

CLASS:-10,SCIENCE SCIENCE

HISTORY, RIVISON NOTES

CHAPTER:-1

THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

***1.To which country did the artist
Frederic Sorrieu belong?***

Answer:

***Artist Frederic Sorrieu belonged to
France.***

***2.What is referred to as
Absolutism?***

Answer:

Unrestricted, despotic and authoritarian monarchical system of rule or government is referred to as absolutism.

3. Define Nation.

Answer:

A body of people who are united by same past, culture, political system and common interests can be defined as a Nation.

4. What was the concept of a nation-state

Answer:

The concept of a nation-state was one in which people and rulers of land came together to develop a sense of common identity and shared history.

5. Define Plebiscite.

Answer:

Plebiscite is a system of direct vote by which the people of a

6. Which form of government was operating in France before the revolution of 1789?

Answer: Monarchy

7. What was the mission of the French revolutionaries?

Answer:

The mission of the French revolutionaries was to liberate the people of Europe from despotism and help people to form nations.

8. What was Napoleonic code?

Answer:

Napoleonic code refers to reforms incorporated in administration to make the system more rational and efficient.

9 Name the provinces under the Habsburgs Empire

Answer:

The Habsburg Empire ruled over Austria- Hungary. It included the Alpine region of Tyrol, Austria, Sudetenland as well as Bohemia along with Italian speaking provinces of Lombardy and Venetia.

10. Name the two Italian-speaking provinces of the Habsburg Empire.

Answer:

Lombardy and Venetia.

11. What was the tie that bind the diverse groups of Habsburg Empire?

Answer:

Common allegiance to the emperor.

12. What did the new social group comprise of that came into being in the 19th century comprised of?

Answer:

The new social group that came into being in the 19th century comprised of working class and middle class made up of industrialists, businessmen and professionals.

13. What ideas gained popularity among the educated liberal middle class.

Answer:

The ideas of national unity following the abolition of aristocratic privileges gained popularity among the educated liberal middle class.

14. What did liberalism stand for the new middle classes?

Answer:

For new middle classes, liberalism stood for freedom for individual and equality of all before the law.

15. What did 19th century liberals stress upon?

Answer:

19th century liberals stressed upon inviolability of private property.

16. What does suffrage mean?

Answer:

Suffrage means the right to vote.

17. What was the status of women under the Napoleonic Code?

Answer:

Napoleonic code reduced women to the status of a minor, subjected to the authority of fathers and husbands.

18. What did liberalism stand for the economic sphere?

Or

Interpret the concept of 'liberalism' in the field of economic sphere during the nineteenth century in Europe.

Answer:

In the economic sphere, liberalism stood for freedom of markets and abolition of restriction on the movement of goods and capital.

19. What was the strong demand of the emerging middle class in Europe during the 19th century?

Answer:

Freedom of markets and abolition of restriction on the movement of goods and capital were strong demands of the emerging middle class in Europe during the 19th century.

20. What was the basic philosophy of the conservatives?

Answer:

The basic philosophy of the conservatives was to preserve the traditional institutions such as church, monarchy, social hierarchies, property and family etc.