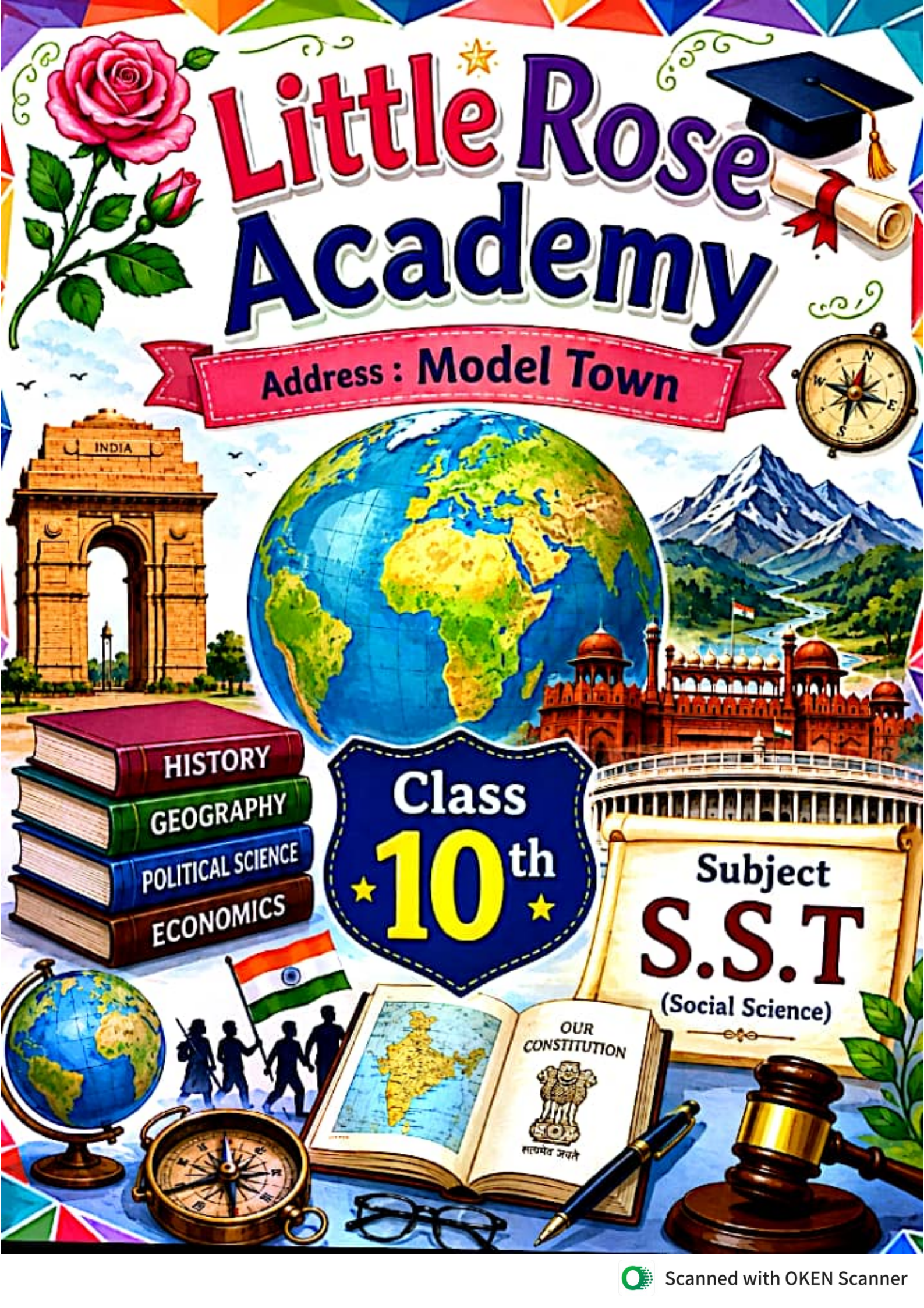


Little Rose Academy

Address : Model Town





Class 10 History – Chapter 1

The Rise of Nationalism in Europe



1. Meaning of Nationalism

- Very important concept question.
- Nationalism – feeling of collective identity and unity among people.
- People believe they share history, culture, language and territory.
- Aim: creation of a nation-state.



2. French Revolution and Nationalism

- Johannes Gutenberg invented the printing press around 1440
- First major book: **Gutenberg Bible.**
- Printing became faster and cheaper.
- Books became available to these were Europe.



3. Napoleon and Spread of Nationalism

- Large numbers of books produced.
- Rise of reading culture in Europe.
- Spread of scientific and new ideas.
- Helped development of modern knowledge.



