

**NCERT Exercise Solution**  
**Class 10<sup>th</sup> Social Science (History)**

**Chapter 1 – The Rise of Nationalism in Europe**

**Write in Brief**

**1. Write a Note on:**

**a) Giuseppe Mazzini:**

**Ans:**

- He was an Italian revolutionary, born the year 1807 in Genoa.
- A member of the secret society of Carbonari.
- He was sent to exile in 1831 because he attempted a revolution in Liguria.
- ‘Young Italy’ in Marseilles and ‘Young Europe’ in Berne were the names of the societies he founded.
- The members were from Poland, Italy, France and the German states, who were quite young and likeminded.

**b) Count Camilo de Cavour:**

**Ans:**

- He was a chief minister in Sardinia-Piedmont state.
- He led the movement to make unity in Italy as far as religion is concerned.
- He spoke French quite better compared to Italian.
- He developed a diplomatic alliance with France.
- It helped Sardinia-Piedmont defeat Austria in 1859, which made the northern part of Italy free.

**c) The Greek War of Independence:**

**Ans:**

- A successful independence war was waged between 1821 to 1829 by Greek revolutionaries against the Ottoman Empire.
- Support was given by West European countries by Greeks.
- Many artists and poets hailed Greece.
- Greece was recognized as an independent nation by the Treaty of Constantinople of 1832.

**d) The Frankfurt Parliament:**

**Ans:**

- All-German National Assembly which was formed by the middle-class professionals, businessmen and artisans belonging to different regions.
- Convened on 18 May in St. Paul church, in Frankfurt city.
- This assembly helped the German nation to be a monarchy headed country subjected to a parliament.
- It faced opposition from the military and aristocracy.
- It was disbanded on 31 May, 1849.

**e) The role of women in nationalist struggles:**

**Ans:**

- Giving political rights to women was controversial with liberal movement.
- Women formed their political association, under which they founded a newspaper.
- Women were denied suffrage during Assembly election days.
- Women were seen as observers, who could stand in the visitor's gallery.

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

**Ans:** Important steps taken by French revolutionaries to make an identity among French people are:

- Idea of la patrie (the fatherland) as well as le citoyen (the citizen), is the notion of a united community in which states enjoy equal rights in the constitution.
- A tricolor French flag replaced the royal standard.
- The Estate General was changed and renamed as the National Assembly; a group of citizens elected to this National Assembly.
- For the nation, new oaths, hymns and martyrs were commemorated.
- A uniform law was made for the whole nation by a central administrative system.

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

**Ans:**

- Marianne and Germania were female allegories of French and German respectively.
- They stood for ideas such as 'liberty' and 'the republic'.
- The public could identify with symbolic meaning which would bring the feel of national unity in them.

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

**Ans:**

- Around the 1800s, feelings of being nationalist were there in the middle-class German.
- To create a nation-state from various German states, they united in 1848.
- Military and monarchy, together repress them to get support from Prussia.
- The leader of the German unification movement was Prussia.
- The Prussian bureaucracy and army supported the chief minister Otto von Bismarck.
- When Prussia won war against Austria, France and Denmark, then the process of unification was completed.
- Prussian king, William I, in January 1871 was named German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.

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

**Ans:** Following changes were made by Napoleon to make administrative system more efficient:

- A civil code was established in 1804, also called the Napoleonic code. Before law, it established equality and the right to property.
- The administration was simplified, freed peasants from serfdom and abolished the feudal system.
- The Guild system was removed from towns. Communication and transportation were improved.
- The new freedom was enjoyed by peasants, businessmen and artisans and other workers.

#### **Discuss**

##### **1. Explain what is meant by the 1848 revolution of the liberals. What were the political social and economic ideas supported by the liberals?**

**Ans:**

- In the revolution in 1848, liberals referred to national movements as supported by the educated middle class and revolted by the unemployed, poor and starving workers in Europe.
- In France, widespread food shortage and unemployment in the year 1848 led to uprising.

- Men and women in other parts of Europe came together to raise their voice for the creation of a nation-state based on principles of parliament.
- Many ideas supported by liberals are:
  - i) Politically, the demand of constitution with unification of nationalism, with a constitution and administration of parliament.
  - ii) Socially, they wanted to get rid of partialities based on class and birth rights.
  - iii) Economically, they wanted the right to property. Abolition of restrictions that were there on movements of goods and capitals.

**2. Choose three examples to show the contribution of culture to the growth of nationalism in Europe.**

**Ans:** Three examples which shows contribution of culture to the growth of nationalism in Europe are:

- Romanticism is a cultural movement in Europe which aimed to develop national unity. By creating a feeling, a shared common history and heritage. It had emphasis on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings which shape and expression the nationalist sentiments. European poets and artists started promoting nationalism to support Greeks in their struggle to create national identity.
- Folk songs, poetry and dances played a huge role in popularizing the spirit of nationalism in Europe. Recording and collecting different folk cultures for building national consciousness. Common people use to carry messages of nationalism to diverse audiences.
- Language contributed a huge role in developing the feeling of nationalist in Europe. Example is during Russian occupation Polish struggled a lot against Russian occupation. Polish language was removed out of schools and Russian language was forced everywhere. After defeat in 1831, members of Poland started using languages as a weapon for national resistance. Using languages in masses, used to help spread the messages of unity of nationalism.

**3. Though a focus on any two countries, explain how nations developed over the 19<sup>th</sup> century.**

**Ans:** Development of German and Italian nation states in 19<sup>th</sup> century:

- Political fragmentation: In the mid- 19<sup>th</sup> century, today's Germany and Italy were divided into separate regions and kingdoms ruled by various princely houses.
- Revolutionary uprising: 19<sup>th</sup> century Europe was characterized by uprising of the masses and revolution by middle class educated liberals.

Middle class of German regions came together and formed the German National Assembly in 1848. In the Italian region, during the 1830's, revolutionaries such as Giuseppe Mazzini launched the unitary Italian Republic. Revolutionary uprising failed to unite Italy in 1831 and 1848.

- Unification with the help of the army: Failure of revolution led to the unification of German and Italian by army and aristocracy. The German was proclaimed in 1871. Germany was unified by Otto von Bismark with the support of the Prussian bureaucracy and army.

#### **4. How was the history of nationalism in Britain unlike the rest of Europe?**

**Ans:**

- In Britain the nation-state formation was not a result of sudden revolution.
- Primary identity of people who inhabited the British Isles were – English, Welsh, Scot or Irish.
- The Union Act of 1707 between Scotland and England formed the ‘United Kingdom of Great Britain’, which means now England will impose influence on Scotland. Culture and Political institutions of Scotland were suppressed.
- Scottish were not allowed to speak Gaelic language and wear their national dress.
- England helped Protestants of Ireland to bring their dominance on Catholic country.
- The British Flag, national anthem, language were the symbols of new Britain, which were promoted.

#### **5. Why did nationalist tensions emerge in the Balkans?**

**Ans:**

- Tensions with nationalist was emerged in the Balkans since the idea of romantic nationalism spread. The Ottoman Empire used to rule over this area.
- Various Salvic communities in the Balkans began to struggle for independent rule.
- They wanted more territory as they were jealous of each other.
- The imperial power in the Balkans made conditions worse.
- England, Germany, Russia and Austro-Hungary wanted more control in this area.
- This conflict led to the First World War in 1914.