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Answers Key:

Long Answer Type Questions

1. The caricature depicts Bismarck, Chancellor of Germany as holding a whip (signifying that he is a ruthless man ruling with an iron hand) while leading the parliament. The deputies who were elected are afraid of him and so are hiding under their tables. The caricature depicted the dominance of Bismarck over the deputies and how he hated liberalism and parliamentary assemblies.
   The artist is trying to convey the democratic system in a funny way in which democracy exists only for namesake. In reality, it is one man's i.e. Bismarck's autocracy that exists in Parliament.
2. The French revolutionaries took the following steps to create a sense of collective identity among the French people
   • They introduced the ideas of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen), emphasising the concept of a united community enjoying equal rights under a Constitution.
   • They chose a new French flag, the tricolour, to replace the royal standard.
   • The Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly.
   • In the name of the nation, new hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated.
   • They established a centralised administrative system, which formulated uniform laws for all citizens.
   • They adopted a uniform system of weights and measures.
   • All internal custom duties were abolished.
   • They promoted the French language, as spoken and written in Paris and discouraged regional dialects.
   • They declared that it was the mission and destiny of the French nation to liberate people of Europe from despotism. It is meant that they would help other people of Europe to become nation-states like them.
3. The German and Italian nation-states in the 19th century developed in the following ways
   • Political Fragmentation Till the middle of the 19th century, the present-day states of Germany and Italy were fragmented into separate regions and kingdoms ruled by different Princely Houses.
   • Revolutionary Uprisings 19th century Europe was characterised by both popular uprisings of the masses and revolutions led by the educated and liberal middle classes. In the case of the German people, the middle classes belonging to different German regions came together to form an all German National Assembly in 1848. However, on facing opposition from the aristocracy and military and on losing its mass support base, it was forced to disband. In the Italian region, during the 1830s, revolutionaries like Giuseppe Mazzini tried to establish an Italian Republic. However, the revolutionary uprisings of 1831 and 184S failed to unite ltaly.
   • Unification with the help of the Army After the failure of the revolutions, the process of unification was pursued by the aristocracy and the army in both these nations.
   Germany United
   Germany was united by the Prussian Chief Minister Otto von Bismarck with the help of the Prussian Army and bureaucracy. Prussia fought three wars with Austria, Denmark and France over seven years and won. It completed the process of unification. Finally, the German Empire was proclaimed in 1871.
   Italy United
   The Italian state of Sardinia-Piedmont played the role of uniting Italy, similar to that played by Prusia in the case of Germany. Count Camillo de Cavour (the Chief Minister of Sardinia-Piedmont) led the movement to unite the separate states of 19th century Italy with the help of the army and an alliance with France. The regions annexed by Giuseppe Garibaldi and his Red hirts joined with the Northern regions to form a United Italy in 1861. The Papal states joined it in 1870.
4. In Britain, the development of nationalism followed a different pattern from the rest of Europe. Before the 18th century, different ethnic groups of people were there in the British Isles, such as English, Welsh, Scot and Irish, Each of these ethnic groups had its own cultural and political traditions. The British Parliament became the chief instrument to curb the power of the monarchy in 1688 through a bloodless revolution.
   The Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland formed the United Kingdom of Great Britain. With the advent of English power, the English removed the cultural, political institutions of Scotland forcefully and the Scots were banned from speaking the Gaelic language and put on their national dress.
   The English with the help of the protestants suppressed the Catholics of Ireland and forcibly incorporated United Ireland with the United Kingdom in 1801. Scotland and Ireland became the subordinate partners of the United Kingdom. The symbols of the New Britain, the National Flag (Union Jack), the National Anthem (God save our Noble King) and the English language were actively promoted.
5. Conservatism is a political philosophy that stressed the importance of tradition, established institutions and customs and preferred gradual development to quick change.
   After the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European Governments were driven by conservatism. Conservatives were people who believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society like the monarchy church, social hierarchies, property and the family should be preserved. After the rule of Napoleon, the basic ideas of conservatism were changed. Most conservatives did not want to return to the society of pre-revolutionary days.
   They realised the changes initiated by Napoleon strengthened the traditional institutions like the monarchy in reality. They understood that a modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy, the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies in Europe. They did not tolerate criticisnn and dissent and sought to curb activities that questioned the legitimacy of their government. Thus, the conservatives of that time accepted the changes which were in favour of their interests.
6. The explosive conditions prevailed in Balkans after 1871 in Europe were
   • The Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro whose inhabitants were broadly known as the Slavs.
   • A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire. The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkans together

with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive.
• All through the nineteenth century the Ottoman Empire had sought to strengthen itself through modernisation and internal reforms but with very little success. One by one, its European subject nationalities broke away from its control and declared independençe.
• The Balkans people based their claims for independence or political rights on nationality and used history to prove that they had once been independent but had subsequently been subjugated by foreign powers. Hence, the rebellious nationalities in the Balkans thought of their struggles as attempts to win back their long-lost independence.

7. The various measures and practices that French revolutionaries introduced to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people were :
• The ideas of la Patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizens) were introduced, which unified people by giving them equal rights under a Constitution.
• The French tricolour was chosen as the new flag instead of the former royal standard.
• Citizens were allowed to elect members to the Estates General, which was renamed as the National Assembly.
• A central administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory.
• French became the common language as it was written and spoken in the capital city of Paris, and regional languages were discouraged.
• A uniform system of weights and measures was introduced and it was followed by the abolition of customs duties and dues.

8. The concept of liberalism in nineteenth-century Europe, particularly in revolutionary France, had a close relationship with suffrage, reflecting the ideals of individual freedom and equality before the law. However, this relationship was complex, and the issue of suffrage was combined with exclusions and inclusions in political rights.
In revolutionary France, from where liberal democracy started, the right to vote and be elected was exclusively granted to property-owning men. This meant that men without property and all women were excluded from participating in the political process and enjoying these fundamental rights. Although there was a brief period during the Jacobins' rule when all adult males had suffrage, subsequent developments, notably the Napoleonic Code, led to a reversion to limited suffrage.
This exclusionary approach prompted ongoing struggles as women and non-propertied men organised opposition movements, advocating for equal political rights. The tension between liberal ideals and the constraints on suffrage emphasise the complex evolution of political thought during this transformative era.

9. The decisions of the Conservatives at the Congress of Vienna in the year 1815 led to the following
• The Bourbon dynasty, (deposed during the French Revolution) was restored to power.
• France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon.
• A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent it from expansion in the future. E.g., kingdom of the Netherlands, which included Belgium, was set up in the North.
• Genoa was added to Piedmont in the South. Prussia was given territories on its Western frontiers. Austria was given control of Northern Italy.
• The German confederation of 39 states set up by Napoleon was left untouched in the East, Russia was given part of Poland while Prussia was given a portion of Saxony.

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10. Three Greek war of independence mobilised nationalist feelings among the educated elite in the following ways
• Many Western Europeans had a natural sympathy for the ancient Greek Culture and other Greeks in exile supported Greek nationalists.
• The Greeks were motivated to launch their independence movement in 1821by the rise of revolutionary nationalism in Europe. The European educated class was inspired by the outcome of the struggle and become more patriotic. Greece received assistance from the fellow Greeks living abroad.
• Poets and artists praised Greece as the cradle of European civilisation and they encouraged the public to fight against the Muslim empire.
• Lord Byron, an English poet, raised money, fought in a war and died of fever in 1824.

Short Answer Type Questions

11. The 1848 Revolution of the Liberals refers to a series of uprisings across Europe, driven by liberal-nationalists, especially from the educated middle class, against conservative regimes.
The political, social and economic ideas supported by the liberals were
• Politically, it emphasised the concept of government by consent, abolition of autocracy and special privileges.
• Socially, the liberals supported the abolition of discrimination based on birth.
• Economically, it stood for the abolition of trade restrictions imposed by the state.

12. Nationalist tensions emerged in the Balkans because the Balkan states were aspiring for nationalism. The Balkans was a region comprising modern day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro and their inhabitants were called Slavs.
In 19th century, the major portion of the Balkans was under the Ottoman Empire. The ideas of romantic nationalism developed in the Balkans. The rebellions nationalities in the Balkans thought that their struggle was the attempt to win back their long-lost independence.

13. The various impacts of French Revolution were
• The revolution led to the setting up of Jacobin Clubs in different cities of Europe by students and other members of educated middle classes. It further paved the way for the French armies to moved into Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and some parts of Italy in the 1790s. The idea of nationalism began to be carried by French armies.
• Another impact of the revolution was the rise of Napoleon. He took several steps to reform the economy of Europe. The most important among them was the Civil Code of 1804 which brought the concept of equality of law and uniform laws.
• French Revolutionaries wanted to liberate the people of Europe from despotism.

14. Romanticism referred to a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of national sentiment in the following ways
• Romantic artist and poets generally criticised the glorification of reason and science.
• They focussed on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings.
• Their effort was to create a sense of a shared collective heritage, a common cultural past as the basis of a nation.
• Some German romantics like Johann Gottfried Herder thought that through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dance, the true spirit of the nation could, be popularised.
He claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people.

15. The role of Bismarck in the unification of Germany was
    • Under Bismarck's command, Prussia took the leadership of the movement for national unification.
    • Otto Von Bismarck was the chief architect of the process of unification which was carried with the help of Prussian army and bureaucracy.
    • On 18th January, 1871, Prussian ministers including the Chief Minister Otto Von Bismarck gathered in the unheated Hall of Mirrors in the Royal palace of Varsailles to proclaim the new German Empire headed by Kaiser William I of Prussia.
16. The growth of revolutionary nationalism in 19th-century Europe sparked the Greek War of Independence, starting in 1821. Greek nationalists, encouraged by sympathy from West Europeans (which was drawn by Greek cultural symbolism), led to a movement to free Greece from the Ottoman Empire's rule.
    International support was further shown by individuals such as Lord Byron, who contributed to the war effort and provided money for it. This culmination resulted in the Treaty of Constantinople in 1832, recognising Greece as an independent nation, showcasing how revolutionary nationalism sparked the flames of independence movements.
17. (i) The Treaty of Vienna in 1815 aimed to address the political fallout from Napoleon's defeat by restoring political order. It aimed to reverse the disruptions caused by the Napoleonic era, intending to bring back traditional monarchical systems, which were overthrown by Napoleon's conquests. The restoration
    of the Bourbon dynasty in France and the redistribution of territories were significant steps taken to reinstate the pre-Napoleonic order and establish a stable and conservative structure in Europe.
    (ii) The primary objective behind restoring the monarchies in Europe after Napoleon's fall was to bring back the pre- Napoleonic order, thereby establishing a conservative political structure. This action intended to bring stability by restoring the traditional institutions of the monarchy, which had been damaged during the Napoleonic wars.

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