political associations came together in Frankfurt. On 18 May 1848, 831 elected representatives marched to the Church of St Paul. They drafted a constitution for a German nation headed by a monarchy subject to parliament. However, when the crown was offered to Friedrich Wilhelm IV of Prussia, he rejected it. The Parliament faced opposition from aristocracy and military, and was finally forced to disband. Women had formed political associations and newspapers, but were denied voting rights. They were admitted only as observers in the visitors' gallery.

(i) How many representatives attended the Frankfurt Parliament? Where did they meet? [1]

(ii) Why did Friedrich Wilhelm IV reject the crown? [1]

(iii) What was the role of women in the Frankfurt Parliament? [1]

(iv) Why did the Parliament ultimately fail? [1]

> **✔Brief Answers (Case Study)**
>
> **(i)** 831 elected representatives attended; they met at the Church of St Paul in Frankfurt.
> **(ii)** He rejected it because it was offered by an elected assembly ('from the gutter'), and he believed in divine right of kings.
> **(iii)** Women formed political associations and newspapers, participated in demonstrations, but were denied voting rights and admitted only as observers in the visitors' gallery.
> **(iv)** Opposition from aristocracy and military; the king rejected the crown; middle-class lacked mass support; conservatives regained control.

5. Picture-Based Questions

(i) What does the crown of oak leaves symbolise? [1]

(ii) What do the broken chains represent? [1]

(iii) What is the significance of the black-red-gold flag? [1]

(iv) Why did artists use female allegories to represent nations? [1]

> **✔Brief Answers (Picture-Based)**
>
> **(i)** The crown of oak leaves symbolises heroism and strength of the German nation.
> **(ii)** Broken chains represent freedom from slavery/bondage and liberation from autocratic rule.
> **(iii)** The black-red-gold flag was the flag of liberal nationalists in 1848, banned by Metternich's forces, symbolising German unity.
> **(iv)** Female allegories gave abstract ideas (nation, liberty) a concrete form that people could identify with; easier to represent visually.

6. Short Answer Questions (3 Marks)

1. **Explain three features of the Napoleonic Code.**

☐ **Key Points:** Equality before law, abolished birth privileges, property rights, simplified admin, ended feudalism

2. **Who were Marianne and Germania? Why were they portrayed?**

☐ **Key Points:** Female allegories (France/Germany), symbols of nation, Marianne (Liberty cap, tricolour), Germania (oak leaves, sword)

3. **Describe the role of Grimm Brothers in developing nationalist feelings in Germany.**

☐ **Key Points:** Collected folk tales (1812), preserved German culture, volksgeist, common national identity through language

4. **What was the main aim of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815?**

☐ **Key Points:** Restore monarchies, undo Napoleon's changes, create conservative order, balance of power, Metternich's role

    5.   **How did language play an important role in developing nationalist feelings in Poland?**

☐ **Key Points:** Polish used as weapon against Russia, banned in schools/churches, Kurpinski's operas, polonaise/mazurka dances

7. Long Answer Questions (5 Marks)

    1.   **"The decade of 1830 had brought great economic hardship in Europe." Explain**.

☐ **Key Points:** Population growth, unemployment, migration to cities, food shortage (bad harvest), rising prices, peasant struggles, textiles vs machines, Silesia weavers revolt 1845

    2.   **Explain the process of Italian unification.**

☐ **Key Points:** Mazzini's vision → Sardinia-Piedmont leadership → Cavour's diplomacy → French alliance →

War with Austria → Garibaldi's Red Shirts → South Italy conquest → 1861 Victor Emmanuel II

    3.   **Why did nationalist tensions emerge in the Balkans? How did it lead to the First World War?**

☐ **Key Points:** Ottoman decline, Slavic nationalism, Russia (Pan-Slavism), big powers rivalry, jealousy

among Balkan states, 1914 assassination → WWI

8. HOTS (Higher Order Thinking Skills) Questions

    1.   **"Nationalism no longer retained its idealistic liberal-democratic sentiment after 1848." Justify this statement with reference to German and Italian unification.**

Hint: Compare pre-1848 (liberals, democracy) with post-1848 (military force, Bismarck's 'blood and iron', Realpolitik). Masses sidelined.

    2.   **Compare and contrast the methods used for the unification of Germany and Italy.**

Hint: Use the comparison table from Part A — focus on leadership, approach, role of masses, and timeline.

9. Competency-Based Questions (CBQs) — New CBSE Pattern

    1.   **If you were a journalist in Frankfurt in 1848, how would you report the failure of the Parliament? Write a 50-word news brief. [3M]**

Focus: Include who (middle class, liberals), what (Parliament rejected by king), why (rejected crown 'from gutter'), outcome (military dispersed them).

    2.   **Create a dialogue between Mazzini and Bismarck discussing their views on how to achieve national unification. [5M]**

Focus: Mazzini = idealism, democracy, people's revolution | Bismarck = Realpolitik, military force, 'blood and iron'. Show contrast.

    3.   **Design a commemorative stamp for the unification of Germany (1871). Describe the symbols you would include and explain their significance. [3M]**

☐ **Focus:** Germania figure, oak leaves (heroism), sword, black-red-gold colours, Prussian eagle, Bismarck/Kaiser William I portrait.

10. Value-Based Questions

    1.   **Women participated actively in nationalist movements but were denied voting rights. What values do you think this highlights about society at that time? What changes have occurred since then? [3M]**

Focus: Gender inequality, patriarchy, women as 'observers only'. Today: universal suffrage, women in Parliament, but struggle continues.

