

1. THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

1. Who was Frederic Sorrieu? **A French artist**
2. What did he prepare in 1848? **A series of four prints.**
3. What did the Frederic Sorrieu's prints show? **Visualization of the artists' dream into a world made up of democratic and social republics.**
4. Who were offering homage in the first print? **People of Europe and America, men and women of all ages and all social classes.**
5. Who were the people paying homage to in first print? **Statue of liberty.**
6. What is meant by absolutism? **A government or system of rule that has no restraints on the power exercised.**
7. What is the Utopian view? **A vision of a society that is so ideal that it is unlikely to actually exist.**
8. What is a plebiscite? **A direct vote by which all the people of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal.**
9. When did the first clear expression of nationalism come about? **With the French Revolution in 1789.**
10. What was the idea of la patrie? **The Fatherland.**
11. What was the idea of le Citoyen? **citizen.**
12. Who elected the Estates General? **A body of active citizens.**
13. What was Estates General renamed as? **National Assembly.**
- 14. What did the centralized administrative system do?**
It formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory.
- 15. Which language was made the common language of France.**
French.
- 16. How did the idea of nationalism spread from France?**
With the outbreak of wars the French revolutionary armies took the idea of nationalism abroad.
- 17. What happened when Napoleon returned Monarchy?**
Democracy was destroyed in France.
- 18. What was the other name of the civil code of 1804 and when was it introduced?**
Napoleonic code.
- 19. What did Napoleon do for the peasants?**
Napoleon freed peasants from serfdom.
- 20. What were the drawbacks of Napoleonic reforms?**
Increased taxation, censorship and forced conscription into the French army, as required to conquer the rest of Europe.
- 21. What were Germany, Italy and Switzerland divided into?**
Kingdoms, Duchies and Cantons.
- 22. Which was the dominant class in Europe?**
Landed aristocracy.

23. When did industrialisation occur in France and parts of Germany?
In the 19th century.
24. Which class of society emerged due to industrialisation?
The middle class.
25. Who comprised the middle class?
Industrialists, businessmen, professionals.
26. Who adopted the idea of abolition of aristocratic privileges?
The educated, liberal middle classes.
27. What is liberalism?
It is a word derived from the Latin root **libes** meaning *free*.
28. What did liberalism mean for the middle class?
Freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law.
29. What is meant by suffrage?
The right to vote.
30. In France who had the inclusive right to vote? **The property owning men.**
31. When did all adult males in France enjoy the right to vote? **Under the Jacobins.**
32. How did Napoleonic code affect the status of women? **It went back to limited suffrage.**
33. What did liberalism mean in the economic sphere? **It meant freedom of markets and the abolition of state-imposed restriction on the movements of good and capital.**
34. What was the Zollverein? When and where was it formed? **A customs union. In 1834 in Germany.**
35. What was conservatism? **A political philosophy that stressed the importance of tradition, established institutions and customs, and preferred gradual development to quick change.**
36. Which countries comprised the congress that met in 1815? **Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria.**
37. Which treaty was drawn by the congress that met in 1815? **Treaty of Vienna, 1815.**
38. What was the objective of the Treaty of Vienna? **To undo most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars.**
39. What type of conservative regimes were set up in 1815? **Autocratic.**
40. What did it mean to be a revolutionary? **A commitment to oppose monarchical forms that had been established after the Vienna congress and to fight for liberty and freedom.**
41. When and where was Mazzini born? **In Genoa in 1807.**
42. Why was Mazzini sent to exile in 1831? **For attempting a revolution in Liguria.**
43. Which underground societies did Mazzini form? **Young Italy in Marseilles and Young Europe in Berne.**
44. How did the conservatives react to Mazzini? **Mazzini's relentless opposition to monarchy and his vision of democratic republics frightened the conservatives.**
45. What did Austrian Chancellor Metternich say about Mazzini? **Metternich described Mazzini as the most dangerous enemy of our social order.**
46. Who led the revolutions in the 1830's?

The educated middle-class elite.

47. Who comprised the educated middle-to class elite?

Professors, school teachers, clerks and members of the commercial middle class.

48. When did the first upheaval take place in France?

In July 1830.

49. Who were overthrown in 1830?

The Bourbon kings, though they were restored in 1815.

50. What did the revolutionaries do?

The revolutionaries installed a constitutional monarchy.

51. Who was made the head of the French Monarchy?

Louis Philippe.

52. Which event mobilized nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe?

The Greek War of Independence.

53. Which empire had Greece been a part of? When?

Ottoman Empire since the 15th century.

54. Which treaty recognised Greece as an independent nation?

The treaty of Constantinople.

55. What was Romanticism?

A cultural philosopher and a Romantic.

56. What did Johann Gottfried Herder claim?

He claimed that the German culture was to be discovered among the common people.

57. How did the clergy protest?

Many members of the clergy in Poland began using Polish for Church gatherings and religious instruction.

58. Why did small producers in towns face stiff competition?

Small producers in town faced stiff competition from imports of cheap machine-made goods from England, where industrialisation was more advanced than other continents.

59. Why was there widespread pauperism in towns and country?

The rise of food prices or a year of bad harvest had led to the situation.

60. What did a National Assembly do in 1848?

It proclaimed a Republic, granted suffrage to all adult males above 21 and guaranteed the right to work.