

History

Chapter 1

NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

Short answer questions

1. Name the French artist who visualised his dream of a world made up of ‘democratic and social Republics in a series of four prints.

Answer: Frederic Sorrieu

2. How did the artists of the time of the French Revolution personify Liberty?

Answer: The artists of the time of the French Revolution personified Liberty as a female figure.

3. Name the two countries which were already nation-states when Sorrieu released his first print of the series.

Answer: The United States and Switzerland were already nation-states.

4. What was the end result of the changes in the political and mental world of Europe?

Answer: Answer: The end result of the changes in the political and mental world of Europe was the emergence of the nation-state in place of the multi-national dynastic empires of Europe.

5. What do you mean by a modern state?

Answer: The concept and practices of a modern state developing over a long period of time in Europe was that a modern state should have a centralised power exercising sovereign control over a clearly defined territory.

6. What do you mean by a nation state?

Answer: Answer: A nation-state was one in which the majority of its citizens, and not only its rulers, came to develop a sense of common identity and shared history or descent.

7. When did the first clear expression of nationalism come?

Answer: The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789.

8. Describe the Habsburg Empire?

Answer: The Habsburg Empire that ruled over Austria-Hungary was a patchwork of many different regions and peoples. It included the Alpine regions – the Tyrol, Austria and the Sudetenland – as well as Bohemia. It also included the provinces of Lombardy and Venetia.

9. What do you know about the term ‘liberalism’?

Answer: The term ‘liberalism’ derives from the Latin root liber, meaning free.

10. What was the political meaning of the term ‘liberalism’ during the French Revolution?

Answer: During the French Revolution, the term ‘liberalism’ politically emphasised the concept of government by consent. Since the French Revolution, liberalism had stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges, a constitution and representative government through parliament. Nineteenth-century liberals also stressed the inviolability of private property.

11. What did equality before the law not stand for in revolutionary France?

Answer: In revolutionary France, equality before the law did not stand for universal suffrage.

12. What do you mean by ‘Suffrage’?

Answer: ‘Suffrage’ means the right to vote.

13. What did liberalism mean for the economic sphere?

Answer: In the economic sphere, liberalism stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.

14. What do you mean by ‘Zollverein’?

Answer: Zollverein means a customs union which was formed at the initiative of Prussia and joined by most of the German states.

15. When was Zollverein formed?

Answer: Zollverein was formed in 1834.

16. When was Napoleon defeated?

Answer: Napoleon was defeated in 1815.

17. What happened to the European governments after the defeat of Napoleon?

Answer: After the defeat of Napoleon the European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism.

18. Who hosted the Vienna Congress?

Answer: The Vienna Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich.

19. What was the main intention of the Vienna Congress of 1815?

Answer: The main intention of the Vienna Congress of 1815 was to restore the monarchies that had been overthrown by Napoleon, and create a new conservative order in Europe.

20. Name one of the major issues taken up by the liberal-nationalists.

Answer: One of the major issues taken up by the liberal-nationalists was freedom of the press.

21. Who was Giuseppe Mazzini?

Answer: Giuseppe Mazzini was an Italian revolutionary. Born in Genoa in 1807, he became a member of the secret society of the Carbonari.

22. Name the underground society founded by Giuseppe Mazzini in Marseilles and in Berne.

Answer: The underground society founded by Giuseppe Mazzini in Marseilles was named Young Italy and in Berne was named Young Europe.

23. What did Metternich describe Giuseppe Mazzini as?

Answer: Metternich described Giuseppe Mazzini as ‘the most dangerous enemy of our social order’.

24. Who said, ‘When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold’?

Answer: Metternich

25. Which ‘Treaty’ recognised Greece as an independent nation in 1832?

Answer: The Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognised Greece as an independent nation.

26. Why did many West Europeans support nationalists in Greece?

Answer: Many West Europeans supported nationalists in Greece because they had sympathies for ancient Greek culture.

27. What do you mean by Romanticism?

Answer: Romanticism was a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment.

28. Which folk dances were turned into nationalist symbols by Karol Kurpinski?

Answer: Folk dances like the polonaise and mazurka were turned into nationalist symbols by Karol Kurpinski.

