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CLASS-10<sup>TH</sup>

(BASED ON N C E R T PATTERN)

DATE:- 21.04.21.

HISTORY

## THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

### Question 1.

What were the causes for the revolution by the liberals in 1848 ? Describe its events and effects.

### Answer:

**(1) Causes :** The February revolution of 1848 in France had brought about the abdication of the monarch. A republic based on universal male suffrage was proclaimed. This had a effect on the liberal middle classes in other parts of Europe – Germany, Italy, Poland and Austro-Hungarian Empire.

### (2) Demands :

1. Liberal middle classes demanded constitutionalism with national unification.
2. They demanded the creation of a nation state on parliamentary principles i.e., a constitution, freedom of the press and freedom of association.

**(3) Results :** The revolutions of the liberals in 1848 were suppressed by the autocratic- monarchs but even then these revolutions made the monarchs to realise that the old order could not be restored. The autocratic monarchs in the Central and Eastern Europe introduced changes that had taken place in Western Europe before 1815.

1. Serfdom and bonded labour were abolished both in Habsburg dominions and in Russia.
2. More autonomy was granted to the Hungarians in 1867 by the Habsburg monarchs.

Dualism was established. Austria-Hungary was to consist of two distinct independent states. Their ruler was known as Emperor in Austria and as King in Hungary,

## **Question 2.**

How was the history of nationalism in Britain unlike the rest of Europe ?

**Answer:**

**The history of nationalism in Britain was unlike the rest of Europe in the following ways :**

1. It was not the result of wars as was in Germany but a long drawn out process.
2. Different ethnic groups – English, Welsh, Scot and Irish had their own cultural and political traditions. But the English nation, in course of time, was able to extend it's influence over the other nations of the islands due to her wealth, importance and power.
3. As a result of Glorious Revolution in 168874, the English Parliament was the instrument through which a nation state with England as its center, came to be forged.
4. The Act of Union (1707) formed 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'. As the majority of the members of British Parliament were English members, a policy of repression was followed against catholic clans of Scottish Highlands.
5. In Ireland too similar policy was followed. There were Catholics as well as Protestants. Catholic revolts were suppressed and ultimately in 1801, Ireland was incorporated into the United Kingdom.
6. A new 'British nation' was forged through the propagation of a dominant English culture. The symbols of the new Britain – the British Flag (Union Jack), the national anthem (God Save Our Noble King), the English language – were actively promoted and the older nations survived only as subordinate partners in this union.

**MR ANANT KUMAR**