

**St.AndrewsScotsSr.Sec.School**  
**9thAvenue, I.P.Extension, Patparganj**  
**Delhi-110092**  
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### **Chapter – 1 NATIONALISM IN EUROPE**

#### **Important notes**

1. **Plebiscite** : A direct vote by which all the people of a region are required to accept or reject a proposal.
2. **Utopian** : A vision of society that is so ideal that it is unlikely to actually exist.
3. **Habsburg Empire** : The empire that has Austria, Hungary including the Alpine region Tyrol, Austria, Sudetenland and Bohemia.
4. **Ideology** : System of ideas reflecting a particular political and social vision.
5. **Conservation** : A political philosophy that stressed the importance of tradition, established institutions, customs, and preferred gradual development of quick change.
6. **Serfdom** : The system under which peasants were forced to live and work under feudal lords.
7. **Ottoman Empire** : Turkish empire ruled by the Caliph - the spiritual and temporal leader of the Muslim.
8. **Allegory** : When an abstract idea is expressed through a person or a thing. An Allegorical story has two meanings, one literal and other symbolic.
9. **Ethnic** : The term related to common racial, tribal or cultural origin or background that community identifies with claims.

#### **Know the year and important events**

1. **1797** : Napoleon invades Italy, Napoleonic wars begin.
2. **1804** : Napoleonic code was introduced, upheld equality before the law, and took many privileges based on birth.

3. **1814-1815**: Fall of Napoleon, Vienna faces settlement..
4. **1821**: Greek struggle for independence Begins.
5. **1820**: The first upheaval took place in France, in July 1230.
6. **1832**: Greece gained independence.
7. **1834**: customs union was formed in Prussia to abolish tariff barriers.
8. **1848**: Germans noted for national assembly in Frankfurt
9. **1855**: the kingdom of Sardinia participated from the sides of the British and French in the Crimean war.
10. **1859-1870** : Unification of Italy.
11. **1859** : Sardinia-Piedmont in an alliance with France defeated the Austrian Forces. Large number of People under Giuseppe Garibaldi joined the movement.
12. **1860** : Sardinia-Piedmont forces invaded South Italy and the Kingdom Of Two Sicilies drove out the Spanish rulers.
13. **1861** : Victor Emmanuel II was declared the king of Italy and Rome as the capital of Italy.
14. **1871** : The Prussian king William I proclaimed the German emperor.
15. **1914** : First world war begins.

### **QUESTION ANSWERS**

#### **Q1. Write a note on:**

##### **1. Giuseppe Mazzini .**

1. Giuseppe Mazzini was a great Italian revolutionary. He was born in 1807 in Genoa. He was a member of the secret society of Carbonari and the foundation of two secret societies.
  - a. Young Italy in Marseilles
  - b. Young Europe in Berne
2. Following his model secret societies were set up in Germany, Poland and France.
3. At the age of 24, he was sent into exile for attempting a revolution.
4. He believed that God had introduced natural units of mankind; southern Italy could not continue to be a patchwork of small states and kingdoms.
5. The Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich truly described him as 'the most dangerous enemy of our social order'.

##### **2. Count Camillo de Cavour:**

He was the chief minister of Sardinia-Piedmont.

Contribution :

- a. Good administrator.
- b. Worked for the unification of Italy.
- c. He led the movement to unify the regions of state tactful diplomat. He succeeded in defeating the forces in 1859.

### **3. The Greek war of Independence**

1. Greece had been a part of the Ottoman empire since the 15th century.
2. The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe sparked off a struggle for independence amongst Greeks.
3. Nationalism in Greeks got the support from other Greeks living in exile.
4. West Europeans had sympathies for ancient Greek cultures.
5. Poets and artists lauded Greece as the cradle of European civilization and mobilized public spirit in support of the Greek struggle against Muslim empire.
6. The English poet Lord Byron organized funds and went to fight in the war.
7. The treaty of Constantinople of 1832 organized Greece as an independent state.

