

Class-X History Chapter-1 Rise of Nationalism In Europe

Introduction

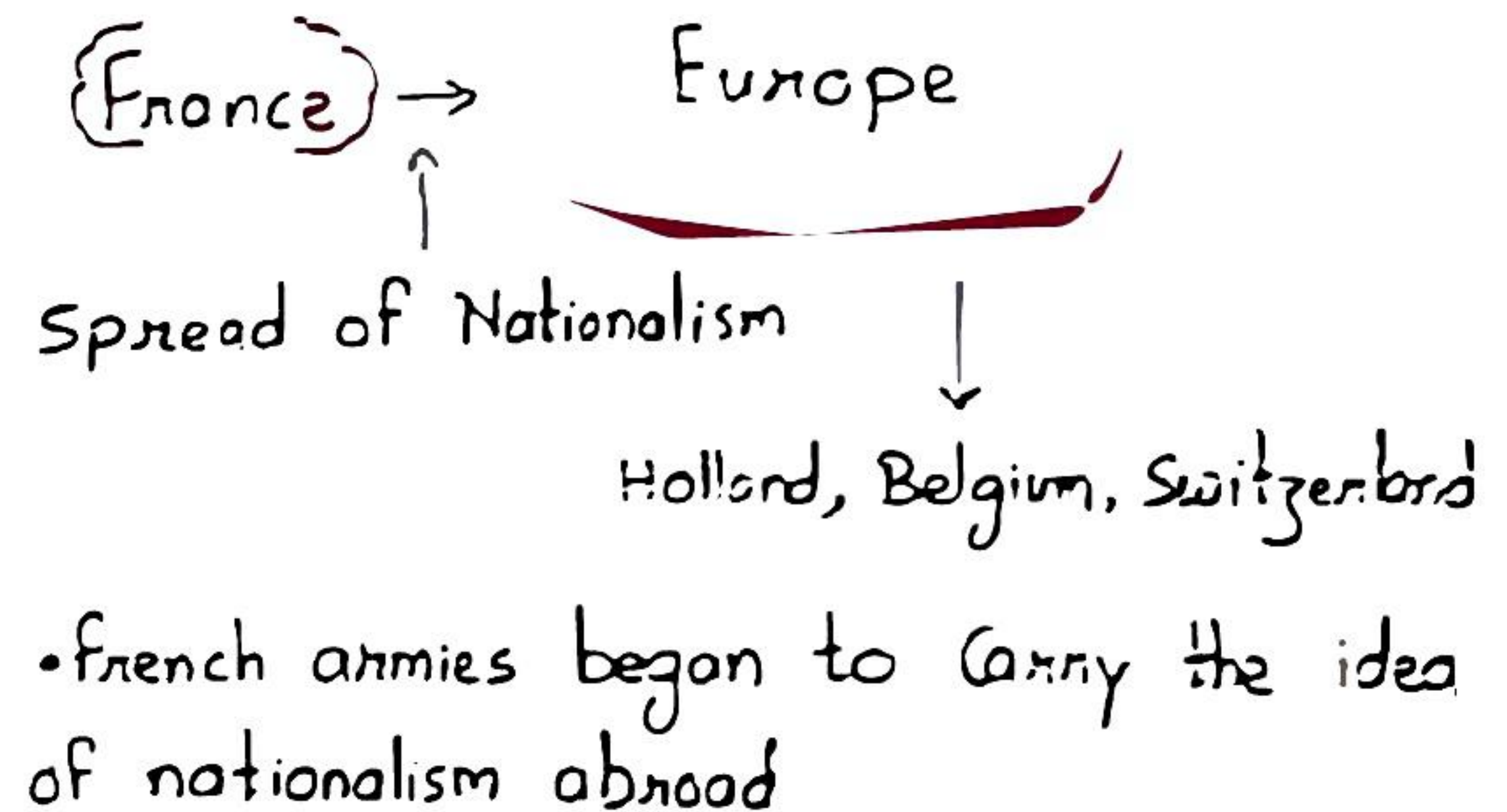
- Nationalism in Europe [France, Germany, Italy, Britain]
- Emergence of Nation States. Replacing Multi-National dynastic Empires of Europe.
- How these things evolved ?? 😊??
- Challenges ??
- Painting of Frédéric Sorrieu → "The Dream of worldwide Democratic and Social Republic".

