

**Vidya Bhawan balika Vidyapeeth shakti utthan aashram
Lakhisarai**

Revision class-10th

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History**

The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Question 1.

Analyse the measures and practices introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.

Answer:

The measures and practices introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among the French people were as follows.

- The idea of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen) emphasised the idea of united people enjoying equal rights under a constitution.
- A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard.
- The Estates General was elected by the active citizens and renamed the National Assembly.
- New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated in the name of nation.
- Regional dialects were discouraged and French, as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of the nation.

- A centralised administrative system was put in practice and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory.
- Internal customs duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted.

Question 2.

Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France, but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient. Analyse the statement with arguments.

Answer:

Napoleon declared himself the emperor of France and destroyed democracy. In the administrative field, he incorporated revolutionary principles, which were as follows.

- The Civil Code of 1804, also known as Napoleonic Code, abolished all the privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and gave the right to property.
- The code which was introduced in the regions under French control, like Italy, Germany, Switzerland, simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues,
- In towns guild restrictions came to an end.
- Uniform weights and measures were adopted. A common national currency helped in the movement of goods and capital from one region to another.
- Transport and communication systems were improved.

Question 3.

'Nationalism no longer retained its idealistic liberal democratic sentiments by the last quarter of the 19th century in Europe'. Analyse the statement with examples.

Answer:

- Towards the end of the 19th century, nationalism became a narrow belief with inadequate ends.
- This period saw nationalist groups becoming increasingly prejudiced of each other and ready to wage a war at the slightest of the pretext.
- Nationalism was now identified with increasing one's sphere of influence, by establishing control over more territories. Balkan states became jealous of each other and entered into a conflict to establish more control and power in the region at the cost of others.
- The chief European authorities saw this as an opportunity and manipulated the nationalist desires of the subject peoples. '
- European powers were keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans. They did nothing serious to solve the Balkan issue rather watched the situation to turn fruitful for them. The most severe tensions emerge after 1871, leading to a series of wars and ultimately led to the First World War in 1914.

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