

Work sheet (class 10)

Subject: History

Lesson 1: French Revolution

Total mark 80

Answer Key

I

Q. No.	Answers	Mark
1	(a) – Metternich	1
2	(b) – Berne	1
3	(a) – Conservatives	1
4	(b) – Conservative	1
5	(b) – Liberty	1
6	(d) – All of the above	1
7	(b) – France	1
8	(a) – Marseilles	1
9	(c) – Options (a) and (b)	1
10	(c) – Options (a) & (b)	1

II.

Q. No.	Answers	Mark
11	The female allegory of the German nation is Germania.	1
12	The female allegory representing the Republic of France is Marianne.	1
13	Giuseppe Mazzini, an Italian revolutionary, founded secret society, ‘Young Italy’ during the 1830s.	1
14	The French Revolution proclaimed it was the people who would constitute the nation and shape its destiny.	1
15	Otto von Bismarck was the chief architect of German unification	1
16	The Treaty of Constantinople (1832) recognised Greece as an independent nation.	1
17	The event that mobilised nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe in 1830-1848 was the Greek War of Independence.	1
18	Duke Metternich, the Austrian Chancellor, remarked “When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold	1
19	Kaiser William I of Prussia was proclaimed the German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles in January 1871.	1
20	Men and women of liberal middle classes combined their demands for constitutionalism with national unification.	1

III

Q. No.	Answers (2 X 10 = 20)
21	The main aim of the revolutionaries of Europe during the years following 1815 was

	to oppose monarchical forms of government, that had been established after the Congress of Vienna and to fight for liberty and freedom.
22	For the new middle classes, liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. Politically, it emphasised the concept of government by consent. Economically, liberalism stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.
23	The Treaty of Vienna of 1815 was signed with the main aim of undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars. It was signed to re-establish conservative regions in Europe.
24	The main aim of the revolutionaries of Europe during the years following 1815 was to oppose monarchical forms of government, that had been established after the Congress of Vienna and to fight for liberty and freedom.
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26	Major political and constitutional change that occurred after the French Revolution of 1789 was the end of the rule of absolute monarch and transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens.
27	The main aim of the French Revolutionaries was to transfer sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens and to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.
28	The first upheaval that took place in France in July 1830 resulted in the overthrowing of the Bourbon kings and installation of a constitutional monarch with Louis Philippe as its head.
29	Liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. Politically, it emphasised the concept of democratic government. Economically, liberalism stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.
30	Duke Metternich, the Austrian Chancellor, remarked “When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold. He remarked so in order to highlight the influence and importance of political events of France on the entire continent of Europe.

IV

Q. No.	Answers	Mark
31	<p>In the 19th century in Europe, the female figures became an allegory of the nation in the following ways.</p> <p>The artists, in the 18th and 19th centuries in Europe, wanted to represent a country, as if it was a person. In other words, they wanted to personify the nation. Nations were represented as female figures. The female form did not belong to any particular woman in real life. It was an abstract idea, which gave the nation a concrete form. The female figure became an allegory of a nation.</p> <p>In France, the female form was given the name of Marianne, which represented the nation. Her characteristics were red cap, the tricolour and the cockade, drawn from those of Liberty and the Republic.</p> <p>Similarly, Germania became the allegory of the German nation. Germania wears a crown of oak leaves because oak stands for heroism.</p>	3

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33	<p>Towards the end of the 19th century, nationalism became a narrow belief with inadequate ends.</p> <p>This period saw nationalist groups becoming increasingly prejudiced of each other and ready to wage a war at the slightest of the pretext.</p> <p>Nationalism was now identified with increasing one's sphere of influence, by establishing control over more territories. Balkan states became jealous of each other and entered into a conflict to establish</p>	3
34	<p>A wave of economic nationalism strengthened wider nationalist sentiments growing in Europe with:</p> <p>(a) the demands of new commercial classes for a unified economic province for unconstrained transfer of commodities, people and funds.</p> <p>(b) the formation of the Zollverein in 1834.</p> <p>(c) the elimination of tariff barriers by the union.</p> <p>(d) the reduction in the number of currencies from over thirty to two.</p>	3
35	<p>The name of the allegory, to represent the nation of France was Marianne.</p> <p>The following were its features:</p> <p>It underlined the idea of a people's nation.</p> <p>Her characteristics were drawn from liberty and republic.</p>	3

V

Q. No.	Answers
36	<p>The 1830s were years of great economic hardship in Europe because:</p> <p>The first half of the nineteenth century saw an increase in population, all over Europe. There was scarcity of jobs and few employment opportunities. Population from rural areas migrated to the cities in search of jobs. They lived in overcrowded slums.</p> <p>Small producers in towns faced stiff competition from imports of cheap machine goods from England.</p> <p>In those parts of Europe where aristocracy was strong and enjoyed enormous powers, the peasants groaned under the burden of feudal dues and taxation.</p> <p>The rise of food prices or a year of bad harvest, added to the miseries of the common man.</p>
37	<p>Culture played an important role in creating the idea of a nation in Europe in the following ways.</p> <p>Art, music, literature and drama helped to express, shape and strengthen</p>

	<p>nationalist sentiments.</p> <p>Romantics like the German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder held the view that true German culture could be discovered only among the common people, the <i>das volk</i>.</p> <p>Glorification of reason and science was criticised by the romantic artists, rather they favoured emotions, intuitions and mystical feelings.</p> <p>Language too boosted nationalism. The Polish people opposed the Russian occupation and the ban on Polish language, by using it in the Church gathering for all religious ceremonies and for religious instruction. The Polish language became a weapon of the nationalists.</p> <p>Two Germans, Grimm Brothers, used stories and folktales written in German to promote the German spirit against the domination of the French.</p> <p>Operas and music, like that of Karol Kurpinski, kept alive the national spirit. Folk dances like the polonaise and mazurki became national symbols.</p>
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40	<p>The measures and practices introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among the French people were as follows.</p> <p>The idea of <i>la patrie</i> (the fatherland) and <i>le citoyen</i> (the citizen) emphasised the idea of united people enjoying equal rights under a constitution.</p> <p>A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard.</p>

<p>The Estates General was elected by the active citizens and renamed the National Assembly.</p> <p>New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated in the name of nation.</p> <p>Regional dialects were discouraged and French, as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of the nation.</p> <p>A centralised administrative system was put in practice and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory.</p> <p>Internal customs duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted.</p>
