

# **HISTORY**

## **CHAPTER 1**

- 1) **NATION STATES AND ITS FEATURES** – a) A modern state with centralized power. b) Majority of its people and its ruler share common history or descent. c) In late 19<sup>th</sup> century Germany, Italy , Switzerland, Britain emerged as nation states. d) Educated middle class played an important role in development of nation states. e) Nations were represented as female figures called allegory ex Germania in Germany and Marianne in France.
- 2) **NAPOLEONIC CODE** – a) Privileged based on birth were abolished. b) Equality before law and right to property .c) Simplified administrative system and introduced uniform system of weights and measurements. d) Abolished feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom. e) Guild restrictions were removed and transport system was improved.
- 3) **SENSE OF COLLECTIVE BELONGINGNESS IN FRANCE** - a) Power was transferred from monarch to the people of France. b) Idea of la patrie (the fatherland), la citoyen (the citizen) was emphasised. c) A new French flag – tri colour was used. d) French became a common language of the nation. e) Equal before law was established.
- 4) **TREATY OF VIENNA AND NEW CONSERVATISM** – a) In 1815 treaty of Vienna was signed to undo the changes brought by Napoleon. b) Bourbon dynasty was restored to power in France. c) Old monarchies were restored to power. d) Conservatives believed that old institutions like church, monarchy should be preserved. e) They believed a modern army and efficient bureaucracy would strengthen monarchy.
- 5) **ROMANTICISM**- a) Culture, art and poetry shaped nationalistic feelings. b) Romantic artists criticized science and reason. c) In Poland nationalistic feelings were kept alive through music and language. d) Karol Kurpinski celebrated national struggle through folk dances like Polonaise and Mazurka. e) After Russian occupation on Poland Russian language was imposed everywhere.
- 6) **PROBLEM OF BALKANS** – a) Balkans consisted of modern day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Slovenia, Serbia. b) A large part of Balkans was under the control of Ottoman Empire. c) After

the weakening of Ottoman Empire Balkan people claimed for independence. d) But Balkan states were highly jealous of each other and hoped to gain more and more territory. e) So Balkans became a place of big power play and finally led to First World War.

## 7) FORMATION OF MODERN NATION STATES

- a) **Britain-** a) Britain consisted of people of different identities like Welsh, Scots,, Irish. b) Each had their own culture and political tradition. c) Scotland was merged with Britain through Act of Union in 1707. d) Ireland was forcefully incorporated into UK in 1801. e) The symbols of new Britain – British flag (union jack) national anthem (God save our noble king), the English language were actively promoted.
- b) **Greece-** a) It was the part of Ottoman empire but majority of its people were Christians. b) Greece got support of other European countries in its struggle for independence. c) Poets and artists considered Greece as cradle of European civilization. e) Finally through Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 Greece was recognized as an independent nation.
- c) **Germany-** a) It was divided into 39 German speaking states. b) Bismarck played an important role in German unification under Prussian army. c) Three wars were fought with Austria, Denmark and France. d) In January 1871 Prussian king William I was declared as the German emperor.
- d) **Italy** –a) Italians were divided into numerous small states of which only Sardinia Piedmont was ruled by Italian princely house. b) Mazzini and Garibaldi played an important role in unification of Italy. c) Mazzini formed a secret society called Young Italy. d) Count Cavour defeated the Austrian forces and kingdom of Two Sicillies. e) In 1861 Victor Emmanuel II was declared as the king of united Italy.