

HOPE SERIES

CLASS 10TH COMPLETE BACKLOG

Complete Backlog

SST

By – Kunal Sir

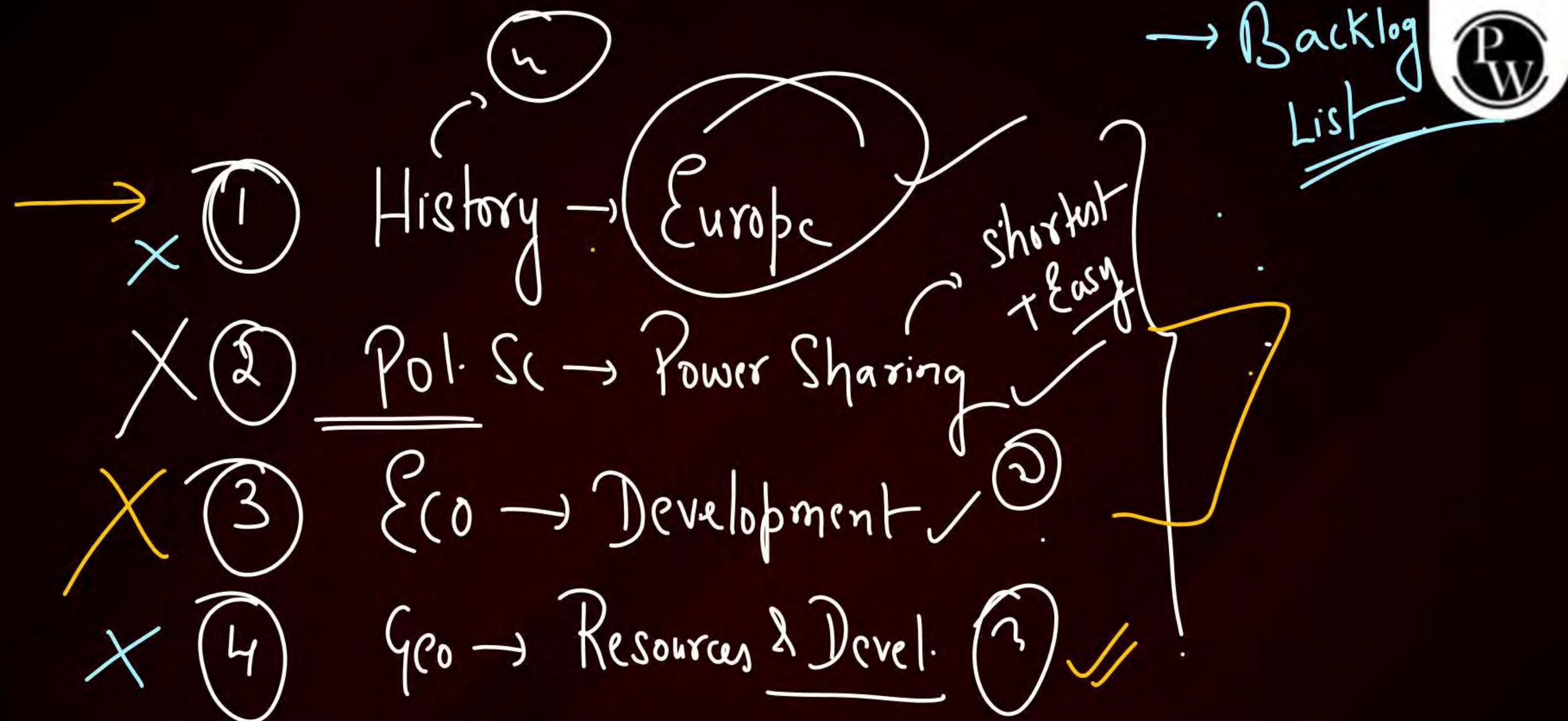


TOPICS

to be covered

- 1 Power Sharing 
- 2 Development
- 3 Resource and Development
- 4 The Rise of Nationalism In Europe





SUNA HAI DOMSTO! KI BACKLOG HO GAYA HAI



TENSION MAT LE TERA BHAI SAMBHAL LEGA





Type something here

POWER SHARING

Ques

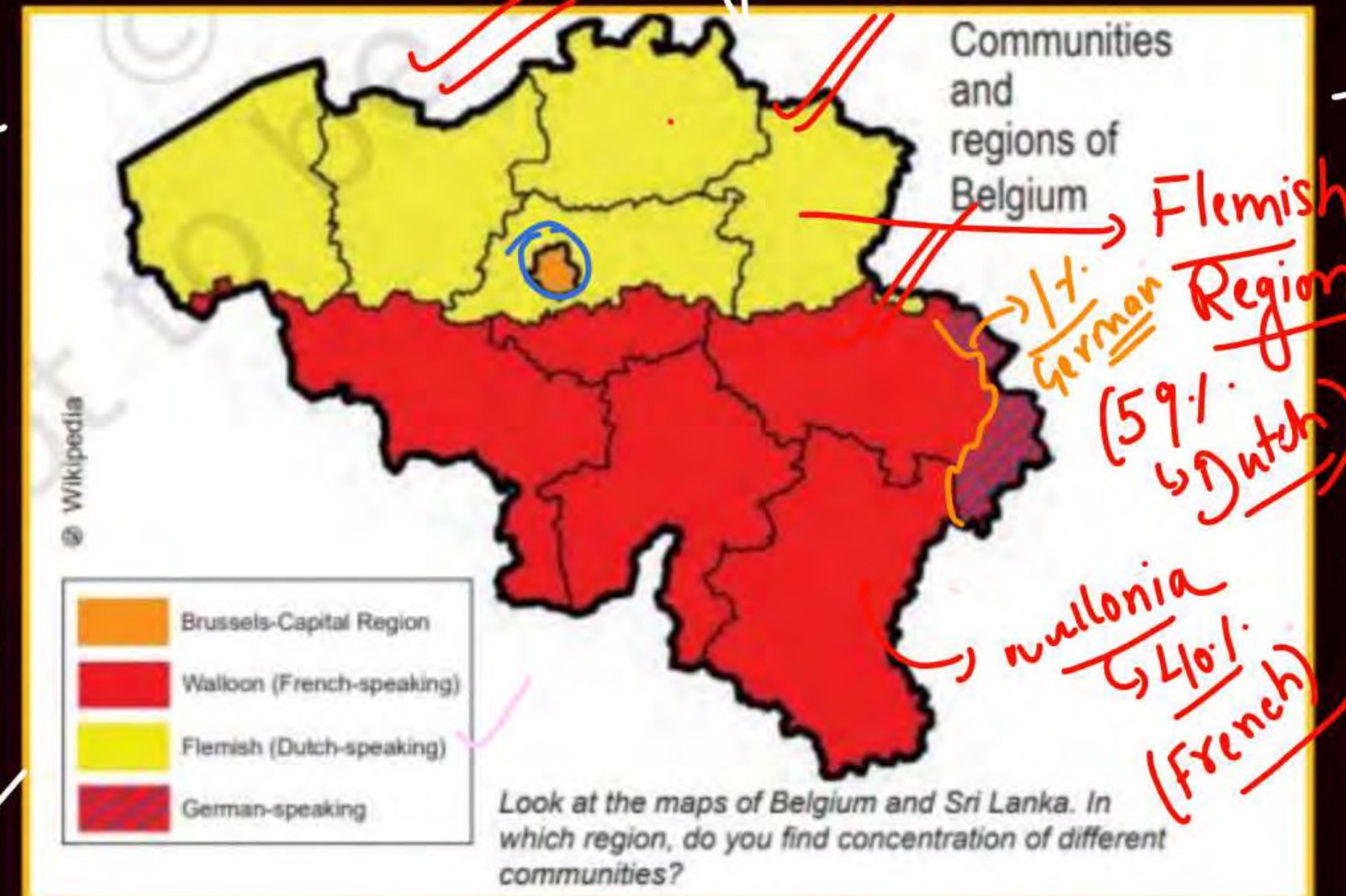
As per NCERT



Belgium is smaller in area and population when compared
to

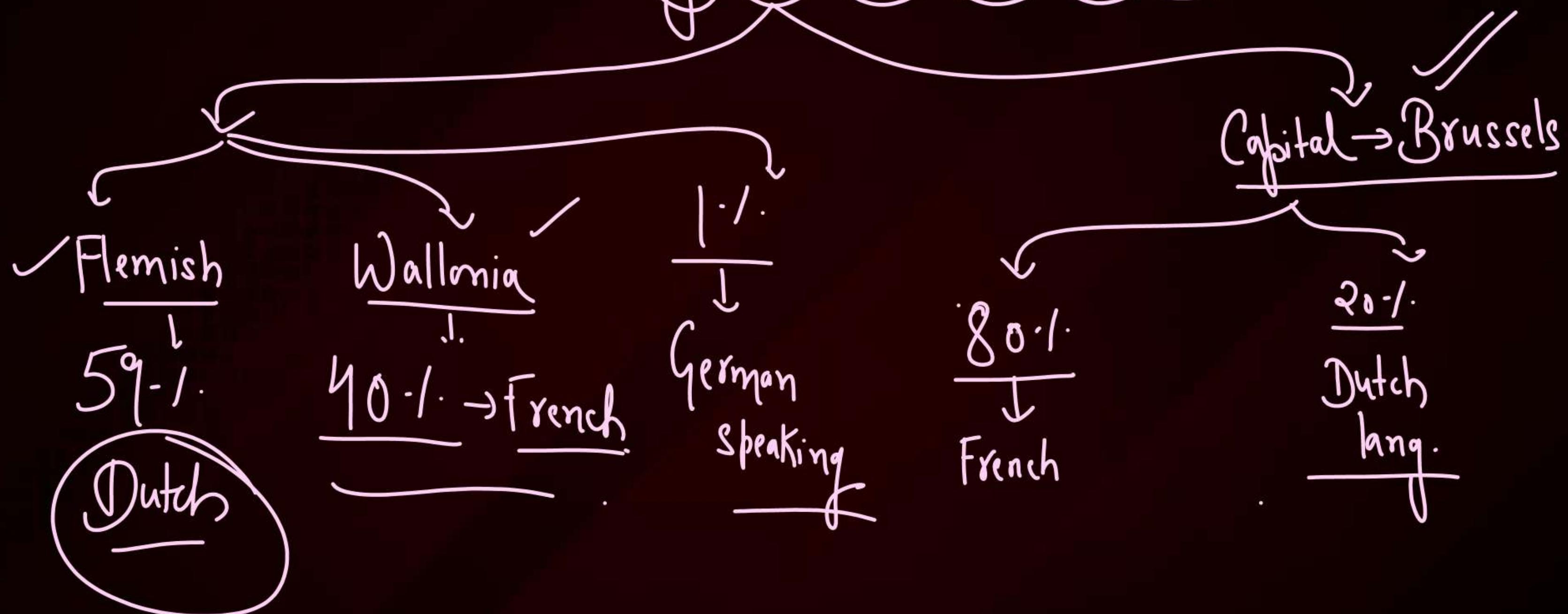
- (a) Haryana
- (b) Goa
- (c) Both
- (d) None

Shares
 borders
 with
L → Luxembourg
F → France
G → Germany
N → Netherlands

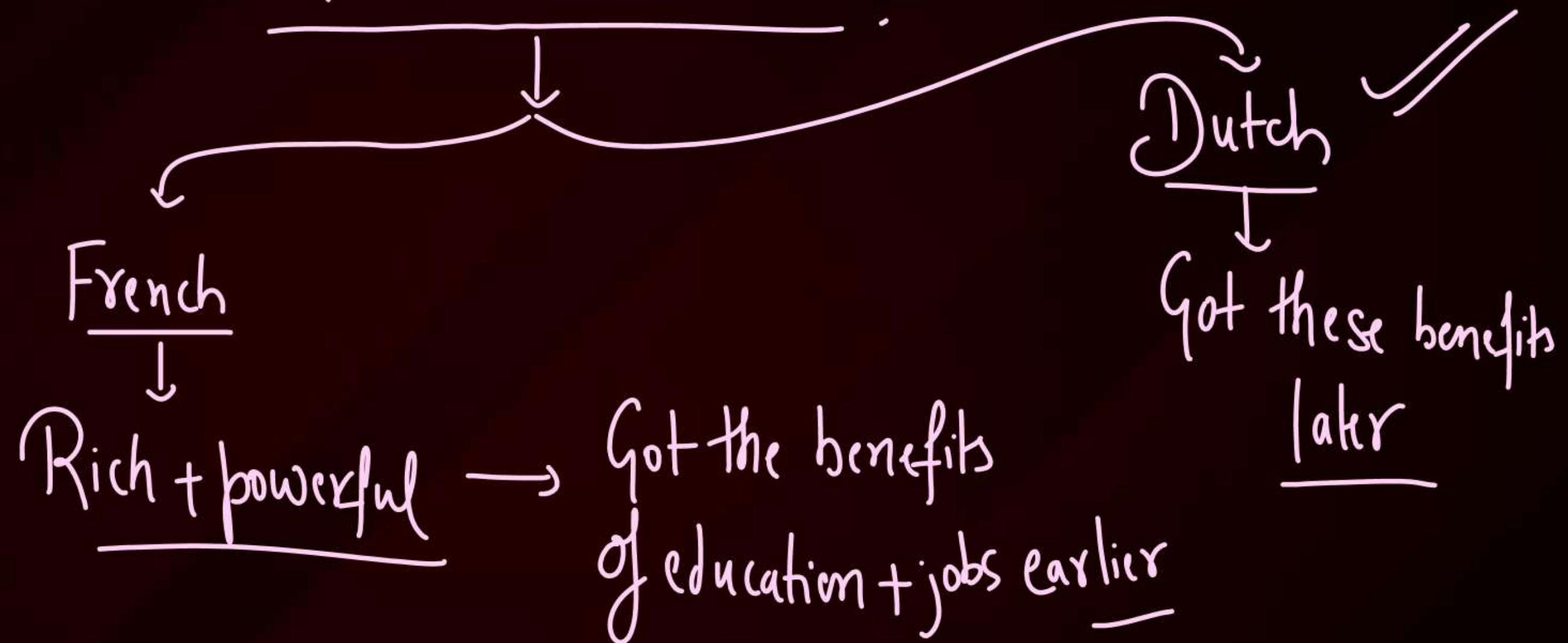


→ Small country
 in Europe
 ↓
 Population + Area
 +
 Smaller than the state → Haryana

Belgium - Ethnic Composition (2)

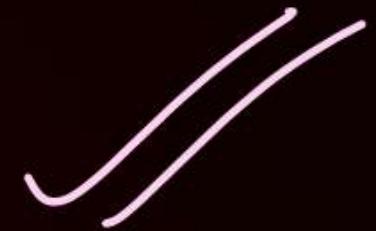


What is The Problem?





DUTCH TO FRENCH PEOPLE



GADARI KARBE 😠

Result → Tensions started growing between Dutch and French (1950s - 60s)

How was the problem Solved?



→ Leaders → Belgium → understood the ethnic differences

↓
Amended the constitution four times

↓
So that everyone can live in the same country

Formation of

Community
Govt

Brussels had a separate govt.



No. of French
speaking ministers
= Dutch speaking
ministers
at the centre

⑤

④

Accommodation
Model of
Belgium

③

State govt. now not
Subordinate to the centre

②

Some powers of centre
given to → state govt. of two
regions

No of French
speaking
ministers

= No. of Dutch
speaking

Community Govt (2 marks)

Elected by people belonging
to one language community
Dutch French German

- It has the power to
- make laws
 - Language related issues
 - Culture
 - Education



→ Sri Lanka
↓

Southern neighbour

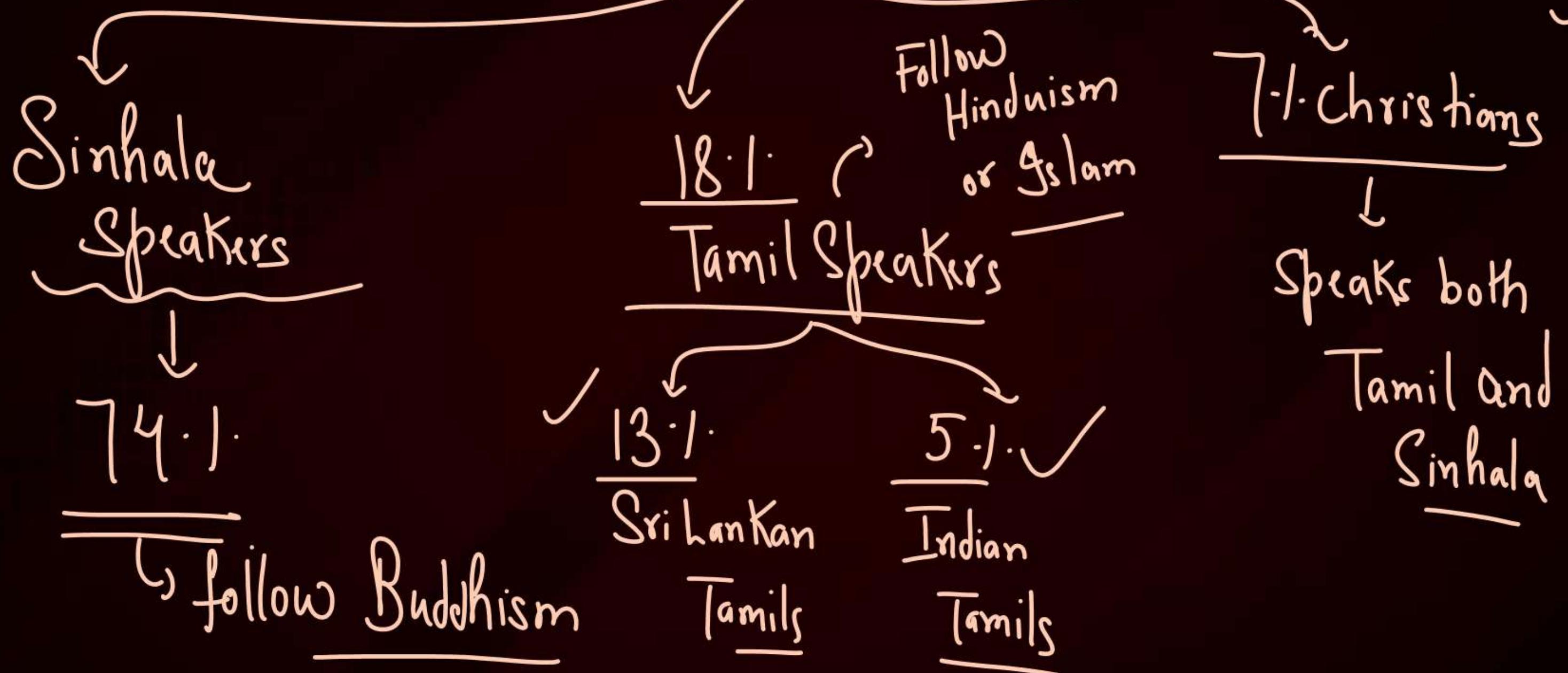
of India ✓
↓

Situated few km.

of the coast of

Tamil Nadu

Ethnic Composition of Sri Lanka (2)



Majoritarianism → Sri Lanka ✓

→ A belief that majority community should be able to rule a country in whichever way it wants → thereby disregarding needs and wishes of minority

Ques

① Discuss the steps taken to establish majoritarianism in Sri Lanka?

