

The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Case Study Based Questions

Source 1

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism. Conservatives believed that established traditional institutions of state and society- like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family- should be preserved. Most conservatives, however, did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days. Rather, they realised, from the changes initiated by Napoleon, that modernisation could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy. It could make state power more effective and stronger. A modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy, the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies of Europe. In 1815, representatives of the European powers who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe. The Congress

was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich. The delegates drew up the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 with the object of undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars. The Bourbon dynasty, which had been deposed during the French Revolution, was restored to power and France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon. A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in future. (CBSE SOP 2021 Term-1)

Q1. Which of the following statements correctly describes about European conservative ideology?

- a. Preservation of beliefs introduced by Napoleon
- b. Preservation of two sects of Christianity
- c. Preservation of socialist ideology in economic sphere
- d. Preservation of traditionalist beliefs in state and society

Q2. Identify the purpose to convene the Vienna of Congress in 1815 from the following options?

- a. To declare competition of German unification
- b. To restore conservative regime in Europe
- c. To declare war against France
- d. To start the process of Italian Unification

Q3. What did conservatives focus on at the Congress of Vienna? Select the appropriate option.

- a. To re-establish peace and stability in Europe
- b. To establish socialism in Europe
- c. To introduce democracy in France
- d. To set up a new Parliament in Austria

Q4. How did the Congress of Vienna ensure peace in Europe? Select the appropriate option:

- a. With the restoration of Bourbon Dynasty
- b. Austria was not given the control of Northern Italy
- c. Laying out a balance of power between all the great powers in Europe.
- d. By giving power to the German confederation

Answers

- 1. (d)
- 2. (b)
- 3. (a)
- 4. (c)

Source 2

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

What we know today as Germany, Italy and Switzerland were divided into kingdoms, duchies and cantons whose rulers had their autonomous territories. Eastern and Central Europe were under autocratic monarchies within the territories of which lived diverse peoples. They did not see themselves as sharing a collective identity or a common culture. Often, they even spoke different languages and belonged to different ethnic groups. The Habsburg Empire that ruled over Austria-Hungary, for example, was a patchwork of many different regions and peoples. It included the Alpine regions the

Tyrol, Austria and the Sudetenland as well as Bohemia, where the aristocracy was predominantly German-speaking. It also included the Italian-speaking provinces of Lombardy and Venetia. In Hungary, half of the population spoke Magyar while the other half spoke a variety of dialects. In Galicia, the aristocracy spoke Polish. Besides these three dominant groups, there also lived within the boundaries of the empire, a mass of subject peasant peoples Bohemians and Slovaks to the North, Slovenes in Carniola, Croats to the South, and Roumans to the East in Transylvania. Such differences did not easily promote a sense of political unity. The only tie binding these diverse groups together was a common allegiance to the emperor.

Q1. Which of the following statements correctly describes the divisions of Europe into kingdoms, duchies and cantons?

- a. They were under autocratic monarchies with diverse people
- b. They belonged to different ethnic groups who did
- c. Both a. and b.
- d. They were ambitious and conscious about their identity

Q2. Identify the regions ruled by the Habsburg Empire:

- a. Alpine regions Le., Tyrol, Austria and Sudetenland
- b. Bohemia, Lombardy and Venetia
- c. Both a. and b.
- d. None of the above

Q3. People under the Habsburg Empire did not see themselves as sharing a collective unity as they spoke in different languages like.....

- a. German, Italian
- b. Magyar, Polish
- c. Both a. and b.
- d. French, English

Q4. What was the only reason which binded the ethnically different people in Europe?

- a. Common culture
- b. Common lifestyle
- c. Common allegiance to the emperor
- d. Common religion, i.e., the Christianity

Q5. Which of the following language was spoken by the aristocracy in Galicia?

