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CLASS-10<sup>TH</sup>

(BASED ON N C E R T PATTERN)

DATE:- 13.04.21.

HISTORY

## THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

### Question 1.

Who was Frederic Sorrieu ? Describe main features of the first print prepared by him in 1848 ?

### Answer:

**(1)** Frederic Sorrieu was a French artist who prepared a series of four prints visualising his dream of a world made up of “democratic and social republics” as he called them.

**(2) The main features of the first print of the series were as mentioned below :**

1. It shows men and women of all ages of Europe and America offering homage to the statue of Liberty.
2. Liberty was personified as a female figure with the Torch of Enlightenment in one hand and the Charter of Rights of Man in the other.
3. In the foreground are the shattered remains of the symbols of absolutist institutions.
4. Procession is led by USA and Switzerland who were already nation states. Other people are following them.
5. From heavens above, Christ, saints and angels gaze upon the scene to symbolise fraternity among the nations of the world.
6. In Sorrieu’s utopian vision, the peoples of the world were grouped as distinct nations, identified through their flags and national costume.

Thus, many issues have been visualised by Sorrieu in his prints but it is vision that can be realised.

### **Question 2.**

Describe how the events in France affected the different cities in Europe.

**Answer:**

**When the news of the events in France reached the different cities in Europe it had the effects as mentioned below :**

1. Students and other members of educated middle classes began setting up Jacobin clubs.
2. Their activities and campaigns prepared the way for the French armies which moved into Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and much of Italy in the 1790s.
3. With the break of the revolutionary wars, the French armies began to carry the idea of nationalism abroad.

### **Question 3.**

What were the reactions of the local populations to the French rule in the conquered territories ?

**Answer:**

The reactions of the local peoples in the conquered territories by the French were mixed. In the beginning, in Holland, Switzerland, Brussels, Mainz, Milan and Warsaw, people welcomed the French armies as harbingers of liberty. Political freedom was advantageous but more taxes, censorship and forced conscription into the French armies for conquering rest of Europe made local population hostile to them because it became clear that the new administrative arrangements did not go hand in hand with political freedom. Increased taxation, censorship, forced conscription into the French armies required to conquer the rest of Europe, all seemed to outweigh the advantages of the administrative changes.

**MR. ANANT KUMAR**