

Q.3 How did Romanticism seek to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiments during 18th century?

Ans. I) Romanticism referred to a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of national sentiment.

Romantic artist and poets generally criticised the glorification of reason and science.

II) They focussed on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings. Their effort was to create a sense of a shared collective heritage, a common cultural past as the basis of a nation.

III) Some German Romantics like Johann Gottfried, Herder thought that through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dance, the true spirit of the nation could be popularised. He claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people.

Q.4 Describe any three conditions that led to the formation of the British Nation state.

Ans.

The condition that led to the formation of the British Nation state were:

i) The primary identities of the people who inhabited the British Isles were ethnic ones- such as English, Welsh, Scot or Irish. All of these ethnic groups had their own cultural and political traditions. But as the English Nation steadily grew in wealth, importance and power it was able to extend its influence over the other Nations of the islands.

ii) The English parliament, which had seized power from the monarchy in 1688 at the end of a protected conflict, was the instrument through which a nation state, with England at its centre, came to forged.

iii) The Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland that resulted in the formation of the ' United Kingdom of Great Britain' meant, in effect that England was able to impose its influence on Scotland. The British Parliament was henceforth dominated by its English members.

Q.5 Why was the Napoleonic rule over other regions unpopular with some sections of Europe?

Ans. Initially the French Armies were welcomed as harbingers of liberty. But the initial enthusiasm soon turned to hostility. Because people gradually understood that new administrative arrangements did not go hand in hand with political freedom.

The four factors which seemed to outweigh the advantages of administrative changes are

i) Increased taxation on people.

- ii) Strict censorship on printing media and books.
- iii) Forced recruitment into French armies to satisfy its imperialist ambition.
- iv) Restrictions on Freedom.

Q. 6. What were the Various impact of French Revolution?

Ans. The French revolution which took place in 1789 had various impact on Europe;

- i) The revolution led to the setting up of Jacobin Clubs in different cities of Europe by students and other members of educated middle classes. It further paved the way for the French armies to moved into Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and some parts of Italy in the 1790s . The idea of nationalism began to be carried by French armies.
- ii) Another impact of the Revolution was the rise of Napoleon. He took several steps to reform the economy of Europe. The most important among them was the Civil code of 1804 which brought the concept of equality of law and uniform laws.
- iii) The main aim of the French Revolutionaries was to liberate the people of Europe from despotism. They wanted to help other people of Europe to become nations.

Q. 7. Mention three features of the painting of Frederic Sorriau.

Ans. The features are;

- i) Men and women walking across the statue of liberty offering homage.
- ii) Statue of liberty has a torch of enlightenment and Charter of the Rights of man.
- iii) On the Earth lie the shattered remains of the symbols of absolutist institutions.

Q. 8. How did Napoleonic trade benefited the businessman and small scale producers?

Ans. Businessman and small scale producers of goods, in particular began to realise that uniform laws , standardised weight and measures and a common national currency would facilitate the movement and exchange of goods and capital from one region to another.

Q.9 Give any four Values which can be derived from the term ' Liberalism'.

Ans. The values that can be derived from the term Liberalism are

- i) Freedom for all and equality of all before the law.*
- ii) Freedom of expression viz. Freedom of press and freedom of association.*
- iii) Creation of a nation state on parliamentary principles, i.e. government by people.*
- iv) Changes in the field of economy, i.e. abolition of state imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capitals.*

Q.10. What do you mean by Conservatism? Highlight the main features of the beliefs.

Ans. Conservatism was a political philosophy that stressed the importance of the tradition and preferred gradual development to quick change.

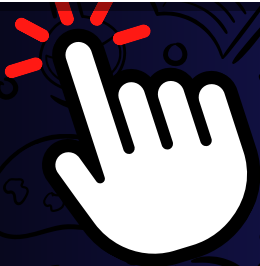
features

- i) They believed in established, traditional institutions of state and society.*
- ii) They believed in a monarchy, the church, social hierarchies, etc.*
- iii) They did not propose a return to the society of pre - revolutionary days. Rather they realised that modernisation could in fact strengthen the traditional institutions like the monarchy.*

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