

01

Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Quick Revision

Concept of Nation State

During the 19th century nationalism emerged as a force in Europe. It brought about sweeping changes in the political and mental world of Europe which resulted in emergence of the nation-state.

Frederic Sorrieu and His Visualisation

Frederic Sorrieu, a French artist drew a series of four prints which depicted his dream of a world made up of 'Democratic and Social Republics' in 1848.

The French Revolution and the Idea of Nation

- The first idea of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789.
- The French Revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices and introduced the ideas like, *la patrie* (the fatherland) and *le citoyen* (the citizen) amongst the French people.
- A centralised administrative system and a uniform law for all citizens was introduced.

Napoleonic Code

- Napoleon had incorporated revolutionary principle by introducing the Civil Code of 1804, which was known as Napoleonic Code.
- This civil code removed all privileges based on birth, established equality before law and secured the right to property. It abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues. It simplified administrative divisions, removed guild system, improved transport and communication system, introduced

standardised weights and measures and common national currency.

The Making of Nationalism in Europe

- There were no **nation-states** in the mid-18th century Europe.
- **Germany, Italy and Switzerland** were divided into kingdoms, duchies and cantons whose rulers had their autonomous territories. They did not see themselves as sharing a collective unity or a common culture.

Aristocracy and the New Middle Class

- Aristocracy, was a small group but it was the dominant class in the continent. They owned estates and property.
- Due to industrialisation the new social groups of working class and middle class population, including industrialists, businessmen, professionals came into existence.

Liberal Nationalism

- In the early 19th century, ideas of national unity were closely related to the **ideology of liberalism**.
- For the new middle classes, liberalism meant freedom for individual and equality of all before law.
- In France, the right to vote and to get elected was granted exclusively to persons who owned property. Men without property and women were excluded from this right.
- 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.



- In 1834, a Customs Union or Zollverein was formed by Prussia and accepted by most of the German state.
- The union abolished tariff barriers and reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to two.

A New Conservatism After 1815

- Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism.
- Conservatism stressed on the importance of tradition, established institutions and customs and preferred gradual development to quick change.
- The European powers like Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria who had collectively defeated Napoleon met at Vienna and signed up the **Treaty of Vienna** in 1815. The congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor *Duke Metternich* and they drew up the **Treaty of Vienna** of 1815.
- The major outcomes of the treaty are the Bourbon dynasty restored power, France lost all the territories, annexed by Napoleon and a series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent its expansion in future.
- The main intention of congress was to restore the monarchies that has been overthrown by Napoleon and create a new conservative order in Europe.

The Revolutionaries

- The liberal nationalists opposed monarchical forms that had been established after Vienna Congress and fight for liberty and freedom.
- In Italian revolutionary **Giuseppe Mazzini** became a member of secret society and found two underground societies, viz, **Young Italy** and **Young Europe**.
- His relentless opposition to monarchy made Metternich to describe him as 'the most dangerous enemy of our social order'.

The Age of Revolution: 1830-1848

- Liberalism and nationalism was associated with the revolution in many regions of Europe such as the Italian and German states,

the provinces of Ottoman Empire, Ireland and Poland. These revolutions were led by liberal nationalists.

- The first upheaval took place in France in July 1830. The Bourbon kings were overthrown by liberal revolutionaries, who installed Louis Philippe as the constitutional monarch.
- There was a struggle for independence in Greece and the **Treaty of Constantinople** of 1832 recognised Greece as an independent nation.

The Romantic Imagination and National Feeling

- Romanticism was a cultural movement that tried to create a sense of a shared collective heritage as a basis of a nation.
- Some countries like Poland kept nationalist feeling alive through music and language. The clergies in Poland used Polish language for religious instruction.

Hunger, Hardship and Popular Revolt

- The 1830s were the years of great economic hardship in Europe.
- There was enormous increase in population all over the Europe and population from rural areas migrated to cities to live in overcrowded slum.
- The conditions of the workers in town was extreme. In 1845, there was a revolt of weavers in Silesia village against the contractors.
- In 1848, population of Paris revolted due to food shortage and widespread unemployment. **Barricades** were erected and **Louis Philippe** was forced to flee.
- As a result, a National Assembly proclaimed a republic and granted suffrage to adult males above 21 and guaranteed them the right to work. National workshop were set-up to provide employment.
- It was because the contractors supplied raw material to weaver and reduced their payments.
- As a result, **suffrage** (right to vote) was granted to males above 21 by the National Assembly. This gave them the right to work.