### **4. Frankfurt Parliament :**

It is the name of the National Assembly founded during the revolution of 1848 that tried to unite Germany in a democratic way. The assembly had 831 elected representatives. The Members have drafted a Constitution for a new German nation. It was rejected by Friedrich Wilhelm IV, King of Prussia. Though the Parliament failed to unite Germany, it had far reaching consequences on Germany.

### **5. The role of women in Nationalist struggles**

1. Women were the active participants in national struggles.
2. They formed their own political associations, founded newspapers and took part in political meetings and demonstrations.
3. In France, about 60 women's clubs came up in different cities among which the most famous society was the society of Revolutionary and Republican women.
4. One of their main demands was getting the same political rights and suffrage as men but they were denied.

5. Even during the Frankfurt Parliament they were just admitted as merely to stand as visitors.

**Q2. What steps did the French revolutionaries take to create a sense of collective identity among the French people?**

The following steps were taken by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among the French people :

1. The idea of the Fatherland (la Patrie) and the citizens (le Citoyen) were introduced.
2. A new French flag, tricolor, was chosen to replace the earlier royal standard.
3. The estate was renamed as the National Assembly.
4. New hymns were composed, oaths were taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of the Nation.
5. A centralized administrative system was established.
6. Uniform laws for all citizens were formulated.
7. Internal custom duties and due were abolished.
8. A uniform system of weights and measures was adopted.
9. French, as it was written and spoken in Paris, became the common language of the nation, regional dialects were discouraged.
10. It was decided that the French nation would liberate the people of Europe from despotism.

**Q3. Who were Marianne and Germania? What was the importance of the way in which they were portrayed?**

1. In the 18th and 19th centuries, artists represented the country as if it were a person.
2. Nations were portrayed as female figures that sought to give the abstract idea of the nation a concrete form.
3. The female form that was chosen to personify the nation did not stand for any particular woman in real life.
4. Thus, in France she was christened Marianne, a popular Christian name, which underlined the idea of a people.
5. Her characteristics were drawn from those of liberty and the republic – the redcap, the tricolor and the Statues of Marianne were installed in public

squares to remind the public of national symbols of unity and to persuade them to identify with it.

6. Marianne images were marked on coins and stamps too.
7. Similarly, Germania became the allegory of the German nation. In visual representation, Germania wears a crown of Oak leaves because German Oak Stands for heroism.

The importance of the way in which they were portrayed was to remind the public of the National symbols of unity and persuade them to identify with them.

#### **Q4. Briefly trace the process of German unification.**

After 1848, nationalism in Europe moved from an association with democracy and revolutions. Nationalist sentiments were often mobilized by conservatives for promoting state power and achieving political domination over Europe. Thus, Germany and Italy were unified as nation states as mentioned below:

1. 39 German states were grouped together in an organization known as German confederation.
2. In 1834 a customs union or Zollverein was established. It allowed free trade among its members. It created a real national unity in economic matters, at a time when Germany was politically not united. A wave of economic nationalism strengthened the wider nationalist sentiments.
3. As a result of the 1848 revolution in France, in Germany where a nation state did not exist the men and women of the liberal middle classes raised the demands for constitutionalism and national unification.
4. In May 1848 a large number of political associations decided to vote for an All-German National Assembly at Frankfurt and drafted a constitution for a German nation to be headed by a monarchy subject to a parliament. The offer was made to the Prussian king but it was rejected by him. Thus, the liberal initiative to nation building failed.
5. Thereafter the task of unification of Germany was taken over by Prussia and its chief minister, Otto Von Bismarck who was the architect of modern Germany.
6. Bismarck followed a policy of 'blood and iron' that carried out his plans with the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy. Within a period of 7 years, three wars were fought with Denmark, Austria and France. This ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification.
7. Ultimately in January 1871, Prussian king William I was proclaimed German emperor. Thus, unification of Germany was completed. This demonstrated the dominance of Prussian state power. It was a victory of Bismarck's policy

of 'Blood and Iron' and it tended to foster militarism and authoritarianism in Germany. The new state placed a strong emphasis on modernizing the currency, banking, legal and judicial systems in Germany, Prussian measures and practices often became a model for the rest of Germany.