29. Why was Louis Philippe forced to flee?

Answer: Food shortages and widespread unemployment brought the population of Paris out on the roads. Thus, Louis Philippe was forced to flee.

30. What did the Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland mean in effect?

Answer: The Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland that resulted in the formation of the ‘United Kingdom of Great Britain’ meant, in effect, that England was able to impose its influence on Scotland. The British parliament was henceforth dominated by its English members.

31. When was Ireland incorporated into the United Kingdom?

Answer: Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801.

32. What became an allegory of the nation?

Answer: 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.

33. Name the female allegory used in France to represent the nation.

Answer: The female allegory used in France to represent the nation is named Marianne. Marianne is a popular Christian name which underlines the idea of a people’s nation.

34. What were the characteristics of the female allegory ‘Marianne’?

Answer: The Characteristics of the female allegory ‘Marianne’ were drawn from those of Liberty and the Republic – the red cap, the tricolour, the cockade.

35. Name the female allegory of the German nation.

Answer: The female allegory of the German nation was named Germania.

36. Which crown does Germania wear?

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

37. Who had the control over a large part of the Balkans?

Answer: A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire.

38. What made the Balkans very explosive?

Answer: The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made the Balkans very explosive.

39. Name the underground society founded by Giuseppe Mazzini in Berne.

Answer: The underground society founded by Giuseppe Mazzini in Berne was named Young Europe.

40. When did Greece become part of the Ottoman Empire?

Answer: Greece had been part of the Ottoman Empire since the fifteenth century.

Long answer questions

1. Explain any three features of the class of landed aristocracy of Europe.

Answer: -The three features of the class of landed aristocracy in Europe.

- a. During the mid 18th century, a landed aristocracy was the dominant class in Europe both politically and socially.
- b. They owned huge properties, big estates both in the rural and urban areas.
- c. Their families were tied together by matrimonial relation and they wielded much power in their respective countries.

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

Answer: –

Following steps were taken by the French Revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among the French people.

- i. First, ideas of Fatherland (La Patrie) and the Citizen (Le Citoyen) laid emphasis on the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.
- ii. A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former French monarch.
- iii. An elected body of active citizens known as the National Assembly was formed to manage the state affairs.

- iv. New hymns were composed and martyrs were commemorated all in the name of the nation.
- v. A centralized system was set up to formulate uniform laws for all citizens within the French territory.
- vi. All custom duties were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures were adopted.
- vii. Regional dialects were discouraged and French was adopted as the common language of the nation.

3. Administrative reforms introduced by Napoleon. OR Napoleonic Code (1769-1821)

- a. Ruled France from 1799 to 1815.
 - b. Assumed absolute powers in 1799 by becoming the First Consul.
 - c. Civil Code/Napoleonic Code (1804)
 - d. Established equality before law.
 - e. Abolished all privileges based on birth.
 - f. Granted the right to property to French citizens.
 - g. Simplified administrative divisions.
 - h. Abolished feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom.
 - i. Removed restrictions on guilds in towns.
 - j. Improved transport and communication.
 - k. Militarily, Napoleon proved to be an oppressor for the people of the conquered territories.
- Taxation and censorship were imposed and military services were made mandatory.

4. Why did the initial enthusiasm of the local populations soon turn into hostility towards French rule under Napoleon?

OR Why Napoleon become very unpopular in rest Europe.

Answer: The initial enthusiasm of the local populations soon turn into hostility towards French rule under Napoleon, as it became clear that the new administrative arrangements did not go hand in hand with political freedom. Increased taxation, censorship, forced conscription into the French armies required to conquer the rest of Europe, all seemed to outweigh the advantages of the administrative changes made by Napoleon.

5. Explain the concept of liberal nationalism which developed in Europe in early 18th century.

Answer-

Liberalism meant different things to different people. In the **political sphere**, liberalism stood for:

- i. Equality before the law.
- ii. Revolutionary French marked the first political experiment in liberal democracy in which right to vote and get elected was granted exclusive to property-owning men.

iii. Men without property and all women were excluded from political rights.

