



# SOCIAL STUDIES

## Class 10<sup>th</sup> (HISTORY)

### Chapter 1: The Rise of Nationalism in Europe



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## EXERCISE

**Que 1. 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) Giuseppe Matsini :-**

- i. Giuseppe Mazzini was an Italian revolutionary.
- ii. He propagated liberal nationalism.
- iii. He founded the Young Italy organization.
- iv. He played an important role in the unification of Italy.

**(b) Count Camillo de Cavour:-**

- i. The credit for the unification of Italy is given to Cavour.
- ii. Cavour was made Prime Minister of Sardinia by Victor Emmanuel II.
- iii. It was neither revolutionary nor did he believe in democracy.
- iv. He led the movement to unify the territories of Italy.
- v. With the clever diplomacy of Cavour, he made an important contribution to the unification of Italy by capturing the northern states.

**(c) The Greek war of independence :-** From the 15th century, Greece was under the Ottoman Empire. But by the 19th century the feeling of nationalism had spread throughout Europe. In 1821, the struggle for independence also started in Greece. In this struggle, he got the support of the people of Europe. This struggle lasted for a long time and finally Greece was recognized as an independent nation according to the Treaty of Kustuntunia of 1832.

**(d) Frankfurt Parliament:-** In 1848 AD, the wave of nationalism started in Germany. 831 elected representatives took out a procession on May 18, 1848. They held a parliament in Frankfurt. In this, a constitution was drafted for a German nation. The presidency of this nation was entrusted to a king who was to be subject to the parliament. When delegates offered to crown King Frederick William IV of Prussia. But he rejected it and sided with the kings who were opposed to the elected assembly. His soldiers crushed the revolutionaries, which led to the dissolution of this parliament.

**(e) Role of women in nationalist struggles:-** Women actively participated in nationalist struggles. Women set up separate organizations. He started his own newspapers. He actively participated in political meetings and exhibitions yet was denied the right to vote. Even in the assembly of Frankfurt Parliament in St. Paul's Church, women were made mere spectators and made them stand in the audience gallery.

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

**Ans:-** The revolutionaries took the following steps to create a sense of collective identity among the French people.

- i. The idea of joint community was emphasized.
- ii. The new tricolour flag of France was chosen.

- iii. Formed an assembly elected by the citizens, which was named the National Assembly.
- iv. New oaths were taken in the name of the nation and martyrs were glorified.
- v. A central administrative system was introduced.
- vi. Uniform laws were made for all citizens.
- vii. Internal import-export duties were abolished.
- viii. A similar system of measurement was implemented throughout France.
- ix. French language was given the status of a national language.

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

Ans:- **Marianne**:- Marianne was the symbol of the nation of France. It was a popular Christian name. That is why the symbol of independence in France was given the same name. Shown in this image with a red cap, tricolour and crest.

**Germania**:- It was the female allegory of the German nation. It crowns the leaves of the oak tree. Image of Germania guarding the Rhine River with sword in hand. Germania is a symbol of nationalism and patriotism with virtues.

They had the following importance:

- i. Women symbols were used to express ideas like freedom, justice and republic.
- ii. These statues were placed in public squares so that the public would remember the national symbol of unity.
- iii. A similar image became a symbol of national unity.

**Que 4. Briefly trace the process of German unification.**

Answer:-

(i) **First Phase**: In 1848 AD, the wave of nationalism started in Germany. 831 elected representatives took out a procession on May 18, 1848. He held a parliament in Frankfurt. In this, a constitution was drafted for a German nation. The presidency of this nation was entrusted to a king who was to be subject to the parliament. When delegates offered to crown King Frederick William IV of Prussia. But the emperor rejected it for fear of Austria. His soldiers crushed the revolutionaries.

(ii) **Second phase** :- After the failure of the revolution, the unification of Germany began with military power and diplomacy, which was led by Bismarck. Bismarck waged three wars with Denmark under the policy of 'blood and iron' and won the area of Schleswig.

(iii) **Third phase**: - After that there was war with Austria in 1866. After the victory in this war, many territories were annexed to Germany.

(iv) **Fourth Phase**:- Third war with France took place in 1870 in which France was defeated. Thus Germany was unified and William I of Prussia was made Emperor of Germany.

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

Ans :- In order to make the governance system more efficient in the areas under his rule, Napoleon made many changes which are known as the Civil Code of 1804.

- i. Abolished the privileges obtained on the basis of birth.
- ii. All were equal before the law.

