Rise of nationalism in europe class 10 book pdf - pdf book pdf

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Thus, Cavour was successful in the unification of Italy under King Victor Emmanuel II. He died on 6 June 1861, before the completion of the unification of Italy. More resources for CBSE Class 10 Question 1 (c) Write a note on the Greek War of Independence. Solution: The Greek War of Independence, also known as the Greek Revolution, was a War of Dependence by the Greek revolutionaries between 1821 and 1832 against the Ottoman Empire. The Greeks were later assisted by the Russian Empire, Britain, France and many other European powers, while the Ottomans were aided by their vassals, Egypt, Algeria, etc. Events: Greece was part of the Ottoman Empire from the 15th century. The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe sparked a struggle was to expel the Turks from Europe among Greeks, which began in 1821. The aim of the struggle was to expel the Turks from Europe among Greeks, which began in 1821. The aim of the struggle was to expel the Turks from Europe among Greeks, which began in 1821. supported by other Greeks living in exile and by many Western European countries. Poets and artists praised Greece as the cradle of civilization European Union. They have mobilized public opinion to support his struggle against a Muslim empire. The English poet Lord Byron organized a fund and later went on to fight in the war. Finally, the Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognized Greece as an independent nation. Its independence was guaranteed by Russia, England and Frankfurt Parliament (1848-49) was convened in Frankfurt on 18 May 1848 as a result of the liberal revolution that swept the German states in early 1848. On He was summoned by a preliminary assembly of the German liberals in March 1848 and his members elected by direct male suffrage. They represented the entire political spectrum and included the leading German figures of the time. Its purpose was to plan the unification of Germany. The conflict between the traditionally separate German states, particularly Austria and Prussia, made progress difficult. In March 1849, the parliament adopted a federal constitution of the German states, excluding Austria, with a parliament and a hereditary emperor. Frederick William IV of Prussia was chosen as emperor, but refused to accept the crown from a popular assembly and the entire scheme fell. Most of the representatives withdrew and the rest were dispersed. The parliament, therefore, obtained nothing when the troops were summoned and the assembly was forced to dissolve. Question 2. What steps have the French revolutionaries taken to create a sense of identity collective among the french? Solution: From the beginning, the French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that could create a sense of identity the French people. The ideas of la patria and the citoyen emphasize the concept of community unit enjoying equal rights under a constitution. A new French flag, the tricolor, was chosen to replace the former royal standard. The States-General were elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly. New hymns have been composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of the nation. Ã a centralized administrative system has been established which has formulated uniform laws for all citizens in its territory. Internal customs duties and taxes have been abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures has been adopted. Regional dialects were discouraged and French, as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of the nation. Question 11: 3. Who were Marianne and Germany? What was the importance ?itatneserppar ?itatneserppar onavinev iuc ni odom In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the artists represented the country as if he were a person. The nations were described as female figures who tried to give the abstract idea of the nation a concrete form. The nations were described as female figures who tried to give the abstract idea of the nation accountry as if he were a person. The nations were described as female figures who tried to give the abstract idea of the nation accountry as if he were a person. Marianne was baptized, a popular Christian name, which underlined the idea of a popular nation. The characteristics of her were taken from those of Liberty and Repubblica-The red hat, the tricolor, the cockade. Marianne's statues have been installed in public squares to remind the public the national symbols of the unity and to convince them to identify with it. Marianne's images were also marked on coins and stamps. In the same way, Germany became the allegory of the German nation. In visual representations, Germany wears a crown of oak leaves, because German oak stands for heroism. The importance of the way they were portrayed was to remind the public their national symbols of unit and persuade them to identify with them. Question 4. Briefly trace the German unification process. Solution: the nationalist feelings were widespread among the German unification process. Solution: the nationalist feelings were widespread among the German unification process. construction of the nation was, however, repressed by the combined forces of the monarchy and the military, supported by the great landowners (called junkers) of Prussia. From that moment on, Prussia has taken on the guide of the movement for national unification. His