



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

Class: X	Department: Social Science	Sub: HISTORY
Chapter-1 Question Bank:1	Topic: THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE	Year: 2023-24

1	<p>How has French artist Frederic Sorrieu, visualized his dream of a world made up of democrats and social republics?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Frederic Sorrieu a French artist, prepared a series of four prints visualizing his dream of a world made up of 'democratic and social republic'.• The first print of the series shows the peoples of Europe –men and women of all ages and social classes-marching in a long train, and offering homage to the Statue of Liberty whom they pass by it.• It also shows that a female carries a torch of enlighten in one hand and the Charter of the Rights of Man in the other. On the earth lie the shattered remains of absolutist institutions.• In Sorrieu's Utopian vision, the peoples of the world are grouped as distinct nations which are identified through their flags and national costume. Leading the procession are Switzerland and United States which are followed by France and Germany.• Germans are followed by the peoples of Austria, the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, Lombardy, Poland etc. From the heavens above, Christ, saints and angels are looking down to symbolize fraternity among the nations of the world.
2	<p>Distinguish between Modern state and Nation state in Europe</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>Modern State</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Modern state had been developing in Europe for a long period before 19th century.• It is a centralized power exercised sovereign control over a clearly defined territory.• They were multi-national dynastic empires.• Eg: Kingdom of Austria <p>Nation State</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Nation state came in to being through diverse processes in 19th century Europe.• 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.• This was forged through struggles, through the actions of leaders and the common people.• Eg: Germany, Italy
3	<p>What steps did the French Revolutionaries take to create a sense of collective identity among the French people?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>The steps taken by the French revolutionaries were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• The introduction of the ideas of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen) which emphasized a united community enjoying equal rights.• A new French flag the tricolor was chosen to replace the former royal standard.• The Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed as the

	<p>National Assembly. New hymns were composed, oaths were taken in the name of the nation.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A centralized administrative system was put in place and it made uniform laws for all citizens within its territory. Internal customs duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures were adopted. • Regional dialects were discouraged and French spoken in Paris became the common language of the nation.
4	<p>What changes did Napoleon introduce to make the administrative system more efficient in the territories ruled by him?</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain the provisions of the Napoleonic Civil Code</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Although Napoleon destroyed democracy in France but the administrative system introduced by him made the whole system more rational and efficient. • The Civil code of 1804-usually known as the Napoleonic code was imposed in all regions under French control. It took away all privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property. • In the countries like Dutch Republic, Switzerland, Italy and Germany, Napoleon simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues. Guild restrictions were removed in the towns. • Transport and communication systems were improved. Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed more freedom. • Standardized weights and measures and a common national currency was also introduced.
5	<p>“The initial enthusiasm towards French armies soon turned to hostility after Napoleon's takeover of France”. State Reasons</p> <p>Ans: Page no. 7 last para (Initially..... till administrative changes)</p>
6	<p>“The Habsburg empire that ruled over Austria-Hungary was a patchwork of many different regions and people”. Explain</p> <p>Ans: The Habsburg empire was a patchwork of many regions-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • People speak different languages and belonged to different ethnic groups that did not promote a sense of political unity. • It included the Alpine regions-the Tyrol, Austria and Sudetenland as well as Bohemia where the aristocracy was mainly German speaking. • It also included the Italian speaking provinces of Lombardy and Venetia. • In Hungary, half of the population spoke Magyar while the other half spoke a variety of dialects. • Besides these three dominant groups, there also lived a group of peasant peoples-Bohemians and Slovaks to the north, Slovenes in Carniola, Croats to the South and Roumans to the east in Transylvania.
7	<p>Briefly explain the social composition of mid-19th century Europe</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Socially and politically, a landed Aristocracy was the dominant class on the continent and they 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 and their families

