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CLASS-10TH

(BASED ON N C E R T PATTERN)

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HISTORY

THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

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1. GREEK WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

2. THE FRANKFURT PARLIAMENT

1. GREEK WAR OF INDEPENDENCE (1821-1832)

:- Greece had been part of the Ottoman Imperial since 15th century. The growth of Revolutionary Movement in Europe provoked Greek to struggle for independent in 1821. They got support from other Greeks living in exile and also from many West Europeans. Poet and artist also mobilised public of opinion to support its struggle. For instance English poet Lord Byron organised funds and later went to fight in war where died for fever in 1824. Finally the treaty of Constantinople of 1832 between great powers of (Britain, Russia and France) and the ottoman Empire recognised greece as an independent Nation.

2. THE FRANKFURT PARLIAMENT (1848 -1849)

It was and all-German national assembly formed by the middle class

Germans of two different religion. It was convened on 18 may 1848 in the church of St. Paul in the City of Frankfurt. This Assembly of 831 representatives drafted a constitution for German Nation to be headed by a Monarchy subject to a parliament. When the deputies offered the crown on these terms to friedrich wilhelm IV, King of prussia, he rejected it and joined other monarchs to oppose the elected assembly. Also as it was dominated by the middle class, it resisted the demands of workers due to which it lost its mass support base. In the end, troops were called in and it was forced to disband on 31 may 1849.

HOME ASSIGNMENTS

1. Answer the following questions
2. How helped Greece gain independent?
3. What caused the Greek war of independence?
4. What happened after the Greek war of independence?
5. What was the importance of Frankfurt parliament?
6. What are the features of Frankfurt parliament?
7. How did the Frankfurt Parliament propose Germany should change?

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