

## Chapter 2

# Rise of Nationalism in Europe

- Prior to the 19th century, Europe comprised of multi-national dynastic empires.
- From out of this heterogeneous composition emerged countries with defined geographical boundaries and a government that exercised control over the entire geographical territory.
- The change from multi-national dynastic empire to the new modern states, known as nation states was not a smooth affair.
- It may not always be easy to define what constitutes a nation.
- Within a nation state, most people share a common identity and share a common heritage, historical as well as cultural.
- It is now recognized all over the world that the existence of Nation States needs to be guaranteed in the quest for world peace.
- France was an absolute monarchy in 1789.
- In the post revolution era, a number of measures were introduced that helped in infusing among the French people a sense of common identity.
- These measures helped in forging among the French people a feeling of belonging to the same country. France had evolved as a Nation State.
- The map of Europe during the mid 18th century was so different that what we see today.
- There were a number of monarchies within Eastern and Central Europe. Within the territories ruled by absolute monarchs, the people belonged to different ethnic groups.
- Such differences were not helpful in promoting a feeling of commonness among the people.
- Industrialization brought about an important change in the organization of the two social groups. Apart from the aristocrats and the serfs/peasants new groups of people emerged. These were the industrial workers, the industrialists, businessmen and professionals. These groups were educated and liberal in their attitudes. Formed within the then existing two social groups-the aristocrats and the serfs, these came to be known as the Middle Classes.
- Women and those without property had to agitate for political rights all through the 19th century and even during the early years of the 20th century.
- The spirit of liberalism suffered a big jolt after the defeat of Napoleon in 1815. Once again conservatism raised its head.
- The new regimes were autocratic. Ideas of freedom and liberty could no longer be propagated through newspapers, magazines or books in these autocratic regimes.
- Giuseppe Mazzini was a doctor's son, As a child he gave promise of high intellectual ability.
- Strongly influenced by seeing a patriot fleeing from Italy after an unsuccessful insurrection, he began to think "We Italians could and therefore ought to struggle for the liberty of our country."
- At Marseille' Mazzini spent two of his most rewarding years. He founded his patriotic movement for young men and called it Giovine Italia (Young Italy).
- Young Italy's attempted insurrections were failures.
- Mazzini's reputation has fluctuated greatly. In his earlier years, he was an almost legendary hero in his own country, but he was later denounced by many of his compatriots.
- In Germany the true spirit of belonging to the German nation was popularized through folk songs, folk poetry and dances.
- The year 1848 was pretty bad for the residents of Paris. Food shortages and unemployment brought out the people on roads. Louis Philippe was unable to face the people's wrath and fled from Paris.
- Nationalism in Europe had initially been associated with replacement of monarchical structures with democracy. After 1848, the conservative elements started mobilizing nationalist sentiments for promoting state power. National identities were used for achieving political domination over other states in Europe.
- The completion of unification of Germany is an important landmark in European history. The government of Germany was a thinly veiled autocracy. There was a constitution that bound together 25 states into a federal union.
- Britain had emerged as a nation state, not through a revolution but by a long drawn process.
- The Act of Union 1707 resulted in the formation of the United Kingdom that covered England and Scotland.
- Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801.
- Nationalism was initially meant to symbolize liberal democratic sentiments. But over a period of time it became an instrument for subjugating people of Europe in other countries by force.
- European nationalism combined with Imperial ambitions was responsible for the outbreak of the First World War in 1914.

**Important Terms**

- **Absolutist** : A system of government in which there are no checks on exercise of power.
- **Conservatism** : Political philosophy that lays stress on tradition. It is the anti-thesis of a quick change or revolution.
- **Ethnic** : A common racial or tribal background with which the community is identified.
- **Ideology** : System of ideas in respect of a particular social or political idea.
- **Plebiscite** : A direct vote by all citizens by which they are required to accept or reject a proposed legislation.
- **Suffrage** : The right to vote.
- **Utopian** : An ideal society that is unlikely to exist any where.
- **Broken chains** : Being freed.
- **Crown of Oak leaves** : Heroism.
- **Female figure** : Liberty.
- **Olive branch around the sword** : Willingness to lay down arms and resort to peace.
- **Rays of the Rising Sun** : Beginning of a new dawn or era.

**Exercise****1**

**DIRECTIONS** : This section contains multiple choice questions. Each question has 4 choices (1), (2), (3) and (4) out of which only one is correct.

