

Short Answer Type Questions:

(3 marks each)

Q. 1. How had Napoleonic Code exported to the other regions under French control? Explain with examples.

Ans: **Napoleonic Code exported to the regions under French Control:**

- (i) Simplified administrative divisions.
- (ii) Abolished feudal system.
- (iii) Freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
- (iv) In towns, guild restrictions were removed.
- (v) Transport and communication system improved.

Any other relevant point.

(Any three points to be explained with examples.)

Detailed Answer:

The Napoleonic Code was exported to the regions under French Control:

- (i) In the Dutch Republic, in Switzerland, in Italy and Germany, Napoleon simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
- (ii) In the towns too, guild restrictions were removed. Transport and communication systems were improved. Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed a new –found freedom.
- (iii) Businessmen and small-scale producers of goods, in particular, began to realise that uniform laws, standardised weights and measures, and a common national currency would facilitate the movement and exchange of goods and capital from one region to another. 3

Q. 2. Describe the ideology of liberalism during early 19th century.

Ans: (i) Liberalism in the early 19th century stood for freedom for the individual and equality to all before law for the new middle classes.

(ii) Politically, it emphasised the concept of government by consent.

(iii) It stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges.

1x3 = 3

Detailed Answer:

Liberalism: Derived from the Latin word 'liber' means 'free'. It meant differently to different people.

Middle class: For the new middle classes, liberalism stood for freedom of individual and equality of all before the law.

Politically: It emphasised the concept of government by consent. The right to vote was meant to be only for property-owning men. The lower classes were, therefore, not included. In general, it stood for the inviolability of private property and freedom of the markets from state imposed restrictions on the movement of goods. Since the French Revolution, liberalism had stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges, a constitutional and representative government through parliament

Q. 3. Explain any three provisions of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815.

OR

What was the impact of Treaty of Vienna (1815) on European people? Write any three points.

Ans: **Provisions of Treaty of Vienna (1815):**

- (i) Bourbon Dynasty was restored to power in France.
- (ii) France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon.
- (iii) The kingdom of Netherlands was set up in the north and Genoa was added to Piedmont in the south.
- (iv) Prussia was given new territories on its western frontiers.
- (v) Austria was given control of Northern Italy.
- (vi) Russia was given a part of Poland and Prussia was given a part of Saxony. (Any three) 1x3 = 3

Q. 4. Why in the years after 1848, the autocrats of Central and Eastern Europe began to introduce the changes that had already taken place in Western Europe before 1815? Explain.

OR

What forced the monarchs to introduce reforms in the society?

Ans: Though conservative forces were able to suppress liberal movements in 1848, they could not restore the old order. Monarchs were beginning to realise that the cycles of revolution and repression could only be ended by granting concessions to the liberal-nationalist revolutionaries. Hence, in the years after 1848, the autocratic monarchies of Central and Eastern Europe began to introduce the changes that had already taken place in Western Europe before 1815. Thus, serfdom and bonded labour were abolished both in the Habsburg dominations and in Russia. The Habsburg rulers granted more autonomy to the Hungarians in 1867. 3

Q. 5. What was the status of France as a state before 1789? Which two political and constitutional changes came in the wake of the French Revolution?

Ans: France was a full-fledged territorial state before 1789 under the rule of an Absolute Monarch.

- (i) The French Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens.
- (ii) The revolution proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny. So, the French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that could create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.

1 + 2 = 3

Q. 6. Describe the events of French Revolution which had influenced the people belonging to other parts of Europe.

Ans: The events of French Revolution which had influenced the people belonging to other parts of Europe:

- (i) Students and other members of educated middle class began to set up Jacobin clubs.
- (ii) Their activities and campaigns paved the way for the French armies which moved into Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and large parts of Italy.
- (iii) Due to the outbreak of various revolutionary wars the French armies began to carry the idea of nationalism abroad. Thus, a sense of collective identity was brought in.