5 (5)

① Sri Lanka

↓
Independent

↓
1948

A democratic govt. was
formed

② Majority ministers

in govt ✓

↓
Sinhala speakers

Wanted to establish
their dominance

③

1956

↓
Act was passed

↓
Established ✓

→ Sinhala → Official lang.

→ Buddhism → protected by state

→ Favouring only Sinhala applicants
in govt jobs and universities

Demanded Eelam
Separate Tamil State

Tamil's Reaction

3 marks

PW

① Tamils felt alienated

[31க்கு | Separated]

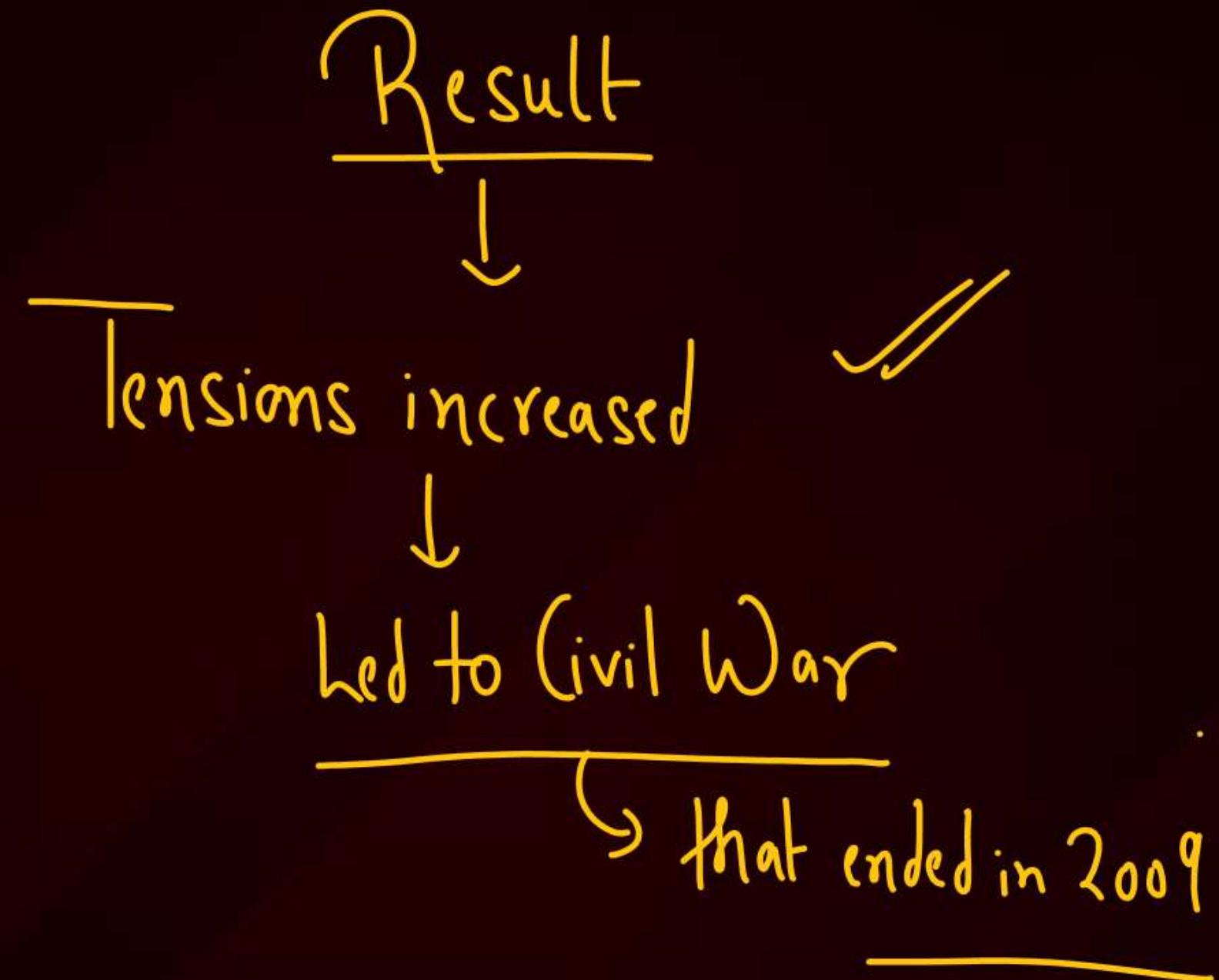
② They felt

→ Sinhala leaders → Disrespected their language and culture

→ Their policies discriminated against Tamils

③ Tamils → launched parties and struggles

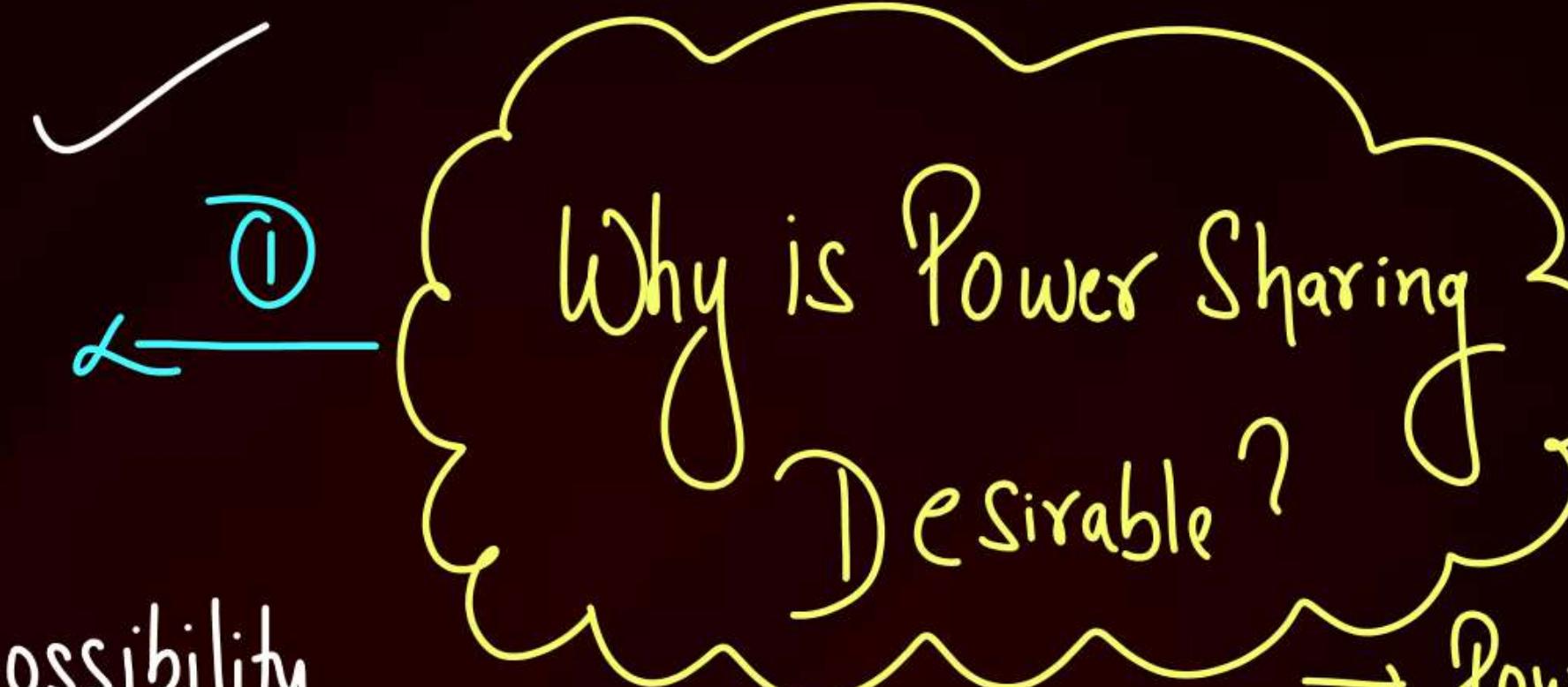
+ Recognise Tamil as official lang
+ Equal opp → Jobs, Edu.
+ More Regional Autonomy



Imp

Prudential Reason

- Reduces the possibility of conflict
- Avoids violence
- Maintains the stability of Political Order



- Power sharing → spirit of democracy
- Democracy → Power is shared with people
- Democratic govt. is legitimate



Power Sharing in Modern Democracies

± Horizontal Form

Power shared → Organs of the govt

Legislature ←→ Executive ←→ Judiciary

System of check and balances

± Power Sharing → Social Groups

[SC, ST, OBC,]
Women

Ex: Community govt

± Vertical Form or Federal Division

Power shared → Levels of the govt
Central
↓
State
↓
Local

→ Federal Division

Power Sharing → Political
Parties & Pressure Groups

Q) _____ is a belief that the majority community should be able to rule a country in whichever way it wants by disregarding the wishes and needs of the minority.

- a) Majoritarianism
- b) Minority
- c) Secularism
- d) None of the above

Q) The major social groups in Sri Lanka are the Sinhala speakers, which constitute _____ of the population.

- a) 35 per cent
- b) 50 per cent
- c) 74 per cent
- d) 30 per cent



→ HallenPrasat

✓ → Nandu

→ Flora

Q) Belgium has borders with France, the Netherlands, _____ and Luxembourg.

- a) Sweden
- b) Austria
- c) Italy
- d) Germany

→ Gajodhgar

- ~~Q) Varun on reading about Power sharing came two sets of reasons to share power . These could be~~
- ~~(C B Q)~~
- Q) Varun on reading about Power sharing came two sets of reasons to share power . These could be**
- a) Moral and Prudential
 - b) Political and Social
 - c) Social and Theological
 - d) Both b and c

Q) Two countries X and Y were in a conflict due to sharing of water resources .

What could be the best way to solve this issue ?

[CBQ]

- a) War between country X and Y
- b) Interference of Big powers like US in the matter
- c) Dialogue and Negotiations between the two countries
- d) Both a and b

Q) Belgium resolved the cultural and linguistic issues by setting up _____

- a) Strong Central Government
- b) Community Government
- c) Regional Councils
- d) Linguistic Culture Council

✓

Q) Which of the following is an example of power sharing in modern democracies ?

- a) Elections in China
- b) Government in North Korea
- c) Multiparty Elections in India
- d) All of the above

Long-Short
Ques
—
(Imp)

Q. What are the different forms of power sharing in modern democracies? Give an example of each of these. (CBSE All India 2019)

Ans :

There are different forms of power-sharing in modern democracies. They are given below:

1. **Horizontal distribution of power** – Power is shared among different organs of government, such as the legislature, executive and judiciary. Example: India

2. **Vertical or federal division of power** – Power can be shared among governments at different levels – a general government for the entire country and governments at the provincial or regional level. Example: India (Union Government and State Governments)

3. **Community government** – Power may also be shared among different social groups, such as religious and linguistic groups. Example: Belgium

4. **Power-sharing between political parties, pressure groups and movements** – Such competition ensures that power does not remain in one hand. In the long run, power is shared among different political parties that represent different ideologies and social groups

State one prudential reason and one moral reason for power-sharing with an example from the Indian context.

(9mp)

Ans :

1. While **prudential reasons** stress that power-sharing will bring out better **outcomes**. ✓
2. In India, the power is shared horizontally among various organs of government. The Legislature, Executive and Judiciary are responsible for administering India. ✓✓
3. Reservation is applicable in India, where various sections are given benefits over others to avoid conflicts. ✓
4. **Moral reasons** emphasise the very act of power-sharing as valuable. ✓
5. In India, citizens are given fundamental rights and directive principles of state policies are implied in the government. ✓✓

Describe the elements of Belgian model for accommodating diversities .(All India 2020, 2023)

Ans :

1. The Belgian leaders recognized the existence of regional differences and cultural diversities in Belgium and thus worked out an arrangement which could enable all citizens to live with harmony. The elements of the Belgium Model are-
2. The Constitution prescribes that the number of Dutch and French-speaking ministers shall be equal in the central government. Thus, no single community can make decisions unilaterally.
3. Many powers of the central government have been given to state governments of the two regions of the country. The state governments are not subordinate to the Central Government.
4. Brussels has a separate government in which both the communities have equal representation. The French-speaking people accepted equal representation in Brussels because the Dutch Speaking community has accepted equal representation in the Central Government.
5. Apart from the Central and the State Government, the third kind of government called the community government is elected by people belonging to one language community – Dutch, French and German, which has the power regarding cultural, educational and language-related issues.



Type Here

DEVELOPMENT

Development



Simple Meaning → विकास | Progress



Different People have Different Developmental Goals

Landler Labourer

- ① More Days of Work + Better Wages
- ② No Social Discrimination
- ③ Quality Education for Children → through govt. Schools



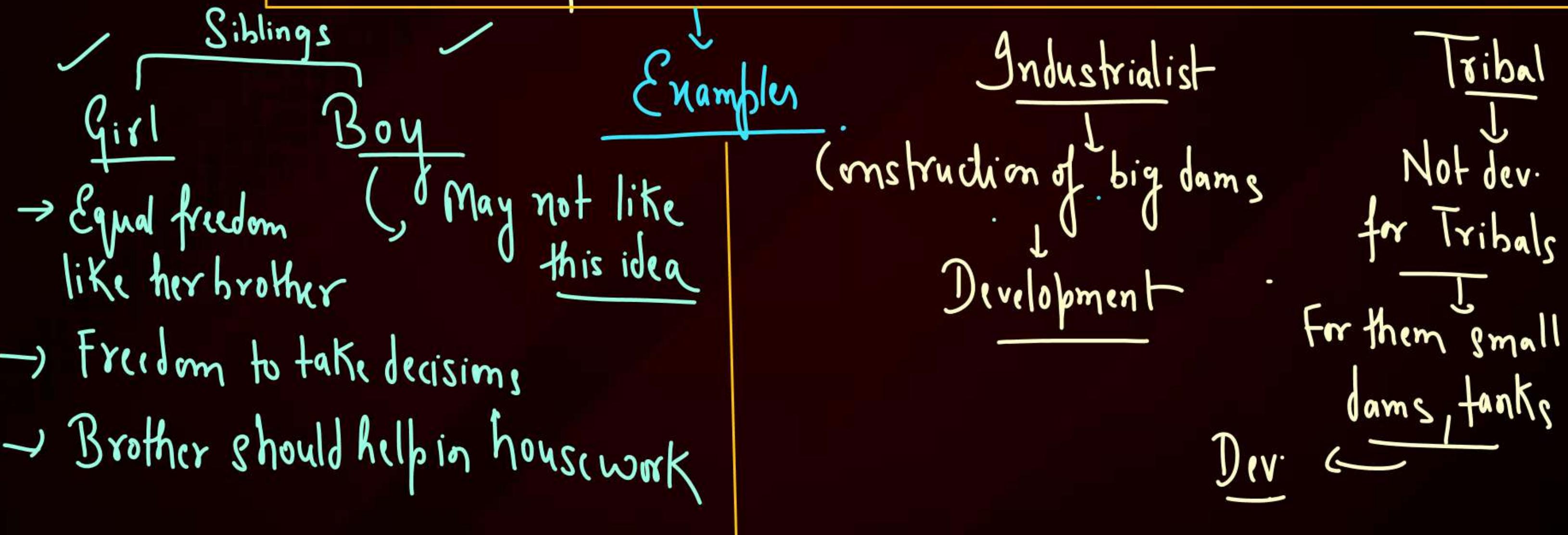
Girl from Rich family

Wants freedom as much as her brother

Different People Different Goals



What may be development for one may not be development for other



Income and Other Goals

Job 1

- High Salary
- No Job Security
- No Time For Family
- No Facilities For Family
- It's in a foreign country