- Modern form of nationalism received its greatest boost during the :  
(1) Early middle age (2) French Revolution  
(3) American Revolution (4) None of these
- The French Revolution required the citizen to speak :  
(1) Latine (2) French  
(3) English (4) None of these
- A nation is described as community of people who believed that they have a common :  
(1) Homeland (2) Tradition  
(3) Historical development (4) All of these
- The Germans under the leadership of ..... built their German Empire.  
(1) Prussia (2) Austria  
(3) Greek (4) None of these
- A treaty was signed in London in 1827, by :  
(1) England (2) France  
(3) Russia (4) All of these
- After the release of Giuseppe Mazzini from prison he found a new organisation called :  
(1) National Italy (2) Young Italy  
(3) United Italy (4) Organised Italy
- Which one of following options is the policy of Otto Von Bismarck?  
(1) Showdown with Russia and alliance with France and Austria.  
(2) Showdown with France and alliance with Austria and Russia.  
(3) Showdown with France and Russia and alliance with Austria.  
(4) Showdown with Austria and alliance with France and Russia
- The combined forces of Prussia and Austria defeated :  
(1) France (2) Denmark  
(3) Russia (4) None of these
- Which two countries had a common ruler King Francis Joseph - Dual monarchy?  
(1) Austria - Hungary (2) Austria - France  
(3) France - Russia (4) France - Hungary
- The Polish State was divided and partitioned among the  
(1) Russians, Germans and Prussians  
(2) Germans, Austrians and Prussians  
(3) Russian, Prussians and Austrian  
(4) None of these
- Which of the following protest marches, challenged by Mahatma Gandhi?  
(1) Ahinsa (non-violence) (2) Satyagraha  
(3) Civil Disobedience (4) All of these
- Which one of the following matches is incorrect?  
(1) Nelson Mandela - South Africa  
(2) Kwame Nkrumah - Italy  
(3) Mahatma Gandhi - India  
(4) All of these are correct
- What do you think about Vatican?  
(1) It was name of a city  
(2) It was name of Roman Empire  
(3) It was currency of Rome  
(4) None of these
- Assemble troops in readiness for active service was called :  
(1) Allegiance (2) Perpetrated  
(3) Mobilise (4) None of these
- The civil code of 1804 - usually known as :  
(1) The Bismarck Code (2) The Napoleonic Code  
(3) The National Code (4) The Social Code

16. When Napoleon invaded Italy?
  - (1) 1781 (2) 1782
  - (3) 1797 (4) 1789
17. A secret society formed by Charcoal burners mainly in Italy was called :
  - (1) Carbonari Society
  - (2) Charcoal Society
  - (3) Holly Society
  - (4) None of these
18. When there were revolution of all over Europe?
  - (1) 1842 (2) 1849
  - (3) 1837 (4) 1848
19. In 1855 Cavour decided to take part in the Crimean War on the side of Britain, France and Turkey against :
  - (1) Austria (2) Prussia
  - (3) Russia (4) None of these
20. Garibaldi was a disciple of :
  - (1) Cavour
  - (2) Carbonari
  - (3) Mazzini
  - (4) None of these
21. Which option about Bismarck is correct?
  - (1) In 1847, he became member of the Prussian Diet of Berlin.
  - (2) In 1848, he opposed every liberal proposal and welcomed end of Frankfurt Assembly.
  - (3) In 1862, he became a Chancellor.
  - (4) All the above sentences are correct.
22. Which option about the Italy is correct?
  - (1) In 1859, Kingdom of Piedmont and Sardinia gain Lombardy from the Austrian Empire.
  - (2) Garibaldi conquers Sicily and Naples
  - (3) In 1860, Parma, Modena and Tuscany joined it.
  - (4) All of the above are correct.
23. What was the Napoleonic Code usually known as?
  - (1) The Napoleonic Code of 1808
  - (2) The Civil Code of 1809
  - (3) The Civil Code of 1804
  - (4) The Napoleonic Code of 1802
24. Who was called 'Bismarck of Italy'?
  - (1) Mazzini (2) Garibaldi
  - (3) Cavour (4) None of them
25. What did the French revolutionaries aim for?
  - (1) Creating a sense of collective responsibility
  - (2) Establishing republic
  - (3) Equal rights for all
  - (4) All of the above
26. In the Frankfurt parliament, a constitution was drafted on which date?
  - (1) 8 May 1848 (2) 18 May 1848
  - (3) 18 June 1840 (4) 11 August 1848
27. In which year was Treaty of Vienna signed?
  - (1) 1811 (2) 1810
  - (3) 1815 (4) 1812
28. Unification of Germany took place between which period?
  - (1) 1860 to 1871
  - (2) 1870 to 1871
  - (3) 1856 to 1871
  - (4) 1866 to 1871
29. Giuseppe Mazzini became a member of the secret society. What was it known as?
  - (1) Red shirts (2) British nation
  - (3) Carbonari (4) Bismarck
30. What was the significance of 'Broken Chains'?
  - (1) Being freed
  - (2) Heroism
  - (3) Readiness to fight
  - (4) Willingness to make peace
31. What was the significance of the treaty of Constantinople in Greek history?
  - (1) It recognised Greece as an independent nation
  - (2) It gave the people of Greece immense power
  - (3) It suppressed the people of Greece
  - (4) It created several hurdles for the people of Greece
32. What did Das Volk stand for?
  - (1) Democracy (2) Factory workers
  - (3) Common people (4) Slum dwellers
33. What does La patrie mean?
  - (1) The citizen (2) The motherland
  - (3) The fatherland (4) The country
34. The group of countries that collectively defeated Napoleon was
  - (1) Britain, Russia, Germany and Austria
  - (2) Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria
  - (3) Russia, Prussia, Austria and France
  - (4) Britain, France, Austria and Prussia
35. What did Germania symbolise?
  - (1) French nation (2) German nation
  - (3) British nation (4) None of the above
36. What did the conservatives want?
  - (1) Preserve the monarchy and the Church
  - (2) Establish democratic set-up
  - (3) Root out old established beliefs
  - (4) None of the above
37. Who was Frederic Sorrieu?
  - (1) A French philosopher (2) A French leader
  - (3) A French artist (4) A French cartoonist
38. What were the large landowners of Prussia known as .....
  - (1) Kulaks (2) Pykars
  - (3) Mahantas (4) Junkers

