



INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

CLASS: X	DEPARTMENT: SOCIAL SCIENCE	SUB: HISTORY
CHAPTER: 1 Q.B. NO: 1	TOPIC: THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE	YEAR: 2026 -2027

1	“During the nineteenth century, nationalism emerged as a force which brought about sweeping changes in the political and mental world of Europe.” Explain the concept of Modern State and Nation state in this context. Ans: Modern State A centralized power exercised sovereign control over a clearly defined territory which developed over a long period of time in Europe. These were multi-national dynastic empires. e.g. Kingdom of Austria. Nation State Nation state was one in which the majority of its citizens came to develop a sense of common identity and shared history. This was forged through struggles, the actions of leaders and the common people. e.g. Germany, Italy
2	What steps did the French Revolutionaries take to create a sense of collective identity among the French people? Ans: The steps taken by the French revolutionaries were ➤ 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 royal flag. ➤ The Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed as the National Assembly. ➤ New hymns were composed; oaths were taken in the name of the nation. ➤ A centralized administrative system was adopted and uniform laws were made for all citizens. ➤ Internal customs duties and feudal dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted. ➤ Regional dialects were discouraged and French became the common language of the nation.
3.	What changes did Napoleon introduce to make the administrative system more efficient in the territories ruled by him? OR Explain the provisions of the Napoleonic Civil Code of 1804. Ans: 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. Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed more freedom. ➤ Transport and communication systems were improved. ➤ A uniform system of weights and measures and a common national currency was also introduced.
4.	How did the local people in the areas conquered by Napoleon react to French rule? Explain. The reactions of the local population to the French rule were mixed. ➤ Initially, in many places such as Holland and Switzerland, as well as in cities like Brussels, Mainz, Milan and Warsaw, the French armies were welcomed as harbingers of liberty. ➤ As new administrative arrangements did not go hand in hand with political freedom, enthusiasm turned into hostility. Increased taxation, censorship, forced conscription into the French armies to conquer the rest of Europe, outweighed the advantages of the administrative changes.
5.	Describe the ideology of liberalism in different sphere of life during early 19th Century. Ans: ➤ The term 'liberalism' derives from the Latin word 'liber' meaning free. ➤ For the new middle-class, 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, 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. This idea had led to the formation of a custom union in 1834, called Zollverein.
6.	Explain the formation of Zollverein or the Customs Union of 1834. OR Explain the role of Zollverein to overcome the obstacles faced by the middle classes? Ans: ➤ During the 19th century there was a strong demand of the merchant's community for the freedom of markets and abolition of state-imposed restrictions. ➤ 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. ➤ Zollverein was the customs union formed in 1834 under the initiative of Prussia and joined by most of the German states. ➤ The union abolished the tariff barriers and reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to two. It created a network of railways for fast and heavy mobility and thus helped in the creation of a unified economic territory.
7	"Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism." Explain. OR

Explain the features of the conservative regimes set up in Europe following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815.

Ans:

- Conservatism is a political philosophy that stressed the importance of traditional institutions and customs—like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family should be preserved, and preferred gradual change in the society.
- They did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days. They realized, modernization initiated by Napoleon could be used to make state power more effective and stronger.
- They believed that a modern army, efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy and abolition of feudalism could strengthen autocratic monarchies of Europe.
- Conservative regimes of 1815 were autocratic. They did not allow criticism and dissent.
- Most of them imposed censorship laws on newspapers, books, plays and songs that reflected the ideas liberty and freedom associated with the French Revolution.

8. What were the main objectives and provisions of the Vienna Congress of 1815?

Ans:

- After defeating Napoleon in 1815, the European powers - **Britain, Russia, Prussia, and Austria** met at **Vienna**. The Congress was hosted by the **Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich**. The main objective was to undo the changes caused by the Napoleonic wars and restore the monarchies that were overthrown by Napoleon.
- The Treaty of Vienna in 1815 included the following provisions:
 - ✓ the Bourbon dynasty was returned to power.
 - ✓ France lost the territories it had acquired under Napoleon.
 - ✓ To prevent further French expansion, a series of nations were established along France's borders.
 - ✓ The Netherlands, which included Belgium, was set up in the North and Genoa was added to Piedmont in south.
 - ✓ Prussia was given new territories on its Western frontiers, while Austria was given the Northern Italy.
 - ✓ In the East, Russia was given Poland while Prussia was given a portion of Saxony.

9. “Secret societies sprang up in many European states after 1815.” Why? Explain their activities with special reference of Giuseppe Mazzini.

Ans:

During the years following 1815 there was a fear of repression that made the liberal nationalists go underground and form secret societies. They used to train the revolutionaries, spread their ideas and fight for liberty and freedom. They also saw the creation of Nation states as a necessary part of the freedom struggle.

- Mazzini was an Italian revolutionary who became a member of the secret society of the **Carbonari**.
- He was sent to exile for attempting a revolution in Liguria in 1824.
- He founded two more secret societies, the **Young Italy** in Marseilles and then in **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 should be a single unified republic. This unification could be the basis of Italian liberty. Following his model secret societies were set up in Germany, France, Switzerland and Poland.

