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Questions:

Long Answer Type Questions

1. Describe the caricature. How does it represent the relationship between Bismarck and the elected deputies of Parliament? What interpretation of democratic processes is the artist trying to convey?



Caricature of Otto von Bismarck in the German Reichstag (Parliament), from Figaro, Vienna, 5th March

2. What steps did the French revolutionaries take to create a sense of collective identity among French people?
3. Through a focus on any two countries, explain how nations developed over the 19th century.
4. How was the history of nationalism in Britain unlike the rest of Europe?
5. Explain the term conservatism. Explain with special reference to Europe.
6. Describe the explosive conditions prevailed in Balkans after 1871 in Europe.
   Or
   "The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was the area called the Balkans". Evaluate the statement in context of Slavic Movement.
7. Highlight the various measures and practices that French revolutionaries introduced to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.
8. Read the following information given below and answer the question that follows.
   "Nineteenth-century liberals also stressed the inviolability of private property. Yet, equality before the law did not necessarily stand for universal suffrage. You will recall that in revolutionary France, which marked the first political experiment in liberal democracy, the right to vote and to get elected was granted exclusively to property-owning men. Men without property and all women were excluded from political rights. Only for a brief period under the Jacobins did all adult males enjoy suffrage."
   How did the concept of liberalism in nineteenth century Europe, particularly in revolutionary France, intersect with the issue of suffrage, and what were the exclusions and inclusions associated with political rights?
9. Analyse the decisions taken by the conservatives at the Congress of Vienna in the year 1815.
10. How did the Greek war of independence mobilise nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe? Explain.

Short Answer Type Questions

11. Explain what is meant by the '1848 Revolution of the Liberals'. What were the political, social and economic ideas supported by the liberals?
12. Why did nationalist tensions emerge in the Balkans?
13. What were the various impact of French Revolution?
14. How did Romanticism seek to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiments during 18th century? Explain.
    Or
    Romanticism, a cultural movement sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment. Justify the statement with suitable arguments.
15. Describe the role of Otto Von Bismarck in the making of Germany.
16. "The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe sparked a struggle for independence amongst the Greeks starting in 1821." Justify this statement.
17. In 1815, representatives of the European powers Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria- who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe. The main intention was to restore the monarchies that had been overthrown by Napoleon and create a new conservative order in Europe.
    (i) How did the Treaty of Vienna in 1815 aim to address the political fallout from Napoleon's defeat?
    (ii) What was the primary objective behind the restoration of monarchies in Europe?

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