

# 1

## CHAPTER

### UNIT-I: HISTORY (INDIA AND THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD-II)

# The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

#### Level - 1

#### CORE SUBJECTIVE QUESTIONS

#### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQs)

1. Option (C) is correct

**Explanation:** The given pictures represent the territories lost by Napoleon; in 1813, Prussia, Austria, and Russia defeated Napoleon in the battle of Leipzig.

2. Option (B) is correct.

**Explanation:** Giuseppe Garibaldi was a prominent Italian general, nationalist, and revolutionary leader. He played a crucial role in the unification of Italy during the 19th century.

3. Option (C) is correct

**Explanation:** Defeat of Napoleon (1815): Napoleon was defeated at the Battle of Waterloo in 1815.

Treaty of Constantinople (1832): This treaty recognised Greece as an independent nation.

Unification of Italy (1871): The Unification of Italy was completed in 1871 under the leadership of King Victor Emmanuel II.

Unification of Germany (1871): Germany was unified under Otto von Bismarck after the Franco-Prussian War in 1871.

4. Option (C) is correct

**Explanation:** Johann Gottfried Herder was a German philosopher who is considered a key figure in the Romanticist movement. He emphasised the importance of culture, language, and traditions in shaping national identity, advocating for the idea that each nation has its unique "Volksgeist" (spirit of the people). His ideas significantly influenced Romanticism and nationalist movements in Europe.

5. Option (C) is correct

**Explanation:** Napoleonic Civil Code was introduced in 1804; Treaty of Constantinople established the independence of Greece from the Ottoman Empire in 1832; Hamburg granted autonomy to Hungary in 1867; Balkan conflicts were fought in 1912-1913.

6. Option (A) is correct

**Explanation:** French Revolution began in 1789; Napoleon invaded Italy in 1796-97; Vienna Peace Treaty was signed in 1815; Italy was unified in 1871.

7. Option (A) is correct

**Explanation:** The Congress of Vienna in 1815 was hosted by the Austrian Foreign Minister Klemens von Metternich. Metternich played a leading role in organising and presiding over the congress, which aimed to restore stability to Europe after the Napoleonic Wars. The congress brought together representatives from major European powers, including Austria, Britain, Russia, Prussia, and France, to negotiate and establish a new balance of power in Europe and redraw the map of Europe after Napoleon's defeat.

8. Option (B) is correct

**Explanation:** After the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, the European governments were predominantly driven by conservatism, which sought to restore traditional monarchies and maintain social hierarchies and political authority as they existed prior to the French Revolution and Napoleonic era. This ideology was reflected in the outcomes of the Congress of Vienna, where European powers worked to suppress revolutionary movements, prevent the spread of liberal and nationalist ideas, and preserve the established order. The other ideologies listed—socialism, liberalism, and romanticism—gained prominence later but were not the driving forces behind European governance immediately after Napoleon's defeat.

9. Option (A) is correct

**Explanation:** The Central Powers in the First World War (1914–1918) consisted primarily of Germany, Austria-Hungary, the Ottoman Empire, and later Bulgaria. They opposed the Allied Powers, which included countries like Britain, France, Russia, Italy (which later joined the Allies), and the United States.

10. Option (B) is correct

**Explanation:** Napoleonic wars took place from 1803-1815; The Treaty of Vienna was signed in 1815; Greek struggle for independence started in 1821; Slav nationalism in Ottoman empire – 1905.

11. Option (B) is correct

**Explanation:** Marianne is an allegorical figure and not a real person, so she did not take part in the French Revolution. Instead, she emerged as a symbolic representation in the aftermath of the revolution to embody its principles.

12. Option (A) is correct

**Explanation:** The storming of the Bastille on July 14, 1789, was a pivotal event in the French

Revolution and symbolised the people's uprising against oppression and absolute monarchy. Its impact resonated far beyond France and influenced revolutionary movements across Europe. It inspired people in other European countries to challenge oppressive monarchies and feudal systems, leading to various uprisings and revolts in the 19th century, such as the revolutions of 1848.

