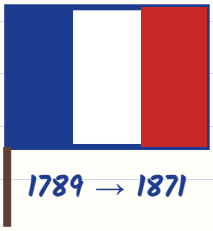
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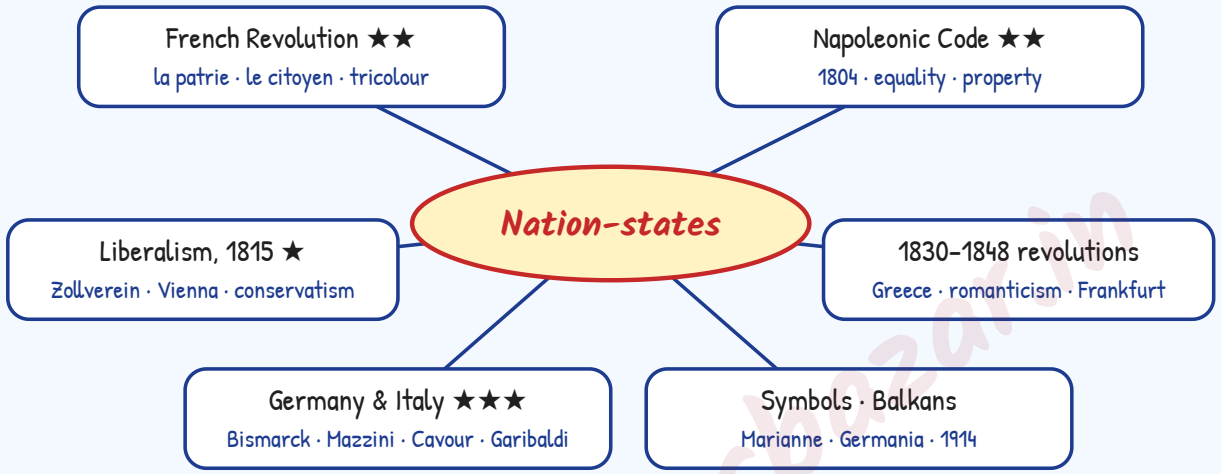
Class 10 · Social Science · History · Chapter 1

The Rise of Nationalism in Europe



NCERT India and the Contemporary World II · Reprint 2026-27 · CBSE board 2027

Chapter map (★ = asked again and again)



What is inside

1. Timeline and concept notes
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★ **Exam tip:** In the 11 CBSE papers of 2024–2025 I checked, this chapter gave a **5-mark long answer in almost every paper** (French Revolution and collective identity, Napoleonic Code, liberalism, unification of Germany or Italy, Greek war), plus 1-mark MCQs and a 4-mark source passage. Learn p. 3–6 well.

Based on NCERT "India and the Contemporary World II" (Reprint 2026-27), Chapter 1. Answers are our own; board questions are from the actual CBSE Social Science (087) papers and marking schemes of 2024 and 2025, with the paper code shown.

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Timeline to remember ★

- **1789** French Revolution
- **1797** Napoleon invades Italy
- **1804** Napoleonic (Civil) Code
- **1814–15** Fall of Napoleon; Vienna Peace Settlement
- **1821** Greek struggle for independence begins
- **1830** July Revolution in France; Belgium breaks away from the Netherlands
- **1832** Treaty of Constantinople recognises Greece
- **1834** Zollverein (customs union) formed
- **1848** Revolutions in Europe; Frankfurt Parliament
- **1859–70** Unification of Italy (king proclaimed 1861)
- **1860** Garibaldi's Expedition of the Thousand to South Italy
- **1864–71** Prussia's three wars (Denmark, Austria, France)
- **18 Jan 1871** William I proclaimed German Emperor at Versailles
- **1905** Slav nationalism grows in the Habsburg and Ottoman empires
- **1914** First World War (Balkan tensions)

1.1 What is a nation-state?

Definition ✎ A **nation-state** is a state in which the majority of citizens, and not only the rulers, come to develop a sense of **common identity and shared history or descent**. This identity was forged through struggles and the actions of leaders and common people.

Frédéric Sorrieu's prints (1848): a dream of a world of "democratic and social republics". People of Europe and America, of all ages and classes, march in a long train offering homage to the Statue of Liberty (torch of Enlightenment, Charter of the Rights of Man). The shattered remains of absolutist institutions lie in the foreground. Each nation is identified by its flag and costume; the United States and Switzerland lead (already nation-states), followed by France (identified by the revolutionary tricolour) and Germany (black, red and gold flag, not yet united).