**Q5. What changes did Napoleon introduce to make the administrative system more efficient in the territories ruled by him?**

The following changes were introduced by Napoleon to make the administrative system more efficient in the territories ruled by him:

1. The Civil Code of 1804 or the Napoleonic Code was issued and it abolished all privileges based on birth. It established equality before the law and secured the right to property.
2. Napoleon simplified administrative divisions in the Dutch Republic, in Switzerland, in Italy and Germany.
3. Feudal system was abolished and peasants were freed from serfdom and manorial dues.
4. Guild restrictions were removed in towns.
5. Improvements were made in the measures and a common national currency was introduced. It facilitated the movement and exchange of goods and capital from one region to another.

**Q6. From which country did the first clear expression of nationalism come in the 18th century and why and with what results?**

1. The first clear expression of nationalism came in the 18th century from France with the French revolution in 1789.
  - **Causes:** France at that time was a fully-fledged territorial state under the rule of an absolute monarch i.e. Louis XVI.
  - **Results:** The political and constitutional changes that came in the wake of the French revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to the National Assembly – a body of French citizens.
2. The revolution proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny.
3. In addition to above when the revolutionary wars broke out, the French armies carried the ideas of nationalism abroad.

**Q7. What were the reactions of the local populations to the French rule in the conquered territories?**

The reactions of the local people in the conquered territories by the French were mixed. In the beginning, in Holland, Switzerland, Brussels, Mainz, Milan and

Warsaw, people welcomed the French armies as Harbingers of liberty. Political freedom was advantageous but more taxes, censorship and forced conscription into the French armies for conquering the rest of Europe made the local population hostile to them. Thus, the initial enthusiasm was lost and disadvantages of loss of political freedom outweighed the advantages of the administrative changes.

**Q8. Describe the political condition of Europe in the mid-eighteenth century.**

The political conditions of Europe in the mid-eighteenth century were as mentioned below:

1. There were no nation states.
2. Germany, Italy and Switzerland were divided into Kingdoms, Duchies and Cantons whose rulers had their autonomous territories.
3. There were autocratic monarchies in Eastern and Central Europe.
4. People spoke different languages and belonged to different ethnic groups. For eg- Habsburg empire consisted of different regions and people.
5. They did not share a collective identity or a common culture. It included German-speaking people of Bohemia as well as Italian-speaking people Lombardy and Venetia.
6. Half of the population of Hungary was Magyar.
7. Such differences did not promote a sense of political unity. The only tie binding diverse groups together had a common allegiance to the Emperor.

**Q9. Describe the condition of the aristocracy and Europe in the mid-eighteenth century.**

The condition of aristocracy and peasantry was as mentioned below :

**1. Landed aristocracy**

- Socially and politically a landed aristocracy was the dominant class on the continent.
- They were united by a common way of life such as owning large estates and townhouses, use of French language for diplomacy and in high society.
- They were also united with ties of marriage with each other.
- Thus, aristocracy was powerful but they were in the minority.

**2. Peasantry**

- The majority of the population was peasants.
- To the West, most of the land was farmed by tenants and small owners.
- In Eastern and Central Europe, there were large estates which were cultivated by serfs.

**Q10. When did industrialization begin in Europe? What were its consequences?**

**Industrialization** : Industrialization had begun in England in the second half of the Eighteenth century. However, it took place in France and parts of the German states during the nineteenth century.

**Its consequences were as mentioned below :**

- **Growth of towns** : Emergence of commercial classes. There was growth of towns and the emergence of commercial classes in Western and some parts of Eastern Europe. This was due to the growth of industrial production and trade. The existence of commercial classes was based on production for the market.
- **Emergence of commercial classes**: A new working class and middle class consisting of industrialists, businessmen and professionals came into existence. It was among the educated, liberal middle classes that ideas of national unity following the abolition of aristocratic privileges gained popularity.

**Q11. What do you understand by liberalism? Describe their ideas in the political, social and economic spheres?**

The term liberalism is derived from the Latin word, Liber, meaning free. Thus, for the new middle classes, liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before law.

