

# The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

HISTORY

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## Objective Section \_\_\_\_\_ (1 mark each)

Q. 1. Name the Civil Code of 1804 which established equality before law and secured the right to property in France.

[CBSE OD, Set 1, 2020]

Ans. The Napoleonic code.

Q. 2. Which among the following best signifies the idea of liberal nationalism of nineteenth century Europe ?

[CBSE OD, Set 1, 2020]

- (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.

Ans. (c)

Q. 3. "When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold". Who among the following said this popular line ?

[CBSE OD, Set 1, 2020]

- (a) Guiseppe Mazzini

- (b) Matternich
- (c) Otto Von Bismarck
- (d) Guiseppe Garibaldi

Ans. (b)

Q. 4. Name the customs union formed at the initiative of Prussia in 1834.

[CBSE OD, Set 2, 2020]

Ans. Zollverein.

Q. 5. Name the 'Act' which resulted in the formation of 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.

[CBSE OD, Set 3, 2020]

Ans. Act of Union 1707.

Q. 6. Which of the following revolutions is called as the first expression of nationalism? [CBSE Delhi, Set 1, 2020]

- (a) French Revolution
- (b) Russian Revolution
- (c) Glorious Revolution
- (d) The Revolution of the liberals

Ans. (a)

## Very Short Answer Type Questions \_\_\_\_\_ (1 mark each)

Q. 1. Explain the aim to form 'Zollverein', a Customs Union, in 1834 in Germany.

[CBSE OD, Set 1, 2019]

Ans. Zollverein was a customs union formed in 1834 at the initiative of Prussia. The union abolished tariff barriers and internal custom dues and was willing to establish free trade with neighbouring states. It reduced the number of currencies from thirty to two. Most German states joined the Zollverein.

Q. 2. Interpret the concept of 'liberalisation' in the field of economic sphere during the nineteenth century in Europe.

[CBSE Delhi, Set 1, 2019]

Ans. 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. Duties were levied according to the weight or measurement of the goods which were different for different states. Liberalisation meant reduction of custom duties and removal of these quotas. A unified economic territory allowing the unhindered movement of goods, people and capital was the need of the hour. In 1834, Zollverein, a customs union abolished tariff barriers and reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to two. This was the main concept of Liberalisation prevalent in the 19<sup>th</sup> century in Europe.

Q. 3. Why were big European powers met in Berlin in 1885? [CBSE, 2018]

**Ans.** All the major European states were invited in Berlin Conference in 1885. The conference was organised by Otto Von Bismarck, first Chancellor of Germany. The European powers met to decide the carving up of Africa among them. The states were Germany, Spain, Netherlands, Belgium, Portugal, France and Great Britain. No African was invited to this conference.

**Q. 4. Who remarked "when France sneezes the rest of Europe catches cold."**  
[CBSE OD, Term 2, Set 1, 2016]

**Ans.** Metternich said, "When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches a cold."

**Q. 5. Who was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles in January 1871?**  
[CBSE OD, Term 2, Set 2, 2016]

**Ans.** King William I of Prussia was proclaimed German Emperor in the ceremony held at Versailles.

**Q. 6. Who was proclaimed the King of United Italy in 1861?**  
[CBSE OD, Term 2, Set 3, 2016]

**Ans.** Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed the king of united Italy in 1861.

**Q. 7. Name the Treaty of 1832 that recognised Greece as an independent nation.**  
[CBSE Delhi, Term 2, Set 1, 2016]

**Ans.** The Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognised Greece as an independent nation.

**Q. 8. Name the event that mobilised nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe in 1830–1848?**  
[CBSE Delhi, Term 2, Set 2, 2016]

**Ans.** The event that mobilised nationalist feelings was "The Greek War of Independence".

**Q. 9. What was the main aim of revolutionaries of Europe during the years following 1815?**  
[CBSE Delhi, Term 2, Set 3, 2016]

**Ans.** Main aim of revolutionaries was to oppose monarchical forms of government.

**Q. 10. Which brothers of Germany contributed in compiling the text for children?**  
[CBSE, Term 1, 2015]

**Ans.** Grimm brothers of Germany contributed in compiling the text for children in the form of folk tales.

**Q. 11. What was the main aim of the French revolutionaries?**  
[CBSE OD, Term 2, Set 1, 2015]

**Ans.** The French revolutionaries aimed at the abolition of monarchy, foundation of a secular and democratic republic, liberation of the people of Europe from dictatorship, drafting of a formal constitution etc.

