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artist symbolizes the brotherhood among the peoples of the world. The French Revolution and the idea of the nation: an increase in nationalism in France. The introduction of various measures and practices creates a sense of collective identity among people in France. Change the monarchy and create a republic, create a new assembly. The rise of Napoleon and his reforms. Revolutionaries help other people in Europe become a nation. The creation of nationalism in Europe: Germany, Italy and Switzerland are divided into kingdom, spirits and cantons, these divisions have their autonomous rulers. Use different languages. The rise of the middle class. Industrialisation in England, the emergence of a working class and liberalism. New conservatism after 1815 and preservation of the traditional institution. After Napoleon's defeat, the European government followed the spirit of conservatism. Conservative regimes were autocratic revolutionaries at the time fighting for freedom and freedom. An example, Macini's young Italy and Young Europe. Italy's reunification: Giuseppe Macini played an important role in Italy's reunification. He created a secret society called Italy in Marseille to unleash its targets. He believes that Italy cannot continue to be a mosaic of small countries and had to be forged in a single united republic. In the 1930s, Macini sought to draw up a coherent programme for a single Italian Republic. As the riots of 1831 and 1848 failed, the mantle now falls to Sardinia-Piedmont under ruler Emmanuel II to unite Italy. Under the leadership of Chief Minister Caber, Sardinia-Piedmont managed to destroy Austrian troops in 1859. In 1860, they marched in southern Italy and the kingdom of the two Sicily and, with the help of local peasants, expelled the Spanish rulers. In 1861, Victor Emmanuel II was declared King of United Italy. Reunification of Germany: In the 18th century Germany was divided into a number of countries. Some of these countries ceased to exist during the Napoleonic wars. At the end of the war, there were still 39 independent states in Germany. Prussia is the most powerful, dominated by big landlords known as junkers. Nationalist sentiment is widespread among middle-class Germans who have tried to unite the different regions of the German federation into one country, a country ruled by an elected parliament. In May 1848, a large number of political associations gathered to vote for the National Assembly of Germany. Their representatives met in Frankfurt and the Frankfurt Assembly proposed the reunification of Germany as a constitutional monarchy under the Prussian king as Emperor King of Prussia. Prussia rejected the proposal and the liberal initiative for state-building was suppressed by the combined forces of the monarchy, the military and drug addicts. Prussia, under the leadership of Chief Minister Otto von Bismarck, led the movement to unify Germany. Bismarck carried out this process with the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy. He fought three wars over the course of seven years with Denmark, Austria and France. Prussia was the winner of all these wars and the process of reunification was completed as a result of Prussia's victory over France. Subsequently, on January 18, 1871, a meeting consisting of princes of the German States, representatives of the army, important Prussian ministers and Bismarck gathered at the Palace of Versailles and proclaimed the Prussian King Kaiser Wilhelm, the new German Emperor. Visualizing the nation: Mariana and Germany are the two female allegories used by artists in the 19th century to represent the nation. In France, it is called Marianne, a popular Christian name that highlights the idea of a nation. Its characteristics were derived from those of freedom and the republic – the red hat, the tricolor, the rooster. Statues of Marianne have been erected in public squares as a national symbol of unity. Marianne's images are marked on coins and stamps. Instead of having the idea of fatherland, they wanted to take a proper image into people's minds. They invariably choose the mother figure German and Marianne remind us of our concept of Matribhumi. The German allegory became the allegory of the German nation. German wears a crown of oak leaves, as German oak means heroism. It is hung from the ceiling of St. Paul's Church, where the Frankfurt Parliament collapsed to symbolize the liberal revolution. Napoleonic Code: The first major change is to remove all birth-based privileges, establish equality before the law and ensure the right to property. Administrative departments have been simplified. The feudal system was abolished, and the peasants were freed from slavery and manorial due (abuse of manorial masters). In cities, the guild's restrictions have been lifted. Transport and communication systems have been improved. Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed a new freedom. Businessmen and small-scale producers of goods in particular have begun to realize that single laws, standardised weightings and measures and a common national currency will facilitate the movement and exchange of goods and capital from one region to another. Nationalism and imperialism: The last quarter of nationalism in the 19th century became a narrow creed with limited ends, the intolerance the Balkan became the feeling of great power rivalry nationalism, equated with imperialism the cause of The First World War The idea of nationalism is already the same everywhere , But the concept of a national state is universally accepted. More resources for CBSE Class 10 We hope that the rise of nationalism in Europe Class 10 Note Social Science History Of Social Sciences Chapter 1 SST Pdf free download will help you. If you have any questions about the Rise of Nationalism in Europe Class 10 History Chapter 1 Notes, drop a comment below and we'll be back to you as early as possible. ■ NCERT Solutions – Chapter 1 The rise of nationalism in Europe Important terms Allegory: When an abstract idea (e.g. greed, envy, freedom, freedom, etc.) is expressed through a person or something. An allegorical story has two meanings, one literally and one symbolic. Absolutism: Refers to a system of rules that has no restrictions on the power exercised. Conservatism: It is a political and social philosophy that promotes traditional social institutions in the context of culture and civilization. The French Revolution: In France it was re-establishing itself against the monarchy from 1789 to 1799, leading to the creation of France as a republic. Feminism: Awareness of women's rights and interests based on political, economic and social gender equality. Frankfurt Parliament: A large number of political associations, including professionals, businessmen and prosperous craftsmen, gathered in the city of Frankfurt and decided to vote for an all-German national assembly. On May 18, 1848, 831 elected representatives marched in a festive procession to take their seats in the Frankfurt Parliament, convened at St. They draft a constitution for German nations to be led by a monarchy that is the subject of parliament. liberal nationalism: It's form form nationalism, which means: (i) Individual freedom, (ii) Equality before the law, (iii) Government by consent, (iv) freedom of markets, (v) the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital. Modern state: A state in which sovereignty is exercised by centralized power over a particular territory and population. Nationalism: An ideology that emphasizes fidelity, devotion, or allegiance to a nation or nation and argues that these obligations are greater than other individual or group interests. Napoleonic Code: The Civil Code of 1804, introduced by Napoleon, was known as the Napoleonic Code. This Code abolished all birth-based privileges, established equality before the law and guaranteed the right to property. Nation-State: A State that asserts itself as a separate political and geographical unit and functions as a full and sovereign territorial unit. This concept emerged in the 19th century in Europe as a result of the development of nationalism. Plebiscite: The direct vote of all members of the same electorate on an important public issue such as a change in the constitution. Habsburg Empire: The empire that ruled Austria-Hungary, including the Alpine regions of Tyrol, Austria, Sudetland and Bohemia. Ottoman Empire: Former Turkish Empire ruled by caliph, spiritual and material head of Muslims. Ideology: A system of ideas reflecting a certain social and political vision. Right to vote: The right to vote in political elections. Romanticism: A cultural movement that rejects science and reason and introduces heart and emotions. The concern of romantics is to create a sense of common collective heritage and a common cultural past for stirring nationalism. Revolutionaries: Resisted the idea of liberalism and against the conservative regimes of the 19th century. Nationalist Feelings (1830): The sense of recognition of society and the nation as We and the sharing of many traits by its members. Culture with art and poetry, stories and music plays an important role in shaping and expressing nationalist feelings and understandings. Ethnic: Refers to a common racial, tribal or cultural origin or origin that the community identifies with or claims. Symbol: A symbol is a visual image that represents something other than it. It can be an image using an object, a picture, a written word, a sound, or a certain brand. Imperialism: The policy of expanding power and influence of a country through colonization, use of military force or other means. Utopian vision: It refers to the vision of a society that is so