

# CLASS 10TH.

# HISTORY

## **Chapter: 1. THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE**

*Q.1: Write a note on:*

- (a) Guiseppe Mazzini*
- (b) Count Camillo de Cavour*
- (c) The Greek War of Independence*
- (d) Frankfurt Parliament*

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

*(a) Guiseppe Mazzini - He was a young revolutionary of Italy who played a significant role in promoting the idea of a unified Italian state. He believed that God intended nations to be the natural units of mankind. At that time Italy was divided into a number of small states and kingdoms. During the 1830s, Mazzini tried to overthrow different monarchies and led a revolution to unify Italy. He also set up two secret revolutionary organizations, namely Young Italy and Young Europe. But the revolution failed and Mazzini was sent into exile. However, his ideas later inspired Cavour who ultimately unified Italy in the second half of the 19th century.*

*(b) Count Camillo de Cavour - Count Camillo Cavour (1810-1861) was prime minister of the Kingdom of Sardinia. Cavour led the movement to unify the separate states of Italy. He was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat. He had a powerful diplomatic alliance with France, which helped him to defeat the Austrian forces in 1859. Thus, in 1861, Italy was unified and Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed as the King of unified Italy.*

*(c) The Greek War of Independence - This was a successful war of independence waged by Greek revolutionaries between 1821 and 1829 against Ottoman Empire. The Greek nationalists got influenced by the idea of Liberal nationalism. In this war the Greeks were supported by the West European countries, while the poets and artists, who added romanticism to the Greek struggle of independence, also participated in this war against Ottoman Empire. Finally, the Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognized Greece as an independent nation.*

*(d) Frankfurt Parliament - The German middle class decided to vote for an all - German National Assembly in 1848, and hence came to Frankfurt. Around 300 persons were elected. They comprised the National Assembly. The assembly decided to organize Frankfurt Parliament in the church of St. Paul. Thus, on 18th May, 1848 the famous Frankfurt Parliament was convened.*



*The assembly decided that the German nation would be a monarchy controlled by Parliament, and offered this term to the Prussian King. But he rejected it and joined other monarchs to oppose the elected assembly. The parliament faced strong opposition from aristocracy and military. The Parliament was dominated by the middle class who resisted the demands of workers and artisans. As a result of this the middle class lost their mass support. Ultimately, the monarchy and military combined together with aristocracy, won over the liberal nationalist middle class and the assembly was forced to disband.*

*Therefore, the Frankfurt Parliament is famous in history as a failure of liberalism and victory of monarchy.*

*(e) The role of women in nationalist struggles - Women played a very significant role in the nationalist struggle all over the world. They led the movements, faced the tortures of police, stood by their male counterparts, spread the idea of liberal nationalism and also participated in the various revolutionary organizations. For example, we have studied how men and women participated equally in the movements of the French Revolution. Liberty is personified as a woman and also liberal nationalism proposed the idea of universal suffrage, leading to women's active participation in nationalist movements in Europe. But in spite of their active participation in nationalist struggles, they were given little or no political rights, right to vote etc. till the end of 19th century.*

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

*Ans: The French revolutionaries took following steps to create a sense of collective identity among the French people:*

- (1) They introduced the ideas of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen).*
- (2) These ideas emphasized the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.*
- (3) They chose a new French flag, to replace the former royal standard.*
- (4) The Estates General was renamed the National Assembly and was elected by a group of active citizens.*
- (5) They composed new hymns, took oaths and commemorated martyrs, all in the name of nation.*
- (6) They established a centralized administrative system, which formulated uniform laws for all citizens.*
- (7) They adopted a uniform system of weights and measures and abolished internal customs duties.*



*(8) They promoted French over the regional dialects.*

*(9) They further declared that it was the mission and destiny of the French nation to liberate people of Europe from despotism, in other words to help other people of Europe to become nations.*

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

*Ans: Marianne was the female allegory of French nation. Similarly, Germania was the female allegory of German nation.*

*They stood as personifications of ideals like 'Liberty' and 'The Republic'. They were portrayed in such a way that it sought to give an abstract idea of the nation in a concrete form and would instill a sense of nationality in the citizens of these countries.*

*Q.4: Briefly trace the process of German unification.*

*Ans: The liberal minded middle class of German Confederacy met in the Frankfurt Parliament in 1848, with an objective of establishing Germany as a nation. But they failed miserably. The parliament ended with monarchial, military and aristocratic triumph. Later on, the Chief Minister of Prussia, Otto Von Bismark led the movement of unity of the German Confederacy. He organized the military wars and mobilized bureaucracy against the countries which had occupied the German states. He fought three wars for over seven years with Austria, Denmark and France, which he won. This completed the process of German unification. In January 1871, the Prussian king, William I was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.*

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

*Ans: Napoleon introduced following changes to make the administrative system more efficient in the areas ruled by him:*

*1. He established civil code in 1804 also known as the Napoleonic Code. It did away with all privileges based on birth. It established equality before law and secured the right to property.*

*2. He simplified administrative divisions, abolished feudal system, and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.*

*3. In towns too, guild systems were removed. Transport and communication systems were improved.*

