

History * Chapter-1 *The Rise of Nationalism In Europe

→ Question Bank - Oswaal

- 1) The Statue of Liberty held the Torch of Enlightenment in one hand and the charter of the rights of man for the others. All the countries paid homage to the statue as they passed through it. The countries which are passing through the statue are becoming a nation-state. They leave the system of monarchy or privilege by birth.
- 2) Frederic Sorrieu was a French artist who ^{prepared} visualized four paintings visualizing his dream of a world made up of 'democratic and social republics', as he called them.
- 3) The term 'Nation state' means a country where all citizens have a common identity based on shared language, traditions and customs.
- 4) Absolutism is the political doctrine and practice of unlimited centralized authority and absolute sovereignty, as vested especially in a monarch or dictator.
- 5) Utopian vision is a vision of society that is so ideal that it is unlikely to actually exist.
- 6) To create a sense of collective identity the following measures and practices were introduced by revolutionaries:-
 - i) The idea of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen) was emerging in France.

- ii) A New ~~Three~~ Tricolour French Flag was introduced.
- iii) New hymns and oaths were taken in the name of nation.
- iv) The Estate General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed as National Assembly.
- v) Internal Customs and duties were abolished and a uniform ~~sym~~ system of weights and measure was adopted.
- vi) French was declared as the national language of the whole Country.

7) Napoleonic Code exported to the regions under the French Control and effected several aspects of the French Society :-

- i) He abolished Federal System in France.
- ii) He removed guild restrictions in towns.
- iii) Transport and Communication Systems were improved.
- iv) He abolished the privilege by birth and declared every citizen is equal before law.

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8) The ideology of Liberalism ~~in the~~ during nineteenth century are as follows :-

- i) Liberalism in 19th century stood for the for freedom for all individual and equality to all before law for the new middle class.
 - ii) It emphasised the concept of government by consent.
 - iii) It stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges.
- 9) The achievements of Napoleon are enumerated as follows:-
- i) He ruled France from 1799 to 1815.

- ii) He established Constitutional Monarchy in the Country,
- iii) In 1804 he emerged the Napoleonic Code which is also called Civil Code.
- iv) According to Civil Code, Every citizen has equality and freedom before law and also secured right to property.
- v) He improved Transportation and Communication System in France.

10) The ideology of liberalism allied with nationalism in the following ways:-

- i) Liberalism stood for the equality and freedom of all before law.
- ii) It emphasized the concept of government by consent.
- iii) It stood for the end of Autocracy and Clerical privileges.
- iv) It believed in a constitution and representative government through Parliament.
- v) The coming of the Railways further linked harnessing economic interests to national unification as it helped stimulate mobility.

11) Nationalism is a feeling of people within a state territory, which makes them develop a sense of collective identity and shared history and descent. This feeling works as a binding force among people.

Before 1789, France was under absolute monarchy. With French Revolution, Monarchy was thrown out and a sovereign body of French citizens was established.

Political and Constitutional Changes after French Revolution were:-

- i) A new Tricolour French flag was introduced to replace former Royal Standard.
- ii) The Estates General was renamed as General Assembly, became an elected body.
- iii) Centralised administration and uniform civil laws were made for citizens.
- iv) French became the national language of the Country.
- v) Uniform weighing and measurement system was adopted.

~~The~~ All these changes give a clear expression of collectivism and gave people true power to shape the destiny of France. Thus, France became a nation-state and world got a clear expression of nationalism through the French Revolution.

12) Congress of Vienna was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich in 1815.

The following changes were made:

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- i) The Bourbon Dynasty was restored to power and French lost the territories it had annexed.
- ii) A series of States were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent the French expansion in future.
- iii) Prussia was given important new territories on its western frontiers, while Austria was given control over northern Italy.
- iv) Poland was given to Russia.
- v) The German Confederation 39 states that had been set up by Napoleon was left untouched.

13.7 " Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France, but in administrative field, he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient?"

- i.7 He removed all privileges based on birth.
- ii.7 He established equality before law.
- iii.7 Right to Property was given.
- iv.7 Guild restrictions were removed.
- v.7 Feudal System was abolished and peasants were freed from serfdom and manorial dues.
- vi.7 He improved Transportation and Communication systems.
- vii.7 He simplified administrative divisions.

14.7 Language played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments in Poland. Poland was under the dominance of Russia, Russians ^{imposed} and ~~implemented~~ the Russian language on them they were forced out to not speak Polish language. Many members of the clergy ^{began} ~~tried~~ to use language as a weapon of national resistance. Polish came to be seen as a symbol of the struggle against the Russian dominance.

15.7 Friedrich Wilhelm IV was the king of Prussia from 1840-1861. He opposed the elected assembly of German and supported the monarchy. Even ~~strict policies~~ though he was a true conservative, he adopted less strict policies and also promised people to form the Constitution in future.

16.7 Friedrich Wilhelm rejected the offer of the crown and supported the monarch and conservatives and opposed the German Elected assembly.

