

31.

Explain any three reasons for the nationalist upsurge in the 19th century Europe.

Ans :

The following were the main reasons for the nationalist upsurge in the 19th century Europe.

(a) Apart from war and territorial expansion, it was culture which played an important role in creating the idea of a nation. Whether it was music or art, poetry or stories, every form of art contributed to expressing nationalist feelings.

(b) Romantic artists created a sense of common cultural heritage as the basis of nation building.

(c) Vernacular language became one of the important reasons as folklore, folksongs etc. promoted the spirit of nationalism.

32.

How did Romanticism seek to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment during 18th century? Explain.

Ans :

Romanticism criticised glorification of reason and science and focused instead on emotions, intuitions and mystical feelings. The poets and romantic artists tried to create a sense of shared collective heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of nationalism.

Some Romantics, like the German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder, tried to popularise the true spirit of the nation through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances. The Polish artist, Karol Kurpinski encouraged national struggle through his operas and music, turning folk dances like the 'polonaise' and 'mazurka' into national symbols. Language also played an important role in developing nationalist feelings. The Grimm Brothers promoted German language to oppose French domination through their collection of folk tales. The Polish used language as a weapon against Russian domination.

33.

Explain any three ways in which nationalist feelings were kept alive in Poland in the 18th and 19th centuries.

Ans :

Poland had been partitioned at the end of the 18th century by the Great Powers —Russia, Prussia and Austria—and was losing national identity. It did not exist as an independent state. Under such circumstances in order to keep alive their nationalist feelings the Polish people used their culture in a big way.

(a) They used music to keep their unity and identity. Karol Kurpinski kept up the national struggle by staging his Polish operas and music.

(b) The Polish people used dances like “polonaise” and “mazurka” making them nationalist symbols.

(c) In the region of Russian occupied Poland, the Polish language was replaced by Russian language in schools and Russian language was imposed everywhere. As a rebellious act, the Polish used their own language to develop nationalist feelings.

(d) The use of Polish came to be seen as a symbol of struggle against Russian dominance. Language was also used as a weapon of national resistance in church gatherings and religious instructions. (any three)

34.

Describe the process of unification of Italy.

Or

Explain the process of unification of Italy.

Ans :

The following were the processes of unification of Italy.

(a) In the 1830s, Mazzini made efforts to unite Italy by forming a secret society called Young Italy which failed.

(b) This led to King Victor Emmanuel II taking responsibility to unify the Italian states through war for which he got wholehearted support of his Chief Minister Cavour. Through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France, Cavour defeated Austrians forces in 1859.

(c) Further, Garibaldi with his armed volunteers also joined the efforts. They succeeded in gaining the support of local peasants and drove out the Spanish rulers and freeing the Italian states from Bourbon rulers.

(d) With this, the unification process of Italy was completed and Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed the ruler of united Italy. (any three)

35.

Who were the important personalities that took part in the Italian unification?

Ans :

Italy was politically fragmented into seven states for a long period. The north Italy was ruled by Austria, while the Bourbon dynasty ruled in the south and Pope dominated over the central Italy.

It was only Sardinia- Piedmont which was ruled by the Italian princely house. The three important personalities who took part in the process of Italian unification were:

(a) Giuseppe Mazzini. During the 1830s, Mazzini devised efforts to unite Italy, but he failed. He formed a secret society i.e. Young Italy in 1831 which intended to fulfill his goals. He believed that the nations are the natural units of mankind.

(b) Count Cavour. He was the Italian Chief Minister who unified the regions of Italy. He was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat. He spoke French and with his tactful diplomacy sought the help of France in defeating Austrian forces in 1859.

(c) Giuseppe Garibaldi. He collected a large number of armed volunteers and joined the regular troops. He succeeded in winning the support of local peasants and drove the Spanish away.

36.

Who was the main force behind the unification of Italy? Mention two features of the unification movement.