ideal that it is unlikely to exist. Zollverein: Customs Union, established in 1834 at the initiative of Prussia. It removes tariff barriers and lowers the number of currencies from more than thirty to two. Personalities Frederic Torio: He is a French artist known for a series of four prints drawn in 1848 that the dream of a world consisting of democratic and social republics. Republics. (1769-1821): A French military and political leader who won a major award during the French Revolution. He ruled France from 1799 to 1815. He assumed absolute power in 1799, becoming first consul. Giuseppe Masini: a famous Italian revolutionary born in Genoa in 1807. He was part of a secret society called Carbonari, and founded two underground societies called Young Italy in Marseille and Young Europe in Bern. Herzog Meternich: Austrian Chancellor, who hosted the Congress, which was held in Vienna in 1815 and was the chief architect of the Vienna Treaty. Louise Otto-Peters: He is a German suffragist and feminist who writes novels, poetry, essays and libretts. Carl Welker: Carl Welker, mp for Frankfurt, had a huge resentment against women's equal rights and mocked their demands as anti-nature. Otto von Bismarck: He was the architect of Prussian consolidation, which was also a form of German reunification. After the empire was established, he actively and skillfully followed the quiet policies of foreign affairs, managing to keep the peace in Europe for about two decades. Kaiser Wilhelm II: William II was the last German Emperor and King of Prussia to rule the German Empire and the Kingdom of Prussia from June 15, 1888 to November 9, 1918. In newly formed Germany, much emphasis is placed on currency modernisation, banking, legal and judicial systems. Count Camillo di Cavour: The Chief Minister of Piedmont, Count Camillo di Cavour, helped the king to ally himself with France, and in 1859 they defeated Austrian forces. Camilo Paolo Filippo Giulio Benso, Earl of Kavur, Isobela and Leer, commonly known as Kavur, was an Italian statesman and a leading figure in the movement towards the reunification of Italy. Giuseppe Garibaldi: An Italian general, politician and nationalist who played an important role in Italy's history. He was hailed as one of the Fathers of the Fatherland for his contribution to the Italian Risorgimento, which united the broken nation by one rule. He joined the war with his armed volunteers, called the red shirts. In 1860, Garibaldi and his troops marched in southern Italy and the Kingdom of Two Sicily. Marianne and Germany: Marianne and Germany are female allegories of France and the German peoples respectively. These are the allegory of the nation in the same way as Bharat Mata, a woman is imagined in India. Marianne's characteristics were derived from those of Liberty and the Republic – the red hat, the tricolor and the bench. Marianne's statues were taken and erected in public places and a photo of Marianne printed on postage stamps. Germany wears a crown of oak leaves, because the tree is a symbol of heroism. He's got a sword in his hand. Important dates 1797: Napoleon invaded Italy; The Napoleonic war began. 1804: The Napoleonic Code was introduced that abolished all privileges I respect equality before the law. 1814-15: Fall of Napoleon; peace agreement in Vienna. 1821: The Greek struggle for independence began. 1832: Greece gained independence. 1834 – Zollverein, or Customs Union, was established in Prussia to remove tariff barriers. 1848: Revolutions in Europe; Artisans, industrial workers and peasants rebel against economic hardship; the middle classes required constitutions and representative governments; The Italians, the Germans, the Majari, the Poles, the Czechs, etc., are looking for nations. 1797: Napoleon invaded Italy; The Napoleonic wars began. 1804: The Napoleonic Code was introduced that abolished all birth-based privileges. I respect equality before the law. 1814-15: Fall of Napoleon; peace agreement in Vienna. 1821: the Greek struggle for independence began. 1832: Greece gained independence. 1834 – Zollverein, or Customs Union, was established in Prussia to remove tariff barriers. 1848: Revolutions in Europe; Artisans, industrial workers and peasants rebel against economic hardship; the middle classes required constitutions and representative governments; The Italians, the Germans, the Majari, the Poles, the Czechs, etc., are looking for nations. 1855: Kingdom of Sardinia participated on the sides of the British and French in the Crimean War. 1859-1870: Reunification of Italy. 1859: Sardinia-Piedmont allied with France and defeated Austrian forces. A large number of people under Giuseppe Garibaldi joined the movement. 1860: The Forces of Sardinia-Piedmont invaded southern Italy and the Kingdom of the two Sicilys and expelled the Spaniards. 