


## History (India and the Contemporary World - II)


### Chapter 1 : The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Q. NO	QUESTION	MARKS								
1	<p>There are two statements given below, marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.</p> <p>A: Many artists and poets within Europe made paintings and wrote poems to highlight the plight of Greeks under the Ottoman empire.</p> <p>R: Many Europeans had sympathies for ancient Greek culture and supported the work of Greek nationalists.</p> <p>1.A is true but R is false,</p> <p>2.A is false but R is true.</p> <p>3. Both A and R are true and R explains A.</p> <p>4. Both A and R are true but R does not explain A</p>	1								
2	<p>What impact did the storming of the Bastille by the French have on Europe</p> <p>1 People across Europe got inspired to fight against the rule of the monarch.</p> <p>2 Made monarchs from different parts of Europe abdicate from the throne.</p> <p>3 Inspired nations across Europe to colonise other countries of the world.</p> <p>4 People in Europe started to fear the French revolutionaries.</p>	1								
3	<p>Omar wanted to learn more about the Ottoman Empire</p> <p>Which of the following European countries he should visit?</p> <p>1.France</p> <p>2 Austria</p> <p>3.Bulgaria</p> <p>4.Switzerland</p>	1								
4	<table><tr><th>Column 1</th><th>Column 2</th></tr><tr><td>1. Absolutism</td><td>A. Emphasises the importance of the traditional institutions of the state and of the society</td></tr><tr><td>2. Liberalism</td><td>B. A cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist movement</td></tr><tr><td>3. Conservatism</td><td>C. A form of government in which there is</td></tr></table>	Column 1	Column 2	1. Absolutism	A. Emphasises the importance of the traditional institutions of the state and of the society	2. Liberalism	B. A cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist movement	3. Conservatism	C. A form of government in which there is	1
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	<p>i. 1-A, 2-C, 3-B 4- ii. 1-A, 2-B, 3-C, 4- iii. 1-C, 2-D, 3-A,</p>	<p>4. Romanticism</p>	<p>concentration of all powers in the in a single hand</p> <p>D. Freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law</p>	<p>D D 4-B</p>	
5	Write one key feature of constitutional monarchy.				1
6	Who would Rico be fighting against if he was a volunteer in the Red Army which led by Garibaldi in 1867?				1
7	<p>Which of the following aspect of Bismarck is known as in this image?</p>  <p>1.His democratic nature 2. His violent and strict nature 3. His sympathetic nature 4. None of the above</p>				1
8	<p>The French revolutionaries introduced the French flag as a measure to create a sense of collective Identity amongst the French people. Similarly, name two nation-states that had adopted a national flag for their respective nations by 1848.</p>				1
9	State any two characteristics of a utopian society?				1
10	<p>There are two statements given below, marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option. Assertion (A): Napoleon's French army brought democracy and accountability in governance across Europe by 1804. Reason (R): Napoleon simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues. 1 A is true but R is false. 2.A is false but R is true 3. Both A and R are true and R explains A. 4 Both A and R are true but R does not explain A.</p>				1
11	<p>Identify the major aspect that helped in the formation of nation-state in Britain. (a)In 1868 the monarch of Britain fought war with English parliament (b)The parliament through a bloodless revolution seized power from the monarchy. (c)The British nation was formed as a result of a war with Ireland and wales. (d)The formation of nation state in Britain was the result of many revolts</p>				1
12	<p>Throughout the 19<sup>th</sup> and early 20<sup>th</sup> centuries women and non-propertied men organised opposition movements demanding (a)Equal work rights (b)Equal political rights (c)Equal educational rights</p>				1


	(d)None of these	
<b>13</b>	<p>Arrange the following in the correct sequence</p> <p>(i)Unification of Germany</p> <p>(ii)Unification of Italy</p> <p>(iii)Greek war of Independence</p> <p>(iv)Fall of Napoleon</p> <p>(a)iv-iii-ii-i</p> <p>(b)ii-iv-iii-i</p> <p>(c)iii-iv-ii-i</p> <p>(d)i-iii-ii-iv</p>	<b>1</b>
<b>14</b>	<p>He was the chief minister and the chief architect of the movement for national unification of Prussia</p> <p>(a)Kaiser Willam –i</p> <p>(b)Otto von Bismark</p> <p>(c)Hitler</p> <p>(d)Giuseppe Mazzini</p>	<b>1</b>
<b>15</b>	<p>The Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed as the</p> <p>(a)Parliament</p> <p>(b)Constitution</p> <p>(c)Empire</p> <p>(d)National Assembly</p>	<b>1</b>
<b>16</b>	<p>Two statements are given in the question below as Assertion (A) and Reasoning (R).  Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.  Assertion (A): Germany, Italy and Switzerland were divided into kingdoms, duchies and cantons whose rulers had their autonomous territories.  Reason (R): They were closely bound to each other in spite of their autonomous rule.  Options: 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</p>	<b>1</b>
<b>17</b>	<p>Frederic Sorrieu was a</p> <p>(a)French poet</p> <p>(b)German writer</p> <p>(c)French artist</p> <p>(d)French dancer</p>	<b>1</b>

18	<p>“Initial stages, the French armies were welcomed as harbingers of liberty, but the initial enthusiasm soon turned to hostility,” Identify the reason from the following.</p> <p>(a)Increased taxation, censorship, forced conscription in to the French armies.</p> <p>(b)Introduced uniform laws ,standardised weights and measures</p> <p>(c)Secured equality before the law and the right to property.</p> <p>(d)Simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system.</p>	1										
19	<p>“When France sneezes, ”Metternich once remarked “the rest of Europe catches cold. “What did Metternich mean by this statement?</p> <p>(a)France’s Bourbon dynasty was the most influential line of kings in Europe.</p> <p>(b)French trade guilds wielded enormous powers over European trade.</p> <p>(c)France had begun annexing neighbouring nations after 1815</p> <p>(d)France’s nationalist movement inspired other nations.</p>	1										
20	<p>Match the following</p> <table><tr><th>Column A</th><th>Column B</th></tr><tr><td>(a)French revolution</td><td>(i)Recognised Greece as an independent nation</td></tr><tr><td>(b)Liberalism</td><td>(ii)Transfer of sovereignty from monarch to the French citizens</td></tr><tr><td>(c)Napoleonic code</td><td>(iii)Individual freedom and equality before law</td></tr><tr><td>(d)Treaty of Constantinople</td><td>(iv)Ensured right to property for the privileged class</td></tr></table> <p>Find the correct option</p> <p>(A)a-i,b-iv,c-iii,d-ii</p> <p>(B)a-ii.b-iii,c-iv,d-i</p> <p>(C)a-iii,b-ii,c-iv,d-i</p> <p>(D)a-i,b-ii,c-iii,d-iv</p>	Column A	Column B	(a)French revolution	(i)Recognised Greece as an independent nation	(b)Liberalism	(ii)Transfer of sovereignty from monarch to the French citizens	(c)Napoleonic code	(iii)Individual freedom and equality before law	(d)Treaty of Constantinople	(iv)Ensured right to property for the privileged class	1
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21	<p>Who is often referred to as the "Father of Italian Unification" for his efforts in promoting Italian nationalism?</p> <p>a) Otto von Bismarck</p> <p>b) Giuseppe Garibaldi</p> <p>c) Giuseppe Mazzini</p> <p>d) Napoleon Bonaparte</p>	1										
22	<p><b>Assertion (A):</b> Language and culture played a crucial role in shaping nationalist sentiments in Europe.</p> <p><b>Reason (R):</b> People belonging to the same linguistic and cultural group often felt a strong sense of unity and shared identity.</p> <p><b>Options:</b></p>	1										

	<p>A. Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.</p> <p>B. Both the assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.</p> <p>C. The assertion is true, but the reason is false.</p> <p>D. The assertion is false, but the reason is true</p>	
23	<p><b>Assertion (A):</b> The formation of nation-states in Europe was influenced by cultural and political factors.</p> <p><b>Reason (R):</b> Nationalism often emerged as a response to the challenges posed by multi- national empires and dynastic rule.</p> <p><b>Options:</b></p> <p>A. Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.</p> <p>B. Both the assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.</p> <p>C. The assertion is true, but the reason is false.</p> <p>D. The assertion is false, but the reason is true.</p>	1
24	<p><b>Assertion (A):</b> Economic factors had no role to play in the rise of nationalism in Europe.</p> <p><b>Reason (R):</b> Nationalism primarily emerged as a response to cultural diversity.</p> <p><b>Options:</b></p> <p>A. Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.</p> <p>B. Both the assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.</p> <p>C. The assertion is true, but the reason is false.</p> <p>D. The assertion is false, but the reason is true.</p>	1
25	<p>Study the picture and answer the question that follows: Which of the following aspect best signifies the image of Germania?</p> <p>A. Austerity and Asceticism</p> <p>B. Folk and cultural tradition</p> <p>C. Heroism and justice</p> <p>D. Revenge and Vengeance</p> 	1
26	<p>Which event significantly contributed to the growth of nationalism in Europe by inspiring ideas of liberty, equality, and fraternity?</p> <p>A. Industrial Revolution</p>	1

	<p>B. Renaissance C. Age of Enlightenment D. French Revolution</p>	
27	<p>What was the role of language and culture in shaping nationalist sentiments in Europe during the 19th century?</p> <p>A. Language and culture had no impact on nationalist sentiments. B. Language and culture played a crucial role in fostering nationalist sentiments. C. Language and culture led to the decline of nationalist sentiments. D. Language and culture were only important for the ruling monarchs.</p>	1
28	<p>What was Romanticism during the age of revolutions?</p>	1
29	<p>Which type of government was mainly driven in Europe after the defeat of the Napoleon in 1815?</p> <p>A. conservatives B. liberals C. federal Feudals</p>	1
30	<p>Which multi-national empire was greatly affected by nationalist movements in its various ethnic regions?</p> <p>A. Ottoman Empire B. Roman Empire C. British Empire D. Spanish Empire</p>	1
31	<p>Name the two societies formed by Mazzini?</p> <p>(a) Young Italy and Young Europe. (b) Young France and Young Austria. (c) Young Italy and Young Spain. (d) Young Italy and Young Hungary.</p>	1
32	<p>Give one motive of French Revolutionaries in context to Europe?</p> <p>(a) To expand boundaries of France. (b) To Conquer whole Europe. (c) To spread the ideas of Napoleon. (d) To help other peoples of Europe to become nations.</p>	1
33	<p>The following questions consist of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>Assertion (A): Language, too, played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments.</p> <p>Reason (R): After Russian occupation, the Polish language was welcomed in schools and the Russian language was forced out.</p>	1
34	<p>Which one of the following statements is not true about Giuseppe Mazzini?</p> <p>(a) He wanted the united Italian Republic. (b) He founded an underground society called 'Young Italy'. (c) He wanted Italy to be a monarchy. (d) He was exiled for attempting a revolution in Liguria.</p>	1

35	<p>What was the basic philosophy of the conservatives?</p> <p>(a) They opposed monarchical forms.  (b) They were the supporters of democracy  (c) They wanted to glorify folk art and vernacular language.  (d) They stressed the importance of tradition and established institutions and customs.</p>	1
36	<p>The following questions consist of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>Assertion (A): During the 1830s, Giuseppe Garibaldi had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic.</p> <p>Reason (R): Chief Minister Cavour who led the movement to unify the regions of Italy was neither a revolutionary nor a democratic.</p>	1
37	<p>The main function of the Prussian Zollverein was to</p> <p>(a) Impose a custom duty on imported goods.  (b) Abolish the tariff barrier.  (c) Reduce custom duties.  (d) Impose new rules for trade.</p>	1
38	<p>Which of the following aspects best signifies this image?</p> <p>(a) Woman's strength.  (b) Woman's suffering.  (c) Woman is fighting for rights.  (d) Burden on women.</p> 	1
39	<p>The following questions consist of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer these questions selecting the appropriate option given below:</p> <p>(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.</p> <p>Assertion (A): The development of nationalism did not come about only through wars and territorial expansion.</p>	1

	Reason (R): Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation: art and poetry, stories and music helped express and shape nationalist feelings.	
40	Which one of the following statements is false regarding the Act of Union 1707? (a) It was an agreement between England and Scotland. (b) It was an agreement between England and Ireland. (c) It resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'. (d) It gave England control over Scotland.	1
41	Identify the characteristics of Cavour among the following and choose the correct option: (i) He was an Italian statesman (ii) He spoke French much better than Italian (iii) He was a tactful diplomat (iv) He belonged to a Royal family  (A) Only 1 and 2 are correct (B) Only 1, 2 and 3 are correct (C) Only 2, 3 and 4 are correct (D) Only 1, 2 and 4 are correct	1
42	Which among the following best signifies the idea of liberal nationalism of nineteenth century Europe? (A) Emphasis on social justice (B) State planned socio-economic system (C) Freedom for individual and equality before law (D) Supremacy of State oriented nationalism.	1
43	Which one of the following group of countries collectively defeated Napoleon in 1815? (A) Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria (B) Britain, Russia, Prussia and Australia (C) Britain, Russia, Netherlands and Germany (D) Britain, Luxembourg, Germany and Italy	1
44	 <p>Study the picture and answer the question that follows: Which of the following aspect best signifies this image of Germania? a. Heroism and Justice b. Folk and Cultural Tradition c. Austerity and Asceticism Revenge and Vengeance</p>	1
45	There are two statements given below, marked as- Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct option.	1





	Assertion (A): Napoleon's French army brought democracy and accountability in governance across Europe by 1804. Reason (R): Napoleon simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues. Options: (A) A is true but R is false. (B) A is false but R is true. (C) Both A and R are true and R explains A. (D) Both A and R true but does not explain A.											
46	Directions: In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as: 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 and R is true. Assertion (A): A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire. Reason (R): The spread of the ideas of Romantic Nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive.	1										
47	Directions: In the following questions, a statement of Assertion (A) is followed by a statement of Reason (R). Mark the correct choice as: 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 and R is true. Assertion (A): Mazzini's relentless opposition to monarchy and his vision of democratic republics frightened the conservatives. Reason (R): Metternich described Mazzini as 'the most dangerous enemy of social order'.	1										
48	Choose the correctly matched pair from the following: <table><tr><td>a.Otto Von Bismark</td><td>Germany</td></tr><tr><td>b.Napoleon</td><td>Spain</td></tr><tr><td>c.Garibaldi</td><td>France</td></tr><tr><td>d.Bourbon Kings</td><td>Italy</td></tr></table>	a.Otto Von Bismark	Germany	b.Napoleon	Spain	c.Garibaldi	France	d.Bourbon Kings	Italy	1		
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49	<table><tr><th>Column A</th><th>Column B</th></tr><tr><td>i. Giuseppe Mazzini</td><td>a. Unification of Germany</td></tr><tr><td>ii. Otto von Bismark</td><td>b. Unification of Italy</td></tr><tr><td>iii. Napoleon Bonaparte</td><td>c. Battle of waterloo</td></tr><tr><td>iv. Cavour</td><td>d.young Italy</td></tr></table> (A) (i)-(b), (ii)-(c), (iii)-(d), (iv)-(a) (B) (i)-(d), (ii)-(c), (iii)-(b), (iv)-(a)	Column A	Column B	i. Giuseppe Mazzini	a. Unification of Germany	ii. Otto von Bismark	b. Unification of Italy	iii. Napoleon Bonaparte	c. Battle of waterloo	iv. Cavour	d.young Italy	1
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	(C) (i)-(d), (ii)-(a), (iii)-(c), (iv)-(b) (D) (i)-(a), (ii)-(d), (iii)-(b), (iv)-(c)	
50	Which one of the following Italian states was ruled by an Italian princely house? (A) Papal State (B) Lombardy (C) Venetia (D) Sardinia-Piedmont	1
51	Which of the following was not a part of Napoleon's defeat? a. Britain b. Austria c. Prussia d. Italy	1
52	Who was proclaimed the King of United Italy, in 1861? a. Giuseppe Garibaldi b. Victor Emmanuel II c. Giuseppe Mazzini d. Cavour	1
53	The most serious sources of nationalist tension in Europe, after 1871, was an area called a. Ottoman b. Prussia c. Balkans d. Macedonia	1
54	What is the allegory of Germany? a. Germania b. Mesodinia c. Marianne d. Anomie	1
55	ASSERTION (A)- Italy was divided into seven states, of which one was ruled by an Italian princely house. REASON(R)-The north was under the domination of the Bourbon kings of Spain Option: a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A b) Both A and R are true and R is not the correct explanation of A c) A is true but R is false. A is false but R is true	1
56	The Slogan Liberty, Equality and Fraternity emerged during which Revolution? a) American Revolution b) French Revolution c) Russian Revolution d) Industrial Revolution	1
57	Napoleon had no doubt destroyed----- in France a. Monarchy b. Democracy c. Federal rule Sovereignty	1
58	In the mid eighteenth-century Europe what was the status of Germany, Italy and Switzerland? a. They were Republic b. They were democratic c. They were sovereign estates	1

	They were divided into kingdoms, duchies, and cantons whose rulers had their own territories.	
59	Match the Following Column A                      Column B 1.Broken Chain      a. heroism 2.Sword                      b being freed 3.Oak leaves              c fight	1
60	Identify the Artist who prepared a series of four painting visualising his dream of world from the following. a. Kitagawa Utamaro b. Richard M Hoe c. Voltaire Frederic Sorrieu.	1
61	<b>Mention two steps that the French Revolution took to create collective identity.</b>	2
62	<b>Describe the event of the French Revolution which had influenced the people belonging to other parts of Europe.</b>	2
63	<b>Why is it said that the 1830s were the years of great hardships in Europe? Explain</b>	2
64	Explain the decision of Congress of Vienna.	2
65	Explain the measures and practices creating sense of collective identity among the people of France.	2
66	Why did national tensions emerge in the Balkan ?	2
67	What was the major change that occurred in the political and constitutional scenario due to French revolution in Europe?	2
68	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 two changes.	2
69	State two characteristics of Romanticism.	2
70	How did cultural factors contribute to the growth of nationalism in Europe during the 19th century? Provide a brief explanation.	2
71	Briefly describe two key impact of the French Revolution on the rise of nationalism in Europe.	2
72	Explain the role of language in fostering a sense of unity and identity among people in the context of the rise of nationalism in Europe.	2
73	Explain the decision of the congress of Vienna.	2
74	Explain the measures and practices creating sense of collective identity among the people of France.	2

75	Why did national tensions emerge in the Balkan?	2
76	How did nationalism and imperialism lead to conflict in Europe?	2
77	What do you know about the Greek war of Independence?	2
78	Examine the significance of the statue of Liberty in Frederic Sorrieu Paintings, 'The Dream of worldwide Democratic and social Republic'	2
79	How had Napoleonic Code exported to the other regions under French control? Explain with examples	3
80	Describe the great economic hardship that prevailed in Europe during the 1830s.	3
81	'Like the Germany, Italy too had a long history of political fragmentation'. Explain.	3
82	"Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France, but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles." Justify the statement with suitable arguments.	3
83	How Europe was closely allied to the ideology of Liberalism?	3
84	How did Romanticism seek to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiments during 18 <sup>th</sup> century?	3
85	<b>Explain any three beliefs of the conservatism that emerged after 1815.</b>	3
86	<b>Explain any three reasons for the nationalist upsurge in the 19th century Europe.</b>	3
87	<b>How did the Greek War of Independence mobilise nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe? Explain</b>	3
88	How had the female figures become an allegory of the nation during the 19 <sup>th</sup> century in Europe? Analyse.	3
89	'The decade of 1830 had brought great economic hardships in Europe'. Explain this with arguments.	3
90	Culture had played an important role in the development of nationalism in Europe during the 18th and 19th centuries. Explain this with examples.	3
91	"Treaty of Vienna in 1815 was a landmark in the history of Europe". Justify the statement.	3
92	"Napoleon had no doubt destroyed democracy in France, but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient. "Support the statement.	3
93	"The 1830's were years of great economic hardship in Europe", Support the statement with three examples.	3
94	Explain the goals and outcomes of the Congress of Vienna in 1814-1815.	3

95	Discuss the role of cultural factors in the rise of nationalism. How did shared language, history, and traditions contribute to the development of national identity in various European countries?	3
96	Like Germany, Italy too had a long history of political fragmentation'. Explain.	3
97	 <p>Case based question</p> <p>Write down the significance of the following attributes based on the picture given above.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Broken chain</li> <li>2. Sword</li> <li>3. Crown of Oak leaves</li> </ol> <p>Black, red and gold tricolour</p>	4
98	<p>Case based question</p> <p>Ideas of national unity in early-nineteenth-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 classes 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 privileges, a constitution and representative government through parliament. Nineteenth-century liberals also 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.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Define Liberalism?</li> <li>2. What was the meaning of liberalism for the new middle class in Europe?</li> <li>3. What do you mean by universal suffrage?</li> <li>4. Who were excluded from political rights?</li> </ol>	4
99	<p>Case based question</p>  <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Identify the painting.</li> <li>2. Who had prepared the painting? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) Giuseppe Mazzini</li> <li>b) Frederic Sorrieu</li> <li>c) Henry Patullo.</li> </ol> </li> </ol>	4

	d) Duke Metternich	
100	<p>Read the given extract and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>Economists began to think in terms of the national economy. They talked of how the nation could develop 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 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.</p> <p>17(i) What was Zollverein? When was it formed?  17(ii) “The aim of the Zollverein is to bind the Germans economically into a nation.” Who expressed these words?  17(iii) Mention two points on the importance of a Free economic system.</p>	4
101	<p>Read the given extract and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>Socially and politically, a landed aristocracy was the dominant class on the continent. The members of this class were united by a common way of life that cut across regional divisions. They owned estates in the countryside and also town-houses. They spoke French for purposes of diplomacy and in high society. Their families were often connected by ties of marriage. This powerful aristocracy was, however, numerically a small group. The majority of the population was made up of the peasantry. To the west, the bulk of the land was farmed by tenants and small owners, while in Eastern and Central Europe the pattern of landholding was characterised by vast estates which were cultivated by serfs.</p> <p>18(i) Who were serfs?  18(ii) How was aristocracy united?  18(iii) Explain the emergence of new middle class by giving two examples.</p>	4
102	<p>Read the given extract and answer the questions that follow:</p> <p>Female allegories were invented by artists in the nineteenth century to represent the nation. In France she was christened Marianne, a popular Christian name, which underlined the idea of a people’s nation. 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. Marianne images were marked on coins and stamps. Similarly, 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.</p> <p>19(i) What does a crown of oak leaves symbolise worn by Germania?</p>	4

	<p>19(ii) Why were statues of Marianne erected in public squares of France?</p> <p>19(iii) What is an allegory ? How were they represented through specific objects or symbols?</p>	
103	<p>The defeat of Napoleon in 1815 European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism conservatives believed that established traditional institutions of state and society like the monarchy the church social hierarchies property and the family should be preserved. Most conservatives however did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days. Rather they realised from the changes initiated by Napoleon that modernisation could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy. It could make state`s power more effective and stronger. A modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy, the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies of Europe. In 1815 representatives of European Powers who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up settlement for Europe. The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich. The delegates drew up the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 With the objective of undergoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during 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. A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in future.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Which of the following statement correctly describes about European conservative ideology? <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>prevention of beliefs introduced by Napoleon</li> <li>Prevention of two sects of Christianity.</li> <li>Prevention of socialist ideology in economic sphere.</li> <li>Region of traditionalist beliefs in state and society.</li> </ol> </li> <li>Identify the purpose to convene the Congress of Vienna in 1815 from the following options. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To declare competition of German unification</li> <li>To restore conservative regime in Europe</li> <li>To declare war against France.</li> <li>To start the process of Italian unification.</li> </ol> </li> <li>What did conservatives focus on at Congress of Vienna ? Select the appropriate option. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>To reestablish peace and stability in Europe.</li> <li>To establish socialism in Europe.</li> <li>To introduce democracy in France</li> <li>To set up new parliament in Austria</li> </ol> </li> <li>How did the Congress of Vienna ensure peace in Europe? Select the appropriate option. <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>With the restoration of Bourbon Dynasty</li> <li>Austria was not given the control of northern Italy.</li> <li>Laying out a balance of power between all the great powers in Europe.</li> </ol> <p>By giving power to the German Confederation.</p> </li> </ol>	4
104	<p>The first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century saw an enormous increase in population all over Europe. In most countries there were more seekers of jobs than employment. Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums. Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition from import of cheap machine-made goods from England, where industrialization was more advanced than on the continent.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Who ruled France in 1830s and was forced to flee after unemployment caused workers to revolt on roads?</li> </ol>	4


	<p>2. Were people guaranteed rights after they came out on roads to revolt in France in 1830s? If yes name one such right.</p> <p>Why were the 1830s year of great economic hardship in Europe?</p>	
105	<p>The German Kings who had been restored to power during the Conservatives reaction after 1815 were now overthrown by the Liberal Revolutionaries who had installed a constitutional monarchy with Louis Phillipe at its head “when France sneezes’, Metternich ones remarked the rest of Europe catches cold”. The July Revolution sparked an uprising in Brussels which led to Belgium breaking away from the United Kingdom of the Netherlands.</p> <p>1. Why did Duke Metternich say when France sneezes the rest of Europe catches cold?</p> <p>A. France was situated in a colder weather zone than the rest of Europe. B. French flu was highly contagious C. France was the forebearer of any revolution or movement that took place in Europe. D. France was situated on the gateway of Europe.</p> <p>2. Where did the Bourbon Kings belong to? A. Italy B. France C. Spain D. Austria</p> <p>3. The July Revolution took place in----- A.1815 B. 1845 C. 1871 D. 1830</p> <p>4. Which of the following stands true about the conservative order?</p> <p>A. conservatives did not accept the changed brought by Napoleon B. Conservatives believed in decent and conservation. C. conservatives abolished serfdom to rule in peace. D. Conservatives wanted to abolish the bureaucracy.</p>	4
106	<p>Read the paragraph and answer the questions given below:</p> <p>Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism. Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society – like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family – should be preserved. Most conservatives, however, did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days. Rather, they realised, from the changes initiated by Napoleon, that modernisation could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy. It could make state power more effective and strong. A modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy and the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies of Europe. 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. 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. A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in future.</p> <p>1. Identify the purpose to convene the Congress of Vienna in 1815? 2. How did the Congress of Vienna ensure peace in Europe? 3. What do you understand by new conservatism?</p>	4
107	<p>Read the paragraph and answer the questions given below:</p>	4



	<p>In 1848, Frédéric Sorrieu, a French artist, prepared a series of four prints visualising his dream of a world made up of ‘democratic and social Republics’, as he called them. As you would recall, artists of the time of the French Revolution personified Liberty as a female figure-here you can recognise the torch of Enlightenment she bears in one hand and the Charter of the Rights of Man in the other. On the earth in the foreground of the image lie the shattered remains of the symbols of absolutist institutions. In Sorrieu’s utopian vision, the peoples of the world are grouped as distinct nations, identified through their flags and national costume. Leading the procession, way past the statue of Liberty, are the United States and Switzerland, which by this time were already nation-states. France, identifiable by the revolutionary tricolour, has just reached the statue. The concept and practices of a modern state, in which a centralised power exercised sovereign control over a clearly defined territory, had been developing over a long period of time in Europe. But a nation-state was one in which the majority of its citizens, and not only its rulers, came to develop a sense of common identity and shared history or descent.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What was the theme of painting made by French artist?</li> <li>2. The utopian vision of French artist Frédéric Sorrieu was _____.</li> <li>3. Explain about Utopian vision.</li> </ol>	
108	<p>Read the paragraph and answer the questions given below:</p> <p>The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was the area called the Balkans. 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 the Slavs. A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire. The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive. All through the nineteenth century the Ottoman Empire had sought to strengthen itself through modernization and internal reforms but with very little success. One by one, it’s European subject nationalities broke away from its control and declare independence. The Balkans people based their claims for independence or political rights on nationality and used history to prove that they had once been independent but had subsequently been subjugated by foreign powers. Hence the rebellious nationalities in the Balkans thought of their struggles as attempts to win back their long – lost independence.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. The Balkan people based their claims for _____ or _____ on nationality.</li> <li>2. The spread of the ideas of Romantic nationalism was responsible for _____.</li> <li>3. Which were the countries formed in Balkan region?</li> </ol>	4
109	<p>Secret societies sprang up in many European states to train revolutionaries and spread their ideas. To be revolutionary at this time meant a commitment to oppose monarchical forms that had been established. after the Vienna Congress, and to fight for liberty and freedom. Most of these revolutionaries also saw the creation of nation-states as a necessary part of this struggle for freedom. One such individual was the Italian revolutionary Giuseppe Mazzini. He subsequently founded two more underground societies, first, Young Italy in Marseilles, and then, Young Europe in Berne, whose members were likeminded young men from Poland, France, Italy and the German states. Mazzini believed that God had intended nations to be the natural units of mankind. So, Italy could not continue to be a patchwork of small states and kingdoms. It had to be forged into a single unified republic within a wider alliance of nations. This unification alone could be the basis of Italian liberty. Following his model, secret societies were set up in Germany, France, Switzerland and Poland. Mazzini's relentless opposition to monarchy and his</p>	4

	<p>vision of democratic republics frightened the conservatives. Metternich described him as 'the most dangerous enemy of our social order'.</p> <p>A. Why secret societies came up in Europe? 2</p> <p>B. Who was Giuseppe Mazzini? 1</p> <p>Name the two organizations found by Giuseppe Mazzini? 1</p>	
110	<p>From the very beginning, the French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that could create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people. 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. A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard. The Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly. New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of the nation. A centralised administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory. Internal customs duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted. Regional dialects were discouraged and French, as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of the nation. The revolutionaries further declared that it was the mission and the destiny of the French nation to liberate the peoples of Europe from despotism, in other words to help other peoples of Europe to become nations. When the news of the events in France reached the different cities of Europe, students and other members of educated middle classes began setting up Jacobin clubs. Their activities and campaigns prepared the way for the French armies which moved into Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and much of Italy in the 1790s. With the outbreak of the revolutionary wars, the French armies began to carry the idea of nationalism abroad.</p> <p>A. Who elected the Estates General? 1</p> <p>B. What was the purpose of centralised administrative system? 1</p> <p>What happened when news of the events in France reached the different cities of Europe? 2</p>	4
111	<p>Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism. Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society- like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family-should be preserved. Most conservatives, however, did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days. Rather, they realised, from the changes initiated by Napoleon, that modernisation could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy. It could make state power more effective and stronger. A modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy, the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies of Europe. In 1815, representatives of the European powers 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. 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. A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in future.</p> <p>A. Describes European conservative ideology? 1</p> <p>B. What are the purpose to convene Vienna of Congress in 1815? 2</p> <p>C. What did conservatives focus on at the Congress of Vienna? 1</p>	4
112	Read the source given below and answer the following questions:	4

	<p>Like Germany, Italy, too had a long history of political fragmentation. Italians were scattered over several dynastic states as well as the multi-national Habsburg Empire. During the middle of the nineteenth century, Italy was divided into seven states, of which only one, Sardinia-Piedmont, was ruled by an Italian princely house. The north was under Austrian Habsburgs, the centre was ruled by the Pope and the southern regions were under the domination of the Bourbon kings of Spain. Even the Italian language had not acquired one common form and still had many regional and local variations.</p> <p>Answer the following questions</p> <p>1 During mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, Italy was divided into _____ states.  2 Which of the following part of Italy was ruled by an Italian house?  3 Who dominated the south regions of Italy? What was the condition of Italy at that time?</p>	
113	<p>Read the given text and answer the following questions:</p> <p>The liberal politician Carl Welcker, an elected member of the Frankfurt Parliament, expressed the following views:  Nature has created men and women to carry out different functions ... Man, the stronger, the bolder and freer of the two, has been designated as protector of the family, its provider, meant for public tasks in the domain of law, production defence. Woman, the weaker, dependent and timid, requires the protection of man. Her sphere is the home, the care of the children, the nurturing of the family ... Do we require any further proof that given such differences, equality between the sexes would only endanger harmony and destroy the dignity of the family? Louise Otto-Peters (1819-95) was a political activist who founded a women's journal and subsequently a feminist political association. the first issue of her newspaper (21 April 1849) carried the following edit...  It is indeed ridiculous and unreasonable to deny women political rights even though they enjoy the right to property which they make use of. They perform functions and assume responsibilities without owe getting the benefits that accrue to men for the same... Why this injustice? Is it not a disgrace that even the stupidest cattle-herder possesses the right to vote, simply because he is a man, whereas highly talented women owning considerable property are excluded from this right, even though they contribute so much to the maintenance of the state?'  1. Who was Carl Welcker?  2. What were Carl Welcker's views about women?  3. Who was Louise Otto-peters? What was mentioned in the first edition of her newspaper?</p>	4
114	<p>Read the source given below and answer the following questions:</p> <p>Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism. Conservatives believed that established traditional institutions of state and society-like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family - should be preserved. Most conservatives, however, did not propose a return to the society of pre- revolutionary days. Rather, they realised, from the changes initiated by Napoleon, that modernisation could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy. It could make state power more effective and stronger. A modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy, the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies of Europe. In 1815, representatives of the European powers who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna</p>	4