The French Revolution and the Idea of the nation:

∴ French Revolution → first clean expression of nationalism. (1789)

→ Nation → Sense of Collective identity ?? [Step taken for this are:]

- The idea of la patrie and le citoyen.
- New french flag
- Formation of National Assembly.
- New hymns were composed, oaths were taken
- A Centralised administrative System was set up.
- Internal Customs duties and dues were abolished.
- Uniform system of weight and measures.
- Regional dialects were discouraged and French promoted.



- French armies began to carry the idea of nationalism abroad

Napoleon

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Civil Code of 1804 [Napoleonic Code]

∴ Napoleon → large Empire → Introduced Many reforms.

→ Destroyed democracy, but made administrative field more national and efficient 😞??

- Abolished the privileges based on birth, established equality before law.
- feudal System, Serfdom and manorial dues were abolished.
- Guild restrictions were removed. Transport and Communication Systems were improved.
- Standardised weights and measures, uniform laws and Common national Currency.

∴ French armies → Harbingers of liberty → Enthusiasm Soon turned into hostility. 😞??

→ Administrative arrangement does not go hand in hand with political freedom

- ↓
- Increased taxation
 - Censorship
 - Forced Conscription into French armies.

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The Making of Nationalism in Europe

• No modern States → Kingdoms [No Collective identity]

e.g.: The Habsburg Empire (Austria - Hungary)

→ Includes Tyrol, Austria, Sudetenland and Bohemia.

→ People speaks German and Italian.

✱ The Aristocracy and the new middle class

→ Rich landed aristocracy → united as a Class
Despite the regional divisions.

• Owned estates, Spoke French

Connected by the ties of Marriage

↓
→ However, numerically a small group.

✱ The New Middle class

• Growth of Industries (↑)

↓

• Growth of Commercial classes (↑)

↓

→ Became Middle class [Industrialists, Businessman]

• This educated, liberal middle class demanded national unity and opposed the privileges of aristocracy.

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What did Liberal Nationalism Stand for?

→ Liberalism derives from Latin word liber, Meaning free.^{??} = 1. Freedom of Individual and Equality of all before law.

Political Sphere

1, 2, 3, 4

→ Equality before law does not necessarily stand for universal suffrage.

Economic Sphere

5.

→ Freedom of markets and abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and services

→ Differences in weight, measures and currency (custom barriers, etc.)

→ Demand for unified economic territory. (Zollverein)

2. Government by Consent.

3. Constitution and representative government through parliament.

4. End of autocracy and clerical privileges.

5. Inviolability of private property.

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New Conservatism after 1815

• Who are conservatives? 😞? ⊕ Ism

→ Traditional institutions of state and Society should be preserved.

→ Modernisation and Modern principles can strengthen traditional institution.

e.g.: Modern army, an efficient bureaucracy.

※ In 1815, → Napoleon was defeated → European powers → Met at Vienna.

→ The Vienna Congress was hosted by Austrian chancellor Duke Metternich.

※ Treaty of Vienna of 1815.

→ Bourbon dynasty was restored.

→ France lost its territory annexed under Napoleon.

→ Steps were taken to prevent French expansion.

→ Territories were given to Prussia, Austria, Russia.

→ The Conservative regime was autocratic.

• They imposed Censorship laws.

• The memories of French revolution continued to inspire for another revolution.

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The Revolutionaries

* During 1815 → Year of Repression → Secret Societies. → Revolutionaries
↓

→ Giuseppe Mazzini

- Born → Genoa, 1807
- Sent into exile in 1831 for attempting Revolution in Liguria.
- Formed Secret Societies: Young Italy in Manseilles and Young Europe in Berne.
- He believed that → "God had Intended nations to be natural unit of mankind."
- Metternich → "The most dangerous enemy of our social order."

Committed to oppose Monarchies established after Vienna Congress.