1861: Victor Emmanuel II was declared King of the United Kingdom, and Rome was declared the capital of Italy. 1866-1871: Reunification of Germany. 1871: The Prussian King, William I was declared German Emperor. 1905 – Slavic nationalism gathers power in the Habsburg and Ottoman Empires. 1914: Beginning of The First World War. Detailed notes in the nineteenth century, nationalism emerged as a force that led to narrower changes in the political and mental world of Europe and led to the emergence of the nation. Frederic Torio, a French artist, visualized his dream of a world made up of a democratic and social republic, presenting it to the world and promoting the spirit of nationalism. Ernst Rennon, a French philosopher, gave the new definition of a nation. The concept of nationalism appeared in Europe in the 19th century. Nationalism is a political and socio-economic philosophy that promotes the interests of a nation as a whole. This marks the fall of feudalism and the beginning of the Renaissance, which literally means revival. The sense of nationalism was illustrated by a French artist named Federic Torio. In 1848, he prepared a series of four prints that visualized his dream of a world made up of a democratic and social republic, as he called them. The painting depicts his dream of a world free of absolutist and the establishment of democratic and social republics. It also illustrates the Statue of Liberty holding a torch of the Enlightenment and the Charter of Human Rights. The concepts of freedom, equality, fraternity and nationalism dominated Europe's social and political scene in the 19th century. Features of the world and the beginning of the French Revolution until 1789 France was under an absolute monarchy. In the 1990s they became the Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy, with the promise to free the people from their despotic rulers. However, the French Revolution in 1789 was an influential event that marked the age of revolutions in Europe. The main result of the revolution was the formation of a constitutional monarchy, thus a remarkable reduction of royal and feudal privileges. It led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens. The revolution declared that the people would make the nation and shape their destiny. It paved the way for greater goals of national identity and national pride, which can be called nationalist generals of the properties was renamed the National Assembly, which was chosen by the active citizens' body. French revolutionaries (taken) introduced different steps to unite the people of France. They consider it a mission and the fate of the French nation to liberate the people of Europe from despotism by introducing (a) a new French flag (b) The idea of la patrie and le citoyen (c) Centralised administrative system (d) United laws for all citizens (e) A single weight system and measures. Students educated middle classes created Jacobin Clubs to spread the ideas of revolutionaries in the Netherlands, Belgium, Switzerland and much of Italy in 1790. Napoleon (1769-1821) Napoleon introduced many reforms to simplify administration and make the whole system more efficient. Its revolutionary principles were called the Civil Code of 1804 commonly known as the Napoleonic Code. He ruled France from 1799 to 1815. He assumed absolute power in 1799, becoming the first consul. The simplification of administrative departments, the improvement of transport and communication systems, the abolition of guild restrictions, the standardisation of weights and measures and the introduction of a common currency were significant changes in the system. 10 users consider this at this time the Code established equality before the law and removes all privileges based on birth. This code is exported to the regions of Switzerland, Italy and Germany. It also removes the feudal system and frees the villagers from serfdom. Taxation and censorship were imposed and military services were mandatory. The French armies were hailed as a symbol of freedom in Brussels, Mainz, Milan and Warsaw. People have become hostile due to increased taxation, censorship, forced military service in the French army. Liberalism derives from the Latin word liber means free of charge. The ideology of liberalism emerged, which put an end to state interference in the economic life of society. Market freedom was achieved and state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital were abolished. Napoleon's administrative measures have been changed. For the new middle class, liberalism was freedom for the individual and equality for all before the law. In 1834, a customs union or Zollverein was formed. In the middle of the 18th century, Europe was divided into several small kingdoms and beginnings. The concept of national states did not exist at all. People from different ethnic groups lived in Eastern and Central Europe. Prominent empires in Europe were