

Revision Notes

Class 10 - Social Science (History)

Chapter - 1 Rise of Nationalism in Europe

1. Frederic Sorrieu

- He is a French artist, who presented a series of paintings in 1848.
- He visualized his dreams, that is, a world of social and democratic republics.

2. French Revolution

- French revolution in 1789, was the start of nationalism.
- French revolutionaries took many steps to create a feeling of collective identity:
 - i) Innovative ideas such as Le citoyen and La Partie
 - ii) Creation of new French flag.
 - iii) Election of National Assembly, also renaming from estate general to National Assembly.
 - iv) Administrative system which is consolidated.
 - v) Abolishing of customs and internal duties.
 - vi) Uniform weights and measures were introduced.
 - vii) French was getting common language.

3. Napoleonic Code

- Napoleon destroyed France democracy.
- Introduction of Civil code 1804, which was called Napoleonic code.
- Features of this code are:
 - i) Abolishing of all birth rights and privileges.
 - ii) Establishment of equality before law.
 - iii) Security of right to property.
 - iv) Guild restrictions was removed.

4. New Middle Class

- Politically as well as socially, aristocrats were dominant as far as population is concerned.
- Peasants were the majority in population.



- Since industrialization in England, new social class known as working class was emerged.
- It included artisans, industrialists, businessman and so on.

5. Liberalism

- Property owning men were only given the right to vote or getting elected.
- Each and every women and property-less men were restricted from all political rights.
- It is derived from Latin word 'root liber', it means to be free.
- For the end of clerical privilege, autocracy the liberal nationalism was stood alive.

6. A New Conservatism after 1815

- Major European powers in 1815: Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria had defeated Napoleon.
- They use to meet in Vienna to draw up a European settlement called as treaty of Vienna.
- As per this treaty:
 - i) Power was restored by Bourbon dynasty.
 - ii) During Napoleonic wars, France lost all its territories.
 - iii) 39 states of German Confederation were formed by Napoleon, left untouched.
 - iv) On French boundary, borders were made to prevent France from expanding.

7. The Revolutionaries

Guiseppe Mazzini

- Born in Genoa in 1807.
- Was a member of secret society of carbonate.
- He established 2 secret societies: Young Europe in Berne and Young Italy in Marseilles.
- Main aim was to unify Italy in a republic.

8. The Age of Revolution: 1830-1848

- Bourbon kings were overthrown to setup a constitutional monarchy in July 1830.



- Greece was struggling for independence which was a part of Ottoman Empire.
- Greece was declared as independent nation in Treaty of Constantinople signed in 1832.
- National feeling was the main focused area.
- German philosopher, Johan Gottfried discovered the culture in common people through music, dance and folk poetry.
- There were less jobs and more people.
- Due to rise in food costs and bad harvesting, widespread pauperism in the country.
- Silesia weavers in 1845, revolt against contractors.
- Frankfurt parliament was elected in 1848. 831 elected representatives were conveyed in St. Paul Church.

9. Making of German

- Otto Von Bismarck took leadership role with support of Prussian army and bureaucracy.
- Kaiser William 1 was the new head of German empire.

10. Making of Italy

- Giuseppe Mazzini headed the unification program which got failed.
- Victor Emmanuel II became the new king of unified Italy in 1861.

11. Britain

- English Parliament seized power from the ruling monarchy.
- British force took Ireland, in 1801 after revolution failed.
- British Nation was formed and it was facilitated through the mass propagation of English culture.

12. Nationalism and imperialism

- Modern Balkans included Bulgaria, Croatia, Greece, Romania, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Albania, Serbia, Macedonia, Montenegro and Slovenia.
- This area was made explosive by Romantic nationalism, hence, major European wanted have control over this area.
- So, this led to a series of war called as First World War.



Important Questions and Answers

1. What was the aim of the French Revolution?

Ans:

- It was the starting of nationalism in France and the main objective was to build a collective identity in French people.
- Ideas like Le Citoyen and La Patrie promoted the belief of united community who enjoy equal rights in constitution.

2. What did the Napoleonic code establish?

Ans:

- It laid the equality before law; all privileges were abolished at birth.
- Right to property to French citizens were granted.
- Restrictions on guild were removed.
- Communication and transport were improved
- Administration was simplified.

3. Who was the ‘Hero of two Worlds’ and what was his role in the unification of Italy.

Ans:

- Giuseppe Garibaldi was the ‘Hero of two Worlds’.
- He was born on 1807 and played important role in unification of Italy.
- Two secret societies were formed: Young Italy in Marseilles and Young Europe in Berne.
- According to his believe, Italy wouldn’t have survived as smaller states and it needed to be unified.

4. Write about the two female allegories in the 19th century.

Ans:

1. Marianne – She was named Marianne in France which was a Christian name, useful to promote the idea of people’s nation. Important feature was inspired by liberty and republic. Soon statues of Marianne became symbol of unity.
2. Germania – She was allegory of Germany. She wore beautiful crown made up of oak leaves. It was distinctively hung from St. Paul Church ceiling to represent liberal revolution.

5. Name some of the characteristic feature of conservative regimes.

Ans:



- Intolerant to criticism and dissent.
- Autocratic
- Censored press
- Suppressed questions which challenged their legitimacy.

6. Write the salient features of The Treaty of Vienna

Ans:

- Bourbon dynasty was restored in France.
- France lost its conquered territories.
- Kingdom of Netherlands consisting of Belgium and Genoa were set up to block French expansion.
- Prussia gained new territories which included a fraction of Saxony.
- Northern Italy was under the control of Austria and Poland under Russia.

7. Explain the importance of National feeling and Imagination.

Ans:

- Culture was important for development of national feelings. It was through arts, poetry, music, stories which created nationalist feelings.
- Glorification of science was criticized openly and it was replaced by intuitions, sentiments and emotions. This was known as romanticism aimed to creating national sentiments.
- Language also played important role in developing national feelings.

8. What was the main course of the revolt in 1848?

Ans:

- Europe faced difficult time as far as economic conditions are concerned during those years.
- There were more people but jobs were less.
- In 1848, widespread unemployment and food shortages aggravated the population.

9. Write any three features of the Frankfurt Parliament.

Ans:

- a) 831 representatives were elected on 18th May 1848, which marched to Frankfurt Parliament.
- b) Parliament was monopolized by working women and men.
- c) King of Prussia, Friedrich Wilhelm IV rejected constitutional monarchy.



10. Why did liberal nationalist create secret societies?

Ans:

- It was created to train European revolutionaries and spread their ideas.
- To oppose monarchical forms established by the Vienna Congress to continue their fight for freedom and liberty.

11. Why were the Balkan nations in crisis?

Ans:

- Majority of Balkan was under control of Ottoman Empire.
- Spread of romantic nationalism in the area and the deterioration of the Ottoman Empire made this area explosive.

