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6/5/25

Summer Holiday Worksheet

SST Worksheet-I

Topic: The Rise of Nationalism in Europe, Power Sharing

1. VSAQs . 3

Q.1) Define 'Conservatism'. Highlight any one feature of this belief.

⇒ Conservatism was a political philosophy that stressed the importance of tradition, established institutions and customs, and preferred gradual development than quick ~~change~~ change.

One of the features of Conservatism was the belief that the established, traditional institutions of state and society, like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the ~~for~~ family - should be preserved.

Q.2) Who were the 'Liberal Nationalist'?

⇒ The new middle classes of Europe were termed as 'Liberal Nationalist'.

Q.3) What happens when ~~power~~ ^{the} power is shared among the governments at different levels?
⇒ Such a separation of governments at different levels (Vertical Division of Power) ensures that ~~Federal~~ Federal, State & Local Governments have distinct roles and responsibilities, contributing to a more balanced and democratic system.

Q.4) How did the Tamils make efforts to gain power in Sri Lanka?

⇒ The leaders of the Sinhala community sought to secure dominance over the government by virtue of their majority. As a result, the democratically elected government adopted a series of majoritarian measures to establish Sinhala supremacy.

- In 1956, an Act was passed to recognise Sinhala as the only official language, thus disregarding Tamil.
- The government followed preferential policies that favoured Sinhala applicants for government jobs.
- A new Constitution stipulated that the state shall protect and foster Buddhism.

2. SAQs.

Q.1) "Vernacular language and local folklore carried modern nationalist message to large audiences, who ~~were~~ were mostly illiterate."
— Justify with suitable examples.

⇒ (i) Vernacular languages and local folklores played an important role in creating the idea of nation in Europe.

(ii) Karol Kurpiński of Poland celebrated the national struggle through his operas and music, turning folk dances like ~~Polonaise~~ Polonaise and Mazurka into nationalist ~~symbol~~ symbols.

(iii) Many members of the clergy in Poland began to use language ~~as~~ as a weapon of ~~national~~ national resistance against Russia.

(iv) Polish was used for Church gatherings ~~and~~ and all religious instructions.

(v) The use of Polish came to be seen as a symbol of struggle against Russian ~~dominance~~ dominance.

Q.2) Elucidate the conditions that led to the development of a new middle class in Europe.

⇒ The conditions that led to the development of a new middle-class in Europe ~~was~~ were:

- i) In Western and parts of Central Europe, the growth of industrial production ~~and~~ and trade meant the ~~growth~~ growth of towns and the emergence of commercial classes whose existence was based on production for the market.
- ii) Industrialization began in England in the second-half of the 18th century, but in France and parts of the German States, it occurred only during the 19th century.
- iii) In its wake, new social groups came into being, a working class population and middle classes made up of industrialists, businessmen and professionals.
- iv) It is among ~~the~~ ^{the} educated, liberal middle-classes that ideas of nationality ~~unity~~ ^{unity} following

the abolition of aristocratic privileges gained popularity.

Q.3) "The Ethnic Composition of Belgium is very complex." Justify the statement.

⇒ The Ethnic Composition of Belgium is described below :

- Of the country's total population, 59% lives in the Flemish region and speaks Dutch language.
- Another 40% people live in the Wallonia region and speaks French.
- Remaining 1% of Belgians speak German.
- In the capital city Brussels, 80% people speak French while 20% are Dutch-Speaking.

Q.4) "Power Sharing is the very spirit of democracy." Justify the ~~statement~~ statement.

⇒ Power ~~is~~ Sharing is said to be the very spirit of democracy because:

- A democratic rule involves sharing power with those affected by its exercise, and who have to live with its effects.
- People have a right to be consulted on how they are governed.
- A legitimate government is one where citizens, through participation, ~~are~~ acquire a stake in the system.

3. LAQs - 3

Q.1) In Britain, the formation of the nation-state was not the result of a ~~sudden~~ sudden upheaval or revolution. Validate the statement with relevant arguments.

⇒ Britain has a different history of how it ~~was~~ consolidated as a nation-state without any uprisings and revolutions.

i) Primary identity of people who inhabited the British Isles were - English, Scot, Welsh or Irish.

ii) The Union Act of 1707 b/w Scotland and England formed the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain', which meant that England was able to ~~use~~ impose its influence over Scotland.

iii) Scottish people were not allowed to speak ~~Scottish~~ Gaelic ~~language~~ and ~~were not~~ wear their national dress.

iv) England helped protestants of Ireland to bring their dominance over a largely catholic ~~country~~ country.

v) The British Flag (Union Jack), National Anthem (God Save our Noble King), and English language were the symbols of ~~New~~ New Britain.

Q.2) ~~How~~ How has the ~~idea~~ idea of power sharing emerged? Explain different forms that have common arrangements of Power Sharing.

⇒ The idea of Power Sharing has emerged in opposition to the notions of undivided ~~political~~ political power.

Different forms having common arrangements of Power Sharing are:

- Power is shared among different organs of the government such as the Legislature, Executive & Judiciary [Horizontal Division of Power].
- Powers can be shared among governments at different levels, i.e., at national and provincial or regional levels [Vertical Division of Power].
- Power shared among different different social groups such as religious and linguistic ~~groups~~ groups.
- Power sharing can also be seen in the way political parties, pressure groups and movements influence or control those ~~in~~ in power.