Job 2

- Less Salary
- Job Security
- Time and Benefits for family



Ques Mr Hola should choose

(a) Job 1

(b) Job 2

(c) None

(d) Sit at Home

For Development-

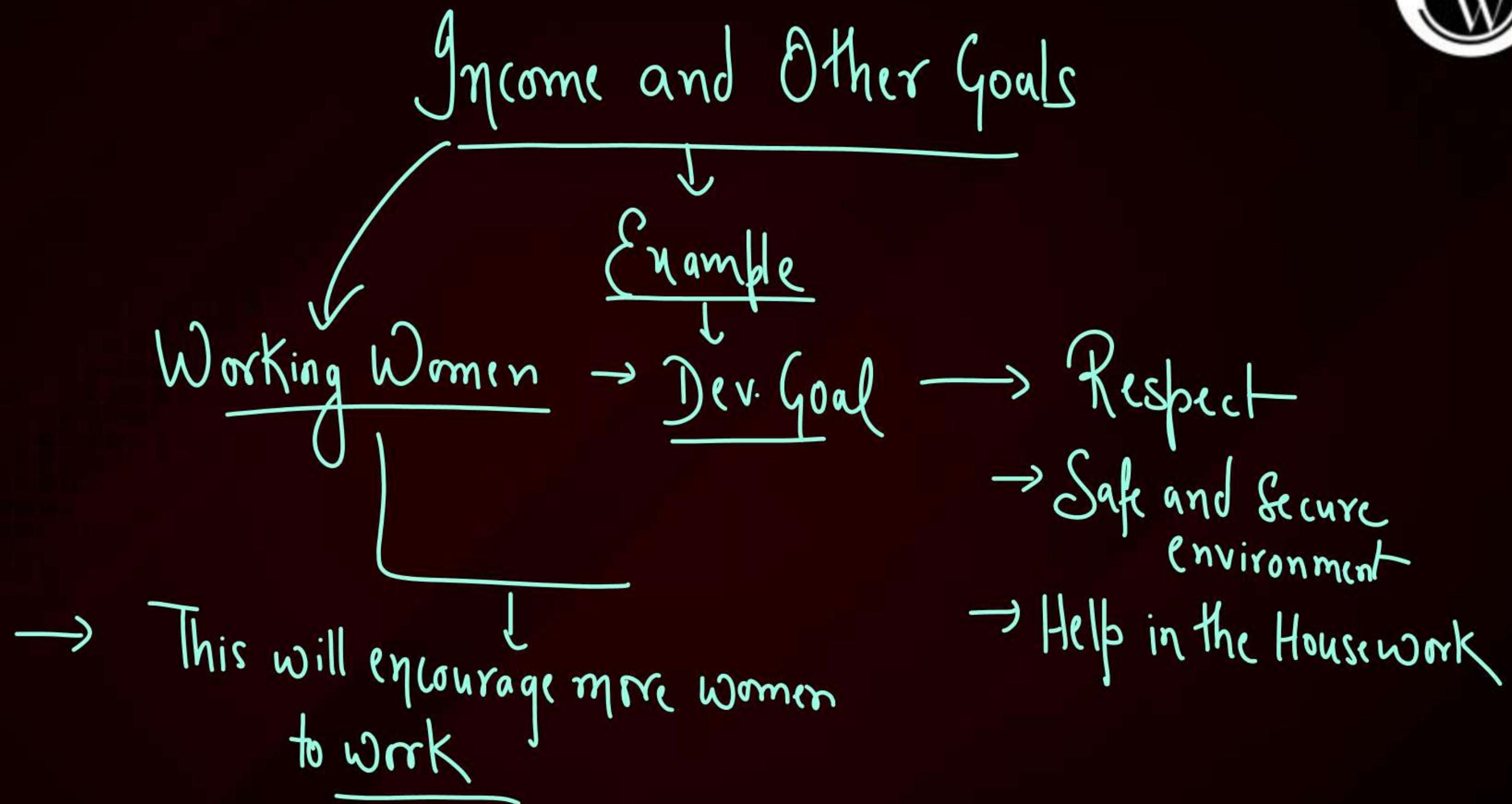
↓
People look at a mix of goals

Materialistic

(Things money can buy)

Non-Materialistic

(Things Money Cannot
Buy) ✓



National Development

Ability of a nation to improve the living
standards of its residents.



How are Countries Compared?

↓
± Acc. to World Bank → Countries

Generally
↓ calculate
↓ VS \$
Compared → Per Capita
Income
↓
$$\frac{\text{Per Capita Income}}{\text{Average income}}$$

$$\text{Per Capita} = \frac{\text{Total Income}}{\text{Total Population}}$$

$$\underline{\text{Per Capita}} = \frac{10,000 + 20,000 + 30,000}{3}$$

$$= \frac{60,000}{3} = \boxed{20,000}$$



Dogesh
Rs. 10,000



Dogelina
Rs. 20,000



Vimdhayak
Ji
Rs. 30,000

Cheems pura

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Per Capita} &= \frac{5000 + 45000 + 10000}{3} \\
 &= \frac{60000}{3} \\
 &= 20000
 \end{aligned}$$



Per Capita

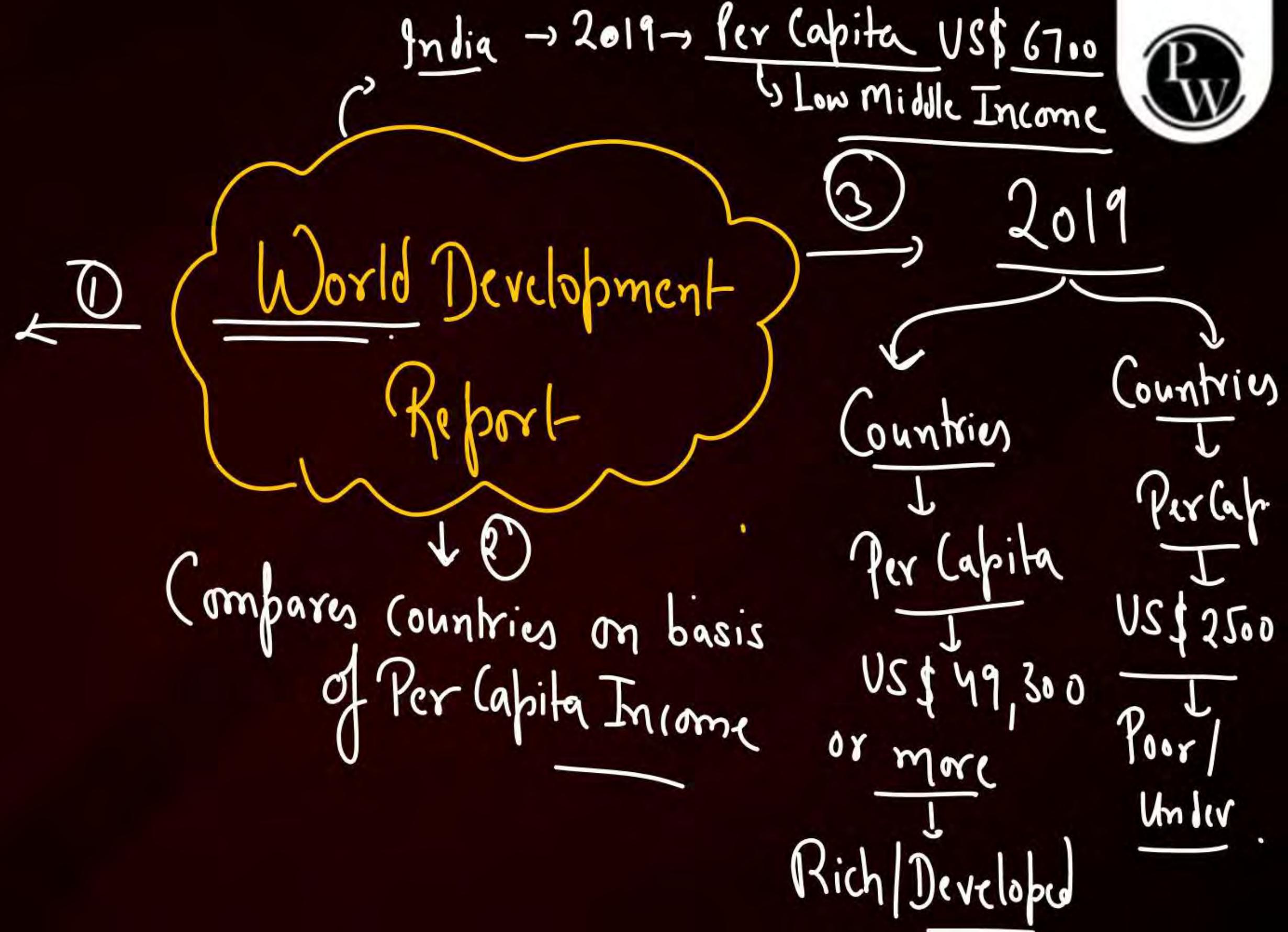
↓

Limitations → ① Distribution of Income

② Does not tell about -
health, education status



Published by
World Bank



Income and Other Criteria

| TABLE 1.3 PER CAPITA INCOME OF SELECT STATES | |
|--|---------------------------------------|
| State | Per Capita Income for 2018–19 (in Rs) |
| Haryana | 2,36,147 |
| Kerala | 2,04,105 |
| Bihar | 40,982 |

Source : Economic Survey 2020-21, P.A 29.

TABLE 1.4 SOME COMPARATIVE DATA ON HARYANA, KERALA AND BIHAR

| State | Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (2018) | Literacy Rate % 2017–18 | Net Attendance Ratio (per 100 persons) secondary stage (age 14 and 15 years) 2017–18 |
|---------|--|----------------------------|--|
| Haryana | 30 | 82 | 61 |
| Kerala | 7 | 94 | 83 |
| Bihar | 32 | 62 | 43 |

Sources : Economic Survey 2020–21, P.A 157, National Sample Survey Organisation (Report No. 585), National Statistical Office, Government of India.

Explanation of some of the terms used in this table:

Infant Mortality Rate (or **IMR**) indicates the number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year.

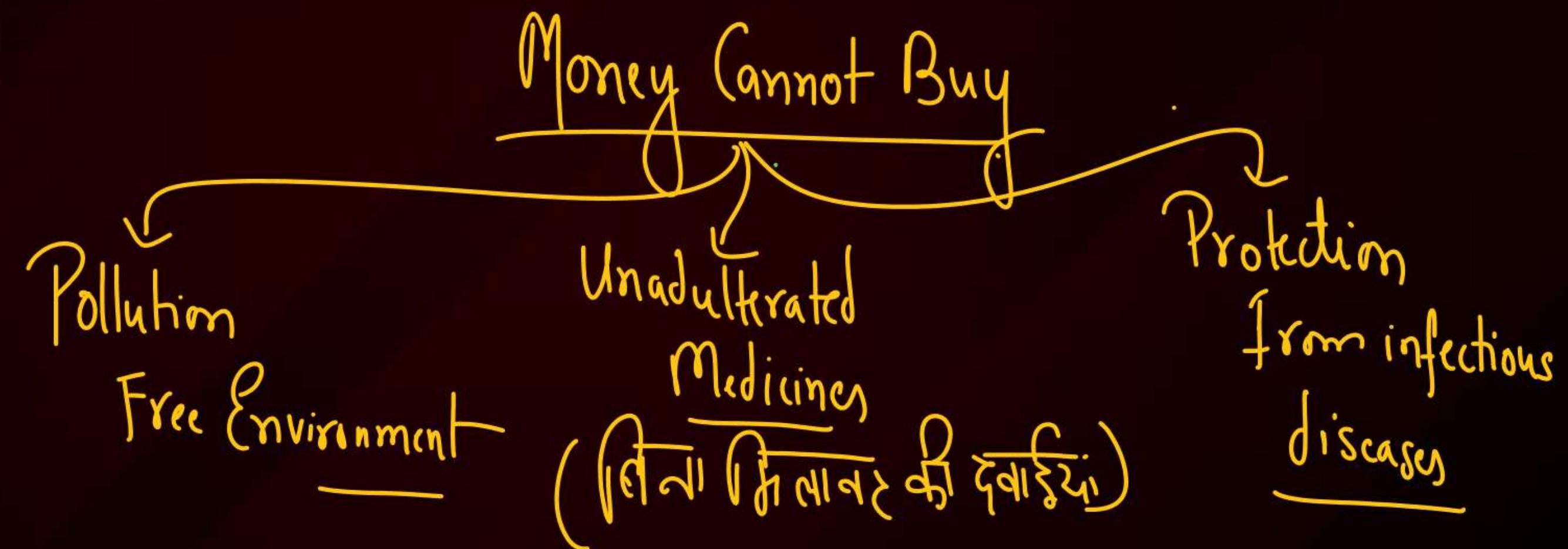
Literacy Rate measures the proportion of literate population in the 7-and-above age group.

Net Attendance Ratio is the total number of children of age group 14 and 15 years attending school as a percentage of total number of children in the same age group.

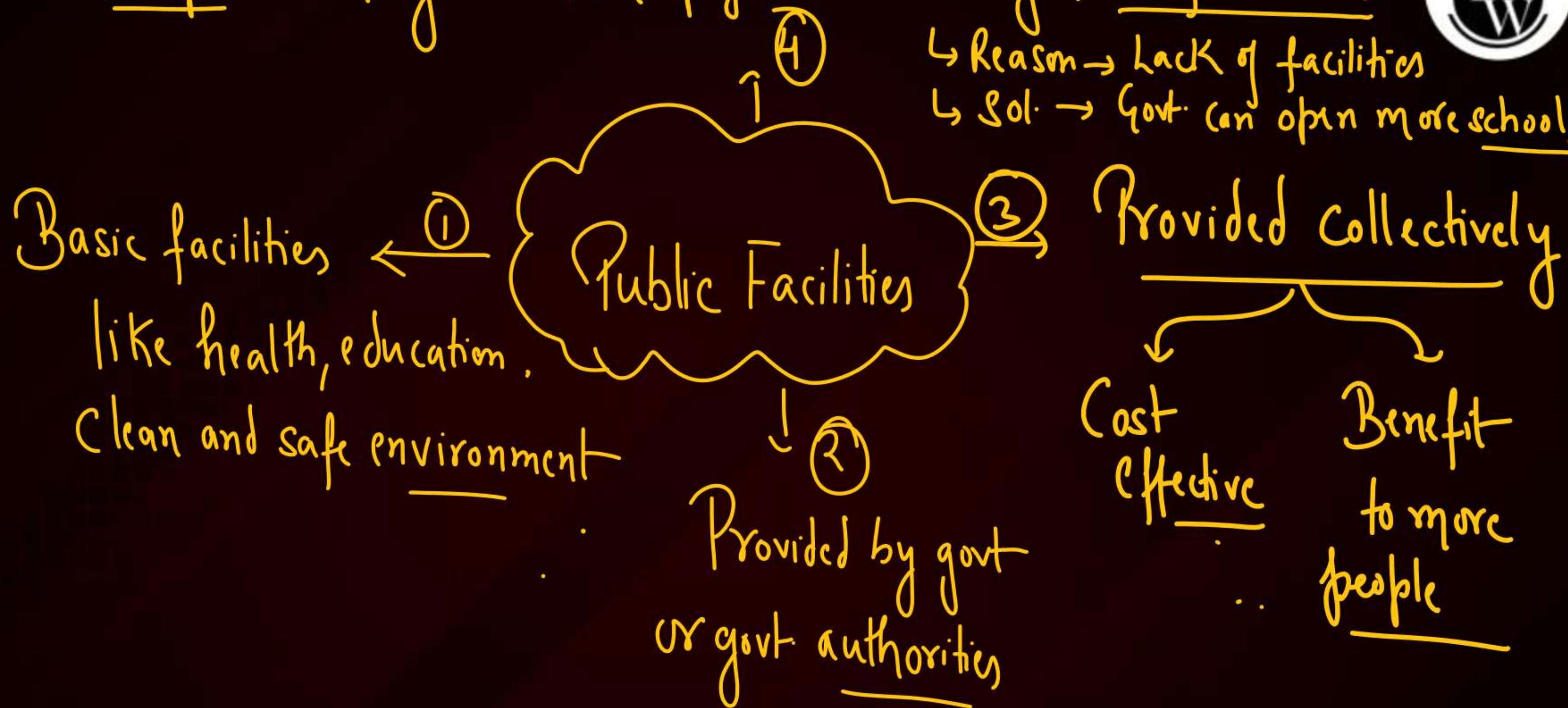
→ Kerala
↓

Most
Dev

"Money in your pocket cannot buy all the goods and
Services"