1848 : The Revolution of the Liberals

- In Germany, Italy, Poland and Austro-Hungarian empire demanded for constitutionalism with national unification. The liberal took advantage of the growing popular unrest to push their demands for the creation of nation-state.

- In 1848 France, Germany, Italy, Poland etc demanded for a nation state based on Constitution, freedom of the press and freedom of association.
- Monarchies of Central and Eastern Europe wanted to introduce changes like that in Western Europe exaboilish of serfdom and bonded labour in Habsburg and Russia.

May Revolution

- On 18th May, 1848, 831 elected representatives assembled in the Church of St Paul. They drafted a Constitution for German nation. According to this Constitution, the nation was to be headed by a monarchy under a parliamentary control.
- The highest position was offered to **Friedrich Wilhelm IV** (King of Prussia), but he rejected it and joined other monarchs to oppose the elected assembly. The Parliament also lost its support as demands of workers and artisans were ignored and the assembly was disbanded.

Issue of Political Rights to Women

- Women were not given any political rights so large number of women participated actively in the liberal movements to demand for their rights.
- They formed their own political associations, founded newspaper and took actively in political meeting and demonstrations.

The Making of Germany and Italy

After 1848, nationalist sentiments were widespread in Germany and Italy which led to their unification.

Unification of Germany

- The middle class tried to unite the different regions of German confederation into a nation-state. Prussia took the leadership of the movement.
- It's Chief Minister **Otto von Bismarck**, aimed to achieve the unification with the help of Prussian army and bureaucracy.
- Prussian victory in three wars with Austria, Denmark and France ended and completed the process of its unification.
- Chief Minister **Otto von Bismarck** along with princes of German states, representatives of the army, Prussian ministers declared the new German Empire on **18th January, 1871**. It was headed by **Kaiser William I** of Prussia.

- Newly formed state, Germany emphasised on modernising the currency, banking, legal and judicial systems.

Unification of Italy

- During the middle of the 19th century, Italy was divided into seven states. Only **Sardinia-Piedmont** was ruled by an Italian Princely house.
- Giuseppe Mazzini, Count Camillo de Cavour, Giuseppe Garibaldi took responsibilities to unite Italy. Due to their effort Italy was united in 1861.
- In 1861 **Victor Emmanuel II** was proclaimed the king of United Italy.
- The states of Tuscany, Modena, Parma and the Papal were joined with Sardinia.
- The final unification of Italy was achieved in 1871 and Rome became a part of Sardinia.

Growth of Great Britain

- There was no British nation prior to the 18th century.
- The primary identities of the people in the British Isles were ethnic ones like English, Welsh, Scot and Irish.
- The **Act of Union** (1707) between England and Scotland resulted in the formation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain. By this Act, Scotland was incorporated in England.
- Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom of Britain in 1801.
- The symbols of the new Britain were the British flag (Union Jack), the National Anthem (God save our Nobel King) and the English language.

Visualising the Nation

- Artists in the 18th and 19th century started to personify nations as female figures.
- These female figures became known as allegory of nations, *viz* in France, Marianne was the allegory and in Germany, Germania was the allegory.

Nationalism and Imperialism

- A large part of the Balkans was under the controls of the Ottoman Empire.
- Each European power i.e., Germany, Russia, England, Austro-Hungary wanted to extend their control over the Balkans. This led to series of war and finally the First World War.



