

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

Revision class-10th

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History**

The rise of nationalism in Europe

Question 1.

Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France, but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient. Analyse the statement with arguments.

Answer:

Napoleon declared himself the emperor of France and destroyed democracy. In the administrative field, he incorporated revolutionary principles, which were as follows.

The Civil Code of 1804, also known as Napoleonic Code, abolished all the privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and gave the right to property.

The code which was introduced in the regions under French control, like Italy, Germany, Switzerland, simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues,

In towns guild restrictions came to an end.

Uniform weights and measures were adopted. A common national currency helped in the movement of goods and capital from one region to another.

Transport and communication systems were improved.

Question 2.

'Nationalism no longer retained its idealistic liberal democratic sentiments by the last quarter of the 19th century in Europe'. Analyse the statement with examples.

Answer:

Towards the end of the 19th century, nationalism became a narrow belief with inadequate ends.

This period saw nationalist groups becoming increasingly prejudiced of each other and ready to wage a war at the slightest of the pretext.

Nationalism was now identified with increasing one's sphere of influence, by establishing control over more territories. Balkan states became jealous of each other and entered into a conflict to establish more control and power in the region at the cost of others.

The chief European authorities saw this as an opportunity and manipulated the nationalist desires of the subject peoples. '

European powers were keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans. They did nothing serious to solve the Balkan issue rather watched the situation to turn fruitful for them. The most severe tensions emerge after 1871, leading to a series of wars and ultimately led to the First World War in 1914.

Question 3.

How did a wave of economic nationalism strengthen the wider nationalist sentiments growing in Europe? Explain.

Answer:

A wave of economic nationalism strengthened wider nationalist sentiments growing in Europe with:

(a) the demands of new commercial classes for a unified economic province for unconstrained transfer of commodities, people and funds.

(b) the formation of the zollverein in 1834.

(c) the elimination of tariff barriers by the union.

(d) the reduction in the number of currencies from over thirty to two.

(e) the formation of a network of railways that further helped mobility and connected economic interests to national unification.

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