- a. Magyar
- b. Polish
- c. Dutch
- d. French

Q6. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the regions of Habsburg Empire and its people:

- a. The aristocracy was German-speaking in Alpine regions.
- b. Italian language was spoken in the provinces of Lombardy and Venetia.
- c. Half of the population used to speak polish in Hungary.
- d. Bohemians and Slovaks lived to the North of the boundaries of empire.

Answers

- 1. (c)
- 2. (c)
- 3. (c)
- 4. (c)
- 5. (b)
- 6. (c)

Source 3

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow by choosing the most appropriate option:

Grimms' Fairy Tales is a familiar name in Germany. The brothers Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm were born in the German city of Hanau. While both of them studied law, they soon developed an interest in collecting old folktales. They spent six years travelling from village to village, talking to people and writing down fairy tales, which were handed down through the generations. These were popular both among children and adults. In 1812, they published their first collection of tales. Subsequently, both the brothers became active in liberal politics, especially the movement for freedom of the press. In the meantime, they also published a 33-volume dictionary of the German language. The Grimm brothers also saw French domination as a threat to German culture and believed

that the folktales they had collected were expressions of a pure and authentic German spirit. They considered their projects of collecting folktales and developing the German language as part of the wider effort to oppose French domination and create a German national identity. (CBSE 2021 Term-1)

Q1. Why did the Grimm brothers give the tales a readable form without changing their folkloric character? Choose the correct option from the following:

- a. The collection enjoyed wide distribution in Germany.
- b. It became a model for the collecting of fantasy tales.
- c. It formed the basis for the science of the language.
- d. People easily accepted their written adventurous tales.

Q2. The impact of literary contributions of Grimm brothers was widespread. Identify the best suitable option depicting the same from the following:

- a. Development of cities and towns
- b. Setting up of new political parties
- c. Promotion of ethnic belonging
- d. Emergence of socialist ideology

Q3. Fill in the blank from the given options: The work of the Grimm brothers influenced and inspired people to collect tales. They believed in a spirit of.....and considered it essential for the reflection of national identity.

- a. Culturalism
- c. Extremism
- b. Conservatism
- d. Liberalism

Q4. Why the foreign domination was considered a threat to nation building? Select the best suitable option from the following in reference to the context.

- a. Exploitation of natural resources
- b. Erosion of native values and ethos
- c. Violence and mass killing of people
- d. Spread of new diseases in the country

Q5. How were the Germans able to connect with their own culture? With reference to the above context, infer the appropriate option.

- a. Through the feeling of formal way of communication
- b. Through the feeling of oneness as European Community
- c. Through the feeling of collective belonging among nationals
- d. Through the feeling of coherence in reference to mannerism

Q6. Two statements are given in the question below as

Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Read the statements and choose the appropriate option.

Assertion (A): Regimes of 1815 did not tolerate criticism and dissent.

Reason (R): Conservative regimes were autocratic.

- a. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true and Reason (R) is the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- b. Both Assertion (A) and Reason (R) are true but Reason (R) is not the correct explanation of Assertion (A).
- c. Assertion (A) is true, but Reason (R) is false.
- d. Assertion (A) is false, but Reason (R) is true.

Answers

- 1. (a)
- 2. (c)
- 3. (a)
- 4. (b)
- 5. (c)
- 6. (a)

Source 4

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

Will Thorne is one of those who went in search of seasonal work, loading bricks and doing odd jobs. He describes how job-seekers walked to London in search of work: 'I had always wanted to go to London and my desire..... stimulated by letters from an old workmate..... who was now working at the Old Kent Road Gas Works..... I finally decided to go..... in November, 1881. With two friends I started out to walk the journey, filled with the hope that we would be able to obtain employment, when we get there, with the kind assistance of my friendwe had little money when we started, not enough to pay for our food and lodgings each night until we arrived in London. Some

days we walked as much as twenty miles and other days less. Our money was gone at the end of the third day. For two nights we slept out once under a haystack and once in an old farm shed..... On arrival in London we tried to find.....my friend..... but..... were unsuccessful. Our money was gone, so there was nothing for us to do but to walk around until late at night and then try to find some place to sleep. We found an old building and slept in it that night. The next day, Sunday, late in the afternoon, we got to the Old Kent Gas Works and applied for work. To my great surprise, the man we had been looking for was working at the time. He spoke to the foreman and I was given a job." Quoted in Raphael Samuel, 'Comers and Goers', in H.J. Dyos and Michael Wolff, eds, The Victorian City: Images and Realities, 1973. (CBSE 2022 Term-2)

Q1. Analyse the major factor which led London become an attractive place for the job seekers.

