

# Sanjiv Refresher SOCIAL SCIENCE

**CLASS X**

## Main Features

- Strictly designed as per the CBSE syllabus 2024-25 and latest NCERT rationalised textbooks edition.
- Detailed summary in pointers covering all the important topics.
- Flow-Charts based on important topics.
- Key-terms and Date Line of events.
- NCERT textbooks Exercises and In-text questions with answers.
- Map-based questions as per latest CBSE syllabus.
- Picture Based, Case-Study Based and Source Based Questions.
- Project work on *Consumer Awareness*, *Sustainable Development* and *Social Issues* as directed in latest CBSE syllabus 2025-26.
- Very Short, Short and Long Answer Type Questions with answers under the heading "Let's Know More".
- Objective Type Questions including Multiple-choice Questions, One-word Answer Type Questions as per the latest CBSE syllabus 2024-25.
- Questions for Practice under the heading "Let's Practise More".
- Inclusion of CBSE Board Examination upto 2025 Questions with solution.

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# [HISTORY]

## INDIA AND THE CONTEMPORARY WORLD-II

### SECTION I : EVENTS AND PROCESSES

## THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

## CHAPTER 1

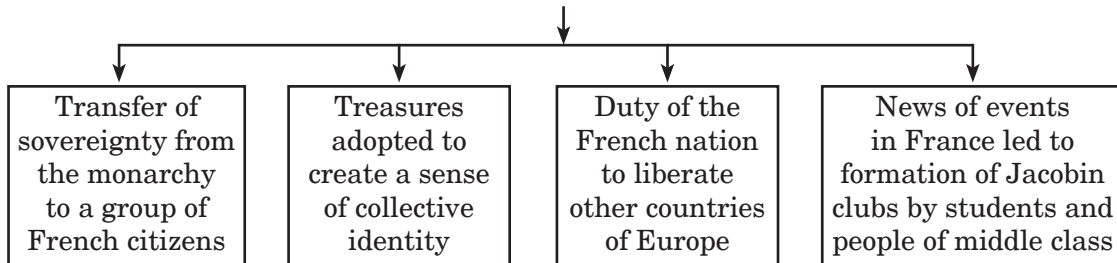
### SUMMARY

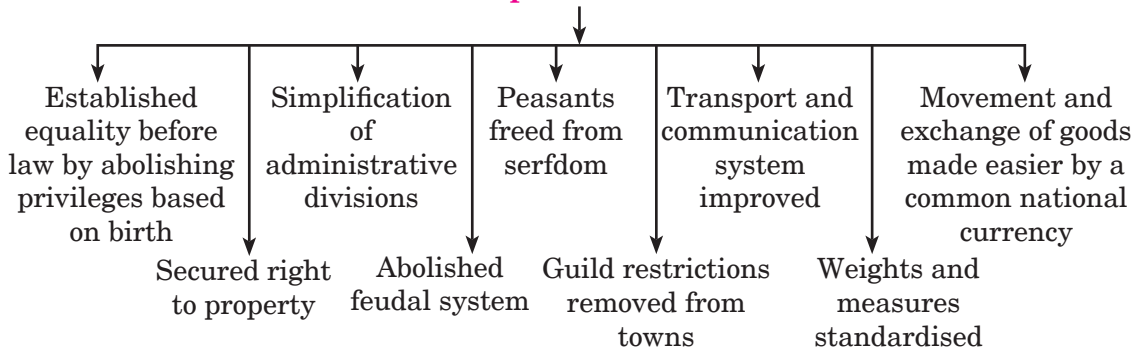
During the nineteenth century, major transformations in terms of political and social changes were witnessed across Europe. These transformations led to the advent of nation-states which replaced earlier multi-national kingdoms in Europe. The first evident expression of nationalism was seen in France with the French Revolution in 1789. Citizens of France were mobilised by the revolutionaries who tried to forge a sense of collective identity amongst the masses.

#### FRANCE IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY :

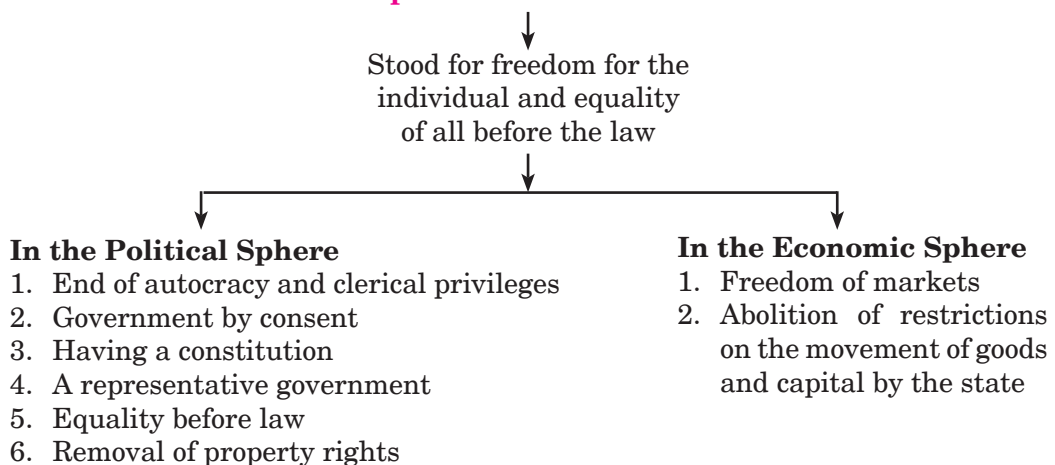
- France underwent several political and constitutional changes during this period.
- French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that could create a sense of collective identity among the French people.
- These developments influenced diverse regions of Europe, sowing the seeds of nationalism.
- The revolutionaries further declared that it was the mission and the destiny of the French nation, to liberate the people of Europe from despotism.

#### The French Revolution and the Idea of the Nation

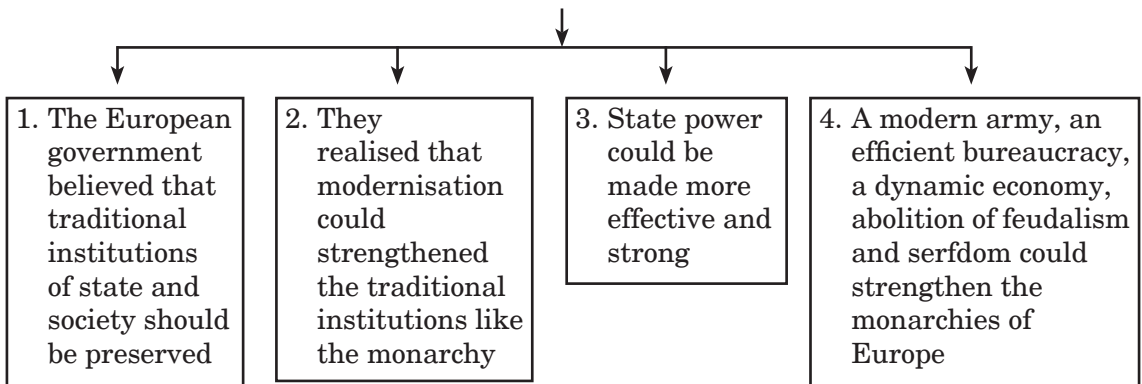
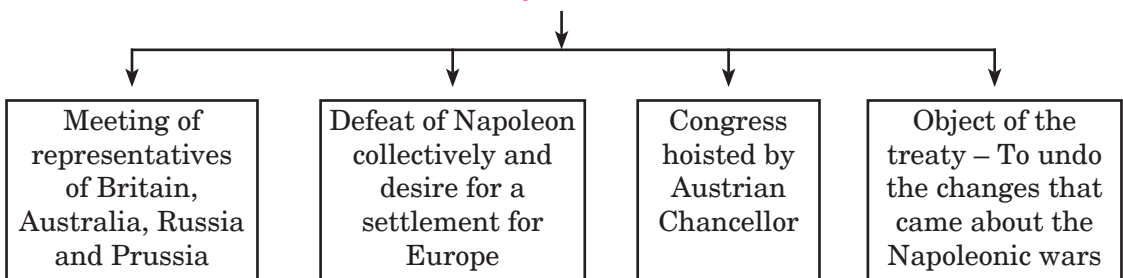


**Civil or Napoleonic Code (1804)****DEVELOPMENTS IN EUROPE :**

- In the mid-eighteenth century, Europe constituted a world with no political unity.
- There were autonomous territories that were ruled by their rulers. There were regions inhabited by a mass of subject peasants. People spoke different languages and belonged to different ethnic groups.
- Such differences did not easily promote a sense of political unity. The only tie binding these diverse groups together was a common allegiance to the emperor.
- Amid such diversity, the emergence of idea of nationalism was not a smooth progression.
- The influential aristocracy comprised a small group that cut across cities in the continent.
- It was the peasantry that made up majority of the population.
- With the coming of industrialisation in England by the eighteenth century and in the Eastern and parts of Central Europe by the late nineteenth century, it was the liberal middle class amongst whom the ideas of nationalism and abolition of aristocratic privileges gained momentum.

**Concept of Liberal Nationalism****Era of Conservatism :**

- After the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, many new conservative regimes came into existence.

**Spirit of conservatism****Treaty of Vienna**

- The conservatives firmly believed that modernism should help strengthen the traditional institutions of the Church, the monarchy, property and the family.
- With Britain, Prussia, Austria and Russia drawn up the Treaty of Vienna in 1815, political changes were brought about with an attempt to undo most of the changes made by Napoleonic regime.
- New conservative regimes were set-up in the continent which were autocratic.
- The memory of French Revolution continued to inspire the revolutionaries whom the conservatives feared.
- Secret societies sprang up with influential personalities like Giuseppe Mazzini who opined that God had intended nations to be the natural units of mankind.
- Giuseppe Mazzini subsequently founded two more underground societies, first 'Young Italy' in Marseilles and then 'Young Europe' in Berne.
- Mazzini's relentless opposition to monarchy and his vision of democratic republics frightened the conservatives. Metternich described him as "the most dangerous enemy of our social order."

**THE AGE OF REVOLUTIONS : 1830-1848**

- As conservatism regimes tried to consolidate their control, liberalism and nationalism came to be associated with revolutions in many regions of Europe.
- The first in the series of these revolutions was the July Revolution of 1830 in France.
- The July Revolution sparked uprisings in different parts of Europe.
- Such sentiments led to the Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 that recognised Greece as an independent nation.

**Romanticism and Nationalism :**

- Nationalism did not come about only through territorial expansion.
- Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation art and poetry, stories and music helped express and shape nationalist feelings.
- Romanticism played a crucial role in arousing the nationalist sentiment.
- A nation was personified in the mind of people as a female figure.
- The use of vernacular language and popularisation of folklore led to the mobilisation of masses. For example, in Poland, the use of Polish reflected the fight against Russian dominance.

**Economic Hardships and Popular Revolts :**

- The 1830s were years of great economic hardships in Europe.
- With increasing population, increasing unemployment, feudal obligations, dues and rising prices of food grains there was widespread unrest across countries.
- In 1848, in Paris, food shortages and unemployment led to the people's revolt.
- Louis Philippe was forced to flee and the National Assembly was proclaimed a Republic, granted suffrage to all adult males above 21 and guaranteed the right to work.
- In 1845, the Silesian weavers rose in protest against the contractors who had provided them raw materials and gave them orders for finished textiles but reduced their payments.
- On 4 June, at 2 p.m., a group of weavers marched to their contractor's mansion to raise their voice against the injustice.
- The liberal middle-class across countries gathered force and demanded the creation of nation-states based on parliamentary principles.
- Middle-class professionals, businessmen and affluent artisans came together in large number of political associations from varied regions of Germany. They gathered in the city of Frankfurt and voted for an all-German National Assembly on 18 May 1848. The first session of the Frankfurt Parliament was convened in the Church of St. Paul. The 831 elected representatives of the Parliament drafted a Constitution for the German nation to be headed by a monarchy subject to a Parliament.

**UNIFICATION OF ITALY AND GERMANY :**

- Nationalism in European countries was not always associated with democracy and revolution.
- In few regions, conservative elements mobilised nationalist feelings for promoting state power and achieving political domination over Europe. For example, the unification of Germany and Italy.

**Unification of Germany :**

- Nationalist feelings were widespread among middle-class Germans.
- Following the establishment of the Frankfurt Parliament in 1848, repressive measures were adopted by the forces of monarchy and military with support from the aristocracy of Prussia.
- The Prussian Chief Minister, Otto von Bismarck, led the struggle against Austria, Denmark and France with the help of Prussian army and bureaucracy ended in Prussian Victory and completed the process of unification.
- In January 1871, William I, was proclaimed the German emperor at Versailles.