prime minister, Otto von Bismarck, was the architect of this process conducted with the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy. Three wars in seven years - with Austria, the and France - ended with the Prussian victory and completed the process of unification. In January 1871, the Prussian victory and completed the process of unification. In January 1871, the Prussian victory and completed the process of unification. administrative system more efficient in the territories he governed? Solution: The following changes were introduced by Napoleon to make the administrative system more efficient in the territories he ruled: the civil code of 1804 or the Napoleonic code was issued. He abolished all the privileges based on birth. He established equality before the law and ensured the right to have. Napoleon simplifies the administrative divisions in the Dutch Republic, Switzerland, Italy and Germany. However, the feudal system was abolished and the peasants were freed from the servants of the gleba and administrative taxes. The restrictions of the guilds have been removed in the city. Improvements have been made to transport and communication systems. Uniform laws, weights and standardized measures and a common national currency have been introduced. He has facilitated the circulation and exchange of goods and capital from one region to another. In light of the above reforms it is stated that with the return to the monarchy, Napoleon had undoubtedly destroyed democracy in France, but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles to make the entire system more rational and efficient. The question is discussed 1. Explain what is meant by revolution of the liberals of 1848. What were the political, social and economic ideas supported by the liberals? Solution: Since the French Revolution, liberalism had deployed in favor of the end of the autocracy and clerical privileges, of a constitution and a representative government through Parliament. The liberals of the nineteenth century also underlined the inviolability of the private property. The memory of the French Revolution continued to inspire the liberals. One of the main issues addressed by the liberal-nationalists, who criticized the new order was freedom output. In parallel with the revolts of the poor, the unemployed and hungry peasants and workers in many European countries, in 1848, a revolution led by educated people way. Events of February 1848 in France had brought about the abdication of the monarch and a republic based on universal male suffrage had been proclaimed. In other parts of Europe where independent nation-states did not yet exist ¢Â men and women of the liberal middle classes combined their demands for constitutionalism with national unification. They took advantage of the growing popular unrest to push their demands for the creation of a nation-state on parliamentary principles ¢Ã a constitution, freedom of the press and freedom of the press and freedom of the press and freedom of the nation of the nation. state was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution. It was the result of a long-drawn-out process. There was no British nation prior to the eighteenth century. The primary identities of the people who inhabited the British Isles were ethnic ones ¢Ã such as English, Welsh, Scot or Irish. All of these ethnic groups had their own cultural and political traditions. But as the English nation steadily grew in wealth, importance and power, it was able to extend its influence over the other nations of the islands. The English parliament, which had seized power from the monarchy in 1688 at the end of a protracted conflict, was the instrument through which a nation-state, with England at its centre, came to be forged. The Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland that resulted in the formation of the ¢ÃÂÂUnited Kingdom of Great British parliament was henceforth dominated by its English members. The growth of a British identity meant that Scotland¢ÃÂs distinctive culture and political institutions were systematically suppressed. The Catholic clans that inhabited the Scottish Highlands suffered terrible repression whenever they sexalc saw gnuoYASTAstProves dellac yteicos terces ehdemov gniwollof ehgnuma ohW.3.noitan tnepedni na sa ecnarF desingocer tI (d).noitan tnednepedni na sa ynamreG desingocer tI (c).noitan tnepedni na sa sa eceerG desingocer tI (b).noitannepedna saTYekruT desingocer tI (c).noitannepedna saTYek flestin nhtgnerts et thgos dah eripmE namottO het rutnnec htentenin hhjorht laA.evelpxe yriger siht edam eripmEnamottO ehtFo noitargetnisid ehtiw rehtehutRehtegot snaklaBHLenoetinAAAAAANconA svalS7hsa nwonk yldaorb2erew, stantbahni esohw, orgenetnoM3dnaIbreS, ainevolS, anivogezreH-ainsoB, aitaorC, ainodecaM, eceerG, ainableA ergluB, ainamoR yad-nredom gnisirpmoc noitairav, cinihpargoeg fo noiger a saw snaklaB ehT.snaklaBB dellaaera17818Reerenoereesu t:noitoloS? snaklaB7Ni Egremy Snoisnt Cellanoitan did yhW11-noitseuQ dnalemoh went fo tuo nevird ylbesov erew serbmun egral dna, sard lanoitan rihat raw ro egonal cileaG rihat kaeps ot neddibrof erew srednalhagiH hsittocS ehT.ecnednepedni riehtressa [Delhi 2012] (a) Otto von Bismarck (b) Giuseppe Mazzini (c) Metternich (d) Johann Gottfried Herder O Who among the following took power in the southern part of Vietnam after the division of the country? [Delhi 2012] (a) Ngo Dinh Diem (b) Ho Chi Minh (c) Bao Dai (d) NLF 4. Which of the following took power in the southern part of Vietnam after the division of the country? types of government was in place in France before the 1789 revolution? (a) Dictatorship (b) Military (c) Corps of the French citizens living in Vietnam (b) French citizens living in France (c) Educated people of Vietnam (d) Elite of Vietnam 5. Which of the following statements A is false about the Union Act 1707? [Delhi 2011] (a) This was an agreement between England and Ireland. (c) The result is the formation of the "Kingdom United of Great Britain" A A (d) It gave England control of Scotland. 