

Part -3

Class: X

Subject: Social Study

1. Explain what is meant by 1848 revolution of the liberals.

The Revolution of 1848 of the liberals incorporates many national movements of professional middle classes, poor, unoccupied and hungry peasants and workers in Europe. The political, social and economic ideas of liberals reflected democracy. The political idea of Liberals emphasized on the notion of government by approval and the abolition of tyranny and special privilege. In short, they wanted Constitutional system of government. Socially they wanted to end the class structure and eradication of discrimination based on birth, which was prevalent in France. Economically the Liberals were that they wanted the emancipation of trade limitations imposed by the state.

2. Write a note on Giuseppe Mazzini:

Giuseppe Mazzini was an Italian revolutionary who founded two underground societies; first Young Italy in Marseilles and then Young Europe in Berne. Giuseppe Mazzini was an important figure in liberal nationalism. He made a significant contribution to the unification of Italy. By 1830, Giuseppe Mazzini put forward a coherent programme of a unitary Italian Republic formed a secret society named Young Italy to inspire them with ideas of unification. Inspired by Mazzini several Secret societies sprang up in many European states to train revolutionaries and spread their ideas. He inspired the youth of Italy with nationalist ideas. He believed God intended nations to be natural units of mankind and Italy could not continue to be a patchwork of small states and kingdoms. He founded the underground secret societies Youth Italy and Young Europe to involve the youth in revolutionary activities.

3. Briefly trace the process of German unification:

1. The Frankfurt Parliament, which was convened in 1848, was the first major step taken towards the unification of German states.
2. But this liberal initiative of nation building was repressed by the combined forces of the Monarchy and big landlords of Prussia.
3. From then Prussia took the Initiative to unify Germany.
4. Otto Von Bismarck, the Chief Minister of Prussia, carried out the process of unification with the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy.
5. Bismarck was convinced that the unification of Germany could be only achieved by the princes, not by the people. He wanted to achieve his aim by merging Prussia into Germany.
6. In 1867, Bismarck became the chancellor of the North confederation.
7. Bismarck's main objective was to unify Germany and was accomplished by three wars which were fought in a brief period of seven years.

8. These wars were ended with the victory of Prussia which helped in completing the process of German unification on 18th January.

9. 1871, in the Royal Palace of Versailles, the King of Prussia was crowned as the German Emperor.

10. It symbolized the birth of a united Germany.

4. Political Map of India:

