



CBSE • CLASS 10 • SOCIAL SCIENCE

HISTORY

CHAPTER 01

The Rise of Nationalism in Europe



NCERT SOLUTIONS

GIUSEPPE MAZZINI

Write in brief 1(a)

Question: Write a note on: Giuseppe Mazzini.

Answer:

- Giuseppe Mazzini was an Italian revolutionary who worked for national unity and liberty.
- Born in Genoa in 1805, he joined the secret society called the Carbonari.
- He went into exile in 1831 after attempting a revolution in Liguria.
- He founded Young Italy in Marseilles and Young Europe in Berne to spread nationalist ideas.
- He wanted the many Italian states to become one united republic.
- He believed that a united Italy should belong to a wider alliance of free nations.
- His opposition to monarchy and support for democratic republics alarmed conservative rulers.
- His ideas inspired nationalists, although the early revolutionary attempts did not unite Italy.

COUNT CAMILLO DE CAVOUR

Question: Write in brief 1(b)

Write a note on: Count Camillo de Cavour.

Answer:

- Cavour was the chief minister of Sardinia-Piedmont under King Victor Emmanuel II.
- He led the effort to unite the Italian regions through diplomacy and war.
- He belonged to the wealthy, educated Italian elite. He was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat.
- He made a diplomatic alliance with France.
- With French support, Sardinia-Piedmont defeated Austrian forces in 1859.
- This victory helped bring northern Italian territories into the unification movement.
- Garibaldi and his volunteers then helped win the southern regions.
- Victor Emmanuel II became king of united Italy in 1861. Cavour's diplomacy was an important part of this process.

GREEK WAR OF INDEPENDENCE

Write in brief 1(c)

Question: Write a note on: The Greek war of independence.

Answer:

- Greece had been under Ottoman rule since the fifteenth century.
- The growth of revolutionary nationalism encouraged Greeks to seek independence.
- Their struggle began in 1821.
- Greeks living in exile supported the movement.
- Many West Europeans also supported it because they admired ancient Greek culture.
- Poets and artists presented Greece as the cradle of European civilisation and built sympathy for its struggle.
- Lord Byron raised money and went to fight for Greece. He died of fever in 1824.
- The Treaty of Constantinople recognised Greece as an independent nation in 1832.

FRANKFURT PARLIAMENT

Write in brief 1(d)

Question: Write a note on: Frankfurt parliament.

Answer:

- Liberal political associations in the German states called for an all-German National Assembly.
- On 18 May 1848, 831 elected representatives assembled in the Church of St Paul in Frankfurt.
- They drafted a constitution for a united Germany with a monarchy controlled by parliament.
- They offered the crown to Friedrich Wilhelm IV, the king of Prussia.
- He rejected the offer and joined other monarchs against the elected assembly.
- The middle-class leaders resisted workers' and artisans' demands, so the parliament lost popular support.
- The monarchy and military grew stronger. Troops eventually forced the assembly to disband.
- Women could attend only as observers in the visitors' gallery.

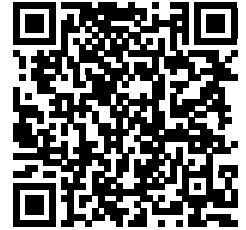


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