

Study Material

History - class10

Chapter 1. Nationalism in Europe

1. Who was Frederic Sorrieu?

Ans. Frederic Sorrieu was a French artist famous for prints prepared in 1948 that visualized the dream of a world consisting of Democratic and Social Republics.

2. Describe features of the print prepared by Frederic Sorrieu.

Ans.

- I. The first print shows the peoples of Europe and America – men and women of all ages and social classes – marching in a long train, and offering homage to the statue of Liberty as they pass by it.
- II. Statue of Liberty bears in one hand and the Charter of the Rights of Man in the other.
- III. On the earth in the foreground of the image lie the shattered remains of the symbols of absolutist institutions.
- IV. The peoples of the world are grouped as distinct nations, identified through their flags and national costume.
- V. Leading the procession, way past the statue of Liberty, are the United States and Switzerland.
- VI. France, identifiable by the revolutionary tricolour, has just reached the statue.
- VII. She is followed by the peoples of Germany, bearing the black, red and gold flag.
- VIII. Following the German peoples are the peoples of Austria, the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, Lombardy, Poland, England, Ireland, Hungary and Russia.
- IX. From the heavens above, Christ, saints and angels gaze upon the scene. They have been used by the artist to symbolize fraternity among the nations of the world.

1. What steps did the French revolutionaries take to create a sense of collective identity among the French people?

Ans. The steps taken to create a sense of collective identity amongst French people by the French revolutionaries included

- I. 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.
- II. A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard.
- III. The Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National

Assembly.

- IV. New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of the nation.
- V. A centralised administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory.
- VI. Internal customs duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted.
- VII. Regional dialects were discouraged and French, as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of the nation.

2. State the provisions of the Civil Code of 1804/ Napoleonic Code.

Ans. Napoleon incorporated revolutionary principles in the administrative field to make the whole system more rational and effective. His civil code of 1804 was known as Napoleonic Code.

- (i) First, he did away with all the privileges based on birth. Everyone became equal before the law.
- (ii) He abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial duties.
- (iii) He secured the right to property.
- (iv) Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen found a new-found freedom as guild restrictions were removed in towns also. (
- (v) Uniform laws, standardised weights and measures, a common national currency facilitated the movement and exchange of goods and capital from one region to another.

3. How was the Habsburg Empire a patchwork of many different regions and peoples in Europe? Explain.

Ans.

- I. In the mid-eighteenth century Europe, there were no 'nation-states' as we know them today.
- II. Eastern and Central Europe were under autocratic monarchies, having people of diverse ethnic groups. T
- III. he Habsburg Empire was one such example. It ruled over Austria-Hungary, a patchwork of many different regions and peoples.
- IV. It included the Alpine regions — the Tyrol, Austria and Switzerland — as well as Bohemia, where the aristocracy was predominantly German-speaking.
- V. It also included Italian-speaking provinces of Lombardy and Venetia. In Hungary, half the population spoke Magyar, while the other half spoke a variety of dialects.
- VI. In Galicia, the aristocracy spoke Polish. Besides these three dominant groups, there also lived within the territories a mass of subject peasant peoples — Bohemians, Slovaks to the north, Slovenes in Carinola, Croats to the south, the Roumans to the east in Transylvania.
- VII. The only tie binding these diverse groups together was a common allegiance to the emperor.

4. Explain the features of the aristocracy in the 18th century Europe.

Ans.

- I. In the 19th century Europe, the landed aristocracy dominated all social and political spheres.
- II. They were united by a common lifestyle.

- III. They owned huge estates in the countryside and some had large town houses too.
- IV. Their spoken language was French, both in high society and in diplomatic circles.
- V. Most of the aristocratic families were connected by marriage.
- VI. The aristocrats formed a small group but held a lot of power.

5. Describe the European society during 18th and 19th centuries.

Ans.

- I. Peasantry comprised the larger group of the population.
- II. To the west, most of the land was farmed by small owners and tenants.
- III. In Eastern and Central Europe, the pattern of landholding was characterised by vast estates cultivated by serfs. In the western and some part of Central Europe industrial production and trade was on the rise and with them towns grew and the commercial classes emerged.
- IV. Their existence was based on the production for the market. Industrialisation took birth in England in the 1850s but France and Germany experienced it only during the 19th century.
- V. This caused emergence of new social groups — working class and middle class. The latter comprised of industrialists, businessmen and professionals.

6. What did Liberal Nationalism stand for?

Ans.

- I. The term 'liberalism' derives from the Latin root liber meaning free.
- II. For the new middle classes liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law.
- III. 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.
- IV. Nineteenth century liberals also stressed the inviolability of private property.
- V. Economically it emphasized the freedom of market & abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods & capital.

7. When and why was the Zollverein formed?

Ans.

