

Ravi Maths Tuition

HIS - The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

10th Standard

Social Science

Multiple Choice Question

92 x 1 = 92

- 1) Which of the following is not true with reference to Napoleon?
(a) He promoted democracy in France (b) He introduced Napoleonic Code
(c) The Napoleonic Code was exported to all regions under French control
(d) He made the administrative system more rational and efficient.
- 2) Which of the following is true regarding how the new artists depicted Liberty during the French Revolution?
(a) Rays of the rising Sun (b) Blindfolded woman carrying a pair of weighting scales.
(c) As a female figure with a Torch of enlightenment in one hand and the Charter of Right of Man in the other hand.
(d) The gold red and black tricolour
- 3) What did the ideas of 'la Patrie' and 'le citoyen' signify in the French Revolution?
(a) The Fatherland and the citizens (b) The state and the community
(c) The motherland and the children (d) The community and the citizens
- 4) Napoleon invaded Italy in
(a) 1790 (b) 1797 (c) 1821 (d) 1905
- 5) The main function of the Prussian-Zollverein was to
(a) Reduce custom duties (b) Abolish tariff barriers (c) Impose custom duties on
(d) Introduce new rules for trade imported goods.
- 6) In Germany the measuring unit "Elle" was used to measure
(a) height (b) Thread (c) Cloth (d) Land
- 7) Which customs union was formed by Prussia to abolish tariff barriers?
(a) Zollverein (b) La Patrie (c) Elle (d) European Economic Union
- 8) In which year was Congress of Vienna held?
(a) 1915 (b) 1845 (c) 1815 (d) 1885
- 9) Conservatives did not believe in establishing and preserving
(a) Transitional institution of state (b) The monarchy and society (c) Social hierarchies
(d) The democracy
- 10) Who among the following was described as "the most dangerous enemy of social value" by Duke Metternich?
(a) Giuseppe Mazzini (b) Johann Gottfried (c) Louis Philippe (d) Karol Kurpinski
- 11) Which of the following was an allegory of the French nation?
(a) Germania (b) Marianne (c) Liberty (d) None of these
- 12) Who amongst the following Italian leaders was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat?
(a) Mazzini (b) Victor Emmanuel II (c) Cavour (d) Garibaldi

- 13) Which one of the following is not true regarding the "Balkan Problem".
- (a) The Balkans were not under the control of Ottoman Empire
 - (b) The Balkan states were very jealous of each other
 - (c) Each state wanted to gain mere territory at the expense of others.
 - (d) The Balkan were also the scene of big power rivalry
- 14) Which of the following powers was not interested in extending their own control over the Balkans?
- (a) England (b) Russia (c) Germany (d) Switzerland
- 15) Who was the following founded the underground societies namely, Young Italy in Marsellies?
- (a) Cavour (b) Metternich (c) Giuseppe Garibaldi (d) Giuseppe Mazzini
- 16) Which one of the following countries is known as the cradle of civilisation?
- (a) Italy (b) England (c) France (d) Greek
- 17) What does a blind-folded woman carrying a pair of weighing scales symbolizes?
- (a) Equality (b) Liberty (c) Justice (d) Harmony
- 18) Who among the following hosted the Congress at Vietnam in 1815?
- (a) King of Netherlands (b) Giuseppe Mazzini (c) Duke Metternich (d) Otto Von Bismarck
- 19) Which treaty recognised Greece as an independent nation?
- (a) Treaty of Versailles (b) Treaty of Vienna (c) Treaty of Constantinople (d) Treaty of Lausanne
- 20) Who said these words, "When France sneeze the rest of the Europe catches a cold"?
- (a) Bismark (b) Mazzini (c) Metternich (d) Garibaldi
- 21) Crown of Oak leaves signifies
- (a) Willingness to make peace (b) Heroism (c) Being freed (d) Beginning a new era.
- 22) German empire strength is signified by
- (a) Broken chains (b) Sword (c) Breast plate with eagle (d) Rays of the rising sun
- 23) 'Bismarck of Italy' was
- (a) Garibaldi (b) Mazzini (c) Cavour (d) Metternich
- 24) The term Das volk means
- (a) Economists (b) Political leaders (c) Common People (d) Traders
- 25) Napoleonic code (1804)
- (a) Established equality before law (b) Simplified administrative divisions
 - (c) Improved transport and communication (d) All of the above
- 26) In Galicia, the aristocracy spoke
- (a) French (b) Magyar (c) German (d) Polish
- 27) The July Revolution sparked an uprising in
- (a) Poland (b) France (c) Brussels (d) England
- 28) Wilhelm Wolff was a
- (a) Painter (b) Philosopher (c) Poet (d) Journalist
- 29) Prussia created the North German confederation in
- (a) 1867 (b) 1861 (c) 1871 (d) 1900

- 30) Slav Nationalism gathered force in Habsburg and Ottoman Empire in
(a) 1914 (b) 1905 (c) 1870 (d) 1871
- 31) The Civil Code is also known as
(a) The Napoleonic Code (b) The Code Bonaparte (c) The Universal Civil Code
(d) The Code of the Revolution
- 32) Which German philosopher claimed that true German culture was to be found among the common people or das volk?
(a) Otto Von Bismarck (b) Friedrich Nietzsche (c) Emanuel Kant (d) Johann Gottfried Herder
- 33) In which year did the English parliament seize power from the British monarchy?
(a) 1512 (b) 1688 (c) 1789 (d) 1866
- 34) The first clear expression of European nationalism came with
(a) The French Revolution (b) Belgian Revolution (c) The Russian Revolution
(d) Hungarian Revolution
- 35) A direct vote by which all the people of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal is called which of the following terms?
(a) Plebiscite (b) Referendum (c) Kangaroo decision (d) General Will
- 36) The meaning of the French term la patrie is explained best by which of the following terms?
(a) The motherland (b) The fatherland (c) The citizen (d) None of the above
- 37) The French nation was represented by which female allegory?
(a) Liberty (b) Germania (c) Britannia (d) Marianne
- 38) What were the big landowners of Prussia also known as?
(a) The Kulaks (b) The Junkers (c) The Jacobins (d) None of the above
- 39) Who followed the policy of Golden Mean?
(a) Metternich (b) Mazzini (c) Louis Philippe (d) Duke of Orleans
- 40) Napoleonic Code was introduced in the year of
(a) 1809 (b) 1807 (c) 1805 (d) 1804
- 41) What was Helairia Philike?
(a) A Secret Society (b) A Political Party (c) A custom Union (d) An Allegory
- 42) Who founded the revolutionary militia 'Red Shirt'?
(a) Wilson (b) Tsar Alexander II (c) Garibaldi (d) Metternich
- 43) Who was Frederick Sorrieu?
(a) A Revolutionary (b) Chancellor of Austria (c) King of France (d) French Artist
- 44) Vienna Congress was convened in 1815 for what purpose?
(a) To declare completion of German Unification (b) To restore conservative regime in Europe
(c) To declare war against France (d) To start the process of Italian unification
- 45) Which year was known as the year of dear bread?
(a) 1830 (b) 1848 (c) 1789 (d) 1815
- 46) Name the state which led the process of Italian unification?
(a) Rome (b) Prussia (c) Sardinia Piedmont (d) Vienna