**Q. 12. What was the major change that occurred in the political and constitutional scenario due to French Revolution in Europe?**  
[CBSE Delhi, Term 2, Set 1, 2015]

**Ans.** The French Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French Citizen.

## Short Answer Type Questions-II \_\_\_\_\_ (3 marks each)

**Q. 1. Describe the great economic hardship that prevailed in Europe during the 1930s.**  
[CBSE OD, Set 1, 2019]

**Ans.** Great economic hardships were faced by the people of Europe in 1930s. Some of the difficulties that they faced were:

- (i) The ratio of the rise of population was larger than that of employment generation. People from rural areas were migrating to cities in search of employment, which was not easily

available because of overcrowding.

- (ii) Small producers in towns (especially textile producing industries) were often overthrown by the cheap machines. They faced stiff competition from the imports from England.

- (iii) Peasants still suffered under the burden of feudal dues and obligations in some regions of Europe. Rise of food prices and unemployment led to widespread pauperism in the country.

**Q. 2. How had Napoleonic code exported to the regions under French control? Explain with examples.**

[CBSE Delhi, Set 1, 2019]

**Ans.** Napoleonic code exported to the regions under the French Control:

- (i) It did away with all privileges based on birth.
- (ii) It established equality before the law.
- (iii) It secured the right to property.
- (iv) Abolished feudal dues.

Through a return to monarchy, Napoleon had, no doubt, destroyed democracy in France, but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient. In Dutch Republic, Switzerland, Italy and Germany, Napoleon simplified administrative

divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues. In the towns too, guild restrictions were removed. Transport and communication systems were improved. Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed a new-found freedom. Businessmen and small-scale producers of goods, in particular, began to realise that uniform laws, standardised weights and measures, and a common national currency would facilitate the movement and exchange of goods and capital from one region to another.

**Q. 3. Describe the role of Romanticism in developing nationalist feelings among Europeans during nineteenth century.**

[CBSE, 2019]



Topper's Answers

15 (i) The feeling of nationalism did not only come due to territorial expansion or war, culture played a major role in developing sense of nationalism.

(ii) Romanticism is a cultural movement that sought to develop a particular kind of nationalism.

(iii) Romantic poets did not support the glorifying of science and reason, but rather focussed on mystic feelings, intuitions and emotion.

(iv) Folklores, folktales and folksong were ~~source~~ collected as it was believed they gave the true manifestation of people's thoughts and lives.

(v) ~~La~~ Historians argued true German culture is as to be defined among the people (das volk).

(vi) Common deeds of the past, social capital inculcated a feeling of collective belonging among the people.

(vii) Language was also used to develop nationalism. This was the case of Poland that was divided by the Great Powers. Yet nationalist feelings were kept alive through songs and folklore.

**Q. 4. Describe any three economic hardships faced by Europe in the 1830s.**

**[CBSE OD, Term 2, Set 1, 2017]**

**Ans.** Economic hardships faced by Europe in 1830s were:

- (i) Increase in population.
- (ii) Unemployment, migration and price rise.
- (iii) Stiff competition in the market.
- (iv) Bad condition of peasants.

**(Any three)**

**Q. 5. Describe any three steps taken by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.**

**[CBSE Delhi, Term 2, Set 1, 2017]**

**Ans.** Three steps taken by the French revolutionaries in 1789 to create a sense of collective identity among the French people were:

- (i) The ideas of Le Patrie (the father land) and Le Citoyen (The Citizen) emphasized the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under the constitution.
- (ii) A new French flag, the tricolor, was chosen to replace the former Royal standard.
- (iii) A centralised administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory.
- (iv) Internal custom duties and dues were abolished.
- (v) A uniform system of weights and measures was adopted. **(Any three)**

**Q. 6. "Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient." Analyse the statement with arguments.**

**[CBSE OD, Term 2, Set 1, 2016]**

**Ans.**

- (i) The Civil code of 1804 also known as Napoleonic code spread to all countries including Switzerland, Italy and Germany.
- (ii) The Napoleonic code did away with privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property.

(iii) Napoleon simplified administrative divisions thereby abolishing feudal system. He freed the peasants and other sections of society from serfdom and manorial dues.

(iv) In the towns too, guild restrictions were removed.

(v) Transport and communications network improved and peasants, artisans, workers and businessmen enjoyed freedom that was gained due to Napoleon's uniform laws, standardised measures and weights, common currency system which facilitated the movement and exchange of goods from one region to another.

**Q. 7. How had the female figures become an allegory of the nation during 19<sup>th</sup> century in Europe? Analyse.**

**[CBSE Delhi, Term 2, Set 1, 2016]**

**Ans.** Nationalism required personalising a nation. Countries were often portrayed as female to give shape to an abstract idea. Often cultural icons such as trees or aspirational values such as liberty and justice needed icons and preferably female figures to get the message across. The female figure became an allegory of the nation.