Definition ✎ **Absolutism**: a system of rule with no restraints on the power of the ruler; usually a centralised, militarised, repressive monarchy. **Utopian**: a vision of a society so ideal that it is unlikely ever to exist. **Plebiscite**: a direct vote by which all the people of a region decide to accept or reject a proposal.

1.2 The French Revolution and the idea of the nation ★★

The first clear expression of nationalism came with the **French Revolution of 1789**. It transferred **sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens**: the people would now constitute the nation and shape its destiny.

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Steps to create a collective identity among the French

Ideas	Symbols	Institutions
la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen): a united community with equal rights under a constitution	a new tricolour flag replaced the royal standard; new hymns, oaths, martyrs commemorated in the name of the nation	the Estates General elected by active citizens and renamed the National Assembly; centralised administration, uniform laws for all
Economy	**Language**	**Mission**
internal customs duties and dues abolished; uniform system of weights and measures	regional dialects discouraged; French as spoken and written in Paris became the common language	to liberate the peoples of Europe from despotism and help them become nations

When news reached other cities, students and the educated middle classes set up Jacobin clubs; their campaigns prepared the way for French armies moving into Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and much of Italy in the 1790s.

1.3 Napoleon and the Civil Code of 1804 ★★

Napoleon destroyed democracy in France (he returned to monarchy) but made the administration rational and efficient. The Civil Code of 1804 (Napoleonic Code):

- did away with all privileges based on birth;
- established equality before the law;
- secured the right to property.

It was exported to regions under French control: the Dutch Republic, Switzerland, Italy, Germany.

Changes in the territories he ruled:

- simplified administrative divisions;
- abolished the feudal system, freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues;
- removed guild restrictions in towns;
- improved transport and communication;
- uniform laws, standard weights and measures and a common currency helped trade.

✗ Don't do this: Why people turned hostile: enthusiasm soon gave way to hostility as the new freedoms came with increased taxation, censorship and forced conscription into the French armies to conquer the rest of Europe. Initially in Holland, Switzerland, Brussels, Mainz, Milan and Warsaw the French armies were welcomed as harbingers of liberty.

1.4 Europe before nationalism

No nation-states: Germany, Italy and Switzerland were divided into kingdoms, duchies and cantons with autonomous rulers. Eastern and Central Europe were under autocratic monarchies. The Habsburg Empire (Austria-Hungary) was a patchwork of regions and peoples: Alpine regions, Bohemia, Hungary, Galicia, Lombardy and Venetia, with many languages (German, Hungarian, Polish, Czech, Slovak, Slovene, Croat, Romanian…).

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The aristocracy was the dominant class: united by a common way of life, owned estates and town houses, spoke French. A small group in number. Peasants were the majority. With industrialisation (England from the 2nd half of the 18th century; France and Germany in the 19th), a new middle class of industrialists, businessmen and professionals grew; among them ideas of national unity took hold.

1.5 Liberalism ★

Definition ✎ Liberalism (from Latin *liber* = free): for the new middle classes it meant freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law.

Sphere	What liberalism stood for
Political	government by consent; end of autocracy and clerical privileges; a constitution and representative government through parliament; inviolability of private property
Limitation	equality before law did not mean universal suffrage: in France (1789) only property-owning men could vote; women and non-propertied men were excluded (the Jacobin period briefly allowed all adult males)
Economic	freedom of markets; abolition of state-imposed restrictions on movement of goods and capital

Example: the Zollverein (1834). In the German Confederation of 39 states, each with its own currency and weights, a merchant from Hamburg to Nuremberg passed 11 customs barriers and paid about 5 per cent duty at each. A customs union, the Zollverein, was formed at the initiative of Prussia: it abolished tariff barriers and reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to two; a network of railways was built. It created a unified economic territory and strengthened the wish for national unity. Friedrich List: "to bind the Germans economically into a nation".

CBSE 2024 · 32/3/1 Assertion (A): On Prussian initiative 'Zolleverin' Custom Union was formed. Reason (R): It was to create unified economic territory allowing the unhindered movement of goods, people and capital.

Both true; R explains why it was formed ⇒ (A) (marking scheme)

1.6 A new conservatism after 1815 ★

Definition ✎ Conservatism: a political philosophy that stresses the importance of tradition, established institutions and customs, and prefers gradual development to quick change. Conservatives wanted to restore the monarchy, Church, social hierarchies, property and the family, but they accepted modernisation (an efficient bureaucracy, a modern army) if it strengthened monarchy.

The Treaty of Vienna (1815): representatives of Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria met at Vienna, hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich, to undo most of the changes of the Napoleonic wars.