### MATCH THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS

1. Option (B) is correct

**Explanation:** Broken Chains symbolise freedom and liberation from oppression; Breast-Plate with Eagle represents strength and the powerful identity of Germany, as the eagle is a national symbol; Crown of Oak Leaves signifies heroism and victory, as oak leaves are traditionally associated with strength and bravery; Sword signifies readiness to defend the nation or fight for justice.

2. Option (C) is correct

**Explanation:** Victor Emanuel was proclaimed as the King of unified Italy; Giuseppe Mazzini was

a famous Italian revolutionary and was part of a secret society called Carbonari and founded two underground societies called Young Italy in Marseilles and Young Europe in Berne; Giuseppe Garibaldi was an Italian general and revolutionary who played a vital role in unification of Italy. He conquered the Kingdom of Sicily; Count Cavour was a skilled diplomat and statesman, whose political and strategic efforts were central to the unification of Italy. His heroism lies in his vision and execution of Italian unity.

### ASSERTION-REASON QUESTIONS

1. Option (A) is correct

**Explanation:** The Balkan region was a hotspot for nationalist movements, as different ethnic groups sought independence and self-determination.

The weakening Ottoman Empire led to conflicts among Balkan states and interference by major European powers, further fuelling nationalist tensions.

Both statements are correct, and R is the correct explanation for A as Reason (R) explains why the Balkan was a source of nationalist tension.

2. Option (A) is correct

**Explanation:** The Act of Union in 1707 led to the formation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain by uniting the parliaments of England and Scotland. This marked the creation of a single kingdom, with a unified Parliament.

England sought to impose its influence on Scotland for political and economic reasons. England was wary of Scotland's political alliances with other European powers (such as France) and wanted to secure its northern borders. Additionally, the union offered Scotland economic benefits, such as access to England's colonies, in exchange for giving up its sovereignty.

So, both the assertion and reason are correct, and the reason explains the assertion.

3. Option (A) is correct

**Explanation:** The Zollverein was a customs union established in 1834 under the leadership of Prussia. Its purpose was to create a unified economic zone in which trade barriers between the various German states were removed, promoting economic co-operation and integration.

4. Option (B) is correct.

**Explanation:** Napoleon's French army spread the principles of democracy and accountability in governance to various parts of Europe, especially through the Napoleonic Code (1804). However, Napoleon's rule was also marked by centralisation of power and authoritarian tendencies, which somewhat contradicted democratic ideals.

Napoleon simplified administrative divisions, abolished feudal systems, and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues in the territories he conquered. These reforms modernised governance and society, aligning with some democratic principles but were not necessarily intended to establish democracy or accountability in governance.

Both assertion and reason are true but reason does not correctly explain the assertion.

5. Option (A) is correct.

**Explanation:** Many artists and poets in Europe created works to draw attention to the suffering of the Greeks under Ottoman rule. Europeans admired ancient Greek culture as the cradle of Western civilisation, democracy, and philosophy. This cultural connection, along with the influence of Romanticism, which emphasised the struggle for freedom and national identity, inspired European support for the Greek War of Independence. As a result, many artists and intellectuals supported the Greek nationalist movement both through their work and by participating in their struggle.

Thus, both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.

## VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

(2 Marks)