	<p>to draw up a settlement for Europe. The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich. 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. A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in future.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. In which year was Napoleon defeated?</li> <li>2. What did conservatives believe?</li> <li>3. Who hosted the Vienna congress? When was the Treaty of Vienna signed?</li> </ol>	
115	How did Romanticism pave the way for Nationalism in Europe? Explain	5
116	Explain the concept of liberal nationalism which developed in Europe in the early 19th century.	5
117	9. Why is it said that the 1830s were the years of great hardship in Europe?	5
118	<p>A business man ran a business that spread across Germany, the Dutch Republic, and Italy when the Napoleonic Code of 1804 was implemented.</p> <p>What were the five key changes he experienced due to the Napoleonic Code of 1804?</p>	5
119	Explain any five challenges which the Silesian weavers faced in 1845 when contractors reduced their payments?	5
120	<p>In the given map of Europe locate and name Prussia, Hungary, Ireland, Austria and Poland. The map is about Europe after Congress of Vienna, 1815</p> 	5
121	“Culture played an important role in creating the idea of nation in Europe” .Support the statement with examples.	5
122	How did Balkans become the most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871.Explain with examples.	5
123	Explain the process of Unification of Italy	5
124	How did ideas of national unity in early 19 <sup>th</sup> century Europe allied to the ideology of liberalism? Explain.	5

125	Highlight the various measures and practices that French revolutionaries introduced to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.	5
126	How did Balkan region become a source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871?	5
127	What ideas justify that the first half of nineteenth century were the years of Hunger, hardship and Revolts?	5
128	Which conditions were viewed as obstacles to economic exchange and growth by the new commercial classes during the 19 <sup>th</sup> century Europe?	5
129	Explain the different factors which led to the rise of nationalism in Europe.	5
130	'The First clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789.' Explain the meaning of nationalism and throw light on the statement.	5
131	Describe the role of Otto Von Bismarck in making of Germany.	5
132	"Nationalism no longer retained its idealistic liberal democratic sentiment by the last quarter of the nineteenth century in Europe." Analyse the statement with examples.	5

## **ANSWER**

Q. No	ANSWER
1	Both A and R are true and R explains A.
2	People across Europe got inspired to fight against the rule of the monarch.
3	Bulgaria
4	1-C, 2-D, 3-A, 4-B
5	The monarch exercises authority according to a written or unwritten constitution.
6	The papal troop
7	His violent and strict nature
8	1) Switzerland 2) Greece 3) the United States of America Award 0.5 marks each to any two following points or any other relevant point
9	Award 0.5 marks each to the following points or any other relevant points: 1) There would be no crime in society. 2) it would be a classless society with no hierarchy. 3) Citizens embrace social and moral ideals. Individuality and innovation are welcomed. 4) Citizens are truly free to think independently. 5) Citizens have no fear of the outside world.
10	2.A is false but R is true
11	c)The British nation was formed as a result of a war with Ireland and wales
12	(b)Equal political rights
13	(a)iv-iii-ii-i

14	(b)Otto von Bismark
15	(d)National Assembly
16	c) A is true but R is false.
17	(c)French artist
18	(a)Increased taxation ,censorship ,forced conscription in to the French armies
19	(d)France's nationalist movement inspired other nations.
20	(B)a-ii.b-iii,c-iv,d-i
21	c) Giuseppe Mazzini
22	A. Both the assertion and reason are true, and the reason is the correct explanation of the assertion.
23	B. Both the assertion and reason are true, but the reason is not the correct explanation of the assertion.
24	C. The assertion is true, but the reason is false.
25	Heroism and justice
26	D. French Revolution
27	B. Language and culture played a crucial role in fostering nationalist sentiments.
28	Romanticism was a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiments.
29	conservatives
30	A. Ottoman Empire
31	(a) Young Italy and young Europe.
32	(d) To help other peoples of Europe to become nations.
33	(c) A is true but R is false.
34	(c) He wanted Italy to be a monarchy.
35	(d) They stressed the importance of tradition and established institutions and customs.
36	(d) A is false but R is true.
37	(b) abolish the tariff barrier.
38	(a) Woman's strength.
39	(a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
40	(b) It was an agreement between England and Ireland.
41	(B) Only 1, 2 and 3 are correct
42	(C) Freedom for individual and equality before law
43	(A) Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria
44	a.Heroism and Justice
45	(B) A is false but R is true
46	(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
47	(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
48	Option (a) is correct.
49	Option (C) is correct.
50	(D) Sardinia-Piedmont
51	d.Italy

52	b. Victor Emmanuel II
53	c. Balkans
54	a. Germania
55	C A is true and R is false
56	a. French Revolution
57	a. Monarchy
58	d. They were divided into kingdoms ,duchies and cantons
59	Being freed Fight Heroism
60	D Fredric Sorrieu
61	A new French flag, a tricolour replaced the royal standard. The Estates General was renamed the National Assembly and was elected by a group of active citizens. New hymns, oaths and martyrs commemorated in the name of the nation. A central administrative system made uniform laws for the entire nation
62	(i) Their activities and campaigns paved the way for the French armies which moved into Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and large ii) Students and other members of educated middle class began to set up Jacobin parts of Italy.
63	The decade of 1830 had brought great economic hardship or crisis in Europe due to the following reasons: (i) The first half of the 19th century saw an enormous increase in population all over Europe. (ii) Jobseekers were more and employment opportunities were less. (iii) People from rural areas migrated to cities and made cities over-crowded slums
64	The bourbon dynasty was restored in France. A number of states were set up on the boundaries of France. Prussia was given important new territories. Austria got control of northern Italy. Russia was given part of Poland.
65	The ideas of the father land, a new French flag emphasized the nation of a united community. A new French flag, New hymns were composed, A centralized administrative was set up. Internal customs duties were abolished.
66	Ethnic variation spread of nationalism Disintegration of Ottoman Empire, claim of independence by using history to prove that they had once been independent. Area of intense conflict, Mutual jealousy matters were further complicated because the Balkans also became the scene of big power rivalry.
67	1-End of the rule of absolute monarch 2-Transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens
68	1-The serfdom and bonded labour were abolished both in the Habsburg dominions and in Russia 2-The Habsburg rulers granted more autonomy to the Hungarians in 1867
69	1-Romanticism is a cultural movement 2-Romantic artists and poets criticised the glorification of reason and science and focussed instead on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings
70	Cultural factors-such as shared language, traditions, and historical heritage, played a crucial role in fostering a sense of unity and identity among people within specific regions or nations. These common cultural elements helped people identify themselves as part of a larger national community, which in turn contributed to the growth of nationalism.

	Nationalists often emphasized cultural bonds to create a collective identity, distinct from other nations, leading to the aspiration for self-governance and independence.
71	<b>Inspiration for Nationalist Movements:</b> The ideals of liberty, equality, and fraternity propagated during the French Revolution inspired nationalist movements across Europe. <b>Promotion of Cultural Identity:</b> The French Revolution emphasized the importance of a common language, culture, and shared history in defining a nation.
72	Communication and Understanding Cultural expression Formation of nation states Resisting external influence.
73	The bourbon dynasty was restored in France, A number of states were set up on the boundaries of France Prussia was given important new territories, Austria got control) of northern Italy, Russia was given part of Poland.
74	The ideas of the father land (la patrie le citioyen (la citizen) a new French flag emphasized the nation of a united community. A new French flag, New hymns were composed, A centralized administrative was set up, Internal customs duties were abolished.
75	Ethnic variation spread of nationalism Disintegration of Ottoman Empire, claim of independence by using history to prove that they had once been independent. Area of intense conflict, Mutual jealousy matters were further complicated because the Balkans also became the scene of big power rivalry.
76	Nationalism and imperialism encouraged each European nation to pursue its own interests and compete for power.
77	The Greek War of Independence was a successful war waged by the Greeks to win independence for Greece from the Ottoman Empire.
78	i. The Statue of Liberty held the torch of liberty in one hand and the charter of the rights of man for the others. All the countries paid homage to the statue as they passed by. The countries Past the Statue had already become nation-states. ii. It represented the struggle for freedom, to become independent nation-states.
79	Napoleonic Code exported to the regions under the French control and effected several aspects of the French society: (i) Simplified administrative divisions. (ii) Abolished feudal system. (iii) Freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues. (iv) In towns, guild restrictions were removed. (v) Transport and communication system improved.  Any other relevant point. (Any three points to be explained with examples.)
80	The decade of 1830 had brought great economic hardship or crisis in Europe due to the following reasons: (i) There was an enormous increase in population all over Europe. (ii) There were more job seekers than the employment opportunities. Migration of rural people to the cities further made the situation worse. (iii) Small scale producers in towns were sometimes faced with stiff competition from imports of cheap machine-made goods from England. (iv) In the regions of Europe where the aristocracy still enjoyed power, peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations. (v) Due to increased population, the demand for food increased. It led to the rise in food prices.



