

Chapter - 1

The Rise of Nationalisms in Europe

(1) Introduction -

- (1) In 1848, Frederic sorvieu, a french artist, prepared a series of four print visualizing his dream of a world.
- (2) Artists of time of the french revolution personified liberty as a female figure.
- (3) The chapter will deal with many of the issues visualised by sorvieu.
- (4) Which brought about sweeping changes in the political and mental world of europe.
- (5) The end result of these changes was the emergence of the nation state in the place of multinational dynastic empires of europe.
- (2) The french revolution and the deal of the nation



(1) The first clear expression came with french revolution in 1789.

(2) The french revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of french citizen.

(3) Sense of collective identity

(1) The french revolutionaries introduce various measure and practices that could create a sense of collective identity amongst the french people.

(2) The ideas of la patrie the fatherland and le citoyen.

(3) Emphasised the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.

(4) A new french flag, the tricolor was chosen to replace the formal royal standard.

(5) The Estates general was elected by the active citizen and national assembly.

(6) A new hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated.

(7) A centralised administrative system was put in place and it is formulated uniform laws for all citizen within its territory.

(8) Internal custom duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted.

(4) Reaction of people against the french revolution in europe.

(1) When the news of events in france reached the different cities of europe, students and other members of educated middle classes began setting up jacobin clubs.

(2) Their activities and campaigns prepared the way for the french army which began to carry the idealism different part from nationalism.



(5) The civil code of 1804
[The Napoleonic Code]

- (1) In France Napoleon introduced many revolutionary principles in the fields of administrative that is known as the Napoleonic code.
- (2) This code did away of all villages based on birth, established equality before law and secure the right to property.
- (3) In Switzerland, in Italy and Germany, Napoleon simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
- (4) In the town too, guild restrictions were removed.
- (5) Transport and communication system were improved.
- (6) Peasants, workers and new businessmen enjoyed a new found freedom.

(6) The Making of Nationalism in Europe

- (1) What we know today as Germany, Italy and Switzerland were divided into kingdoms, duchies and cantons.
- (2) The rulers had their autonomous territories.
- (3) Eastern and central Europe were under autocratic monarchies where lived diverse peoples.
- (4) They did not share a collective identity and a common culture.
- (5) They even spoke different languages and belong to different ethnic groups.
- (6) The Habsburg empire that ruled over Austria-Hungary was the patchwork of many different regions and peoples.
- (7) It also included the Italian speaking provinces of Lombardy and Venetia.



- (7) In Hungary, half of the population spoke Magyar while the other half spoke a variety of dialects.
- (8) Beside these three dominant groups there were a mass of subject peasant peoples -
- (7) The aristocracy and the New Middle class -
 - (1) Socially and politically, a landed aristocracy was the dominant class on the continent.
 - (2) They owned estates in the country - side and also town-houses.
 - (3) They spoke French for purposes of diplomacy and in high society.
 - (4) Their families were often connected by ties of marriage.
 - (5) The majority of the population was made up of peasantry.

(8) What did Liberal Nationalism stand for?

- (1) The term 'liberalism' derives from the Latin root liber, meaning free.
- (2) For the new middle classes liberalism stood for freedom of the individual and equality of all before the law.
- (3) It emphasised the concept of government by consent.
- (4) Since the French revolution, liberalism had stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges.
- (3) Liberalism in the field of economy
 - (1) In the economic sphere, liberalism stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state-imposed restriction on the movement of goods and capital.
 - (2) During the 19th century this was a strong demand of emerging middle classes.



(3) The confederation of 39 states which was introduced by Napoleon was very beneficial of the people.

(4) It reduced the problem of multiple currency and weight and measures.

(5) In 1834, a custom union of Zollverein was formed at the initiative of Prussia and joined by most of the German states.

- Vienna Congress 1815

(1) Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815.

(2) European governments ~~was~~ were driven by a spirit of conservatism.

(3) Most conservatives, however, did not propose a return to the society.

(4) It could make state power more effective and strong.

(5) Most of the territories it had annexed under Napoleon.