	<p>were connected by ties of marriage.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Majority of the population was made up of Peasants who worked on land as tenants, small owners or serfs. With the growth of industrialization, a new social group came into being ie, the Working class and the Middle class made up of industrialists, businessmen and professionals.
8	<p>Explain the term ' liberalism'. Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The term 'liberalism' derives from the Latin root 'liber' meaning free. For the new middle-class liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. It had stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges, a constitution and representative government through Parliament and also stressed the inviolability of private property. In the economic sphere, liberalism stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.
9	<p>Explain the Zollverein / the Customs Union of 1834. In what way did the Zollverein try to overcome the obstacles faced by the liberal nationalists? Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Zollverein was the customs union formed in 1834 under the initiative of Prussia and joined by most of the German states. <p>Major obstacles faced by the liberal nationalists were-</p> <p>a) Each region followed its own system of weights and measures and currencies, which required more time for calculation. For example-Elle, the measure of cloth, stood for different length in each region</p> <p>b) State imposed restrictions on movement of goods, people and capital.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Customs union/Zollverein abolished tariff barriers, reduced the number of currencies from over 30 to 2, create network of railways for fast and heavy mobility and thus helped in the creation of a unified economic territory
10	<p>Explain the features of the Conservative regimes set up in Europe, following the defeat of Napoléon in 1815 Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conservatives believed that the established traditional institution like monarchy, church, social hierarchies etc should be preserved They however did not propose to return to society of pre-revolutionary days. They realize, modernization initiated by Napoleon could be used to make state power more effective and strong They believed that a modern army, efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy and abolition of feudalism could strengthen autocratic monarchies of Europe. Conservative regimes were autocratic and did not tolerate criticism and tried to control activities that questioned the legitimacy of autocratic government They also imposed censorship laws to control newspapers, books, plays etc.
11	<p>What were the main objectives of the Vienna Treaty of 1815? Ans:</p> <p>The Treaty of Vienna was made by the representatives of the European Powers-Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria who had collectively defeated Napoleon, with the objective of undoing most of the changes that had come up in Europe during the Napoleonic wars. The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich.</p>

	(Remaining points Page no.11(para 1) –From THE BOURBON DYNASTY till the end of the paragraph)
12	<p>What were the characteristics of a revolutionary in the years following 1815?</p> <p>Ans: Page 12 para 1 under the topic ‘The Revolutionaries’</p>
13	<p>Why were secret societies formed after 1815? Explain with special reference to activities of Mazzini?</p> <p>Ans: Secret societies were formed due to:</p> <p>a) Fear of repression by the Conservative regimes</p> <p>b) To train revolutionaries in other European states and spread their ideas.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mazzini was an Italian revolutionary who became a member of the secret society of the CARBONARI. • He founded two more secret societies, the YOUNG ITALY IN Marseilles and then YOUNG EUROPE in Berne whose members were young men from Poland, France, Italy and 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 but it should be a single unified republic and this unification could be the basis of Italian liberty. • Mazzini’s opposition to monarchy and his vision of democratic republic frightened the conservatives and Metternich described him as ‘the most dangerous enemy of our social order’.
14	<p>“When France sneezes the rest of Europe catches cold”. Who remarked this statement? Explain</p> <p>Ans: Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich remarked this statement because</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The upheaval in France in July 1830 which led to the overthrow of the Bourbon dynasty and installation of Constitutional monarchy under Louis Philippe had repercussions all over Europe. • It sparked an uprising in Brussels which led to Belgium breaking away from the United Kingdom of Netherlands. • Developments in France influenced Greek war of independence which began in 1821 against the Ottoman empire. Finally, by the Treaty of Constantinople Greece was recognized as an independent nation.
15	<p>Write a note on the Greek War of Independence</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Greece had been part of the Ottoman Empire since the 15th century. • The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe sparked off a struggle for independence amongst the Greeks which began in 1821. • Poets and artists lauded Greece as the cradle of European civilization and mobilized public opinion to support its struggle against a Muslim empire. • Nationalists in Greece got support from other Greeks living in exile and also from West Europeans. The English poet Lord Byron organized funds and later went to fight in the war. • Finally, The Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognized Greece as an independent nation.
16	<p>Explain the reasons for the nationalist’s upsurge in the 19th century Europe</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>“The development of nationalism did not come about only through wars and territorial expansion”. Explain</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p>