- 47) Who said Cavour, Mazzini, and Garibaldi: three her brain, her soul, her sword?
(a) Victor Emmanual (b) George Meredith (c) Louis XVIII (d) Guizot
- 48) Zollverein was a
(a) Diplomatic institution (b) Custom union (c) Administrative union (d) Trade union
- 49) Who followed the policy of Blood and Iron for national unification?
(a) Garibaldi (b) Otto Von Bismarck (c) Mazzini (d) Matternich
- 50) United Kingdom of Great Britain came into existence in the year
(a) 1789 (b) 1798 (c) 1707 (d) 1801
- 51) Who said that, Italy was merely a geographical expression?
(a) Cavour (b) Napoleon (c) Matternich (d) Guizot
- 52) Which one was not included in the Balkan Region?
(a) Croatia (b) Bosnia Harzegovina (c) Serbia (d) Spain
- 53) In which century nationalism emerged in Europe
(a) 16th century (b) 20th century (c) 19th century (d) 17th century
- 54) Who was the king of France at the time of French Revolution?
(a) Marie Antoniate (b) Louis XVI (c) Czar Nicolas (d) Edward II
- 55) 103 Which of the following countries did not attend the Congress of Vienna
(a) Britain (b) Russia (c) Prussia (d) Switzerland
- 56) Who said "when France sneezes the rest of Europe catches cold"?
(a) Garibaldi (b) Mazzini (c) Metternich (d) Bismarck
- 57) Who was responsible for unification of Germany?
(a) Bismarck (b) Cavour (c) Mazzini (d) Garibaldi
- 58) Which area was known as the powder keg of Europe?
(a) Germany (b) Italy (c) Balkans (d) Ottoman Empire
- 59) Which one of the following was not a part of the concept of nation-state?
(a) Clearly defined boundary (b) National identity based on culture and history (c) Sovereignty
(d) Freedom from monarchy
- 60) Civil code of 1804, enforced throughout the French territories
(a) Abolished privileges based on birth (b) Established equality before law
(c) Secured right to property (d) All the above
- 61) Which country became full-fledged territorial state in Europe in the year 1789?
(a) Germany (b) France (c) England (d) Spain
- 62) When was the first clear expression of nationalism noticed in Europe?
(a) 1787 (b) 1759 (c) 1789 (d) 1769
- 63) Which one language among the following, written and spoken in Paris and further accepted as common language of that nation?
(a) English (b) German (c) Spanish (d) French
- 64) Which newly designed flag was chosen to replace the formal flag 'Royal Standard' in France
(a) Union Jack (b) Tricolour (c) White Saltire (d) Red Cross

- 65) Which of the following reforms made the whole system in France more rational and efficient?
(a) Administrative reform (b) Social reform (c) Economic reform (d) Political reform
- 66) Which region is ruled over by 'The Habsburg Empire'?
(a) Austria-Hungary (b) France-Netherlands (c) Spain-Portugal (d) Scotland-Ireland
- 67) Which language was spoken for purposes of diplomacy in the mid 18th century in Europe?
(a) German (b) English (c) French (d) Spanish
- 68) What was the main feature of the pattern of land holding prevailing in the Eastern and Central Europe?
(a) Tenants (b) Vast estates (c) Small owners (d) Landlords
- 69) Which of the following revolutions is called as the first expression of 'Nationalism'?
(a) French Revolution (b) Russian Revolution (c) Glorious Revolution
(d) The Revolution of the liberals
- 70) Where was the first upheaval took place in July, 1830?
(a) Italy (b) France (c) Germany (d) Greece
- 71) Identify the appropriate factors led to the rise of nationalism in Europe.
(a) The spread of the ideology of liberalism (b) Great economic hardship in Europe
(c) The rise of commercial class (d) It established traditional institutions of state and society
- 72) Arrange the following in the correct sequence
1. Treaty of Vienna
2. Napoleonic Wars began
3. Unification of Italy
4. French Revolution
(a) 4, 2,1,3 (b) 4, 3, 2,1 (c) 1,2,3,4 (d) 1,4,3,2
- 73) Arrange the following in the correct sequence
1. Unification of Italy
2. French Revolution
3. Unification of Germany
4. Napoleon invaded Italy
(a) 2, 4,1,3 (b) 3,4,2,1 (c) 4, 3, 2,1 (d) 1,2,3,4
- 74) 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
- 75) Find the incorrect option
(a) The Napoleonic Code (Civil code) was introduced in 1804
(b) The 1830, were the years of great economic hardship in Europe
(c) Count Camillode Cavour was Central figure in the unification of Italy
(d) In 1831, an armed rebellion against Russian rule took place

76)

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

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
ABCD	ABCD	ABCD	ABCD
1234	4321	1324	4213

77)

List I(Year)	List II(Events)
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

(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
ABCD	ABCD	ABCD	ABCD
4123	3214	4321	1234

