



**पुणना**

**INTERNATIONAL SCHOOL  
AFFILIATED TO CBSE BOARD**

**Sample Book**

**10th std- History**

**Ch.1 The Rise of Nationalism in Europe**

**Short Question Answers**

1. Name the French artist who prepared a series of four prints visualising his dream of a new world.

Ans. The French artist Frederic Sorrieu prepared a series of four prints visualising his dream of a new world.

2. Name the painting prepared by Frederic Sorrieu in 1848.

Ans. In 1848, Frederic Sorrieu prepared the painting 'The Dream of Worldwide Democratic and Social Republics- The Pact between Nations'.

3. What was the main aim of the French Revolutionaries?

Ans. The main aim of the French Revolutionaries was to liberate the people of France and also the people of Europe from despotism and establish nation-state under common people's rule.

4. Which type of government was functioning in France before the revolution of 1789?

Ans. The Monarchical type of government was functioning in France before the revolution of 1789.

5. What is conservatism?

Ans. It is a political philosophy that stressed the importance of tradition, established institutions and customs and preferred gradual development to quick change.

6. When was France declared as a republic?

Ans. On 21st September, 1792, the newly elected assembly abolished the monarchy and declared France as a republic.

7. When did Napoleon invade Italy? CBSE 2011

Ans. In 1797, Napoleon invaded Italy.

8. Who implemented the Civil Code of 1804 in France?

Ans. Napoleon Bonaparte implemented the Civil Code of 1804 in France.

### **Questions answer in brief**

1 How did nationalism and the idea of the nation-state emerge?

Ans. Nationalism and the idea of the nation state emerged within the culturally and regionally diverse groups of Europe. Due to industrialisation and transformation of society, there emerged a middle-class consisting of businessmen, working professionals, industrialists, laborers and working class people.

Out of these, the educated middle-class people thought of uniting the culturally compatible sections of people in Europe by abolishing the privileges enjoyed by the aristocracy. This led to nationalism and emergence of idea of the nation-state.

2 .What was the Zollverein?

Ans. (a) In 1834, a customs union or Zollverein was formed at the initiative of Prussia. It was joined by most of the German States.

(b) The aim of Zollverein was to bind the Germans economically into a nation. The Union abolished the tariff barriers and reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to only two. It helped to awaken and raise national sentiment through a fusion of individual and provincial interests. The German people realised that a free economic system was the only means to engender national feeling.

3. 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 move 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 peoples of Europe from despotism. They wanted to help other people of Europe to become nations.

4. Explain any four reasons how the initial enthusiasm of the people of France soon turned to hostility after Napoleon's takeover of France.

Ans. Initially the French Armies were welcomed as harbingers of liberty. But the initial enthusiasm soon turned to hostility. Because people gradually understood that the new administrative arrangements did not hand in hand with political freedom. Go The four factors which seemed to outweigh the advantages of the administrative changes are

- (i) Increased taxation on people.
- (it) Strict censorship on printing media and books.
- (iii) Forced conscription into the French Armies to satisfy its imperialist ambition.
- (iv) Restriction on Freedom.

5. What area was known as the Balkans?

Ans. The vast territory lying between the Black sea and the Adriatic sea comprising the modern states of Romania, Albania, Greece, Croatia, Bosnia- Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro was known as the Balkans. All these states were once the part of the Ottoman Empire and were inhabited by people broadly known as Slavs. The spread of the ideas of Romantic nationalism and the disintegration of Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive. The Balkans states were fiercely jealous of each other and each hoped to gain more territory at the expense of the others.

6. Explain the political situation of Italy before its unification.

Ans. Italy had a long history of political fragmentation. This is shown in the points below

- (i) Italians were scattered over several dynastic states as well as the multi-national Habsburg empire.
- (ii) During the middle of the 19th century, Italy was divided into seven states of which only one, Sardinia- Piedmont was ruled by an Italian Princely House.
- (iii) The North was under Austrian Habsburgs, the center was ruled by the pope and the Southern regions were under the domination of the Bourbon kings of Spain.
- (iv) Even the Italian language had not any standard common form. It had many regional and local variations.