- The Bourbon dynasty was restored in France; France lost the territories annexed under Napoleon.
- A series of states was set up on France's boundaries: the Kingdom of the Netherlands (including Belgium) in the north, Genoa added to Piedmont in the south.
- Prussia got new territories on its western frontiers; Austria got control of northern Italy.
- The German Confederation of 39 states was left untouched; Russia got part of Poland, Prussia part of Saxony.

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CBSE 2024 · 32/S/11 Who among the following hosted the 'Vienna Congress' in 1815? (A) Chancellor Duke Metternich ... (D) Otto von Bismarck

(A) Duke Metternich (marking scheme)

CBSE 2024 · 32/2/11 "Conservative regimes set up in Europe in 1815 were autocratic." Support the statement by giving any two arguments. [2]

> **Ans.** (i) They wanted to restore traditional institutions of state and society and **did not tolerate criticism and dissent**. (ii) They sought to **curb activities** that questioned the legitimacy of autocratic governments: most imposed **censorship** laws to control what was said in newspapers, books, plays and songs. (Marking-scheme points.)

1.7 The revolutionaries ★

After 1815, fear of repression drove many liberal-nationalists **underground**. Secret societies sprang up to train revolutionaries and spread their ideas: to oppose monarchical forms set up after Vienna and to fight for liberty and freedom; most saw the creation of nation-states as part of this struggle.

Giuseppe Mazzini (born 1807, Genoa): member of the secret society of the **Carbonari**; exiled in 1831 for attempting a revolution in Liguria. Founded **Young Italy** (Marseilles) and then **Young Europe** (Berne), whose members were young men from Poland, France, Italy and the German states. He believed God intended nations to be the natural units of mankind, so Italy could not remain a patchwork of small states. Metternich called him "the most dangerous enemy of our social order".

Source-based (board 2025 · 32/3/1): "During the years following 1815, the fear of repression drove many liberal-nationalists underground..." Questions: a political demand of the liberals (creation of nation-states); cause of secret societies (to train revolutionaries and spread their ideas); why they went underground (fear of repression; opposed by monarchies). Full answer.

1.8 The age of revolutions: 1830–1848

July 1830, France: the Bourbon kings (restored in 1815) were overthrown by liberal revolutionaries; a constitutional monarchy with **Louis Philippe** at its head was installed. Metternich: "When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold." The July Revolution sparked an uprising in Brussels, and **Belgium broke away** from the United Kingdom of the Netherlands.

The Greek war of independence ★: Greece had been part of the Ottoman Empire since the 15th century. The struggle began in **1821**. Nationalists got support from Greeks in exile and from West Europeans who admired ancient Greek culture. Poets and artists lauded Greece as the cradle of European civilisation; the English poet **Lord Byron** organised funds and went to fight (died of fever, 1824). The **Treaty of Constantinople, 1832** recognised Greece as an independent nation.

Romanticism: culture and the nation ★

Romanticism: a cultural movement that criticised the glorification of reason and science and focused on **emotions, intuition and mystical feelings** to create a sense of shared heritage.

- **Johann Gottfried Herder** (German philosopher): true German culture was to be discovered among the common people, **das volk**; folk songs, poetry and dances popularised the true spirit of the nation.

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- **Language**: after Poland was partitioned (Russia, Prussia, Austria), the Russian language was imposed; the clergy used **Polish** for Church gatherings and religious instruction; in 1831 an armed rebellion against Russian rule was crushed.
- **Music**: **Karol Kurpinski** celebrated the Polish struggle through operas and music, turning folk dances like the **polonaise and mazurka** into nationalist symbols.
- **Folk tales**: the **Grimm brothers** published folktales (1812); they saw French domination as a threat to German culture.

CBSE 2024 · 32/2/1 The German philosopher 'Johann Gottfried' belonged to which one of the following schools of thought? (A) Socialist (B) Liberalist (C) Romanticist (D) Marxist

(C) Romanticist (Herder: das volk)

1.9 Hunger, hardship and 1848 ★

Hunger: the 1830s were years of economic hardship. Population rose; more seekers of jobs than jobs; city slums; small producers faced competition from cheap machine-made goods from England; feudal dues persisted. **1848, Paris**: food shortages and unemployment led to barricades; Louis Philippe fled; the National Assembly proclaimed a **Republic**, suffrage to all adult males above 21 and the right to work (national workshops). In **1845, Silesia**, weavers revolted against contractors who cut payments.