- 78) Which type of governments were mainly driven In Europe after the defeat of Napoleon in 1815?
 (a) Conservative (b) Liberal (c) Federal (d) Feudal
- 79) In which one of the following countries did the first liberalist-nationalist upheaval take place in July 1830?
 (a) France (b) England (c) Germany (d) Italy
- 80) Who among the following was the architect for the unification of Germany?
 (a) Otto Von Bismarck (b) Frederick III (c) William I (d) William II
- 81) Who among the following had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic during 1830s?
 (a) Victor Emmanuel I (b) Victor Emmanuel II (c) Giuseppe Mazzini (d) Count Cavour
- 82) Who among the following was the founder of 'Young Europe' underground secret society In Berne?
 (a) Giuseppe Garibaldi (b) Giuseppe Mazzini (c) Count Cavour (d) Otto Von Bismarck
- 83) Which one of the following is not true about female allegory of France?
 (a) She was named Marianne. (b) She took part in the French Revolution.
 (c) She was a symbol of national unity. (d) Her image were marked on coins and stamps.
- 84) During the nineteenth century, nationalism emerged as a force which brought about sweeping changes In the political and mental world of Europe. The end result of these changes led to which of the following?
 (a) The strengthening of multi-national dynastic empires.
 (b) The continuation of decentralised power within the modern state.
 (c) The establishment of a nation-state, replacing the dynastic empires.
 (d) The decline of the concept and practices of a modern state.
- 85) Through a return to monarchy, Napoleon had no doubt, destroyed democracy in France, but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles, called the Napoleonic Code, in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient. How did the Napoleonic Code, Introduced by Napoleon, contribute to legal and social changes in the regions under French control?
 (a) Inequity before the law and the maintenance of birth-based privileges.
 (b) Introduction of guild restrictions in towns.
 (c) Abolishment of feudal systems and establishment of equality before the law.
 (d) Promotion of forced recruitment into the French armies.

- 86) What impact did the storming of the Bastille by the French have on Europe?
- People across Europe got inspired to fight against the rule of the monarch.
 - Made monarchs from different parts of Europe abdicate from the throne.
 - Inspired nations across Europe to colonise other countries of the world.
 - People in Europe started to fear the French revolutionaries.
- 87) Omar wanted to learn more about the Ottoman Empire.
- France
 - Austria
 - Bulgaria
 - Switzerland
- 88) Read the facts regarding the Revolution of the Liberals in Europe during 1848
- Abdication of the monarch
 - Universal male suffrage had been proclaimed
 - Political rights to women were given
 - Freedom of the press had been asked for Codes
- Both I and II are correct
 - I, II and III are correct
 - Both II and IV are correct
 - I, II and IV are correct
- 89) On which of the following modern aspects did the new Germany place a strong emphasis?
- Currency
 - Banking
 - Legal system
 - Demography Codes
- Both I and II are correct
 - Both II and III are correct
 - Both III and IV are correct
 - Both I, II and III are correct
- 90) Identify the characteristics of Cavour among the following.
- He was an Italian statesman.
 - He spoke French much better than Italian
 - He was a tactful diplomat.
 - He belonged to a royal family. Codes
- Both I and II are correct
 - I, II and III are correct
 - II, III and IV are correct
 - II, II and IV are correct
- 91) What measures and practices were introduced by the French revolutionaries to foster a sense of collective. Identity among the French people during the French Revolution?
- Promotion of regional dialects
 - Adoption of the tricolour as the new French flag.
 - Abolition of the Estates General
 - Promotion of a uniform system of weights and measures Codes
- Statements II and III are correct
 - Statements I and IV are correct.
 - Statements II and IV are correct.
 - Statements I and III are correct.
- 92) Consider the statements given below and choose the correct answer.
- Statement I : Nationalist feelings among middle-class Germans in 1848 aimed to establish a nation-state governed by an elected parliament.
- Statement II : The liberal initiative for nation-building in Germany in 1848 was suppressed by the combined forces of the monarchy, military, and junkers of Prussia.
- Statement I is correct and Statement II is incorrect.
 - Statement I is incorrect and Statement II is correct.
 - Both Statements I and II are correct.
 - Both Statements I and II are incorrect.

Fill up / 1 Marks

4 x 1 = 4

- 93) The Treaty of Vienna was signed in_____ .
- 94) _____ destroyed democracy in France.

- 95) Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed King of United Italy in_____.
- 96) _____ country had been part of the Ottoman Empire since the 15th century

Picture Based Questions

4 x 1 = 4

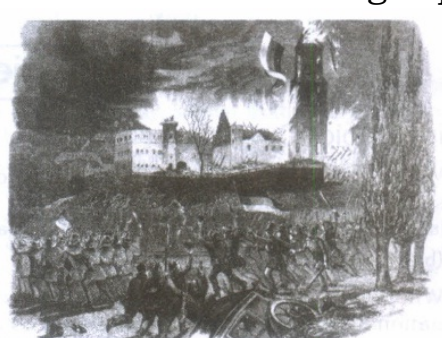
- 97) Which of the following aspects best signifies this image of Germania?



- (a) Heroism and Justice
 - (b) Folk and Cultural Tradition
 - (c) Austerity and Asceticism
 - (d) Revenge and Vengeance
- 98) 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
- 99) Which of the following aspects best signifies this image in 1848 in France?



- a) Peasant uprising, 1848
 - (b) Massacre at Chios
 - (c) Hall of Versailles
 - (d) Frankfurt Parliament
- 100) Given below is the painting 'Imperial Federation-Map of the World showing the extent of the British Empire in 1886'. Observe the painting and answer the question that follows.



- Which of the following elements depicted in the painting seem conflicting when presented together?
- (a) The British soldiers and British colonies spread in both East and West.
 - (b) The variety of animals and costumed figures depicting countries and their people.
 - (c) Britannia, the personification of Britain, seated on top of the world and the words federation written at the top of the image.
 - (d) The words 'freedom' and 'fraternity' written at the top and Atlas, depicting human labour, holding the world upon his shoulders.

Correct and rewrite

3 x 1 = 3

- 101) The monarchical type of government was functioning in Italy before the revolution of 1792.
- 102) Italy was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom of Britain in 1801.
- 103) On 18th January, 1871, Chief Minister Victor Emmanuel II proclaimed the new German Empire headed by Kaiser William I of Prussia.