# Exercise

## 2

### Matching Based MCQ

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 1 to 7) :** Match Column-I with Column-II and select the correct answer using the codes given below the columns.

1. 

Column-I	Column-II
(A) Absolutist	(p) Right to vote
(B) Utopian	(q) A system of rule
(C) Plebiscite	(r) A vision of society
(D) Suffrage	(s) A direct vote for acceptance or rejection

(1)  $A \rightarrow (q); B \rightarrow (r); C \rightarrow (s); D \rightarrow (p)$   
 (2)  $A \rightarrow (s); B \rightarrow (p); C \rightarrow (q); D \rightarrow (r)$   
 (3)  $A \rightarrow (r); B \rightarrow (p); C \rightarrow (s); D \rightarrow (q)$   
 (4)  $A \rightarrow (q); B \rightarrow (s); C \rightarrow (p); D \rightarrow (r)$
2. 

Column-I	Column-II
(A) Das volk	(p) Large landowner of Prussia
(B) Junker	(q) Symbol of an abstract idea
(C) Allegory	(r) Awareness of women's right
(D) Feminist	(s) Common people

(1)  $A \rightarrow (r); B \rightarrow (s); C \rightarrow (q); D \rightarrow (p)$   
 (2)  $A \rightarrow (q); B \rightarrow (s); C \rightarrow (p); D \rightarrow (r)$   
 (3)  $A \rightarrow (s); B \rightarrow (p); C \rightarrow (q); D \rightarrow (r)$   
 (4)  $A \rightarrow (q); B \rightarrow (r); C \rightarrow (s); D \rightarrow (p)$
3. 

Column-I	Column-II
(A) Guiseppe Mazzini	(p) French philosopher
(B) Count Camillo Cavour	(q) Liberal Nationalist
(C) Germania	(r) Founder of Italian Liberal Party
(D) Renan	(s) Philipe Vert

(1)  $A \rightarrow (s); B \rightarrow (q); C \rightarrow (r); D \rightarrow (p)$   
 (2)  $A \rightarrow (q); B \rightarrow (r); C \rightarrow (s); D \rightarrow (p)$   
 (3)  $A \rightarrow (r); B \rightarrow (s); C \rightarrow (p); D \rightarrow (q)$   
 (4)  $A \rightarrow (s); B \rightarrow (r); C \rightarrow (q); D \rightarrow (p)$
4. 