Ans :

Count Cavour, the Italian Chief Minister, was the main force behind the unification of Italy. Following were the features of the unification movement in Italy:

(a) Despite hurdles in the movement for unification of Italy, liberty, equality and patriotism remained the ideals of the Italians which could not be suppressed.

(b) The unification movement saw the combined efforts of people from all walks of life. There was educated middle class that included professors, teachers, clerks and traders who carried out the movement.

37.

Explain in three points, how Ireland was incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801?

Ans :

The population of Ireland was divided into two categories – Catholics and Protestants. The Britishers helped the Protestants to dominate the large Catholic population. Catholics opposed this move and revolted under the leadership of Wolfe Tone and his United Irishmen. They however failed and thus with the use of force Ireland was incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801. At the end, the Irish had no other option than being a subordinate partner to the new Britain. The symbols of New Britain were British flag (Union Jack), the national anthem, and the English language.

38.

'Nationalism no longer retained its idealistic, liberal, democratic sentiments by the last quarter of the 19th century in Europe'. Analyse the statement with examples.

Ans :

Towards the last quarter of the 19th century, nationalism could not retain its idealistic, liberal and democratic sentiments. Nationalism now developed into a narrow belief with limited ends to achieve. Intolerance among the nationalist groups emerged and they were always prepared for war to achieve their personal goals. The nationalist aspirations of their people were diverted towards domination of the colonies. Nationalism came to be identified with increasing control over more territories and came to be known as imperialism.

The examples of Balkans can be best analysed for such situation in Europe by the end of the 19th century.

Imperial powers like Russia, Germany, and England tried to strengthen their military and naval power and expand their influence over trade and to acquire colonies. They closely monitored the situation in the Balkans to fulfill their objectives.

39.

What was the reaction to the Napoleonic Code?

Or

How did the local people in the areas conquered by Napoleon react to French rule? Explain.

Ans :

In the beginning, people were enthusiastic about the arrival of the French army as they thought of them as harbingers of liberty. But soon they turned hostile towards it. The following was the reaction to the Napoleonic Code.

(a) It was evident that the new administrative arrangement did not go hand in hand with political freedom.

(b) Taxes were increased and censorship was imposed.

(c) Besides this, forced recruitment into the French armies to conquer the rest of Europe also became a reason which outweighed the advantages of the administrative changes.

310.

Explain the contribution of Giuseppe Mazzini in spreading revolutionary ideas in Europe.

Ans :

Giuseppe Mazzini was an Italian revolutionary born in Genoa. He became the member of the secret society of the Carbonari.

(a) For attempting a revolution in Liguria, he was exiled when he was just 24 years old.

(b) He founded two secret societies, Young Italy in Marseilles and Young Europe in Berne. The members of these societies were liberal young men from Poland, France, Italy and the German states.

(c) He had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unified Italian Republic.

311.

Explain the role of language in developing the nationalist sentiments in Europe.

Ans :

Large number of people in Europe were illiterate. They were able to understand only vernacular or regional language. That is why use of the vernacular or regional language carried out the modern nationalist message to the large audience easily. Nationalist sentiment was also attached with local language. The impact of message conveyed in vernacular language was powerful. Folklore, folktales and the activities concerned with vernacular language gave the feeling of nationalism and tied the people by the thread of national love and honour.

312.

“Italy had a long history of political fragmentation”. Support the statement by giving any three points.

Ans :

Like other countries of Europe, Italy too was politically fragmented.

(a) Italian states were being long ruled by several dynasties and Habsburg Empire.

(b) During the middle of the 19th century, Italy was divided into seven states. Northern Italy was ruled by the Austrian Habsburg Empire, Central Italy by the Pope, while the southern part by the Bourbon kings of Spain. Only one state, Sardinia Piedmont, was ruled by an Italian princely house.

(c) Even the Italian language had many regional and local variations.

513.

“Till mid-eighteenth century there were no nation-states in Europe.” Support the statement with examples.