*4. Peasants, artisans, businessmen and workers enjoyed the new found freedom.*

*By introducing these changes Napoleon made the whole administrative system more rational and efficient.*



*Discuss*

*Q1. Explain what is meant by the 1848 revolutions of the liberals. What were the Political, Social and Economic ideas supported by the Liberals?*

*Ans:*

*The 1848 Revolutions of the Liberals:*

- (i) It was a revolt, which was led by unemployed, workers, and peasants and educated middle class.*
- (ii) Events of February 1848 in France had brought about abdication of the monarch and a Republic based on universal suffrage had been proclaimed.*
- (iii) The changes in France inspired men and women of middle class of Germany, Italy, Poland and Austro-Hungarian to fight for national unification.*
- (iv) The liberals took advantage of the unrest prevailing in the society. They demanded the creation of nation state on parliamentary principles, freedom of press, freedom of association.*

*Political, Social and Economic ideas of Liberals:*

- (i) The liberals demanded the creation of nation state on parliamentary principles.*
- (ii) The issue of extending political rights for women was controversial as some of them were in favour of political rights for women while most of the liberals were against it.*
- (iii) Serfdom and bonded labour was abolished in most of the European countries due to the efforts of the liberals.*

*Q2. Choose three examples to show the contribution of culture to the growth of nationalism in Europe?*

*Ans: Contribution of culture to the growth of nationalism in Europe:*

*[1] Role of Culture:*

*Culture played an important role in creating the idea of nations, art and poetry, stories and music helped express and shape nationalist feelings. Romanticism, is a cultural movement that sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment. The effort of the artists and the poets was to basically create a sense of shared collective heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of a nation.*

*[2] Role of Music, Dance.etc.*

*Other Romantics such as the German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people. It was through folk songs,*



*folk poetry and folk dances that the true spirit of the nation was popularized.*

*[3] Role of Language:*

*Language too played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments. After Russian occupation, the Polish language was forced out of schools and the Russian language was imposed everywhere. In 1831, an armed rebellion against Russian rule took place, which was ultimately crushed. Following this, many members of the clergy in Poland began to use language as a weapon of national resistance.*

*Q3. Through a focus on any two countries, explain how nations developed over the 19th century. Ans:*

*The making of nationalism in Germany and Italy:*

*(i) In the mid of the 18th century in Europe there were no nation states as we know of them today.*

*(ii) Germany and Italy were divided into kingdoms. Eastern and Central Europe was under autocratic rule with in the territories lived people of diverse cultures.*

*(iii) The Habsburg empire that ruled over Austria-Hungary, for example, was an area having intense diversity of culture and language too. It included the Alpine regions- the Tyrol, Austria and Sudetenland- as well as Bohemia, where the aristocracy was predominantly German speaking. It also included the Italian speaking provinces of Lombardy and Venetia.*

*(iv) In Hungary half of the population spoke Magyar while the other half spoke different dialects. In Galicia, the aristocracy spoke Polish.*

*Thus such differences did not easily promote a sense of political unity. The only tie binding them was a common kingdom.*

*Through the 19th century nationalist feeling kept arising but the autocracy and the clergy suppressed most of it.*

*Q4. How was the history of nationalism in Britain unlike the rest of Europe? Ans:*

### ***NATIONALISM IN BRITAIN***

*Britain in earlier times*

*There was no British nation prior to the 18th century. The ethnic groups consisted of the English, Welsh, Scot and Irish. All of them had different cultures and political interests.*

*Becoming a supreme power*



*The English Parliament had seized power from the monarchy in 1688. It was an instrument through which a nation-state with England at its Centre came to be forged.*

### ***Dominance over Scotland***

*The Act of Union made Scotland to come under England. The English people dominated the English Parliament. Catholic people also faced terrible repression whenever they tried to assert their freedom. The Scottish Highlanders were not allowed to speak their national language and wear their national clothes. Many were driven out of their homeland.*

### ***Domination over Ireland***

*Ireland was deeply divided into Protestants and the Catholics. The English helped Protestants to establish their dominance over a largely Catholic country. Catholic revolts were suppressed. After a failed revolt led by Wolfe Tone, Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801.*

### ***New Britain***

*The symbols of the new Britain were: the British flag (Union Jack), the national anthem (God Save Our Noble King), the English Language were actively promoted and the older nations survived only as subordinate partners in the nations.*

*Q5. Why did Nationalist tensions emerge in the Balkans? Ans:*

## ***NATIONALISM AMONG BALKANS***

### ***The Balkans***

*It 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 Slavs.*

### ***Spread of Nationalism***

*The spread of the idea of romantic nationalism in the Balkans together with disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive.*

### ***Claim of Independence***

*The Balkans based their claims for independence of political rights on nationality and used history to prove that they had once been independent but had been subjugated by foreign power.*

*Hence, the rebellious nationalities in the Balkans thought of their struggles as their attempts to win back their long lost independence.*



*Area of intense conflict*

*As the different Slavic nationalities struggled to define their territories the Balkan region became a region of intense conflict. The Balkan states were extremely jealous of each other and each hoped to gain more territory at the expense of the other. Matters were further complicated because the Balkans also became the scene of big power rivalry.*

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