Column-I	Column-II
(A) 1797	(p) Vienna Peace Settlement
(B) 1814	(q) Invasion of Italy
(C) 1821	(r) Revolution in Europe
(D) 1848	(s) Struggle for Independence in Greek.

- |                                                                                  |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1) $A \rightarrow (s), B \rightarrow (r), C \rightarrow (p), D \rightarrow (q)$ |
| (2) $A \rightarrow (r), B \rightarrow (s), C \rightarrow (p), D \rightarrow (q)$ |
| (3) $A \rightarrow (q), B \rightarrow (r), C \rightarrow (p), D \rightarrow (s)$ |
| (4) $A \rightarrow (q), B \rightarrow (p), C \rightarrow (s), D \rightarrow (r)$ |
5. 

Column-I	Column-II
(A) 1859-70	(p) Battle of Leipzig
(B) 1866-71	(q) Slav nationalism
(C) 1905	(r) Unification of Italy
(D) 1813	(s) Unification of Germany

(1)  $A \rightarrow (s), B \rightarrow (p), C \rightarrow (q), D \rightarrow (r)$   
 (2)  $A \rightarrow (q), B \rightarrow (p), C \rightarrow (s), D \rightarrow (r)$   
 (3)  $A \rightarrow (r), B \rightarrow (s), C \rightarrow (q), D \rightarrow (p)$   
 (4)  $A \rightarrow (q), B \rightarrow (r), C \rightarrow (s), D \rightarrow (p)$
6. 

Column-I	Column-II
(A) 1832	(p) Greek war of Independence
(B) 1821	(q) Treaty of Constantinople
(C) 1834	(r) Napoleon Civil Code
(D) 1804	(s) Zollverein

(1)  $A \rightarrow (s), B \rightarrow (r), C \rightarrow (p), D \rightarrow (q)$   
 (2)  $A \rightarrow (q), B \rightarrow (p), C \rightarrow (s), D \rightarrow (r)$   
 (3)  $A \rightarrow (r), B \rightarrow (s), C \rightarrow (p), D \rightarrow (q)$   
 (4)  $A \rightarrow (q), B \rightarrow (r), C \rightarrow (s), D \rightarrow (p)$
7. 

Column-I	Column-II
(A) Louise Otto Peters	(p) King of Piedmont
(B) Carl Wekker	(q) Member of Frankfurt Parliament
(C) Victor Emmanuel II	(r) Prussian Chancellor
(D) Atto Von Bismarck	(s) Founder of Feminist Political Association

(1)  $A \rightarrow (s), B \rightarrow (q), C \rightarrow (p), D \rightarrow (r)$   
 (2)  $A \rightarrow (q), B \rightarrow (p), C \rightarrow (s), D \rightarrow (r)$   
 (3)  $A \rightarrow (r), B \rightarrow (s), C \rightarrow (p), D \rightarrow (q)$   
 (4)  $A \rightarrow (s), B \rightarrow (r), C \rightarrow (q), D \rightarrow (p)$

### Statement Based MCQ

8. With reference to the cause of Silesian Weavers consider the following statements:-
  - (a) The cause of the silesian weavers uprising was the contractors cheating on the weavers.
  - (b) The contractors who supplied the weavers raw materials and gave order for finished materials reduced the payments of the weavers.
 Which one of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
  - (1) (a) only
  - (2) (b) only
  - (3) Both (a) and (b)
  - (4) Neither (a) nor (b)

9. With reference to unification of Italy consider the following statements.
- Cavour who led the movement to unify the regions of Italy was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat.
  - After the unification of Italy, the Habsburg rulers had more autonomy to the Hungarians

Which one of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

- (a) only
- (b) only
- Both (a) and (b)
- Neither (a) nor (b)

10. Consider the following statements :

- During 1789 paintings of females appeared as symbols of liberty.
- Female figure in France was named as Marianne.
- Germania was depicted by Kaiser William I.
- The idea behind Marianne was to represent the French nation as people's nation.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

- (a), (b) and (c)
- (b) and (c)
- (a), (c) and (d)
- (a) and (d)

11. Consider the following statements :

- Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic regions.
- A large part of Balkans was free from the Ottoman empire.
- The dismembering of Ottoman empire with its Balkan states became a scene of big power rivalry.
- Balkan states were jealous of each other.

Which of the above statements are correct ?

