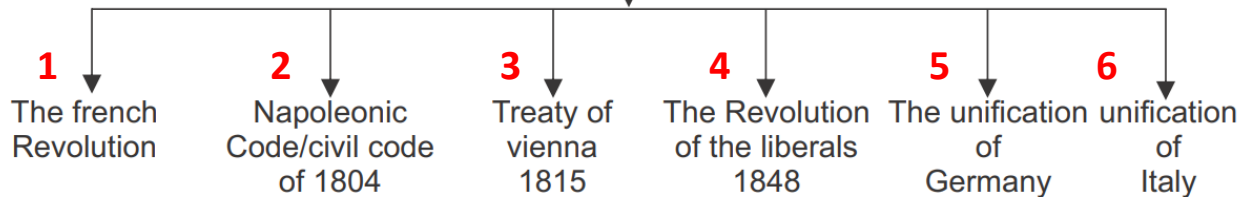

The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

(History - 1st)

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Development of a concept of Nation-State with citizens having common Identity and history.



Important terms

1. Absolutist - Literally, a government or system of rule that has no restraints on the power exercised. in history, the term refers to a form of monarchical government that was centralised, militarised and repressive.

2. Utopian - A vision of a society that is so ideal that it is unlikely to actually exist.

3. Plebiscite - A direct vote by which all the people of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal.

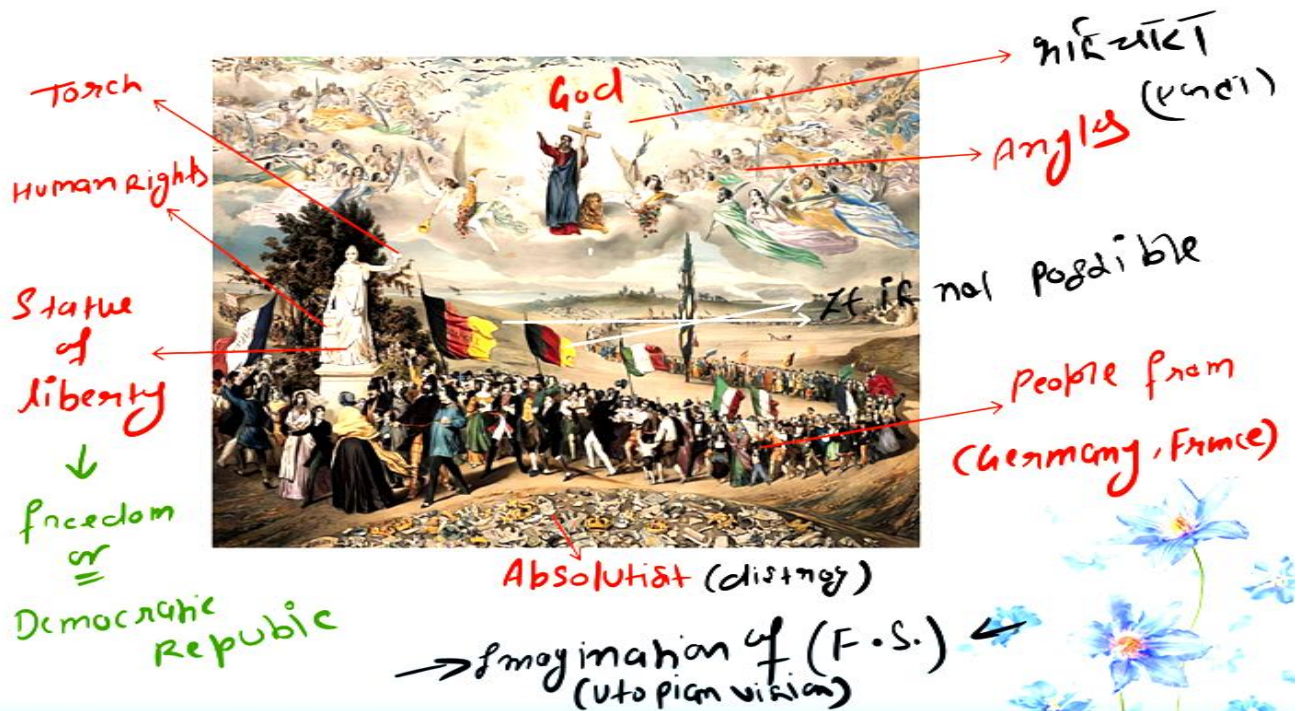
4. Conservatism - A political philosophy that stressed the importance of tradition, established institutions and customs, and preferred gradual development to quick change.