- Conservatives wanted to restore traditional institutions of state and society.
  - Conservative regimes did not tolerate criticism and dissent.
  - They sought to curb activities that questioned the legitimacy of these governments.
  - Most of them imposed censorship laws to control what was said in newspaper, books etc. (Any two)
- From the late eighteenth and the middle of the nineteenth century, Europe saw a cultural movement known as romanticism. The trend dominated European art and culture and promoted nationalist sentiment. The industrialisation-era, glorification of reason and science was criticised by romanticists and focused instead on emotions, intuition and myetel feelings.
- Fredric Sorrieu was a French artist who created a series of four paintings known as 'The Grand Dream of Frédéric Sorrieu', in 1848. In these paintings, Sorrieu depicted his vision of democratic and social republics. Sorrieu's dream in the context of democratic and social republics in France during 1848 was to create a world where nations live in harmony, where people have the freedom to travel and exchange ideas, where education is accessible to all, and where workers are respected and protected. His paintings served as a visual representation of these ideals, inspiring others to work towards achieving them.
- Chief Minister Count Camillo de Cavour played a crucial role in the unification of Italy. He was a skilled diplomat and strategist who used diplomacy and alliances to strengthen Piedmont-Sardinia's position. His efforts in modernising the economy and military of Piedmont-Sardinia created a strong base for unification. Cavour's leadership was instrumental in bringing together various Italian regions under Victor Emmanuel II, paving the way for a unified Italy in 1861.
- Liberal nationalism in 19th-century Europe was an ideology that combined ideas of liberty, equality, and national unity. It advocated for the creation of nation-states based on shared culture, language, and identity, where people would have democratic rights and political freedoms. Influenced by the French Revolution and the rise of liberal ideas, it sought to limit the power of monarchs and establish constitutional governments. Revolutions and uprisings across Europe, such as the 1848 revolutions, were driven by these ideas, demanding national independence, democratic reforms, and the end of feudal systems.
  - Restoration of monarchies.
    - To establish a balance of power in Europe to prevent any one country from becoming too dominant, particularly France
- One key feature of a constitutional monarchy is that the monarch's powers are limited by a constitution or laws, and they act as a ceremonial head of state while political decisions are made by elected representatives or a parliament. This system ensures a balance between the monarchy and democratic governance.
- Equality and social justice.
  - Ideal governance and harmony.
- Italy – The tricolor flag (green, white and red)
  - Germany – The Black-Red-Gold tricolor flag.

## SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

- Nationalist feelings were widespread among middle-class Germans, who in 1848 tried to unite the different regions of German confederation into a nation – state governed by 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. Three wars over seven years – with Austria, Denmark and France – ended in Prussian victory and completed process of Unification. On 18 January 1871, the Prussia king, Kaiser William I was proclaimed German emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles. The nation – building process in Germany had demonstrated the dominance of Prussian state power.
- During the middle of the nineteenth century, Italy was divided into seven states, of which one Sardinia-Piedmont, was ruled by an Italian princely house. During the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic. Chief Minister Cavour who led the movement to unify the region of Italy was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat. Through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France engineered by Cavour, Sardinia-Piedmont succeeded in defeating Austrian forces in 1859. In 1861, Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of United Italy.
- National unity in early 19th-century Europe was closely connected to the ideology of liberalism. Liberalism, which advocated for individual rights, constitutional governance, and the rule of law, was a key driving force behind the nationalist movements in Europe.
  - Liberalism supported the idea that people who shared a common language, culture, and history should form their own nation-state with democratic rights. National unity was seen as a way to bring about freedom from oppressive monarchies and achieve political rights through representation in a constitutional government.

- (iii) The liberal and nationalist movements were closely intertwined, as seen in the 1848 Revolutions across Europe, where people demanded independence and democratic reforms. In countries like Italy and Germany, liberal nationalists sought to unite fragmented regions into cohesive nation-states based on democratic principles.
4. (i) The ideas of *la patrie* (the fatherland) and *le citoyen* (the citizen) emphasised the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.
- (ii) A new French flag, the tricolor, was chosen to replace the former royal flag.
- (iii) The Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly.
- (iv) New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated.
- (v) A centralised administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory.
- (vi) Internal customs duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted.
- (vii) Regional dialects were discouraged and French, as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of the nation.
- (Any three)
5. Prussia took on the leadership of the movement for national unification. Its chief minister, Otto Van Bismarck, was the architect of this process, carried out with the help of 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, William – I, was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held in Versailles. In 1871 an assembly comprising the princes of the German States, representatives of the army, important Prussian minister including the Chief Minister Otto Van Bismarck gathered in the Hall of Mirrors in the Palace of Versailles to proclaim the new German Empire headed by Kaiser William – I of Prussia.
6. Napoleon was a great administrator as he introduced several reforms that transformed France and strengthened its governance.
- (i) **Napoleonic Code (1804):** He established the Civil Code, also known as the Napoleonic Code, which abolished feudal privileges, ensured equality before the law, and secured the right to property.
- (ii) **Efficient Bureaucracy:** He reformed the administrative system by introducing a centralised government, improving tax collection, and creating a merit-based system for government jobs.
- (iii) **Economic and Educational Reforms:** Napoleon promoted industrial growth, established the Bank of France, and introduced educational institutions like lycées to train future administrators.
7. Artists found a way out to represent a country in the form of a person. Then nations were portrayed as female figures. The female figure was chosen to personify the nation but it did not stand for any particular woman in real life. It gave an abstract idea of the nation, a concrete form. Thus, the female figure became an allegory of the nation.

## LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. The ideology of liberalism had a profound impact on Europe in the early 19th century, influencing political, social, and economic spheres. It emerged as a response to the absolutist regimes and feudal systems of the time, advocating for individual freedoms, equality, and democratic governance.
- (i) **Political Reforms and Demand for Constitutional Governments:** Liberalism promoted ideas of constitutionalism and rule of law. It challenged the absolute monarchies and demanded governments based on elected representatives and constitutions. The French Revolution (1789) served as an inspiration for liberals, fostering demands for national sovereignty, liberty, and democratic rights. Revolutions like those of 1830 and 1848 were fueled by liberal ideals, leading to the establishment of constitutional monarchies in some European states.
- (ii) **Promotion of Individual Freedoms:** Liberalism emphasised fundamental rights such as freedom of speech, press, and association, as well as the right to property. This ideology led to the abolishment of feudal privileges in many areas, allowing for greater social mobility and individual autonomy.
- (iii) **Unification Movements in Europe:** Liberal ideas played a significant role in the unification of Italy and Germany. Nationalists combined liberal principles with the idea of a unified state to overthrow foreign domination and feudal divisions. Leaders like Giuseppe Mazzini, who believed in both liberalism and nationalism, worked toward creating unified, democratic states.

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- (iv) **Economic Transformation:** Liberalism encouraged free-market economies and the abolition of feudal restrictions on trade and labour. The growth of industrial capitalism in the 19th century was supported by liberal policies that emphasized economic freedoms, competition, and private property.
2. (i) England, Wales and Scotland used to be three different kingdoms, each with its Queen or King and rules for how to do things.
  - (ii) In 1603, James VI of Scotland became James I of England. So, he was the monarch of two countries but they remained distinct.
  - (iii) In 1707, England and Scotland formed a joint Parliament to create legislation. This resulted in the formation of a single country, Great Britain.
  - (iv) After Ireland was added to the mix in 1801, Wales, previously a part of England, became the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.
  - (v) Ireland later broke away from the United Kingdom in 1922 to become its nation.
3. The French Revolution laid the foundations for a unified national identity by promoting equality, national symbols, and the concept of citizenship, helping the French people to see themselves as a collective body, united by shared values and experiences rather than local or feudal distinctions.
    - (i) **Elimination of Estate System:** Before the revolution, French society was divided into three estates – the clergy, the nobility and the commoners. The third estate, which comprised the majority of the population, had little political power and heavy burden of taxes. The Revolution abolished this estate system, fostering a sense of equality and unity among the common people who began to see themselves as part of a single national community.
    - (ii) **The Declaration of the Rights of Man and of the Citizen (1789):** This document, adopted during the French Revolution, declared that all men were born free and equal in rights. It established universal principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity, which became the foundation for a collective national identity based on shared values rather than monarchic or feudal divisions. It promoted the idea of the French people as citizens of a republic with equal rights, fostering a sense of belonging to a unified nation.
    - (iii) **National Symbols and Shared Experiences:** During the revolution, symbols such as the tricolor flag and the national anthem “La Marseillaise” became powerful representations of French unity. These symbols were used to rally people together and strengthen national pride. Additionally, the revolution’s ideals and the subsequent
- wars of the French Revolution and Napoleonic Wars created a shared experience of struggle and resistance, further reinforcing the sense of collective identity.
- (iv) **The Role of the Revolution in Defining French Citizenship:** The revolution emphasized the importance of “citizenship” as opposed to “subjects” of a monarch. This new notion of citizenship was key to forming a collective national identity, where people were seen as active participants in the creation and defence of the nation, not merely subjects under the control of a monarch.
4. (i) Greece had been part of the Ottoman Empire since the fifteenth century.
  - (ii) The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe sparked off a struggle for independence amongst the Greeks, which began in 1821.
  - (iii) Nationalists in Greece got support from other Greeks living in exile and also from many West Europeans who had sympathies for ancient Greek culture.
  - (iv) Poets and artists lauded Greece as the cradle of European civilisation.
  - (v) Public opinion was mobilised to support its struggle against a Muslim empire.
  - (vi) The English poet Lord Byron organised funds and later went to fight in the war. (Any five)
5. (i) Italy was divided into seven states. Only Sardinia and Piedmont were ruled by an Italian princely house. The north was under the Austrian-Habsburgs, the centre was ruled by the Pope and the south by the Spanish Bourbons.
  - (ii) During the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic.
  - (iii) He also formed a secret society called Young Italy for the dissemination of his goals.
  - (iv) The failure of the revolutionary uprisings both in 1831 and 1848 meant that the mantle now fell on Sardinia-Piedmont under its ruler Victor Emmanuel II.
  - (v) In the eyes of the ruling elites of this region, a unified Italy offered them the possibility of economic development and political dominance.
6. (i) The first half of the nineteenth century saw an enormous increase in population all over Europe.
  - (ii) In most countries there were more seekers of jobs than employment.
  - (iii) Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums.
  - (iv) Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition from imports of cheap machine-made goods from England, where