For example, under French Revolution, justice is generally a blindfolded woman carrying a pair of weighing scales. Later, in France Marianne emerged as the representation of France. Her features were also drawn from the symbol of liberty and the republic. She wore a red cap with the tricolour cockade.

**Q. 8. How did nationalism develop through culture in Europe? Explain.**

**[CBSE OD, Term 2, Set 1, 2015]**

**Ans.** Nationalism developed through culture in Europe as:

- (i) Culture played an important role in creating example—the idea of the nation, art and poetry, stories and music helped to express and shape nationalist feeling.
- (ii) Romanticism was a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment.



Romantic artists and poets generally criticized the glorification of reason and science and focussed instead on emotions, intuition and mystical feeling.

- (iii) German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people (das volk). It was through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances that the true spirit of the nation was popularised.

**Q. 9. Describe any five steps taken by the French Revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among the French people.**

**Ans.** The French revolutionaries created a sense of collective identity amongst the French people through:

- (i) New hymns, oaths and martyrs were commemorated in the name of the nation.
- (ii) A central administrative system made uniform laws for the entire nation.
- (iii) To organize business interest they formed the Indian Industrial and

Commercial Congress (in 1920) and the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industries, FICCI (in 1927).

- (iv) They gave financial assistance and refused to buy or sell imported goods.
- (v) They were apprehensive of the spread of militant activities and worried about prolonged disruption of business.

**Q. 10. Describe the events of French Revolution which had influenced the people belonging to other parts of Europe.**

[CBSE Delhi, Term 2, Set 1, 2015]

**Ans.** The events of French Revolution which had influenced the people belonging to the other parts of Europe were:

- (i) Students and other members of the educated middle class began to set up the Jacobin clubs.
- (ii) Their activities and campaigns prepared the way for the French armies.
- (iii) The French armies began to carry the idea of nationalism to abroad. Thus, created a sense of collective identity.



## Long Answer Type Questions \_\_\_\_\_ (5 marks each)

**Q. 1. How did ideas of national unity in early nineteenth century Europe allied to the ideology of liberalism? Explain.**

**OR**

**How did Greek war of independence mobilise nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe? Explain.**

[CBSE Delhi, Set 1, 2020]

**Ans.** The ideas of national unity in early nineteenth Europe allied to the ideology of liberalism because of following reasons:

- (i) Liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before law.
- (ii) Liberalism emphasized on the concept of government by consent.
- (iii) Liberalism stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges.

(iv) Liberalism believed in a constitution and representative government through Parliament.

(v) Liberalism emphasized the inviolability of private property.

**OR**

**Ans.** The Greek war of independence mobilise nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe are discussed below:

- (i) Greek nationalists received support from other Greeks living in exile.
- (ii) Many western Europeans had a natural sympathy due to the ancient Greek culture.
- (iii) Greece was viewed as a part of Europe that had been annexed by Ottomans and now needed to be liberated.
- (iv) The English poet Lord Byron organised funds and later went to fight in the war.

- (v) The treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognised Greece as an independent nation.

Q. 2. Describe the explosive conditions prevailed in Balkans after 1871 in Europe.

[CBSE, 2018]



Topper's Answers

Introduction : Towards the late 19<sup>th</sup> century nationalism aligned with imperialism and became a narrow creed. This was evident in Balkan region of Europe after 1871.

(a) Balkan was the region including the present day Romania, Bulgaria, Herzegovina, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia, etc. This region was under the control of Ottoman Empire.

(b) This region became an area of intense conflicts due to the breakdown of Ottoman Empire along with the spread of romantic nationalism.

(c) One by one, each of the European subject nationalities broke away. They based their claims on history that they were once independent and then subjected to colonial powers.

(d) Each tried to occupy the region <sup>& power</sup> and get independent at the expense of others. At the same time the European powers came to the scene.

(e) Nationalism aligned with Imperialism when Austria-Hungary, Germany and Britain tried to occupy the territory and countering the influence of others.

Conclusion : This finally led to 1st world war in Europe.

- Ans.**
- (i) After 1871, explosive conditions prevailed in Balkans area in Europe. 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.
  - (ii) In 19<sup>th</sup> century, the Ottoman Empire had sought to strengthen itself through modernisation and internal reforms but with very little success.
  - (iii) One by one, its European subject nationalities broke away from its control and declared their own independence.
  - (iv) 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.
  - (v) Hence, the rebellious nationalities in the Balkans thought of their struggle as their attempts to win back their long lost independence which converted the region into a battle ground.

