**27/07/2020**

**Std. X**

**History**

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

**General Instructions:**

1. NCERT book – History

Read the lesson properly from page no.19 to 23 i.e. starting from **4. The Making of Germany and Italy to 5. Visualising the Nation**

1. Please go through the answers given in answer key and if there is any mistake in the answer written by you, redo the answer.

**Symbiosis School, Nashik.**

**Std.: X Term I (2020-21)**

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

**Worksheet 3 – Answer key**

(**Concept** – Unification of Germany and Italy, The strange case of Britain and

Visualising the Nation)

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|  | **Answer the following.** |
| **Ans.1.** | The new German nation placed strong emphasis on modernising currency, banking, legal and judicial systems. |
| **Ans.2.** | Sardinia-Piedmont was ruled by Italian princely house. |
| **Ans.3.** | The ethnic groups that inhabited the British Isles were English, Welsh, Scot or Irish. |
| **Ans.4.** | Formation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain was the result of the Act of Union, 1707. |
| **Ans.5.** | Italy had a long history of political fragmentation.   1. Italians were scattered over several dynastic states as well as the multi-national Habsburg Empire. 2. During the middle of the 19th C., Italy was divided into seven states, of which only one, Sardinia-Piedmont, was ruled by the Italian princely house. 3. The north was under Austrian Habsburgs, the centre was ruled by the Pope and the southern region was under the domination of the Bourbon kings of Spain. 4. Even the Italian language had not acquired one common form and still had many regional and local variations. |
| **Ans.6.** | The changes introduced by British in Scotland and Ireland were as follows:   1. Scotland:   The Scottish Highlands were forbidden to speak their Gaelic language or wear their traditional dress and large numbers were forcibly driven out of their homeland.   1. Ireland :   The symbols of the new Britain – the British flag (Union Jack), the national anthem (God Save Our Noble King) and the English language were actively promoted. |
| **Ans.7.** | Marianne and Germania were female allegories for the French and the German nation respectively. These female allegories were used to portray ideas such as Liberty, Republic and Justice. These allegories remind the public of the national symbol of unity and to persuade them to identify with it. |
| **Ans.8.** | The process of unification of Germany:   1. In 1848, the middle class Germans tried to unite the different regions of the German confederation into a nation-state governed by an elected parliament. 2. But their plan of nation building was repressed by the combined forces of the monarchy and the military, supported by the large landowners of Prussia. 3. From then on, Prussia took on the leadership of the movement for national unification. 4. Its chief minister, Otto von Bismarck, was the architect of this process with the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy. 5. Three wars over seven years – with Austria, Denmark and France – ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification. 6. In January 1871, the Prussian king, William I, was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles. |
| **Ans.9.** | Ireland was incorporated into United Kingdom in the following ways:   1. The population of Ireland was deeply divided between Catholics and Protestants. 2. The English helped the Protestants of Ireland to establish their dominance over a largely Catholic population. 3. Catholics opposed this move and revolted against British dominance under the leadership of Wolfe Tone and his United Irishmen. 4. They failed and Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801. 5. A new British nation was forged through the propagation of a dominant English culture. |