- (a), (c) and (d)
- (a), (b) and (c)
- (a) and (d)
- (b) and (c)

12. Consider the following statements :

- French revolutionaries adopted ideas of la patrie and le citoyen.
- Revolutionaries replaced the standard royal flag by the new French tricolour flag.
- Composed new hymns for Commemorate Martyrs.
- Formulated unequal laws for different classes of the society.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a), (b) and (c)
- (b) and (c)
- (a) and (d)
- (b), (c) and (d)

13. Consider the following statements :

- Treaty of Vienna was made by the Big five.
- Power of Monarchies had been overthrown in this treaty.
- A series of strong states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent expansion.
- Russia was given a part of Poland and Prussia was given a part of Saxony.

Which of the above statements are correct?

- (a), (b) and (d)
- (a) and (d)
- (b) and (c)
- (a), (c) and (d)

14. With reference to the consequences of the Revolution of 1848 consider the following statements:

- Britain was the main centre of the Revolution of 1848 and it restored the monarchy.
- In Europe it marked the end of the rule of Metternich and secured the system which had prevailed since 1815.

Which one of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

- (a) only
- (b) only
- Both (a) and (b)
- Neither (a) nor (b)

### Passage Based MCQ

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 15 to 19) :** Read the passage(s) given below and answer the questions that follow.

#### PASSAGE-1

Grimms' Fairy Tales is a familiar name. The brothers Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm were born in the German City of Hanau in 1785 and 1786 respectively. While both studied law, they soon developed an interest in collecting old folktales. They spend six years travelling from village to village, talking to people and writing down fairy tales. In 1812, they published their first collection of tales. They also published 33 volume dictionary of the German language. They considered their projects of collecting folktales and developing the German language as the part of the wider effort to oppose French domination.

- Where was Jacob and Grimm born?
  - Paris
  - Italy
  - Hanau
  - Frankfurt
- When was Jacob born?
  - 1785
  - 1793
  - 1787
  - 1779
- For how many years they travelled from village to village?
  - 7 years
  - 6 years
  - 5 years
  - 9 years
- When did they first publish their collections?
  - 1892
  - 1811
  - 1818
  - 1812
- What was Jacob and Grimm's area of interest?
  - Folktales
  - Music
  - Fairytales
  - Painting

### Assertion Reason Based MCQ

**DIRECTIONS (Qs. 20 to 23) :** Following questions consist of two statements, one labelled as the 'Assertion' and the other as 'Reason'. You are to examine these two statements carefully and select the answer to these items using the code given below.

**Code :**

- Both A and R are individually true and R is the correct explanation of A:
- Both A and R are individually true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
- A is true but R is false
- A is false but R is true.

20. **Assertion :** Growth of printing press enabled wide circulation of ideas of enlightened thinkers.

**Reason :** Printing press introduced a new platform of debate and discussion on tradition and despotism.

21. **Assertion :** Italian unification was a result of diplomatic alliances and series of diplomatic moves and military events.  
**Reason :** Romanticism as a cultural movement focused on involving and mystical feelings instead of reason and science.

22. **Assertion :** Developments in France influenced Greek war of Independence which began in the 1821 against the Ottoman Empire.

**Reason :** Guiseppe Garibaldi was a French artist who visualised people of Europe marching in a long chain.

23. **Assertion :** By the settlement of Vienna, Belgium was annexed to Holland to set up a powerful state in North east border of France.

**Reason :** In the revolution of 1848, men and women of middle classes continued their demands for constitutionalism.

### Correct Definition Based MCQ

24. Which of the following is the correct definition of Conservatism?
- A direct vote by which all the people of region are asked to accept or reject a proposal.
  - A government that has no restraints on the power exercised.
  - A political philosophy that stressed the importance of tradition, established customs and institutions and preferred gradual development to quick change.
  - It was a political association who founded a women's journal.
25. Which of the following is the correct definition of Zollverein?
- Zollverein was the customs union formed among 17 Greek states.
  - Zollverein was the french revolutionary ideas.
  - Zollverein was a system who believed in monarchy, social hierarchies and private property.
  - Zollverein was representative of German liberalism as understood by middle and professional classes and a forerunner of national liberalism.

### Feature Based MCQ

26. On the basis of following features identify the correct option
- He was the most celebrated of Italian freedom fighter.
  - He came from a family engaged in coastal trade.
  - He was a sailor in merchant navy.
  - He was a leader who led an army of volunteers to fight the last obstacle to the unification of Italy.

