INDIAN SCHOOL AL WADI AL KABIR

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Question Bank	Topic: The Rise of Nationalism in Europe (Hist)	Year:2022-23

1.How has French artist Frederic Sorrieu, visualized his dream of a world made up of democrats and Social Republics?

- Frederic Sorrieu a French artist, prepared a series of four prints visualizing his dream of a world made up of 'democratic and social republic'.

- The first print of the series shows the peoples of Europe –men and women of all ages and social classes-marching in a long train, and offering homage to the statue of Liberty whom they pass by it.

- It also shows that a female carries a torch of enlighten in one hand and the Charter of the Rights of Man in the other. On the earth lie the shattered remains of absolutist institutions.

- In Sorrieu's Utopian vision, the peoples of the world are grouped as distinct nations which are identified through their flags and national costume. Leading the procession are Switzerland and United States which are followed by France and Germany.

- Germans are followed by the peoples of Austria, the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, Lombardy, Poland etc. From the heavens above Christ, saints and angels are looking down to symbolize fraternity among the nations of the world.

2.What steps did the French Revolutionaries take to create a sense of collective identity among the French people?

The steps taken by the French revolutionaries were –
- The introduction of the ideas of the la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen) which emphasized a united community enjoying equal rights. A new French flag the tricolor was chosen to replace the former royal standard.
- The Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed as the National Assembly. New hymns were composed; oaths were taken in the name of the nation.
- A centralized administrative system was put in place and it made uniform laws for all citizens within its territory.
- Internal customs duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures were adopted
- Regional dialects were discouraged and French spoken in Paris became the common language of the nation.

3.Explain the provisions of the Napoleons' Civil Code

- Although Napoleon destroyed democracy in France but the administrative system introduced by him made the whole system more rational and efficient.
- The Civil Code of 1804 was imposed in all regions under French control. It took away all the privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the Right to Property.
- In the countries like Dutch Republic, Switzerland, Italy and Germany, Napoleon simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and dues.
- Transport and communication systems were improved. Guild restrictions were removed. Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed more freedom.
- Standardized weights and measures and a common national currency was also introduced.

4. Explain the Zollverein/Customs Union. In what way did the Zollverein try to overcome the obstacles faced by the liberal nationalists?

- Zollverein was the customs union formed in 1834 under the initiative of Prussia and joined by most of the German states.
- Major obstacles faced by the liberal nationalists were:
  a) Each region followed its own system of weights and measures and currencies which required more time for calculation.
  b) State imposed restrictions on movement of goods, people and capital.
- Customs union abolished tariff barriers and reduced the number of currencies from over 30 to 2 and thus helped in the creation of a unified economic territory.

5. Explain the features of the Frankfurt Parliament

- It was an all-German National Assembly formed by the professionals, businessmen and prosperous artisans belonging to different German regions.
- It was convened on 18th May 1848 in the church of St. Paul in the city of Frankfurt. This assembly drafted a constitution for a German nation to be headed by a monarchy subject to a parliament.
- The king of Prussia Frederic Wilhelm IV rejected the Frankfurt parliament deputies' offer of the crown.
- It faced opposition from the aristocracy and military. Since it was dominated by the middle classes it also lost its support from workers and artisans.
- In the end, it was forced to disband on 31st May 1849.

6. Describe the process of Unification of Germany

- In the 1800s, nationalist feelings were strong in the hearts of the middle –class Germans. They united in 1848 to create a nation-state out of the numerous German states.
- But the monarchy and the military government got together to repress and they gained support from the landowners of Prussia (the Junkers) too.
- Prussia soon became the leader of German unification movement. Its Chief Minister Otto Von Bismarck was the architect of the process with support from Prussian army and Prussian bureaucracy.
- The unification process was completed after Prussia won wars with Austria, Denmark and France over 7 years of time.

- In January 1871 the Prussian king William I was proclaimed the German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.

7. Briefly trace the process of Unification of Italy

- Italians were scattered over several dynastic states as well as the multi-national Habsburg Empire. During the middle of the 19th century, Italy was divided in to seven states of which only Sardinia-Piedmont was ruled by an Italian princely house
- The unification process was led by three Revolutionaries-Giuseppe Mazzini, Count Camillo de Cavour and Giuseppe Garibaldi. As early as 1830s Giuseppe Mazzini sought to put together a coherent program for a unitary Italian Republic. He organized a secret society called 'Young Italy'.
- With the failure of revolutionary uprisings both in1831 and 1848, the responsibility fell on Sardinia-Piedmont under its ruler King Victor Emmanuel II to unify the Italian states through war.
- Cavour the chief minister of King Victor Emmanuel II, through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France and by defeating Austrian forces in 1859, acquired the north under Austrian Habsburgs.
- Giuseppe Garibaldi, with armed volunteers, acquired the Southern kingdom of Italy and Two Sicilies by driving out the Spanish rulers. In 1861 Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed King of United Italy.