In the **economic sphere** liberalism stood for:

i. Freedom of markets and abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movements of goods and capital.

ii. Customs union or 'Zollvarin' was formed in Russia, joined by the German states.

iii. The union abolished tariff barriers and reduced the number of currencies from thirty to two.

6. Discuss the major provisions of clauses of Treaty Of Vienna (1815)

OR Briefly enumerate the salient features of the Treaty Of Vienna.

For drawing a new settlement for Europe and restoring the monarchies that were overthrown by Napoleon for creation of a new conservative order. The salient features of the treaty were as follows:

- a. The Bourbon dynasty restored to power in France.
- b. France was disposed of its conquered territories.
- c. Kingdom of Netherlands, which included Belgium, was set up in the North and Genoa was set up in the South for preventing French expansion in future.
- d. Prussia was given new territories, including a portion of Saxony.
- e. Austria got control over Northern Italy.

Russia got Poland. Napoleon's confederation of 39 states was not changed.

7. What did Liberal Nationalism Stand for?

- a. In early-nineteenth-century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism.
- b. The term 'liberalism' derives from **the Latin root *liber*, meaning free.**
- c. Liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law.
- d. It emphasized the concept of government by consent.
- e. A constitution and representative government through parliament.
- f. The right to vote and to get elected was generated exclusively to property-owning men.
- g. Men without property and all women were excluded from political rights.
- h. Women and non-propertied men and women organised opposition movements demanding equal political rights.
- i. The abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.
- j. A merchant travelling in 1833 from Hamburg to Nuremberg to sell his goods would have to pass through **11 customs barriers** and pay a customs duty of about 5% at each one of them.

- k. Obstacles to economics exchanges and growth by the new commercial classes, who argued for the creation of a unified economic territory allowing the unhindered movement of goods, people and capital.
- l. The union abolished tariff barriers and reduced the number of currencies from over thirty

8. Define nation? What were the significant aspects of the nation-state in the early 19th century?

Answer-

According to Bryce, A nation is a nationality which has organized itself into a political body either independent or desiring to be independent. Thus a nation is a community which considers itself one and is held together by many ties. Following were the significant aspects of the nation-states in the early 19th century.

- i. Each nation wanted to have its own independent state. That is why it was called a nation state.
- ii. The nations-states held the people together on the basis of common territory, common language, common culture and economic independence.
- iii. In some nation – state, the constitutional governments based on written or unwritten constitutions were established.
- iv. The establishment of nation – states replaced the previous boundaries by new scientific system of boundaries.

9. The development of nationalism did not come about only through wars and territorial expansions.

But culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation: Explain

Answer:- Art and poetry, stories and music helped express and shape nationalist feeling.

- a) Let us look at Romanticism, a culture movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiments.
- b) Romantic artists and poet generally criticised the glorification of reason and science and focused instead on emotions, institution and mystical feelings.
- c) Other romantics were through folk song, folk poetry and folk dances that the true spirit of the nation.
- d) National feelings were kept alive through music and languages.
- e) Karol Kurpinski, celebrated the national struggles through his operas and music, turning folk dances like the **polonaise and mazurka** into nationalist symbols.
- f) Language too played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments.
- g) Russian language was imposed everywhere.
- h) Many members of the clergy in Poland began to use language as a weapon of national resistance.
- i) As a result, a large number of priests and bishops were put in jail or sent to Siberia by the Russian authorities as punishment for their refusal to preach in Russians.

1848: The Revolution of the Liberals

- a. The poor, unemployment and starving peasants and workers in many European countries in the years 1848, a revolution led by the educated middle classes was under way.
- b. Men and women of the liberal middle classes combined their demands for constitutionalism with national unification.
- c. They drafted a constitution for a German nation to be headed by a monarchy subject to a parliament.
- d. Wilhelm IV, King of Prussia, rejected it and joined other monarchs to oppose the elected assembly.
- e. While the opposition of the aristocracy and military became stronger, the social basis of parliament eroded.
- f. The issue of extending political rights to women was a controversial one within the liberal movement.
- g. Women had formed their own political associations, founded newspaper and taken part in political meeting and demonstrations.
- h. Women were admitted only as observers to stand in the visitors' gallery.

