



VIDYA BHAWAN BALIKA VIDYAPEETH SHAKTI UTTHAN AASHRAM LAKHISARA

CLASS-10TH

(BASED ON N C E R T PATTERN)

DATE:- 15.04.21.

HISTORY

THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

Question 1.

When did industrialisation begin in Europe ? What were its consequences ?

Answer:

(1) Industrialisation : Industrialisation had begun in England in the second-half of the ' eighteenth century. However, it took place in France and parts of the German states during the nineteenth century.

(2) Its consequences were as mentioned below :

- 1. Growth of towns :** Emergence of commercial classes – there was growth of towns and the emergence of commercial classes in Western and some parts of Eastern Europe. This was due to the growth of industrial production and trade. The existence of commercial classes was based on production for the market.
- 2. A new working class and middle classes** consisting of industrialists, businessmen, professionals came into existence. It was among the educated, liberal middle classes that ideas of national unity following the abolition of aristocratic privileges gained popularity.

Question 2.

What do you understand by Liberalism ? Describe their ideas in the political, social and economic spheres.

Answer:

(1) The term 'liberalism' is derived from the Latin word liber, meaning free. Thus, for the new middle classes, liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before "law.

(2) Political and economic ideas supported by the liberals were as given below :

(1) Political ideas :

1. It emphasised the concept of government by consent.
2. Since the French Revolution, liberalism stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges, a constitution and representative government through parliament.
3. They did not necessarily stand for universal suffrage.
4. In revolutionary France, which was the first example of liberal democracy, the right to vote and election was exclusively granted to property-owning men. Men without property and women were not granted political rights. Thus in the 19th and 20th centuries there were movements demanding equal political rights.
5. **(2) Economic ideas** : They supported freedom of markets and the abolition of state- imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital. During the 19th century this was a strong demand of the emerging middle classes. Also see Textbook Question 4.

MR ANANT KUMAR