8.Write short note on Count Camillo de Cavour

- Cavour was the founder of the original Italian Liberal Party.
- Chief Minister Cavour who led the movement to unify the regions of Italy was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat.
- Like many other wealthy and educated members of the Italian elite, he spoke French much better than he did Italian
- Through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France engineered by Cavour, Sardinia-Piedmont succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859.

9. Explain the Role of Women in Nationalist Struggles.

- A large number of women participated actively over the years in the national movement.

- Women had formed their own political associations, founded newspapers, and taken part in political meetings and demonstrations.

- Despite these they were denied suffrage during the election of Assembly.

- When the Frankfurt Parliament was convened, they were merely admitted as observers to stand in the visitor's Gallery.

- Women had 'liberty' to participate in nationalist struggles but no 'equality'.

10. Explain how Ireland got incorporated in to the United Kingdom in 1801? What were the symbols of the new British nations?

- Ireland was a country deeply divided between Catholics and Protestants.
- The English helped the Protestants of Ireland to establish their dominance over a largely

Catholic country.
- Catholic revolts against British dominance were suppressed. After a failed revolt led by Wolfe Tone and his United Irishmen (1798), Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801.
- A new 'British nation' was forged through the propagation of a dominant English culture.
- The symbols of the new Britain – the British flag (Union Jack), the national anthem (God Save Our Noble King), the English language – were actively promoted and the older nations survived only as subordinate partners in this union.

11. How was the history of nationalism in Britain unlike the rest of Europe?

OR

Describe in brief the process by which the British nation come in to existence?

- Unlike the rest of Europe, nationalism in Britain was not a result of sudden upheaval of Revolution. It was a result of long drawn process forged through the propagation of dominated English culture.

- Symbols like the English flag and the National Anthem were actively promoted.

- The English Parliament seized power from the monarchy and by the Act of Union between England and Scotland, United Kingdom of Great Britain was formed.

- In Ireland, English supported the Protestant Irish against the Catholics and incorporated Ireland with United Kingdom.

- Scotland and Ireland survived only as subordinate partners in the British nation and thus it was through parliamentary action and not by means of War that UK was forged into a strong nationalist state.

12. Explain the significance of portraying nations as female figures by the European artists of 18ᵗʰ and 19ᵗʰ centuries

OR

How were different nations visualized by the European artists of the 18ᵗʰ and 19ᵗʰ centuries?

- 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.
Many female allegories were invented by artists in the nineteenth century to represent the nation.

- In France the female figure was christened Marianne, a popular Christian name, which underlined the idea of a people's nation. Her characteristics were drawn from those of Liberty and the Republic – the red cap, the tricolor, the cockade.

- Statues of Marianne were erected in public squares to remind the public of the national symbol of unity and to persuade them to identify with it. Marianne images were marked on coins and stamps.

- Similarly, Germania became the allegory of the German nation. In visual representations,

Germania wears a crown of oak leaves, as the German oak stands for heroism.

13. The Balkan issue was one of the major factors responsible for the First World War. Explain
OR
Why did nationalist tensions emerge in the Balkans?

- A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire for a long time.

- Despite attempts at modernization and internal reforms,19th century saw the weakening of the Ottoman Empire.

- Thus nationalist tensions emerged in the Balkans because of the spread of ideas of romantic nationalism and also the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire that had previously ruled over this area.

- The different Slavic communities in the Balkans began to strive for independent rule. They were jealous of each other and every state wanted more territory, even at the expense of others.

- Moreover, this was a period of intense rivalry among the European powers over trade and colonies as well as naval and military might. The hold of imperial power over the Balkans made the situation worse. Russia, Germany, England, Austria-Hungary all wanted more control over this area. These conflicts ultimately led to First World War in 1914.

14.What were the main objectives of the Vienna Treaty of 1815?

The Treaty of Vienna was made by the representatives of the European Powers-Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria who had collectively defeated Napoleon, with the objective of undoing most of the changes that had come up about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars. The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich.
(Remaining points Page no.11(para 1) –From THE BOURBON DYNASTY till the end of the paragraph)

15. In what way did nationalism spread from France to other European nations?

- Students and other members of educated middle classes began setting up Jacobin clubs like in France, in other parts of Europe.
- Their activities and campaigns prepared the way for French armies.
- With the outbreak of the revolutionary wars, the French armies began to carry the idea of nationalism abroad.

16. Explain the conditions that were viewed as obstacles to the economic exchange and growth by the new commercial classes during the nineteenth century in Europe

- In the economic sphere, liberalism stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on movement of goods and capital.
- But in the 19th century Napoleon's administrative measures had created out of countless small principalities, a confederation of 39 states. Each possessed its own currency, and weights and measures.

- A merchant travelling from Hamburg to Nuremberg had to pass through 11 custom barriers and pay 5% duty at each one of them.
- As each region had its own system of weights and measures this involved time-consuming calculations.
- Such conditions were viewed as obstacles to economic growth and exchange by the new commercial classes who argued for the creation of a unified economic territory allowing free movement of goods, people and capital.