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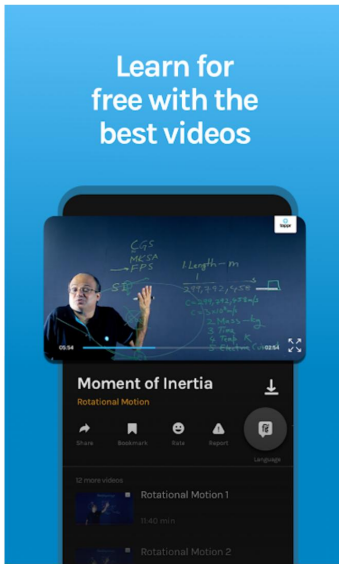
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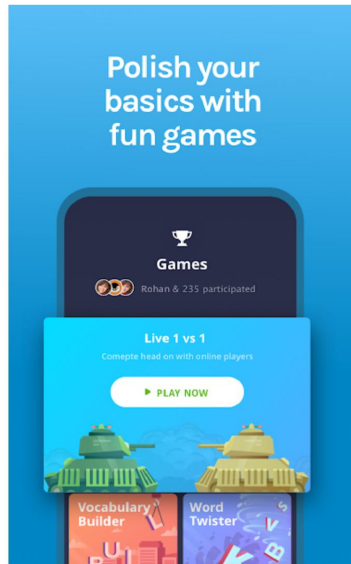


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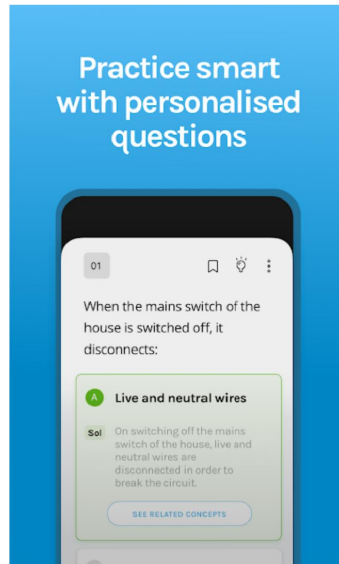
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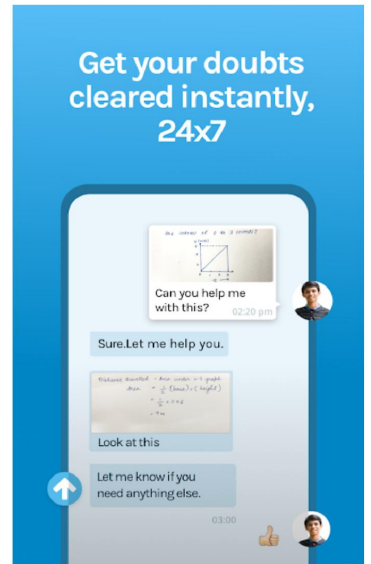
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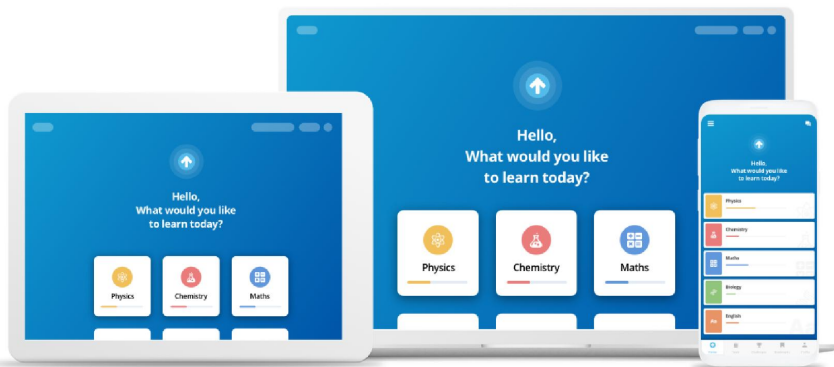
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## **NCERT Solutions for Class 10 Subject-wise**

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[Class 10 Economics](#)

[Class 10 Political Science](#)

[Class 10 General Knowledge](#)

[Class 10 English](#)

**Q.1. Write a note on: The role of women in nationalist struggles.**

**SOLUTION**

The role of women in nationalist struggles: The issue of extending political rights to women was a controversial one within the liberal movement, in which large numbers of women had participated actively over the years. Women had formed their own political associations, founded newspapers and taken part in political meetings and demonstrations. Despite this, they were denied suffrage during the election of the Assembly. When the Frankfurt Parliament convened in the Church of St. Paul, women were admitted only as observers to stand in the visitors' gallery.