7. 'The decade of 1830 had brought great economic hardship in Europe'. Support the statement with arguments.

Ans. The decade of 1830 had brought great economic hardship or crisis in Europe.

The following are the arguments to support this statement

- (1) There was an enormous increase in population all over Europe. As a result unemployment became a common feature in most of the countries.

(ii) Migration of rural people to the cities further made the situation worse. Small scale producers in towns sometimes faced with stiff competition from rural areas where production was carried out mainly in homes or small workshops. These products imported from rural areas were obviously cheaper than the town-made products.

(iii) Due to population, the demand of foods increased. It led to the rise of food prices. This increased price along with a year of bad harvests led to widespread pauperism in town and whole country.

### **Long question and answer**

1 Describe the explosive conditions prevailed in Balkans after 1871 in European.

Ans. The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was the area called the Balkans. The Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro whose inhabitants were broadly known as the Slaves.

A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire. The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive. All through the nineteenth century the Ottoman Empire had sought to strengthen itself through modernisation and internal reforms but with very little success. One by one, its European subject nationalities broke away from its control and declared independence. The Balkan people based their claims for independence or political rights on nationality and used history to prove that they had once been independent but had subsequently been subjugated by foreign powers. Hence, the rebellious nationalities in the Balkans thought to their struggles as attempts to win back their long-lost independence.

2. Explain the term conservatism. Explain with special reference to Europe.

Ans. Meaning of Conservatism

Conservatism is a political philosophy that stressed the importance of tradition, established institutions and customs and preferred gradual development to quick change.

European Conservatism

After the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European Governments were driven by Conservatism.

Conservatives were people who believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society like the monarchy church, social hierarchies, property and the family should be preserved.

Change in Ideas of Conservatism

But after the rule of Napoleon the basic ideas of conservatism were changed. Most conservatives did not want to return to the society of pre-revolutionary days. They realised the changes initiated by Napoleon strengthened the traditional institutions like the monarchy in reality. They understood that a modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy, the abolition of

feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies in Europe. Thus, the conservatives of that time accepted the changes which were in favour of their interests.

3. How did nationalism develop through culture in Europe? Explain.

Ans. The development of nationalism in Europe was not only the result of war and territorial expansion. Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation in Europe. The following examples state the fact

(1) Art, poetry, stories and music helped express and shape nationalist feelings in Europe.

(ii) Romanticism, a cultural movement in Europe developed a particular form of nationalist sentiment. Romantic artists and poets criticised the glorification of science and reason. They tried to create a sense of a shared collective heritage as the basis of a nation. They gave importance on emotions, intuitions and mystical feelings.

(iii) German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people (das volk) in their folk song, folk poetry and folk dances.

(iv) Vernacular languages and folklores strengthen the national spirit.

(v) In Poland Karol Kurpinski celebrated the national struggle through opera and music.

(vi) Allegory of Germania and Marianne developed national feelings among citizens.

4. "Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France but in the administrative field he has incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient". Analyse the statement with arguments.

Ans. Napoleon became the ruler of France on 21 December, 1804. He established a monarchic political system. He was worried by the democratic forces unleashed by the revolution. But at the same time he did not want to ignore them entirely. So he introduced some reform in the administrative system. He tried to make the whole system more rational and efficient. To achieve the goal, he took some important steps.

These were

(1) He introduced civil code of 1804 which did away with all privileges based on birth. It established equality before the law and secured the right to property.

(ii) He simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.

(iii) Moreover, guild restrictions were removed, transport and communications systems were improved, standardised weights and measures and a common national currency were introduced. By these new policies peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen were benefitted

and started to enjoy a new-found freedom. Thus, it can be concluded that Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France but in administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles.