the autocratic Ottoman Empire, which ruled Eastern and Central Europe, and Greece and the Habsburg Empire, which ruled Austria-Hungary. The rise of conservatism and revolutionaries, the Middle Class believed in the freedom and equality of all people before the law. Liberalism was used to end the aristocracy and spiritual privileges. After the defeat of Napoleon Bonaparte in 1815, the European government adopted the idea of conservatism. Conservatism is a political philosophy that emphasizes the importance of tradition, established institutions and customs and prefers the gradual development of rapid change. After 1815, several liberals began working in secret societies throughout Europe to spread their views and revolutionaries. The revolutionaries were considered a threat to the restored monarchies and were therefore oppressed. Giuseppe Masini, a famous Italian revolutionary, was born in Genoa in 1807. He was part of a secret society called Carbonari and founded two underground societies called Young Italy in Marseille and Young Europe in Bern. In 1831, Macini was sent into exile for an attempted revolution in Liguria. Macini believes in the unification of the small kingdoms and principalities of Italy. These societies were joined by young men from Poland, France, Italy and the German states. The Era of Revolutions (1830-1848) and the Unification of Liberalism and Nationalism in Germany and Italy were associated with the revolution in many regions of Europe, such as the Italian and German states, the provinces of the Ottoman Empire, Ireland and Poland. The first upheaval took place in France in July 1830. The Bourbon Kings, which were restored to power during the conservative response after 1815, have now been overthrown by liberal revolutionaries. The Greek War of Independence is another event that mobilizes nationalist sentiment among Europe's educated elite. Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation. Art, poetry, stories and music helped to express and shape nationalist feelings. Romanticism is a cultural movement that tries to develop a certain form of nationalist sentiment. 3/4 Language also plays an important role in the development of nationalist sentiment. In the 1930s there was an increase in prices, poor Besides the poor, unemployed and starving peasants and even educated middle class rebelled. In 1848, numerous political associations gathered in Frankfurt and decided to vote for an all-German National Assembly. The issue of expanding political rights for women has become a contentious issue. Conservative forces succeeded in suppressing liberal movements in 1848, but failed to restore the old order. After 1848, nationalism in Europe moved away from its association with democracy and revolution. The reunification of Germany After 1848, national sentiment was often mobilised by the Conservatives to promote state power and achieve political dominance over Europe. The unification of Italy and Germany appeared during this process. In 1848, middle-class Germans tried to unite the different regions of the German Confederation into one nation, a country under an elected parliament. In Prussia, the national construction of acts were suppressed by the combined forces of the monarchy and the army and were supported by the large landowners called Junkers. Prussia took over the leadership of the movement. Chief Minister Otto von Bismarck is the architect of this process, conducted with the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy. Prussia emerged victorious after fighting three wars over the course of seven years against the combined forces of Austria, Denmark and France, and the process of reunification of Germany was completed. On January 18, 1871, the new German Empire, headed by the German Emperor Kaiser William I, was declared in the Hall of Mirrors at the Palace of Versailles. German reunification created Prussian domination in Europe. The new German Empire focuses on currency modernisation, banking, legal and judicial systems. Germany and Italy came together as countries. National feelings are widespread among the German middle class. Three wars in seven years with Austria, Denmark and France ended with a Prussian victory and ended the process of reunification. On January 18, 1871, the princes of the German states, representatives of the army, important Prussian ministers, including Otto von Bismarck, gathered at the Palace of Versailles to announce the new German Empire headed by Kaiser Wilhelm I prussia. The new country has focused on modernising germany's currency, banking, legal and judicial systems. Prussian measures and practices often become a model for the rest of Germany. The reunification of Italy, like Germany, Italy, also had a long history of political fragmentation. The Italians were scattered in several dynasties states, as well as the multinational Habsburg