

CBSE Test Paper - 02

Chapter - 01 The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

1. Why was the Treaty of Vienna drawn up in 1815? **(1)**
 - a. To divide the German Confederation of 39 states
 - b. To restore the monarchies
 - c. To abolish tariff barriers
 - d. None of these
2. What do the saints, angels and Christ symbolise in the utopian vision? **(1)**
 - a. Resentment against nations
 - b. Equality among people
 - c. Freedom of nations
 - d. Fraternity among nations
3. Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of __ . **(1)**
 - a. Liberalism
 - b. Conservatism
 - c. Radicalism
 - d. Nationalism
4. Who believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society – like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family – should be preserved? **(1)**
 - a. Conservatives
 - b. Communalist
 - c. Moderates
 - d. Liberals
5. Identify this famous personality from the information given below. **(1)**
 - i. He became a member of the secret society of the Carbonari.

ii. As a young man of 24, he was sent into exile in 1831 for attempting a revolution in Liguria.

- a. Friedrich Wilhelm IV
- b. Karol Kurpinski
- c. Louis Philippe
- d. Giuseppe Mazzini

6. Name the Balkan countries. **(1)**
7. Name the painting prepared by Frederic Sorrieu in 1848. **(1)**
8. What was the major issue taken up by the liberal nationalists? **(1)**
9. What was the major change that occurred in the political and constitutional scenario due to French Revolution in Europe? **(1)**
10. List any three features of the Civil Code of 1804 usually known as the Napoleonic Code. **(3)**
11. How did a wave of economic nationalism strengthen the wider nationalist sentiment growing in Europe? Explain. **(3)**
12. How did Romanticism seek to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiments during eighteenth century? **(3)**
13. What were the effects of revolutionary upheaval in France in 1830? **(3)**
14. How had revolutionaries spread their ideas in many European states after 1815. Explain with examples. **(5)**
15. "Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France but in the administrative field, he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient." Analyse the statement with arguments. **(5)**

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Answers

1. b. To restore the monarchies

Explanation: Treaty of Vienna of 1815 with the object of undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars.
(i.e To restore the monarchies)

2. d. Fraternity among nations

Explanation: In an utopian vision, Christ, saints and angels gaze upon the scene from the heavens above. They have been used by the artist to symbolise fraternity among the nations of the world.

3. b. Conservatism

Explanation: 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.

4. a. Conservatives

Explanation: 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.

5. d. Giuseppe Mazzini

Explanation: Giuseppe Mazzini was an Italian revolutionary. Born in Genoa in 1807, he became a member of the secret society of the Carbonari. As a young man of 24, he was sent into exile in 1831 for attempting a revolution in Liguria.

6. The Balkan nations comprise Bulgaria, Romania, Albania, Macedonia, Greece, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Croatia, Montenegro and Serbia which are inhabited mostly by the slaves.

7. The painting prepared by Frederic Sorrieu in 1848 was 'The Dream of Worldwide

Democratic and Social Republics-The Pact between Nations’.

8. The Freedom of Press was one of the foremost issues addressed by the liberal nationalists.
9. The French Revolution resulted in the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy under King Louis XVI of the Bourbon monarchy to a body of French citizens, thus turning the nation into a Republic.
10. Napoleon incorporated revolutionary principles in the administrative field to make the whole system more rational and effective. His civil code of 1804 was known as Napoleonic Code.
 - i. It did away with all the privileges based on birth.
 - ii. It established equality before the law and secured the right to property.
 - iii. It simplified administrative divisions and abolished feudal system. It freed peasants from serfdom and manorial duties.
 - iv. Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen found new-found freedom as guild restrictions were removed in towns also.
11. Economic nationalism strengthened the wider nationalist sentiment. Economically, liberalism stood for:
 - i. Freedom of markets.
 - ii. End of restrictions on state borders on movement of capital and goods.
 - iii. In 1834, a Zollverein or customs union was formed by Prussia. This was joined by many German states.
 - iv. This union lowered the number of currencies to two from over thirty and abolished the existing tariff barriers.
 - v. A network of railways led to great mobility. This also gave an impetus to national unity.
12. Romanticism refers to a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of national sentiments. It aroused the nationalist sentiments in the following ways:
 - i. Romantic artists and poets generally criticized the glorification of reason and

science and focused on emotions, institutions and mystical feeling.

- ii. Their efforts was to create a sense of shared and collective heritage, a common culture of past, as the basis of nation.
- iii. Some German Romantics believed that through folk songs, the true spirit of the nation can be popularized. German culture was to be discovered among the common people.

13. The effects of revolutionary upheaval in France in 1830 were as follows:

- i. The Bourbon dynasty which was restored in 1815 was overthrown by the liberal revolutionaries.
- ii. Louis Philippe became the head of the constitutional monarchy that was installed.
- iii. Belgium broke away from the United Kingdom of Netherlands following an uprising in Brussels.

14. Revolutionaries spread the idea in Europe after 1815 in the following ways:

- i. The autocratic rule after 1815 had caused fear of repression so the liberal-nationalists started to work underground.
- ii. They established many secret societies to train revolutionaries and spread their ideas.
- iii. They opposed monarchical forms of governments that were established after the Vienna Congress.
- iv. They fought for liberty and freedom and thought the creation of nation-state as a necessary part of their struggle for freedom.
- v. Being a revolutionary was a commitment to struggle for liberty and freedom and they considered nation states necessary for it to happen.
- vi. They formed secret societies to spread ideas and train revolutionaries. For eg, Giuseppe Mazzini founded secret societies like Young Italy and Young Europe for the unification of fragmented Italy.
- vii. Following Mazzini's model, secret societies were set up in Germany, France, Switzerland and Poland.
- viii. Liberalism and nationalism brought revolution in many regions of Europe like the provinces of the Ottoman Empire, Ireland, Poland besides Italy and Germany.

15. Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France but in the administrative field, he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient. Revolutionary principles of administration by Napoleon are as follows:

- i. The Napoleonic Code of 1804 removed privileges by birth. Everyone was equal before the law and got the right to property. The code was used in regions under French control.
- ii. Simplified administrative divisions.
- iii. Feudal system was abolished and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
- iv. Guild restrictions were removed in towns. Artisan, peasants, businessmen, and workers found new freedom for doing their work.
- v. Uniform laws, standardized weights, and measures along with a common currency made exchange and movement of goods far easier.
- vi. Transport and communication systems were improved.