5. Zollverein was formed at the initiative of Prussia and joined by most of the German States. The union abolished tariff barriers and reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to two.

6. Romanticism - A cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of Nationalist sentiment.

7. Liberalism derived from the Latin root liber meaning free. 8. Junkers - Important personalities and Large landowners of Prussia.

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The French Revolution and the Idea of the Nation

French Revolution of 1789 was the first clear expression of nationalism.

Steps taken by French Revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people

- ✓ Ideas of **La patrie** and **Le citoyen**
- ✓ New French Flag
- ✓ Estates General was elected and renamed **National Assembly**
- ✓ **New hymns** composed and oaths taken
- ✓ **Centralized** administration system
- ✓ Internal customs duties and dues were **abolished**
- ✓ **Uniform system** of **weights and measures** were introduced
- ✓ French became the **common language**

Napoleon (1804)

- ✓ Ruled France from 1799 to 1815.
- ✓ Gained absolute powers in 1799 by becoming the First Consul.

Civil Code of 1804 / Napoleonic Code

- ✓ Equality before the law was established
- ✓ Secured the right to property
- ✓ Simplified administrative measures & weight
- ✓ Abolished feudal system
- ✓ Freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues
- ✓ Guild restrictions were removed
- ✓ Transport and communication systems were improved.

Note:

Napoleon took away political freedom, increased taxes, imposed censorship and forced people to join French army.

The Making of Nationalism in Europe

No Nation states were in Europe because of not common identity or culture.

People residing in different areas spoke different languages.

Hungary half of the population spoke Magyar other half spoke variety of dialects and in Galicia people spoke Polish.

The Aristocracy and the New Middle Class

Aristocracy

- ✓ The land owning class.
- ✓ Spoke French connected by ties of marriages.
- ✓ Numerically a small group.

Peasantry

- ✓ Majority of population

Middle class

- ✓ New Social class emerged with the growth of towns and emergence of commercial classes.
- ✓ Educated class where ideas of nationality gained popularity.

What did Liberal Nationalism Stand for?

Liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality for all before the law.

- ✓ The end of autocracy and clerical privileges
- ✓ A constitution and representative government through parliament.
- ✓ the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.
- ✓ Zollverein abolished tariff barriers, reduced the number of currencies to two, and promoted a network of railways to stimulate mobility.

A New Conservatism after 1815

- ✓ Believed that established institutions of state and society should be preserved, with the changes initiated by Napoleon.

Treaty of Vienna (1815)

- ✓ Bourbon dynasty was restored to power in France
- ✓ A series of states created on the French boundary for preventing French expansion in future.
- ✓ German confederation was left untouched.
- ✓ Main intention was to restore the monarchies that had been overthrown by Napoleon.

The Revolutionaries

A commitment to oppose monarchical forms that had been established after the Vienna Congress, and to fight for liberty and freedom

Giuseppe Mazzini

- ✓ Born in **Genoa** in 1807
- ✓ A member of the **secret society of Carbonari**
- ✓ Founded Young **Italy in Marseillies**, **Young Europe in Berne**.
- ✓ Believed in **the unification of Italy into a republic**.

The Age of Revolutions: 1830-1848

- ✓ **In July 1830**, Bourbon kings of France were overthrown and a **constitutional monarchy** was established.
- ✓ Belgium broke away from **the United Kingdoms of the Netherlands**.
- ✓ Greece which had been **a part of the Ottoman Empire** since the fifteenth century, struggled **for independence**.
- ✓ **Treaty of Constantinople** of 1832 recognised **Greece as an independent nation**.