    2.   **How can the idea of nationalism become a force for both unity and conflict? Give examples from 19th century Europe. [3M]**

Focus: Unity: German/Italian unification. Conflict: Balkans → WWI. Lesson: nationalism can unite but also divide and cause wars.

Part E: Map Work

☐ **No Map Work from Chapter 1 in Board Exam**

All History map work (2 marks) comes from Chapter 2: Nationalism in India

Part F: Quick Revision

1. Key Points Summary

1. **French Revolution (1789) — First clear expression of nationalism. Measures: la patrie, le citoyen, tricolour, National Assembly, uniform laws, French language.**
2. **Napoleonic Code (1804) — Equality before law, property rights, abolished birth privileges, ended feudalism, removed guild restrictions.**
3. **Treaty of Vienna (1815) — Metternich. Restored Bourbons, created conservative order. Russia got Poland, Austria got N. Italy, Prussia got Saxony.**
4. **Mazzini — Carbonari, Young Italy, Young Europe. Called 'most dangerous enemy' by Metternich.**
5. **Romanticism — Herder (volksgeist), Grimm Brothers (folktales 1812), Kurpinski (polonaise, mazurka). Emotions over reason.**
6. **1848 Revolutions — Frankfurt Parliament (831 members), Friedrich Wilhelm IV rejected crown. Women denied voting, admitted as observers only.**
7. **German Unification (1871) — Prussia led. Bismarck + army. 3 wars (Denmark, Austria, France). Kaiser William I at Versailles, 18 Jan 1871.**
8. **Italian Unification (1859-70) — Mazzini (ideas), Cavour (diplomacy), Garibaldi (Red Shirts). Victor Emmanuel II king 1861. Rome joined 1870.**
9. **Allegories — Marianne (France): red cap, tricolour. Germania (Germany): oak crown, sword, eagle, broken chains, rising sun.**
10. **Balkans — Slavs under Ottoman Empire. Explosive due to romantic nationalism + big power rivalry → World War I.**

2. Key Terms Defined

Term	Definition
Nationalism	Identification with one's nation; desire for national independence
Liberalism	From Latin 'liber' (free); freedom of individual, equality before law
Conservatism	Belief in preserving traditional institutions (monarchy, Church, property)
Plebiscite	Direct vote by people to accept or reject a proposal
Allegory	Abstract idea expressed through person/thing (e.g., Marianne, Germania)

Term	Definition
Zollverein	Customs union formed by Prussia (1834); abolished tariff barriers
Volksgeist	Spirit of the nation; expressed through folk culture
Junkers	Large landowners of Prussia who supported monarchy

♣ You've got this! Trust your preparation. Good luck! ♣

Part G: Exam Strategy

Time Allocation Guide

Question Type	Marks	Time
MCQ/VSA	1 Mark	1 minute
Short Answer	3 Marks	5-6 minutes
Long Answer	5 Marks	10-12 minutes

1. WHAT LOSES MARKS — Examiner's Warning

These mistakes cost students 5-15 marks EVERY exam. Avoid them at all costs!

✗ MISTAKE	✓ WHAT TO DO INSTEAD
Starting answer with "I think..." (-0.5 to -1 mark)	Start directly with the answer. "The French Revolution..."
Writing paragraphs for 3-mark questions (wastes time)	Write 3 numbered/bulleted points. 1 point = 1 mark.
Generic answers without names/dates (-1 to -2 marks)	Always include: WHO (Bismarck), WHEN (1871), WHERE (Versailles)
Not labeling map locations (-1 mark per item)	Mark with ✓ AND write the name next to it (e.g., ✓ Versailles)
Illegible handwriting (examiner skips = 0 marks)	Write legibly. If handwriting is bad, PRINT important words.
Attempting questions out of order (confusion, time loss)	Follow question paper order. If stuck, mark and move on.
Overwriting/cutting too much (looks messy)	Draw single line through errors. Don't scribble or use whitener.
Not underlining keywords (examiner misses points)	Underline key terms: Napoleonic Code, Bismarck, 1871, etc.
Leaving questions blank (guaranteed 0)	Always write SOMETHING. Even partial answers get step marking.

✕ MISTAKE	✓ WHAT TO DO INSTEAD
Spending too long on one question (can't finish paper)	Stick to time limits: 1M=1min, 3M=4min, 5M=8min. Move on!

2. Examiner's Pro Tips (What Gets EXTRA Marks)

✓ **Start each point on a new line** — Makes it easy to count points = easy to give full marks

✓ **Use NCERT terminology** — "Napoleonic Code" not "Napoleon's law", "Volksgeist" not "folk spirit"

✓ **Draw a simple diagram/timeline** — Shows effort, creates positive impression (especially for 5M questions)

✓ **Quote from textbook** — "Metternich called Mazzini 'the most dangerous enemy of our social order'"

✓ **Review in last 10 minutes** — Check: question numbers, name/roll no., silly errors. Worth 2-3 marks!

3. Self-Assessment Checklist

☐ I can recall all important dates (1789, 1804, 1815, 1848, 1871)

☐ I know all key figures: Mazzini, Cavour, Garibaldi, Bismarck, Metternich

☐ I can list 7 measures taken by French revolutionaries

☐ I can explain 5 features of Napoleonic Code

End of Chapter 1