1 x 3 = 3

Q. 7. How did the local people in the areas conquered by Napoleon react to French rule? Explain. 3

Ans: In the areas conquered by Napoleon, the reactions of the local populations to French rule were mixed. In many places such as Holland and Switzerland, as well as in certain cities like Brussels, Mainz, Milan and Warsaw, the French armies had been welcomed as champions of liberty. But this enthusiasm turned into hostility, when it became clear that the new administrative arrangements conflicted with the political freedom. The new regulations led to increased taxes, censorship of the press, forced conscription into the French armies to conquer the rest of Europe, etc. These harsh laws were unpopular.

Q. 8. Explain any three changes which Napoleon introduced to make the administrative system more efficient in Europe.

OR

What changes were brought due to Napoleon's reforms and Code? What were the reactions to these changes?

OR

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

Ans: Napoleon introduced the following changes to make the administrative system more efficient in Europe:

- (i) The Civil Code of 1804, known as Napoleonic Code, did away with all the privileges based on birth.
- (ii) Administration became more efficient.
- (iii) Secured the right to property.
- (iv) Simplified administrative divisions.
- (v) Abolished feudal system.
- (vi) Freed peasants from serfdom and dues.
- (vii) In the towns too, guild restrictions were removed.
- (viii) Transport and communication improved.

Reactions to these changes: Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed newfound freedom. Businessmen and small scale producers of goods in particular, began to realise uniform laws, standardized weights and measures would facilitate the movement of goods and capital from one region to another.

3

Q. 9. How did the Treaty of Vienna change the map of Europe?

OR

How did conservatives establish their power after 1815?

Ans: Representatives of Austria, Britain, Prussia and Russia after defeating Napoleon drew the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 to undo the changes initiated by Napoleon. The aim was to restore the overthrown monarchies and create new conservative order. The Congress of Vienna convened to re-map post-Napoleonic Europe and prevent the rebuilding of a strong France.

- (i) The conservatives believed in a modern army, efficient bureaucracy and a dynamic economy.
- (ii) In 1815, the European powers-Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria defeated Napoleon at Vienna to draw up settlement of Europe.
- (iii) The conference was hosted by Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich.

- (iv) The Treaty of Vienna of 1815 was signed to undo the most of the changes that had come during the Napoleonic wars.
- (v) The deposed Bourbon dynasty was restored to power.
- (vi) France lost its territories, annexed under Napoleon.
- (vii) To prevent further expansion of French territories, series of states were set up on boundaries.
- (viii) Kingdom of Netherlands including Belgium was set up in the north.
- (ix) Genoa was added to Piedmont in the south.
- (x) Prussia was given new territories in western frontiers.
- (xi) Austria was given the control of northern Italy.
- (xii) Eastern Russia was given a part of Saxony.
- (xiii) 39 states of German confederation were left untouched.

(Any six) $\frac{1}{2} \times 6 = 3$

Q. 10. Explain any three reasons for the nationalist upsurge in the 19th century Europe.

Ans: Reasons for the nationalist upsurge in the 19th century Europe:

- (i) Oppression of people under absolute rulers.
- (ii) Liberal ideas spread by well-known philosophers and leaders.
- (iii) The French Revolution inspired the people to fight for freedom.
- (iv) The slogan 'Liberty, Equality and Fraternity' became the clarion call for the common people.

(Any three) $1 \times 3 = 3$

Q. 11. Describe the great economic hardship that prevailed in Europe during the 1930s.

OR

Describe any three economic hardship faced by Europe in 1830s.

OR

"The decade of 1830 had brought great economic hardship in Europe." Support the statement with arguments.

Ans: Economic hardships:

- (i) Increase in population all over Europe.
- (ii) More job seekers than employment.
- (iii) Rural population migrated to urban areas, overcrowded slums.
- (iv) Any other relevant point to be described.