Ans :

There were no nation-states in Europe till the mid-eighteenth century. Germany, Italy and Switzerland were ruled by different rulers with their well-defined territories. Eastern and central part of Europe too had autocratic monarchies. People from different ethnic groups occupied these areas and spoke different languages. Sudetenland and Bohemia were dominated by German-speaking people. It also included the province of Lombardy and Venetia which had Italian-speaking people. In Hungary, the half of the population spoke Magyar and the other half of the population spoke different dialects. In the part of Galicia, the aristocratic class spoke Polish. There was absence of collective identity or common culture among these groups. Apart from this, a large group of peasant people like Roumans to the east in Transylvania, Bohemians and Slovaks to the north, Slovenes in Carniola and the Croats to the south lived within the boundary. The only tie binding these different groups together was a common allegiance to the emperor.

514.

Discuss the lives of the aristocrats and the new middle class in 19th century France.

Ans :

The landed aristocracy dominated all social and political spheres. They were united by a common lifestyle. Huge estates and large town-houses were owned by them. French was the language they preferred in the high society and diplomatic circles. Marriages connected the aristocratic families. Though they formed a small group, they dominated with power. In

the western and some parts of Central Europe, commercial classes began to emerge because of setting up of industries and beginning of trade. This class caused the emergence of new social groups like the middle class and the working class. The middle class included industrialists, businessmen and professionals. They were less in number. It was the liberal and educated middle-class that encouraged national unity and abolition of aristocratic privileges.

515.

“Equality before law did not necessarily stand for universal suffrage in Europe.” Discuss.

Ans :

The new middle class in Europe advocated the concept of liberalism emphasising the concept of freedom and equality for all.

But at the same time, this was not visible in the political experiment around Europe. The right to vote was exclusively with the propertied class, that too only men. Women even with property rights were excluded from right to vote.

The Jacobins who stood for revolution for equality were also biased on this issue. They too granted right to vote to all adult male population only.

Napoleon who stood to end privileges too reduced women to the margin of the society with no political rights. For long did these women and non-propertied male struggled to win political rights for themselves.

516.

Mention any two economic obstacles that the liberal-nationalists wanted to overcome. In what way did the Zollverein customs union of 1834 try to overcome these shortcomings?

Ans :

During the early nineteenth century, Europe was closely allied to the ideology of liberalism. Two economic obstacles that the liberal-nationalists wanted to overcome were:

(a) Restricted movement of goods and capital.



(b) Existence of countless small principalities and different currencies, weights and measures.

These barriers created obstacles to economic exchange and growth of the new commercial classes. To sort out this problem, in 1834, a customs union called Zollverein was formed by Prussia along with most of the German states. The following steps were taken to resolve this issue:

(i) Tariff barriers were abolished.

(ii) Number of currencies operating were reduced to two.

(iii) A network of railways was created for harnessing economic interests.

517.

What views did the conservatives hold?

Ans :

Conservatism was adopted by the European governments after defeating Napoleon in 1815. They favoured it to preserve the established traditional institutions of state and society like monarchy, church, social hierarchies, property and family. There were some who did not want to adopt the prerevolutionary system, rather they favoured Napoleonic changes and wanted to adopt modernisation as it would rather contribute to strengthen traditional institutions and state power and make it much more effective. Conservatives began to believe that aristocratic monarchies of Europe too would be strengthened from a modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy and the abolition of feudalism and serfdom.

518.

What led to the rise of the revolutionaries after the establishment of the conservative regimes in Europe after 1815?

Ans :

The following were the reasons that led to the rise of revolutionaries after the establishment of conservative regimes in Europe after 1815.

- (a) During the years following 1815, the conservative regimes began curbing activities that questioned the legitimacy of the autocratic governments in Europe.
- (b) Criticism and dissent was not tolerated.
- (c) Censorship was imposed to control the spread of the ideas like liberty and freedom.
- (d) Freedom of expression was curbed as thinkers were not allowed to raise their views.
- (e) The liberal nationalists, inspired by French Revolution, began to carry their opposition secretly and formed secret societies to spread the ideas of nationalism and train the revolutionaries.

519.

How did French territory undergo changes due to the Treaty of Vienna in 1815?

