

- Q.1** Explain any three beliefs of the conservatism that emerged after 1815.
- Q.2** Describe any three economic hardships faced by Europe in the 1830s.
- Q.3** How was unification of Germany ultimately achieved?
- Q.4** What happened in the first upheaval of France in July 1830?
- Q.5** What were the ideas of Romantic artists and poets on nationalism?
- Q.6** Who was Otto von Bismarck?

**Sol.1** Three beliefs of conservatism that emerged after 1815 were:

Established and traditional institutions of state and society like monarchy, the Church, property and family should be preserved. They believed in the modernization of the traditional institution to strengthen them, rather than returning to the society of pre-revolutionary days. Also they believed that abolition of feudalism and serfdom and replacing it with a modern army, an efficient bureaucracy and a dynamic economy could strengthen autocratic monarchies of Europe.

**Sol.2** Following are the causes of economic hardships in Europe during 1830s:

Europe had come under the grip of large scale unemployment. In most of the countries there were more seekers of jobs than employment. Cities had become overcrowded and slums had emerged as population from the rural areas migrated to the cities. Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition from imports of cheap machine-made goods from England where industrialization was more advanced specially in the field of textile production. In those regions of Europe, where aristocracy still enjoyed power, peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations.

The rise of food prices and bad harvests added to the hardships of the peasants.

**Sol.3** 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.

**Sol.4** 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.

**Sol.5** Romantic artists and poets generally criticized the glorification of reason and science. Instead it focused on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings. Their effort was to create a sense of a shared collective heritage, a common cultural past as the basis of a nation.

**Sol.6.** Bismarck was the Chief Minister of Prussia and was the architect of the unification of Germany. He carried out this process of unification with the help of Prussian army and bureaucracy.