Example → Many students (esp. girls) cannot go for higher studies



BMI → Body Mass Index

↳ Measures Nutrition level

$$B.M.I = \frac{\text{Weight(kg)}}{(\text{Height(m)})^2}$$

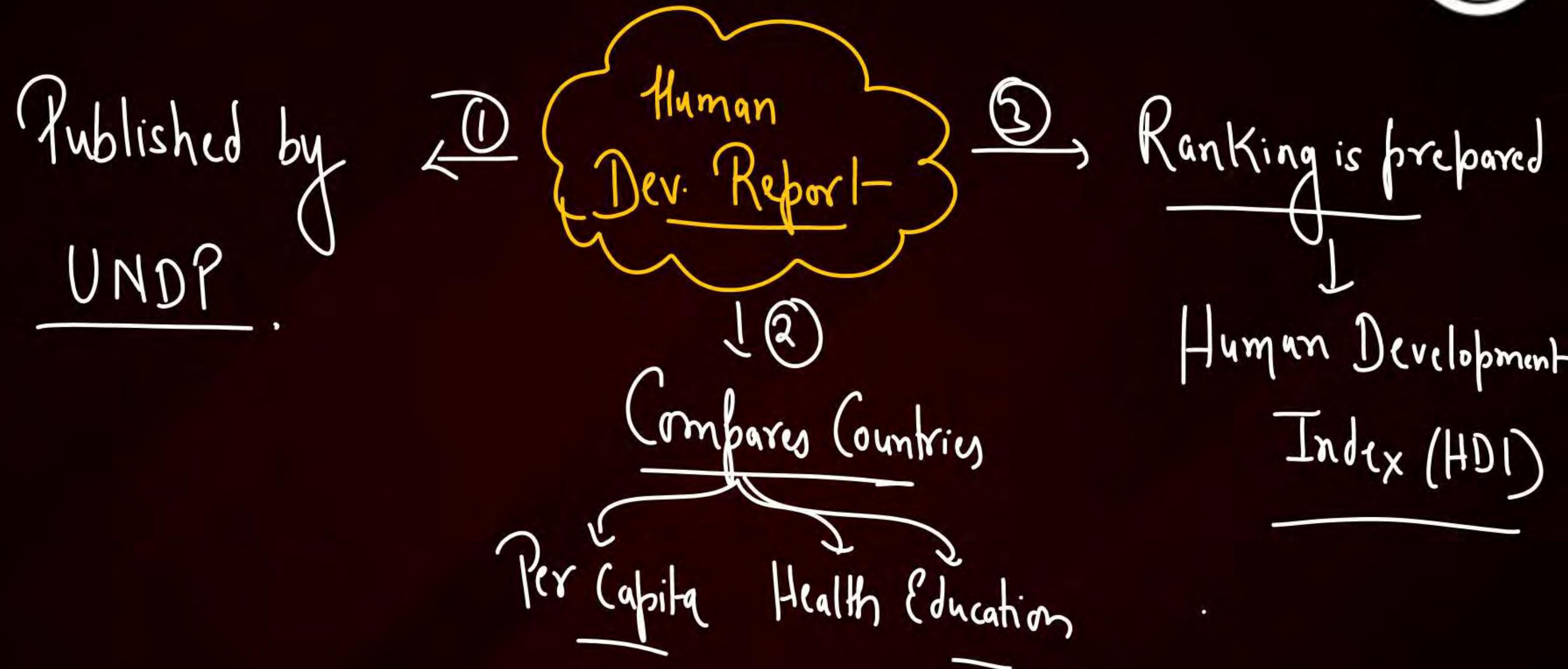


TABLE 1.6 SOME DATA REGARDING INDIA AND ITS NEIGHBOURS FOR 2021

| Country | Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (2017 PPP \$) | Life Expectancy at birth | Mean Years of Schooling of People aged 25 and above | HDI Rank in the world (2021-22) |
|------------|--|--------------------------|---|---------------------------------|
| Sri Lanka | 12,578 | 76.4 | 10.8 | 73 |
| India | 6,590 | 67.2 | 6.7 | 132 |
| Myanmar | 3,851 | 65.7 | 6.4 | 149 |
| Pakistan | 4,624 | 66.1 | 4.5 | 161 |
| Nepal | 3,877 | 68.4 | 5.1 | 143 |
| Bangladesh | 5,472 | 72.4 | 7.4 | 129 |

Source : Human Development Report, 2021-22, United Nations Development Programme, New York.

NOTES

1. HDI stands for Human Development Index. HDI ranks in above table are out of 189 countries in all.
2. Life Expectancy at birth denotes, as the name suggests, average expected length of life of a person at the time of birth.
3. Per Capita Income is calculated in dollars for all countries so that it can be compared. It is also done in a way so that every dollar would buy the same amount of goods and services in any country.

Sustainability

of Dev.

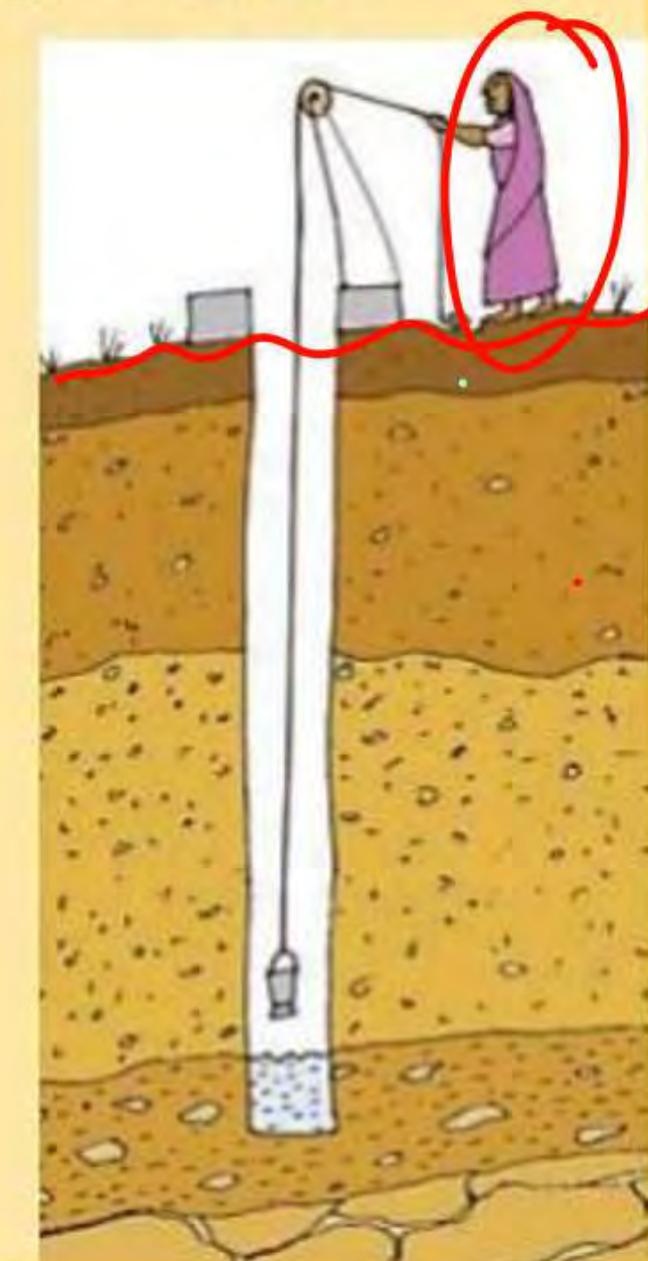
✓ Sustainable Dev → Dev in the present should not damage the environment and also not compromise with the needs of future generations.

LET'S UNDERSTAND WHY
THIS IS SO THROUGH THE
FOLLOWING EXAMPLE:

Example 1: Groundwater in India

"Recent evidence suggests that the groundwater is under serious threat of overuse in many parts of the country. About 300 districts have reported a water level decline of over 4 metres during the past 20 years. Nearly one-third of the country is overusing their groundwater reserves. In another 25 years, 60 per cent of the country would be doing the same if the present way of using this resource continues. Groundwater overuse is particularly found in the agriculturally prosperous regions of Punjab and Western U.P., hard rock plateau areas of central and south India, some coastal areas and the rapidly growing urban settlements."

- (a) Why groundwater is overused? ✓
- (b) Can there be development without overuse? ✓



Example 2: Exhaustion of Natural Resources

Look at the following data for crude oil.

TABLE 1.7 CRUDE OIL RESERVES

| Region/Country | Reserves (2017) (Thousand Million Barrels) | Number of Years Reserves will last |
|--------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| Middle East | 808 | 70 |
| United States of America | 50 | 10.5 |
| World | 1697 | 50.2 |

Source : BP Statistical Review of World Energy, June 2018, P.12.

The table gives an estimate of reserves of crude oil (column 1). More important, it also tells us for how many years the stock of crude oil will last if people continue to extract it at the present rate. The reserves would last only 50 years more. This is for the world as a whole. However, different countries face different situations. Countries like India depend on importing oil from abroad because they do not have enough stocks of their own. If prices of oil increase this becomes a burden for everyone. There are countries like USA which have low reserves and hence want to secure oil through military or economic power.

The question of sustainability of development raises many fundamentally new issues about the nature and process of development.

(a) Is crude oil essential for the development process in a country? Discuss.

(b) India has to import crude oil. What problems do you anticipate for the country looking at the above situation?



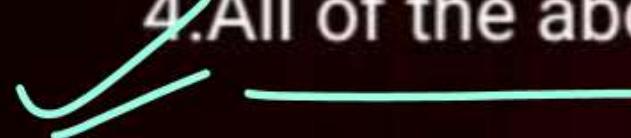
Q. Which of the following will be a developmental goal for landless rural labourers ?

- 1. More Days of Work and Better Wages
- 2. More facilities and pension
- 3. Luxury facilities and good salary
- 4. More days of work and 10 acres of land



What are the other goals apart from income ?

- 1. Equal treatment
- 2. Freedom and security
- 3. Respect of others
- 4. All of the above





Which of the following money in your pocket cannot buy ? .

- 1. Pollution free environment
- 2. Friendship and family
- 3. Luxury necessities
- 4. Both a and b

Different countries are generally compared on the basis of

- ✓ 1. Per Capita Income
- 2. Per Capita GDP '
- 3. Per Capita GNP
- 4. GNP at Market Price

Countries with per capita income _____ in 2019 are called to be rich countries

- 1. US\$ 49,300 per annum and above
- 2. US\$ 42,300 per annum and above
- 3. US\$ 40,300 per annum and above
- 4. US\$ 39,300 per annum and above

What was India's per capita income in 2019?

- 1.US\$ 6100 per annum
- 2.US\$ 6400 per annum
- 3.US\$ 2700 per annum
- 4.US\$ 6700 per annum

Country X has 5 citizens. They earn Rs 100, Rs 200, Rs 400, Rs 700 and Rs 100 respectively. Calculate the per capita income of the country.

- 1.Rs 400
- 2.Rs 600
- 3.Rs 700
- 4.Rs 300

$$\underline{P.C} \rightarrow \frac{\overbrace{100+200+400+700+100}^{5}}$$

$$= \frac{1500}{5} = 300$$

_____ indicates the number of children that die before the age of one year as a proportion of 1000 live children born in that particular year

- 1. Death Rate
- 2. Birth Rate
- 3. Mortality Ratio
- 4. Infant Mortality Rate

What is the main criterion used by the World Bank in classifying different countries? What are the limitations of this criterion, if any?

Answer: World Bank uses the per capita income to classify different countries. The per capita income is calculated by dividing the total income of the country by the population of the country. For the year 2017, the countries with a per capita income of US \$12,056 per annum were declared rich countries, and the countries with a per capita income of US \$ 955 or less are called low-income countries.

The limitations of the criterion are

1. Other important factors, including literacy rate, infant mortality rate, and healthcare, are ignored while classifying the countries.
2. Information about the unequal distribution of income is not mentioned by the World Bank
3. The economy of the country cannot determine the development of the country.

In what respects is the criterion used by the UNDP for measuring development different from the one used by the World Bank?

Answer:

1. The criterion used by UNDP is different from the one used by the World Bank because UNDP compares countries based on the educational level of the people, their health status and per capita income. 
2. This is in contrast with the method used by the World Bank because it only calculates the per capita income for measuring development. 

Why do we use averages? Are there any limitations to their use?

1. Different countries have different populations, so calculating the average helps in getting an estimated answer which can be used to compare different things at different levels. 
2. There are limitations in calculating averages because we cannot know the difference in the income of the people and the unfair distribution of income in a country or state. 

Kerala, with lower per capita income, has a better human development ranking than Haryana. Hence, per capita income is not a useful criterion at all and should not be used to compare states. Do you agree? Discuss.

Answer:

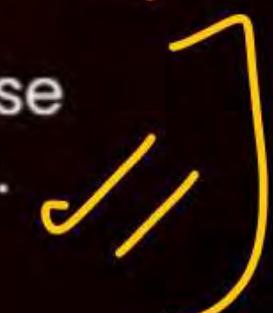
1. Kerala, with lower per capita income, has a better human development ranking than Haryana.
2. Hence, per capita income is not a useful criterion at all and should not be used to compare states.
3. This is true because the literacy rate, infant mortality rate, healthcare facilities, etc., are better in Kerala in comparison to Haryana.
4. The per capita income is only calculated by calculating the average income of the state, irrespective of any other factor.

"The Earth has enough resources to meet the needs of all but not enough to satisfy the greed of even one person." How is this statement relevant to the discussion of development? Discuss.



Answer:

1. Development not just depends on the economic factors of a country but is also dependent on resources that are available for the people of a country to use.
2. The statement, "The Earth has enough resources to meet the needs of all but not enough to satisfy the greed of even one person", is completely relevant in terms of the development of a country because natural resources are non-renewable resources.
3. It is the responsibility of the people to use them to meet their needs and not to satisfy their greed.
4. If natural resources are not used wisely now, future generations may not be able to use them for their needs, which will result in the downfall of the development of a country.





Last Chapter

Resources and Development

① Resource

Anything available in the env. that can be used to satisfy our needs provided

→ Technologically accessible

→ Economically affordable

→ Culturally Acceptable

Resources and Develop.

③ Development of Resources

Humans → Resources → Overutilise

↓ Decline

Sol. → Sustainable Dev

En: 1992

International Earth Summit → Rio

D.R., Jankiro

Agenda 21

②

Classify

Origin

Biotic Abiotic

Exhaustibility

Renewable Non-Renewable

Natural
Man-Made

Ownership

Private
Community Owned
National
International

Status of Dev
Potential Dev Stock

Reserve

1987 → Brundtland Commission Report
↳ Sust. Dev



International Level → 1968 → first time → systematic way → Club of Rome

③ Resources Conservation

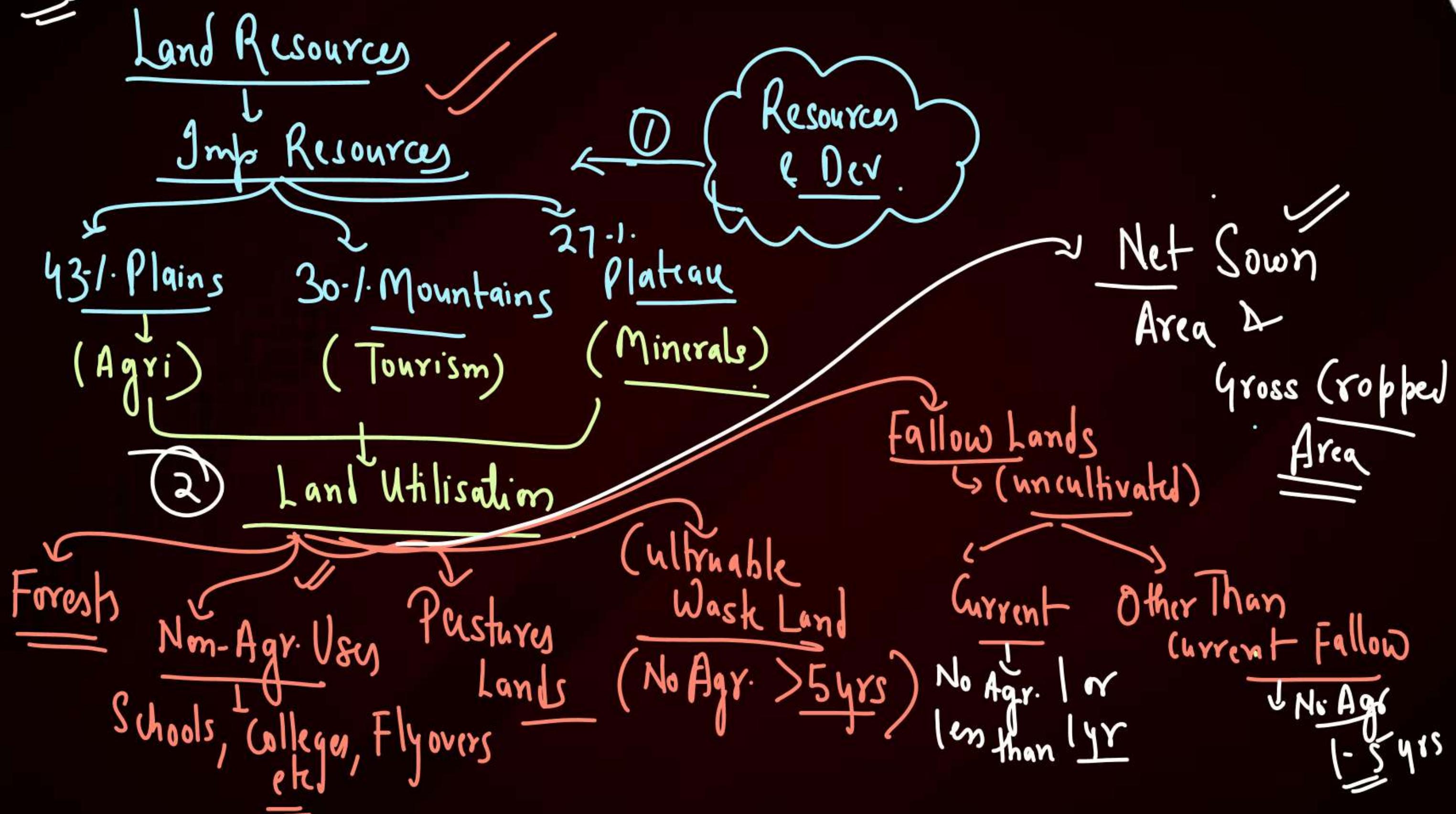
Gandhi views → Enough for everyone's need, not for anybody's greed