Ans :

Representatives of European powers—Austria, Britain, Russia and Prussia—after defeating Napoleon drew the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 to undo the changes initiated by him in Europe. The objective was to restore the monarchies overthrown by Napoleon and create a new conservative order in Europe.

- (a) The Bourbon dynasty deposed during the French Revolution was put back in power.
- (b) The territories annexed by Napoleon were taken back from France.
- (c) To prevent any future expansion of France, a series of states were set up on French boundaries.

Kingdom of Netherlands including Belgium came up in the north, while Genoa along with Piedmont placed in the south.

- (d) Along with Saxony some new territories were given to Prussia on its western frontiers. Austria got the control of northern Italy.
- (e) Russia got the control of Poland.

520.

How did the Greek War of Independence mobilise nationalist feeling among the educated elite across Europe?

Ans :

Greece was the part of Ottoman Empire since the fifteenth century.

(a) The Greeks were influenced by the growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe and they started a struggle for their independence in 1821.

(b) Nationalists in Greece got support from the Greeks residing in different countries.

(c) Even the West European countries sympathised with the Greek and their ancient culture.

(d) Poets and artists too admired Greece as the basis of European civilisation and mobilised public opinion in its support. English poet Lord Byron even organised fund and participated in the war.

(e) Finally, in 1832, Greece was recognised as an independent nation by the Treaty of Constantinople.

521.

How did culture play an important role in creating the idea of the nation in Europe? Explain with four examples.

Ans :

Culture played an important role in creating the idea of a nation in Europe in the following ways.

(a) Art, music, literature and drama helped to express, shape and strengthen nationalist sentiments.

(b) Romantics like the German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder held the view that true German culture could be discovered only among the common people, the *das volk*.

(c) Glorification of reason and science was criticised by the romantic artists, rather they favoured emotions, intuitions and mystical feelings.

(d) 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.

(e) Two Germans, Grimm Brothers, used stories and folktales written in German to promote the German spirit against the domination of the French.

(f) Operas and music, like that of Karol Kurpinski, kept alive the national spirit.

(g) Folk dances like the polonaise and mazurka became national symbols.

522.

What is the significance of 1848 for France and the rest of Europe? What did the liberals demand?

Ans :

In 1848 Europe, the poor, unemployed workers and starving peasants led many revolts. In France, the educated middle class too started a revolution for the abolition of monarchy and establishment of a republic based on universal male suffrage. They took advantage of the growing popular unrest to put forward their demands for the creation of a nation-state based on parliamentary principles with a constitution, freedom of press and association. Political rights for women was an issue in which large number of women took active part. They formed political associations and published newspapers voicing their demands.

Men and women from the liberal middle classes around Europe combined their demands for constitutionalism alongwith national unification.

523.

Examine the different stages of the unification of Germany.

Or

Describe the process of unification of Germany.

Ans :

The process of German unification was carried out in the following ways.

(a) The first attempt for the unification of Germany was made in 1848 through the establishment of

a constitutional monarchy under the Prussian king Wilhelm IV by convening a parliament at Frankfurt. The Prussian king rejected this move and joined the other monarch to oppose the elected assembly.

(b) There were widespread nationalist feelings among middle-class Germans, who in 1848, tried to

unite the different regions of the German confederation into a nation-state.

(c) Prussia took the initiative and leadership of the movement for national unification. Otto von

Bismarck, the Chief Minister of Prussia, with the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy carried the process further.

(d) He fought three wars over seven years against Austria, Denmark and France, which ended in

Prussian victory. This victory completed the process of German unification.

(e) Prussian King William I was proclaimed as German emperor at Versailles. Thus on 18 January,

1871, the new German empire headed by Kaiser Wilhelm of Prussia was proclaimed.

524.

Discuss the role played by the women in nationalist struggles.

Ans :

Women played a vital role in the nationalist struggles around the world.

(a) Women from many parts of Europe like Germany, Italy and Poland actively supported the liberals

demanding constitutional monarchy with national unification.