1848: the revolution of the liberals: middle classes (professionals, businessmen, prosperous artisans) demanded constitutionalism with national unification. In Germany, on **18 May 1848**, **831 elected representatives** marched to the **Frankfurt Parliament** in the Church of St Paul and drafted a constitution for a German nation headed by a monarchy subject to parliament. **Friedrich Wilhelm IV** of Prussia rejected the crown; the parliament, dominated by the middle classes who resisted workers' and artisans' demands, was forcibly disbanded in May 1849. **Women** were denied the vote and admitted only as observers in the visitors' gallery.

1.10 The making of Germany and Italy ★★★

After 1848, nationalism moved away from democracy and revolution; conservatives used it to promote state power and political domination.

Germany: "blood and iron"

- In 1848 middle-class Germans tried to unite the German Confederation into a nation-state under an elected parliament.
- This liberal initiative was **repressed** by the monarchy and the military, supported by the large landowners (**Junkers**) of Prussia.
- **Prussia** took the lead. Chief minister **Otto von Bismarck** was the architect, with the Prussian army and bureaucracy.
- **Three wars over seven years** (with **Denmark, Austria and France**) ended in Prussian victory.
- **18 January 1871**: Prussian king **William I** proclaimed German Emperor in the Hall of Mirrors at **Versailles**.
- The new state stressed modernising the currency, banking, legal and judicial systems; Prussian measures became a model for the rest of Germany.

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Italy: from seven states to one

- Italy was divided into **seven states**; only **Sardinia-Piedmont** was ruled by an Italian princely house. The north was under the Austrian Habsburgs, the centre under the Pope, the south under the Bourbon kings of Spain.
- **Mazzini** (1830s) put together a programme for a unitary Italian Republic and formed **Young Italy**; uprisings of 1831 and 1848 failed.
- The mantle fell on **Sardinia-Piedmont** under King **Victor Emmanuel II**: a unified Italy offered economic development and political dominance.
- Chief Minister **Cavour** (neither a revolutionary nor a democrat; spoke French better than Italian) made a diplomatic alliance with France; Sardinia-Piedmont defeated Austria in **1859**.
- **Giuseppe Garibaldi** led armed volunteers; in **1860** they marched into South Italy and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and drove out the Spanish rulers.
- **1861**: Victor Emmanuel II proclaimed **king of united Italy**; Venetia joined in 1866 and Rome in 1870.

CBSE 2025 · 32/1/1 Which one of the following regions became a part of unified Italy in 1866? (A) Sardinia-Piedmont (B) Venetia (C) Sicily (D) Papal State

(B) Venetia (marking scheme)

1.11 The strange case of Britain

The nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval but of a **long-drawn-out process**. Before the 18th century there was no British nation; the English, Welsh, Scots and Irish had their own traditions. The **English parliament** (which seized power from the monarchy in 1688) was the instrument. The **Act of Union (1707)** between England and Scotland formed the "United Kingdom of Great Britain"; Scotland's culture and Catholic clans were suppressed. **Ireland** (deeply divided between Catholics and Protestants) was forcibly incorporated in **1801** after a failed revolt led by **Wolfe Tone** (1798). Symbols: the Union Jack, the national anthem (God Save Our Noble King), the English language.

Exam-style Which country was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801? (A) England (B) Ireland (C) Finland (D) Scotland

(B) Ireland

1.12 Visualising the nation ★

Artists portrayed nations as female figures (**allegory**: an abstract idea expressed through a person or a thing). The female form did not stand for a real woman; it gave the abstract idea of the nation a concrete form. **Marianne** (France): red cap, tricolour, cockade; statues in public squares, images on coins and stamps. **Germania** (Germany): crown of oak leaves (the German oak stands for heroism); painted by **Philip Veit** in 1848, hung behind the Frankfurt Parliament.

Attribute	Significance	Attribute	Significance
broken chains	being freed	olive branch around the sword	willingness to make peace
breastplate with eagle	symbol of the German empire: strength	black, red and gold tricolour	flag of the liberal-nationalists in 1848

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crown of oak leaves	heroism	rays of the rising sun	beginning of a new era
sword	readiness to fight	red cap (Marianne)	liberty (a freed slave's cap)

CBSE 2025 · 32/3/1 asked the meaning of one of these attributes; answer (C) **willingness to make peace** (the olive branch around the sword).

