

CLASS-X-HISTORY

THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE.

PART-A {INTRODUCTION}

1. What Is Meant By Absolutist?

ANS. It is 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 centralized, militarized and repressive.

2. What Do You Understand By Utopian?

ANS. It is a vision of a society that is so ideal that it is unlikely to actually exist.

3. What Is Plebiscite?

Ans. Plebiscite is a direct vote by which all the people of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal.

4. Give A Short On Frederic Sorrieu, Who Prepared A Series Of Four Prints Visualising Dream Of World?

Ans. In 1848, Frédéric Sorrieu, a French artist, prepared a series of four prints visualising his dream of a world made up of 'democratic and social Republics', as he called them. The series, shows

A} The peoples of Europe and America – men and women of all ages and social classes– marching in a long train, and offering homage to the statue of Liberty as they pass by it.

B} They recognise the torch of Enlightenment she bears in one hand and the Charter of the Rights of Man in the other.

C} On the earth remains of the symbols of absolutist institutions.

D} In Sorrieu's in the foreground of the image lie the shattered utopian vision the peoples of the world are grouped as distinct nations, identified through their flags and national costume.

E} The procession was led by the United States and Switzerland, followed by France and Germany. Following the German people are the people of Austria, the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, Lombardy, Poland, England, Ireland, Hungary and Russia.

F} From the heavens above, Christ, saints and angels gaze upon the scene. They have been used by the artist to symbolise fraternity among the nations of the world.

5. What is mention by the Nation state and state Its three feature?

Ans. During the nineteenth century, nationalism emerged as a force which brought about sweeping changes in the political and mental world of Europe. The end result of these changes was the emergence of the nation-state in place of the multi-national dynastic empires of Europe.

The concept and practices of a modern state, included centralised power who exercised sovereign control over a clearly defined territory.

A nation-state was one in which the majority of its citizens, and not only its rulers, came to develop a sense of common identity and shared history or descent.

UNIT-1 [THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND THE IDEA OF THE NATION]

6. When Was First Clear Expression Of Nationalism Come Into The France?

Ans. The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789. The political and constitutional changes that came in the wake of the French Revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens.

7. What Measures And Practices Introduced By The French Revolutionaries? OR What steps did the French revolutionaries take to create a sense of collective identity among the French people?

Ans. The French revolutionaries took many important steps to create a sense of collective identity among the French people which were:

A} Ideas of la Patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen) emphasising the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.

B} A new French flag, a tricolour replaced the royal standard.

C} The Estates-General was renamed the National Assembly and was elected by a group of active citizens.

D} New hymns, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated in the name of the nation.

E} A central administrative system made uniform laws for the entire nation. Internal customs duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted.

F} Discouraging regional dialects and promoting French as a common language of the nation.

8. What were the effects of French Revolution in the other countries of EUROPE?

Ans. The revolutionaries declared that it was the mission and the destiny of the French nation to liberate the peoples of Europe from despotism, in other words to help other peoples of Europe to become nations.

When the news of the events in France reached the different cities of Europe, students and other members of educated middle classes began setting up Jacobin clubs.

Their activities and campaigns prepared the way for the French armies which moved into Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and much of Italy in the 1790s.

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

Ans. Through a return to monarchy Napoleon had, no doubt, destroyed democracy in France, but he, introduced several changes to make the administrative system more efficient in the territories ruled by him. He formulated the Civil Code of 1804, also known as the Napoleonic Code.

A} It did away with privileges based on birth.

B} This law established equality before law, and also secured the right to property.

C} Napoleon shortened administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system, and freed peasants from manorial dues and serfdom.

D} Transport and communications were improved too. Guild restrictions were removed.

E} Businessmen and small-scale producers of goods, in particular, began to realize that uniform laws, standardised weights and measures, and

F} A common national currency introduced which facilitated the movement and exchange of goods and capital from one region to another.

10. Examine the reaction of Napoleonic civil code?

Ans. In the areas conquered, the reactions of the local populations to French rule were mixed.

Initially, in many places such as Holland and Switzerland, as well as in certain cities like Brussels, Mainz, Milan and Warsaw, the French armies were welcomed as harbingers of liberty.

But the initial enthusiasm soon turned to hostility, as it led to increased taxation, censorship, forced conscription into the French armies.

These seemed to outweigh the advantages of the administrative changes.