Monarchs were beginning to realize that the cycles of revolution and repression could be ended by granting concessions to the liberal-nationalist revolutionaries.

10. Explain what is meant by the 1848 revolution of the liberals. What were the political, social and economic ideas supported by the liberals?

Ans: The 1848 revolution of the liberals refers to the various national movements pioneered by educated middle classes alongside the revolts of the poor, unemployed and starving peasants and workers in Europe. While in countries like France, food shortages and widespread unemployment during 1848 led to popular uprisings, in other parts of Europe (such as Germany, Italy, Poland and the Austro-Hungarian Empire), men and women of the liberal middle classes came together to voice their demands for the creation of nation-states based on parliamentary principles.

In Germany, for example, various political associations comprising middle-class professionals, businessmen and prosperous artisans came together in Frankfurt to form an all-German National Assembly. This Frankfurt parliament drafted a constitution for a German nation to be headed by a monarchy subject to a parliament. Though such liberal movements were ultimately suppressed by

conservative forces, the old order could never be restored. The monarchs realised that the cycles of revolution and repression could only be ended by granting concessions to the liberal-nationalist revolutionaries.

The political, social and economic ideas supported by the liberals were clearly based on democratic ideals. Politically, they demanded constitutionalism with national unification—a nation-state with a written constitution and parliamentary administration. They wanted to rid society of its class-based partialities and birth rights. Serfdom and bonded labour had to be abolished, and economic equality had to be pursued as a national goal. The right to property was also significant in the liberals' concept of a nation based on political, social and economic freedom.

11. What according to other romantics such as the German Philosopher Johann Gottfried Harder was essential to the project of nation-building?

Answer: Other romantics such as the German Philosopher Johann Gottfrmmnhnied Harder claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people – *das volk*. It was through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances that the true spirit of the nation (volksgeist) was popularised. So collecting and recording these forms of folk culture was essential to the project of nation-building.

12. What role did language play in developing nationalist sentiment?

Answer:

- i. Language played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments. After Russian occupation the Polish language was forced out of schools and the Russian language was imposed everywhere.
- ii. In 1813 an armed rebellion against the Russian rule took place which was ultimately crushed. Following this many members of the clergy in Poland began to use language as a weapon of national resistance.
- iii. The use of Polish came to be seen as a symbol of the struggle against Russian dominance.

The Making of German and Italy OR Germany – can the Army be the Architect of a National

Unification Of Germany

- a) After 1848, nationalism in Europe moved away from its association with democracy and revolution.
- b) This can be observed in the process by which Germany and Italy came to be unified as nation-states.
- c) Nationalist feelings were widespread among middle-class Germans.
- d) This liberal initiative to nation-building was, however, repressed by the combined forces of the monarchy and the military, supported by the large landowners of Prussia.
- e) Prussia took on the leadership of the movement.

- f) Three wars overseen years-with Austria, Denmark, and France-ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification.
- g) The nation-building process in Germany had demonstrated the dominance of Prussian state power.
- h) The new state placed a strong emphasis on modernising the currency, banking, legal and judicial systems in Germany.

Unification Of Italy

- a) Like Germany, Italy too had a long history of political fragmentation.
- b) Italians were scattered over several dynastic states as well as the multi-national Habsburg Empire.
- c) Italy was divided into seven states.
- d) Italian language had not acquired one common form and still had many regional and local variations.
- e) Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic.
- f) Young Italy for the dissemination of his goals.
- g) The failure of revolutionary uprising both in 1831 and 1848 meant that the mantle now fell on Sardinia-Piedmont under its ruler King Victor Emmanuel II to unify the Italian states through war.
- h) Italy offered them the possibility of economic development and political dominance.
- i) Italy was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat.
- j) Italian population, among whom rates of illiteracy were high, remained blissfully unaware of liberal-nationalist ideology.

The strange case of Britain

- a) The model of the nation or the nation-state, some scholars have argued, is Great Britain.
- b) It was the result of a long-drawn-out process.
- c) There was no British nation prior to the eighteenth century.
- d) 'United Kingdom of great Britain' meant, in effect, that England was able to impose its influence on Scotland. (Act of Union-1707)
- e) The British parliament was henceforth dominated by its English members.
- f) Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801.
- g) British flag, the national anthem, the English language – were actively promoted and the older nations survived only as subordinate partners on this union.