	This led to an increase in the prices and there was widespread pauperism in the entire country.
<b>81</b>	<p>(i) Italians were scattered over several dynastic states.</p> <p>(ii) Sardinia-Piedmont was ruled by an Italian princely house.</p> <p>(iii) Italy was unified in 1861 and Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed King of United Italy.</p> <p>(iv) Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a programme for a unitary Italian Republic.</p> <p>(v) The unification of Italy was a result of many wars, through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France by Chief Minister Cavour.</p> <p>(vi) Garibaldi joined the fray.</p>
<b>82</b>	<p>Following were the reforms brought by Napoleon in the administrative system:</p> <p>The civil Code of 1804, usually known as the Napoleonic Code, did away with all privilege based on birth.</p> <p>It established equality before law and secured the right to property.</p> <p>Napoleon simplified administrative division, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.</p> <p>In the towns too, guild restrictions were removed.</p> <p>Transportation and communication system was improved.</p>
<b>83</b>	<p>The efforts of the complaint against the seller. In Europe the educated, liberal middle class spearheaded the nationalist movement. They stood for the freedom of individual and equality of all before the law. Following were the political, social and economic ideas supported by the liberals.</p> <p>Political ideas-The ideology of liberalism supported the ideas of national unity and abolition of aristocratic privileges. It also advocated for a constitutional and representative government through parliament. It did not stand for the idea of universal suffrage.</p> <p>Social ideas- They supported freedom for the individual and idea of equality of all before the law.</p> <p>Economic ideas- There was freedom of market and abolition of state imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital. Zollverein abolished tariff barriers and reduced the number of currencies. Introduction of a system of weights and measures also strengthen the ideology of liberalism.</p>
<b>84</b>	<p>Romanticism refers to a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of national sentiments.</p> <p>Romanticism artists and poets generally criticized the glorification of reason and science and focused on emotions, institutions and mystical feeling.</p> <p>Their efforts was to create a sense of shared collective heritage, a common culture of past, as the basis of nation.</p> <p>Some German Romantics believed that through folk songs, the true spirit of the nation can be popularized. German culture was to be discovered among common people.</p>
<b>85</b>	<p>Firstly, it was decided by the treaty of Vienna to restore the monarchies that had been overthrown by Napoleon and to create a new conservatism in Europe</p> <p>Secondly, autocracy was given preference over democratic set up. All attempts were made to curb criticism and dissents</p>


	Thirdly, all attempts were made to preserve the church, social hierarchies, property and family as was done to preserve the monarchy.
86	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Oppression of people under absolute rulers.</li> <li>(ii) Liberal ideas spread by well-known philosophers and leaders.</li> <li>(iii) The French Revolution inspired the people to fight for freedom. The slogan 'Liberty, Equality and Fraternity' became the clarion call for the common people</li> </ul>
87	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Greece was viewed as a part of Europe that had been annexed by Ottomans and now needed to be liberated.</li> <li>(ii) Greece perceived as the foundation and cradle of civilisation in Europe by poets and artists and this led to nationalist consciousness.</li> <li>(iii) Greek nationalists received support from other Greeks living in exile.</li> </ul>
88	<p>In the 19th century in Europe, the female figures became an allegory of the nation in the following ways.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•The artists, in the 18th and 19th centuries in Europe, wanted to represent a country, as if it was a person. In other words, they wanted to personify the nation. Nations were represented as female figures. The female form did not belong to any particular woman in real life. It was an abstract idea, which gave the nation a concrete form. The female figure became an allegory of a nation.</li> <li>•In France, the female form was given the name of Marianne, which represented the nation. Her characteristics were red cap, the tricolour and the cockade, drawn from those of Liberty and the Republic.</li> <li>•Similarly, Germania became the allegory of the German nation. Germania wears a crown of oak leaves because oak stands for heroism.</li> </ul> <p>(Any 3 relevant points to be mentioned)</p>
89	<p>The 1830s were years of great economic hardship in Europe because:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•The first half of the nineteenth century saw an increase in population, all over Europe. There was scarcity of jobs and few employment opportunities.</li> <li>•Population from rural areas migrated to the cities in search of jobs. They lived in overcrowded slums.</li> <li>•Small producers in towns faced stiff competition from imports of cheap machine goods from England.</li> <li>•In those parts of Europe where aristocracy was strong and enjoyed enormous powers, the peasants groaned under the burden of feudal dues and taxation.</li> <li>•The rise of food prices or a year of bad harvest, added to the miseries of the common man</li> </ul> <p>(Any 3 relevant points to be mentioned)</p>
90	<p>Culture played an important role in creating the idea of a nation in Europe in the following ways.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>•Art, music, literature and drama helped to express, shape and strengthen nationalist sentiments.</li> <li>•Romantics like the German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder held the view that true German culture could be discovered only among the common people.</li> <li>•Glorification of reason and science was criticised by the romantic artists, rather they favoured emotions, intuitions and mystical feelings.</li> <li>•Language too boosted nationalism. The Polish people opposed the Russian occupation and the ban on Polish language, by using it in the Church gathering for all religious ceremonies and for religious instruction. •The Polish language became a weapon of the nationalists.</li> <li>•Two Germans, Grimm Brothers, used stories and folktales written in German to promote the German spirit against the domination of the French.</li> <li>•Operas and music, like that of Karol Kurpinski, kept alive the national spirit.</li> <li>•Folk dances like the polonaise and mazurki became national symbols.</li> </ul> <p>(Any 3 relevant points)</p>

91	<p>In 1815 representatives of European powers –Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe under the leadership of Duke Metternich .</p> <p>-The delegates drew up the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 with the object of undoing the changes that had occurred during the Napoleonic wars.</p> <p>-The Bourbon dynasty was restored to power and France lost territories it had annexed under Napoleon.</p> <p>A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in future.</p> <p>Thus the kingdom of Netherlands was set up in the north and Genoa was added to Piedmont in the south.</p> <p>-Prussia was given territories in western frontiers and Austria was given the central of northern Italy</p> <p>-But the German confederation of 39 states was left untouched.</p> <p>-The main intention was to restore the monarchy that had been overthrown by Napoleon and create a new conservative order in Europe.</p>
92	<p>Napoleon declared himself the emperor of France and destroyed democracy.</p> <p>In the administrative field he incorporated revolutionary principles which were as follows</p> <p>-The Civil Code of 1804 abolished all the privileges based on the birth, established equality before law and gave the right to property.</p> <p>- In towns guild restrictions came to an end.</p> <p>-Uniform weights and measures were adopted.</p> <p>A common national currency helped in the movement of goods and capital from one region to another.</p> <p>-Transport and communication systems were improved.</p>
93	<p>The 1830's were years of great economic hardship in Europe because</p> <p>-The first of the 19<sup>th</sup> century saw an increase in population all over Europe. There was scarcity of jobs and few employment opportunities.</p> <p>-Population from rural areas migrated to cities in search of jobs .They lived in overcrowded slums.</p> <p>-Small producers in towns faced stiff competition from imports of cheap machine made goods from England.</p> <p>-The rise of food prices or a year of bad harvest added to the miseries of the common man.</p>
94	<p>Restoration of monarchies Balancing of power containment of France Compensations and Redistribution</p>
95	<p>Shared Language</p>

	Common history Tradition and cultural practices Romanticism and Cultural Revival Opposition to Suppression
96	Italians were scattered over several dynastic states Italy was unified in 1861 and Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed King of unified Italy Sardinia Piedmont was ruled by an Italian Princely house. Mazzini had sought to put together a programme for a unity Italian Republic The unification of Italy was a result of many wars through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France Chief Minister Cavour. Garibaldi joined the fray.
97	Broken chain- Being freed Sword – readiness to fight Crown of Oak leaves – heroism Black, red and gold tricolour – flag of liberal- nationalist in 1848, banned by Dukes of the German states
98	1. The term ‘liberalism’ derives from the Latin root liber, meaning free. 2. For the new middle classes liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. 3. Right to vote for all adult citizens Men without property and all women were excluded from political rights.
99	1. The painting is the Dream of worldwide Democratic and Social Republics The painting was prepared by Frederic Sorrieu
100	17(i) In 1834, a customs union or Zollverein was formed at the initiative of Prussia and joined by most of the German states.. 17(b) Friedrich List, professor of Economics at University of Tübingen in Germany 17(iii) A free economic system is the only means to engender national feelings . -It contributes to political and civil freedom. -It contributes to economic growth and transparency,
101	18(i) Serfs were the lowest category of peasants who forced to work on a plot of land. 18(ii) Members of this class were united by ties of marriages. 18(iii) Western and parts of central Europe witnessed growth of industrial production and trade. -The growth of town furthered the emergence of commercial classes whose existence was based on production for the market.
102	19(i) Heroism 19(ii) To remind the public of the national unity and to persuade them to identify with it. -Marianne images were marked on coins and stamps. 19(iii) When an abstract idea is expressed through a person or a thing.

