

Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Prelude

- 1) Describe Frederic Soreau's utopian vision of the world as depicted in his painting in 1848 [2011]
- 2) Explain any three main features of the first point prepared by Frederic Soreau in 1848. [2016]
- 3) How has the French artist Frederic Soreau visualize in his first point, of the series of four point, in his dream of a world made up of 'Democratic and Secular Republics'? Explain. [2016]

The French Revolution and The Idea of Nation

- 1) What measures did the French revolutionaries take to create a sense of collective identity among the people. [2008] [2010] [2017]
- 2) What was the major change that occurred in the political and constitutional scenario due to the French Revolution in Europe? [2015]
- 3) What was the main aim of French Revolutionaries? [2013]
- 4) How did the local people in areas concerned by Napoleon react to French rule? Explain [2016]
- 5) Describe the impact of Napoleonic reforms on the rest of Europe. [2016]
- 6) "Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the system more rational and efficient". Analyse the statement with examples [2016]
- 7) What changes did Napoleon introduce to make the administrative system more efficient in the territories ruled by him? [2017]
- 8) Briefly explain any 5 features of "The Napoleonic code of 1804". [Civil Code of 1804] [2016]
- 9) Same as Q.1

The making of Nationalism in Europe

1. How was the Habsburg Empire a patch work of many different regions and people in Europe. Explain. [2016]
The Aristocracy and New Middle Class.
2. Explain the conditions that were viewed as obstacles to the economic exchange and growth by the new commercial classes during the 19th century in Europe. [2014]
3. What was Zollverein? Under whose initiative was it formulated and for what purpose? What were its wider implications. [2016].

Q) A new Conservatism after 1815

- 1) When was the Congress of Vienna held? Who hosted the Treaty of Vienna? Name the countries which met in Vienna. (CBSE 2017)
- 2) What type of Conservative Regimes were set up in 1815 in Europe? (2014)
- 3) Enumerate any three features of the conservative regimes set up in Europe following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815. (2011)
- 4) What were the main objectives of the Treaty of 1815? Mention any three features of it. (2011)
- 5) What were the decisions taken in Vienna Treaty? (2016)
- 6) Why did the representatives of the European powers meet at Vienna in 1815? Explain. (2016)

The revolutionaries

- 1) How did the revolutionaries spread their ideas in many European states after 1815? Explain with examples. (2014)
- 2) Name the two secret societies formed by Giuseppe Mazzini. (2017)

The Age of Revolutions

- 1) Explain any three reasons for the Greeks to coin the Greek war of Independence. (2016)
- 2) ~~The~~

The Romantic Imagination and National Feeling

- 1) Explain any four reasons for the Nationalist uprising in the 19th century Europe. (2011)
- 2) Culture played an important role in creating the idea of nation in Europe. Justify the statement with four examples. (2011, 13, 16)
- 3) What was Romanticism? How did Romanticism seek to develop a particular form of Nationalist sentiments during the 19th century? Explain. (2011)
- 4) Choose three examples to show the continuation of culture to the growth of nationalism in Europe. (2008)
- 5) Highlight the cultural activities of Poland which helped in keeping the national feelings of the people alive. (2016)
- 6) How did Nationalism develop through culture. (2015)

Hunger, Hardship and popular revolt

- 1) What were the factors responsible for economic hardships in Europe during 1830s? Explain them. (2016)



- 2) 'The 1830s were years of great economic hardships in Europe? Explain.' (2017)
- 3) Why was the decade of 1830s known as great economic hardship in Europe? Explain any three reasons. (2008, 10, 11, 13)
- 4) The decade of 1830 had brought great economic hardship in Europe. Support the statement with arguments. (2016)

The Revolution of the Liberals

- 1) What is the significance of 1848 for France and rest of Europe? What did the liberals demand. (2013)
- 2) Why was Frankfurt parliament rejected by ~~Friedrich~~ William IV King of Prussia? (2016)
Friedrich
- 3) Explain any three features of the Frankfurt parliament. (2011)
- 4) Explain what is meant by the 1848 revolutions of the liberals. What were the political, social and economic ideas supported by the liberals. (2011)
- 5) Explain liberalism in political and economic fields prevailing in Europe in the Early 19th century (2011)
- 6) Examine the role of women in the nationalist struggles of Europe. (2011)

The making of Germany and Italy

- 1) What were the large landowners in Prussia called? (2017)
- 2) Who were the main architects of the unification of Germany. (2012, 13)
- 3) Briefly trace the process of the unification in Germany. (2012, 13, 16)
- 4) Who was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles in January 1871 (2016)
- 5) Examine the main features of the process of German unification under the leadership Otto von Bismarck. (2012)
- 6) Who was Count Camillo de Cavour? State any two of his contributions. (2011, 16)
- 7) Who was proclaimed the King of United Italy in 1861. (2016)
- 8) Briefly trace the process of Unification of Italy. (2011, 16)
- 9) Italy had a long history of political fragmentation. Support the statement by giving three points (2011)
- 10) Giuseppe Mazzini and the Chief Minister Cavour have played a major role in unification of Italy. Justify the statement. (2013)

The Strange Case of Britain

- 1) How has Britain come into existence? Explain. (2013)
- 2) Describe the process of Unification of Britain. (2013)
- 3) Explain how Ireland got incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801. What were the symbols of the new British nation? (2011)
- 4) Why did the Scottish Highlanders and Ireland suffer a similar fate? Give any five appropriate reasons. (2016)

Visualizing the Nation

- 1) How was a nation visualised in the 18th and 19th century in Europe? Explain with the help of two suitable examples. (2016)
- 2) Who were Marianne and Germania? (2017)
- 3) Explain the meaning of Allegory with an example. (2016)
- 4) Explain the significance of portraying nations as female figures by the European artists of the 18th and 19th century. (2016)
- 5) Why were the female allegories created? Who was Germania? What was importance of the way in which she was visually represented? (2016)

Nationalism and Imperialism

- 1) "By the end of the 19th century, nationalism did not retain its idealistic liberal democratic sentiment of the first half of the century, but became a narrow creed with limited ends." Explain by giving detailed account of Balkan region which was the most source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1878. (2016)
- 2) "Nationalism aligned with Imperialism led Europe to indulge in the First World War in 1914". Justify the statement with any five suitable arguments. (2016)
- 3) "The Balkan issue was one of the major factors responsible for the First World War". Explain by giving examples. (2012)