(Any three)

Detailed Answer:

The decade of 1830 had brought great economic hardship or crisis in Europe due to the following reasons:

- (i) There was an enormous increase in population all over Europe.
- (ii) There were more job seekers than the employment opportunities. Migration of rural people to the cities further made the situation worse
- (iii) Small scale producers in towns sometimes faced with stiff competition from imports of cheap machine-made goods from England.
- (iv) In the regions of Europe where the aristocracy still enjoyed power, peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations.
- (v) Due to increased population, the demand for food increased. It led to the rise in food prices. This led to an increase in the prices and there was widespread pauperism in the entire country. (Any three points)

Q. 12. Define the term 'Romanticism'. How did it facilitate the promotion of nationalist sentiment?

Ans: Romanticism was a movement in the arts and literature, which originated in the late 18th century, emphasizing inspiration, subjectivity and the primacy of the individual.

- (i) **Critical approach towards reason and science:** Romantic artists criticised the glorification of reason and science and focused on emotions, intuitions and mystical feelings.
- (ii) **Folk culture as the spirit of the nation:** Johann Gottfried Herder claimed that through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances, the true spirit of the nation could be popularized.
- (iii) **Emphasis on vernacular language:** They gave emphasis on vernacular language to recover not only the ancient national spirit but also to carry the modern nationalist message to a large audience who were mostly illiterate.

$1 \times 3 = 3$

Q. 13. How did a wave of economic nationalism strengthen the wider nationalist sentiment growing in Europe?

Explain.

Ans: Economic nationalism strengthened the wider nationalist sentiment. Economically, liberalism stood for:

- (i) Freedom of markets.
- (ii) End of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.

A customs union or Zollverein was formed by Prussia in 1834, which was joined by many German states.

(iii) This union reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to two and abolished tariff barriers.

(iv) A network of railways led to great mobility and gave an impetus to national unity. **(Any three)** $1 \times 3 = 3$

Q. 14. How had revolutionaries spread their ideas in many European states after 1815? Explain with examples.

Ans: (i) After 1815, many liberal nationalists went underground for the fear of repression. Secret societies emerged in many European states to train revolutionaries and spread their ideas. Giuseppe Mazzini, an Italian revolutionary, founded two underground societies—first, Young Italy in Marseilles and then, Young Europe in Berne. Following the footsteps of Mazzini, many secret societies were set up in Germany, France, Switzerland and Poland.

(ii) Romanticism was a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment. The romantics used folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances to popularize the true spirit of the nation. For example, Karol Kurpinski celebrated the national struggle through his operas and music in Poland. He turned folk dances like polonaise and mazurka into nationalist symbols.

(iii) Language also played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments. For example, it was mainly used as a weapon of national resistance when the Polish language was forced out of schools and the Russian language was imposed everywhere in Poland. $1 \times 3 = 3$

Q. 15. Write a note on the role of women in nationalist struggles.

Ans: (i) Women had formed their own political associations.

(ii) They took part in political meetings and demonstrations.

(iii) They attended the Frankfurt Parliament also, though as observers, since the right to vote was not given to them.

(iv) They also participated in large numbers in the liberal movement. **(Any three)** $1 \times 3 = 3$

Q. 16. Describe the role of Giuseppe Mazzini as an Italian revolutionary.

Ans: The role of Giuseppe Mazzini as an Italian revolutionary:

(i) He founded two secret societies – Young Italy in Marseilles and Young Europe in Berne.

(ii) Members of these societies were like-minded young men from Poland, France, Italy and German states.

(iii) Mazzini believed that God had intended nations to be the natural units of mankind.

(iv) Mazzini's relentless opposition to monarchy and his vision of democratic republic frightened the conservatives. $1 \times 3 = 3$

Q. 17. Describe any three conditions that led to the formation of the British nation state.

Ans: Three conditions that led to the emergence of the British nation state are:

(i) The emergence of the new middle classes.

(ii) The ideology of liberalism.

(iii) The ideas of conservatism and the Treaty of Vienna. $1 \times 3 = 3$

Q. 18. Briefly describe the process of German unification.

OR

Briefly trace the process of German unification.