	-Allegories were represented through specific objects and symbols such as Liberty, Marianne, and Germania.
103	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. D. Region of traditionalist beliefs in state and society.</li> <li>2. B. To restore conservative regime in Europe</li> <li>3. A. To reestablish peace and stability in Europe.</li> <li>4.C.Laying out a balance of power between all the great powers in Europe.</li> </ol>
104	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. King Louis Philippe had to flee when revolutionaries started getting more frequent and violent, he ruled France till 1848.</li> <li>2. Yes, they were guaranteed some rights after they revolted due to unemployment and economic hardship one such right was right to work.</li> </ol> <p>Population has risen exponentially and job opportunities were less. This created a lot of issues among the population economically. People had no jobs and no means to feed themselves this cost a lot of economic hardship in Europe people were miserable and poor.</p>
105	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. C. France was the fore bearer of any revolution or movement that took place in Europe.</li> <li>2.C. SPAIN</li> <li>3. D. 1830</li> <li>4.B. Conservatives believed in decent and conservation.</li> </ol>
106	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. To restore conservative regime in Europe.</li> <li>2. By laying out a balance of power between all the great powers in Europe.</li> <li>3. The new conservatives believed that traditional institutions of state and society should be preserved. They believed in preserving the monarchy, the church, social hierarchies, property and the family.</li> </ol>
107	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Democratic and Social Republic.</li> <li>2. The concepts and practices of a modern state, in which a centralized power exercised sovereign control over a clearly defined territory.</li> <li>3. In Sorrieu's Utopian vision, the peoples of the world are grouped as distinct nations, identified through their flags and national costumes. Sorrieu created the image to unify the disintegrated states into a nation state under a democratic constitution.</li> </ol>
108	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Independence and political rights.</li> <li>2. Balkans disintegration from the Ottoman Empire.</li> <li>3. Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia – Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro.</li> </ol>
109	<p>A. The secret societies came up in Europe for the purpose of training the revolutionaries and for spreading the ideas of freedom, liberty and nationalism and providing a leadership for the freedom movement.</p> <p>B. Giuseppe Mazzini was one of the most famous Italian revolutionary who played a significant role in the nationalist and unification movement in Italy.</p> <p>C. The two organizations found by Mazzini were:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Young Italy in Marseilles</li> <li>ii. Young Europe in Berne</li> </ol>
110	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. It was elected by the body of active citizens.</li> <li>B. It formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory.</li> <li>C. When the news of the events in France reached the different cities of Europe, students and other members of educated middle classes began setting up Jacobin clubs. Their activities and campaigns prepared the way for the French armies which moved into Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and much of Italy in the 1790s.</li> </ol>

<b>111</b>	<p>A. European conservative ideologies upheld traditional institutions like the monarchy.</p> <p>B. Conservatives argued that long-standing, conventional institutions of government and society should be upheld, but modernization could strengthen these institutions and increase the effectiveness of state power. They did not advocate going back to the society before the revolution.</p> <p>C. Metternich's goal was to restore peace by reviving old dynasties and creating safe havens.</p>
<b>112</b>	<p>i seven</p> <p>ii ,Sardinia-Piedmont</p> <p>iii Bourbon kings of Spain.</p> <p>The Italian language had not acquired one common form and still had many regional and local variations.</p>
<b>113</b>	<p>1 The liberal politician and an elected member of the Frankfurt Parliament</p> <p>2 Woman, the weaker, dependent and timid, requires the protection of man. Her sphere is the home, the care of the children, the nurturing of the family</p> <p>3 Louise Otto-Peters (1819-95) was a political activist who founded a women's journal and subsequently a feminist political association. the first issue of her newspaper. It is indeed ridiculous and unreasonable to deny women political rights even though they enjoy the right to property which they make use of. They perform functions and assume responsibilities without getting the benefits that accrue to men for the same.</p>
<b>114</b>	<p>i The defeat of Napoleon in 1815,</p> <p>ii Conservatives believed that established traditional institutions of state and society-like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family - should be preserved.</p> <p>iii. The Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich hosted the Vienna Congress in 1815.</p>
<b>115</b>	<p>Romanticism was a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiments in the following ways.</p> <p>(i) Critical approach towards reason and science: Romantic artists criticized the glorification of reason and science and focused on emotions, intuitions and mystical feeling.</p> <p>(ii) Folk culture as the spirit of the nation: Johann Gottfried Herder claimed that through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances, the true spirit of nation could be popularized. The Polish composer Karol Kurpinski celebrated and popularised the Polish nationalist struggle through his operas and music, by turning folk dances into nationalist symbols. (iii) Emphasis on vernacular language: They gave emphasis on vernacular language to recover the national spirit and to carry the modern nationalist message to large audience who were mostly illiterate.</p> <p>(iv) Language as a symbol of national resistance: Language also played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments. For example, it was mainly used as a weapon of national resistance when the Polish language was forced out of schools and the Russian language was imposed everywhere in Poland</p>
<b>116</b>	<p>The term 'liberalism' derives from the Latin root 'liber' meaning free.</p> <p>For the middle classes liberalism meant freedom for the individual and equality of all before law. Politically, it highlighted the concept of government by consent.</p> <p>(i) After the French Revolution, liberalism had stood to abolish autocracy and clerical privileges, a constitution and representative government through parliament.</p> <p>(ii) The nineteenth century liberals also emphasised the inviolability of private property.</p> <p>(iv) Economically, liberalism advocated for the freedom of markets; abolition of state imposed barriers on the movement of goods and capital.</p> <p>(v) It directly contributed to the growth of unified economic territory.</p>
<b>117</b>	<p>1830 as the year of great hardship:</p> <p>(1) First half of 19th century saw an enormous increase in population in Europe.</p> <p>(2) Number of job seekers greater than employment.</p>

	<p>(3) Migration of a large population from rural to urban areas.</p> <p>(4) Stiff competition from imports of cheap machine-made goods from England. The aristocracy still enjoyed power privileges.</p> <p>(5) Peasants struggled under the burden of Feudal dues . (6) Rise of food prices due to bad harvest.</p>
<b>118</b>	<p>Award 1 mark each to the following points or any other relevant point:</p> <p>1) He was able to run his entire business in one currency as the same currency was used across all locations. 2) He was able to transport his goods and capital from one region to another as transport was improved. 3) He along with his other business partners and customers came under one uniform law. 4) He was able to use standardised weights and measures across locations 5) He was no longer required to pay taxes to any aristocrat.</p>
<b>119</b>	<p>Award 1 mark each to the following points or any other relevant points: 1) Forced many weavers into poverty. 2) Fear of being unemployed increased. 3) Weavers faced food shortages for themselves and their respective families as money was limited. 4) Food shortages meant poor health conditions for the Silesian weavers and their respective families. 5) Inaction from the Silesian king against the contractors ensured continuous exploitation of weavers in the hands of contractors.</p>
<b>120</b>	
<b>121</b>	<p>Art and poetry ,stories and music helped to express and shape nationalist feelings.</p> <p>-Romantic artists and poets generally criticised the glorification of reason and science and focussed instead on emotions intuition and mystical feelings.</p> <p>-Romantics like German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people –das volk.</p> <p>-It was through folk songs, folk poetry, and folk dances that the true spirit of the nation popularised.</p> <p>-The emphasis on vernacular language and the collection of local folk lore was given to create national sprit.</p>

