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Question 1(a). Write a note on Giuseppe Mazzini.

Giuseppe Mazzini (1807–1872) was an Italian politician, journalist, and a leader of the movement for the unification of Italy. He inspired and led many revolutionary activities for Italian independence, envisioning a united, free, and republican Italy. Mazzini founded societies like Young Italy and Young Europe to mobilise youth across Europe for national freedom. He firmly believed that nations were natural units of mankind and that Italy should not remain divided into small states under foreign rule. Mazzini's dedication to republicanism and democracy made him both a spiritual force in Italian nationalism and a threat to conservative rulers, earning him the label of “the most dangerous enemy of our social order” by Metternich. Although unsuccessful in immediate political goals, his efforts kindled patriotism and contributed significantly to Italian national consciousness.

Question 1(b). Write a note on Count Camillo de Cavour.

Count Camillo de Cavour was the Prime Minister of Piedmont-Sardinia and played a key role in Italy's unification. As a realist, he used diplomatic alliances and military strength to remove Austrian influence from northern Italy. Cavour modernized the Piedmontese economy and army, and formed strategic alliances, particularly with France, to defeat Austria. Allied with Garibaldi's volunteers, Cavour secured the annexation of several Italian territories under King Victor Emmanuel II, creating a unified Italy. Though not a revolutionary or democrat himself, his leadership and pragmatic policies were central to Italian unification. He died in 1861 before seeing the complete unification achieved in 1870.

Question 1(c). Write a note on The Greek war of independence.

The Greek war of independence (1821–1832), also called the Greek Revolution, was a successful revolt by the Greeks against Ottoman rule. Encouraged by rising nationalism across Europe, the struggle aimed to expel Ottoman influence and revive Greek sovereignty. Supported by Greeks in exile and Western European sympathisers, including poets like Lord Byron, the Greeks received substantial military and financial help from Britain, Russia, and France. The war ended with the Treaty of Constantinople in 1832, which recognised Greece as an independent nation. This event was celebrated as a triumph of nationalism and inspired similar movements elsewhere in Europe.

Question 1(d). Write a note on Frankfurt parliament.

The Frankfurt Parliament (1848–49) was the first freely elected parliament in

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Germany, convened in response to liberal and nationalist movements. Its goal was to unify the numerous German states under a liberal constitution. Despite representing a broad political spectrum, the parliament faced divisions, particularly between Austria and Prussia, and between monarchists and republicans. In 1849, it adopted a constitution offering the German crown to Prussia's king, but he refused. As a result, the parliament dissolved with little practical outcome, but it marked a significant step in the democratic struggle and the later unification of Germany.

Question 2. What steps did the French revolutionaries take to create a sense of collective identity among the French people?

- Introduced national symbols such as 'la patrie' (the fatherland) and 'le citoyen' (the citizen).
- Adopted the tricolour as the new French flag.
- The Estates General was declared the National Assembly, representing the people.
- Composed national anthems, instituted civic oaths, and commemorated national martyrs.
- Centralized administration and law uniformity.
- Abolished internal customs duties and adopted uniform weights and measures.
- Discouraged regional dialects and established French (Parisian) as the common language.

Question 3. Who were Marianne and Germania? What was the importance of the way in which they were portrayed?

Marianne and Germania were allegorical female representations of the French and German nations in the 18th and 19th centuries. Marianne symbolized the French Republic, liberty, and the unity of the people, often depicted with the red cap and national tricolour. Germania represented the spirit of the German nation, crowned with oak leaves symbolizing heroism. These portrayals made

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the abstract idea of nationhood tangible and encouraged people to identify with their countries' symbols, promoting unity and patriotism.

Question 4. Briefly trace the process of German unification.

German unification was pursued by nationalists who, after the failed 1848 attempts, saw Prussia—under Otto von Bismarck's leadership—take the initiative. Bismarck used military might and strategic wars against Denmark, Austria, and France between 1864 and 1871. After Prussia's victory in the Franco-Prussian War, King William I of Prussia was proclaimed German Emperor in 1871 at Versailles, marking the completion of German unification with Prussia at its core.