(6) Russia was given part of Poland while Prussia was given a portion of Saxony.

(7) The memory of the French Revolution nonetheless continued to inspire liberals.

- The Revolutionaries

(1) Secret societies sprang up in many European states to train revolutionaries and spread their ideas.

(2) Revolutionaries at this time meant commitment to oppose monarchical forms that had been established after the Vienna Congress and fight for liberty and freedom.

(3) At the age of 24 he was sent into exile in 1831 for attempting a revolution in Liguria.

(4) He subsequently founded two more underground societies, first, Young Italy in Marseille and then Young Europe in Berne.



• The Age of Revolution: 1830-1848

- (1) The first upheaval took place in France in July 1830.
- (2) The Bourbon kings who had been restored to power during the conservative reaction after 1815, were now overthrown by liberal revolutionaries.
- (3) The July revolution sparked an uprising in Brussels which led to Belgium breaking away from the united kingdom of the Netherlands.
- (4) An event that mobilised nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe was the Greek war of independence.
- (5) The English poet Lord Byron organised funds and letters went to fight in the war, where he died of fever in 1824.
- (6) Finally, the treaty of Constantinople recognised Greece as an

independent nation.

• The Romantic Imagination and National feeling

- (1) Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation: art and poetry, stories and music helped express and shape nationalist feelings.
- (2) Romantic artists and poets generally criticised the glorification of reason and science and focus instead on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings.
- (3) Their effort was to create a sense of a shared collected heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of a nation.
- (4) It was through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dance and the true spirit of the nation, (volksgeist) was popularised.
- (5) Poland no longer exist as an independent territory, national feeling were kept alive through music.



and language.

- Hunger, hardship and popular revolt -

- (1) In most countries there were more seekers of jobs than employment.
- (2) Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums -
- (3) Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition from imports of cheap machines - made goods from England.
- (4) The rise of food and prices as a year of bad harvest led to widespread pauperism in town and country.
- (5) Food shortages and widespread unemployment brought the population of Paris on the road.

- 1848: The revolution of the Liberals -

- (1) In 1848 a revolution led by the educated middle class was under way.

- (2) They also demanded for the creation of a nation-state on parliamentary principles a constitution, freedom of press and freedom of association.

- (3) Members of the association were middle class professionals, businessmen and prosperous artisans.

- (4) They voted for an all German national assembly.

- The making of Germany and Italy

Unification of Germany -

- (1) Nationalist feeling were widespread among middle class.

- (2) Prussian measure and practices after became a model for the rest of Germany.

- (3) The new state placed a strong emphasis on modernising the currency, banking, legal and judicial systems in Germany.

- (4) The nation-building process in Germany had demonstrated the dominance

of Prussian state power.

(5) In January 1871, the Prussian king, William I, was proclaimed German emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.

• Italy unified -

(1) Like Germany, Italy too had a long history of political fragmentation.

(2) Italians were scattered over several dynastic states as well as the multi-national Habsburg Empire.

(3) Even the Italian language had not acquired one common form and still had many regional and local variations.

(4) During the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian republic.

(5) He had also formed a secret society called Young Italy for the dissemination of his goals.

(6) Chief Minister Cavour who led the movement to unify the regions of Italy was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat.

(7) A large number of armed volunteers under the leadership of Giuseppe Garibaldi joined the fray.

(8) In 1861 Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of united Italy.

• The strange case of Britain

(1) There was no British nation prior to the eighteenth century.

(2) The British parliament was henceforth dominated by its English members.

(3) Ireland was a country deeply divided between Catholics and Protestants.

(4) The English helped the Protestants of Ireland to establish their dominance over a largely Catholic country.

(5) A new 'British nation' was forged through the propagation of a dominant English culture.

• Visualising the Nation -

- (1) Artists in the 18th and 19th centuries found a way out by personifying a nation.
- (2) These ideas were represented through specific object or symbols.
- (3) In France she was christened Marianne, a popular Christian name, which underlined the idea of people's nation.
- (4) As you would remember, the attributes of liberty are the red cap, or the broken chain.
- (5) While justice is generally a blind-folded woman carrying a pair of weighing scales.
- (6) The female form that was chosen to personify the nation did not stand for any particular woman in real life.