Assertion and reason

6 x 1 = 6

- 104) **Assertion (A)** In Jan-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.
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
- 105) **Assertion (A)** Giuseppe Garibaldi participated in a republican uprising in Piedmont in 1834.
Reason (R) Sardinia-Piedmont was ruled by an Italian Princely house.
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.
- 106) **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.
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
- 107) Assertion (A) : On Prussian initiative 'Zolleverin' Custom Union was formed.
 Reason (R) : It was to create unified economic territory allowing the unhindered movement of goods, people and capital
 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
- 108) Assertion (A) : After Russian occupation in Poland, the Russian language was imposed on its people.
 Reason (R) : The use of Polish soon came to be a symbol of struggle against Russian dominance.
 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
- 109) Assertion (A) : In Britain, the formation of the nation- state was not the result of a sudden upheaval.
 Reason (R) : Ethnic groups of Britain extended its influence.
 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

- 110) Discuss the importance of language and popular traditions in the creation of national identity
- 111) Why were the female allegories invented by the French artists?
- 112) What was the national anthem of Britain?
- 113) Who were called Serfs?
- 114) Name any two architects of the Italian Nation.
- 115) Who was proclaimed as German Emperor in 1871?
- 116) Who was Frederic Sorrieu was a French artist.
- 117) Which area was known as powder keg of Europe?
- 118) Who was responsible for the unification of Germany?
- 119) When and where was the Frankfurt parliament convened?
- 120) Which country did not attend the Congress of Vienna?
- 121) Give the significance of the terms (a) La Patrie (b) La citoyen
- 122) How was the Estates General renamed?
- 123) Name the two classes into which Europe was broadly divided?
- 124) What was Zollverein?
- 125) When and where was Napoleon defeated?
- 126) By whom was the Congress of Vienna hosted?
- 127) Name the two underground societies founded by Mazzini.
- 128) Who was installed at the constitutional monarch by the July Revolution?
- 129) By Whom were the nationalists of Greece supported in the Greek war of Independence?
- 130) Name the Treaty which recognised Greece as an independent nation in 1832?
- 131) How did Karol Kurpinski celebrate the national struggle?
- 132) Why did the Weavers in Silesia revolt against contractors?
- 133) Who took the lead in the Revolution of Liberals (1848)?
- 134) What was the position of women in Liberal Movement?
- 135) When did Rome become the Capital of Italy?
- 136) How was the Nation personified by the artists of the 19th Century?
- 137) What was the significance of Marianne and Germania?
- 138) What were the characteristics of Marianne?
- 139) What was the characteristics of Germania?
- 140) What was the main cause which led Europe to disaster in 1914?
- 141) Who were called Junkers in Germany?
- 142) What is referred to as Absolutism?
- 143) Define Nation.
- 144) What was the concept of a nation-state?
- 145) Define Plebiscite.

- 146) What is the main contribution of the French Revolution to the world?
- 147) Name the provinces under the Habsburg Empire.
- 148) What did the emerging middle class of Europe demand during the 19th century?
- 149) What was *elle*?
- 150) What was the basic philosophy of the conservatives?
- 151) Who hosted the Congress of Vienna in 1815?
- 152) What was main objective of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815?
- 153) What major issue was taken up by the liberal nationalist against the conservative regimes?
- 154) What did the revolutionaries of Europe aim at during the years following 1815?
- 155) With which country were the organisations Young Italy and Carbonari associated?
- 156) What views did Giuseppe Mazzini have about Italy?
- 157) Who said the words "when France sneezes the rest of Europe catches cold"?
- 158) How did Lord Byron contribute to the Greek war of Independence?
- 159) What is Romanticism?
- 160) What is meant by *das volk*?
- 161) Why did the middle class lose its support after the failure of the Frankfurt Parliament?
- 162) Who were referred as 'Junkers' in Prussia?
- 163) Which state led the unification of Germany?
- 164) Who holds the credit of unifying Germany?
- 165) Who was proclaimed as the emperor of Germany after its unification in 1871?
- 166) Who headed Sardinia-Piedmont?
- 167) What was the result of the Act of Union (1707)?
- 168) Which Italian patriot organised a group of soldiers known as 'Red Shirts'?
- 169) What was Germania?
- 170) Who were the Slavs?
- 171) What made the Balkan area explosive?
- 172) With what aim the treaty of Vienna signed?
- 173) What was the aim of the secret societies set up in the 19th century Europe?
- 174) How is the ideal justice represented?
- 175) What is the statue of liberty signify?
- 176) What was the major defect of the Napoleonic Code?
- 177) Why did Metternich remark that "if France sneezes the rest of Europe catches cold"? Explain.
- 178) How were the liberty and equality of women denied in Frankfurt Parliament Session? Explain.
- 179) Who is a feminist?
- 180) Compare and contrast the process of unification of Italy and Germany
- 181) To which country did the artist Frederic Sorrieu belong?

- 182) Name the painting prepared by Frederic Sorrieu in 1848.
- 183) What was the main aim of the French Revolutionaries?
- 184) Which type of government was functioning in France before the revolution of 1789?
- 185) When was France declared as a republic?
- 186) When did Napoleon invade Italy?
- 187) Who implemented the Civil Code of 1804 in France?
- 188) Explain the aim to form Zollverein, a Customs Union, in 1834 in Germany
- 189) Name the French artist who prepared a series of four prints visualising his dream of a new world.
- 190) 'During the nineteenth century, nationalism emerged as a force which brought about sweeping changes in the political and mental world of Europe'.
How did nationalism affect the political and mental realms of Europe in the 19th century?
- 191) "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." What fundamental shift occurred regarding sovereignty after the French Revolution?
- 192) "The Habsburg Empire that ruled over Austria-Hungary was a patchwork of many different regions and peoples. The only tie binding these diverse groups together was a common allegiance to the emperor."
What factor provided unity among the diverse regions within the Habsburg Empire, in the absence of nation-states?
- 193) The French revolutionaries introduced the French flag as a measure to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.
Name two nation-states that had adopted a national flag for their respective nations by 1848.

Activity Based Questions

14 x 2 = 28

- 194) In what way do you think this picture depicts a Utopian vision?



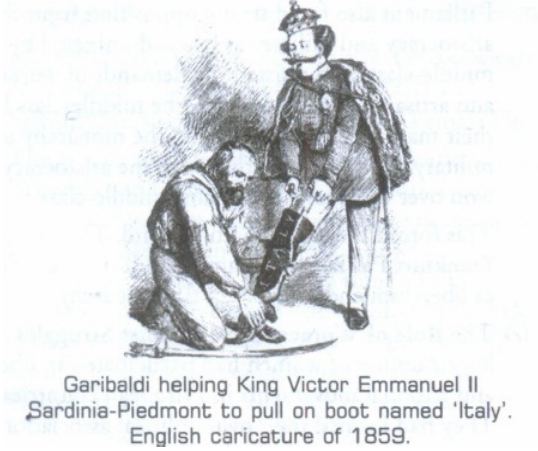
The dream of worldwide democratic and social republics-The pact between Nations, a print prepared by Frederic Sorrieu, in 1848.