**Q. 3. “The first clear expression of nationalism came with the ‘French Revolution’ in 1789.” Examine the statement.**

**[CBSE OD, Term 2, Set 1, 2017]**

**Ans.** It is true that “the first clear expression of nationalism came with the ‘French revolution’ in 1789”.

- (i) Till 1789, France was a full-fledged territorial state under the rule of absolute monarch. The political and constitutional changes that came during the rise of the French Revolution, led to the transfer of sovereignty from monarchy to the body of French citizen.
- (ii) The revolution proclaimed that it was the people who would hence forth constitute the nation and shape its destiny.

From the beginning, the French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that could create a sense of collective identity, and a feeling of nationalism among

the French people. The community was enjoying equal rights under the constitution.

- (iii) A new French flag, the tri-colour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard. The Estates General was deleted by the body of active citizens and renamed as National Assembly. New hymns were composed, oaths were taken and martyrs were commemorated, all in the name of nation.
- (iv) Regional dialects were discouraged and French, as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of the nation.

The revolutionaries further declared that they would help other people of Europe to become free nations. When the news of the events of France reached different cities of Europe, students and other members of educated middle classes began setting up Jacobin Clubs. Their activities and campaigns prepared the way for the French armies which moved into Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and much of Italy in 1790s.

Thus, with the outbreak of revolutionary wars, nationalism spread in the entire Europe.

**Q. 4. Who hosted ‘Vienna Congress’ in 1815? Analyse the main changes brought by the ‘Vienna Treaty.’**

**[CBSE Delhi, Term 2, Set 1, 2017]**

**Ans.** In 1815, representative of the European Powers—Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria, who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna congress. The congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich. The delegates drew up the treaty.

- (i) The Bourbon dynasty, which was deposed during the French revolution was restored to power.
- (ii) France lost the territories, it had annexed under Napoleon.
- (iii) A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French extension in future.
- (iv) The Kingdom of Netherlands, including Belgium was set up.

- (v) Prussia was given important new territories on its western frontiers while Austria was given control of Northern Italy.
- (vi) In the east, Russia was given a part of Poland while Prussia was given a portion of Saxony.
- (vii) The main intention was to restore the monarchies that have been overthrown by Napoleon, and to create a new conservative order in Europe.

**Q. 5. Analyse the measures and practices introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.**

[CBSE Delhi, Term 2, Set 1, 2016]

**Ans.** The French revolutionaries created a sense of collective identity amongst the French people through the following ideas:

- (i) Artists like Frederic Sorrieu who created images that showed the people of Europe and America marching in a procession and paying homage to the statue of liberty which they personified as a female figure.
- (ii) The ideas of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen) were emphasized to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.
- (iii) A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard.
- (iv) Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed as the National Assembly.
- (v) New hymns were composed and martyrs commemorated all in the name of the nation.
- (vi) A centralized system of administration was introduced and uniform laws were made for the citizens.
- (vii) French language was spoken and written and became a common language in Paris.

**Q. 6. Describe the process of unification of Germany.**

[CBSE Delhi, Term 2, Set 1, 2015]

- Ans.**
- (i) From 1848, nationalist feelings were spread among the German nationalist as the confederations of 39 states verified.
  - (ii) They were suppressed by aristocratic rulers and military who were supported by Prussian farmers.

(iii) Later, Prussia took the leadership of the movement.

(iv) It's chief minister Otto Von Bismark, had architected the process. In seven years, he had fought three wars with Austria, Denmark and France.

(v) This way, Germany was unified with William I as the German emperor in January 1871.

**Q. 7. Describe the process of Unification of Italy. [CBSE Delhi, Term 2, Set 2, 2015]**

**Ans.** The Unification of Italy: During the middle of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, Italy was divided into seven states. During 1830, Mazzini decided to unite Italy. He had formed a secret society-'Young Italy' to achieve his goal. After earlier failures in 1831 and 1848, King Victor Emmanuel II took responsibility to unify the Italian states through wars.

Through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France by Cavour Sardinia-Piedmont he succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859. Under the leadership of Garibaldi armed volunteers marched into South Italy and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies in 1860 and succeeded in winning the support of the local peasants in order to drive out the Spanish rulers. In 1861, Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed as the King of united Italy.

**Q. 8. Describe the process of Unification of Britain. [CBSE Delhi, Term 2, Set 3, 2015]**

**Ans.** In Britain, the formation of the nations states was the result of a long drawn out process. Primary identities of the people were ethnic ones. All the ethnic groups such as English, Welsh Scot or Irish had their own cultural and political traditions. The English nation steadily grew in wealth and power. It was able to extend it's influence over the other nations. The Act of Union 1707 between England and Scotland resulted in the formation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain. The British parliament was dominated by the English while Scottish influence was gradually destroyed. These situations led to many revolts. While the older nations were reduced to the subordinate partners in the arrangement. British flag and anthem were promoted in Britain.