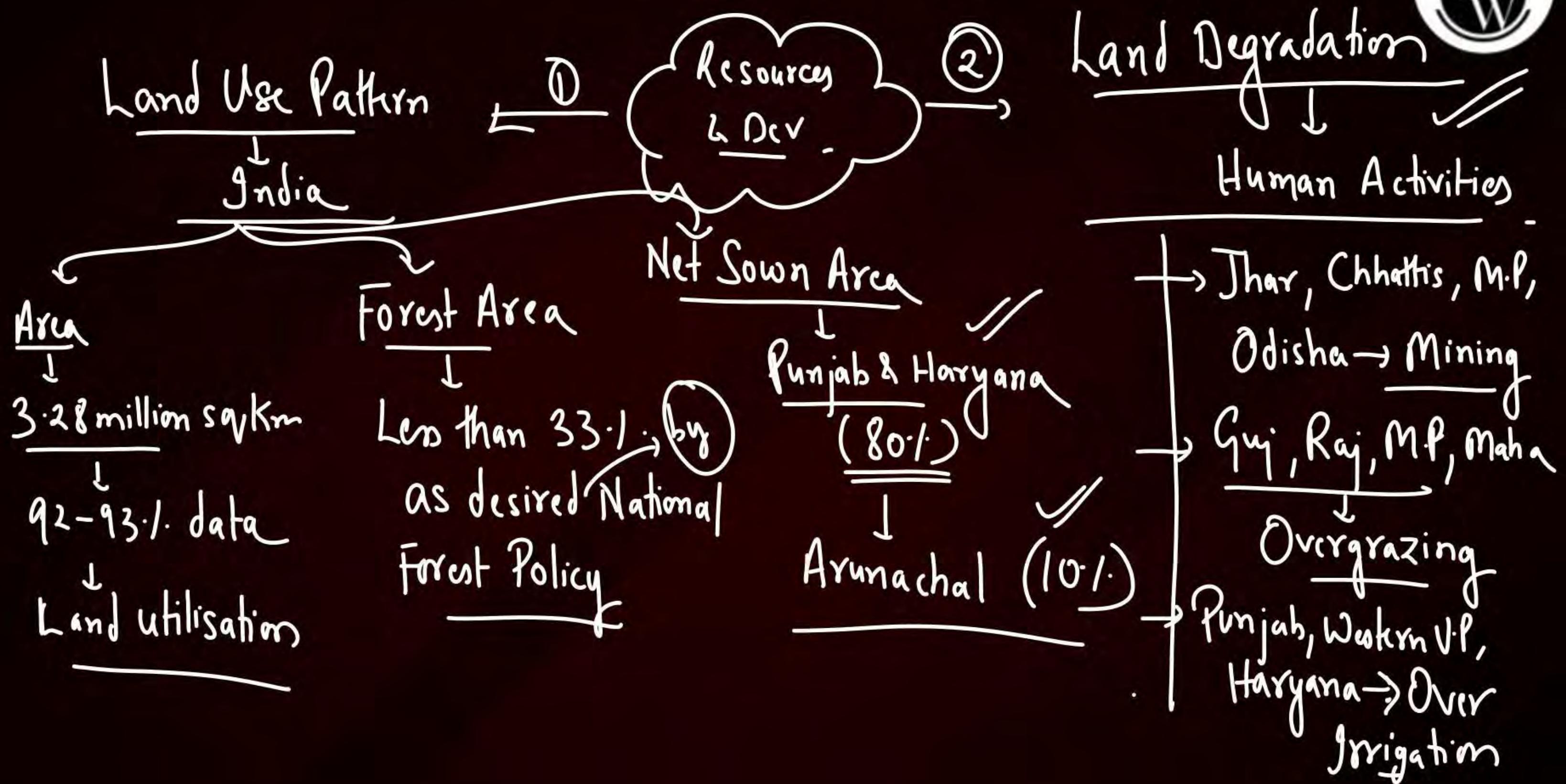
↳ Philosophy

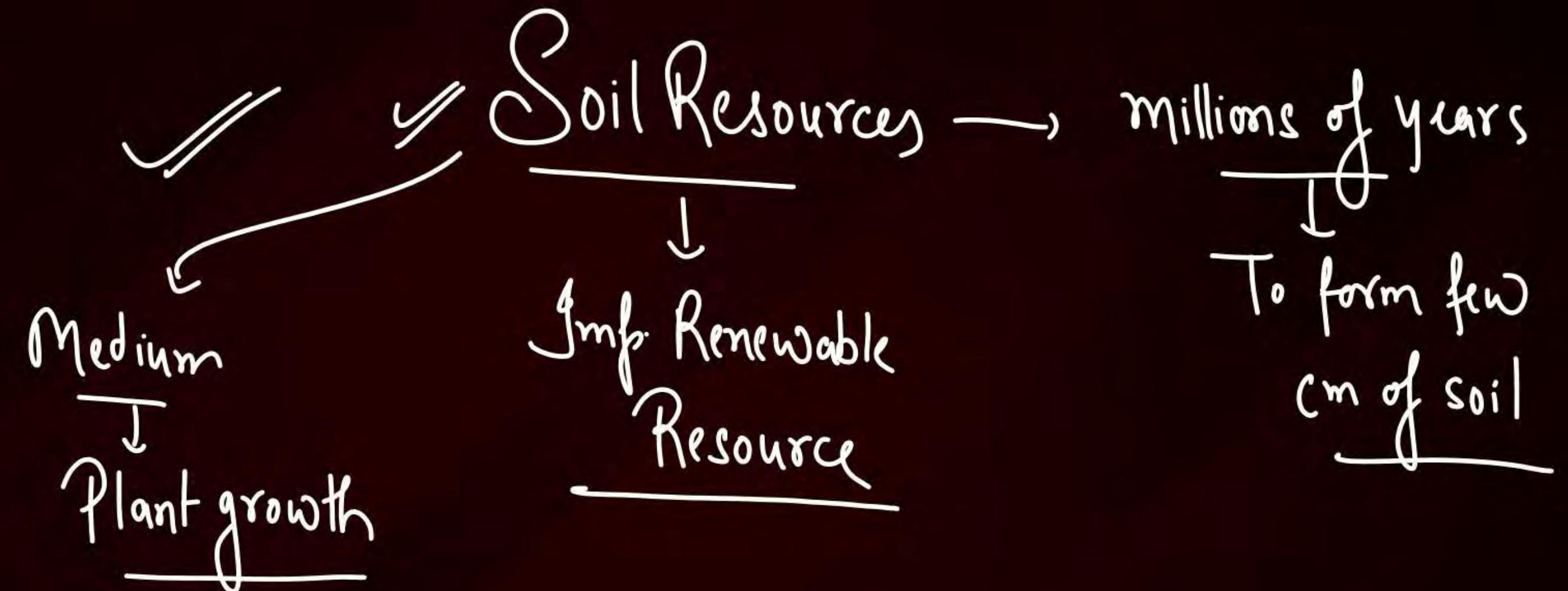
Schumaker book → Small is Beautiful

- ② Components of Resource Planning - India
- ① Identification and Inventory of Resources
 - ② Evolving a planning structure

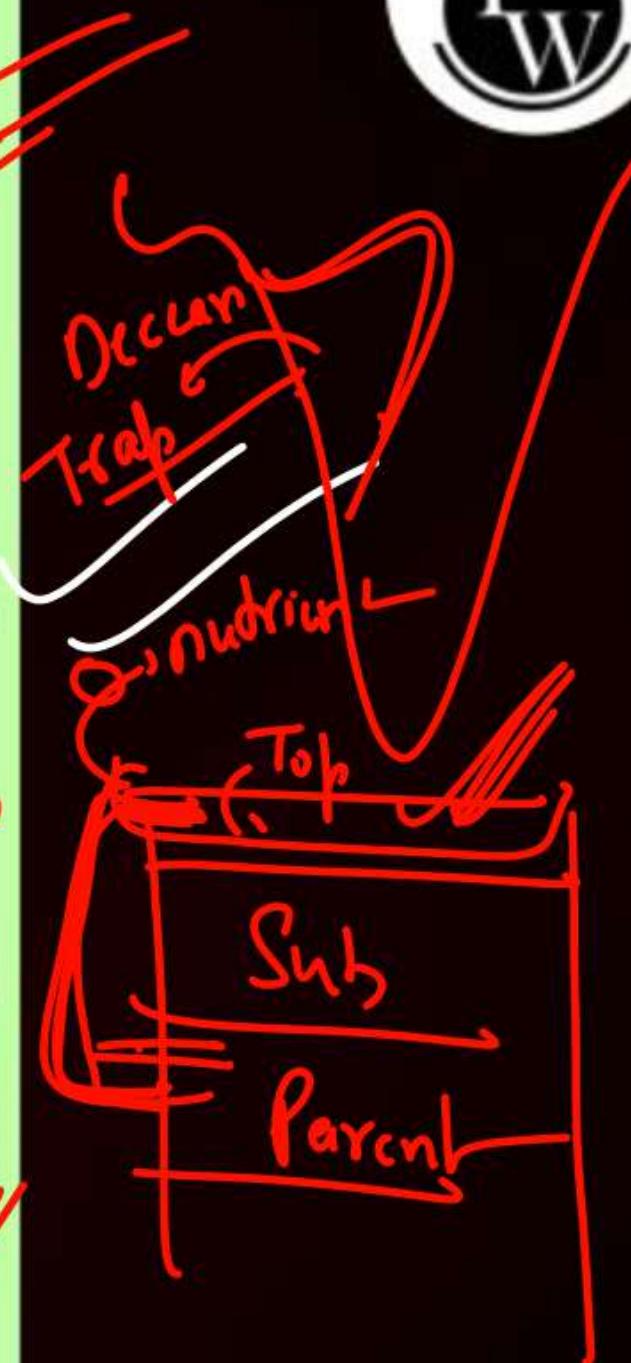
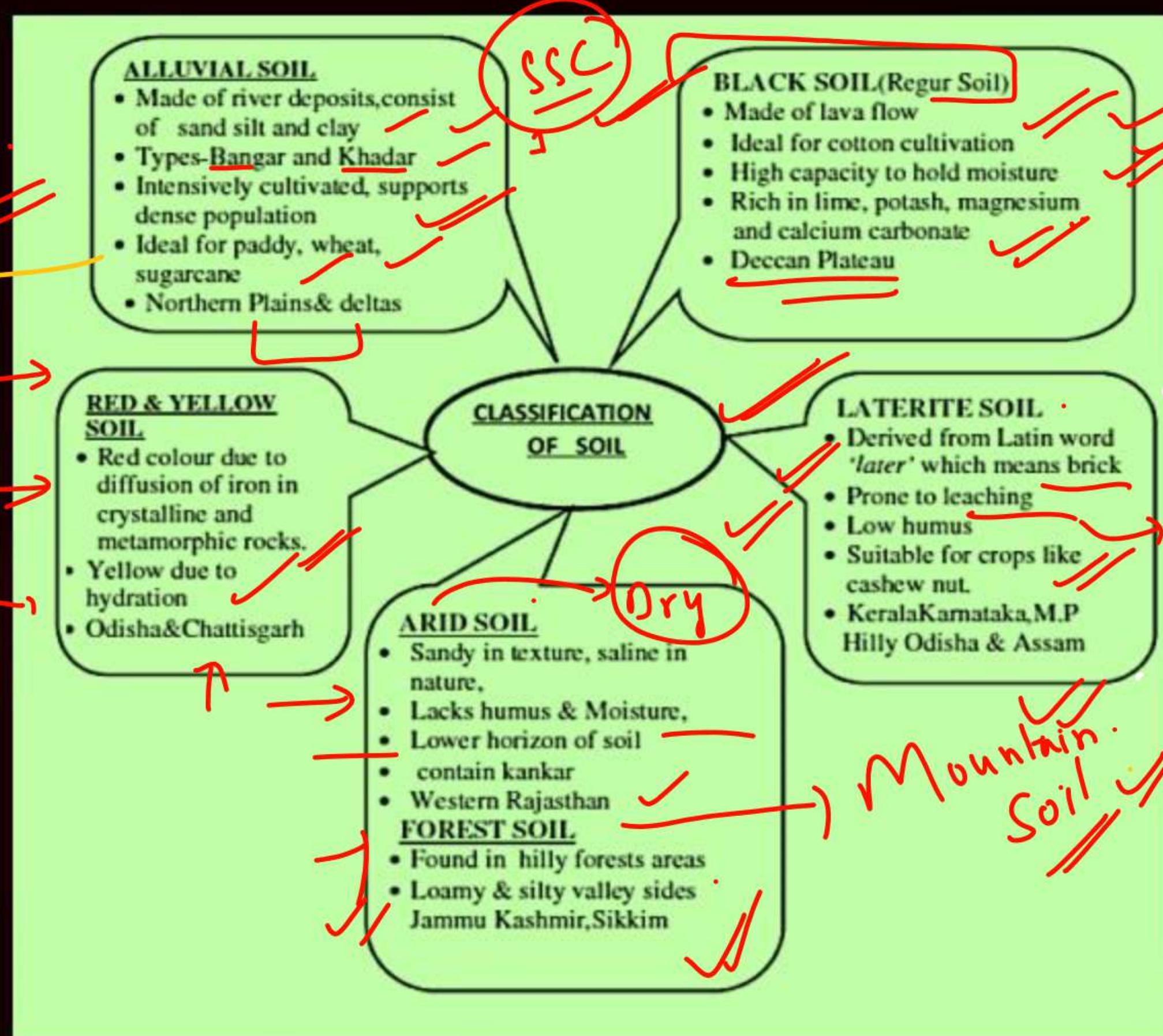
- ③ Matching Resource Dev. Plan with National Dev.







Raj & Guj



Water

Soil Erosion → Removal of Top Soil



Bad Land

Gully Erosion

Sheet Erosion
+ Wind → Also causes Erosion

Soil Conservation



Contour Ploughing



Terrace Farming



↓
Shelter Belts



1. This soil has higher concentration of Kankar nodules

- a) Khadar Soil
- b) Bhangar Soil
- c) Red Soil
- d) Black Soil

Alluvial Soils extend in _____ and _____ through a narrow corridor

- 1. Rajasthan and Gujarat
- 2. Rajasthan and Himachal
- 3. Gujarat and Maharashtra
- 4. Gujarat and Karnataka

Which is the most ideal location for finding black soil ?

- 1.The Himalayan Region
- 2.The Andaman and Nicobar Islands
- 3.The Deccan Trap Region
- 4.The Thar Desert Region

Red Soils develop reddish colour due to rocks.

in crystalline and metamorphic

- 
- 1. Diffusion of calcium
 - 2. Diffusion of carbon dioxide
 - 3. Diffusion of magnesium
 - 4. Diffusion of Iron

Red Soil in its hydrated form appears to be _____

- 1. Green
- 2. White
- 3. Yellow
- 4. Blue

Which of the following are true with respect to Laterite Soils ?

- 1. It develops under tropical and subtropical climate
- 2. It requires alternative wet and dry season
- 3. It is formed due to intense leaching due to heavy rain
- 4. All of the above

The running water cuts through the clayey soils and makes deep channels causing

- 1. Sheet Erosion
- 2. Wind Erosion
- 3. Gully Erosion'
- 4. Channel Erosion

"Resources are a function of human activities." Justify this statement.

Ans :

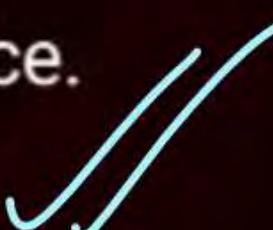
1. Mere presence of resources, as free gifts of nature, does not make them resources. ✓
2. Human beings are essential components of resources because they transform material available in our environment into resources. ✓
3. The utility of resources depends on the stage of cultural development of man and the tools and technology used by him]



"Resource planning is essential for sustainable existence." Discuss.

Ans :

1. Sustainable existence is a component of sustainable development which aims at development without damaging the environment and at the same time conserving for future generation.

2. Therefore, resource planning is necessary for judicious, rational and equitable distribution and proper utilisation of resources.
3. It has become essential for a sustained quality of life and global peace.


" Resource Planning is a complex process and needs to be carried out in stages ".

Elaborate

Ans :

Three stages of resource planning:



1. Identification and inventory of resources across the regions of the country. This involves surveying, mapping and the qualitative and quantitative estimation and measurement of the resources.



2. Evolving a planning structure endowed with appropriate technology, skill and institutional set up for implementing resource development

3. Matching the resource development plans with overall national development



Read the following passage and answer the questions

At the international level, the Club of Rome advocated resource conservation for the first time in a more systematic way in 1968. Subsequently, in 1974, Gandhian philosophy was once again presented by Schumacher in his book Small is Beautiful. The seminal contribution with respect to resource conservation at the global level was made by the Brundtland Commission Report, 1987. This report introduced the concept of 'Sustainable Development' and advocated it as a means for resource conservation, which was subsequently published in a book entitled Our Common Future. Another significant contribution was made at the Earth Summit at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil in 1992.