- 195) Describe the cause of the 'Silesian Weavers' uprising. Comment on the viewpoint of the journalist,
- 196) Describe the caricature. How does it represent the relationship between Bismarck and the elected deputies of Parliament? What interpretation of democratic processes is the artist trying to convey?



Caricature of Otto von Bismarck in the German Reichstag (Parliament), from Figaro, Vienna, 5th March in 1870.

197) The artist has portrayed Garibaldi as holding on to the base of the boot, so that the King of Sardinia-Piedmont can enter it from the top. Look at the map of Italy once more. What statement is this caricature making?



198) With the help of the chart given below, identify the attributes of Veit's Germania and interpret the symbolic meaning of the painting

Meanings of Symbols	
Attributes	Significance
Broken Chains	Being freed.
Breastplate with eagle	Symbol of the German Empire-strength
Crown of oak leaves	Heroism
Sword	Readiness to fight.
Olive branch around the sword	Willingness to make peace
Black, red and gold tricolour	Flag of the liberal-nationalists in 1848, banned by the Dukes of the German states.
Rays of the rising Sun	Beginning of a new era.

In an earlier allegorical rendering of 1836, Veit had portrayed the Kaiser's crown at the place where he has now located the broken chain. Explain the Significance of this change.

199) Describe what you see in figure below. What historical events could Hubner be referring to in this allegorical vision of the nation?



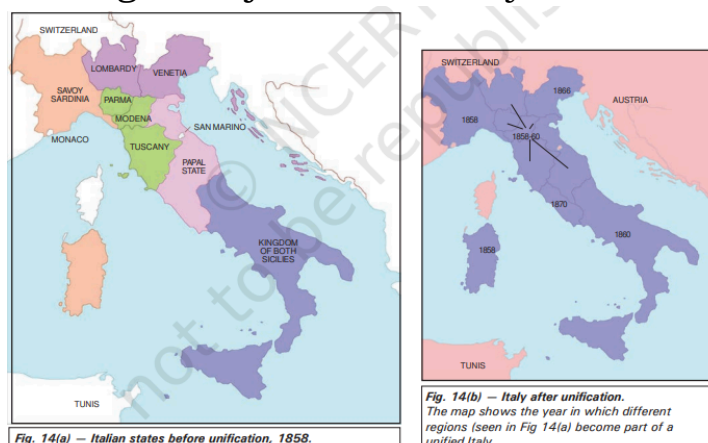
200) Look at the picture given below. Imagine you were a citizen of Frankfurt in March 1848 and were present during the proceedings of the Parliament. How would you
(a) as a man seated in the hall of deputies, and
(b) as a woman observing from the galleries, relate to the banner of Germania hanging from the ceiling?



201) Plot on a map of Europe the changes drawn up by the Vienna Congress.

202) Imagine you are a weaver who saw the events as they unfolded. Write a report on what you saw.

- 203) Look at Fig. Do you think that the people living in any of these regions thought of themselves as Italians? Examine Fig. 14(b). Which was the first region to become a part of unified Italy? Which was the last region to join? In which year did the largest number of states join?



- 204) Compare the positions on the question of women's rights voiced by the three writers cited above. What do they reveal about liberal ideology?
- 205) What is the caricaturist trying to depict?
- 206) Assertion (A) : Napoleon's French army brought democracy and accountability in governance across Europe by 1804
Reason (R) : Napoleon simplified administrative division, abolished the feudal system, and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
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
- 207) Assertion (A) : Many artists and poets within Europe made paintings and wrote poems to highlight the plight of Greeks under the Ottoman empire.
Reason (R) : Many Europeans had sympathies for ancient Greek culture and supported the work of Greek nationalists. 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

3 Marks

81 x 3 = 243

- 208) Briefly trace the process of German Unification.
- 209) Explain what is meant by the 1848 revolution of the liberals. What were the political, social and economic ideas supported by the liberals?
- 210) Choose three examples to show the contribution of culture to the growth of nationalism in Europe.
- 211) Why did nationalist tensions emerge in the Balkans?
- 212) Who were Marianne and Germania? What was the importance of way in which they were portrayed?
- 213) Examine the main features of the process of German unification under the leadership of Otto Von Bismarck.
- 214) "Napoleon had, no doubt, destroyed democracy in France, but in the administrative field he has incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient". Support the statement.
- 215) Explain any three features of Napoleon Code.
- 216) Explain any four provisions of the Napoleon civil code of 1804.
- 217) When did the first clear cut expression of nationalism come in France? How did the French Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens? Explain any four measures taken by the French revolutionaries.

- 218) Mention any three measures adopted by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among the French people.
- 219) Describe the impact of "The Revolution of the Liberals" in 1848 in Europe.
- 220) What did the concept of liberal nationalism politically emphasize during the 19th century?
- 221) Explain liberalism in political and economic fields prevailing in Europe in the 19th century.
- 222) How did Romanticism seek to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiments during 18th century? Explain.
- 223) "Culture Played an important role in creating the idea of the nation in Europe". Support the statement with examples.
- 224) How did culture play an important role in creating the idea of the 'nation' in Europe? Explain with examples.
- 225) How was the history of nationalism in England or Britain different from the rest of Europe?
- 226) "The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was the area of Balkans". Justify.
- 227) Why was Balkans after 1871 the most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe? Explain four reasons.
- 228) "The Balkan issue was one of the major factors responsible for the First World War". Explain by giving examples.
- 229) What is meant by Balkan? Why did it turn into perennial sources of tension and proved the battlefield of the First World War?
- 230) Briefly write a note on the process of German unification.
- 231) What were the provisions of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815?
- 232) Describe the evolution and execution of the process of Italian unification.
- 233) The Revolution of the Liberals (1848) demanded for the creation of a nation state on parliamentary principle. Elucidate the statement.
- 234) Enumerate any three features of conservative regimes set up in Europe following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815.
- 235) Explain any three features of the Frankfurt Parliament
- 236) Who was Giuseppe Mazzini? Explain his role in the unification of Italy?
- 237) Who was Count Camillo de Cavour? State any two of his contributions.
- 238) Why was the decade of 1820s known as great economics hardship in Europe? Explain any three reasons.
- 239) "The decade of 1830 had brought great economic hardship in Europe." Support the statement with arguments.
- 240) Describe the events of French Revolution which had influenced the people belonging to other parts of Europe.
- 241) How had revolutionaries spread their ideas in many European states after 1815? Explain with examples.
- 242) Who formed the aristocracy class?
- 243) What were the features of Liberal Nationalism?
- 244) Discuss the results of Liberalism.
- 245) What was Zollverein?

