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Answers Key:

Long Answer Type Questions

1. The cause of the Silesian Weavers' uprising was due to the cheating of the weavers by the contractors.
   In 1845, the weavers raised a revolt against the contractors as the contractors drastically reduced their payments.
   The viewpoint of the journalist Wilhelm Wolff for this uprising was - a large crowd of weavers reached the house of the contractor and demanded higher wages. They were not treated well, so a group of the crowd entered the contractor's house forcibly and destroyed the furniture, windowpanes and plundered it.
   The contractor fled with his family to a neighbouring village but did not get shelter. After 24 hours, he returned back with army and eleven weavers were shot dead. The viewpoint of the journalist was based against the weavers and in favour of the contractor. He did not understand the misery of the weavers properly.
2. 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.
3. 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.
4. Napoleon introduced the following changes to make the administrative system more efficient in the areas ruled by him
   • He established the Civil Code of 1804, also known as the Napoleonic Code. This ended all privileges based on birth. It established equality before law and secured the right to property.
   • He simplified administrative divisions.
   • He abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
   • In towns, guild systems were removed.
   • Transport and communication systems were improved.
   Due to the above measures, peasants, artisans, businessmen and workers enjoyed a new found freedom. Businessmen and small-scale producers realised that uniform laws, a common currency and standardised weights and measures would facilitate movement and exchange of goods between regions.
5. The Frankfurt Parliament, which was convened in the church of St Paul on 18th May, 1848, was the first major step towards the unification of German states. Otto von Bismarck, the Chief Minister of Prussia, carried out the process of unification with the help of the Prussian Army and bureaucracy.
   The building process of Germany after 1848 include the following events
   • The liberal initiatives of nation building were repressed by the monarchy and big landlords of Prussia. From then on, Prussia took the initiative to unify Germany.
   • There were widespread nationalist feelings among middle-class Germans, who in 1848, tried to unite the different regions of the German confederation into a Nation-state.
   • Bismarck was convinced that the unification of Germany could only be achieved by the princes, not by the common people. He wanted to achieve his aim by merging Prussia into Germany. In 1867, Bismarck became the Chancellor of the North Confederation.
   • Bismarck's main objective was to unify Germany and was accomplished by three wars with Austria, Denmark and France which were fought in a brief period of seven years. These wars were ended with the victory of Prussia which helped in completing the process of German unification.
   • On 18th January, 1871, in the Royal Palace of Versailles, the king of Prussia, Kaiser William I was crowned as the German Emperor. It symbolised the birth of a United Germany.
6. Marianne and Germania were the female allegories of France and German nations respectively.
   Significance/Importance of portraying Female Figures
   The female allegories stood as personifications of the 'Republic' and Liberty'. They were portrayed such that would instill a sense of nationality in the citizens of these countries.
   In France, Marianne's characteristics were drawn from those of Liberty and the Republic-the red cap, the tricolour, the cockade. Statues of Marianne were erected in public squares to remind the public of national symbol of unity. Germania wears a crown of oak leaves which stands for heroism.
7. (a) The Greek War of Independence It was a successful war waged by Greek revolutionaries between 1821 to 1832 against the Ottoman Empire. Greek nationalists were influenced by the idea of liberal nationalism. They were supported by the West European countries in this war of independence. Further, the poets and artists, who added romanticism to the Greek struggle of independence, participated in this war against the Ottoman empire. With the Treaty of Constantinople in July 1832, Greece was recognised as an independent nation.

(b) Frankfurt Parliament It is the name of the German National Assembly, founded during the Revolution of 1848 that tried to unite Germany in a democratic way. The assembly was attended by 831 deputies. The members had drafted the Constitution for a new German nation. The new Constitution was rejected by Friedrich Wilhelm IV, the king of Prussia. Though the Frankfurt Parliament failed to unite Germany, it had consequences on Germany.

The Parliament also faced strong opposition from the aristocracy and military as it was dominated by the middle-class who resisted the demands of workers and artisans. As result of this, the middle-class lost their mass support. Ultimately, the monarchy and military combined together with the aristocracy and won over the liberal nationalist middle-class.

This forced the assembly to disband. Therefore, the Frankfurt Parliament is famous in history as a failure of liberalism and a victory of the monarchy.

(c) The Role of Women in Nationalist Struggles

A large number of women had participated in liberal and national movements in European countries. They had formed their own political associations, started newspapers and taken part in political meetings and demonstrations. Universal male suffrage was adopted in the country and the women continued their fight for the voting right. However, when the Frankfurt Parliament was convened in Church of St Paul, women were admitted only as observers to stand in the visiter's gallery.

(d) Giuseppe Mazzini He was an Italian revolutionary, who was born in Genoa in 1805. He was sent into exile in l831 at the age of 24, for attempting a revolution in Liguria. He founded underground societies named Young Italy' in Marseilles and Young Europe' in Berne whose members were like minded young men from Poland, France, Italy and the German states. He believed that God had intended notions to be the natural units of mankind. He opposed monarchy and supported the vision of democratic Republic.

Following his ideas and on the model of his secret societies, more such societies were set up in Germany, France, Switzerland and Poland. Austrian Chancellor Duke Matternich once described him as the most dangerous enemy of our social order'.

(e) Count Camillo de Cavour He was the Chief Minister of Sardinia-Piedmont. He was neither a democratic nor a revolutionary. But he led the movement to unify the regions of Italy. Through tact and diplomacy, he entered into an alliance with France and succeeded in defeating Austrian forces in 1859 and thereby freed the Northern part of Italy from the Austrian Habsburg.

8. Examples of contribution of culture to the growth of nationalism in Europe are

• The idea of a nation can be created through stories, poems and writings. Music too can help in expressing nationalist feelings or sentiments.

• Collecting and recording the different forms of folk culture was important for building a national conciousness. Being a part of the lives of the common people, folk culture enabled nationalist to carry the message of nationalism to a large and diverse audience. For example, Karol Kurpinski celebrated the national struggle through his operas and music turning Folk dances like the Polonaise and Mazurka into nationalist symbol.

• Romanticism, a cultural movement which emerged in Europe, sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiments or national feelings. The main aim of Romantic artists was to create a sense of a shared collective heritage and a common cultural past.

• Language also played an important role in developing the national sentiments or nationalist feeling. For example, in Poland, language began to be used as a weapon of national resistance. The wide scale use of Polish language came to be seen as a symbol of struggle against national dominance.

9. 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 Italy.

• 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.

10. 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.

Short Answer Type Questions

11. The base of the boot symbolises the kingdom of the Two Silicates, which lay in the Southernmost part of the Italian peninsula. Garibaldi had won this Kingdom and handed it over to King Victor Emmanuel I. This cartoon signifies the unification of Italy and Garibaldi's role in it.

12. The symbolic meaning of the painting is that the German nation has emerged. The female figure of Germania is an allegory of the German nation. All the attributes of the German nation can be seen in the painting as given in the chart. The replacement of the Kaiser's crown with the broken chain signifies that the German nation is now free from autocratic monarchical rule.

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13. 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.
14. 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.

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