Visualising the Nation

- a) While it was easy enough to represent a ruler through a portrait or a statue.
- b) In other words they represented a country as if it were a person.
- c) Nations were then portrayed as a female figure.
- d) The female figures became an **allegory** of the nation.
- e) Christened Marianne, a popular Christian name, which underlined the idea of people's nation.

13. Who were Marianne and Germania? What was the importance of the way in which they were portrayed?

Ans: Marianne and Germania were respective female allegories for the French and the German nation. They stood as personifications of ideals like 'liberty' and 'the republic'. The importance of the way in which they were portrayed lay in the fact that the public could identify with their symbolic meaning, and this would instil a sense of national unity in them.

14. How did the conflict of the Balkans lead to the First World War?

OR What led to the First World War?

OR Why did nationalist tension emerge in the Balkans?

Answer: The Balkan states were fiercely jealous of each other and each hoped to gain more territory at the expense of the others. . Following were the main causes for immergence of nationalist tensions in the Balkans.

- i. The nationality of the people states were however Christians. The Muslims who were the ruling class oppressed them in many ways.
- ii. By the beginning of the 19th century, the Turkish Empire became very weak. This encouraged the Balkan people who were mostly Christians.
- iii. The French Revolution and the Napoleonic wars inspired the feelings of nationalism among them and they clamoured for independence.
- iv. At the same time there was a clash of interests among the big powers in the Balkans.

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, and 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.

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

OR

In Britain the formation of a nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution. It was the result of a long-drawn-out process. Explain

Ans: The history of nationalism in Britain was unlike that in the rest of Europe in the sense that it was forced down upon the masses. There was no concept of a British nation prior to the eighteenth century. The region was in fact inhabited by different ethnic groups (**English, Welsh, Scot, Irish**). Each group had its own cultural and political tradition. However, as the English state grew in terms of wealth, importance and power, it was able to extend its influence over the other states of the islands. The

English parliament, which had seized power from the monarchy in 1688, played a crucial role in doing away with the ethnic distinctions and uniting the different groups into a British nation-state, with England at its centre. The Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland that resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain' meant, in effect, that England was able to impose its influence on Scotland.

Ireland suffered a similar fate. It was a country deeply divided between Catholic 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. Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801. The symbols of new Britain—the **British flag (Union Jack)** the **national anthem (God Save Our Noble King)** and the English language were widely popularised, while the distinctive identities of the other joining states were systematically suppressed.

16. Choose three examples to show the contribution of culture to the growth of nationalism in Europe OR

Apart from wars and territorial expansion, culture also played a crucial role in the development of nationalism. Explain.

Apart from wars and territorial expansion, culture also played a crucial role in the development of nationalism.

Romanticism was a European cultural movement aimed at developing national unity by creating a sense of shared heritage and common history. The Romantic artists' emphasis on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings gave shape and expression to nationalist sentiments. The strength of art in promoting nationalism is well exemplified in the role played by European poets and artists in mobilising public opinion to support the Greeks in their struggle to establish their national identity.

Folk songs, dances and poetry contributed to popularising the spirit of nationalism and patriotic fervour in Europe. Collecting and recording the different forms of folk culture was important for building a national consciousness. Being a part of the lives of the common people, folk culture enabled nationalists to carry the message of nationalism to a large and diverse audience. The Polish composer Karol Kurpinski celebrated and popularised the Polish nationalist struggle through his operas and music, turning folk dances like the polonaise and mazurka into nationalist symbols.

Language also played a distinctive role in developing nationalist feelings in Europe. An example of this is how during Russian occupation, the use of Polish came to be seen as a symbol of struggle against Russian dominance. During this period, Polish language was forced out of schools and Russian language was imposed everywhere. Following the defeat of an armed rebellion against Russian rule in 1831, many members of the clergy in Poland began using language as a weapon of national resistance. They did so by refusing to preach in Russian, and by using Polish for Church gatherings and religious instruction. The emphasis on the use of vernacular language, the language of the masses, helped spread the message of national unity.