Visit QB365-SLMS - https://www.qb365.in/slms/ Complete Questions and Answers

Answers Key:

Long Answer Type Questions

1. (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.

Short Answer Type Questions

2. 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.
3. Initially, the French Armies were welcomed as harbingers of liberty. But the initial enthusiasm soon turned to hostility because people gradually understood that the new administrative arrangements did not go hand in hand with political freedom.
The four factors which seemed to outweigh the advantages of the administrative changes are
• Increased taxation on people.
• Strict censorship on printing media and books.
• Forced conscription into the French armies to satisfy its imperialist ambition.
• Restriction on freedom.
4. 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.
5. The decade of 1830 had brought great economic hardship or crisis in Europe in the following ways
• There was an enormous increase in population all over Europe. As a result, unemployment became a common feature in most of the countries.
• Migration of rural people to the cities further made the situation worse. Small scale producers in towns sometimes faced with stiff competition from rural areas where production was carried out mainly in homes or small workshops. These products imported from rural areas were obviously cheaper than the town-made products.
• Due to population, the demand of foods increased. It led to the rise of food prices. This increased price along with a year of bad harvests led to widespread poverty in town and whole country.
6. Early-nineteenth-century liberalism advocated economic freedom, aiming to eradicate obstacles in goods and capital movement. It is evident from following
• Liberalism emphasised free markets and the removal of state-imposed restrictions.

• Commercial classes found diverse customs duties and regional measures obstructive to economic growth.
• The call for a unified economic territory led to the creation of Zollverein in 1834, abolishing tariff barriers and reducing currencies, alongside railway development.
• Railways increased mobility, aligning economic interests with national unification and strengthening economic nationalism.

QB 365 TM Study Material
QUESTION BANK 365