Objective Questions

Multiple Choice Questions

- 01.** When was the first clear expression of nationalism noticed in Europe?
(a) 1787 (b) 1759 (c) 1789 (d) 1769
- 02.** Which country became full-fledged territorial state in Europe in the year 1789?
(a) Germany (b) France
(c) England (d) Spain
- 03.** Which among the following language is written and spoken in Paris and further accepted as a common language of that nation?
(a) English (b) French
(c) Spanish (d) German
- 04.** Which newly designed flag was chosen to replace the formal flag 'Royal Standard' in France?
(a) Union Jack (b) Tricolour
(c) Red Cross (d) White Satire
- 05.** Which of the following reforms made the whole system in France more rational and efficient?
(a) Social Reforms
(b) Political Reforms
(c) Administrative Reforms
(d) Economic Reforms
- 06.** Which of the following revolutions is called as the first expression of 'Nationalism'? **(CBSE 2020)**
(a) French Revolution
(b) Russian Revolution
(c) Glorious Revolution
(d) The Revolution of Liberals
- 07.** Which one of the following was not the feature of Napoleonic Code?
(a) Equality before the Law
(b) Universal Adult Franchise
(c) Right to property
(d) No Privileges based on birth
- 08.** Which region was ruled over by 'The Habsburg Empire'?
(a) Austria-Hungary
(b) France-Netherlands
(c) Spain-Portugal
(d) Scotland-Ireland
- 09.** Choose the correctly matched pair from the following. **(CBSE 2020)**
(a) Otto von Bismarck – Germany
(b) Napoleon – Spain
(c) Giuseppe Garibaldi – France
(d) Bourbon Kings – Italy
- 10.** What was the main feature of the pattern of land holding prevailing in the Eastern and Central Europe?
(a) Tenants (b) Landlords
(c) Vast Estates (d) Small Owners
- 11.** Which among the following best signifies the idea of liberal nationalism of nineteenth century Europe?
(a) Emphasis on social justice
(b) State planned and socio-economic system
(c) Freedom of the individual and equality before law
(d) Supremacy of State oriented nationalism
- 12.** "When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold". Who among the following said this popular line? **(CBSE 2020)**
(a) Guiseppe Mazzini
(b) Matternich
(c) Otto von Bismarck
(d) Guiseppe Garibaldi
- 13.** Find the incorrect option.
(a) Treaty of Vienna was signed in 1845.
(b) Sardinia-Piedmont was ruled by an Italian Princely House.
(c) Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed the king of United Italy.
(d) During the 19th Century nationalism emerged as force in Europe.



14. Which one of the following is true regarding the ideas promoted by Mazzini?

- (a) Opposition to Monarchy and support to democratic republic.
- (b) To establish liberty and freedom under a Monarchy.
- (c) Disintegration of the German Confederation under 39 states.
- (d) Censorship of newspapers, books, plays and songs.

15. The Nationalist Greeks got the support of the West European nations because

- (a) They were fighting against the Muslim Ottoman Empire.
- (b) They had sympathies for ancient Greek culture.
- (c) Greece was considered the cradle of European civilisation.
- (d) All of the above

16. Which one of the following was not implemented under the Treaty of Vienna of 1815?

- (a) Restoration of Bourbon dynasty.
- (b) Setting up series of states on the boundaries of France.
- (c) Restoration of Monarchies
- (d) Diluting the German confederation of 39 states.

17. Which one of the following was NOT the result of the Treaty of Vienna 1815?
(CBSE 2020)

- (a) The Kingdom of the Netherlands was setup in the North.
- (b) Austria was given control of Northern Italy.
- (c) Prussia was given important new territories on its Western frontiers.
- (d) Russia was given German confederation of 39 states.

18. The main function of the Prussian Zollverein was to

- (a) Impose customs duty on imported goods
- (b) Abolish tariff barriers
- (c) Reduce custom duties
- (d) Introduce new rules for trade

19. 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.

20. Find the incorrect option.

- (a) The Napoleonic Code (Civil Code) was introduced in 1804.
- (b) 1830's was the period of great economic hardship in Europe.
- (c) Count Camillo de Cavour was central figure in the unification of Italy.
- (d) In 1831, an armed rebellion against Russian Rule took place.

21. Which one of the following is true regarding the Treaty of Constantinople of 1832?

- (a) It recognised Turkey as an Independent nation.
- (b) It recognised Germany as an Independent nation.
- (c) It recognised France as an Independent nation.
- (d) It recognised Greece as an Independent nation.

22. Conservatives did not believe in establishing and preserving

- (a) The Monarchy
- (b) The Democracy
- (c) Social Hierarchies
- (d) Traditional institutions of state and society

23. Identify the correct statement with regard to 'The Act of Union, 1707' from the following options.

- (a) The British monarchy surrendered the power to English Parliament.
- (b) The British Parliament seized power from Ireland.
- (c) The formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.
- (d) The British nation was formed as a result of a war with Scotland and Wales.



