

CBSE Test Paper - 03

Chapter - 01 The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

1. Who criticised the glorification of reason and science and focused instead on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings? **(1)**
 - a. Romantic artists and poets
 - b. The Liberals
 - c. The political Radicals
 - d. The Large Landowners
2. In 1861 "he" was proclaimed king of united Italy. Identify "he". **(1)**
 - a. Otto von Bismarck
 - b. Giuseppe Garibaldi
 - c. Cavour
 - d. Victor Emmanuel II
3. After a failed revolt led by ___ and his United Irishmen , Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801. **(1)**
 - a. Giuseppe Mazzini
 - b. Wolfe Tone
 - c. Metternich
 - d. Lord Byron
4. Name the religious composition of Ireland. **(1)**
 - a. Catholics and Protestants
 - b. Buddhists and French
 - c. Protestants and Buddhists
 - d. Catholics and French
5. Read the given statement based on Napoleonic Code. Which of the following is incorrect? **(1)**

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- a. It is also known as Criminal Code.
 - b. It established equality before the law.
 - c. It secured the right to property.
 - d. It did away with all privileges based on birth.
6. What was the reason for the rejection of Frankfurt Parliament by the Wilhelm IV, king of Prussia? **(1)**
 7. Who remarked, "When France sneezes the rest of Europe catches a cold"? **(1)**
 8. In which event of history, we observe the clear expression of nationalism? **(1)**
 9. In which year was the Treaty of Vienna signed? **(1)**
 10. Outline the features of Vienna Treaty. **(3)**
 11. Compare the views of liberals and conservatives. **(3)**
 12. Name the female allegory who represents France. Describe her main characteristics. **(3)**
 13. How did Nationalism develop through culture in Europe? Explain. **(3)**
 14. Why were the years of 1830's of great hardship in Europe? Explain any five reasons. **(5)**
 15. How had the female figures become an allegory of the nation during nineteenth century in Europe? Analyse. **(5)**

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Answers

1. a. Romantic artists and poets

Explanation: Romanticism, a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment. Romantic artists and poets generally criticised the glorification of reason and science and focused instead on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings.

2. d. Victor Emmanuel II

Explanation: In 1861 Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of united Italy.

3. b. Wolfe Tone

Explanation: Catholic revolts against British dominance were suppressed. After a failed revolt led by Wolfe Tone and his United Irishmen (1798), Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801.

4. a. Catholics and Protestants

Explanation: Ireland was a country deeply divided between Catholics and Protestants. The English helped the Protestants of Ireland to establish their dominance over a largely Catholic country. Catholic revolts against British dominance were suppressed.

5. a. It is also known as Criminal Code.

Explanation: Civil Code of 1804 – usually known as the Napoleonic Code – did away with all privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property.

6. The assembly which was convened at Frankfurt by political associations, middle-class professionals and businessmen drafted a constitution in 1848. The reason for the rejection was that the members drafted a Constitution for the German nation which was to be headed by a monarchy subject to a Parliament.

7. Metternich remarked, "When France sneezes the rest of Europe catches a cold".

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8. We observe the clear expression of nationalism in the event French Revolution of 1789.
 9. The Treaty of Vienna was signed in the year 1815.
 10. The treaty of Vienna was drawn up in 1815 at Vienna, Austria. For this treaty the representatives of European Powers-Russia, Britain, Prussia and Austria who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna. The meeting was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich. The objective of Vienna Congress was undoing most of the changes that had come about in the Europe during the Napoleonic War.
 11. The comparison of liberal and conservative views are as follows:

Liberals	Conservatives
1. Most of the followers of liberalism were people from middle classes.	1. Conservatives were the people who belonged to upper class or associated with them.
2. Liberals stood for the end of autocracy. They argued for a representative, elected parliamentary government. But they did not believe in universal adult franchise.	2. They supported autocracy and were non-believer of a representative government,
3. They favoured radical changes like - abolition of clerical privileges.	3. They favoured only those which could strengthen autocratic monarchies of Europe.

12. Marianne was a female allegory who represented France.

Her characteristics are as follows:

- i. It represented liberty, justice, and the republic.
- ii. These were the red cap, the tricolour, the cockade.
- iii. The statues of Marianne were erected in public squares to remind people of the national symbol of unity.

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- iv. Her images were marked on coins and stamps of 1850.
 - v. This figure of 'Marianne' gave the abstract idea of the nation a concrete form which became an allegory of the nation also.

13. Nationalism developed through culture in Europe:

- i. Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation. Art, music, literature and drama helped to express, shape and strengthen nationalist sentiments.
- ii. The cultural movement of Romanticism aimed at developing a particular form of nationalist sentiment. Romantic artists and poets generally focussed on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings and criticized the glorification of reason and science.
- iii. Romantics like the German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder held the view that true German culture could be discovered only among the common people, the Das Volk. The true spirit of a nation was popularised through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances.
- iv. The emphasis on vernacular language and the collection of local folklore were used to carry the modern nationalist message to large audiences who were mostly illiterates.

14. The decade of 1830 had brought great economic hardship or crisis in Europe due to the following reasons:

- i. The first half of the nineteenth century saw an increase in population, all over Europe. There was a scarcity of jobs and few employment opportunities
- ii. Migration of rural people to the cities further made the situation worse.
- iii. 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 town-made products.
- iv. In those parts of Europe where aristocracy was strong and enjoyed enormous powers, the peasants groaned under the burden of feudal dues and taxation.
- v. Due to population, the demand for food increased. It led to rise in food prices. This increased price along with a year of bad harvests led to widespread pauperism in

towns and country.

15.
 - i. In olden times, the best way to present an idea was through symbolic personifications. This was the most common and appealing way to invite people's attention.
 - ii. From 1789, females appeared in paintings as a symbol of liberty and revolution. Artists, in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, often made efforts to represent a country as if it were a person. The female figures were chosen to express an abstract idea of a nation. These female figures, thus, became an allegory of the nation.
 - iii. During the French Revolution, many symbolic personifications of 'Liberty' and 'Reason' appeared. In France, the female figure was christened Marianne, which was characterized by Liberty and the Republic - the red cap, the tricolour, the cockade. Statues of Marianne stood in public squares to remind the people of the national symbol of unity.
 - iv. Statues of Marianne were erected in public places to remind the public of the national symbol of unity and to persuade them to identify with it.
 - v. Marianne images were marked on coins and stamps,
 - vi. Similarly, Germania became the symbol of the German nation. This work was done by the artist Philip Veit. He depicted Germania as a female figure standing against a background where beams of sunlight shone through the tricolour fabric of the national flag. In visual representations, Germania wore the crown of oak leaves, as the German oak stood for heroism. Germania became the allegory of the German nation.
 - vii. During the French Revolution, artists used the formal allegory to portray ideas such as Liberty, Justice and the Republic.