

## 10<sup>th</sup> HISTORY LESSON – 1 THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

**Key Concepts of the lesson-** In 1848, Frederic Sorrieu a French artist prepared a series of four prints visualizing his dream of a world made up of democratic and social Republic. During 19th century nationalism emerged forcing many changes in Political and mental world of Europe.

**The French Revolution and the Idea of Nation-** (1) Growth of nationalism in France (2) Introduction of various measures and practices created sense of collective identity among the people of France.

(3) Rise of Napoleon and his reforms. Revolutionaries help other peoples of Europe to become nation.

**(2) The making of Nationalism in Europe-**

(1) Germany, Italy and Switzerland were divided into Kingdom, duchies and cantones these divisions were having their autonomous rulers.

(2) Industrialization in England, Emergence of a working class and liberalism. (3) After the defeat of Napoleon, the European government follows the spirit of conservatism conservative regimes were autocratic Revolutionaries at that time fight for liberty and freedom. E.g. Mazzini, s young Italy and Young Europe.

**(3) The age of Revolution (1830- 48)**

Liberalism and Nationalism, occurrence of revolutions in Brussels and Greece and development of cultural movement in Europe, Hunger Hardship and Popular revolt, Demand for constitutionalism and national unification. Rights for women Results- Frankfurt Parliament (May 1848)

**(4) Unification of Germany and Italy-** Germany and role of Bismarck and his policy unification of Germany Unification of Italy- Role of Mazzini Garibaldi and victor Emanuel II Separate case and condition of Britain - Glorious revolution of 1688, Act of union of 1707.

### MCQ

**Q.1 Who was Frederic sorrieu?**

- a) A Philosopher (b) A Painter (c) A Politician (d) A Revolutionaries

**Q.2 Which of the following is true with reference to Romanticism?**

- a) Concept of government by consent (b) Freedom for the individual (c) Cultural movement (d) Freedom of markets

**Q.3 What was the basic philosophy of the conservatives?**

- a) They opposed monarchical forms. (b) They were the supporters of democracy (c) They wanted to glorify folk art and vernacular language. (d) They stressed the importance of tradition and established institutions and customs.

**Q.4 Who was count Cavour?**

- a) The chief Minister of Italy (b) Revolutionary of Germany (c) A catholic missionary (d) The chancellor of Germany

**Q.5 Which of the following state lead the unification of Germany?**

- (a) Bavaria (b) Prussia (c) Rhineland (d) Hanover

**Q.6 Who hosted the congress of Vienna in 1815**

- (a) Cavour (b) King victor Emanuel (C) Bismarck (d) Duke Metternich

**Q.7 What was this main objective of the treaty of Vienna of 1815?**

- (a) To undo the changes brought about in Europe during Napoleonic war. (b) To plan the unification of Germany (c) To restore the democracy in Europe. (d) To overthrow the Bourbon dynasty

**Q.8 Which of the following treaty recognized Greece as an independent nation?**

- (a) Treaty of Versailles (b) Treaty of Constantinople (c) Treaty of Frankfurt (d) Treaty of Vienna

**Q.9 At which of the following places was the Frankfurt assembly convened ?**

- (a) At the palace of Prussia (b) At the half of Mirrors in palace of Versailles. (c) At the church of st peters (d) At the church of St panli

### Short Answers Questions-

**Q.1 Explain the concept of a national state**

Ans. Most of its citizens developed a common identity. They shared history. This commonness came as a result of great struggle by the leaders and the common people.

**Q.2 Explain the measures and practices creating sense of collective identity among the people of France.**

Ans. The ideas of the father land (la patrie le citioyen (la citizen) a new French flag emphasized the nation of a united community.

A new French flag, New hymns were composed, A centralized administrative was set up, Internal customs duties were abolished.

### Q.3 Explain the decision of the congress of Vienna.

Ans. The bourbon dynasty was restored in France, A number of states were set up on the boundaries of France Prussia was given important new territories, Austria got control) of northern Italy, Russia was given part of Poland.

### Q.4 Why the 1830s was the year of great economic hardship in Europe?

Ans Increase in population, unemployment migration, price rise, stiff competition in the market, Bad condition of peasants.

### Q.5 Why did national tensions emerge in the Balkan?

Ans. Ethnic variation spread of nationalism Disintegration of Ottoman Empire, claim of independence by using history to prove that they had once been independent. Area of intense conflict, Mutual jealousy matters were further complicated because the Balkans also became the scene of big power rivalry.

### Long Answer questions

#### Q.1 Describe the process by which Germany was unified.

Ans- By 1848, the popular effort failed to succeed in installing constitutional monarch in Germany. Their after the task for unification of Germany was taken over by Prussia and its chief minister Otto von Bismarck who followed a policy of "blood and Iron" within a period of seven years three were fought with demark Austria and France. These states were defeated. In January 1871 the process of unification of Germany was completed. The Prussian king William I was proclaimed German Emperor.

#### Q.2 Describe the process of unification of Italy

Ans. 2 during 1830s. G. Mazzini decided to make a programme to unite Italy and formed a society young Italy After earlier failures king victory Emmanuel II took to unify the Italian status through war and he got the whole hearted support of minister Cavour made a tactful alliance with France and defeated Austrians forces in 1859. Now he was able to secure the support of Garibaldi. In 1860 Garibaldi led the famous expedition to south Italy and freed the states from Bourbon rulers in 1861 before the completion of unification victor Emanuel II was proclaimed the king of united Italy.

### Extra Questions-

Q.1 Describe the political condition of Europe in mid 18<sup>th</sup> century.

Q.2 Explain any three characteristics of the term Liberalism

Q.3 Explain the role of Italian revolutionary Giuseppe Mazzini in freedom struggle of Italy.

Q.4 Describe the result of the revolutions of the liberals in 1848 in Europe.

Q.5. Why was Giuseppe Mazzini described as the most dangerous enemy of our social orders?

Q.6 what was Marianne and Germania? What was the importance of the way in which they were portrayed?

### Answer Key of Multiple Choice Questions

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|----------|----------|----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| 1. ( b ) | 2. ( c ) | 3. ( d ) | 4. ( a )  | 5. ( b )  | 6. ( d )  |
| 7. ( a ) | 8. ( b ) | 9. ( d ) | 10. ( d ) | 11. ( b ) | 12. ( c ) |