6 Which of the following states was ruled by an Italian princely house before the unification of Italy? [AI 2011] a) Kingdom of the Two Sicilies b) Lombardy c) Veneto d) Sardinia-Piedmont 7. Which of the following statements is not true about Giuseppe Mazzini? [Esteri 2011] (a) Wanted the United Italian Republic. (b) Has established a company clandestine called à ÂYoung ItalyÃÂ (c) He wanted Italy to be a monarchy. (d) He was exiled for attempting a revolution in Liguria. 8 Who said, "ÂÂwhen France sneezes the rest of Europe gets coldÂÂ a) Garibaldi b) Mazzini c) Metternich d) Bismarck 9. What treaty did Greece recognize as an independent nation? a) Treaty of Versailles b) Treaty of Vienna c) Treaty of Constantinople d) Treaty of Lausanne 10. Who was responsible for *Germany's unification? a) Bismarck b) Cavour c) Mazzini d) Garibaldi 11. Which area was known as the powder keg of Europe? (a) Germany (b) Italy (c) Balkans (d) Ottoman 12. Elle, the unit of measurement in Germany was used to measure measuring fabric (b) thread (c) ground (d) height 13. Zolleverin started in 1834 in Prussia refers to (a) union (b) customs union (c) labor union (d) Frankfurt was convened (a) at the church of St. Paul. (b) at the church of St. Peter. (c) the Palace of Prussia. (d) the Hall of Mirrors of the Palace of Versailles. 16 What symbolized the crown of oak leaves? (a) Tolerance 17. By which of the Union c) Treaty of Versailles b) Act of the Union of Versailles b) Act o Tone? (a) A French revolutionary. (b) An Irish Catholic rebelling against British rule. (c) A German rebel who rebels against Kaiser Wilhelm IV (d) A British Protestant leader. 19 Which of the following best explains that can never be realized. (d) A company with a global constitution. 20 After the French Revolution (1789) the right to vote was given to (a) the entire adult population of the country. (d) all adults, except women of the country. goods. (b) to abolish the tariff barrier. (c) to reduce customs duties. (d) to impose new trade rules. 22 Which of the following groups of powers has collectively defeated Napoleon? (a) England, Austria, Spain, Russia. (b) England, Austria, Spain, Russia. (c) Austria, Prussia, Russia, Great Britain. (d) Great Britain. (d) Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, Italy. 23 Which of the following groups of powers has collectively defeated Napoleon? Countries is considered the "cot â € Â of the civil" â € â M? a) England b) France c) Greece d) Russia 24. The il of Vienna signed in 1815 (a) reported conservative powers of Europe, c) introduced democracy in Austria and Prussia, d) establish a new parliament in Austria, 25 Romanticism refers to (a) cultural movement (b) religious movement (c) political movement (d) literary movement 26. In Prussia, who was indicated as $\hat{a} \notin \hat{a} \notin \hat{A}^{\text{TM}}$? a) military officials b) large landowners c) owners of factories d) aristocratic names 27. Which of the following is an allegory/attribute for $\hat{a} \notin \hat{a} \notin \hat{a}^{\text{TM}}$? (a) Crown of oak (b) red hood (c) twig D) sword 28. What symbolizes a blindfolded woman who brings a pair of scales? (a) peace (b) equality (c) Justice (d) Libertã 29. Who of the following was proclaimed the first king of united Italy? (a) Nicola II (b) King Giorgio II (c) Guglielmo IV (d) Vittorio Emanunel II 30 A state-nation is a state in which (a) people of all groups enjoy equal rights. (b) If the nation has its own emblem and flag, c) a state with a contiguous territory, (d) A state in which people live in a common history, 31 The most important result of the French Revolution of 1789 was (a) the absolute monarchy, b) elaboration of a new constitution, c) the transfer of the sovereignty from monarch to French citizens. (d) Constitution of the National Assembly. 32 Identify and mark the incorrect response. The Napoleonic Code (a) abolish all the privileges based on the "birth of birth and on the established equality. (B) the feudalism destroyed in France. (C) Codes formulated for the Army. (D) GUARANTEED RIGHT To the privileged class. 33 a large number of people was hostile to the Napoleonic code because (a) it was not suitable for everyone. (b) destroyed the special privileges of the rulers. (c) the administrative changes did not go equal etnatropmi etnatropmi etnatropmi etnatropmi etnatropmi acitsirettarac al aeporue aidem essalc al reP 43 arpos iuc id inoizidnoc elled anussen)d. acitilop Atrebil al noc It was (a) abolition of conservatism. (b) Right to be liberal and polite. (c) Individual freedom and equality before the law. (d) representative government. 35. Why did the Parliament of Frankfurt has not achieved its goal? (a) women were excluded from belonging. (b) did not have the support of the peasants. (c) Kaiser William refused to accept the crown and opposed the assembly. (d) none of the previous ones. Answers answers