Question 5. What changes did Napoleon introduce to make the administrative system more efficient in the territories ruled by him?

- Introduced the Civil Code or Napoleonic Code (1804): established legal equality and secured property rights.
- Abolished privileges based on birth.
- Simplified administrative divisions in conquered territories.
- Abolished feudalism and serfdom, and set peasants free.
- Removed guild restrictions in towns.
- Improved transport, communication, and trade by standardizing laws, weights/measures, and currency.

Despite restoring monarchy, Napoleon preserved many revolutionary reforms for effective administration.

Question 1. Explain what is meant by the 1848 revolution of the liberals.

What were the political, social and economic ideas supported by the liberals?

The 1848 revolution of the liberals was a series of middle-class led uprisings across Europe, demanding constitutional government, representative parliaments, freedom of press, and equality before law. Inspired by the French Revolution, liberals advocated for the end of monarchic autocracy and clerical

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privileges, property rights, national unification, and popular sovereignty. They sought a society based on merit and constitutional freedoms.

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

(a) Language and Literature:

Nationalist leaders emphasised the use of the national language in education, administration, and literature. For instance, in Poland, after Russian occupation, the use of Polish was banned in schools but Polish intellectuals and clergy continued to use it as a symbol of national resistance. Literature, such as poems, novels, and folk tales collected by writers (e.g., the Grimm Brothers in Germany), helped create a sense of shared heritage and pride.

(b) Folk Traditions and Songs:

Folk music, dances, and traditions were revived as expressions of national identity. In Hungary, nationalists promoted traditional Magyar folk culture; in Germany, folk tales and local customs were popularized to unify diverse states and kindle patriotism.

(c) Visual Arts and Historical Monuments:

Artists personified nations as allegorical female figures (e.g., Marianne for France, Germania for Germany), making the idea of nationhood concrete and relatable. Statues, public monuments, paintings, and songs glorified the nation's history and heroes, giving people symbols to rally around and build a sense of unity.

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

Italy:

Italy was divided into many small states, many under foreign (especially Austrian) control. Nationalists like Mazzini and Garibaldi shaped the idea of a united Italy, spreading this message through secret societies and revolutions. Count Cavour, the Prime Minister of Piedmont-Sardinia, used diplomatic alliances and wars to drive out foreign powers. Volunteer forces led by Garibaldi contributed by capturing the south. By 1870, a unified Italy was established under King Victor Emmanuel II.

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Germany:

Germany was made up of numerous independent states. The initial attempt at unification through the Frankfurt Parliament (1848) failed due to internal conflict. Later, under Otto von Bismarck's leadership in Prussia, a series of wars against Denmark, Austria, and France between 1864-1871 resulted in victory and unification. In 1871, King William I of Prussia was proclaimed Emperor of a united Germany at Versailles, with Prussia as the leading state.

Summary:

Both Italy and Germany developed as nations in the nineteenth century through a combination of cultural revival, political and military action, and leadership from visionary nationalists. Culture (language, art, traditions) united people's feelings, while decisive leaders and wars forged nation-states.

Question 4. How was the history of nationalism in Britain unlike the rest of Europe?

Nationalism in Britain developed gradually, not through revolution but through the assertion of English dominance over other ethnic groups (Scots, Welsh, Irish). Following the Act of Union (1707), England imposed its culture, language, and laws, suppressing local traditions. The creation of the United Kingdom was thus marked by the assimilation of various groups into a single national identity, in contrast to continental Europe's nationalist revolts.

Question 5. Why did nationalist tensions emerge in the Balkans?

The Balkans were home to diverse ethnic nationalities under Ottoman rule. As the Ottoman Empire weakened, groups in the region asserted their right to independent nationhood, inspired by romantic nationalism. Repeated uprisings, claims based on historic nationhood, and the intervention of rival European powers led to intense political and ethnic conflict, earning the Balkans the reputation as a "powder keg of Europe."