**Q.2. Write a note on Count Camillo de Cavour.**

**SOLUTION**

Count Camillo de Cavour was Chief Minister of Sardinia-Piedmont state who led the movement to unify the regions of Italy. He was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat. Like many other wealthy and educated members of the Italian elite, he spoke French much better than he did Italian. He engineered a careful diplomatic alliance with France, which helped Sardinia-Piedmont defeat the Austrian forces in 1859, and thereby free the northern part of Italy from the Austrian Habsburgs.

**Q.3. What changes did Napoleon introduce to make the administrative system more efficient in the territories ruled by him?**

**SOLUTION**

Napoleon introduced following changes to make the administrative system more efficient in the areas ruled by him:

He established civil code in 1804 also known as the Napoleonic Code. It did away with all privileges based on birth. It established equality before law and secured the right to property.

He simplified administrative divisions, abolished feudal system, and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.

In towns too, guild systems were removed. Transport and communication systems were improved.

Peasants, artisans, businessmen and workers enjoyed the new found freedom.

**Q.4. Why did nationalist tensions emerge in the Balkans?**

### SOLUTION

Nationalist tensions emerged in the Balkans because of the spread of ideas of romantic nationalism as also the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire that had previously ruled over this area. The different Slavic communities in the Balkans began to strive for independent rule. They were jealous of each other and every state wanted more territory, even at the expense of others. Also, the hold of imperial power over the Balkans made the situation worse. Russia, Germany, England, Austro-Hungary all wanted more control over this area. These conflicts ultimately led to the First World War in 1914.

**Q.5. What steps did the French revolutionaries take to create a sense of collective identity among the French people?**

### SOLUTION

The French revolutionaries took many important steps to create a sense of collective identity among the French people which were:

Ideas of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen) emphasising the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.

A new French flag, a tricolour replaced the royal standard.

The Estates General was renamed the National Assembly and was elected by a group of active citizens.

New hymns, oaths and martyrs commemorated in the name of the nation.

A central administrative system made uniform laws for the entire nation.

Discouraging regional dialects and promoting French as a common language of the nation.

**Q.6. Write a note on Giuseppe Mazzini.**

### SOLUTION

Giuseppe Mazzini born in Genoa in 1807, was an Italian revolutionary He was a member of the secret society of the Carbonari. At the age of 24, he was sent into exile in 1831 for attempting a revolution in Liguria. He founded underground societies named 'Young Italy' in Marseilles and 'Young Europe' in Berne, whose members were like-minded young men from Poland, France, Italy and the German States.

**Q.7. Write a note on: Frankfurt parliament.**

### SOLUTION

The Frankfurt Parliament: It was an all-German National Assembly formed by the middle-class professionals, businessmen and prosperous artisans belonging to the different German regions. It was convened on 18 May, 1848 in the Church of St. Paul, in the city of Frankfurt. This assembly drafted a constitution for a German nation to be headed by a monarchy subject to a parliament. However, it faced opposition from the aristocracy and military. Also, as it was dominated by the middle classes, it lost its mass support base. In the end, it was forced to disband on 31 May, 1849.

**Q.8. Explain what is meant by the 1848 revolution of the liberals. What were the political, social and economic ideas supported by the liberals?**

### SOLUTION

The 1848 revolution of the liberals refers to the various national movements pioneered by educated middle classes alongside the revolts of the poor, unemployed and starving peasants and workers in Europe. While in countries like France, food shortages and widespread unemployment during 1848 led to popular uprisings, in other parts of Europe (such as Germany, Italy, Poland and the Austro-Hungarian Empire), men and women of the liberal middle classes came together to voice their demands for the creation of nation-states based on parliamentary principles. The political, social and economic ideas supported by the liberals were:

Politically, they demanded constitutionalism with national unification, nation-state with a written constitution and parliamentary administration.

Socially, They wanted to rid society of its class-based partialities and birth rights. Serfdom and bonded labour had to be abolished.

Economically they demanded freedom of markets and right to property. Abolition of state imposed restrictions on the movements of goods and capital.

**Q.9. How the First World War helped in the growth of the National Movement in India.**

### **SOLUTION**

During the First World War, the British army conducted forced recruitment from rural areas in India. To finance the defence expenditure, high custom duties and income taxes were imposed. Also, during 1918-19 and 1920-21, crops failed in many parts of India, thereby resulting in acute food shortages. All this caused extensive anger and opposition against the British colonial rule, and the national movement of India headed towards a stronger, more definitive direction.

**Q.10. Who were Marianne and Germania? What was the importance of the way in which they were portrayed?**

### **SOLUTION**

Marianne and Germania were respective female allegories for the French and the German nation. They stood as personifications of ideals like 'liberty' and 'the republic'. The importance of the way in which they were portrayed lay in the fact that the public could identify with their symbolic meaning, and this would instil a sense of national unity in them.