- industrialisation was more advanced than on the continent.
- (v) In those regions of Europe where the aristocracy still enjoyed power, peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations.
  - (vi) The rise of food prices or a year of bad harvest led to widespread pauperism in town and country. (Any five)
7. (i) Creation of nation state.
  - (ii) Popularity of parliamentary principles with the constitution.
  - (iii) Freedom of press.
  - (iv) Freedom of association.
  - (v) The autocratic monarchies of central and eastern Europe began to introduce the changes that had already taken earlier.
  - (vi) Abolition of serfdom and bonded labour. (Any five)
8. (i) Conservatives believed that established traditional institutions of state and society should be preserved.
  - (ii) Most conservatives did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary base.
  - (iii) They believed that modernisation could strengthen traditional institutions like monarchy.
  - (iv) It could make state power more effective and strong.
  - (v) A modern army, efficient bureaucracy, abolition of feudalism could strengthen the autocratic monarchies of Europe.
  - (vi) They believed in autocracy.
  - (vii) They imposed censorship laws to control newspaper, books, play and songs which reflected the idea of liberty and freedom. (Any five)

## Level - 2 ADVANCED COMPETENCY FOCUSED QUESTIONS

### MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS (MCQs)

1. Option (C) is correct  
**Explanation:** The French Revolution (1789) introduced powerful ideas such as liberty, equality and fraternity. These ideas promoted the concept of nationhood based on common identity, rather than dynastic rule. The Revolution showed that people could form a nation based on shared values and rights, laying the foundation for modern nationalism across Europe.
2. Option (C) is correct  
**Explanation:** Germany's unification occurred in 1871, led by Otto von Bismarck, the Chancellor of Prussia, through a series of wars (against Denmark, Austria, and France) and a policy called Realpolitik.
3. Option (B) is correct  
**Explanation:** In the 18th and 19th centuries, artists used female allegorical figures to personify nations because women were seen as symbolic bearers of abstract virtues like liberty, justice, bravery, strength, and unity. These figures helped people emotionally connect with the idea of a nation. Example: Germania (symbol of Germany) and Marianne (symbol of France).
4. Option (B) is correct  
**Explanation:** The Treaty of Vienna (1815) was signed after the defeat of Napoleon and was led by conservative powers like Austria (under Metternich). Its main goal was to undo the changes brought by the French Revolution and Napoleon. It restored monarchies in countries like France, Spain, and others, redrew boundaries to strengthen empires like Austria and Prussia, and suppressed the rise of nationalism and liberalism by re-establishing conservative regimes.
5. Option (B) is correct  
**Explanation:** 'Blood and Iron' was a phrase used by Otto von Bismarck, symbolising his strategy of achieving German unification through military force (blood) and practical, strategic diplomacy (iron, also symbolising strength and industrial power) This approach is also called Realpolitik — politics based on practical objectives rather than moral or ideological considerations.
6. Option (C) is correct  
**Explanation:** Italy in the 19th century was divided into many small kingdoms and duchies. Powerful foreign empires like Austria controlled Northern Italy, and the Papal States occupied the central region. Local rulers resisted unification because they feared losing their individual authority. This fragmentation and external domination made it difficult for nationalists to unify Italy quickly.