4. The Vienna Congress (1815)

- Led by Klemens von Metternich.
- Aim: restore monarchies and suppress nationalism.
- Old ruling families restored.
- Conservative order established in Europe.



4. Print Revolution and Its Impact

- Large numbers of books in Europe.
- Rise of reading culture
- Spread of scientific and new ideas.



5. Liberalism and Nationalism

- Derived from Latin word Liber (free).
- Liberal ideas included:
- Individual freedom.
- Equality before law
- Representative government



5. Unification of Italy

Led by Otto von Bismarck
Used policy of "blood and iron."

Three wars:

- War with Denmark.
- War with Austria.
- War with France.

- 1871 – German Empire proclaimed at Versailles



8. Britain as a Nation

- No revolution occurred.
- Nation formed through parliamentary process.
- English culture dominated.
- Acts of Union (1707) united England and Scotland.



Most Important Exam Areas (Priority for Students)

French Revolution and nationalism
Unification of Germany
Unification of Italy
Vienna Congress



5. Napoleon and Napoleonic Code.

6. Balkan nationalism



9. Visualising the Nation

- Newspapers spread nationalist ideas.
- People became aware of British policies.
- English culture dominated.
- Acts of Union (1707) united England and Scotland.



Most Important Exam Areas Priority for Students



IMPORTANT TERMS

- **Absolutist:** Literally, a government or system of rule that has no restraints on the power exercised. In history, the term refers to a form of monarchical government that was centralised, militarised and repressive.
- **Utopian:** A vision of a society that is so ideal that it is unlikely to actually exist.
- **Plebiscite:** A direct vote by which all the people of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal.
- **Suffrage:** The right to vote.
- **Conservatism:** A political philosophy that stressed the importance of tradition, established institutions and customs, and preferred gradual development to quick change.
- **Feminist:** Awareness of women's rights and interests based on the belief of the social, economic and political equality of the genders.
- **Ideology:** System of ideas reflecting a particular social and political vision.
- **Ethnic:** Relates to a common racial, tribal, or cultural origin or background that community identifies with or claims.
- **Allegory:** When an abstract idea (for instance, greed, envy, freedom, liberty) is expressed through a person or a thing. An allegorical story has two meanings, one literal and one symbolic.

VERY SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

**Q.1. “The aim of the Zollverein is to bind the Germans economically in to a nation”.
Who wrote these words?**

Ans. Friedrich List, Professor of Economics at the University of Tübingen in Germany.

Q.2. Name the kings who had been restored to power after Vienna congress by the conservatives?

Ans. Bourbon Kings

Q.3. Name the secret societies founded by Giuseppe Mazzini?

Ans. Young Italy in Marseilles and Young Europe in Berne

Q.4. Potatoes were not known to people in Asia and Europe till the discovery of which great Island?

Ans. Ireland

Q.5. What was the major objective of the Vienna Congress of 1815?

Ans. The objective of Vienna Congress was to undo most of the changes that had come about in the Europe during the Napoleonic War.

Q.6. What was the concept of modern states?

Ans. Centralized power exercised sovereign control over a clearly defined territory.

Q.7. When was the Customs union or Zollverein founded?

Ans. 1834

Q.8. Against whom, the industrial workers, artisans and peasants revolted in 1848 Europe?

Ans. Monarchy

Q.9. Who had hosted the meeting of representatives of European powers at Vienna in 1815?

Ans. The Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich

Q.10. Why and when Mazzini was sent to exile?

Ans. Mazzini was sent to exile for attempting a revolution in 1831.

Q.11. Name the Irish catholic who revolted against the British domination.

Ans. Wolf Tone

Q.12. Write any one statement regarding the doctrine of liberal nationalism?

Ans. It stood for freedom of Individual, for equality of all before law and it emphasized government by consent.

Q.13. Who was proclaimed the first king of Italy?

Ans. Victor Emmanuel II

Q.14. Who said, "True German culture is to be discovered among common people."

Ans. Johann Gottfried Herder

Q.15. Who described the Italian revolutionary nationalist Mazzini as the most dangerous enemy of our social order?

Ans. Duke Metternich

Q.16. Who was Count Cavour?

Ans. The chief Minister of Italy

Q.17. Who was the guiding force for the unification of England in 1707?

Ans. The English Parliament.

Q.18. Name the area which was ruled by Habsburg Empire?

Ans. Austria-Hungary

Q.19. When was the Frankfurt Parliament held?

Ans. In 1848

Q.20. Who were the architects of the unification of Germany?

Ans. The Prussian Chancellor Bismarck and the Prussian King William-I