- 246) What was the impact of Romantic imagination in the development of Nationalism?
- 247) The conservative forces were able to suppress liberal movements in 1848, but could not restore the old order. Give reasons.
- 248) Mention the role played by Giuseppe Garibaldi in the unification of Italy?
- 249) Write a note on:
(a) Giuseppe Mazzini.
(b) Count Camillo de Cavour
(c) the Greek war of independence.
(d) Frankfurt parliament
(e) the role of women in nationalist struggles.
- 250) How has French artist, Frederic Sorrieu, visualised in his first print, of the series of four prints, his dream of a world made up of 'democratic and social republics'? Explain.
- 251) What led to the emergence of feelings of nationalism in Europe?
- 252) Explain any three features of the 'Nature-State' that emerged in Europe in the twentieth century.
- 253) How was the Habsburg Empire a patchwork of many different regions and people in Europe? Explain.
- 254) What was understood by the term 'liberalism'?
- 255) When and why was the Zollverein formed?
- 256) How did the Treaty of Vienna (1815) come into being?
- 257) What was the nature of conservative regions set up in 1815?
- 258) Explain any three reasons for the nationalist upsurge in the 19th century Europe.
- 259) Explain any three ways in which nationalist feelings were kept alive in Poland in the 18th and 19th centuries.
- 260) Why were the 1830s called the years of great economic hardship in Europe? Give any three reasons.
- 261) Who were the important personalities that took part in the Italian unification?
- 262) Who was the main force behind the unification of Italy? Mention two features of the unification movement.
- 263) Explain how Ireland got incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801? What were the symbols of this new British nation?
- 264) How did the female figures become an allegory of the nation?
- 265) Nationalism no longer retained its idealistic, liberal, democratic sentiments by the last quarter of the 19th century in Europe. Analyse the statement with examples.
- 266) How did culture play important role to develop the national feelings among the people in Europe?
- 267) How did nationalism and the idea of the nation-state emerge?
- 268) Why did Frederic Sorrieu present Utopian vision in his prints in 1848? Explain one reason.
- 269) What was the Zollverein? What were its wider implications?
- 270) Describe the role of Otto von Bismarck in the making of Germany?
- 271) How had Napoleonic Code exported to the regions under French control? Explain with examples.
- 272) How did Britain come into existence as a nation-state? Explain?

- 273) What were the major proposals of the Vienna Congress?
or
Describe in brief any four features of the Vienna Treaty of 1815.
or
What was the impact of Treaty of Vienna (1815) on European people? Write any three points
- 274) What were the various impact of French Revolution?
- 275) What area was known as the Balkans?
- 276) Explain the political situation of Italy before its unification.
- 277) Explain any four reasons how the initial enthusiasm of the people of France soon turned to hostility after Napoleon's takeover of France.
- 278) Read the sources given below and answer the questions that follows

Source A A New Conservatism After 1815

In 1815, representatives of the European powers -Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria-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.

(i) Why and where did the representatives of the European powers who had collectively defeated Napoleon meet?

Source B The Age of Revolution: 1830-1848

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.

(ii) What role did the poets and artists play in the Greek war of independence?

Source C Hunger, Hardship and Popular Revolt In 1848,

food shortage and widespread unemployment brought the population of Paris out on the roads. Barricades were erected and Louis Philippe was forced to flee. A National Assembly proclaimed a republic and granted suffrage to adult males above 21 and guaranteed the right to work.

(iii) Why was Louis Philippe forced to flee

- 279) Explain the nation building process of Germany after 1848.
- 280) How did nationalism develop through culture in Europe? Explain
- 281) The administrative system more efficient in the territories ruled by him?
- 282) Describe in brief any four features of the Vienna Treaty of 1815.
- 283) What was the impact of Treaty of Vienna (1815) on European people? Write any three points
- 284) Give a brief account of political fragments of Italy
- 285) Explain by giving four reasons as to why the people, who earlier had welcomed Napoleon opposed him later?
- 286) How had Napoleonic Code exported to the regions under French control? Explain with examples.
- 287) In 1815, representatives of the European powers Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria- who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe. The main intention was to restore the monarchies that had been overthrown by Napoleon and create a new conservative order in Europe.
- (i) How did the Treaty of Vienna in 1815 aim to address the political fallout from Napoleon's defeat?
- (ii) What was the primary objective behind the restoration of monarchies in Europe?

- 288) Oliver ran a business that spread across Germany, the Dutch Republic and Italy when the Napoleonic Code of 1804 was implemented.

What were the five key changes he might have experienced due to the Napoleonic Code of 1804?

Case Study Questions

7 x 4 = 28

- 289) Frederic Sorrieu prepared a series of four prints visualizing his dream of a world made up of 'democratic and social Republics', as he called them. The first print of the series shows the peoples of Europe and America – men and women of all ages and social classes – marching in a long train, and offering homage to the Statue of Liberty as they pass by it. Artists of the time of the French Revolution personified Liberty as a female figure. She bears the torch of Enlightenment 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.

1. Who was Frederic Sorrieu?

- | | |
|-----------------------|-----------------------|
| (a) French
artist | (b) German
Artist |
| (c) Italian
Artist | (d) British
Artist |

2. In which year did Frederic Sorrier prepare a series of four prints?

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| (a) 1845 | (b) 1843 |
| (c) 1848 | (d) 1841 |

3. Which of the following statements correctly describes "absolutist"?

- | | |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| (a) Monarchical
Government | (b) Democratic
Government |
| (c) Uncentralised
Government | (d) Bureaucratic
Government |

4. Which of the following is correct with respect to "utopian vision"?

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------|
| (a) Homogenous
society | (b) Monarchical
society |
| (c) Ideal society | (d) All are correct |

290) While it is easy enough to represent a ruler through a portrait or a statue, how does one go about giving a face to a nation. Artists in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries found a way out by personifying a nation. In other words, they represented a country as if it were a person. Nations were then portrayed as female figures. The female form that was chosen to personify the nation did not stand for any particular woman in real life; rather it sought to give the abstract idea of the nation a concrete form. That is, the female figure became an allegory of the nation.