- Political, social and economic ideas supported by the liberals were given below :
- **Political ideas** :
  - It emphasized the concept of Government by consents.
  - Since the French revolution, liberalism stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges, a Constitution and representative Government through Parliament.
  - They do not necessarily stand for universal suffrages.
- **Social ideas** : They supported freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law.
- **Economic ideas** : They supported freedom of markets and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movements of goods and capital. During the 19th century this was a strong demand of the emerging middle classes.

**Q12. Explain the process of unification of Italy.**

**OR**



## **Describe the condition of Italy before unification.**

- **Condition of Italy in the nineteenth century :**
  - Italy had a long history of political fragmentations. Italians were scattered over various dynastic states as well as the multi-National Habsburg Empire.
  - During the middle of the nineteenth century, Italy was divided into seven states.
  - The North was under Austrian Habsburgs.
  - Out of these states, only Sardinia-Piedmont was ruled by the Italian Prince House.
  - The Centre was ruled by the Pope and the Southern regions were under the domination of Bourbon Kings of Spain.
  - There was no common language either.
- **The unification of Italy was completed in various stages.**
  - Sardinia-Piedmont defeated Austria in 1859.
  - Garibaldi succeeded in South Italy and the Kingdom of Two Sicilies in 1860 drove out the Spanish rulers.
  - Austria ceded Venetia to Italy in 1866.
  - . In 1870, Rome was taken over as the French soldiers were withdrawn. Rome was made the capital of Italy.

### **Q13. What do you mean by conservatism?**

Conservatism is a political philosophy that stressed the importance of tradition, established institutions and customs and preferred gradual development to quick change. Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society – like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family – should be preserved.

### **Political ideology**

A political ideology is a set of ethical ideals, principles, doctrines, myths or symbols of a social movement, institution, or a large group. These political ideologies explain how society should function, and offer a blueprint for a certain social order.

### **Q14. Why did the liberal nationalists go underground? Why were secret societies formed? Describe their aims and activities with special reference to the activities of Mazzini?**

After the Congress of Vienna (1815) the liberal nationalists went underground due to fear of repression by the autocratic rulers.

Activists soon started organizing themselves through secret societies to oppose the political system established in Europe at the Congress of Vienna (1814–15), plotting to establish constitutional regimes and to fight for liberty and freedom. They wanted the creation of a nation - states which were considered necessary as a part of freedom for struggle.

### **Mazzini and activities of secret societies :**

- Mazzini was an Italian revolutionary. He was a member of the secret society of the Carbonari.
- Later on, he founded two societies. Young Italy in Marseilles and Young Europe in Berne.
- Aim of Mazzini was to have a unified republic in Italy as the basis of liberty.
- He believed that the nations were the natural units of mankind.
- Secret societies were formed in Germany, France, Switzerland and Poland.
- As a result of the secret societies the conservatives were frightened. Metternich described Mazzini as 'the dangerous enemy of our social order'.

### **Q15 Describe the role of culture in shaping the feeling of nationalism in Europe from 1830 to the end of the 19th century**

**OR**

**How did culture play an important role in creating the idea of nation in Europe? Explain with examples?**

1. Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation : art and poetry, stories and music helped to shape nationalist feelings. Romanticism helped in developing a particular form of nationalist sentiments.
2. The Romantic artists focused on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings in order to create a sense of a shared collective heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of a nation.
3. German philosopher Johana Gottfried tried to popularize the true spirit of nation through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances.
4. The emphasis on Vernacular language and the collection of local folk was to recover an ancient national spirit and to carry the modern national spirit and to carry the modern nationalist message to large audiences who were mostly illiterate.

5. For example, in Poland which had been partitioned by great powers, national feelings were kept alive through music and language. Polish was seen as a symbol of struggle against Russian dominants.
6. After the failure of an armed rebellion against Russian rule, many members of the Clergy in Poland began to use language as a weapon of national resistance. Polish was used for church gatherings and all instructions. The use of Polish came to be seen as a struggle against dominance.