The Romantic Imagination and National Feeling

- ✓ A cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment, criticized the glorification of reason and science and focused instead on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings.
- ✓ German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder tried to discovered culture among common people, through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances.

Hunger, Hardship and Popular Revolt

- ✓ In most countries there were more seekers of jobs than employment.
- ✓ Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums.
- ✓ The rise of food prices or a year of bad harvest led to widespread pauperism in town and country.
- ✓ In 1848, the Population of Paris came out on the roads and Louis Philippe was forced to flee and National Assembly proclaimed a Republic.
- ✓ In 1845, weavers in Silesia led a revolt against contractors.

1848: The Revolution of the Liberals

the revolution was led by educated middle classes who combined their demands for constitutionalism with national unification.

Frankfurt Parliament

- ✓ On 18 May 1848, members of political association's elected 831 representatives who took their places in the Frankfurt Parliament convened in the Church of St. Paul and drafted a Constitution for the German nation.
- ✓ It was opposed by King of Prussia and also lost its social basis as no rights were given to workers and women.
- ✓ It forced the autocratic monarchs to introduce some changes - serfdom and bonded labour was abolished.

Hungarians were granted more autonomy.

The Making of Germany and Italy

Germany

- ✓ Otto Van Bismarck with the help of Prussian army and bureaucracy took on the leadership of the movement for national unification.
- ✓ Three war over seven years ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification.
- ✓ Kaiser William I of Prussia headed the new German Empire.

Italy

- ✓ Italy was divided into seven states of which only Sardinia Piedmont was ruled by an Italian Princely state.
- ✓ Initially a unification programme was initiated by Giuseppe Mazzini, but it failed.
- ✓ Chief Minister Cavour led the movement, with the help of Giuseppe Garibaldi.
- ✓ In 1861, Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of united Italy.

The Strange Case of Britain

- ✓ In 1688, England established as a nation state.
- ✓ English parliament seized power from the monarchy.
- ✓ The Act of Union 1707 resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.
- ✓ In 1801, Ireland was forcibly taken by the British after the failed revolution.
- ✓ A new 'British Nation' was founded through the propagation of a dominant English culture.

Visualising the Nation

- ✓ Nations were portrayed as female figure (Allegory).
- ✓ The female form that was chosen to personify the nation did not stand for any particular woman in real life, rather it sought to give the abstract idea of the nation a concrete form.
- ✓ In France the allegory was christened as Marianne, in Germany - Germania became the allegory.

Nationalism and Imperialism

- ✓ The Balkans comprised modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro.
- ✓ Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation was under the control of the Ottoman Empire.
- ✓ The idea of Romantic nationalism made this region very explosive.

- ✓ The Balkan states were fiercely **jealous of each other and each** hoped to gain more territory at **the expense of each other**.
- ✓ European powers were also looking **for the extend their control over the area**.
- ✓ This led to **a series of wars** in the region and finally resulted in the **First World War**.

Female figure (Allegory).



Symbol	Significance
Broken Chain	Being Freed
Symbol of German Empire Strength	Eagle Embossed Armour
Crown of Oak Leaves	Heroism
Sword	Readiness to Fight
Olive Branch on Sword	Willingness to make peace
Black, Red and Golden Flag	Flag of the liberal nationalism in 1848 banned by the dukes of the german states
Rising Sun	Beginning of New Era

Some important dates

1797

Napoleon invades Italy; Napoleonic wars begin.

1814-1815

Fall of Napoleon; the Vienna Peace Settlement.

1821

Greek struggle for independence begins.

1848

Revolutions in Europe; artisans, industrial workers and peasants revolt against economic hardships; middle classes demand constitutions and representative governments; Italians, Germans, Magyars, Poles, Czechs, etc. demand nation-states.

1859-1870

Unification of Italy.

1866-1871

Unification of Germany.

1905

Slav nationalism gathers force in the Habsburg and Ottoman Empires.

The End
God Bless you!

For More Info- Avashishbhaiya.com