	<p>-Karol Kurpinski celebrated the national struggle through his operas and music, turning folk dances like Polonaise and Mazurka into nationalist symbols in Poland.</p> <p>-Language too played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments. Many members of the clergy in Poland began to use language as a weapon of national resistance.</p> <p>-Polish was used for church gatherings and all religious instructions. The use of Polish came to be seen as a symbol of the struggle against Russian domination.</p>
<b>122</b>	<p>The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was the area called the Balkans.</p> <p>-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 residents were known as Slavs.</p> <p>-A large part of Balkans was under the control of Ottoman empire.</p> <p>-The disintegration of Ottoman empire made this region very explosive.</p> <p>-One by one its European subject nationalities broke away from its control and declared independence.</p> <p>As the different Slavic nationalities struggle to define their identity and independence the Balkan area became an area of intense conflict.</p> <p>-The Balkan states were fiercely jealous of each other and hoped to get more territory at the expense of others.</p> <p>-During this period there was intense rivalry among the European powers over trade and colonies as well as naval and military might.</p> <p>-Each power-Russia, Germany, England, Austria-Hungary-was keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans and extending its control over the area.</p> <p>-This led to a series of wars in the region and finally the First World War.</p>
<b>123</b>	<p>Italy had a long history of fragmentation.</p> <p>-Italians were scattered over several dynastic states as well as the multi-national Habsburg empire.</p> <p>-During the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century Italy was divided into seven states of which only one Sardinia-Piedmont was ruled by an Italian princely house.</p> <p>-The north was under Austrian Habsburg, the centre was ruled by the Pope and Southern regions were under the domination of Bourbon kings of Spain.</p> <p>-During 1830's Giuseppe Mazzini put together a programme for a unitary Italian republic.</p> <p>-He formed a secret society called Young Italy for this purpose.</p> <p>-After the failure of uprising both in 1831 and 1848 the mantle now fell on Sardinia-Piedmont under the ruler king Victor Emmanuel II to unify Italian states through war.</p>



	<p>-Through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France engineered by Chief minister Cavour , Sardinia-Piedmont succeeded in defeating Austrian forces in 1859</p> <p>-A large number of armed volunteers under the leadership of Giuseppe Garibaldi marched in to south Italy and the kingdom of Two Sicilies and succeeded in driving out the Spanish rulers .</p> <p>-In 1861 Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of united Italy</p>
<b>124</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Liberalism stood for freedom for individual and equality of all before law.</li> <li>ii. It emphasised on the concept of government by consent.</li> <li>iii. It stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges.</li> <li>iv. It believed in a constitution and representative government through parliament.</li> <li>v. The coming of railways further linked harnessing economic interests to national unification as it helped stimulated mobility.</li> </ul>
<b>125</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Idea of La patrie, le citoyen</li> <li>ii. A new French flag replaced the former royal standard.</li> <li>iii. The Estate general was elected by the body of active citizen and renamed the National Assembly</li> <li>iv. New hymns were composed oath taken and martyrs commemorated.</li> <li>v. A centralized administrative system was set up in place and in formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory</li> </ul> <p>Internal custom duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weight and measures were adopted.</p>
<b>126</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Balkan was the reason including the present day Romania Bulgaria Greece Macedonia Croatia Bosnia etc. This region was under the control of Ottoman Empire.</li> <li>ii. This region became an area of intense conflict due to the breakdown of Ottoman Empire along with the spread of romantic nationalism.</li> <li>iii. Each tried to occupy the region and get independent at the expense of others at the same time the European power came to the scene.</li> <li>iv. Nationalism aligned with imperialism when Austro Hungarian, Germany and Britain tried to occupy the territory and countering the influence of each other.</li> </ul> <p>This finally led to the First World War in Europe.</p>
<b>127</b>	<p>The 1830s were years of great economic hardship.</p> <p>The first half of nineteenth century saw an enormous increase in population all over the Europe.</p> <p>In most countries of the Europe there were more job seekers than employment.</p> <p>Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums. Small producers in town were often faced with stiff competition from imports of cheap machine made goods from England, where industrialization.</p> <p>This was especially so in textile production, which was carried out mainly in homes or small workshops and was only partly mechanized.</p> <p>In those regions of Europe where the aristocracy still enjoyed power, peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations.</p> <p>The rise of food prices or a year of bad harvest led to widespread anger in towns and country.</p> <p>In 1848 due to food shortage and unemployment the population of Paris started a revolution.</p>
<b>128</b>	<p>Following were the obstacles viewed by the new commercial classes, to the economic exchange and growth during the 19th century Europe.</p>

	<p>There was enormous increase in population all over Europe.</p> <p>Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums and could not afford to fulfil the basic needs.</p> <p>Unemployment increased. In most countries, there were more job seekers than employment.</p> <p>Cheap machine made goods from England were giving stiff competition to small producers of European Towns.</p> <p>The price of food inflated many folds due to bad harvest. It led to a widespread pauperism in European towns.</p>
<b>129</b>	<p>Following are the factors which led to the rise of Nationalism in Europe:</p> <p>Decline of Feudalism: Feudal lords were a great tumbling bloc in the way of the rise of the nationalism feelings among the people. But their mutual warfare and crusades weakened them.</p> <p>Weakness of Papacy and the Roman Empire: The renaissance and reformation movements led to awakening among the people and weakened the authority of the pope and the Holy Roman Empire. Consequently, national churches and national states were established in many countries.</p> <p>Foreign Rule: in certain countries foreign rule also played an important part in the growth of nationalism.</p> <p>Reaction against Injustice: Sometimes reaction against the arbitrary rule of unjust monarchs also gave birth to the feeling of nationalism.</p> <p>Contribution of Great writers: The writings of great poets, politicians and philosophers like Machiavelli, J.S. Mill, Fitch, Mazzini, Garibaldi etc. went a long way in rousing political consciousness and national spirit among the people.</p>
<b>130</b>	<p>Nationalism is a feeling of people within a state territory, which makes them develop a sense of collective identity and share history or descent. This feeling works as a binding force among people.</p> <p>Before 1789, France was under absolute monarchy. With French Revolution, Monarchy was thrown out and a sovereign body of French citizens was established.</p> <p>This revolution made France the nation-state and made many political and constitutional changes like:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) A new French flag was adopted to replace former Royal Standard.</li> <li>(ii) The Estates General renamed as General Assembly, became an elected body.</li> <li>(iii) Centralised administration and uniform civil laws were made for citizens.</li> <li>(iv) Uniform weighing and measurement system was adopted.</li> <li>(v) French became the national language of France.</li> </ul> <p>All these changes give a clear expression of collectivism and gave people true power to shape the destiny of France. Thus, France became a nation-state and world got a clear expression of nationalism through the French Revolution.</p>
<b>131</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) Prussia took on the leadership of the movement for national unification.</li> <li>(ii) Its chief minister, Otto von Bismarck, was the architect of this process carried out with the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy.</li> </ul>

	<p>(iii) Three wars over seven years - with Austria, Denmark and France - ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification.</p> <p>(iv) In January 1871, the Prussian king, William I, was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.</p> <p>(v) On January 1871, an assembly comprising the princes of the German states, representatives of the army, important Prussian ministers including the chief minister Otto von Bismarck gathered in the Hall of Mirrors in the Palace of Versailles to proclaim the new German Empire headed by Kaiser William I of Prussia.</p>
<b>132</b>	<p>Sentiment of Nationalism in the last half of the 19th century:</p> <p>(i) Towards the last quarter of the 19th century, nationalism could not retain its idealistic liberal-democratic sentiments of the first half of the century but became a narrow belief with inadequate ends.</p> <p>(ii) Nationalist groups became increasingly intolerant, which led to war.</p> <p>(iii) Major European powers manipulated the nationalist aspirations to further their own imperialist aims.</p> <p>(iv) Source of nationalist tension in Europe was the area called Balkans.</p> <p>(v) Idea of romantic nationalism in the Balkan together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive.</p> <p>(vi) One by one, European nationalities broke away from its control and declared independence.</p> <p>(vii) The Balkan people based their claims for independence or political rights on nationality to prove that they were once independent but were subjugated by a foreign power.</p> <p>(viii) Slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity and independence. Hence, the Balkan area became an area of intense conflict.</p>