

**Vidya Bhawan balika Vidyapeeth shakti utthan aashram  
Lakhisarai**

**Class-10<sup>th</sup>**

**Date:- 04.07.XX.**

**History**

**The rise of nationalism in Europe**

**Question 1.**

How had the female figures become an allegory of the nation during the 19th century in Europe? Analyse.

**Answer:**

In the 19th century in Europe, the female figures became an allegory of the nation in the following ways.

- The artists, in the 18th and 19th centuries in Europe, wanted to represent a country, as if it was a person. In other words, they wanted to personify the nation. Nations were represented as female figures. The female form did not belong to any particular woman in real life. It was an abstract idea, which gave the nation a concrete form. The female figure became an allegory of a nation.
- In France, the female form was given the name of Marianne, which represented the nation. Her characteristics were red cap, the tricolour and the cockade, drawn from those of Liberty and the Republic.
- Similarly, Germania became the allegory of the German nation. Germania wears a crown of oak leaves because oak stands for heroism.

## Question 2.

'The decade of 1830 had brought great economic hardships in Europe'. Support the statement with arguments.

### Answer:

The 1830s were years of great economic hardship in Europe because:

- The first half of the nineteenth century saw an increase in population, all over Europe. There was scarcity of jobs and few employment opportunities.
- Population from rural areas migrated to the cities in search of jobs. They lived in overcrowded slums.
- Small producers in towns faced stiff competition from imports of cheap machine goods from England.
- In those parts of Europe where aristocracy was strong and enjoyed enormous powers, the peasants groaned under the burden of feudal dues and taxation.
- The rise of food prices or a year of bad harvest, added to the miseries of the common man.

## Question 3.

Culture had played an important role in the development of nationalism in Europe during the 18th and 19th centuries. Support the statement with examples.

### Answer:

Culture played an important role in creating the idea of a nation in Europe in the following ways.

- Art, music, literature and drama helped to express, shape and strengthen nationalist sentiments.

- Romantics like the German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder held the view that true German culture could be discovered only among the common people, the das volk.
- Glorification of reason and science was criticised by the romantic artists, rather they favoured emotions, intuitions and mystical feelings.
- Language too boosted nationalism. The Polish people opposed the Russian occupation and the ban on Polish language, by using it in the Church gathering for all religious ceremonies and for religious instruction. The Polish language became a weapon of the nationalists.
- Two Germans, Grimm Brothers, used stories and folktales written in German to promote the German spirit against the domination of the French.
- Operas and music, like that of Karol Kurpinski, kept alive the national spirit.
- Folk dances like the polonaise and mazurki became national symbols.

#### **Question 4.**

Analyse the measures and practices introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.

#### **Answer:**

The measures and practices introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among the French people were as follows.

- The idea of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen) emphasised the idea of united people enjoying equal rights under a constitution.

- A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard.
- The Estates General was elected by the active citizens and renamed the National Assembly.
- New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated in the name of nation.
- Regional dialects were discouraged and French, as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of the nation.
- A centralised administrative system was put in practice and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory.
- Internal customs duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted.

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