26.1 When was the first Earth summit held ?

Ans : 1992

26.2 Which objective was adopted at the First Earth summit ?

Ans : Agenda 21

26.3 What was the Brundtland Report aimed at ?

Ans : Brundtland Commission Report, 1987 introduced the concept of sustainable development and advocated it as a means for resource conservation



Break

12 min

(

) After that → History





THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE



THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN [EUROPE]

২১৮৪৭।
১।

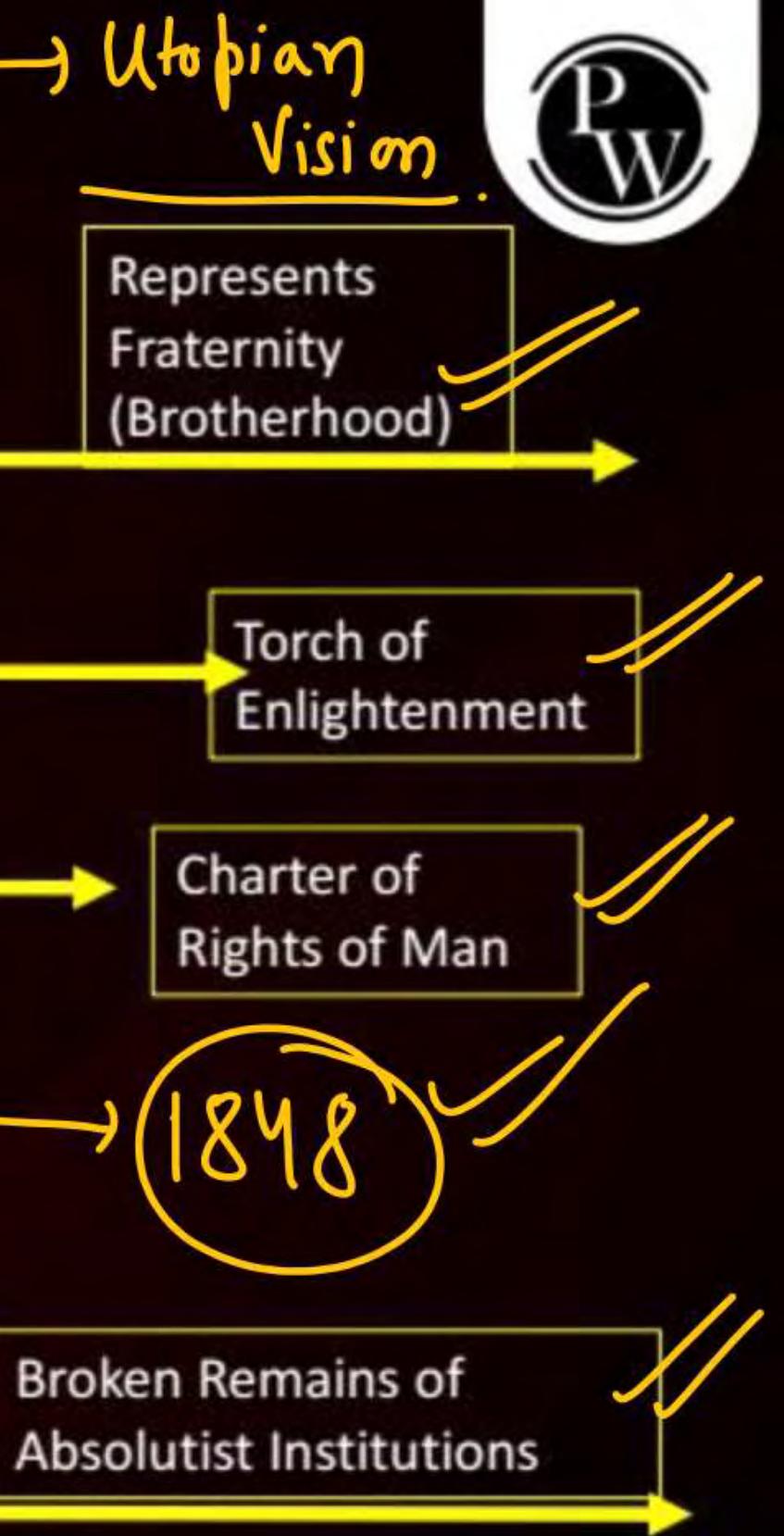


Fig. 1 – *The Dream of Worldwide Democratic and Social Republics – The Pact Between Nations*, a print prepared by Frédéric Sorrieu, 1848.

Important Terms

①

Absolutist – 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 centralised, militarised and repressive

Utopian – A vision of a society that is so ideal that it is unlikely to actually exist

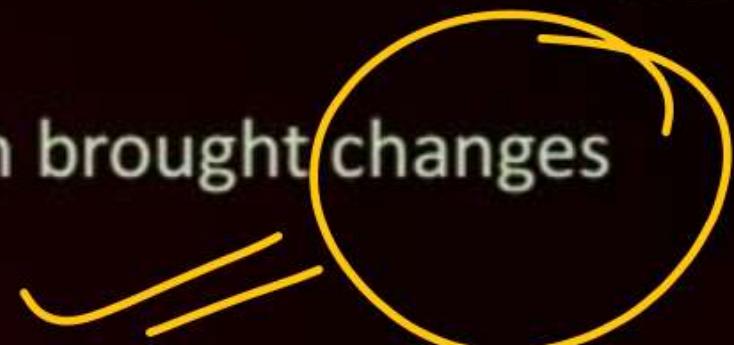
- ❖ During 19th century - nationalism emerged as a force which brought changes in political and mental world of Europe



End result



Formation of Nation States



,

Nation State Vs Modern State

Modern State

Modern State was one in which a centralised power exercised sovereign control over a clearly defined territory,



Nation State

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





THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND
THE IDEA OF NATION





FRENCH REVOLUTION



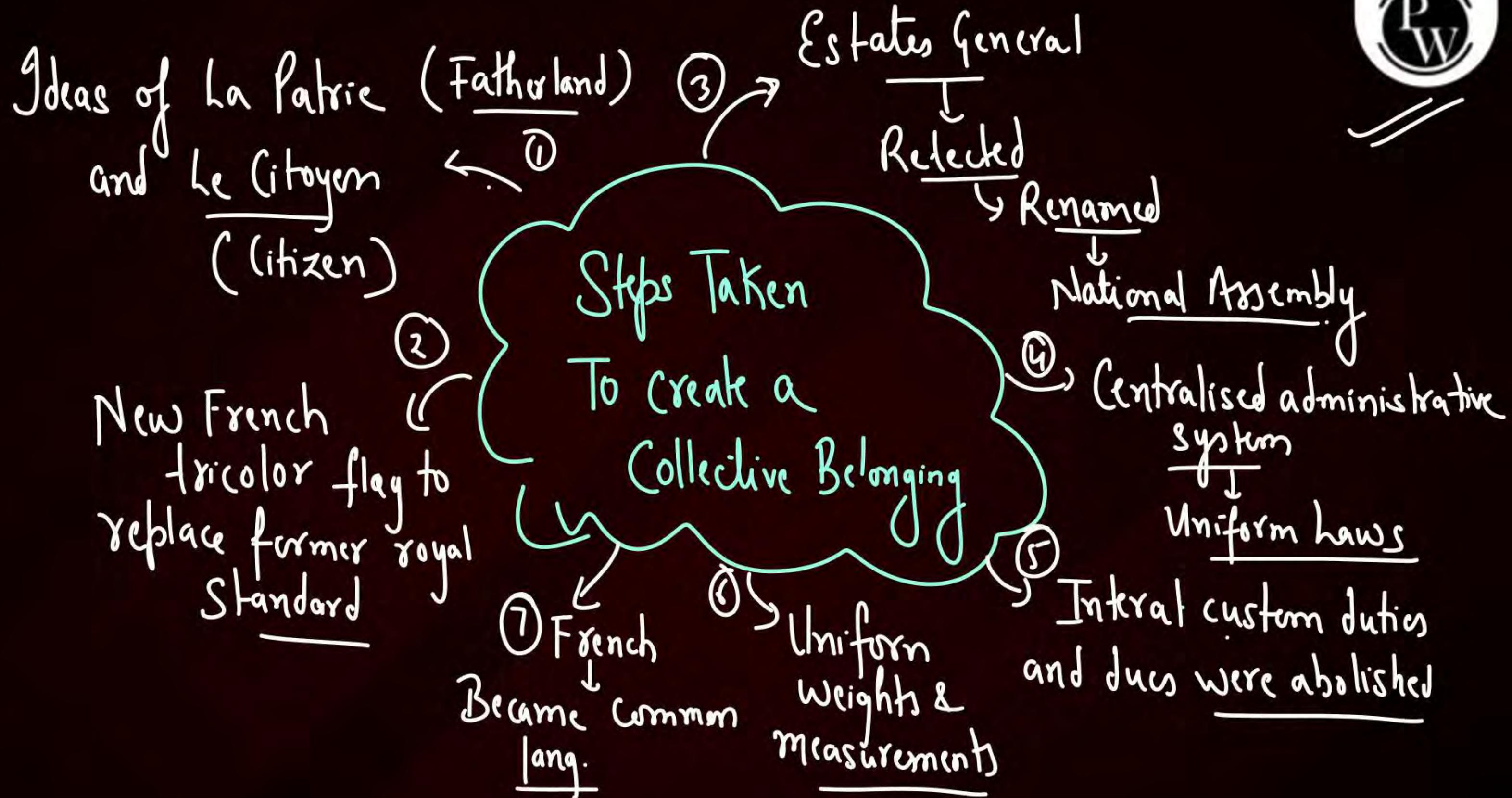
First clear expression of nationalism



Result

Transferred power from monarchy to a body of French citizens







Europe



People in different parts

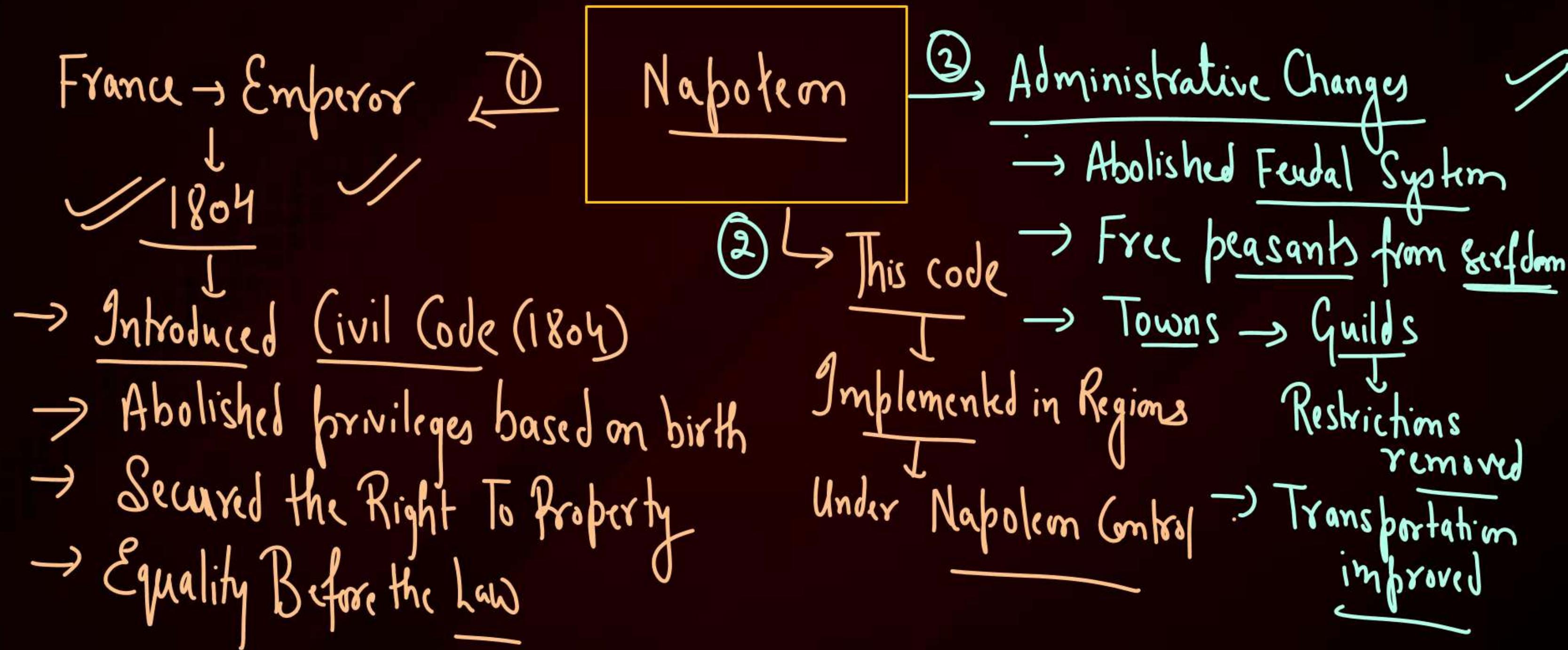


Welcomed French armies



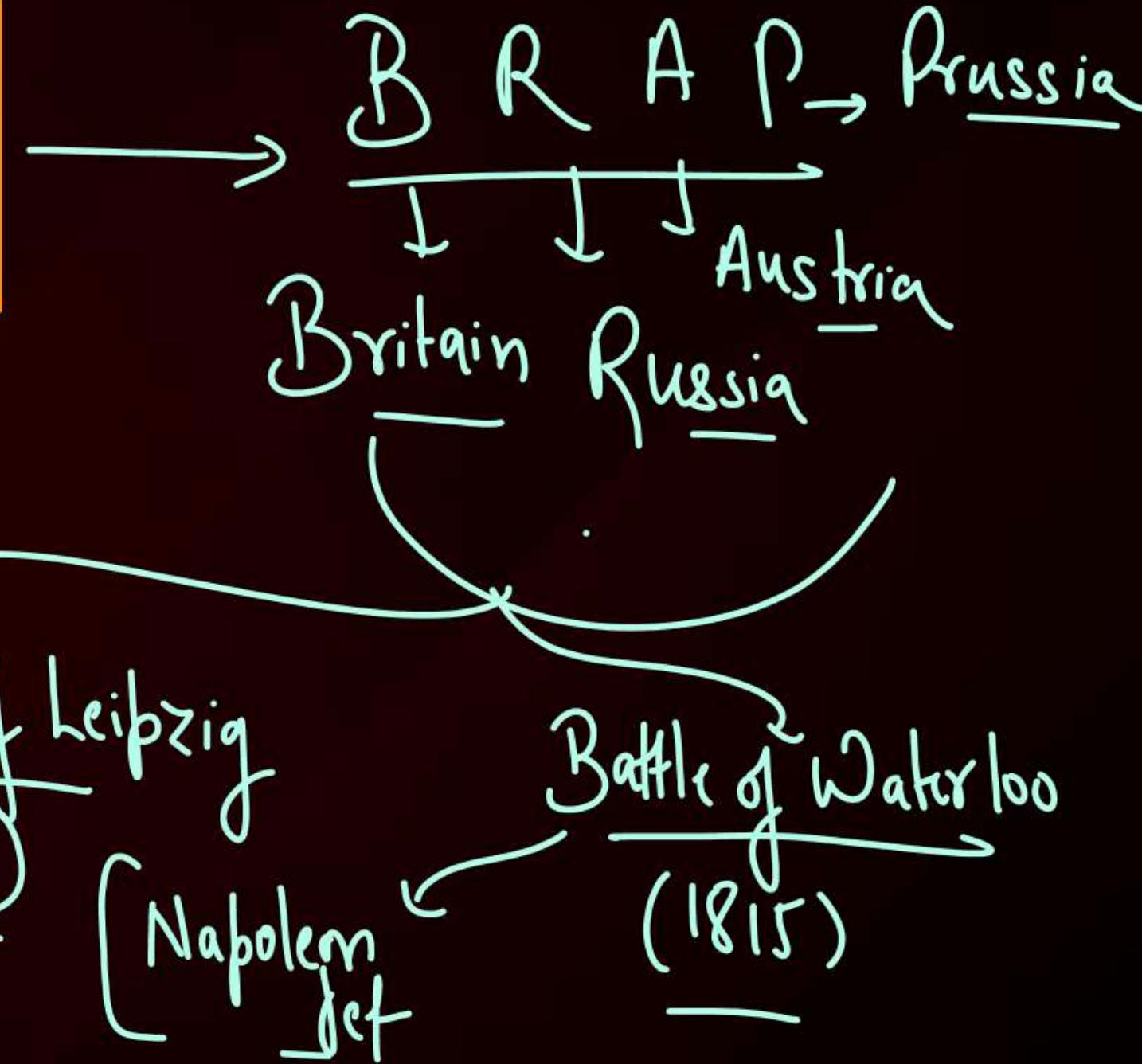
Which fought revolutionary wars.