24. was incorporated in England with the Act of Union 1707.

- (a) Scotland (b) Ireland
(c) Wales (d) Northern Ireland

25. When Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom?

- (a) 1798 (b) 1801
(c) 1800 (d) 1799

26. Which one of the following areas was the most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871?

- (a) The Balkans (b) The Romanians
(c) Great Britain (d) Germania

27. Which country began to use language as a weapon of national resistance?

- (a) Prussia (b) Poland
(c) Hungary (d) Austria

28. Who among the following was proclaimed as the first German Emperor in 1871? (CBSE 2020)

- (a) William I
(b) William II
(c) Friedrich Wilhelm I
(d) Friedrich Wilhelm IV

29. Who among the following leaders formed a secret society called 'Young Italy'?

- (a) Victor Emmanuel II (CBSE 2020)
(b) Giuseppe Mazzini
(c) Count Cavour
(d) Giuseppe Garibaldi

30. Cavour's contribution to Italian unification was

- (a) Diplomatic alliance with the enemies of Austria.
(b) War with Austrians and Bourbons.
(c) Diplomatic alliance with France in 1859 and strengthening Sardinia and Piedmont.
(d) Defeated the Bourbon kings.

31. What was the main occupation in the mid 18th Century in Europe?

- (a) Trade and commerce (b) Peasantry
(c) Craftsmanship (d) None of these

32. Match the following.

List-I (Year)	List-II (Events)
A. 1804	1. Greek struggle for independence began
B. 1815	2. Napoleon war began
C. 1797	3. Treaty of Vienna
D. 1821	4. Civil Code

Codes

- A B C D
(a) 1 2 3 4
(b) 4 3 2 1
(c) 1 3 2 4
(d) 4 2 1 3

33. Match the following.

List-I	List-II
A. 1789	1. Unification of Italy
B. 1859-70	2. Unification of Germany
C. 1866-71	3. Piedmont and France defeated Austria.
D. 1859	4. The French Revolution occurred

Codes

- A B C D
(a) 4 1 2 3
(b) 3 2 1 4
(c) 4 3 2 1
(d) 1 2 3 4

34. What this picture signifies during 1824 in France?



- (a) Peasant Uprising
(b) The Massacre at Chios
(c) The Club of Thinkers
(d) None of the above

35. Which of the following aspects best signifies this image in 1848 in France?



- (a) Peasant Uprising
- (b) Club of Thinkers
- (c) Hall of Versailles
- (d) Frankfurt Parliament

36. Which of the following aspects best signifies this image of Germania?



- (a) Heroism and Justice
- (b) Folk and Cultural Tourism
- (c) Austerity and Asceticism
- (d) Revenge and Vengeance

Assertion/Reasoning MCQs

Directions (Q. Nos. 37-40) *In the given question, there are two statements marked as Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the correct code.*

Codes

- (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.

37. **Assertion** (A) Giuseppe Garibaldi participated in a republican uprising in Piedmont in 1834.

Reason (R) Sardinia-Piedmont was ruled by an Italian Princely house.

38. **Assertion** (A) Many members of the clergy in Poland began to use language as a weapon of national resistance.

Reason (R) The use of Polish came to be seen as a symbol of the struggle against the Russian dominance.

39. **Assertion** (A) In January 1871, the Prussian King William I, was proclaimed German Empire in a ceremony held at Versailles.

Reason (R) The Nation-Building process in Germany had demonstrated the dominance of Prussian State Power.

40. **Assertion** (A) On 18th May, 1848, 831 elected representatives revolted in the Frankfurt Parliament.

Reason (R) The elected representatives revolted against the issue of extending political rights to women.

Case Based MCQs

01. Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

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. She is followed by the peoples of Germany, bearing the black, red and gold flag. Interestingly, at the time when Sorrieu created this image, the German peoples did not yet exist as a united nation – the flag they carry is an expression of liberal hopes in 1848 to unify the numerous German-speaking principalities into a nation-state under a democratic constitution.