Empire. Italy is divided into seven states. Only Sardinia-Piedmont is ruled by an Italian principality. Northern Italy is under the Austrian Habsburgs. The center was under the Pope. The southern regions were under the bourbon kings of Spain. In the 1930s Giuseppe Masini created a coherent programme to unite the Italian Republic and secretly formed Young Italy. The failure of the revolutionary uprisings of 1831 and 1848 prompted King Victor Emmanuel II of Sardinia-Piedmont to unite the Italian states. Chief Minister of Sardinia-Piedmont Graf Kavour led the movement for the reunification of Italy. He has also formed a secret society called Young Italy to spread its goals. • Italy offered them the opportunity for economic development and political dominance. In 1859, Sardinia-Piedmont, with an alliance with France, defeated austrian troops. In 1860, the forces of Sardinia-Piedmont invaded southern Italy and the Kingdom of Two Sicilys and expelled the Spaniards. Chief Minister Kavour, who led the movement to unite Italy's regions, was neither a revolutionary nor a Democrat. In 1861 Victor Emanuel was declared King of United Italy, and Rome was declared the capital of Italy. Unifying Britain The history of nationalism in Britain is different from the rest of Europe. Britain has a different history of how it is consolidated as a nation-state without uprisings and revolutions. The British Isles were inhabited by ethnographic, Welsh, Scottish or Irish. The English nation grew increasingly in power and wealth and began to influence other peoples of the islands. The concept of national states, with England as a centre, came in 1688 after Parliament took power from the monarchy. In 1707, the Union between England and Scotland led to the creation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain. To ensure the growth of British identity, Scotland's cultural and political institutions have been suppressed. The British also imposed control over Ireland. Ireland is deeply divided into two groups, Catholics and Protestants. The English supported the Protestants and helped them establish their dominance over predominantly Catholic Ireland. In 1801, Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom after the failure of the Irish uprising. The symbols of the new Britain are the English language, the British flag (Union Jack) and the British national anthem (God saved our Nobel pop). In Ireland, the English helped the Protestants and established their control over the Catholic country, and Ireland was dominated by the United Kingdom in 1801. • This led to the destruction of Scotland's culture and political institutions. A British nation is formed with English culture, a British flag, the national anthem and English. Visualizing the nation: Nationalism and imperialism the nation is olionne in the female form by 19th-century artists. Women have invented allegory such as freedom, justice and the republic. In France, the idea of a people's nation was named after Marianne. It is characterized by the ideas of Freedom and the Republic. Marianne's façaves or a bundle of sticks with an axe in the middle was used to symbolize strength in unity. A red Phrygian hat means freedom of a slave. It is also known as freedom The French wore these hats a few days before the Bastille Day storm. These symbols were usually popular images of everyday life, with which uneducated masses could easily be identified. During revolutions, artists represented a nation as a person. This personifying life is an embodiment of the idea as a nation. In the 18th and mid-19th centuries, Europe was marked by a lot of chaos and chaos. Since 1871, there has been a significant change in the concept of nationalism in Europe. Nationalist groups in Europe have become increasingly incompatible with each other and have steadily clashed. Major European powers, namely Russia, Germany, England and Austria-Hungary, have begun to take advantage of nationalism in Europe to materialise their goals of imperialism. European powers have called for severe violations of the Balkan region to meet their imperialist goals. The Balkan region consists of the following countries of our time – Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro. The artist in the 18th and 19th centuries personified the nations as female figures who did not resemble any particular woman in real life. The female figure becomes the allegory of the nation to present ideas such as freedom, justice and a republic. These ideals are represented by specific objects or symbols. Marianne, a Christian name, has become an allegory of France. Its statues were erected in squares to create a sense of unity. Her photos are marked on coins and stamps. The German allegory of the German nation bears a crown of oak leaves, since German oak means heroism. Heroism.

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