**08/07/2020**

**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.19 to 21 i.e.

**4. The Making of Germany and Italy**

**Symbiosis School, Nashik.**

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

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

**Worksheet2 – Answer key**

(**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**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Ans.1. | Metternich |
| Ans..2. | The Bourbon kings who had been restored to power were overthrown by the liberal revolutionaries and constitutional monarchy was installed. |
| Ans..3. | The treaty of Constantinople of 1832 gave recognition to Greece as an independent nation. |
| Ans..4. | Da volk mean common people. |
| Ans..5. | Frankfurt Parliament:   1. It was an all German National Assembly formed by the middle class professionals, businessmen and prosperous artists belonging to different German regions. 2. It was convened in the Church of St. Paul. 3. The elected representatives drafted a constitution for a German nation to be headed by a monarchy subject to a parliament. |
| Ans..6. | The role of women in Nationalist struggle was as follows:   1. A large numbers of women had participated actively in the liberal and national movements in the European countries. 2. Women formed their own political associations, founded newspapers and took part in political meetings and demonstrations. 3. However they were denied suffrage rights during the election of the assembly. When the Frankfurt Parliament convened in the Church of St. Paul women were admitted only as observers to stand in the visitors’ gallery. |
| Ans..7. | 1. After Russian occupation, the Polish language was forced out of schools and the Russian language was imposed everywhere. 2. In 1831, an armed rebellion against Russian rule took place which was ultimately crushed. 3. Following this, many members of the clergy in Poland began to use language as a weapon of national resistance. 4. Polish was used in Church gatherings and all religious instruction. 5. As a result, a large number of priests and bishops were put in jail or sent to Siberia by the Russian authorities as punishment for their refusal to preach in Russian. 6. The use of Polish came to be seen as a symbol of the struggle against Russian dominance. |
| Ans.8. | The 1830s were called the years of great economic hardship in Europe because:   1. There was rapid increase in the population during the first half of the 19th C. all over Europe. 2. There were more seekers of jobs than employment. 3. Population from rural areas migrated to the cities in search of jobs. 4. Cheap machine made goods from England made it impossible for the small producers to compete. 5. In those regions of Europe where the aristocracy was strong and powerful, peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations. 6. The rise of food prices or a year of bad harvest led to widespread pauperism in town and country. |