- 17) In 1830 the first upheaval in France take place.
- 18) The Greek War of Independence was a successful war waged by the Greeks to win independence of Greece from the Ottoman Empire.
- 19) The decade of 1830 had brought great economic hardship or crisis in Europe due to the following reasons:-
 - i) There was an enormous increase in population all over Europe.
 - ii) There were more job seekers than the employment opportunities. Migration of rural people to the cities further made the situation worse.
 - iii) In the regions of Europe where the aristocracy still enjoyed power, peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations.
 - iv) Due to increased population, the demand for food increased. It led to the rise in food prices, which led to the widespread pauperism in the entire country.
 - v) Small scale producers in towns were sometimes faced with stiff competition from imports of cheap machine-made goods from England.

20) Economic nationalism strengthened the wider nationalist sentiment, Economically liberalism stood for:-

- i) Freedom of Markets.
- ii) End of state imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.
- iii) A Customs Union or Zollverein was formed by Prussia in 1834, which was joined by many German states.
- iv) A network of railways led to great mobility and gave an impetus to national unity.

21) Highlight the various measures and practices that French Revolutionaries introduce a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.

Ans → Measures and Practices that French Revolutionaries introduce to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people are as follows:-

- i) The idea of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizens) were introduced.
- ii) A new tricolour flag was introduced and removed royal standard flag.
- iii) ~~General~~ Assembly Estates generals were elected and renamed as National Assembly.
- iv) Standardized the weights and introduce common currencies.
- v) The monarch was overthrown from the France and the people were given equality.

22) Conditions that led to the formation of the British nation state are as follows:-

- i) The development and growth of England after industrialisation.
- ii) The English parliament seized the power from monarch to citizens.

iii) The act signed between the England and Scotland and the formation of 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.

23) i) Greece had been a part of Ottoman Empire from the 15th Century.

ii) The growth of revolutionary nationalism in the Europe led to the struggle for independence among the Greeks from Ottoman Empire.

iii) Greece got support from West who had sympathies in Ancient Greek Culture.

iv) A poet whose name was Lord Byron organised funds and later went to fight but died in 1824 from fever.

→ Finally in year 1832, after the treaty of Constantinople Greece was recognised an independent nation.

24) i) Secret societies sprang up in many European countries to train revolutionaries and spread their ideas.

ii) The most likely notion of the revolutionary of that time was to oppose the monarchy or the ideology of Conservatism that had been established after the Vienna Congress.

iii) The Revolutionaries wanted to overthrow the ~~Conservative~~ Conservatives from the Europe and establish a nation state.

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iv.) One of them was Giuseppe Mazzini who was an Italian Revolutionary, he founded many secret societies such as Young Italy, Young Europe etc.

v.) Mazzini believed that God had intended the nations as a natural units of man kind.

vi.) Mazzini's relentless opposition of Monarchy and his visions of democratic republics made him the most dangerous enemy for Conservatives.

25.) i.) Italy was divided into several dynastic states.

ii.) Sardinia Piedmont was the only state which was under the control of Italian Princely House.

iii.) Count Cavour who was the Chief minister of Sardinia Piedmont took the help from France to unify North Italy.

iv.) South Italy was unified by Cavour and Garibaldi and his peasants.

v.) Finally in 1861 the Italy became unified and King Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed as the King of United Italy.

26. i) The emergence of new middle class.

ii) The ideology of Liberalism.

iii) The ideas of conservatism of the Treaty of Vienna.

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27. i) In 1800s, nationalist feelings were strong in the hearts of the middle class ~~for~~ Germans.

ii) The middle class of the Germany ^{seek} took the help from Junkers of Prussia, a later Prussia led the unification of Germany.

iii) The Prussian Chief Minister Otto von Bismarck became the architect of the unification of Italy.

iv) He fought for seven years against Denmark, France and Austria and won the battle.

v) Finally, in January 1871, the Prussian King Kaiser William I was proclaimed as the German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.

28. Sardinia Piedmont was the state which was under the ~~re~~ rule of Italian princely houses.

29. The big landlords of Prussia were commonly known as 'Junkers'.

30.) i.) The Britain was categorised in several ethnic groups :- English, Welsh, Irish, Scot.

ii.) The steady growth in English in wealth, importance and power made it to extend its influence over other groups.

iii.) In 1707, the Act of Union between English and Scottish formed the United Kingdom of Great Britain.

iv.) England started imposing its influence over Scotland and suppressed ~~culture~~ their culture.

v.) ~~Ireland was divided~~ On the other hand Ireland was divided into two groups Catholics and Protestants.

vi.) England helped the Protestants who were in minority to oppose the Catholics.

vii.) In 1801, Ireland was forcefully incorporated into United Kingdom after a failed Irish revolt with Wolf Tone.

ix.) The Symbols of New Britain were the English language, the National Flag (Union Jack) and National Anthem (God Save Our Noble King).