(b) They too joined their demands for political rights' like suffrage' along with the struggle of the

liberals. But in spite of their active participation, extension of political rights to them remained

a controversial issue.

(c) They took advantage of the unrest in Europe to push their demands for freedom of press and

association and creation of a nation-state.

(d) They even formed their own political associations and founded their newspapers.

(e) They held political meetings and staged demonstrations to gain support to their demands. But

they were denied suffrage rights during the assembly elections. When the Frankfurt parliament

was being convened in the St Paul Church, they were granted admission merely as spectators.

525.

How did Balkans become the most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871? Explain with examples.

Or

Discuss the reasons for the emergence of nationalist tensions in the Balkans.

Or

How did the Balkan issue became the reason for First World War?

Ans :

The Balkan region during 1871 comprised modern-day states like Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro. Its inhabitants were known as Slavs.

(a) This region had various ethnic and geographical diversities and was under the Ottoman Empire for a long period. As the ideas of romantic nationalism spread in this region, it resulted in breaking up of the Ottoman Empire which made the situation even more serious.

(b) The Ottoman Empire could not do much to integrate these regions. As a result, most of the European subject nationalities broke away from the Ottoman Empire's control and declared their independence.

(c) The Balkan people based their claim to be independent on the basis of nationality. They referred to the examples from history as a proof that they were once independent and were subjugated by foreign powers. Therefore, they thought of their struggles as attempts to win back their long-lost independence.

(d) Because of this development, various other Slavic nationalities also struggled to define their identity and independence which made the Balkan a region of severe conflicts. At the same time they were jealous, of each other and wanted to gain more territory at the expense of the others.

(e) European powers like Russia, Germany, England, Austro- Hungary too fought with each other to control more colonies and establish their naval and military might. They were also keen to grab more of the Balkan region for expanding their trade. This made the situation more serious which ended up with the waging of the First World War.

526.

Who were the 'liberals'? What ideas were supported by them?

Ans :

Liberals were the people who demanded freedom and equality. The term liberalism was derive from the Latin root liber which meant 'to be free'. They wanted to establish a constitutional and parliamentary government with national unification. They advocated freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. Liberals constituted of professionals, businessmen and prosperous artisans.

The following ideas were supported by the Liberals:

- (a) They thought it necessary to create a nation-state on parliamentary principles. They emphasised on the concept of government by consent.
- (b) They demanded the formation of a national assembly and drafting of a constitution.
- (c) They firmly held the ideas of freedom of press and association.
- (d) They asserted that right to vote be granted only to men owning property.
- (e) They stressed on the idea of right to private property.

527.

Write briefly about the political conditions in Europe in the 1870s.

Ans :

The following were the conditions in Europe in the 1870s.

- (a) By the last quarter of the 19th century, liberaldemocratic sentiment could not be maintained by the nationalists.
- (b) Nationalism was now sought to have narrow aims and beliefs with limited means.
- (c) Trust on each other and tolerance among the nationalist groups disappeared.
- (d) They just wanted to accomplish their aims at the cost of others.
- (e) Even the nationalist aspirations of the subject people were manipulated towards the fulfilment of their imperialistic goals.
- (f) A new definition of nationalism emerged which created havoc in the world order. (any five)

328.

From the very beginning, the French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices amongst the French people. What values were instilled among the people through this effort?



Ans :

The measures and practices introduced by the French revolutionaries instilled the following values among the people.

(a) Sense of collective belonging.

(b) Equality before the law.

(c) Spirit of nationalism.

(d) Uniform administration.

(e) Sense of freedom and liberty.

329.

Ideas of national unity in early 19th century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism. Who favoured the ideology of liberalism? What values can be derived from the term 'liberalism'?

Ans :

The educated middle class including industrialists, businessmen and professionals, favoured liberalism. Values that can be derived from the term liberalism are:

(a) Freedom for all and equality of all before the law.

(b) Creation of a nation-state on parliamentary basis, i.e., government by consent of the people.

(c) National unification.