

WORKSHEET 2, Class-10th, History, Chapter-1, S.St.

Question 5- Describe the events of French Revolution which had influenced the people belonging to other parts of Europe.

Ans. The French revolution took place in the year 1789. Its major impacts on Europe were as follows:- (a) Jacobin clubs were formed in different cities of Europe by students and other members of educated middle classes.

b) The activities and campaigns in these clubs prepared the way for the French troops to enter into Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy in the 1790s.

(c) Napoleon took several steps to reform economic conditions of Europe.

d.Liberalisation of people was the main aim and destiny of the French nation.

Q 6. Enumerate any three features of the conservative regimes set up in Europe following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815.

Or

Why were the European governments driven by the spirit of conservatism?

Ans. (a) Conservatives believed that established traditional institutions like the monarchy, social hierarchies, property, family, church, etc. should be preserved.

(b) A modern army, dynamic economy, serfdom and an efficient bureaucracy could strengthen the autocratic monarchies of Europe.

(c) They (conservatives) were against freedom and liberty. They didn't tolerate criticism and sought to curb activities

which questioned the legitimacy of autocratic governments.

(d) To control criticism, they imposed censorship laws.

(e) The Bourbon dynasty, which had been deposed during the French Revolution, was restored to power, and France lost the territories, it had annexed under Napoleon.

Q.7 Describe in brief any four features of the 'Vienna Treaty of 1815. I

Ans.1. The delegates drew up the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 with the object of undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars. 2.The Bourbon Dynasty had been deposed during the French Revolution, was restored to power .

3. A series of States were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in future

4. The main intention was to restore the monarchies that had been overthrown by Napoleon, and create a new conservative order in Europe.

Q 8 What was Mazzini's contribution in creating a nation-state?

Ans. (a) Giuseppe Mazzini was a revolutionary from Italy. He was a member of the secret society of the Carbonari.

(b) In 1831, he started a revolution in Liguria, but was captured and sent to exile.

(c) Two secret societies named Young Italy in Marseilles and Young Europe in Berne, were founded by Mazzini.

(d) These secret societies were also set up in Germany, France, Switzerland and Poland.

(e) Conservatives were afraid of Mazzini because of his democratic visions.

F. He believed that God had intended nations to be the natural units of mankind. Thus, Italy could not continue to be a patchwork of small states and kingdoms.

(g) Italy had to be a unified republic, which could be on the basis of Italian liberty.