### ASSERTION-REASON QUESTIONS

1. Option (C) is correct  
**Explanation:** Assertion is true because the Frankfurt Parliament (1848) was the first freely elected all-German National Assembly. It represented a liberal attempt to frame a constitution for a unified Germany based on democracy and individual rights — a major ideological step toward liberalism.  
Reason is false because the Frankfurt Parliament failed in its goal. The crown was offered to the

King of Prussia, who rejected it because he did not want a crown from a popular assembly. Therefore, Germany was not unified at that time, and certainly not under a constitutional monarchy in 1848.

2. Option (A) is correct

**Explanation:** Assertion is true because the Treaty of Vienna (1815) was indeed a major setback for liberal and nationalist movements. It aimed to reverse the changes brought by the French Revolution and Napoleonic wars, which had spread ideas of liberty, equality, and national self-rule.

Reason is also true because the treaty was dominated by conservative powers like Austria, Prussia, Britain, and Russia, led by Metternich of Austria. It restored monarchies, redrew the map to suit dynastic interests, and strengthened conservative regimes. Nationalist aspirations were suppressed, leading to discontent and future revolts.

Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion because conservative regimes were strengthened and monarchies were restored, liberal-nationalist hopes were crushed.

3. Option (C) is correct

**Explanation:** Assertion is true because the Frankfurt Parliament (1848–49) was an important

democratic attempt to unify Germany. However, it failed because it lacked support from the monarchy and military. The crown offered to the King of Prussia was rejected.

Reason is false because the Prussian King, Friedrich Wilhelm IV, did not accept the crown offered by the Parliament. He refused to be elected by the people, considering it beneath his royal dignity. He wanted unification on his own terms, not through a democratic constitution.

4. Option (A) is correct

**Explanation:** Assertion is true because in 19th-century Europe, the Romantic imagination was deeply connected to nationalism. It focused on emotion, culture, and heritage rather than reason and politics alone. Romantics believed that a nation was not just about political borders but about shared culture and identity.

Reason is also true because Romantic artists, poets, and musicians glorified folk traditions (e.g., songs, dances, legends) as pure expressions of a people's spirit, promoted vernacular languages to revive cultural pride and unity, and helped create emotional bonds among people of a common nation.

Both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion because romantic thinkers used culture to awaken national feelings.

## VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. The idea of a nation-state was considered revolutionary in 19th-century Europe because it challenged dynastic empires and promoted popular sovereignty. It emphasised that people with a common language, culture, and history should form their own government. This went against the traditional rule of kings and emperors, making it a bold and transformative idea for the time.  
**Reasoning:** Most European territories were ruled by kings/emperors of dynastic empires (e.g., Austria, Russia), not by the will of the people. The nation-state idea emphasised that a nation should govern itself, not be ruled by foreign or dynastic powers.
2. The Congress of Vienna (1815) reshaped Europe by restoring monarchies and redrawing boundaries to strengthen conservative powers like Austria, Prussia, and Russia. It reversed the changes brought by Napoleon and aimed to suppress revolutionary and nationalist movements. This negatively impacted nationalism, as it ignored the aspirations of people for self-rule and unity, leading to growing resentment and future nationalist revolts across Europe.
3. Liberal nationalists in 19th-century Europe believed that a nation could not survive without a Constitution and a Parliament because these represented popular sovereignty and equality before the law. They opposed absolute monarchies and felt that only a democratically elected government could protect individual rights and express the will of the nation.
4. Through his painting "The Dream of Worldwide Democratic and Social Republics", Frédéric Sorrieu aimed to convey the idea of unity among nations based on liberty, democracy, and fraternity. He showed people of different European nations marching toward a statue of Liberty, symbolizing a universal aspiration for democratic republics and the end of monarchy and oppression. The painting reflected the liberal-nationalist dream of a world made up of free, equal, and sovereign nations.
5. The statement is a paradox because nationalism originally stood for freedom and self-determination, but in the latter half of the 19th century, it became a tool for imperial expansion. For example, Britain used nationalist pride to justify its colonial rule over India, claiming it was spreading "civilisation." In this way, nationalism, which once opposed domination, was now used to justify controlling other nations.