1. What is an allegory?

- (a) The female form that was chosen to personify the nation did not stand for any particular woman in real life, rather it sought to give the abstract idea of the nation a concrete form. Female figure became an allegory of the nation.
- (b) The male form that was chosen to personify the nation stand for a particular woman in real life, rather it sought to give the abstract idea of the nation a concrete form. That is, the female figure became an allegory of the nation.
- (c) The male form that was chosen to personify the nation stand for a particular man in real life, rather it sought to give the real idea of the marriage a concrete form. That is, the female figure became an allegory of the nation.
- (d) The female form that was chosen to personify the nation did not stand for any particular woman in real life, rather it sought to give the real idea of the marriage a concrete form. That is, the male figure became an allegory of the nation.

2. How were nations portrayed?

- (a) Nations were portrayed as male figures.
- (b) Nations were portrayed as female figures
- (c) Nations were portrayed as baby figures
- (d) Nations were portrayed as transgender figures

3. In which centuries did artists find a way out by personifying a nation?

- (a) Artists in the seventeenth and nineteenth centuries found a way out by personifying a nation.
- (b) Artists in the tenth and twentieth centuries found a way out by personifying a nation.
- (c) Artists in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries found a way out by personifying a nation.
- (d) Artists in the twenty ;rst centuries found a way out by personifying a nation.

4. How did the artists represent the country?

- (a) The artists represented a country as if it was a bird.
- (b) The artists represented a country as if it was a fruit.
- (c) The artists represented a country as if it was a flower.
- (d) The artists represented a country as if it was a person.

The French Revolution and the idea of the Nation:

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 was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny.

1. What did the French revolution proclaim?

- (a) The French Revolution proclaimed that it was the birds who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny.
- (b) The French Revolution proclaimed that it was the married men who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny.
- (c) The French Revolution proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny.
- (d) The French Revolution proclaimed that it was the nature which would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny

2. When did the French revolution start?

- (a) French Revolution started in 1889.
- (b) French Revolution started in 1879.
- (c) French Revolution started in 1789.
- (d) French Revolution started in 1989

3. How was France in 1789?

- (a) France was a full fledged anti national state.
- (b) France was a full fledged territorial state.
- (c) France was a full fledged secular state.
- (d) France was a full fledged autocratic state.

4. What changes came in the wake of the French revolution?

- (a) The political and constitutional changes came in the wake of the French Revolution
- (b) The social and economic changes came in the wake of the French Revolution
- (c) The social and cultural changes came in the wake of the French Revolution
- (d) The linguistic and cultural changes came in the wake of the French Revolution

292) After 1848, nationalism in Europe moved away from its association with democracy and revolution. Nationalist sentiments were often mobilised by conservatives for promoting state power and achieving political domination over Europe. This can be observed in the process by which Germany and Italy came to be unified as nation-states. As you have seen, nationalist feelings were widespread among middle-class German, who in 1848 tried to unite the different regions of the German confederation into a nation-state governed by an elected parliament. This liberal initiative to nation building was, however, repressed by the combined forces of the monarchy and the military, supported by the large landowners (called Junkers) of Prussia. From then on, 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, Qilliam I, was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.

1. Who was the architect of the process of national unification?

- (a) Poland's chief minister, Otto den Bismarck, was the architect of the process of national unification.
- (b) Poland's chief minister, Otto von Bismarck, was the architect of the process of national unification.
- (c) Prussia's prime minister, Otto den Bismarck, was the architect of the process of national unification.
- (d) Prussia's chief minister, Otto von Bismarck, was the architect of the process of national unification.

2. Who was proclaimed as German Emperor?

- (a) Davis I was proclaimed as German Emperor.
- (b) David I was proclaimed as German Emperor.
- (c) Qilliam II was proclaimed as German Emperor.
- (d) Qilliam I was proclaimed as German Emperor.

3. When did the middle class German try to unite the different regions of the German confederation into a nation state?

- (a) 1838 (b) 1748
- (c) 1848 (d) 1948

4. How many wars took place in 7 years?

- (a) Three (b) Two
- (c) Seven (d) Four

293) Like Germany, Italy too had a long history of political fragmentation. Italians were scattered over several dynasti states as well as the multi-national Habsburg Empire. During the middle of the nineteenth century, Italy was divided into seven states, of which only one, Sardinia Piedmont was ruled by an Italian princely house. The north was under Austrian Habsburgs, the centre was ruled by the Pope and the southern regions were under the domination of the king of Spain. Even the Italian language had not acquired one common form and still had many regional and local variations.

1. What could be the reason behind that the Italian language had not acquired one common form and still had many regional and local variations?

- (a) Italy never had a long history of political fragmentation. Italians were not scattered over several dynastic states and the Habsburg Empire.
- (b) Italy had a long history of political fragmentation. Italians were scattered over several dynastic states and the Habsburgs Empire.
- (c) Italy never had a long history of political fragmentation. Italians were not scattered over several dynastic states and the French Empire.
- (d) Italy had a long history of political fragmentation. Italians were scattered over only two dynastic states and the Dutch Empire.

2. When was Italy divided into seven states?

- (a) Italy divided into seven states during middle of sixteenth century.
- (b) Italy divided into seven states during end of nineteenth century.
- (c) Italy divided into seven states during middle of twentieth century.
- (d) Italy divided into seven states during middle of nineteenth century.

3. Who ruled Sardinia Piedmont?

- (a) Italian princely house ruled Sardinia Piedmont.
- (b) German princely house ruled Sardinia Piedmont.
- (c) French princely house ruled Sardinia Piedmont.
- (d) Italian army ruled Sardinia Piedmont.

4. Which part was under Austrian Habsburgs?

- (a) East was under Austrian Habsburgs.
- (b) West was under Austrian Habsburgs.
- (c) South was under Austrian Habsburgs.
- (d) North was under Austrian Habsburgs.