1.13 Nationalism and imperialism: the Balkans ★

After 1871 nationalism became **narrow and intolerant**. The **Balkans** (modern Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia, Montenegro), inhabited by **Slavs**, were under the **Ottoman Empire**. As the Ottoman Empire disintegrated and romantic nationalism spread, the Balkan states became jealous of each other and fought for more territory. The big powers (**Russia, Germany, England, Austria-Hungary**) competed over trade, colonies and military might there. This led to a series of wars and finally to the **First World War (1914)**. Anti-imperial movements elsewhere also used the idea of nationalism.

Who's who

Person	Remember for	Person	Remember for
Napoleon	Civil Code 1804	Herder	das volk, romanticism
Metternich	hosted Vienna 1815; "France sneezes..."	Kurpinski	Polish operas, polonaise, mazurka
Mazzini	Young Italy, Young Europe	Lord Byron	died fighting for Greece, 1824
Cavour	diplomacy, alliance with France	Philip Veit	painted Germania, 1848
Garibaldi	Red Shirts, South Italy 1860	Frédéric Sorrieu	prints of a world of republics, 1848
Bismarck	architect of German unity	Wolfe Tone	Irish revolt 1798
Victor Emmanuel II	king of united Italy, 1861	Ernst Renan	"What is a nation?" (1882)

NCERT: Write in brief

Q1. Write a note on: (a) Giuseppe Mazzini (b) Count Camillo de Cavour (c) The Greek war of independence (d) Frankfurt parliament (e) The role of women in nationalist struggles.

Ans.

(a) Mazzini: Italian revolutionary born in Genoa (1807); member of the Carbonari; exiled 1831; founded Young Italy (Marseilles) and Young Europe (Berne); believed nations were the natural units of mankind and Italy must be united as a single republic. Metternich called him the most dangerous enemy of the social order.

(b) Cavour: chief minister of Sardinia-Piedmont; neither a revolutionary nor a democrat; through a tactful alliance with France he helped defeat Austria (1859) and led the movement that united Italy under Victor Emmanuel II (1861).

(c) Greek war: Greece, under the Ottoman Empire since the 15th century, began its struggle in 1821; it was supported by exiled Greeks and West Europeans who admired ancient Greek culture (Lord Byron); the Treaty of Constantinople (1832) recognised Greece as independent.

(d) Frankfurt parliament: on 18 May 1848, 831 elected representatives met in the Church of St Paul and drafted a constitution for a German nation under a monarchy subject to parliament; Friedrich Wilhelm IV of Prussia rejected the crown, the middle-class members lost workers' support, and the parliament was disbanded in 1849.

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(e) Women: women took an active part (formed political associations, newspapers, joined demonstrations) but were denied the vote; in the Frankfurt Parliament they were only observers in the visitors' gallery. Liberal nationalists did not grant them political rights.

Q2. What steps did the French revolutionaries take to create a sense of collective identity among the French people?

Ans. la patrie and le citoyen; the tricolour flag; Estates General renamed National Assembly; new hymns, oaths and martyrs; centralised administration and uniform laws; abolition of internal customs duties; uniform weights and measures; French as the common language.

Q3. Who were Marianne and Germania? What was the importance of the way in which they were portrayed?

Ans. Female allegories of France and Germany. Marianne had a red cap, tricolour and cockade (liberty, republic); Germania wore a crown of oak leaves (heroism). Their statues, coins and paintings made the abstract nation concrete and emotional, helping people identify with it.

Q4. Briefly trace the process of German unification.

Ans. 1848 liberal attempt (Frankfurt) failed; Prussia took the lead under Bismarck with the army and Junkers; three wars with Denmark, Austria and France in seven years; William I proclaimed German Emperor at Versailles on 18 January 1871.

Q5. What changes did Napoleon introduce to make the administrative system more efficient in the territories ruled by him?

Ans. The Civil Code of 1804 (no privileges of birth, equality before law, right to property); simplified administrative divisions; abolished feudalism and serfdom; removed guild restrictions; improved transport and communication; uniform laws, weights and measures and currency.

NCERT: Discuss

Q1. Explain what is meant by the 1848 revolution of the liberals. What were the political, social and economic ideas supported by the liberals?

Ans. Alongside the revolts of the poor in 1848, the educated middle classes in Germany, Italy, Poland and the Austro-Hungarian Empire demanded **constitutionalism with national unification**: nation-states based on parliamentary principles, freedom of the press and of association. **Political**: government by consent, constitution, representative parliament, end of autocracy and clerical privilege. **Social**: abolition of privileges of birth, serfdom and bonded labour (as in the Habsburg lands, 1848). **Economic**: freedom of markets, abolition of restrictions on goods and capital (Zollverein). Their limits: no votes for women or the propertyless.