6. The broken chain in the painting of Germania symbolises the freedom from tyranny and oppression. It reflects the aspiration of the German people to break free from foreign domination and

establish a united, independent, and democratic nation. The chain represents the past oppression, and its breaking shows the desire for liberty and national unity.

### SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. The Treaty of Vienna (1815) aimed to undo the changes brought by Napoleon by:

- (i) Restoring monarchies in countries like France, Spain, and others to re-establish conservative rule.
- (ii) Redrawing the political map of Europe to strengthen powerful empires like Austria, Prussia, and Russia, and suppress revolutionary ideals.
- (iii) Creating a balance of power to prevent future French aggression.

The treaty ignored the nationalist aspirations of many ethnic groups. Instead of promoting freedom, it repressed liberal and national movements, leading to resentment and revolts across Europe. These suppressed desires for self-rule later strengthened the nationalist movements, especially in Italy, Germany, and parts of Eastern Europe.

2. The Frankfurt Parliament (1848–49) failed to unify Germany due to several key reasons:

- (i) **Lack of support from monarchy and military:** The King of Prussia rejected the crown offered by the elected assembly, refusing to accept authority from the people.
- (ii) **Social divisions:** The Parliament lacked support from the peasants and working class, making the movement weak and elite-driven.
- (iii) **No real power or force:** The assembly had no control over the army, and its decisions were not enforceable.

As a result, the attempt to unify Germany through liberal and democratic means collapsed, and unification was later achieved by Prussia through military means.

3. As a liberal nationalist in 19th-century Europe, I would oppose the Congress of Vienna (1815) because:

- (i) It restored conservative monarchies and ignored the will of the people, denying their right to choose their own governments.
- (ii) It redrew boundaries without considering national identities, dividing people with common language and culture (e.g., Italians and Germans) under different rulers.
- (iii) It suppressed liberal and nationalist movements, blocking efforts to establish constitutional governments and democratic rights.

I would argue that the Congress betrayed the ideals of liberty and nationhood, and maintained dynastic rule over the aspirations of the people.

4. Giuseppe Mazzini and Otto von Bismarck both played key roles in unification movements, but their approaches were very different:

- (i) Mazzini was an idealist and a revolutionary. He believed in democratic republics and worked to unite Italy through his organisation Young Italy, using popular uprisings and the power of the people.
- (ii) Bismarck, on the other hand, was a pragmatist and a conservative statesman. He unified Germany through his policy of “blood and iron”, which meant war and diplomacy. He relied on military force and realpolitik (practical politics).
- (iii) While Mazzini focused on spreading nationalist ideas, Bismarck achieved unification through state-led action and the support of monarchy and army.

Their contrasting approaches reflect the difference between ideological nationalism and strategic statecraft.

### CASE BASED QUESTIONS

1. (i) Option (D) is correct

**Explanation:** The conservatives wanted to preserve the traditional notions of State and society.

- (ii) Option (B) is correct

The purpose of convening the Vienna Congress in 1815 was to establish conservative governments in European nations.

- (iii) Option (A) is correct

**Explanation:** At the Congress of Vienna (1815), conservatives, led by figures like Klemens von Metternich, aimed to restore the pre-Napoleonic order, strengthen monarchies, and prevent revolutionary uprisings to maintain stability in Europe.

- (iv) Option (A) is correct

**Explanation:** The Bourbon dynasty was restored in France and the territories occupied by Napoleon was taken away by the other nations.

