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Chapter 1 of the history of the 10th class of CBSE addresses many of the issues visualized by Sorriu, and will examine the various processes by which nation states and nationalism emerged in nineteenth-century Europe. Topics covered in this chapter are the Rise of Nationalism in Europe, the French Revolution, Nationalism and Imperialism. CbsE 1st Class 10 history notes are prepared by our subject experts. By going through these notes, students can get a good grip and clear insight into all the necessary concepts. These CBSE Grade 10 History Notes Chapter 1 will help students better understand the chapter. It works as the best revision resource during board exams. CBSE Class 10 History Notes Chapter 1 - Rise of Nationalism in Europe PDF For the convenience of students, we compiled CBSE Class 10 Social Sciences Notes consisting of geography, history, political science and economics subjects in one place. They can access them for free simply by visiting the page. The rise of nationalism in Europe by Frederic Sorrie's vision of the world by Frederic Sorrie, a French artist, in 1848 produced a series of four engravings visualizing his dream of peace, composed of democratic and social republics. The first print shows people in Europe and America marching on a long train and paying homage to the Statue of Liberty as they pass by. The Torch of the Enlightenment carried a female figure in one hand and the Charter of Human Rights in the other. On the ground in the foreground lie the shattered remnants of the symbols of absolutist institutions. In Sorria's utopian vision, the people of the world are grouped as separate peoples, identified by their flags and national costume. The procession was led by the United States and Switzerland, followed by France and Germany. The German people are followed by the people of Austria, the Kingdom of the Two Sicily, Lombardy, Poland, England, Ireland, Hungary and Russia. From above, Christ, saints and angels look at the stage. They were used by the artist to symbolize brotherhood between the peoples of the world. In the nineteenth century, nationalism became a force that brought huge changes in the political and mental world of Europe. The end result of these changes was the emergence of a nation state. The French Revolution and the idea of the nation In 1789 nationalism came with the French Revolution and political and constitutional changes led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to the body of French citizens. Various measures and practices have been introduced, such as the ideas of la patri (fatherland) and le citoyen (citizen). Instead of the former was chosen a new French flag, tricolor. Democracy destroyed in France by Napoleon and the Civil Code of 1804, known as the Napoleonic Code, went away with all the privileges based on birth, equality before the law and ensures the right to property. The creation of nationalism in Europe Germany, Italy and Switzerland were divided into kingdoms, duchys and cantons, whose rulers had their own autonomous territories. Aristocracy and the new middle class of Aristocracy was the dominant class on the continent politically and socially. Most of the population consists of peasantry. Industrialization began in England in the second half of the eighteenth century. There are new social groups: the working population and the middle class, composed of industrialists, businessmen, professionals. What if liberal nationalism was behind? The term liberalism comes from the Latin root of liber, which means free. The right to vote and to be elected is granted exclusively to persons who own property. Men without property and all women are deprived of political rights. In 1834, on the initiative of Prussia, a customs union was created, or Solverein, and most German states joined it. The union abolished tariff barriers and reduced the number of currencies from more than thirty to two. New conservatism after 1815 In 1815 European governments were driven by the spirit of conservatism. The Conservatives believed in the monarchy, the Church, the social hierarchy, the property and the fact that the family should be preserved. Modern army, effective bureaucracy, dynamic economy, abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies of Europe. In 1815, representatives of European powers - Great Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria - met in Vienna to draw up an agreement for Europe. The Bourbon dynasty was restored to power, and France lost the territories it annexed under Napoleon. The main issues raised by liberal nationalists who criticized the new conservative order were freedom of the press. Revolutionaries In 1815 in many European states were formed secret societies to train revolutionaries and spread their ideas. The revolutionary opposed monarchical forms, fought for freedom and freedom. Italian revolutionary Giuseppe Mazzini, born in Genoa in 1807, founded two more underground societies, first, Young Italy in Marseille. Secondly, he founded Young Europe in Bern, whose members were like-minded people from Poland, France, Italy and German states. The Era of Revolutions: 1830-1848 In July 1830, the Bourbon kings were overthrown by liberal revolutionaries who established a constitutional monarchy led by Louis Philippe. The July revolution sparked an uprising in Brussels that led to Belgium being shaken off by the United Kingdom of the Netherlands. In 1821, the Greeks fought for independence. Romantic imagination and national culture of feelings played an important role in the creation of the nation's ideas: art