

(SOCIAL STUDIES) THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

DPP – 02

CLASS – 10th

TOPIC – RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

- Q.1** Which clubs were set up after the French Revolution and by whom?
- Q.2** What was the meaning of liberalism in early 19th century in Europe?
- Q.3** What do you mean by conservatism?
- Q.4** What was the result of July 1830 revolution in France?
- Q.5** Who was Lord Byron ? What was his contribution in the Greek war of independence.
- Q.6** What was Romanticism?
- Q.7** What happened in 1848 revolution in France?
- Q.8** What do you understand by Liberalism? Describe their ideas in the political and economic spheres.

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- Sol.1** As the news of events in France reached the different cities of Europe, students and other members of educated middle classes began setting up Jacobin clubs.
- Sol.2** The term 'liberalism' is derived from the Latin word liber meaning free. Thus for the new middle classes, liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. Politically, it emphasised the concept of government consent.
- Sol.3** Conservatism is a political philosophy that stresses the importance of tradition, established institutions and customs, and preferred gradual development to quick change.
- Sol.4** By July 1830 revolution in France, the Bourbon Kings who had been restored to power during the conservative reaction after 1815, were overthrown by liberal revolutionaries and installed a constitutional monarchy under Louis Philippe.
- Sol.5** Lord Byron was an English poet. He organised funds and later went to fight in the war, where he died of fever in 1824.
- Sol.6** Romanticism was a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment. Romantic artists and poets generally criticised the glorification of reason and science and focused instead on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings.
- Sol.7** Louis Philippe was forced to flee and National Assembly proclaimed a Republic. • Suffrage was granted to all adult males above 21.
Right to work was guaranteed.
National workshops to provide employment were set up.
- Sol.8** (1) The term 'liberalism' is derived from the Latin word liber, meaning free. Thus, for the new middle classes, liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before "law.
(2) Political and economic ideas supported by the liberals were as given below:

(1) Political ideas:

It emphasised the concept of government by consent. Since the French Revolution, liberalism stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges, a constitution and representative government through parliament. They did not necessarily stand for universal suffrage. In revolutionary France, which was the first example of liberal democracy, the right to vote and election was exclusively granted to property-owning men. Men without property and women were not granted political rights. Thus in the 19th and 20th centuries there were movements demanding equal political rights.

(2) Economic ideas:

They supported freedom of markets and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital. During the 19th century this was a strong demand of the emerging middle classes.