Fight for liberty and freedom

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The Age of Revolutions: 1830 - 1848

Timeline :

- French revolution (1789)
↓
- Napoleon takeover (1804)
↓
- Conservative's takeover (1815)
↓
- Conservative era (1815 - 1830)
↓
- Revolutions (1830 - 1848)
→ led by liberal-nationalists
belonging to educated middle-class
elite. [Professors, teachers, clerks]

✱ First upheaval in France, in July 1830

Installed Louis Philippe as Constitutional monarchy.



✱ Then, Belgium got away from United Kingdom of Netherlands.



✱ Greek War of Independence

→ Story of Greece. [Cradle of European Civilisation]

→ Poet Lord Byron.

→ Treaty of Constantinople of 1832.

“When France Sneezes, the rest of the Europe Catches Cold”

→ Duke Metternich

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The Romantic Imagination and National Feeling

✱ Role of Culture in Creating the idea of nation.

→ Art and poetry, stories and Music helped express and shape nationalist feelings.

✱ Romanticism ?? Idea of Romantic artists.??

→ Criticised the glorification of reason and Science and focused instead on Emotions.

✱ Use of folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances.

→ Ex: Poland

→ Karol Kurpinski used operas and music, folk dances like polonaise and Mazurka to celebrate the national struggle and national symbols.