The aristocracy and the New Middle Class:

Socially and politically, a landed aristocracy was the dominant class on the continent. The members of this class were united by a common way of life that cut across regional division. They owned estates in the countryside and also townhouses. They spoke French for purposes of diplomacy and in high society. Their families were often connected by ties of marriage. This powerful aristocracy was, however, numerically a small group. The majority of the population was made up of the peasantry. To the west, the bulk of the land was farmed by tenants and small owners, while in Eastern and Central Europe the pattern of landholding was characterised by vast estates which were cultivated by serfs.

1. What was the pattern of landholding in Western Europe?

- (a) In Western Europe, most of the land was cultivated by big farmers and government.
- (b) In Western Europe, most of the land was cultivated by tenants and small owners.
- (c) In Western Europe the pattern of landholding was characterized by vast estates which were cultivated by serfs.
- (d) In Western Europe the pattern of landholding was characterized by small estates which were cultivated by government.

2. What was the pattern of landholding in Central and Eastern Europe?

- (a) In Eastern and Central Europe the pattern of landholding was characterized by vast estates which were cultivated by serfs.
- (b) In Eastern and Central Europe, most of the land was cultivated by tenants and small owners.
- (c) In Eastern and Central Europe, most of the land was cultivated by big farmers and government.
- (d) In Eastern and Central Europe the pattern of landholding was characterized by small estates which were cultivated by government.

3. How was the aristocratic families connected?

- (a) Their families were connected by ties of marriage.
- (b) Their families were connected by ties of business.
- (c) Their families were connected by ties of games.
- (d) Their families were connected by ties of neighbourhood.

4. What was the majority of the population made up of?

- (a) The majority of the population was made up of the army person
- (b) The majority of the population was made up of the teachers.
- (c) The majority of the population was made up of the businessmen.
- (d) The majority of the population was made up of the peasantry

295) By the last quarter of the nineteenth century nationalism no longer retained its idealistic liberal-democratic sentiment of the first half of the century, but became a narrow creed with limited ends. During this period nationalist groups became increasingly intolerant of each other and ever ready to go to war. The major European powers, in turn, manipulated the nationalist aspirations of the subject peoples in Europe to further their own imperialist aims. 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 nineteenth 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 the long-lost independence. As the different Slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity and independence, the Balkan area became an area of intense conflict. The Balkan states were fiercely jealous of each other and each hoped to gain more territory at the expense of the others. Matters were further complicated because the Balkans also became the scene of big power rivalry. During this period, there was intense rivalry among the European powers over trade and colonies as well as naval and military might. These rivalries were very evident in the way the Balkan problem unfolded. Each power - Russia, Germany, England, Austro Hungary was keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans, and extending its own control over the area. This led to a series of wars in the region and finally the First world war.

1. Why did the major European powers manipulate the nationalist aspirations of the subject peoples in Europe by the last quarter of the nineteenth century?

- (a) The major European powers manipulated the nationalist aspirations of the subject peoples in Europe by the last quarter of the nineteenth century in order to fulfill their own imperialistic aims.
- (b) The major European powers manipulated the nationalist aspirations of the subject peoples in Europe by the last quarter of the nineteenth century in order to keep themselves free from foreign rule.
- (c) The major European powers manipulated the nationalist aspirations of the subject peoples in Europe by the last quarter of the nineteenth century in order to be safe from foreign invasion.
- (d) The major European powers manipulated the nationalist aspirations of the subject peoples in Europe by the last quarter of the nineteenth century in order to fulfill their own anti-imperialistic aims and be safe from foreign invasion.

2. What was the basis of the Balkan people regarding their claim for independence?

- (a) The Balkan peoples based their claims for Independence or political right on nationality and used history to prove that they had once been independent but had subsequently been subjugated by foreign powers.
- (b) The Balkan peoples based their claims for employment or political right on nationality and used history to prove that they had once been employed but had subsequently been subjugated by foreign powers.
- (c) The Balkan peoples based their claims for marriage or political right on nationality and used history to prove that they had once been married but had subsequently been subjugated by foreign powers.
- (d) The Balkan peoples based their claims for birth rights or land reforms on nationality and used history to prove that they had once been married but had subsequently been subjugated by foreign powers.

3. State any one reason which led to a series of wars in the Balkan region and finally the First World War.

- (a) The Balkan area had become an area of intense conflict. The Balkan states were friends of each other and each hoped to lose more territory at the expense of the others. Matters were further complicated because the Americans also became the scene of big power rivalry.
- (b) The Balkan area had become an area of peace. The Balkan states were friends of each other and each hoped to gain more territory at the expense of the others. Matters were further complicated because the Indians also became the scene of big power rivalry.
- (c) The Balkan area had become an area of peace. The Balkan states were friends of each other and each

hoped to gain more territory at the expense of the others. Matters were further complicated because the Balkans also became the scene of big power rivalry.

(d) The Balkan area had become an area of intense conflict. The Balkan states were fiercely jealous of each other and each hoped to gain more territory at the expense of the others. Matters were further complicated because the Balkans also became the scene of big power rivalry.

4. Who were known as the Slaves?

(a) The inhabitants of modern-day Romania, Germany, Italy, Poland, England, Scotland, Ireland and Montenegro whose inhabitants were broadly known as the Slaves.

(b) The inhabitants of modern-day Romania, India, Bangladesh, Greece, Mexico, Croatia, Argentina, Thailand, Malaysia and America were broadly known as the Slaves.

(c) The inhabitants of modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro whose inhabitants were broadly known as the Slaves.

(d) The inhabitants of modern-day India, Bhutan, Thailand, Bangladesh and Nepal whose inhabitants

were broadly known as the Slaves.

40 x 5 = 200

296) Write a note on

(a) Guiseppe Mazzini

(b) Count Camillo de Cavour

(c) The Greek War of Independence

(d) Frankfurt Parliament

(e) The role of women in nationalists struggle

297) What steps did the French revolutionaries take to create a sense of collective identity among the French people?

298) What changes did Napoleon introduce to make the administrative system more efficient in the territories ruled by him?

299) Through a focus on any two countries, explain how nations developed over the 19th century.

300) How was the history of nationalism in Britain unlike the rest of Europe?

301) Describe in brief any four features of the Vienna Treaty 1815.

302) Briefly trace the process of unification of Italy.

303) Describe the process of unification of Italy.

304) Describe the process of unification of Germany.

305) "Till mid-eighteenth century there were no nation-states in Europe." Support the statement with examples.

306) When did the first clear-cut expression of nationalism come in France? How did the French Revolution lead to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens? Explain any three