	➤ Mazzini's continuous 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'.
10.	“When France sneezes the rest of Europe catches cold”. Who made this statement? Why? Ans: ➤ Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich made this statement. ➤ The first revolution took place in France in July 1830, where the liberal revolutionaries overthrow the Bourbon dynasty. The installed a constitutional monarchy under Louis Philippe. ➤ The July Revolution sparked an uprising in Brussels which led to Belgium breaking away from the United Kingdom of Netherlands. ➤ Developments in France also influenced Greek war of independence in 1832.
11.	“An event that mobilised the nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe was the Greek War of Independence”. Explain. OR Write a note on the Greek War of Independence. Ans: ➤ 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.
12.	“The development of nationalism did not come about only through wars and territorial expansion. Culture played an important role in creating the idea of nation”. Explain. ➤ Romanticism was a cultural movement. It focused on emotions and mystical feelings instead of reason and science. Their effort was to create a sense of a shared collective heritage, a common cultural past as the basis of a nation. ➤ German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people –das volk. Collecting and recording of folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances was essential for nation i.e. volks-geist i.e. ➤ 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. ➤ After Russian invasion, the Polish language was forced out of schools and the Russian language was imposed everywhere. After the failure of an armed rebellion against Russia, many members of the clergy in Poland use language as the weapon against the Russian dominance. Polish was used for Church gatherings and all religious instruction. As a result, a large number of priests and bishops were put in jail or sent to Siberia by the Russian authorities as punishment for their refusal to preach in Russian.

13.	Write a short note on the Frankfurt Parliament. OR Write the features of Frankfurt Parliament. Ans: ➤ It was an all-German National Assembly formed by the middle-class professionals, businessmen and prosperous artisans belonging to different German regions. ➤ The first meeting was convened on 18th May 1848 in the church of St. Paul in the city of Frankfurt. The 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 crown offered by the deputies of the parliament and joined other monarchs to oppose the elected assembly. ➤ 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, the troops were called and it was forced to disband on 31 May, 1849.
14.	Write a short note on the role of women in nationalist struggles. Ans: ➤ The issue of political rights to women was remained controversial within the liberal movement, though the women actively participated. ➤ Women formed their own political associations, newspapers and taken parts in political meetings and demonstrations. ➤ Despite this they were denied suffrage rights during the elections of the Assembly. ➤ When the Frankfurt Parliament took place women were admitted only as observers to stand in the visitor's gallery.
15.	Describe the process of the Unification of Germany Ans: ➤ Nationalist feelings were widespread among middle class Germans who tried to unite the different regions of the German confederation into a nation-state governed by an elected Parliament. ➤ This liberal initiative to nation building was repressed by the combined forces of the monarchy and the army, supported by the large landowners. ➤ 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. ➤ 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.
16.	Explain how nations developed over the 19th Century with a focus to Italy. OR Briefly trace the process of the unification of Italy. ➤ 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 into 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 1830s Giuseppe Mazzini sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic. He organized a secret society called 'Young Italy'.

	➤ the failure of revolutionary uprisings both in 1831 and 1848, the responsibility now fell on Sardinia-Piedmont under its ruler King Victor Emmanuel II, to unify the Italian states through war. ➤ Cavour the Chief Minister of King Victor Emmanuel II, through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France successfully defeated the Austrian forces in 1859 and acquired the north. ➤ Giuseppe Garibaldi, with armed volunteers, acquired the Southern Kingdom of Italy and the Kingdom of Two Sicilies succeeded in winning the support of the local peasants in order to drive out the Spanish rulers. ➤ In 1861 Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed as the king of united Italy.
17.	Write a short note Count Camillo de Cavour. ➤ The failure of revolutionary uprisings both in 1831 and 1848 meant that the responsibility now on Sardinia-Piedmont under its ruler King Victor Emanuel. ➤ 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.
18.	How was the history of nationalism in Britain unlike the rest of Europe? 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.
19.	With reference to Scotland and Ireland explain how British nationalism grew at the cost of other cultures. OR How Ireland and Scotland were incorporated with in the United Kingdom? Ans: ➤ 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 and Scotland’s distinctive culture and political intuitions were suppressed. ➤ The Catholic class that inhabited the Scottish Highlands suffered terrible repression whenever they tried to assert their independence. ➤ The Scottish Highlanders were not allowed to speak their Gaelic language or wear their national dress, and large numbers were forcibly driven out of their land. ➤ 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.
20.	Who were Marianne and Germania? What was the importance of the way in which they were portrayed? ➤ Artists in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries found a way out by personifying a nation. 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. ➤ 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.
21.	Why did nationalist tensions emerge in the Balkans? OR “Nationalism aligned with imperialism led Europe to disaster in 1914.” Justify the statement. OR The Balkan issue was one of the major factors responsible for the First World War. Explain Ans: ➤ The Balkan was a region of geographical and ethnic variations comprising of modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro. The inhabitants were called Slavs. A large part of Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire. ➤ Despite attempts for modernization and internal reforms, The spread of romantic nationalism in the Balkans and the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive. ➤ Different Slavic nationalities struggled for their independence based on nationality and used history to prove that they were independent. ➤ As the different Slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity and independence, the Balkan area became an area of intense conflict. The Balkan states were fiercely jealous of each other and each hoped to gain more territory at the expense of the others. ➤ At the same time, the great European Powers --Russia, Germany, England and Austro-Hungary were keen on taking the control of the Balkan region, since it was important from trade point of view. ➤ This led to series of wars in the region and finally to the First World War.