Q2. Choose three examples to show the contribution of culture to the growth of nationalism in Europe.

Ans. (i) **Romanticism**: Herder's das volk; folk songs, poetry and dances as the true spirit of the nation. (ii) **Language**: Polish used in churches as a weapon of resistance against Russian rule. (iii) **Music and folk tales**: Kurpinski's operas, the polonaise and mazurka; the Grimm brothers' German folktales. Also art: allegories like Marianne and Germania.

Q3. Through a focus on any two countries, explain how nations developed over the nineteenth century.

Ans. Germany (Prussia, Bismarck, three wars, 1871) and Italy (Mazzini's ideas, Cavour's diplomacy, Garibaldi's volunteers, 1861) – see p. 7. In both, nation-building was led by a strong state and its army rather than by the liberal middle class.

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Q4. How was the history of nationalism in Britain unlike the rest of Europe?

> **Ans.** It was a gradual process, not a revolution: the English parliament (1688) built the state; the Act of Union (1707) joined Scotland; Ireland was forcibly incorporated (1801); a dominant English culture, the Union Jack, God Save Our Noble King and the English language were promoted, and the other nations' cultures were suppressed.

Q5. Why did nationalist tensions emerge in the Balkans?

> **Ans.** Geographical and ethnic variety (Slavs); the disintegrating Ottoman Empire; romantic nationalism making each state claim independence and past glory; jealousy and wars among Balkan states; rivalry of the big powers (Russia, Germany, England, Austria-Hungary) over trade, colonies and naval and military might – leading to the First World War.

Project idea

Nationalist symbols outside Europe: India's **Bharat Mata** (Abanindranath Tagore), the Swaraj flag and **Vande Mataram**. Unlike European symbols of liberty and empire, these were linked to the anti-colonial struggle (Chapter 2).

Board 5-mark questions with marking-scheme points ★★

CBSE 2024 · 32/4/1 2025 · 32/5/1 "The French Revolution created a sense of collective identity among the French people" / "The political and constitutional changes that came in the wake of the French Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from monarchy to a body of French citizens." Explain the statement. [5]

> **Ans.** (i) The Revolution proclaimed that the people would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny. (ii) Measures and practices were introduced to create a collective identity. (iii) **la patrie** and **le citoyen** emphasised a united community with equal rights under a constitution. (iv) A new tricolour replaced the royal standard. (v) The Estates General, elected by active citizens, was renamed the National Assembly. (vi) New hymns were composed, oaths taken, martyrs commemorated. (vii) Centralised administration, uniform laws, abolition of internal customs duties, uniform weights and measures; French as the common language. *Any five, 1 mark each.*

CBSE 2025 · 32/2/1 How did French Revolution spread the spirit of nationalism in Europe? Explain with suitable arguments. [5]

> **Ans.** (i) First clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution (1789). (ii) Sovereignty passed from the monarchy to French citizens. (iii) Measures created a collective identity. (iv) Revolutionaries declared it the mission of France to **liberate the peoples of Europe from despotism**. (v) Students and the educated middle classes set up **Jacobin clubs** in other European cities. (vi) Their campaigns prepared the way for French armies in Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy in the 1790s.

CBSE 2025 · 32/1/1 2025 · 32/6/1 Analyse the significance of the 'Napoleonic Code' in making the administrative system rational and efficient. / Explain the main provisions of the Napoleonic Code, 1804.

> **Ans.** (i) Did away with all privileges based on birth. (ii) Established equality before the law. (iii) Secured the right to property. (iv) Simplified administrative divisions. (v) Abolished the feudal system; freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues. (vi) Removed guild restrictions in towns. (vii) Improved transport and communication. (viii) Peasants, artisans, workers and businessmen enjoyed new freedom. (ix) Uniform laws, standard weights and measures and a common currency helped movement of goods and capital. [5 / 3]

CBSE 2024 · 32/1/1 2025 · 32/1/1 How did the ideology of liberalism affect Europe in the early nineteenth century? / How was liberalism allied to national unity? [5]

> **Ans.** (i) Ideas of national unity were closely allied to liberalism. (ii) It stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges. (iii) Government by consent. (iv) Freedom of markets; abolition of state restrictions on goods and

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capital. (v) Constitution and representative government through parliament. (vi) Inviolability of private property. (vii) But equality before law did not mean universal suffrage. (viii) The **Zollverein** (1834) promoted economic unity.

