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CLASS-10<sup>TH</sup>

(BASED ON N C E R T PATTERN)

DATE:- 14.04.21.

HISTORY

## THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

### Question 1.

Describe the political condition of Europe in the mid-eighteenth century.

**Answer:**

**The political condition of Europe in the mid-eighteenth century was as mentioned below :**

- (1) There were no nation states
- (2) Germany, Italy and Switzerland were divided into kingdoms, duchies and cantons whose rulers had their autonomous territories.
- (3) There were autocratic monarchies in Eastern and Central Europe.
- (4) People spoke different languages and belonged to different ethnic groups,
  - For example, Habsburg Empire consisted of different regions and peoples.
  - They did not share a collective identity or a common culture,
  - It included German-speaking people of Bohemia as well as Italian-speaking people of Lombardy and Venetia.
  - Half of the population of Hungary was Magyar,
  - Such differences did not promote a sense of political unity. The only tie binding diverse groups together was a common allegiance to the emperor.

### Question 2.

Describe the condition of the aristocracy and peasantry in Europe in the mid-eighteenth century.

**Answer:**

**The condition of aristocracy and peasantry was as mentioned below :**

**(1) Landed aristocracy :**

- Socially and politically, a landed aristocracy was the dominant class on the continent.
- They were united by a common way of life, such as owning large estates and town houses, use of French language for diplomacy and in high society.
- They were also united with ties of marriage with each other. Thus, aristocracy was powerful but they were in minority.

**(2) Peasantry :**

- The majority of the population was peasants.
- To the west, most of the land was farmed by tenants and small owners.
- In the Eastern and Central Europe, there were large estates which were cultivated by serfs.

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