- iii. Right to property was made safe.
- iv. Feudal system was abolished.
- v. abolished all the taxes of the farmers.
- vi. The control of the guilds of artisans in the cities was removed.
- vii. Transport and communication systems were improved.
- viii. Bank of France was established for the purpose of economic reforms.
- ix. Uniform tax system was introduced.
- x. Patriots were honoured.
- xi. He made the law of punishment stricter.
- xii. Established the University of France for the advancement of education.
- xiii. Made Catholicism the state religion.

## Discuss

**Que 1. What is meant by the Revolution of 1848 of the Liberals? What political, social and economic ideas did the liberals promote?**

Ans:- The Revolution of February 1848 by the liberals forced the French ruler Louis Philippe to leave his rule. Political, social and economic reforms got a boost after this revolution.

### political development

- i. The republic was declared by ending the monarchy.
- ii. All men got the right to vote.
- iii. The creation of representative assemblies elected by the people began.
- iv. Press freedom was emphasized.

### changes in the social sphere

- i. Feminism began to be promoted.
- ii. The participation of the middle class started increasing.
- iii. Women started forming their own organizations.
- iv. The superiority of the aristocracy began to decline.

### changes in the economic sphere

- i. Bonded labor was abolished.
- ii. Freed the markets from the control of the states.
- iii. Duty barriers removed.
- iv. The number of currencies was reduced to two which were earlier than thirty.

**Que 2. Give three examples to show the contribution of culture in the development of nationalism in Europe.**

Ans:- Cultural heritage played an important role in the formation of nationalism in Europe. The following are three examples of this:-

- i. Romantic artists and poets played an important role in the formation of nationalism. Romantic artists and poets brought insight and mystic sentiments to the nation.
- ii. Music and language contributed to the development of nationalism. Poland is an example of this. There the national spirit was developed through music and language.
- iii. Painting is the third example of the contribution of culture in the development of national spirit. Paintings made by European painters began to stir up nationalist sentiment.

**Que 3. Focusing on any two countries, explain how nations developed in the nineteenth century.**

Answer: - In the 19th century, the feeling of nationalism had developed in almost all of Europe, due to which national states emerged. Two examples of this are Italy and Belgium.

**Italy:** Italy was divided into many small states. The most powerful of these was the Kingdom of Sardinia. Its prime minister was Cavour. There were many revolutionary rebellions in Italy which resulted in some political reforms there. But the credit for the real success of Italy goes to Cavour. In 1859, Cavour took control of Lombardy by fighting with Austria and annexed it to Sardinia. After this, in 1860, Tuscany, Madonna, Parma and the papal kingdoms in the north automatically merged with Sardinia. Around the same time (in 1860 AD), the kingdoms of Sicily and Naples also joined Sardinia with the efforts of Garibaldi. In 1866, the territory of Venetia was annexed to Sardinia after Bismarck's support in the Austro-Prussian War. Sardinia occupied Rome when France vacated Rome during the Franco-Prussian War of 1870. In this way the Italian nation was formed, but after the unification in Italy, the monarchy was established because the need for this was felt there now.

**Belgium:** Belgium was merged with Holland by the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 AD. But there were Catholic supporters in Belgium and Protestant supporters in Holland. The ruler of Holland also considered the Hollandians to be superior to the Belgians. He announced the teaching of Protestantism throughout Belgium. All political posts were given to the people of Holland only. The Belgians strongly opposed this. England supported him in this rebellion. Due to which Belgium had to be independent in 1830. After this, a law system like England was established here.

#### **Que 4. How was the history of nationalism in Britain different from that of the rest of Europe?**

Ans:-

- i. The formation of nation state in Britain was not due to any revolution like other nations of Europe.
- ii. It was a long process in which the feeling of nationalism developed.
- iii. Britain was not a nation before the eighteenth century. Rather there were many ethnic groups which had their own cultural and political heritage.
- iv. The main groups were the English, Welsh, Scots or Irish.
- v. After some time, the Anglo nation established its influence on other island groups on the strength of its wealth and power.
- vi. Gradually the British put an end to the cultural traditions of other groups and the nation of Great Britain was formed which had its own emblem, British flag and national anthem.

#### **Que 5. Why did nationalist tension develop in the Balkan regions?**

Ans :- The following were the reasons for the rise of nationalist tension in the Balkan regions:-

- i. There was geographical and ethnic variation in the Balkan region. The inhabitants of this region were commonly called Slavs.
- ii. Most of the Balkan region was under the Ottoman Empire.
- iii. With the ideas of Romantic nationalism, freedom struggles started here.
- iv. The Balkan people made nationalism the basis for independence or political rights.
- v. Various national groups tried to define their identity and independence.

Thus nationalist tension started to flourish here.