Ans: (i) In the 1800s, nationalist feelings were strong in the hearts of the middle-class Germans.

(ii) During the Vienna Congress in 1815, Germany was identified as a loose confederation of 39 states.

(iii) They united in 1848 to create a nation-state out of the numerous German states.

(iv) Prussia soon became the leader of German unification movement.

(v) Chief Minister of Prussia Otto von Bismarck was the architect of the process with the support from the Prussian army and bureaucracy.

(vi) The unification process was completed after Prussia won wars with Austria, Denmark and France over a time period of seven years.

(vii) In January 1871, the Prussian King, William I, was proclaimed the German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles. **(Any three)** $1 \times 3 = 3$

Q. 19. How did nationalism develop through culture in Europe? Explain.

Ans: Nationalism developed through culture in Europe in the following ways:

(i) Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation. Art, poetry, stories and music helped to express and shape nationalist feelings.

(ii) Romanticism, a cultural movement, sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment. Romantic artists and poets generally criticized the glorification of reason and science and focused, on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings.

(iii) German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder 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 a nation was popularized.

- (iv) The emphasis on vernacular language and the collection of local folklore was used to carry the modern nationalist message to large audiences who were mostly illiterates. **(Any three)** 1x3 = 3

Q. 20. What changes came in nationalism in Europe after 1848? Who was the architect of this process? How was it practised?

Ans: (i) Europe moved away from its association with democracy and revolution and related more to monarchy and conservatism.

(ii) The conservatives mobilised the sentiments of the people in order to achieve political domination.

(iii) Otto von Bismarck was the architect of this process.

(iv) It was backed by the army and bureaucracy.

1x3 = 3

Q. 21. Who was Cavour? Explain his contributions to the unification of Italy.

OR

Write a note on Count Camillo de Cavour.

Ans: Cavour was the Chief Minister of Sardinia – Piedmont. His contribution to the unification of Italy was:

(i) He was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat. He was a good administrator.

(ii) He worked for the unification of Italy. Through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France.

(iii) He led the movement to unify the regions of Italy.

(iv) He was a tactful diplomat. He succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859.

(Any two) 1+2 = 3

Q. 22. Examine the conditions of Italy before unification.

Ans: Conditions of Italy before unification:

(i) The greatest problem in the unification of Italy was its fragmentation into several political units, each under a different authority.

(ii) Italians were scattered over several dynastic states as well as the multinational Habsburg Empire.

(iii) During the middle of the 19th century, Italy was divided into seven states.

(iv) Out of seven, only one Sardinia-Piedmont was ruled by an Italian princely house.

(v) The north was under Austrian Habsburgs.

(vi) The centre was ruled by the Pope.

(vii) Southern regions were under the Bourbon kings of Spain.

(viii) The Italian language had not acquired one common form. It still had many regional and local variations.

(Any six) $1/2 \times 6 = 3$

Q. 23. Name the female allegory who represents France. Describe her main characteristics.

Ans: Marianne was the female allegory who represented France.

Her characteristics were drawn from:

(i) Those of liberty and republic.

(ii) These were the red cap, the tricolour, the cockade.

(iii) 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.

(iv) Her images were marked on coins and stamps of 1850.

(Any three) 1x3 = 3

Q. 24. How did the Balkan region become a source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871?

Ans: (i) The Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variations comprising modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro.

(ii) The inhabitants of these regions were known as Slavs.

(iii) A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire.

(iv) As the different Slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity and independence, the Balkan area became an area of intense conflict.

(v) The Balkan states were fiercely jealous of each other and each hoped to gain more territory at the expense of others

(Any three) 1x3 = 3

Q. 25. How did the Balkan issue become one of the major factors responsible for the First World War?

Ans: (i) The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive.

(ii) The Balkan area became an area of intense conflict as different Slavic nationalities struggled for their independence.

(iii) It became the source of big power rivalry among the European powers over trade, colonies and military mights. 1x3=3