- (i) What was the theme of the painting made by the French artist?
 - (a) True Democracy
 - (b) Constitutional Monarchy
 - (c) Absolute Monarchy
 - (d) Democratic and Social Republic
- (ii) The utopian vision of French artist Frédéric Sorrieu was
 - (a) the people of the world are grouped together as distinct nations, identified through their flags and national costume.
 - (b) leading the procession, way past the statue of liberty are the United States and Switzerland which by this time were already nation-states.
 - (c) France identifiable by the revolutionary tricolor has just reached the statue.
 - (d) the concept and practices of a modern state in which a centralised power exercised sovereign control over a clearly defined territory.
- (iii) The utopian vision here means
 - (a) depicting something idealistic
 - (b) depicting something realistic
 - (c) depicting something repressive
 - (d) depicting something contemporary

- (iv) Here the term absolutist means
 - (a) system of rule that has no restraints on the power exercised.
 - (b) refers to a form of monarchical government that was centralised, militarised and repressive.
 - (c) Both (a) and (b)
 - (d) refers to a form of democratic government that was decentralised and people friendly.

02. Read the source and answer the following questions.

The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789. France, as you would remember, was a full-fledged territorial state in 1789 under the rule of an absolute monarch. The political and constitutional changes that came in the wake of the French Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens. The revolution proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny.

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.

- (i) At the time of French Revolution it was under the rule of
 - (a) constituent Assembly.
 - (b) an absolute monarchy.
 - (c) liberal monarch who supported the uprising.
 - (d) None of the above
- (ii) From the very beginning French Revolution tried to create the
 - (a) idea of democracy.
 - (b) sense of collectiveness.
 - (c) idea of cooperative.
 - (d) None of the above
- (iii) Which of the following statements correctly, define the idea of a *la patrie* and '*le citoyen*'?
 - (a) United community enjoying equal rights
 - (b) Rights are protected by the Constitution
 - (c) Liberalism must be acquired
 - (d) Both (a) and (b)
- (iv) The National Assembly took the initiative to
 - (a) introduce centralised administrative system
 - (b) formulated uniform laws
 - (c) internal custom duties and dues were abolished
 - (d) All of the above

03. Read the given passage and answer the following questions.

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 realized, 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.

(CBSE SQP 2021)

- (i) Which of the following statements correctly describes about European conservative ideology?
 - (a) Preservation of beliefs introduced by Napoleon.
 - (b) Preservation of two sects of Christianity.
 - (c) Preservation of socialist ideology in economic sphere.
 - (d) Preservation of traditionalist beliefs in state and society.



- (ii) Identify the purpose to convene the Vienna of Congress in 1815 from the following options?
- (a) To declare competition of German unification
 - (b) To restore conservative regime in Europe
 - (c) To declare war against France
 - (d) To start the process of Italian Unification
- (iii) What did conservatives focus on at the Congress of Vienna? Select the appropriate option.
- (a) To re-establish peace and stability in Europe
 - (b) To establish socialism in Europe
 - (c) To introduce democracy in France
 - (d) To set up a new Parliament in Austria
- (iv) How did the Congress of Vienna ensure peace in Europe? Select the appropriate option.
- (a) With the restoration of Bourbon Dynasty.
 - (b) Austria was not given the control of Northern Italy.
 - (c) Laying out a balance of power between all the great powers in Europe.
 - (d) By giving power to the German confederation.

04. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow.

The first upheaval took place in France in July 1830. The Bourbon kings, who had been restored to power during the conservative reaction after 1815, were now overthrown by liberal revolutionaries who installed a constitutional monarchy with Louis Philippe at its head. 'When France sneezes,' Metternich once 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. An event that mobilised

nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe was the Greek war of independence. Greece had been part of the Ottoman Empire since the fifteenth century. The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe sparked off a struggle for independence amongst the Greeks which began in 1821. Nationalists in Greece got support from other Greeks living in exile and also from many West Europeans who had sympathies for ancient Greek culture. Poets and artists lauded Greece as the cradle of European civilisation and mobilised public opinion to support its struggle against a Muslim empire. The English poet Lord Byron organised funds and later went to fight in the war, where he died of fever in 1824. Finally, the Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognised Greece as an independent nation.