**Q16. Why was the decade of 1830s known as the Great Economic Hardship in Europe? Explain any three reasons.**

The 1830s were the year of Economic Hardship in Europe due to :

1. There was enormous increase in population.
2. There were more seekers of job than employment.
3. People migrated from rural areas to cities to live in overcrowded slums.
4. There was a stiff competition among products of small producers and products imported from England which were made by machines as industrial action had already taken place there.
5. Peasants' condition was bad due to burden of feudal dues and obligations.
6. The prices of food had risen due to bad harvest. This had resulted in widespread pauperism in country.

**Q17. Write a short note on causes and results of the Revolution of 1848 in France.**

- **Causes:** There were food shortages and widespread unemployment. Also, the widespread ideas of political liberalization, nationalism, and socialism.
- **Results:**
  1. Louis Phillip abdicated the throne
  2. France become a Republic.
  3. Suffrage granted to all adult men above 21 years.
  4. Right to work was guaranteed,
  5. National workshops to provide employment were set up and monarchy was changed to Republic.

**Q18. Describe the causes of Silesian weavers' uprising. What were its results?**

- **Causes :** The cause of Silesian weavers' uprising was their exploitation by contractors. They had reduced the payments to the weavers for the goods they ordered. There was already widespread unemployment and they were living a life of extreme misery.

- **Results** : A contractor when attacked, tried to get shelter in neighboring village but failed. He sought the help of army. In the exchange between the army and the weaver, eleven weavers were killed.
- **Importance** : The weavers' uprising depicts the condition of people in the villages. There was extreme poverty and unemployment. People were exploited by rich people. Army also helped them to crush such uprising or opposition. Thus, the Government did not care for the welfare of the poor.

**Q19. Describe the results of revolution of Liberals in 1848 in Europe.**

The revolutions of Liberals in 1848 were suppressed by autocratic monarchs to realize that old order cannot be restored. The autocratic monarchs in the Central and Eastern Europe introduced changes that had taken place in Western Europe in 1815.

- Serfdom and bonded labor were abolished both in Habsburg dominions and Russia.
- More autonomy was granted to Hungarians in 1867 by the Habsburg Empire monarchs dualism was established in Austria. Hungary was to consist of two distinct Independent states. Their ruler was known as Emperor of Austria and King in Hungary.

**Q.20. How was the history of nationalism in Britain unlike the rest of Europe?**

The history of nationalism in Britain is unlike the rest of Europe in the following ways :

1. It was not the result of wars as in Germany but a long drawn out process.
2. Different ethnic groups – English, Welsh, Scot or Irish had their own cultural and traditions. But the English nation was able to extend its influence over other Nations due to her wealth, importance and power.
3. As a result of glorious revolution in 1688, the English Parliament was the instrument through which a nation-state with England as its center came into existence.
4. In 1707, the Act of Union brought England and Scotland together. Through this Act, England could impose its influence on Scotland. After the formation of the Union, the English members dominated the British Parliament, and Scotland's distinctive identity, culture and political institutions were being undermined.
5. In Ireland, two similar policies were followed. There were Catholics as well as Protestants. Catholic revolts were suppressed and ultimately in 1801, Ireland was incorporated in United Kingdom.

6. A new British nation was forged due to propagation of dominant British Culture.

**Q21. What was the area of Balkans? How they became the most serious source of national tension in Europe?**

Ans. The Balkans were the regions of Geographical and Ethnic variation containing modern day of Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro whose habitats are known as slaves.

It was the most serious source tension in Europe because :

1. A large part of Balkan was under the Ottoman Empire. However, with weakening of Ottoman Empire, the nationalist tension emerged in the area. Its European subject Nationalities broke away and declared their Independence.
2. The people of Balkan argued that they were once independent before the Foreign powers controlled them. So, their object was to regain independence.
3. Nationalist tensions emerged due to rivalries of European powers. All of these powers wanted to have, thus, control due to one reason or other.
4. The Balkan states were also jealous of Each other and wanted to enter their at territory at the expense of other which led to series of wars and finally the First World War.