

KIDS CORNER HAPPY INTER COLLEGE

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Dear, Students complete this work and bring it when school opens.

Social (II) - For class 10th

The Robert The Age of Revelutions (1830-180 Léberalism and Nationalism came to be increaingly associated with revolution in many regions of Europe Suchastu-Italian and Greeman states, the perovinces of Othoman Empire, Treland and poland. Greece's freedom struggle: -The growth of revolutionally nationalism in Europe sparched off a struggle for independence amongst the creeks, which began in 1821. Poets and artists preaesed breece as the creadle of European civilésation and mobélised public opinion to supp its struggle against a Muslim empire.

CLASSMALE Emphasies on vernacular The emphasis on vernacelar language and the collection of local falk love was laid for; To secover an ancient national spisiet. . To cavery the modern nationalist message to large audiences who were mostly illiterate as in the case of poland. Empositance of clanguage and populas treadetions • The language and popular iteadeitions of a particular sergion or country give information about living stogether with the collective unity shared by people. It bends people with otheread of unity and pleide. Role of clergy -DREDMENDTEB an armed rebellion against Dussian feerle took place which was

Page ultimately courshed. Following this, many members of the cleregy in pola, began to use language as a weaponof national resistance. Hence, a large number of presests and bishops were put in Jail or sent to sebere by the Rusin authorelaties as punishment for their refusal to preach in Russia. Hunger, Hardship and popular Revol The 1830s were the years of great econ -c hardship in œuleope. The filest half of the 19th century saw an endemous increase in population all over Europe. The number of Job seepers was make the available Jobs. The additional population of several areas migseated to the city and lived in the crowded poor sattleme sue to lack of food and widespread unempoyment, the people of pares came to the street in 1848.

(1) The Revolution of the The Liberals In 1848, when there were unemployment and poverty strucken farmer workers seebelling in many countries of Europe; then there was a surrolution of the educated middle classes clike them. The events of February 1848 in France brought about the addication of the monarch, the King had to leave the theone and a supublic system, was announced which was based on universal francise franchise of all men. In brevenan Regions; a large number of political associations members of political came together. Most of them were middle class peofessionals, businessmen and prosperous artisans. They decided to note for an all German National Assembly. on May 18, 1848, 1831 elected supresen tatives marched in a festive procession to take their places in the Frankfurt parleament convenced in the church of St. Paul. They drafted a constitutions for a Gurman mation to be headed by 48MP and marchy subject to a parliament.

CLASSMALE (1) Liberity and equality for won The liberal politicean carel Welchere, an elected member of the Freankfurt Parlia, expressed the Views that were " rature has created men and wome, to carry out different functions -Man - the stronger, and protector of the family . Women, the weakers, dependent and timed, sequires the prestection of man. It is indeed ridiculous and unreasonable de deny women palitical sights even though they enjoy the eight to property which they make use of them carl welcker does not support to give any palétécal seights to women. Louise otto peters créticges the men who have political rights. This author was in favour of giving politic vights to women. He has also present a comparative study on political sight seelated to men and women. Heberty is personèfied as a woman also liber REDM mationalism propounded the idea of 48MP QUARMUEBSal Sufferage, leading to woment