



VIDYA BHAWAN BALIKA VIDYAPEETH SHAKTI UTTHAN AASHRAM LAKHISARA

CLASS-10TH

(BASED ON N C E R T PATTERN)

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HISTORY

THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

Question 1.

What do you understand by conservatism ? Describe the objects and decisions of the Congress of Vienna and examine them too.

Answer:

(1) Conservatism was a political philosophy that stressed the importance of tradition, established institutions and customs and preferred gradual development to quick change.

(2) **Objects** : After the defeat of Napoleon, the European powers – Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria met at Vienna. It was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich. The object was to undo most of the changes that had taken place during the Napoleonic wars.

(3) **Decisions of the Congress** : **Some major decisions of the Congress were as given below:**

1. The Bourbon dynasty was restored in France.
2. A number of states such as Netherlands, Piedmont, were strengthened on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in future. Thus, Belgium was included in Netherlands and Genoa in Piedmont.
3. Prussia was given important new territories on France's western frontiers. It got a portion of Saxony.
4. Austria got control of northern Italy.
5. Russia was given a part of Poland. She got most part of the Grand Duchy of Warsaws and retained Finland. Russia emerged with a good number of

addition and extended farther westward into Europe than ever.

(4) Evaluation of the Congress : Conservative regimes set up in 1815 were autocratic. They did not tolerate criticism and dissent. They imposed censorship laws to control the newspapers, books, plays and ideas of liberty and freedom.

Question 2.

During the years following the Congress of Vienna (1815) why did the liberal - nationalists go underground ? Why the secret societies were formed ? Describe their aims and activities with special reference to the activities of Mazzini.

Answer:

(1) After the Congress of Vienna (1815) the liberal-nationalists went underground due to fear of repression by the autocratic rulers.

(2)

1. The aim of the secret societies that were formed in many European states was to train revolutionaries and spread their ideas i.e., to oppose monarchical forms that had been established after the Congress of Vienna and to fight for liberty and freedom.
2. They wanted creation of nation-states which were considered necessary as a part of freedom for struggle.

(3) Mazzini and activities of secret societies :

1. Mazzini was the Italian revolutionary. He was a member of the secret society of the Carbonari. Later on, he founded two societies – Young Italy in Marseilles and Young Europe in Berne. Aim of Mazzini was to have a unified republic in Italy as the basis of liberty. He believed that the nations were the natural units of mankind.
2. Secret societies were formed in Germany, France, Switzerland and Poland.
3. As a result of the secret societies, the conservatives were frightened. Metternich described Mazzini as ‘the most dangerous enemy of our social order’.

MR ANANT KUMAR