**26/06/2020**

**Std. X**

**History**

**L.No.1 Rise of Nationalism in Europe**

**General Instructions:**

1. Please go through the answers and if there is any mistake in the answer written by you, redo the answer.
2. NCERT book – History

Read the lesson properly from page no.12 to 18 i.e. starting from **2.4. The Revolutionaries to 3.3. 1848: The Revolution of the liberals.**

1. Write the answers of questions given in worksheet 2 in the notebook.

**Note: In this file answer key of worksheet 1 and questions of worksheet 2 are given.**

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**History L.No.1 Rise of Nationalism in Europe MM:25**

**Worksheet1 – Answer key**

(**Concept** – The French Revolution and the idea of the Nation, the making of

Nationalism in Europe, Liberalism and a new conservatism after

1815)

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | **Answer the following.** |
| Ans.1. | Frederic Sorrieu was the French artist who visualised his dream of a world made up of democratic and social Republics’ in a series of 4 prints. |
| Ans.2. | The term liberalism is derived from Latin root *liber* meaning free. |
| Ans.3. | Equality before law did not stand for universal suffrage in revolutionary France. |
| Ans.4. | Habsburg empire ruled over Austria-Hungary. |
| Ans.5. | The pattern of land holding in Europe was as follows:   1. To the west, the bulk of the land was farmed by tenants and small owners. 2. In Eastern and Central Europe it was characterised by vast estates which were cultivated by serfs. |
| Ans.6. | The initial enthusiasm of the local people soon turned into hostility towards French rule under Napoleon because:   1. It became clear that the new administrative arrangement did not go hand in hand with political freedom. 2. Taxes were increased and censorship was imposed. 3. Forced conscription into the French armies required to conquer the rest of Europe. |
| Ans.7. | The ideas of French Revolution spread to other parts of Europe in the following ways:   1. The revolutionaries declared that it was the mission and the destiny of French nation to liberate the peoples of Europe from despotism, in other words to help other peoples of Europe to become nations. 2. 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. 3. Their activities and campaigns prepared ways for the French armies which moved into Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and much of Italy. 4. Napoleon also played an important role in spreading the ideology of French Revolution through administrative changes. |
| Ans.8. | The provisions of the Civil Code of 1804 also known as Napoleonic code were as follows:   1. He did away with all privileges based on birth and established equality before law and secured right to property. 2. He simplified administrative divisions, abolished feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues. 3. In the towns guild restrictions were removed. 4. Transport and communication systems were improved. 5. Businessmen and small scale producers of goods began to realise that uniform laws, standardised weights and measures and a common national currency would facilitate the movement and exchange of goods and capital from one region to another. |
| Ans.9. | The changes brought about in Europe by the Treaty of Vienna were as follows:   1. The Bourbon dynasty, which had been deposed during the French Revolution, was restored to power. 2. Territories annexed under Napoleon were taken back from France. 3. A series of states were imposed on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in the future 4. The Kingdom of the Netherlands, which included Belgium, was set up in the north. 5. Genoa was added to Piedmont in the south. 6. Prussia was given important new territories on its western frontiers. 7. Austria was given the control of northern Italy. 8. German confederation of 39 states was left untouched. 9. Russia was given parts of Poland and Prussia was given a portion of Saxony. |

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**History L.No.1 Rise of Nationalism in Europe MM:20**

**Worksheet2**

(**Concept** – The Revolutionaries, The Age of Revolutions:1830-1848, The Romantic Imagination and National Feeling, Hunger, hardship and Popular Revolt and 1848 : The Revolution of the Liberals)

**Answer the following**

|  |  |  |
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| Q.1. | Who remarked that ‘When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold’? | (1) |
| Q.2. | What was the result of the first upheaval that took place in France in July 1830? | (1) |
| Q.3. | Which treaty gave recognisation to Greece as an independent nation? | (1) |
| Q.4. | What does da volk mean? | (1) |
| Q.5. | Write a note on Frankfurt Parliament. | (3) |
| Q.6. | What was the role of women in Nationalist struggle? | (3) |
| Q.7. | How language played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments in Poland? Explain | (5) |
| Q.8. | The 1830s were years of great economic hardship in Europe. Support the statement with suitable arguments. | (5) |