- (i) Who was the ruler of France at the beginning of the French Revolution?
- (a) Louis Phillipe IV
 - (b) Louis Phillipe XV
 - (c) Louis Phillipe XVI
 - (d) None of the above
- (ii) Which of the following incident marked the French Revolution?
- (a) February Revolution
 - (b) April Revolution
 - (c) October Revolution
 - (d) July Revolution
- (iii) Which of the following treaty recognised Greece as an independent nation?
- (a) Vienna Treaty of 1815
 - (b) Constantinople Treaty
 - (c) Diplomatic treaty of Sardinia-Piedmont
 - (d) None of the above



(iv) was appreciated as 'Cradle of European Civilisation'.

- (a) France (b) Greece
- (c) Belgium (d) Netherlands

05. Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow.

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 19th Century the Ottoman Empire had sought to strengthen itself through modernisation and internal reforms but with very little success. One by one, its European subject nationalities broke away from its control and declared independence. The Balkan peoples 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.

(i) The Ottoman Empire sought to strengthen itself through

- (a) modernisation
- (b) internal reforms
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Mass movements

(ii) The Balkan peoples based their claims for or on nationality.

- (a) independence, political rights
- (b) power sharing, modernisation
- (c) secularism, justice
- (d) modernisation, strength

(iii) Which of the following powers was not interested in Balkan peninsula?

- (a) England
- (b) Germany
- (c) Russia
- (d) Japan

(iv) The spread of ideas of romantic nationalism was responsible for

- (a) disintegration of Greece
- (b) Balkans disintegration from the Ottoman Empire
- (c) integration of Macedonia
- (d) All of the above



ANSWERS

Multiple Choice Questions

1. (c) 2. (b) 3. (b) 4. (b) 5. (c) 6. (a) 7. (d) 8. (a) 9. (a) 10. (c)
11. (c) 12. (b) 13. (a) 14. (a) 15. (d) 16. (d) 17. (d) 18. (b) 19. (c) 20. (c)
21. (d) 22. (b) 23. (c) 24. (a) 25. (a) 26. (a) 27. (b) 28. (a) 29. (b) 30. (c)
31. (b) 32. (b) 33. (a) 34. (a) 35. (a)

Assertion/Reasoning MCQs

36. (a) 37. (b) 38. (a) 39. (a) 40. (c)

Case Based MCQs

Passage 1

- (i) (a) (ii) (a) (iii) (a) (iv) (c)

Passage 3

- (i) (d) (ii) (b) (iii) (a) (iv) (c)

Passage 5

1. (c) 2. (a) 3. (d) 4. (b)

Passage 2

- (i) (b) (ii) (b) (iii) (d) (iv) (d)

Passage 4

- (i) (c) (ii) (d) (iii) (b) (iv) (b)

EXPLANATIONS

- 9.** The other correct options are
(b) Napoleon – France
(c) Giuseppe Garibaldi – Italy
(d) Bourbon kings – France
- 37.** Giuseppe Garibaldi was Italian freedom fighter. In 1833, he joined the Young Italy Movement and participated in a republican uprising in Piedmont in 1834.
During the middle of the 19th Century, Italy was divided into seven states, of which only one, Sardinia – Piedmont, was ruled by an Italian princely house. Hence, both statements are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- 38.** Language too played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments. After Russian occupation, the Polish language was forced out of schools and the Russian language was imposed everywhere. Many members of the clergy in Poland began to use language as a weapon of national resistance. 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.
- The use of Polish came to be seen as a symbol of the struggle against Russian dominance. Thus, both statements are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- 49.** Prussia took on the leadership of the movement for national unification. Its Chief Minister, Otto von Bismarck, was the architect of this process carried out with the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy. Three wars over seven years – with Austria, Denmark and France – ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification. In January 1871, the Prussian king, William I, was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.
The nation-building process in Germany had demonstrated the dominance of Prussian state power. Thus, both the statements are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
- 40.** On 18th May, 1848, 831 elected representatives marched in a festive procession to take their places in the Frankfurt Parliament convened in the Church of St Paul. The issue of extending political rights to women was a controversial one within the liberal movement, in which large numbers of women had participated actively over the years. Therefore, both assertion and reason are false.

