

Subject: Social Study

Part 2- Class: X

I. Read the following questions and answers:

India and the Contemporary World-II (History)

1. The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Nation (State): A large number of people having a pre-dominantly common descent, language, history, inhabiting a territory bounded by well-defined limits and forming a harmonious society under one government is called a nation.

Nationalism in Europe:

- (i) Nationalism is a sense of identity with the nation.
- (ii) Nationalism in Europe can be traced back to the decline of feudalism and the beginning of the Renaissance.
- (iii) Germany, Italy and Switzerland were divided into kingdoms, duchies and cantons. These divisions had their autonomous rulers.
- (iv) European governments followed conservatism after the defeat of Napoleon in 1815.
- (v) The middle class emerged as a major section of society.

Frédéric Sorrieu and his visualisation: Frédéric Sorrieu, a French artist, prepared a series of four prints in 1848, which visualised his dream of a world made up of 'democratic and social republics', as he called them.

- (i) His first print depicts the people of Europe and America marching in a long column, and offering homage to the Statue of Liberty as they pass by it. A female figure which carries a torch of enlightenment in one hand and the Charter of the Rights of Man, in the other.
- (ii) The shattered remains of the symbols of absolutist and monarchical governments lie on the ground.
- (iii) In Sorrieu's utopian vision, the people of the world are grouped as distinct nations, identified through their flags and national costumes.
- (iv) Leading the procession are USA and Switzerland, the champions and pioneers of democratic governance. These are followed by France, Germany and the peoples of Austria, Kingdom of the two Sicilies, Lombardy, Poland, England, Ireland, Hungary and Russia.
- (v) Christ, saints and angels gaze from the heavens above at the scene. The artist symbolizes fraternity among the nations of the world.

The French Revolution:

- (i) The French Revolution began in 1789.
- (ii) It was an influential event that marked the age of revolutions in Europe.
- (iii) Various measures and practices were introduced, which created a sense of collective identity among the French people.
- (iv) Monarchy was abolished and replaced by a republic. A new assembly was constituted.
- (v) Napoleon Bonaparte, a military and political leader, emerged powerful after the French Revolution.

Unification of Italy:

- (i) Giuseppe Mazzini, a politician and journalist, played an important role in the unification of Italy.
- (ii) He formed a secret society called 'Young Italy' in Marseilles, to propagate his goals and ideals.
- (iii) He aimed to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic during 1830s.
- (iv) After the failure of uprisings of 1831 and 1848, the mantle fell on Victor Emmanuel II, ruler of Sardinia-Piedmont, to unify Italy.
- (v) Under Chief Minister Cavour, Sardinia-Piedmont succeeded in destroying the Austrian forces in 1859. Even Garibaldi joined the fray. In 1860, they marched into South Italy and the kingdom of the two Sicilies, and with the help of the local peasants, drove out the Spanish rulers.
- (vi) Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed as King of United Italy in 1861.

Unification of Germany: The eighteenth century Germany was divided into a number of states. Some of these states ceased to exist during the Napoleonic wars. At the end of the war, there still remained 39 independent states in Germany. Among these, Prussia was the most powerful, and was dominated by big landlords called Junkers.

- (i) Nationalist feelings were strong among middle-class Germans who had tried to unite the different regions of the German confederation into a nation-state governed by a democratically elected Parliament.
- (ii) In 1848, the German middle class—businessmen, professionals, artists and artisans—joined to vote for an all-German National Assembly. Their representatives met at Frankfurt Parliament, and sought the unification of Germany as a constitutional monarchy under the King of Prussia as emperor.
- (iii) Friedrich Wilhelm IV, King of Prussia, rejected the offer and the liberal initiative of nation building was repressed by the combined might of the monarchy, the military and the 'Junkers'.
- (iv) Prussia became the leader of German unification after the Frankfurt Parliament. Chief Minister of Prussia, Otto von Bismarck led the movement for unification of Germany. He carried out this process with the help of the Prussian army and the bureaucracy. He fought three wars over seven years with Denmark, Austria and France. Prussia was victorious in all these wars and the process of unification was completed after Prussia's victory over France.
- (v) On 18 January, 1871, an assembly comprising of princes of German States, delegates of the army, important Prussian ministers and Bismarck gathered in the Palace of Versailles and proclaimed the Prussian King, Kaiser William, the new German Emperor.

Visual depiction of the Nation: Artists in the nineteenth century used female allegories Marianne and Germania to represent the nation.

- (i) In the nineteenth century, French artists used the female allegory named Marianne. Her characteristics were drawn from those of liberty and republic—the red cap, the tri-colour, the cockade. Statues of Marianne were erected in public squares as a symbol of national unity. Marianne images were marked on coins and stamps.
- (ii) In Germany, the female allegory for the nation was called Germania. She wears a crown of oak leaves as German oak stands for heroism. It was hung from the ceiling of St. Paul's Church, where Frankfurt Parliament was convened, to symbolise the liberal movement.

Napoleonic Code:

- (i) The Civil Code of 1804 is popularly known as the Napoleonic Code.
- (ii) It did away with all privileges based on birth, establishing equality before the law and securing the right to property.
- (iii) It simplified administrative divisions in regions under French control.
- (iv) It abolished the feudal system. Peasants were liberated from serfdom and manorial dues (abuse of manorial lords).
- (v) Guild restrictions were removed in the towns.
- (vi) Transport and communication systems were improved.
- (vii) Uniform laws, standardized weights and measures and a common national currency were sought by businessmen and small-scale goods producers. This would allow free movement of goods and capital across various regions.

Nationalism and Imperialism:

- (i) After 1871, the concept of nationalism changed significantly in Europe.
- (ii) The major European powers had become increasingly incompatible with each other.
- (iii) They sighted the disturbed Balkan region to fulfil their imperialist goals.
- (iv) The Balkan region comprised the following countries of the present-day world—Romania, Albania, Bulgaria, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro.

II. Mark the states of India with capitals :