- I. In 1834, a customs union or Zollverein was formed at the initiative of Prussia and joined by most of the German States.
- II. The union abolished tariff barriers and reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to two.
- III. The creation of a network of railways further stimulated mobility, harnessing economic interests to national unification.
- IV. A wave of economic nationalism strengthened the wider nationalist sentiments growing at the time.

8. How did the Treaty of Vienna (1815) come into being?

Ans.

- I. 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.
 - II. The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich.
 - III. 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.
9. Mention the important features of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815.

Ans.

- I. The main objective of treaty of Vienna was to nullify all the changes that had come into existence during Napoleonic wars.
- II. The Bourbon dynasty restored its power which had been deposed during the French Revolution.
- III. To prevent the expansion of France in future, a number of states were set up on the boundaries of France.
- IV. The kingdom of Netherland including Belgium was set up in the north and Genoa including Piedmont established in the south.
- V. Prussia was given important new territories on the western frontier, while Austria was given control of northern Italy.
- VI. The German confederation of 39 states which was set up by Napoleon was left untouched. Prussia was given to Russia.
- VII. The main intention was behind that set up was to restore the monarchies that had been overthrown by Napoleon and create a new conservative order in Europe

10. What was the nature of conservative regimes set up in 1815?

OR

Enumerate any three features of conservative regimes set up in Europe following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815.

Ans.

- I. The conservative regimes set up in 1815 were autocratic.
- II. They did not tolerate criticism and dissent, and sought to curb activities that questioned the legitimacy of autocratic governments.
- III. Most of them imposed censorship laws to control what was said in newspapers, books, plays and songs and reflected ideas of liberty and freedom associated with the French revolution.

11. Write a note on Guiseppe Mazzini.

Ans.

- I. Giuseppe Mazzini born in Genoa in 1807, he became a member of the secret society of the Carbonari.
 - II. As a young man of 24, he was sent into exile in 1831 for attempting a revolution in Liguria.
 - III. He subsequently founded two more underground societies, first, Young Italy in Marseilles, and then, Young Europe in Berne, whose members were like-minded young men from Poland, France, Italy and the German states.
 - IV. Mazzini believed that God had intended nations to be the natural units of mankind.
 - V. So Italy could not continue to be a patchwork of small states and kingdoms.
 - VI. It had to be forged into a single unified republic within a wider alliance of nations.
 - VII. This unification alone could be the basis of Italian liberty. Following his model, secret societies were set up in Germany, France, Switzerland and Poland.
 - VIII. Mazzini's relentless opposition to monarchy and his vision of democratic republics frightened the conservatives.
 - IX. Metternich described him as 'the most dangerous enemy of our social order'.
12. Write a note on the Greek War of Independence.

Ans.

- I. The Greek War of Independence mobilised nationalist feelings among the educated class in Europe.
- II. Since the 15th century the Ottoman Empire had made Greece its territory. In 1821 the Greeks struggled against this and a nationalist movement began.
- III. Exiled Greeks and many West Europeans who admired ancient Greek culture supported the Greek nationalists.
- IV. Poets and artists lauded Greece as the cradle of European civilisation and mobilised public opinion to support its struggle against a Muslim empire.
- V. After the war, the Treaty of Constantinople was signed in 1832. It recognised Greece as an independent nation.

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

Ans.

- I. Romanticism criticised glorification of reason and science and focused instead on emotions, intuitions and mystical feelings.
 - II. The poets and romantic artists tried to create a sense of shared collective heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of nationalism.
 - III. Some Romantics, like the German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder, tried through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances to popularise the true spirit of the nation.
 - IV. The Polish artist, Karol Kurpinski encouraged National Struggle through his operas and music, turning folk dances like the 'polonaise' and 'mazurka' into national symbols.
 - V. 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.
 - VI. The Polish used language as a weapon against Russian domination.
16. Why were 1830s called the years of great economic hardship in Europe? Give any three reasons.

Ans.

- I. The 1830's called the year of great economic hardship in Europe.
 - II. During the first half of the nineteenth century there was enormous growth of population required good amount of jobs.
 - III. By the rise of population, unemployment also increased.
 - IV. The job seekers or unemployed people migrated from villages to cities for earning bread.
 - V. The conditions of towns were also worse because of heavy production and cheap rates products of England (it happened because of industrial revolution of England).
 - VI. In agriculture, the peasants were suffered because of less agrarian facilities and high inflation.
 - VII. The rise of food prices or a year of bad harvest led to widespread poverty.
17. Write a note on the Frankfurt Parliament. OR Explain any three features of the Frankfurt parliament.

Ans.

- I. Middle-class professionals, businessmen, wealthy artists and artisans came together to vote for an all-German National Assembly.
 - II. They met at Frankfurt on 18 May, 1848, and 831 elected representatives walked to take their places in the Frankfurt Parliament convened in the Church of St. Paul.
 - III. A Constitution was drafted for a German nation which was to be headed by a monarchy, subject to a Parliament. However, Friedrich Wilhelm IV, King of Prussia, rejected the offer to head such a monarchy and opposed the elected assembly.
 - IV. The opposition grew stronger eroding the Parliament. As the middle-class members in the Parliament dominated, they gave no credence to the demands of artisans and workers and so lost their support.
 - V. The troops were called and the Assembly was also disbanded.
18. Briefly trace the process of German unification.

Ans.

- I. In the 1800s, nationalist feelings were strong in the hearts of the middle-class Germans.
 - II. They united in 1848 to create a nation-state out of the numerous German States.
 - III. But the monarchy and the military got together to repress them and they gained support from the landowners of Prussia (the Junkers) too.
 - IV. Prussia soon became the leader of German unification movement.
 - V. Its Chief Minister Otto von Bismarck was the architect of the process with support from Prussian army and Prussian bureaucracy.
 - VI. The unification process was completed after Prussia won wars with Austria, Denmark and France over seven years time.
 - VII. In January 1871, the Prussian king, William I, was proclaimed the German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.
19. Describe the process of unification of Italy.

Ans.

- I. The process of unification of ITALY was the work of 3 main leaders, Giuseppe Garibaldi, Count Cavour, and Victory Emmanuel II.
 - II. Italy was divided into 7 states in which only Sardinia-Piedmont was the only region ruled by an Italian Princely house.
 - III. The northern Region was ruled by Austrian-Habsburg dynasty, The central was ruled by Popes by France and the Southern region by the Bourbon kings of Spain.
 - IV. The unification of Italy started with the secret societies formed by Mazzini like the Young Italy and the Young Europe.
 - V. Count Cavour with his tack full diplomacy with France defeated the Austrians and freed the northern Italy.
 - VI. Garibaldi with his armed volunteers called red shirts defeated the Bourbon kings of Spain freeing the kingdom of 2 Sicilies.
 - VII. Victory Emmanuel the 2nd defeated the popes of France and freeing the southern region and completing the unification of Italy and he was proclaimed the emperor of united Italy.
20. Describe strange unification of Britain.

Ans.

The transformation of Great Britain into a nation state was not a sudden process. There was no one British nation before the eighteenth century. People residing in the British Isles were mainly English, Welsh, Scots and Irish. These ethnic groups had distinct political and social traditions. As the English nation grew in wealth and power, it began to dominate the other islands.

- I. In 1688, the English Parliament seized power from the monarchy.
- II. The Parliament passed the Act of Union, 1707, by which England and Scotland were unified resulting in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.
- III. The Parliament was dominated by the English, and the political and cultural identities of the Scots were systematically suppressed.
- IV. The Catholics in Scotland were brutally suppressed whenever they wanted to regain their independence.
- V. Ireland was inhabited by the Protestants and the Catholics. The English supported the Protestants and established their rule with their help and support.
- VI. Catholics, who constituted a majority in Ireland, revolted against the British on numerous occasions but were suppressed. Ireland forcibly became a part of Britain in 1801.
- VII. The English language dominated, and both Scotland and Ireland were subordinate to England.

21. Explain how Ireland got incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801? What were the symbols of this new British nation?

Ans.

- I. The population of Ireland was divided into two categories – Catholics and Protestants.
 - II. The British helped the Protestants to dominate the large Catholic population.
 - III. Catholics opposed that suppression under the leadership of Wolfe Tone and his United Irishmen but they were failed.
 - IV. At last, Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801.
 - V. The symbols of new Britain Kingdom (Nation) was – the British flag, i.e., Union Jack, the national anthem, i.e., God Save the King, and the English language were actively promoted.
 - VI. Finally, the Irish people were forced to live as subordinate in their own country.
22. Who were Marianne and Germania? What was the importance of the way in which they were portrayed?

Ans.

- I. Female allegories were invented in the 19th century.
- II. In France, she was christened Marianne, underlining the idea of a people's nation. Marianne's characteristics resembled that of Liberty and Republic, i.e. the red cap, the tricolour and the cockade. Marianne's statues were erected in public squares to remind the public of the national symbol of unity and to persuade them to identify with it. Marianne's images were marked on coins and stamps.
- III. 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.

23. What has made the Balkan a source of nationalist tension?

Ans.

- I. The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was the area called the Balkans.
- II. The region had geographical and ethnic varieties.
- III. The Balkans included Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro.
- IV. The inhabitants of the Balkan regions were called Slavs.
- V. Most of the Balkan region was under Ottoman rule.
- VI. The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive.
- VII. As the different Slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity and independence, the Balkan area became an area of intense conflict.
- VIII. The Balkan states were fiercely jealous of each other and each hoped to gain more territory at the expense of the others. Matters were further complicated because the Balkans also became the scene of big power rivalry.
- IX. During this period, there was intense rivalry among the European powers over trade and colonies as well as naval and military might.. Each power – Russia, Germany, England, Austro-Hungary – was keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans, and extending its own control over the area.
- X. This led to a series of wars in the region and finally the First World War