Question - Answer -

Q 1 - Analyse the measures or practices which created a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.

Ans - The first clear cut expression of nationalism came in France with the French revolution in 1789.

A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard.

The Estates general was elected by the body of active citizens, and renamed 'the National Assembly'.

New hymns were composed, oaths taken, and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of the nation.

Regional dialects were discouraged and French was declared as the common language of the nation.

Q 2 Explain any 5 provisions of the Napoleon civil code, 1804?



Ans - reestablished equality before the law and secured the right to property

The feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.

Napoleon introduced the Napoleonic code which did away with all privileges based on birth.

He laid stress on infrastructure i.e., transportation, communication and the banking system.

Uniform laws, standardised weights and measures, and a common national currency was introduced.

Q. 3 Why was Balkans after 1871, the most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe?

Ans → Balkan region → A large part of the Balkans under the control of the Ottoman Empire.

Explosive region → The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism together with the

empire made this region very explosive

Internal conflicts → The Balkan states were fiercely jealous of each other, and each and each hoped to gain more territory at the expense of the other.

Source of rivalry between big powers → matters further complicated the situation because the Balkan also became the scene of big power rivalry.

Series of wars → This led to a series of wars in the region and finally, the first world war.

Q. (4) Describe in brief any 5 feature of the Vienna Treaty of 1815.

Ans - The basic objective of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 was to undo most of the changes that had come about in Europe.

The Bourbon dynasty, which had been deposed during the French revolution.

A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent the

French expansion in future.

Prussia was given important new territories on its western frontiers, while Austria was given control of northern Italy.

The German Confederation of 39 states that had been set up by Napoleon was left untouched.

(5) Briefly trace the process of the unification of Italy.

Ans - Italy a fragmented state. Like Germany, Italy too had a long history of political fragmentation.

Role of Giuseppe Mazzini → He was the leader of Republican party. For the unification of Italy, but they both failed.

Role of Cavour → Cavour became the Chief Minister of Piedmont in 1852. He succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859.

Role of Giuseppe Garibaldi → Garibaldi was the hero of Red

Shirts, revolutionary movement.

Victor Emmanuel II → In 1861, the first Italian parliament representing the whole of Italy excepting Rome and Venetia.

(6) Briefly trace the process of German unification.

Ans - Frankfurt Parliament 1848 → The Frankfurt Parliament tried its best for the unification of Germany under the leadership of King Wilhelm IV of Prussia, but it failed.

Unification under the leadership of Prussia → For national unification with the help of the Prussian army and the bureaucracy.

Role of Bismarck → He wanted to achieve his aim by not merging Prussia into Germany but rather, by expanding Prussia into Germany.

Three Wars → Bismarck's object of unifying Germany was accomplished by three wars, which were fought during a brief period of seven years (1864-1870).



Final unification of Germany $\Rightarrow$ The above wars ended in Prussian victory and helped in completing the process of unification.

(7) Brief trace the process of the unification of Britain.

Ans- Economic Prosperity $\Rightarrow$ The industrial revolution helped in the economic prosperity of the English nation.

Role of Parliament $\Rightarrow$ Which had seized power from the monarchy in 1688 at the end of a protracted conflict.

The Act of Union $\Rightarrow$ The Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland resulted in the formation of the United Kingdom.

Incorporation of Ireland into the United Kingdom $\Rightarrow$ The English helped the Protestants of Ireland to impose their dominance over the largely Catholic country.

National Symbol $\Rightarrow$ A new British nation through the propagation

of a dominant English culture.

(8) "Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation in Europe." Support the statement with examples.

Ans- Romanticism $\Rightarrow$ They wanted to share a collective heritage and a common cultural past as the basis of a nation.

To understand the role of culture in arousing the feeling of nationalism.

Poland $\Rightarrow$ Even though Poland no longer existed as an independent territory, national feelings were kept alive through music and language.

Slavic Culture $\Rightarrow$ Different Slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity and independence. This struggle also led to the first world war.



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