- Napolean Bonaparte
- Giuseppe Mazzini
- Gluseppe Garibaldi
- Lorenz Clasen

27. On the basis of following features identify the correct option

- She was a political activist.
- She was an elected member of Frankfurt parliament.
- She founded a political association who was feminist in nature.
- She founded a women's journal.

- Otto Peter
- Carl Welcker
- Frederic sorrien
- Guiseppe Mazzini

28. On the basis of following features identify the correct option

- It is derived from the latin word 'libes'
- It stands for the end of aristocratic and clerical privileges.
- It emphasises understrained freedom of thought and religion.
- It emphasises on freedom of speech and press.

- Republic country
- Democratic country
- Revolutionarism
- Liberalism

29. On the basis of following features identify the correct option

- He was a french philosopher.
- He insisted on social capital.
- According to him, nations are not formed by common language, race and religion.
- According to him liberty would be lost if there was only one law and only one master.

- Renan
- Atto Von Bismarck
- Carl Wekker
- Carbonari

30. On the basis of following features identify the correct option

- It believed the established traditional institutions of state and society like monarchy, social hierarchies and private property.
- It believed in the Napolean's view of modernisation.
- According to it, the new conservative regimes were autocratic.
- It believed in efficient bureaucracy and abolition of feudalism

- Absolutism
- Plebiscitism
- Utopianism
- Conservatism

# Hints & SOLUTIONS

## Exercise 1

1. (2) The modern form of nationalism received its greatest boost during the French Revolution and the Napoleonic Period (AD 1795 - 1815).
2. (2) French Revolution also started such national rites and symbols as the national flag, national anthem and national holidays.
3. (4) A nation comprises citizens. "Who inhabit a common territory, possesses a voice in their common government and are conscious of their common heritage and their common interest".
4. (1) The German under the leadership of Prussia, built their German Empire, after defeating Austria in 1866 and France in 1870-1871.
5. (4) Russia had tried to take advantage of the situation but the other European nations forced it to sign the agreement.
6. (2) He was arrested and imprisoned in 1831 for supporting the Carbonari.
7. (4) Bismarck became a Chancellor in 1862.
8. (2) The combined forces of Prussia and Austria defeated Denmark and Austria and Prussia got the two Duchies bank in 1864.
9. (1) They had two separate Parliaments and a joint ministry for three important departments-finance, war and foreign affairs.
10. (3) The polish state was devided and partitioned among the Russian, Prussians and Austrian in 1722.
11. (4) In India, Mahatma Gandhi challenged the mighty British Empire with not only protest marches, Civil Disobedience and hartals but with Ahinsa and Satyagraha.
12. (2) Kwame Nkrumah is related to Ghana.
13. (1) It was a city (Presently country) where Pope rules.
14. (3) Assemble troops in readiness for active service called mobilise.
15. (2) This code was exported to the regions under French control.
16. (3) Napoleon invades over Italy is also called Napoleonic Wars.
17. (1) A secret society formed by Charcoal burners mainly in Italy was called Carbonari Society.
18. (4) In 1848 there were revolutions all over Europe and they were all directed towards tyrannical rulers.
19. (3) After the defeat of Russia in 1856, Cavour appeal to France and Britain to support unification of Italy.
20. (3) He is described as the "Sword of Italian Unification".
21. (4)                      22. (4)                      23. (3)
24. (2)                      25. (4)                      26. (2)
27. (3)                      28. (4)                      29. (3)
30. (1)                      31. (1)                      32. (3)
33. (3)                      34. (2)                      35. (2)
36. (1)                      37. (3)                      38. (4)

## Exercise 2

1. (1)                      2. (3)                      3. (2)
4. (4)                      5. (3)                      6. (2)
7. (1)                      8. (3)                      9. (1)
10. (3) Nations were then portrayed as female figures and became an allegory of the nation.
11. (1)
12. (1) Regional dialects were discouraged and French was adopted as the common language of the nation during French revolution.
13. (4)                      14. (2)                      15. (3)
16. (1)                      17. (2)                      18. (4)
19. (1)                      20. (1)                      21. (2)
22. (3)                      23. (1)                      24. (3)
25. (3)
26. (1) Garibaldi marched into the island of Sicily and Naples and liberated these kingdoms to join Sardinia. He was called Sword of Italy.
27. (1)                      28. (1)
29. (4) Earnest Renan delivered a lecture in 1882 and published a famous essay entitled qu'est-u qu'une nation.
30. (1)