- What Went Wrong?
- Forced Recruitment - into army
 - Increased Taxation
 - Censorship ✓

Napoleon



The Making Of Nationalism in Europe

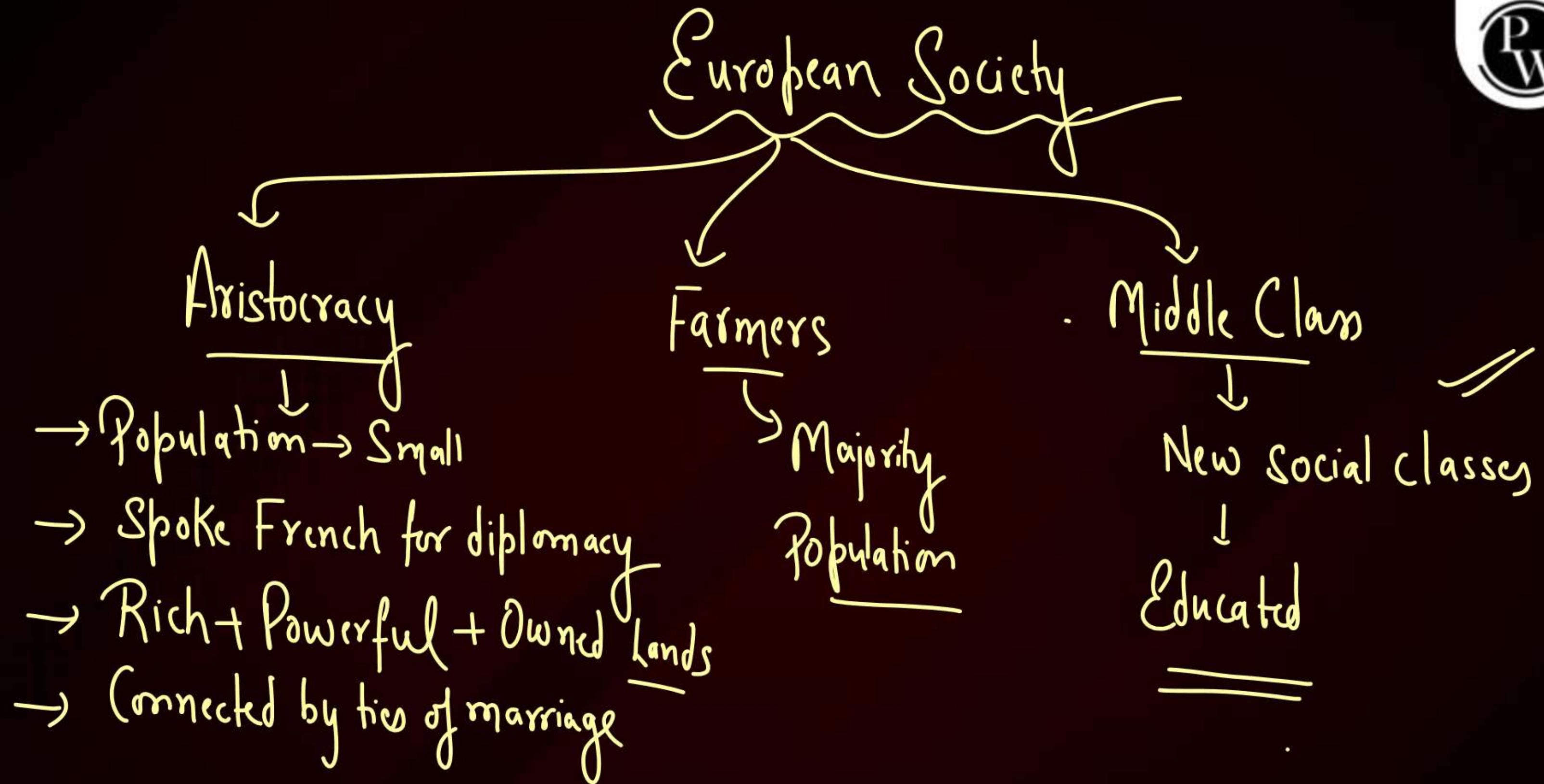
① No Nation States

② Regions divided into Kingdoms

Ex: Habsburg Empire

Ruled over Austria-Hungary

No common bonding
People living
Diff. Geog
Diff. Culture





Liberal Nationalism

'liber'

→
free

Social Sphere

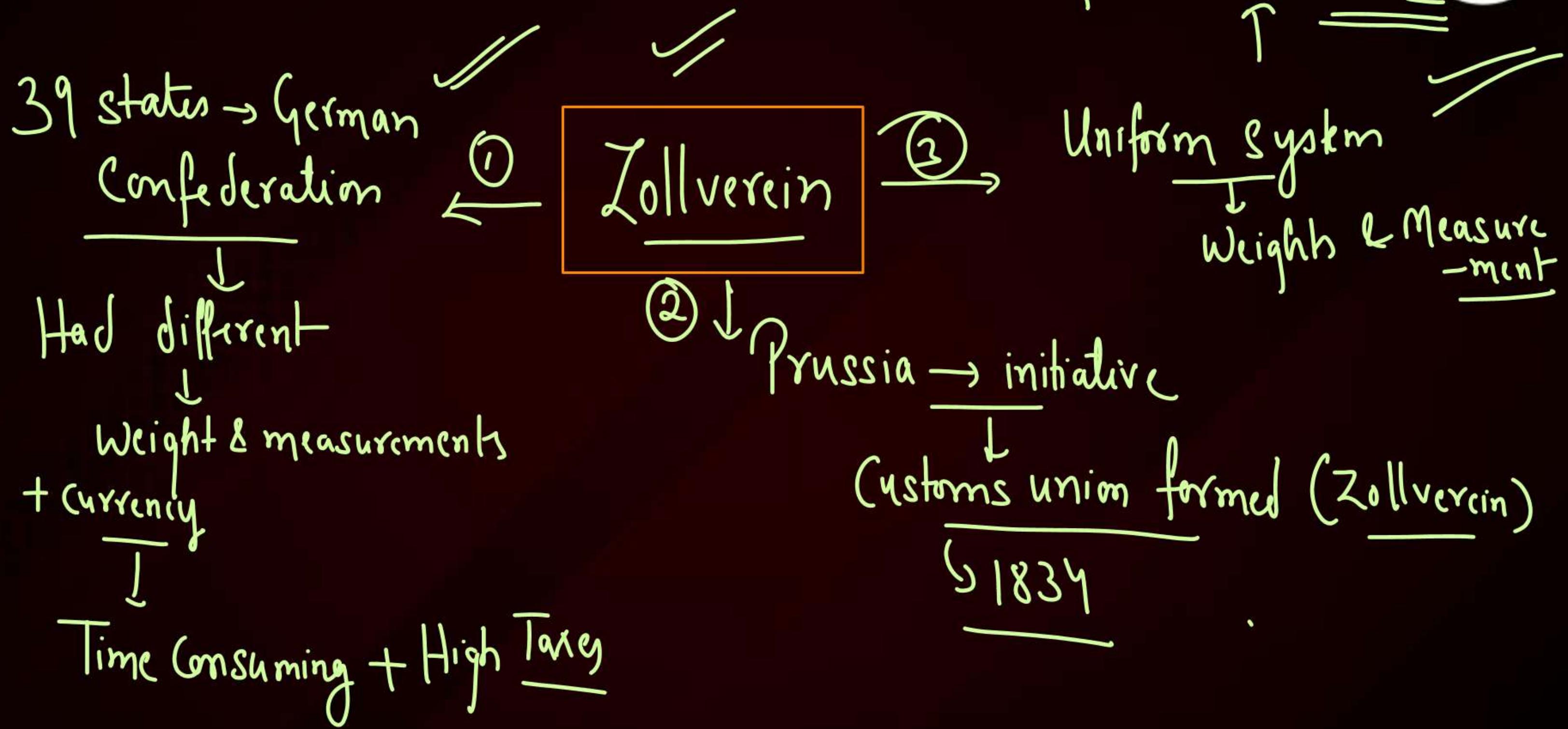
↓
Freedom for the
individual and equality
of all before the law

Political Sphere

↓
Concept of govt.
by consent

Economic Sphere

↓
Freedom of markets
↓
Abolish restrictions
on movement of
goods and capital
=====



Ques

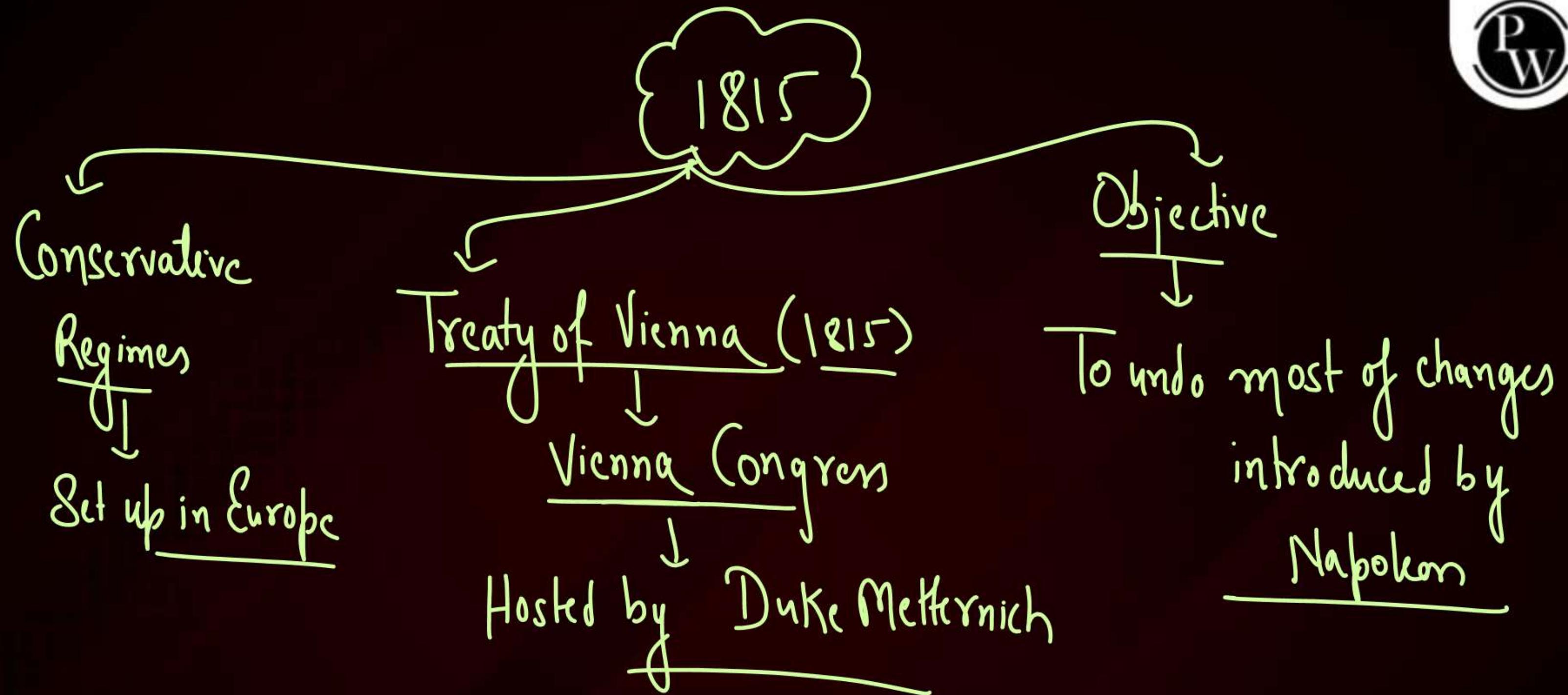
Zollverein was formed at the initiative of _____