2. (i) Giuseppe Mazzini was an Italian revolutionary who played a significant role in the unification of Italy.

- (ii) Giuseppe Mazzini was sent into exile in 1831 for attempting a revolution in Liguria.

- (iii) He founded two underground societies – Young Italy in Marseilles and Young Europe in Berne.

3. (i) Herder believed that language reflected the unique spirit (Volksgeist) of a nation. A common language helped unite people emotionally and culturally, forming a shared national identity.
- (ii) The Polish people preserved their national identity by promoting the use of the Polish language in schools and churches, even under foreign rule, using culture as a form of passive resistance.
- (iii) In places where political freedom was denied, cultural nationalism helped people stay connected to their national identity through shared traditions, language, and history. It created a sense of unity and pride among people under foreign rule.

For example, in Poland, even though it was partitioned, Polish language and music were used to keep nationalist feelings alive and resist domination by Russia, Austria, and Prussia.

4. (i) Giuseppe Garibaldi played a key role by leading the Red Shirts, a group of volunteer fighters, to liberate southern Italy through armed struggle and military campaigns.
  - (ii) Count Cavour used diplomacy and strategic alliances (like with France) along with military action to drive out the Austrians and unify northern Italy, making him the diplomatic force behind unification.
  - (iii) Giuseppe Mazzini focused on spreading revolutionary and nationalist ideas through his group Young Italy, aiming to build a democratic republic.
- Count Cavour used practical diplomacy and statecraft as Prime Minister of Piedmont-Sardinia to achieve unification under a monarchy.
- Together, their ideological, diplomatic, and military efforts contributed to the unification of Italy by 1861.

## LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

1. The 19th century in Europe saw the growth of nationalism as a powerful force that inspired people with shared language, culture, and history to seek unification and self-rule. In Germany, nationalism played a key role in the unification movement, but it was led and shaped by conservative forces for their own interests.

### Unification of Germany through Nationalism:

- (i) Common identity among German-speaking people created a strong sense of nationalism.
- (ii) The idea of a united German nation gained popularity, especially after the failure of the Frankfurt Parliament (1848), which had tried and failed to unify Germany democratically.
- (iii) Nationalism was eventually channelled by Prussia, the most powerful German state.

### Role of Conservative Forces:

- (i) Otto von Bismarck, the conservative Chancellor of Prussia, led the unification using a policy of "Blood and Iron" — a combination of military force and diplomatic strategy (Realpolitik).
  - (ii) He fought wars against Denmark (1864), Austria (1866), and France (1870–71) to unify the German states under Prussian dominance.
  - (iii) In 1871, the German Empire was proclaimed at Versailles, with Kaiser Wilhelm I (King of Prussia) as the Emperor — a victory for monarchical and military power, not liberal democracy.
2. The Revolutions of 1848, also known as the Springtime of Nations, spread across Europe as people demanded liberty, national unity, and democratic reforms. However, most of these

liberal uprisings failed due to several key reasons. Reasons for Failure:

- (i) **Lack of unity among revolutionaries:** The liberals, workers, and nationalists had conflicting goals and could not form a united front.
- (ii) **Limited popular support:** The working class and peasants were often excluded from the movement, weakening mass participation.
- (iii) **Opposition from monarchs and conservatives:** The existing monarchies and aristocracies had powerful armies and resources to crush the revolts.
- (iv) **No effective leadership:** The movements were often poorly organised and lacked experienced leaders to direct them.
- (v) **Rejection of popular sovereignty:** Key rulers, like the King of Prussia, rejected constitutional offers from elected assemblies (e.g. Frankfurt Parliament), showing monarchs' unwillingness to share power.

Long-Term Outcomes:

- (i) **Nationalist ideas survived:** Though crushed initially, nationalist and liberal ideas continued to spread, especially among the youth and middle classes.
- (ii) **Paved the way for future unification:** Failures taught leaders to adopt more practical strategies, leading to the unification of Germany (1871) and Italy (1861–70).
- (iii) **Shift in leadership:** The liberal revolutions failed, but conservative leaders like Bismarck and Cavour later used nationalism to unify their nations under monarchies.