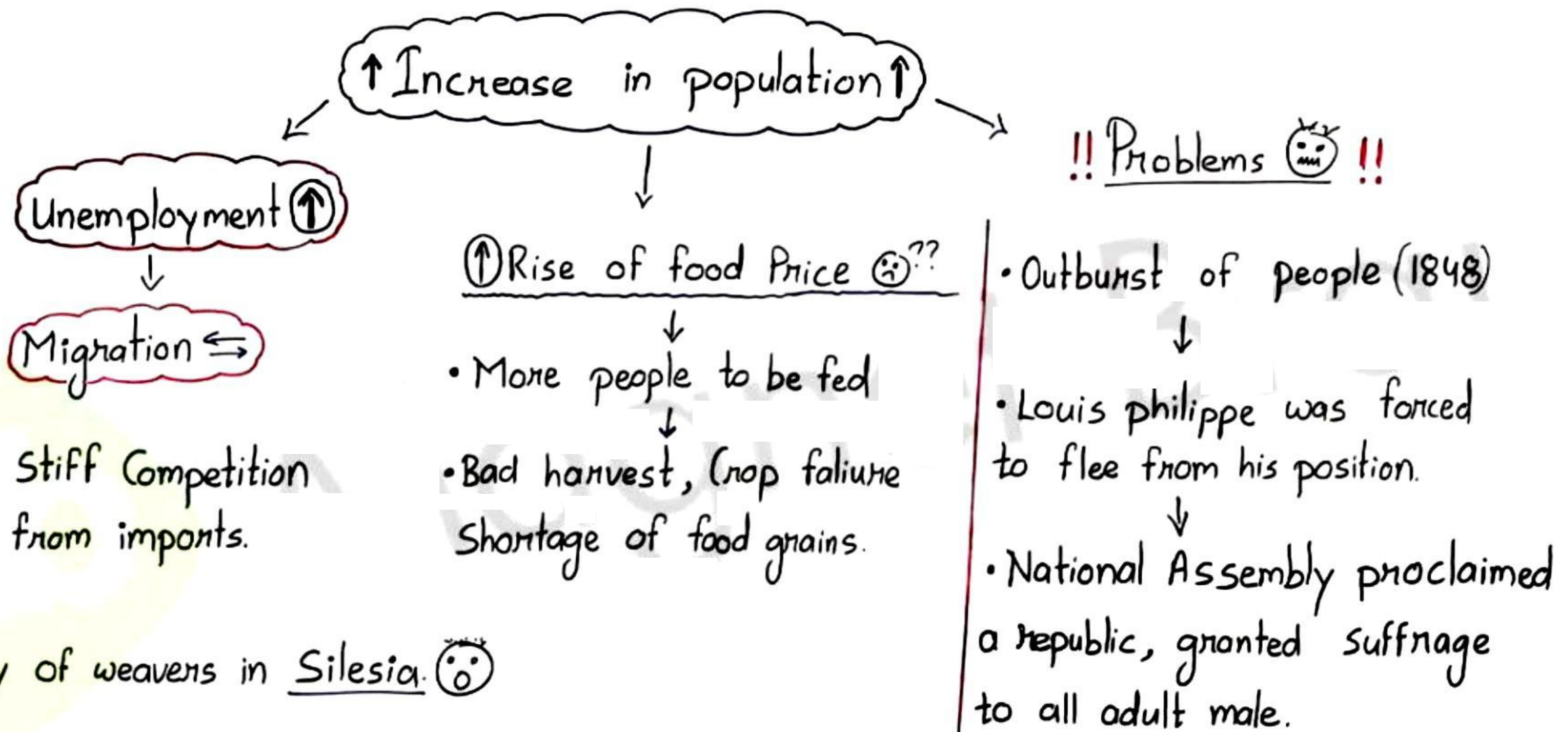
✱ Use of Language

→ Imposition of Russian over Poland.

→ Use of Polish language as a mode of struggle against Russian dominance.

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Hunger, Hardship and Popular Revolt



✳ Story of weavers in Silesia. ☹️

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1848: The Revolution of the liberals

* Revolution parallel to revolts of poor.

→ Led by liberal middle class men and women. → Constitutionalism with national unification.

* Case of Germany

→ Middle class groups → At Frankfurt → Voted for an All-German National Assembly.

Frankfurt parliament
Convened at St. Paul church

→ Position of Women ?? ☹??

→ Monarchs → Started granting Concessions. ☹??

• Serfdoms and bonded labour were abolished.

↓
* 831 Members, Drafted a Constitution

↓
* Friedrich Wilhelm IV, King of Prussia
Rejected the Constitution.

↓
* Parliament failed !!

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The Making of Germany

Can army be the architect of a nation?

*Nationalist Sentiments were often mobilised by Conservatives. (Germany and Italy)

→ Failure of 1848 revolution!!

→ From then Prussia took up the responsibility for national unification.

→ Chief Minister, Otto von Bismark [Prussian army and Bureaucracy]

- Three wars over seven years. [Austria, Denmark and France]

- In January 1871, After Germany unification, Kaiser William I was proclaimed German Emperor.

- The new state placed a strong emphasis on modernising currency, banking, legal and judiciary.

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Italy Unified



※ Important personalities in unification of Italy.

1. Giuseppe Mazzini

2. King Victor Emmanuel II

3. Chief Minister Cavour

→ Good relations with France.

→ With his effort Austrian forces in 1859.

→ He was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat.