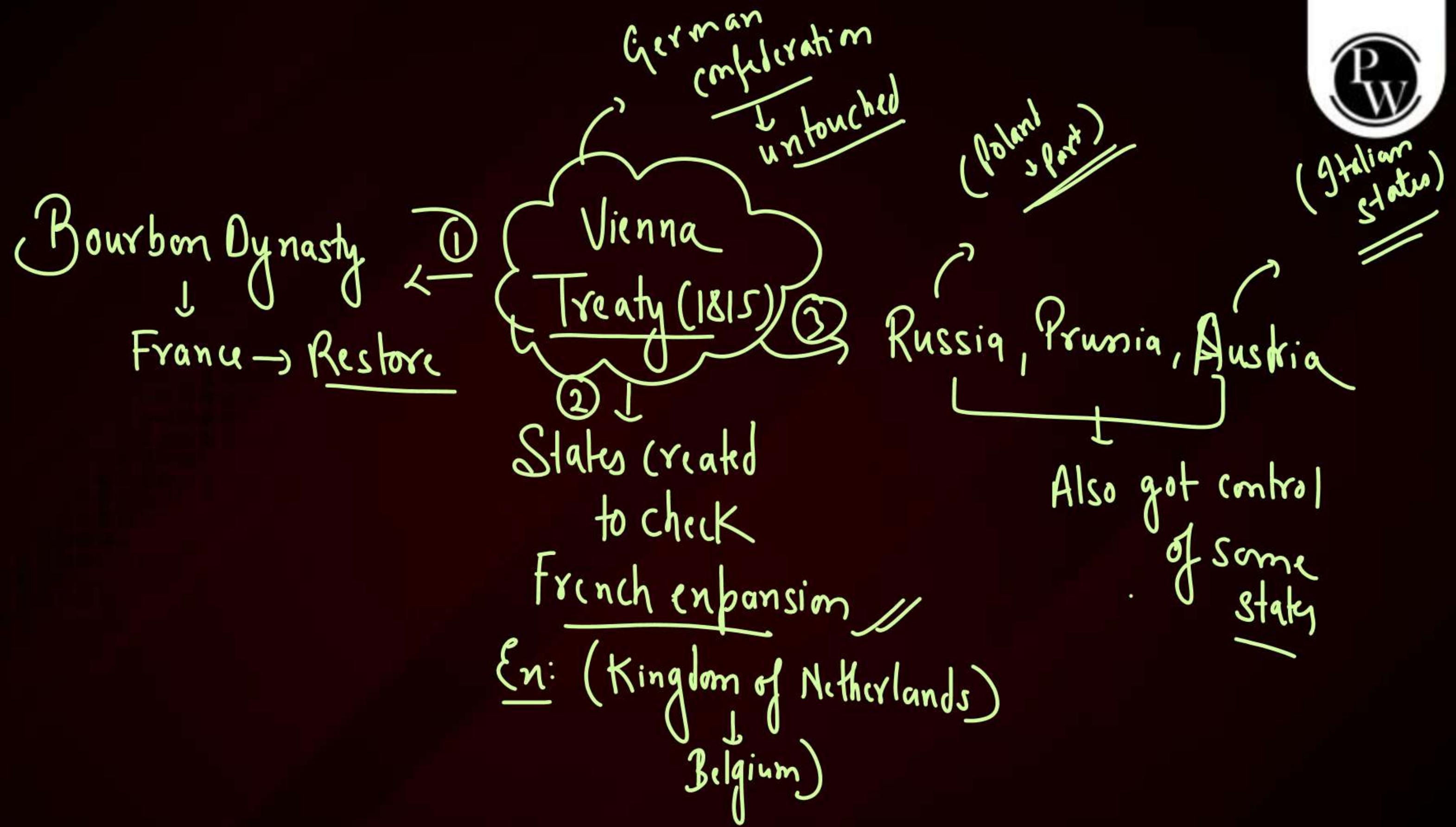
(a) Britain

(b) Russia

~~(c)~~ Prussia

(d) France

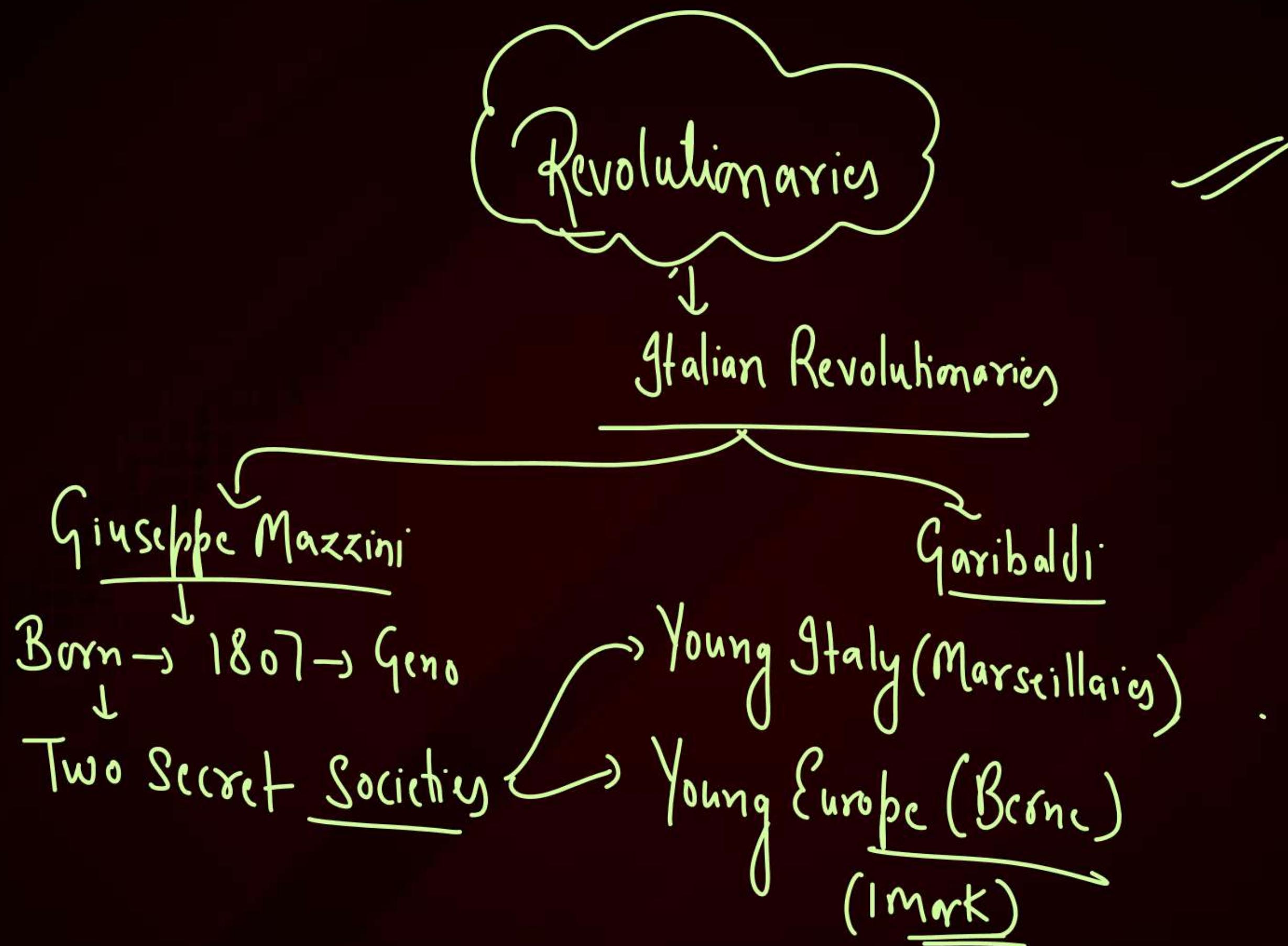


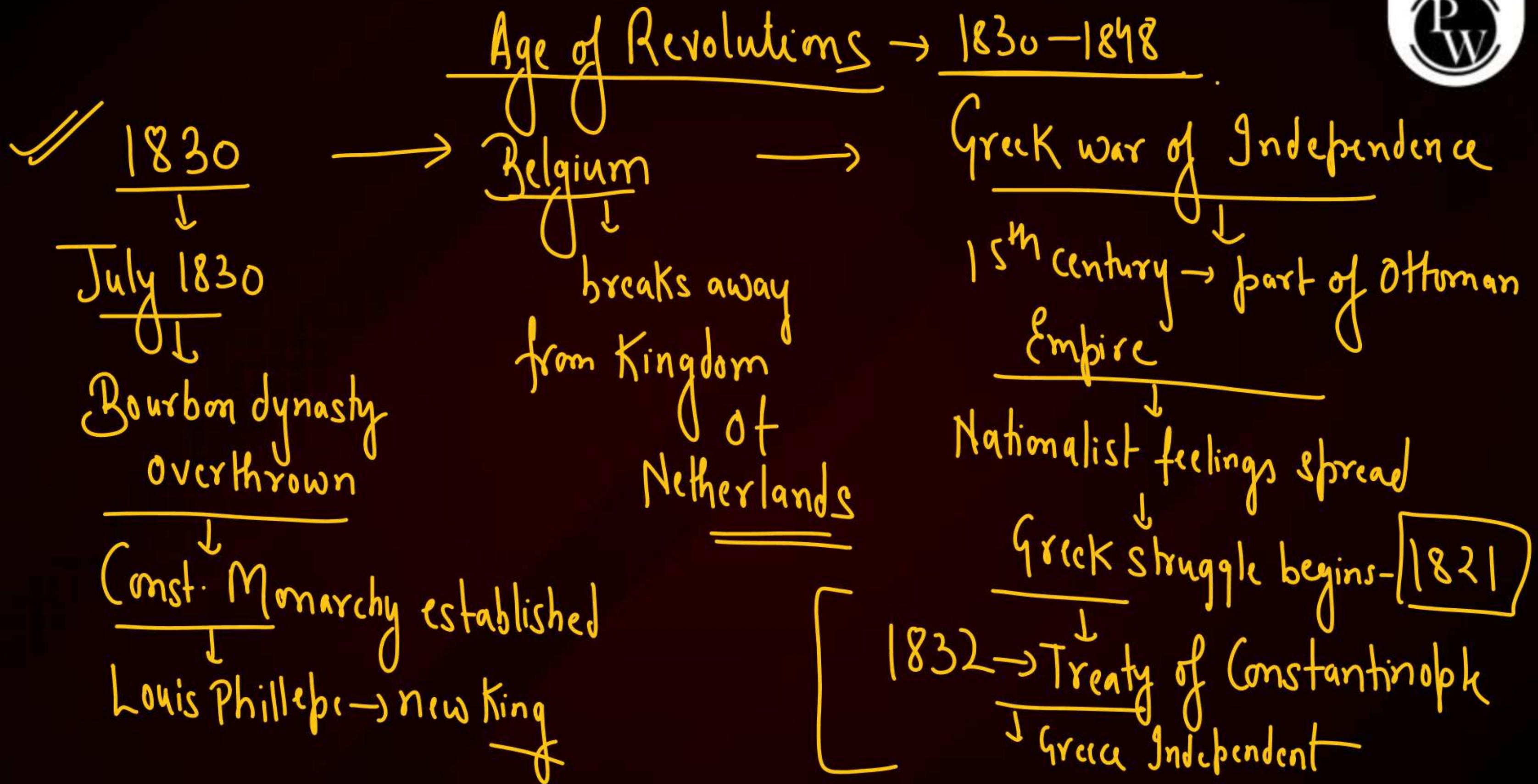


Ques.

Main objective of Treaty of Vienna

- (a) Declaring Napoleon King
- (b) Undo most of the changes done by Napoleon
- (c) Creating World War
- (d) All





Romantic Imagination & Nationalist-

Focus on local language and culture

Feeling
True Nationalist
Feelings
Local culture

Popular Romantics
Johann Gottfried Herder
German Philosopher

Polish Composer
Karol Kurpiński

Hunger, Hardship and Revolt

Europe
↓
Max. areas
↓
Unemployment

Cities
↓
Overcrowded
↓
Slums

Increased food prices

1848

Paris → people come out on streets

Louis Philippe → had to run

France → Again Becomes Republic
Voting Rights → men

→ 1848 → Revolution of the Liberals

Led by Educated Middle Classes

Demands

Formation of nation state

Constitution

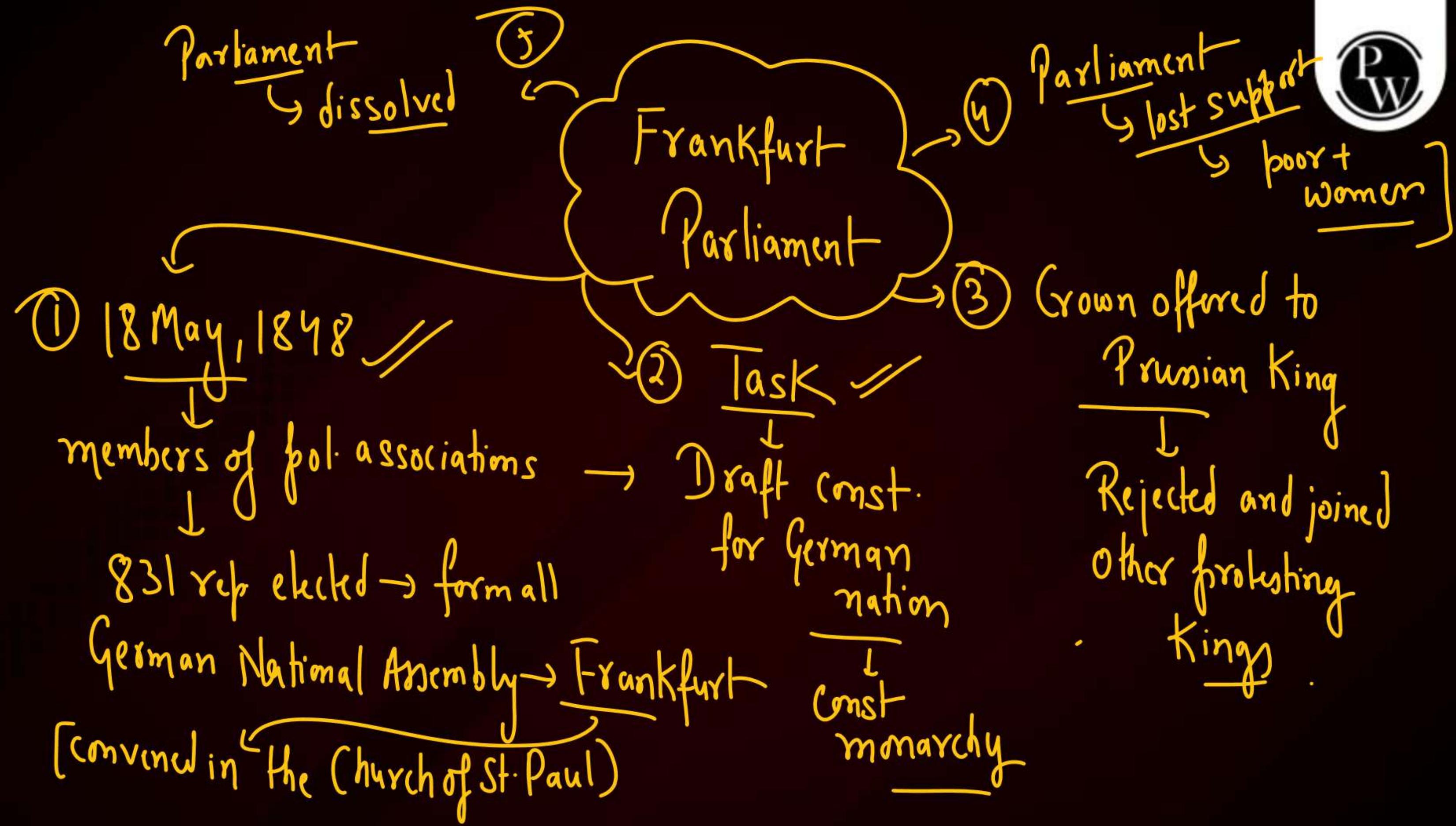
Parliamentary
govt

Right to Freedom

of Association

Media

Freedom

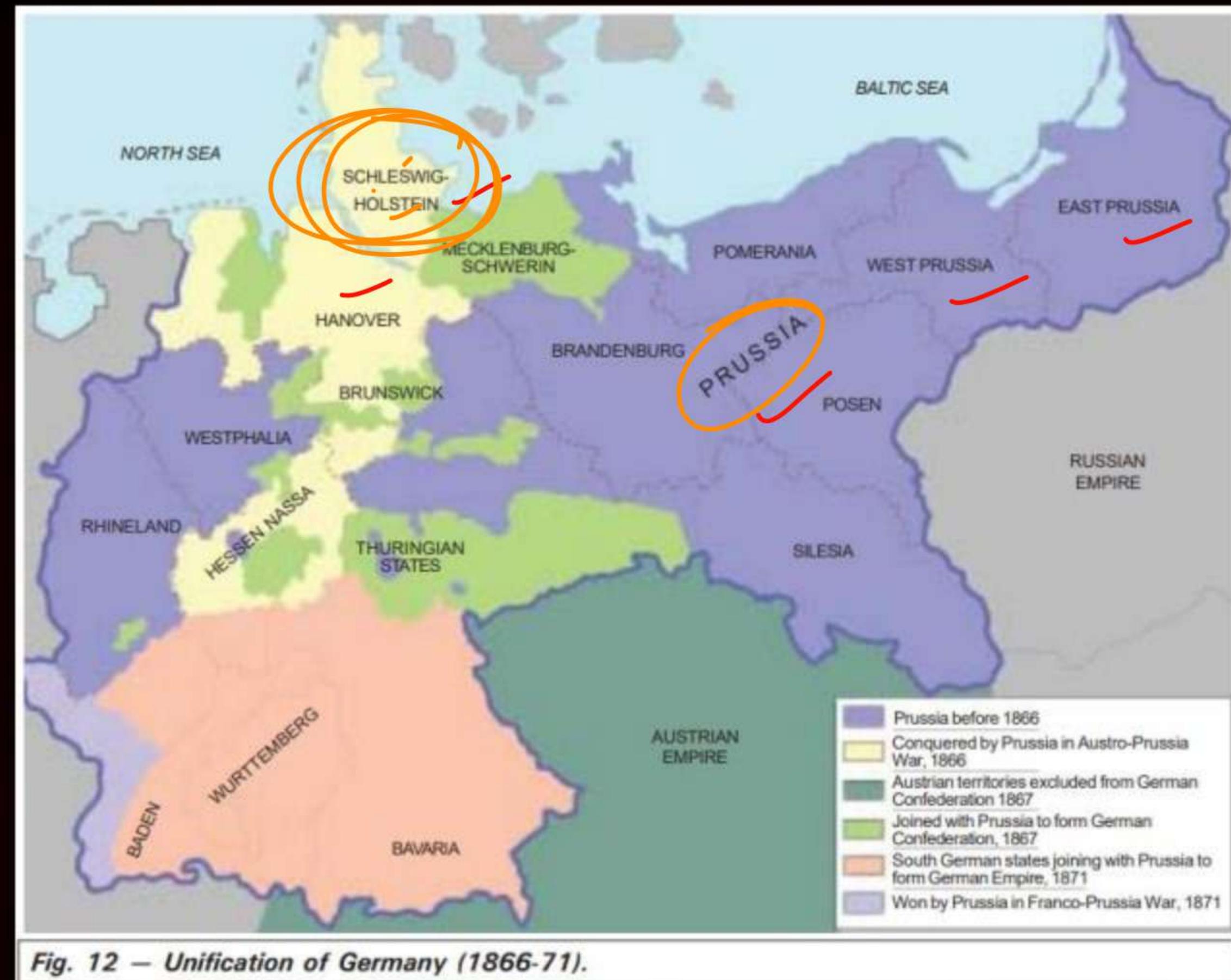


Q Frankfurt Parliament was convened in —

- (a) Church of St. John
- (b) Church of St. Paul
- (c) Church of St. Mary
- (d) None

Unifications





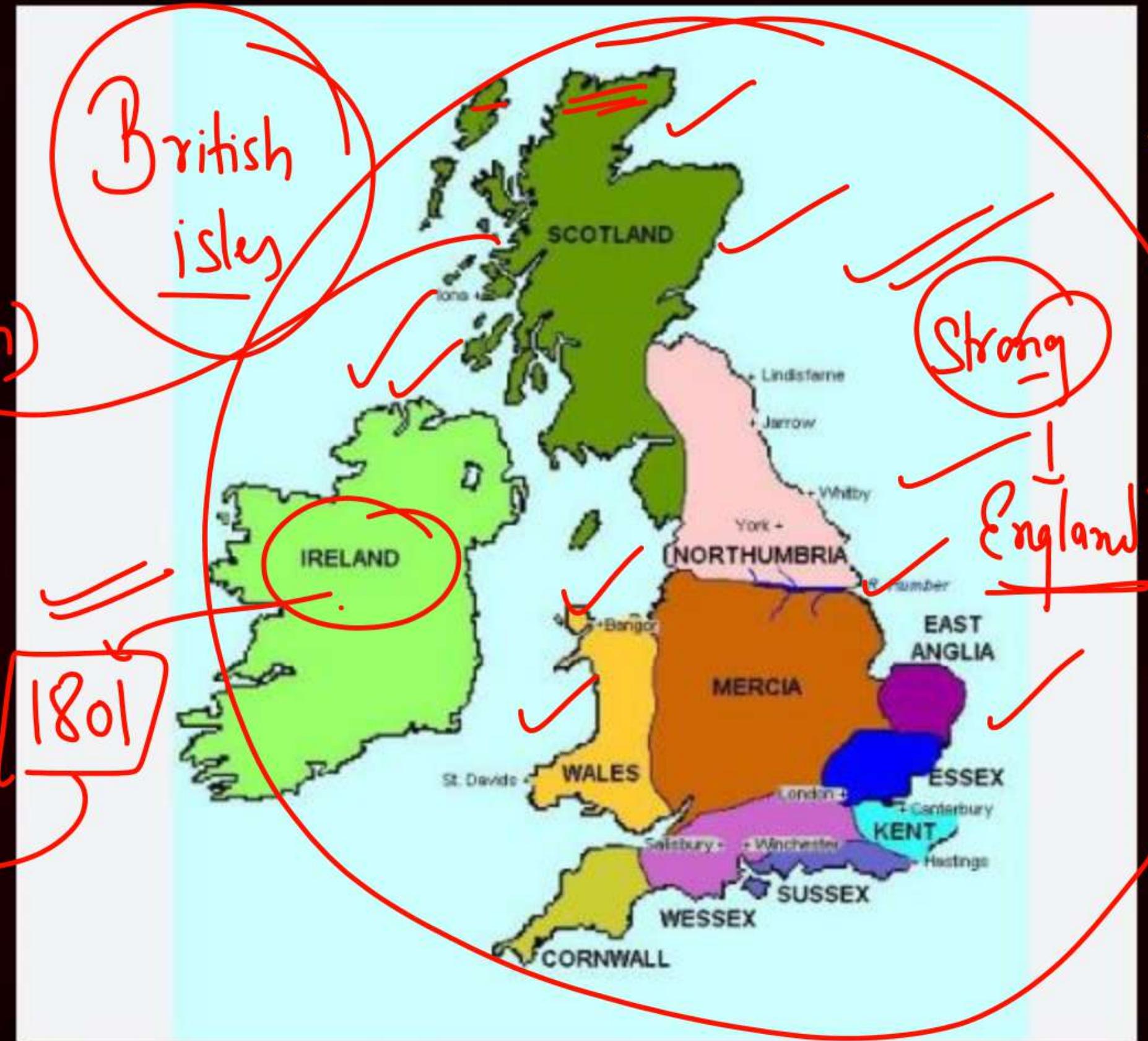
PW
 Jan 1871 → Germany
 ↓
 (M → Otto Von Bismarck)
 Wars with Austria, Denmark, France
 → Kaiser William I → King (Germany)

Italy
 ←
Cm → Camillo Di
Cavour
Garibaldi
 1861
 ↓ Italy Unifed
 King → Victor Emmanuel II



Italy
 ↓
 7 parts divided
 ↓
 North Italy → Austria
 Central → Pope
 South → Bourbon
 Dynasty of
 Spain

Act of
 Union (1707)
 Eng - Scot
 UK
 1801



→ Strange
 Case of
 Britain

Visualising The Nation



Germania



France → Marianne



Britain → Britannia

✓ Ruled by
 ↓
 ✓ Ottoman Empire ✓



Nationalism
 and Imperialism
 = = =



Who among the following became the King of United

Italy?

- (a) Wilhelm IV
- (b) Kaiser William
- (c) Victor Emmanuel II
- (d) Nme



Thank
You