CBSE 2024 · 32/3/II (a) Analyse the process of German unification. **OR** (b) Analyse the process of Italian unification. [3]

Ans. **(a)** 1848 middle-class attempt to unite the German Confederation under an elected parliament; repressed by the monarchy, military and Junkers of Prussia; three wars over seven years with Austria, Denmark and France ended in Prussian victory; 18 January 1871 William I proclaimed German Emperor at Versailles; the process showed the dominance of Prussian state power. **(b)** Italy divided into seven states, only Sardinia-Piedmont under an Italian house; Mazzini's programme for a unitary republic (1830s); Cavour, neither revolutionary nor democrat, led the movement; alliance with France defeated Austria (1859); 1861 Victor Emmanuel II proclaimed king.

CBSE 2024 · 32/5/II (a) Evaluate the role of Giuseppe Mazzini in the unification of the Italian republic. **OR** (b) Evaluate the role of Otto von Bismarck in the unification of Germany. [5]

Ans. **(a)** Italy in seven states (north Habsburg, centre Pope, south Spanish Bourbons); Mazzini put together a programme for a unitary Italian Republic; formed Young Italy to spread his goals; uprisings of 1831 and 1848 failed, so the mantle fell on Sardinia-Piedmont; for the ruling elites a unified Italy promised economic development and political dominance. **(b)** After 1848 nationalism moved away from democracy; Bismarck was the architect, with William I, the army and the Junkers; Prussia led the movement; three wars ended in victory; at Versailles in January 1871 the princes, army and ministers including Bismarck proclaimed William I Emperor; Prussian measures became a model for the rest of Germany.

CBSE 2024 · 32/4/II (b) "The Greek war of independence mobilised nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe." Explain the statement with suitable arguments. [5]

Ans. Greece had been part of the Ottoman Empire since the 15th century; revolutionary nationalism sparked a struggle from 1821; support from Greeks in exile and West Europeans who sympathised with ancient Greek culture; poets and artists lauded Greece as the cradle of European civilisation and mobilised public opinion against a Muslim empire; Lord Byron organised funds and died fighting (1824); the Treaty of Constantinople (1832) recognised Greece.

Source-based question (4 marks) ★

CBSE 2025 · 32/3/II **The Revolutionaries** — "During the years following 1815, the fear of repression drove many liberal-nationalists underground. Secret societies sprang up in many European states to train revolutionaries and spread their ideas. To be revolutionary at this time meant a commitment to oppose monarchical forms that had been established after the Vienna Congress, and to fight for liberty and freedom. Most of these revolutionaries also saw the creation of nation-states as a necessary part of this struggle for freedom."
34.1 Mention any one political demand of the liberals. (1) 34.2 Mention the main cause for the rise of secret societies in European States. (1) 34.3 Analyse the reasons for many liberal-nationalists going underground after 1815. (2)

Ans. 34.1 Creation of nation-states (or a constitution and representative government). 34.2 To train revolutionaries and spread their ideas of the nation-state. 34.3 They were opposed by the conservative monarchies restored in 1815, which imposed censorship and repression; fear of arrest drove them underground.

Also asked: 2024 · 32/1/II MCQ answer Italy and United Kingdom; 2024 · 32/2/II A-R on Britain (answer A); 2024 · 32/4/II and 2025 · 32/4/II chronology MCQs. In 2025 · 32/2/II a chronology MCQ (Leipzig 1813, Greek struggle 1821, Zollverein 1834, Treaty of Vienna 1815) had **no correct option** (correct order I, IV, II, III), and the board gave the mark to everyone who attempted it. Always order such events by date yourself first.

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15 MCQs *Exam-style*

1. Who remarked "When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold"?
   (a) Mazzini (b) Metternich (c) Bismarck (d) Napoleon
2. The Zollverein reduced the number of currencies in the German states from over thirty to
   (a) one (b) two (c) three (d) five
3. The Treaty of Constantinople (1832) recognised
   (a) Belgium (b) Greece (c) Poland (d) Italy
4. Young Italy and Young Europe were founded by
   (a) Cavour (b) Garibaldi (c) Mazzini (d) Victor Emmanuel
5. Germania's crown of oak leaves stands for
   (a) peace (b) heroism (c) freedom (d) new era
6. The Frankfurt Parliament met in
   (a) 1830 (b) 1848 (c) 1861 (d) 1871
7. The Act of Union (1707) united England and
   (a) Ireland (b) Wales (c) Scotland (d) Netherlands
8. Which was NOT a provision of the Napoleonic Code?
   (a) equality before law (b) right to property (c) universal adult franchise (d) end of privileges of birth
9. Garibaldi's volunteers were called
   (a) Carbonari (b) Red Shirts (c) Jacobins (d) Junkers
10. The Balkans were a part of the
    (a) Habsburg Empire (b) Ottoman Empire (c) Russian Empire (d) German Empire
11. Polish folk dances turned into nationalist symbols by Kurpinski were
    (a) waltz and tango (b) polonaise and mazurka (c) ballet and opera (d) flamenco and polka
12. Who was proclaimed German Emperor in 1871?
    (a) Bismarck (b) William I (c) Friedrich Wilhelm IV (d) Louis Philippe
13. Large landowners of Prussia were called
    (a) Junkers (b) Jacobins (c) Bourbons (d) Habsburgs
14. The Bourbon kings were overthrown in France in
    (a) 1815 (b) 1830 (c) 1848 (d) 1789
15. An abstract idea expressed through a person or thing is a(n)
    (a) plebiscite (b) allegory (c) utopia (d) ideology