4. Giuseppe Garibaldi

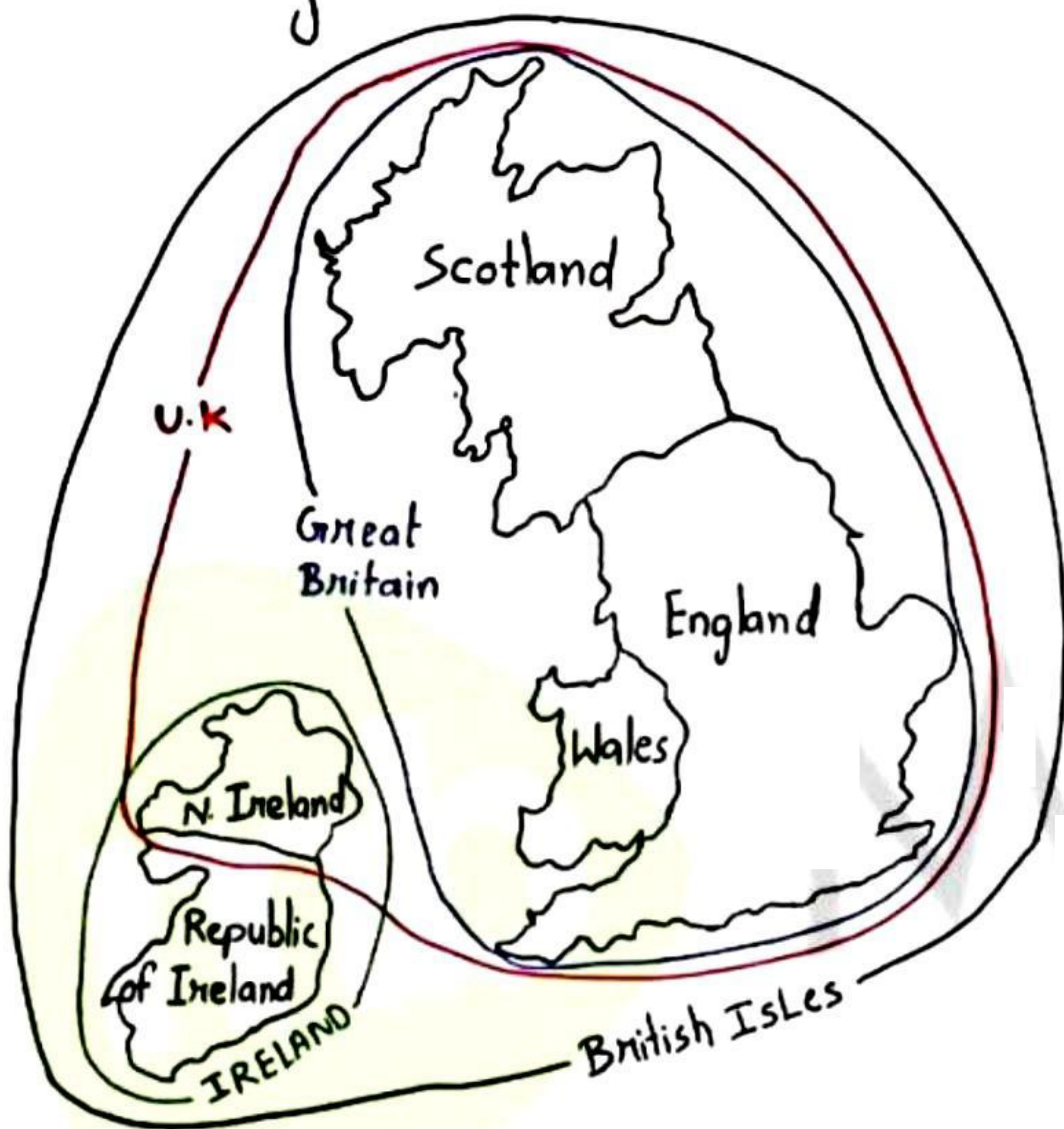
→ With the support of local peasants, he was successful to drive out Spanish Ruler.

※ Illiteracy was very high, unaware of Liberal nationalist ideology

e.g: Italia → 'La Talia' → Victor Emmanuel's wife

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Strange Case of Britian [Unification]



- It was formed out of a long-drawn out process not by sudden upheaval or revolution.
- Various Ethnic identities [English, Welsh, Scot or Irish].
- English Parliament (↑) ☹️ → Seized Power from Monarchy 1688.
- Conflict of Catholics v/s Protestant
- Act of union [1707] = (England + Scotland) = United Kingdom of G.B
- Case of Ireland.
 - Britain's Support to protestant.
 - Failed Revolt by Wolfe Tone and his united Irishmen (1798)
 - Ireland + Great Britain 1801

✳️ "British Nation" → British flag (Union Jack), National anthem (God Save our Noble King), English language.

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Visualising the Nation

※ Face to the Nation ?? ☹️??

- Personification of Nation. Representing the nations as if it were person.
- Abstract Idea → Described through female figure → Allegory ☹️??
- French Revolution → Symbols → Representing Ideas.

※ France → Christened Marianne

- Idea of people's Nation.
- Exhibits the idea of Liberty and Republic.
- National Symbol, Her images were marked on Coins and Stamps.

※ Germany → Germania

- In representation, she wears a Crown of oak leaves.
- German oak stands for Heroism.

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Nationalism and Imperialism (Balkans)

※ Nationalism v/s Imperialism and the → Shift

※ Balkans ☹??

→ The Balkans were the region of geographical and Ethnic variation.

→ Modern day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia etc → Inhabitants → Slavs.

※ Ottoman Empire

Balkan Region

→ Disintegration → Many Countries broke away and declared independence

!! First world War!!

Scene of Big Power rivalry.

Who?

Why?

All Balkan Countries Seek to Capture more and more territory. ☹??

!! Area of Intense Conflict !!

※ Anti-Imperial forces ☹??