and poetry, stories and music helped to express and shape Feelings. Romanticism, Romanticism, a movement that sought to develop a certain form of nationalist sentiment. Language has also played an important role in the development of nationalist sentiments. Russian was introduced everywhere, and in 1831 there was an armed uprising against Russian rule, which was eventually suppressed. Hunger, hard work and the popular uprising of Europe faced economic difficulties in the 1830s. In the first half of the nineteenth century there was a huge increase in the population throughout Europe. Rising food prices or a year of poor harvest have led to widespread no pauperism in the city and country. In 1848, food shortages and widespread unemployment brought the population of Paris to the roads. The Liberal revolution in 1848, a revolution led by the educated middle class is underway. Men and women of the liberal middle class demanded the creation of a national state on parliamentary principles - the constitution, freedom of the press and freedom of association. A large number of political associations gathered in Frankfurt to vote for the All-German National Assembly. On May 18, 1848, 831 elected representatives marched to take their seats in the Frankfurt parliament convened at St. Paul's Church. The constitution, drafted for the German nation, was headed by the monarchy provided that the parliament. The crown was offered to Frederick William IV, King of Prussia, but he rejected it and joined other monarchs to oppose the chosen assembly. The middle class dominated Parliament, and a large number of women participated in the liberal movement. During the Assembly elections, women had formed their own political associations, set up newspapers and participated in political assemblies and demonstrations, but were still denied voting rights. In the years after 1848, the autocratic monarchies of Central and Eastern Europe began to make changes that had already taken place in Western Europe until 1815. Thus, serfdom and Kabo labor were abolished both in the Habsburgs and in Russia. Making Germany and Italy Germany - Can the army be the architect of the nation? Nationalism in Europe withdrew after 1848, and Germany and Italy united as nation states. Prussia took over the leadership of the movement for national unification. The architect of this process was its Chief Minister Otto von Bismarck, carried out with the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy. In January 1871, Prussian King William I was proclaimed German emperor. A meeting was held to proclaim a new German empire. The process of state-building demonstrated the dominance of the Prussian state power. Germany's currency, banking, legal and judicial system have been modernized. Italy United Italy was divided into seven states in the mid-nineteenth century, and among seven states, Sardinia-Piedmont, ruled the Italian princely house. All regions were different kings. In the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini created a secret society called Young Italy. The movement was led by Chief Minister Kavour. In 1859 Sardinia-Piedmont defeated Austrian troops. In 1860 they marched to southern Italy and the Kingdom of the Two Sicily and succeeded in winning the support of local peasants. In 1861, Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed King of united Italy. The strange case of Britain Britain was a model nation and until the eighteenth century there was no British nation. The nation became powerful as it steadily grew in wealth, importance and power. The Union Act (1707) between England and Scotland led to the formation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, which actually meant that England was able to impose its influence on Scotland. In 1801, Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom. The symbols of the new Britain - the British flag (Union Jack), the national anthem (God Save Our Noble King), English - were actively promoted. Visualization of the nation In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, artists represented the country as a person, and nations as female figures. During the French Revolution, women's figures depicted ideas such as Freedom, Justice and the Republic. Liberty is presented as a red beanie, or broken chain, by a blindfolded woman carrying a pair of scales. Nationalism and imperialism no longer persist after the last quarter of the nineteenth century. After 1871, the most tense area was named by the Balkans as a region that included modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro. The Ottoman Empire made the Balkan region explosive, and throughout the nineteenth century they were strengthened by modernization and internal reforms. Because of various conflicts, the Balkans have become a zone of intense conflict. During this period, the European powers were built fierce competition for trade and colonies, as well as naval and military power, which led to a series of wars in the region and, finally, to the First World War. In 1914, Europe was a disaster because of nationalism, joined imperialism. The anti-imperial movement was developed, but all of them fought for the formation of independent nation states. But the idea of national states was accepted as natural and universal. Universal. history class 10 notes pdf. history class 10 notes chapter 1. history class 10 notes chapter 3. history class 10 notes pdf in hindi. history class 10 notes pdf study rankers. history class 10 notes pdf scert. history class 10 notes in hindi. history class 10 notes icse

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