Ans. Due to industrial revolution, London has high demand of labour and variety of job opportunities.

Q2. Analyse the reason for the appointment of Will Thorne by the Old Kent Gas Works.

Ans. Low-paying workers were needed for the seasonal industry of gas work.

Q3. Examine the preference of hand labour over machines by the industrialists of the Victorian Britain.

Ans. (i) Machines required significant capital expenditures.

(ii) Only seasonal labour was needed in seasonal industries.

Source 5

Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:

Nationalism aligned with imperialism led Europe to disaster in 1914. But meanwhile, many countries in the world which had been colonised by the European powers in the nineteenth century began to oppose imperial domination. The anti-imperial movements that developed everywhere were nationalist in the sense that they all struggled to form independent nation-states and were inspired by a sense of collective national unity forged in confrontation with imperialism. European ideas of nationalism were nowhere replicated, for people everywhere developed their own specific variety of nationalism. But the idea that societies should be organised into nation states came to be accepted as natural and universal.

Q1. What is a nation state?

Ans. A nation state is one in which the majority of its citizens and not only its rulers, came to develop a sense of common identity, common language and shared history or descent.

Q2. How did nationalism and the idea of nation state emerge?

Ans. Nationalism and the idea of the nation state emerged within the culturally and regionally diverse groups of Europe. Due to industrialisation and transformation of society, there emerged a middle class out of which the educated ones thought of uniting the culturally compatible sections of people in Europe by abolishing the privileges enjoyed by the aristocracy. This led to nationalism and emergence of idea of the nation-state.

Q3. How did nationalism aligned with imperialism become the cause of the first world war?

Ans. Nationalism aligned with imperialism became the cause of the first world war due to the following reasons:

- (i) Towards the last quarter of the 19th century. nationalism could not retain its idealistic liberal-democratic sentiment of the first half of the century, but became a narrow belief with inadequate ends.
- (ii) Nationalist groups became increasingly intolerant which leads to war

Source 6

Read the given source and answer the questions that follow:

Belgium is a small country in Europe, smaller in area than the state of Haryana. It has borders with France, the Netherlands, Germany and Luxembourg. It has a population of a little over one crore, about half the population of Haryana. The ethnic composition of this small country is very complex. Of the country's total population, 59 per cent lives in the Flemish region and speaks Dutch language. Another 40 per cent people live in the Wallonia region and speak French. Remaining one per cent of the Belgians speak German. In the capital city Brussels, 80 per cent of the people speak French while 20 per cent are Dutch-speaking. (CBSE 2023)

Q1. Explain the ethnic composition of Belgium.

Ans. Ethnic composition of Belgium includes 59% of the Flemish region speaking Dutch,

40% people living in the Wallonia region and speak French, and 1% of the population speaking German.

Q2. Explain the term 'ethnic'!

Ans. The term "Ethnic" implies a social division based on shared culture. People belonging to the same ethnic group believe in their common descent.

Q3. How did the Belgian Government solve their ethnic problem? Explain.

Ans. In Belgian, leaders recognised the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities. The Belgian government accommodated its diverse ethnic population in the following manner:

(i) Constitution says that the number of Dutch and French speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government. Thus, no single community can make decisions unilaterally.

(ii) Many powers of the Central Government have been given to the state governments, of the two regions of the country. The state governments are not subordinate to the Central Government.

(iii) Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation.