



BAL BHARATI PUBLIC SCHOOL, PITAMPURA, DELHI – 110034

CLASS X HISTORY NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

Dear Students,

This is the last E –Lesson plan of the History Chapter 2:Nationalism in Europe

SUB TOPIC:

Nationalism and Imperialism

LEARNING OUTCOMES :

Each student will be able to:

- examine nationalism during the last quarter of the 19th century
- analyse the reasons responsible for the Balkan Crisis
- evaluate the outcome of the Balkan Crisis

INSTRUCTIONAL AIDS

- <https://youtu.be/v5OkAmg-cts>
- <https://youtu.be/wJgnjRmFatc>
- Web link of the chapter <http://www.ncert.nic.in/ncerts/l/jess301.pdf>
- Concept Maps

ASSIGNMENT – Please do the given assignment in your History/Political Science Notebooks.

NATIONALISM AND IMPERIALISM

By the last quarter of the nineteenth century nationalism no longer retained its idealistic liberal-democratic sentiment of the first half of the century, but became a narrow creed with limited ends. During this period nationalist groups became increasingly intolerant of each other and ever ready to go to war.

The major European powers, in turn, manipulated the nationalist aspirations of the subject people in Europe to further their own imperialist aims.

1. The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was the area called the Balkans. The Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro whose inhabitants were broadly known as the Slavs. A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire.
2. The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive.
3. One by one each of the European subject nationalities broke away. They based their claims on the History that they were once independent and then subjected to colonial powers.
4. Different Slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity and independence, the Balkan area became an area of intense conflict. The Balkan states were fiercely jealous of each other and

each hoped to gain more territory at the expense of the others. Nationalism, aligned with imperialism, led Europe to disaster in 1914.

5. During this period, there was intense rivalry among the European powers over trade and colonies as well as naval and military might. These rivalries were very evident in the way the Balkan problem unfolded. Each power – Russia, Germany, England, Austro-Hungary – was keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans, and extending its own control over the area. This led to a series of wars in the region and finally the First World War.

The anti-imperial movements that developed everywhere were nationalist, in the sense that they all struggled to form independent nation-states, and were inspired by a sense of collective national unity, forged in confrontation with imperialism. European ideas of nationalism were nowhere replicated, for people everywhere developed their own specific variety of nationalism. But the idea that societies should be organised into 'nation-states' came to be accepted as natural and universal.

ASSIGNMENT

Q1. The symbols of the new 'British nation' were :

- (a) The British flag (Union Jack) and the British national anthem (God Save the King).
- (b) The English language and domination of English culture
- (c) Both (a) and (b)
- (d) Subordination of the older nations

Q2. A map celebrating the British Empire depict British domination of the world as :

- (a) Britannia (symbol of British nation) sitting triumphantly over the globe
- (b) Britannia surrounded by tigers, elephants, forests symbolising the colonies
- (c) Angels carrying banner of freedom
- (d) Through pictures of primitive people

Q3. The power struggle in Europe by the big powers (late 19th century) led to :

- (a) A series of wars in the region and finally the First World War in 1914
- (b) Opposition to imperial domination in the colonies
- (c) The idea that societies should be organised into nation states
- (d) All of the above

Q4. . Who painted 'Germania' and for what occasion?

- (a) Artist Phillip Veit painted it to celebrate the unification of Germany
- (b) Phillip Veit painted it to hang from the ceiling of St Paul's where the Frankfurt Parliament was held in 1848
- (c) Phillip Veit painted it to celebrate Bismarck's victory
- (d) All of the above

- Q5. The weavers of Silesia revolted in 1845 against contractors because :
- (a) The contractors who gave them orders drastically reduced their payments
 - (b) The contractors took advantage of their misery and desperate need for jobs
 - (c) Both A and B
 - (d) The contractors had killed eleven weavers

- Q6. In France, 1848 was a year when :
- (a) Louis Philippe of France was dethroned, and France declared a Republic
 - (b) Suffrage to all males above 21 was given and the right to work guaranteed
 - (c) Food shortages, widespread unemployment led to a revolt in Paris
 - (d) All of the above

- Q7. Garibaldi contributed to the Italian unification by:
- (a) Declaring Victor Emmanuel as the king of united Italy in 1860
 - (b) Conquering Papal States in 1860
 - (c) Conquering two Sicilies and South Italy in 1860
 - (d) Both (a) and (c)

- Q8. Cavour's contribution to Italian unification was :
- (a) Diplomatic alliance with the enemies of Austria
 - (b) War with Austrians and Bourbons
 - (c) Diplomatic alliance with France in 1859 and strengthening Sardinia and Piedmont
 - (d) Defeated the Bourbon kings

- Q9. German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder claimed that true German culture was discovered through
- (a) Folk songs, folk poetry, folk dances
 - (b) Common people — das volk
 - (c) Vernacular language
 - (d) All of the above

- Q10. The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was
- a) Area called the Austro-Hungary
 - (b) Area under the Prussians
 - (c) Area called the Balkans
 - (d) Area under the Russians

SHORT ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

(3 Marks)

- Q1. How had the female figures become an allegory of the nation during the 19th century in Europe? Analyse.
Q2 Describe the events of French Revolution which had influenced the people belonging to other parts of Europe.
Q3 Explain in three points, how Ireland was incorporated into United Kingdom in 1801.

LONG ANSWER TYPE QUESTIONS

(5 marks)

- Q4. How did Balkans become the most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871? Explain with examples.
Q5. Explain the contribution of Otto von Bismarck in German unification.