	<p>“Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation in Europe”. Explain</p> <p>Ans: The development of nationalism did not come about only through wars but culture played an important role in spreading the idea of the nation</p> <p>ROMANTICISM Romanticism was a European cultural movement focused on emotions and mystical feelings instead of reason and science to develop a shared collective heritage and a common cultural past. German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people –das volk</p> <p>FOLK CULTURE Collecting and recording of folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances was essential to keep up the true spirit of the nation(volksgeist) and also for nation-building. The Polish composer Karol Kurpinski popularized the Polish nationalist struggle through his operas and music, turning folk dances like polonaise and mazurka in to nationalist symbols.</p> <p>LANGUAGE Language also played an important role in developing feelings in Europe. For example, after Russian occupation the Polish language was forced out of schools and Russian language was imposed everywhere. Following the defeat of an armed rebellion against Russian rule, many members of the clergy in Poland began to use language as a weapon of national resistance. They refused to preach in Russian and Polish was used for church gatherings and all religious instructions. Thus, the use of Polish came to be seen as a symbol of the struggle against Russian dominance.</p>
17	<p>“The 1830’s were years of great economic hardship in Europe”. Give reasons and write its impact</p> <p>Ans: The 1830s were years of great economic hardship in Europe because</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There was an enormous increase in population all over Europe. • Population from rural areas migrated to cities. • Small producers faced stiff competition from imports of cheap machine-made goods from England. • Peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations • Widespread poverty due to the rise of food prices or bad harvest in towns and countryside. • Its impact was popular revolt broke out in France in 1848, which forced Louis Philippe to flee and France was declared as a republic and granted voting right to all men above 21 and National workshops were set up for more employment.
18	<p>What were the causes for the weavers revolt in Silesia in 1845?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1845 the Silesian weavers revolted against contractors who supplied them raw material and gave them orders for finished textiles but drastically reduced their payments. • Dissatisfied and resented weavers emerged from their homes and marched in pairs up to the mansion of their contractor demanding higher wages. • When the contractor showed reluctance, a group of them forced their way into the house, smashed its elegant window panes, furniture, porcelain, etc. Another group broke into the store house and plundered it of supplies of cloth which they tore to shreds. • The contractor fled with his family to a neighbouring village which ultimately refused to shelter such a person. He returned 24 hours later having requisitioned the army. In the exchange that followed, eleven weavers were shot.

19	<p>Explain the 1848 revolution of liberals</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Explain liberalism in political, social and economic fields prevailing in Europe in 19th century</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The 1848 revolution of the liberals refers to the various movements led by the educated middle classes parallel to the revolts of the poor, unemployed and workers in many European countries. • In France, the revolutionaries were marked by the abdication of the monarch and establishment of a republic based on Universal male suffrage • Inspired by the changes in France, men and women of the liberal middle classes of other European countries like Germany, Italy, Poland etc demanded for Constitutionalism with national unification • In Germany on May 18,1848,831 members of the All German National Assembly, met for the Frankfurt parliament. They drafted a constitution for a German nation to be headed by the king of Prussia Wilhelm IV subject to a parliament. • Politically liberals demanded for a constitution, freedom of press etc, socially they wanted to bring equality of all before law and to abolish birth rights and economically they demanded freedom of markets and abolition of state-imposed restrictions on movement of goods, capital and people.
20	<p>Explain the features of the Frankfurt Parliament</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • It was an all-German National Assembly formed by the middle-class professionals, businessmen and prosperous artisans belonging to different German regions. • It was convened on 18th May 1848 in the church of St. Paul in the city of Frankfurt. This assembly drafted a constitution for a German nation to be headed by monarchy subject to a parliament. • The King of Prussia-Frederic Wilhelm IV, rejected the Frankfurt Parliament deputies offer of the crown. • It faced opposition from the aristocracy and military. Since it was dominated by the middle classes, it also lost its support from workers and artisans. • In the end, it was forced to disband on 31 May,1849
21	<p>Examine the role of women in the nationalist struggles of Europe</p> <p>Ans: Page no.17 last paragraph till page no.18 (The issue of..... observers to stand in the visitors' gallery.)</p>
22	<p>Describe the process of the Unification of Germany</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nationalist feelings were widespread among middle class Germans who tried to unite the different regions of the German confederation into a National state governed by an elected Parliament. • Liberal initiative to nation building was repressed by the combined forces of the monarchy and the military. • Prussia took on the leadership of the movement for national unification. Its Chief Minister, Otto Von Bismarck was the architect of this process, which carried out with the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The unification process was completed after Prussia won wars with Austria, Denmark and France over 7 years' time. • In January 1871, the Prussian King, William-I, was proclaimed German emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.
23	<p>Briefly trace the process of the Unification of Italy</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Italians were scattered over several dynastic states as well as the multi-national Habsburg Empire. During the middle of the 19th century, Italy was divided in to seven states of which only Sardinia-Piedmont was ruled by an Italian princely house • The unification process was led by three revolutionaries –Giuseppe Mazzini, Count Camillo de Cavour and Giuseppe Garibaldi. As early as 1830 s Giuseppe Mazzini sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic. He organized a secret society called 'Young Italy' • With the failure of revolutionary uprisings both in 1831 and 1848, the responsibility fell on Sardinia-Piedmont under its ruler King Victor Emmanuel 2nd, to unify the Italian states through war • Cavour the Chief Minister of King Victor Emmanuel 2nd, through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France and by defeating Austrian forces in 1859, acquired the north under Austrian Habsburgs. • Giuseppe Garibaldi, with armed volunteers, acquired the Southern Kingdom of Italy and two Sicilies by driving out the Spanish rulers. In1861 Victor Emmanuel 2nd was proclaimed as the king of united Italy.
24	<p>Write short note on:</p> <p>a) Giuseppe Mazzini (Refer Ans: 13)</p> <p>b) Count Camillo de Cavour</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cavour was the founder of the Italian Liberal Party. • Chief Minister Cavour who led the movement to unify the regions of Italy was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat. • Like many other wealthy and educated members of the Italian elite, he spoke French much better than he did Italian • Through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France engineered by Cavour, Sardinia-Piedmont succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859.
25	<p>What was the Act of Union? What was the impact of the Act of Union on Scotland?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Act of Union was signed between England and Scotland in 1707.It resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain' in effect it meant that England was able to impose its influence on Scotland. • The British Parliament was dominated by the English members. • The Catholic class that inhabited the Scottish Highlands suffered terrible repression whenever they tried to assert their independence • The Scottish Highlands were not allowed to speak their Gaelic language or wear their national dress, and large numbers were forcibly driven out of their land.
26	<p>Explain how Ireland got incorporated in to the United Kingdom in 1801? What were the symbols of the new British nations?</p>

Ans:

- Ireland was a country deeply divided between Catholics and Protestants. The English helped the Protestants of Ireland to establish their dominance over a largely Catholic country.
- Catholic revolts against British dominance were suppressed. After a failed revolt led by Wolfe Tone and his United Irishmen (1798), Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801.
- A new 'British nation' was forged through the propagation of a dominant English culture.
- The symbols of the new Britain – the British flag (Union Jack), the national anthem (God Save Our Noble King), the English language – were actively promoted and the older nations survived only as subordinate partners in this union.

27

How was the history of nationalism in Britain unlike the rest of Europe?

OR

Describe in brief the process by which the British nation came in to existence

OR

How has Britain come in to existence?

Ans:

- Unlike the rest of Europe, nationalism in Britain was not a result of sudden upheaval or revolution. It was a result of long drawn process forged through the participation of dominated English culture
- Symbols like the British flag and the national anthem were actively promoted
- The English Parliament seized the power of monarchy and by the Act of Union between England and Scotland, United Kingdom of Great Britain was formed
- In Ireland, English supported the protestant Irish against the Catholics and incorporated Ireland within United Kingdom.
- Scotland and Ireland survived only as subordinate partners in the British nation and it was through parliamentary action and not by means of war that UK was forged in to a nationalist state.

28

Explain the significance of portraying nations as female figures by the European artists of 18th and 19th centuries

OR

How were different nations visualized by the European artists of the 18th and 19th centuries?

Ans:

- Artists in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries found a way out by personifying a nation. In other words, they represented a country as if it were a person. Nations were then portrayed as female figures.
- The female form that was chosen to personify the nation did not stand for any particular woman in real life; rather it sought to give the abstract idea of the nation a concrete form. That is, the female figure became an allegory of the nation.
- Many female allegories were invented by artists in the nineteenth century to represent the nation. In France the female figure was 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 tricolor, 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.

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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.
29	<p>Explain the areas of Balkan</p> <p>Ans:</p> <p>Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising modern day Greece, Albania, Macedonia, Bulgaria, Romania, Slovenia, Croatia, Yugoslavia (Serbia and Montenegro), and Bosnia Herzegovina whose inhabitants were broadly known as the Slavs. Large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire.</p>
30	<p>The Balkan issue was one of the major factors responsible for the First World War. Explain</p> <p style="text-align: center;">OR</p> <p>Why did nationalist tensions emerge in the Balkans?</p> <p>Ans:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire for a long time. Despite attempts for modernization and internal reforms, 19th century saw the weakening of the Ottoman Empire. Thus, nationalist tensions emerged in the Balkans because of the spread of ideas of romantic nationalism and also the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire that had previously ruled over this area. The different Slavic communities in the Balkans began to strive for independent rule. They were jealous of each other and every state wanted more territory, even at the expense of others. Moreover, this was a period of intense rivalry among the European powers over trade and colonies as well as naval and military might. The hold of imperial power over the Balkans made the situation worse. Russia, Germany, England, Austria-Hungary all wanted more control over this area. These conflicts ultimately led to First World War in 1914.