1 (b) · 2 (b) · 3 (b) · 4 (c) · 5 (b) · 6 (b) · 7 (c) · 8 (c) · 9 (b) · 10 (b) · 11 (b) · 12 (b) · 13 (a) · 14 (b) · 15 (b)

Assertion–Reason (6)

(a) Both true, R explains A. (b) Both true, R does not explain A. (c) A true, R false. (d) A false, R true.

1. A: The Frankfurt Parliament failed to unite Germany. R: Friedrich Wilhelm IV of Prussia rejected the crown it offered.
2. A: The French armies were welcomed at first in Holland and Switzerland. R: People hoped they would bring liberty.
3. A: Liberalism in 1789 France gave the vote to all adults. R: Liberalism stood for equality before the law.

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4. A: The Balkans became a source of tension before 1914. R: The big European powers competed for influence there.
5. A: Cavour was a revolutionary democrat. R: He led the movement to unify Italy.
6. A: Napoleon's rule soon became unpopular in conquered lands. R: It brought higher taxes, censorship and forced conscription.

Key: 1 (a) · 2 (a) · 3 (d) · 4 (a) · 5 (d) · 6 (a)

Short and long answer practice

1. What was the Zollverein? Why was it formed? [2]

> **Ans.** A customs union formed in 1834 at Prussia's initiative; it abolished tariff barriers and reduced currencies from over thirty to two, to create a unified economic territory and bind the Germans economically into a nation.

2. "Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation." Explain with three examples. [3]

> **Ans.** Romanticism and das volk (Herder); the Polish language in churches; music and folk tales (Kurpinski, the Grimm brothers).

3. Describe the main features of the Vienna settlement of 1815. [3]

> **Ans.** Hosted by Metternich; Bourbons restored; France lost Napoleon's conquests; buffer states (Netherlands with Belgium, Genoa added to Piedmont); Prussia and Austria gained land; 39-state German Confederation left as it was.

4. How did nationalism in Europe after 1871 become narrow and lead to the First World War? [5]

> **Ans.** Nationalism lost its idealistic liberal-democratic sentiment; became a tool of imperial powers; the Balkans: Slav nationalism, Ottoman decline, rivalry among Balkan states and among the big powers; series of wars; First World War 1914.

My mistakes ✗ → ✓

✗	✓
Napoleon brought democracy	He destroyed democracy in France but made administration efficient (Civil Code)
Liberals gave votes to all	Only property-owning men; women excluded
Germany unified by the Frankfurt Parliament	By Prussia and Bismarck through three wars (1871)
Mazzini unified Italy	Cavour's diplomacy, Garibaldi's volunteers and Victor Emmanuel II; Mazzini gave the ideas
Britain had a revolution like France	Gradual process: 1688, 1707, 1801

Last-night summary

- **1789**: sovereignty to citizens; la patrie, le citoyen, tricolour, National Assembly, uniform laws, French language.
- **1804 Civil Code**: no birth privileges, equality before law, property; feudalism abolished; guilds removed; transport improved.
- **Liberalism**: consent, constitution, parliament, property, free markets; Zollverein 1834. **Conservatism**: Vienna 1815 (Metternich), censorship.
- **1830–48**: July Revolution, Belgium, Greece (1821–32), romanticism, hunger, Frankfurt Parliament (18 May 1848), women excluded.

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- **Germany 1871** (Prussia, Bismarck, three wars, Versailles); **Italy 1861** (Mazzini, Cavour, Garibaldi, Victor Emmanuel II).
- **Britain**: 1707, 1801. **Symbols**: Marianne, Germania. **Balkans** → 1914.

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