

## Chapter - 4

# HISTORY OF THE WORLD

## Rise of Nationalism In Europe

Nationalism is a feeling in which a person's complete devotion is dedicated to his country. The strong desire of freedom and expression of becoming a nation can be seen in the American War of Independence. The first clear expression for becoming a nation state in Europe is visible in the revolution of France in 1789 AD. This revolution played a significant role in spreading Nationalism in Europe. Taking a look at the map of mid 18th century Europe, there seems no Nation state present in it. Europe was divided into various royalties, duchies, cantons and several small political units having religious base, and whose rulers had their autonomous status. Eastern and Central Europe was ruled under the autocratic monarchy, and different types of people lived there. They did not consider themselves to work under any collective identity or similar culture. They spoke different languages and were the members of different racial groups, for example in the aristocratic section of Habsburg the number of German spoken people were in majority and the people of Lombardy and Venetia spoke Italian with half of the population of Hungary used Magyar language while rest of the people spoke various dialects. The aristocratic class in Galicia used to speak Polish language, this type of difference was not supportive for the political unity with ease. The loyalty towards the king was the only element to keep the different groups tied together.

### Reasons of Nationalism in Europe:-

#### 1. Rise of middle class :-

In Europe the landlord aristocratic class was the most dominating one from social and political point of view. This group was a small one regarding to the population, while most of the people of

Europe were farmers. In Western Europe tenants and small farmers used to do farming on most of the land area. While the land in Eastern and Middle Europe was divided amongst big manors where the slaves performed cultivation. In Western and Central Europe, a new social group emerged with the development of cities and the rise of trading class, which comprised labour class, middle class, industrialists, traders and people of service sector. The sentiments of national Unity were popularised among these groups after the end of the privileges for aristocratic people.

#### 1. Liberal Nationalism:-

I. The feeling of nationalism in Europe was nurtured by Liberalism and Democracy. Dignified freedom and equality is the general meaning of Liberalism. To make almost all the regions free was the goal of Liberalism. The Liberalists wanted to ensure personal freedom of speech, writing, assembly- organisation and safety of private property. Politically Liberalism emphasizes on a government which is formed with consensus. In economic field, Liberalism was associated with the powerful demands of middle class for freedom of market and removal of the control imposed by state upon the transportation of goods and capital. In the first part of the century due to administrative steps of Napoleon a confederation of 39 States was formed by the union of numerous small German spoken states in which every state had its own currency and weight- measurement system. In 1833 AD, a businessman while travelling from Hamburg to Nuremberg to sell his goods had to pass through 11 excise duty stations. Considering it as a barrier in the economic exchange, the new trade group was giving a logic in favour of the formation of such an integrated economic zone,

where transportation of goods, people and capital remained free. In 1834 such an economic zone was formed by the initiative of Prussia, in the form of Tariff Union Zollverein in which almost all the German States were Included. This union abolished the barrier of tax and reduced the number of currencies to two which was earlier more than thirty. This union facilitated economic interests supportive for the National Unification, and the comprehensive national sentiments were strengthened by the waves of economic nationalism at that time.

### 3. Revolutions of England and France:-

The glorious revolution of England gave birth to the belief that, there is no justification for the divine right in any kind of governance. And in the same order the revolution of France gave birth to the notion that- the individual freedom is so sacred that no regime can ignore it. This concept was the victory of nationalism. Nationalism was born in response to that monarchical power which claims that the power of a king is despotic due to his godly rights.

### 4. The new Conservatism after 1815 AD:-

In 1815 the representatives of European powers like Britain, Russia and Austria who had defeated Napoleon, met in Vienna to prepare a settlement. The politicians assembled in Vienna Congress, had reiterated their pledge of rebuilding Europe according to their understanding and experience by re-establishing the archaic system, while keeping away Europe from the symptoms of new era like - Nationalism, Liberalism and democratic sentiments, but they had not identified the new sentiments. This was the only reason that the establishment of those arrangements tried at Vienna Congress kept deteriorating during the next one hundred years.

### 5. Revolutionaries-

In the years after 1815 AD, due to fear and suppression many liberalists and nationalists went underground. To get the revolutionaries trained and to diffuse the ideology, secret organizations were formed in several European States. The meaning of a Revolutionary at that time was one who opposed

monarchical System which was established after the Vienna Congress. simultaneously to remain committed to Freedom and liberation, it was necessary to be a revolutionary. Most of the revolutionaries considered the establishment of nation States a mandatory part of this struggle for freedom.

### 6. Contribution of Languages and Folklore:-

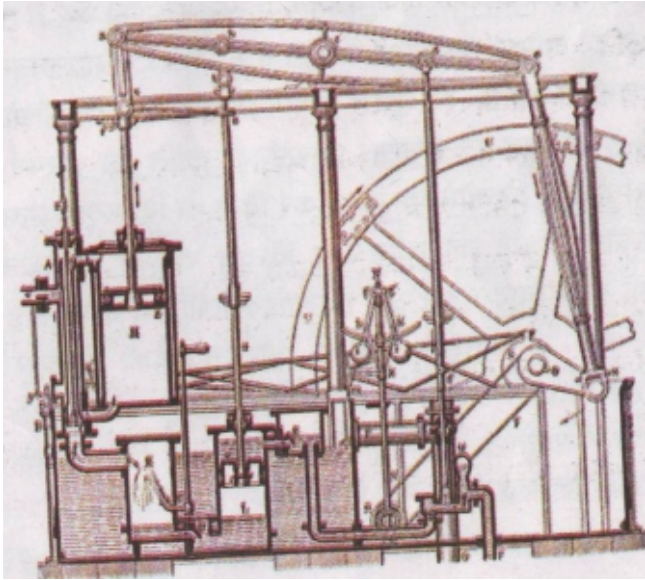
Nationalism was developed not only by the wars and regional expansion but arts, epics folktales and music also contributed in expressing the feeling of nationalism. The feeling of nationalism was kept alive by communicating nationalistic messages to a large number of people with the help of dialects and folk literature. Languages also played an important role in developing the feeling of nationalism. After the Russian domination Polish language was forcefully removed from schools and the Russian language was forced upon at every place. In 1831 AD, there was an armed revolt took place against Russia, that was finally suppressed. Several members of this revolt used language as a weapon for the revolt. In church events and in the entire religious education, Polish language was used. Polish Language was seen as a symbol of struggle against the Russian domination.

### INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION-

Since the beginning of the human civilization to the 19th century, the entire activities across the world were performed by tools that were operated by hands. Man invented new sources of energy that resulted in limitless power of their working capacity. Steam power, electric combustion, gas and various other areas were the symbols of progress, which resulted into the invention of atomic energy.

In the whole world India was a country with cottage industry, where high quality steel was produced, using iron furnaces since ancient times. One of its major examples is the Iron Pillar of Delhi which is still standing without getting rusted. Varieties of seeds in agriculture and swapping and mixed farming is the gift of India. Construction of dams and bridges in India has played a significant role in giving basic infrastructure to industries and

guidance to the entire world. Thousands of years ago the Rama Setu built between Sri Lanka and India is an example, and its construction method is also described in our Shastras. Before 19<sup>th</sup> century, an excellent set up of agriculture, industry, trade and Commerce was present in India, while thousands of the so called developed nations started new experiments in 19<sup>th</sup> century.



**FIGURE 4.1 INDUSTRIAL MACHINE**

### Meaning of Industrial Revolution

The Industrial Revolution refers to those basic changes happened in the production system due to which people got the opportunity to work in large scale industries using modern means of transportation instead of doing traditional farming, business and working in cottage industries. The word Industrial Revolution was used by European Scholars named Jarjis Mishley of France and Kaidric Angem of Germany. Arnold Toynbee in his book- "Lectures on Industrial Revolution" clarified that Industrial Revolution is not a sudden event, rather it is a continuous process of development. According to historian "G W Southgate "Industrial Revolution was a change in industrial process in which handicraft was replaced by mechanical tools, which were operated by power and thus a change occurred in industrial organisation. In place of cottage industry the work

started in factories. According to historians CD Haijon, Industrial Revolution refers to the mechanization of cottage industry. According to Divij "Industrial Revolution is referred to those changes which had made it possible for the man to leave the traditional methods of production and start producing goods in factories on a large scale. According to encyclopaedia of sciences part 8, 'The economic and technical development which had become more powerful and rapid in 18th century through which the modern entrepreneurship was born is called the Industrial Revolution'. We can conclude that Industrial Revolution refers to an economic system, which enters in the modern Industrial sector after coming out from the stage of traditionally low production and development, where as in Industrial Revolution the production, lifestyle and per capita income increases and production rate keeps increasing eternally, which in turn has a significant impact on an individual, society and the state.

### Changes after Industrial Revolution-

- 1 Production work that was earlier accomplished by hand, now started to be done by machines that ran on power.
2. Steel manufacturing industries were started to meet the increasing demand.
3. Due to the use of power run machines in agriculture, farming started on large farms instead of smaller ones.
4. The banking system developed due to the constant use of currency
5. Due to the invention of steam engines and mechanised ships, there was a drastic change in the transport system.
6. To promote international trade, an organised trading mechanism was developed.
7. The principle of less human labour and maximum production was adopted.

### Why did Industrial Revolution start from England ?

England was the first country that experienced modern industrialisation. In comparison to other countries of Europe, England held several conditions which made Industrial Revolution



possible in that country.

### 1. Large colonial empire of England-

Raw material and a new market were available in the colonial empire of the 18th century while other European countries did not have such colonies.

### 2. Availability of iron and coal mines at nearby areas In England-

The availability of iron and coal mines at nearby areas facilitated the production of iron. Solid iron was necessary for the manufacturing of machines.

### 3. Production in accordance with the consumption-

The export business of France was based on luxurious goods. The consumption of luxurious goods always remains limited while the exports of England were based on the kind of goods that always remained in high demand. England believed that if the sources of the manufacturing of such goods in a cheaper way are discovered, then their market could be increased further. Hence England was ready to adopt such ways by which it could produce the goods on large scale.

### 4. Availability of Semi - skilled Labourers-

When the feudal system was abolished in England the semi skilled labourers started settling down in cities in large numbers. After the Revolution started, they became available to work on machines

### 5. French Revolution and War-

French Revolution and the wars of Napoleon contributed significantly to the development of Industrial Revolution in England. During the War, England felt the need of improved ways of production to meet the demands of its soldiers and the soldiers of its allied countries.

### 6. Availability of Capital-

England had more capital to set up large scale industries compared to other countries of Europe. The contemporary situation was supportive of collecting money and to promote its use. In 18th century the businessmen of England got the facility of procuring loan and also accumulating the capital.

### 7. Suitable Geographical Location of England-

The geographical position of England was favourable from business point of view. England was surrounded by coastal borders from all four sides, therefore it remained safe from external invasions and losses of war, thus it could promote the development of industries.

8. The Agricultural Revolution which took place in England also promoted industrial development.

### 9. Promoting scientific inventions-

England compared to other European countries gave more freedom to its scientists regarding political and religious interference, and gave encouragement to scientific associations, as a result of the conducive situation, scientific inventions largely took place in England.

### Inventions and reforms in various sectors during the Industrial Revolution.

#### Farming Sector-

During the Industrial Revolution agriculture was the first sector to experience reforms. It is believed that Industrial Revolution was not possible without agriculture. Usually the same traditional methods and equipments were being used till the 17th century, which were in use several centuries ago. Since due to no change in agricultural techniques, the demand of agricultural goods was not more than their consumption in the state, but with the development of factory system, the population in cities increased, so the demand for grains and cotton for industrial purpose also increased. To fulfil this demand of agricultural products, the need to introduce scientific methods in agriculture and manufacturing sector was felt. Second reason was that, in order to get more profit, people had started investing capital in agriculture. In fact the investment in the field of agriculture brought the revolution in agriculture., first of all, Jethro Tull a landlord of Yorkshire invented the seed drill machine to sow seeds, so the work of sowing seeds became more systematic and easy. An English landlord named Townshend gave the principle of crop rotation so that, by sowing different type of crops in rotation the fertility of the soil could be maintained. Now there was no need to leave the land unused and the per acre production of crops also increased. Around 1770 AD Robert Bakewell made animal husbandry a profitable occupation. With agriculture he started experiments to improve the breeds of sheep and cows. He became successful in developing a breed of sheep three times heavier than the previous one by implementing the new technique of scientific



breeding. In 1793 AD an American native Whitton made a machine to separate grains from the straw and in 1834 AD Cyrus Hall McCormick invented harvesting machine, with the passage of time mechanization in agriculture and the invention of machines operated by power resulted in agricultural revolution.

#### **New Inventions in Textile Industry-**

The Industrial Revolution began mainly from the textile industry. Till mid 18<sup>th</sup> century the traditional system of making clothes in European factories had become incapable of fulfilling the demand of clothes. Earlier cotton clothes were imported from India in England but when East India Company set up its control over India, England also began to import cotton along with clothes. To fulfil the growing demand of European markets, new inventions were made in this sector. In 1733 AD John Kay invented the Flying Shuttle Loom which made it possible to make wider cloth in lesser time. James Hargreaves invented the spinning Jenny in 1765 AD through which one person could spin several threads together. In 1769 Richard Arkwright invented the Water Frame by which stronger thread was made compared to the earlier one. In 1779 Samuel Crompton invented Spinning Mule. The thread spun by this mule used to be very strong and fine. In 1787 AD the Power Loom operated by electric power was invented by Adam Cartwright.

#### **New Technical Changes in Iron Industry-**

Coal and Iron ore the major raw materials used in mechanization were available in plenty in England. Apart from that, the other minerals used in Industry such as Zinc, Copper and Tin were also available in abundance. But the demand of iron ore could not be met with the old methods, hence the discovery of various new methods to purify Iron ore were started. In 1709 AD Abraham Darby invented the Blast Furnace in which the Coke (solid coal) was used as fuel for the first time, by which the smelting and refining of iron ore became easier. This invention brought about a revolution in the industry of metallurgy. Abraham Darby (1711 to 1768 AD) invented wrought iron from pig iron.

Henry Cort (1740—1873 AD) invented the Puddling Furnace (by which impurities could be removed from smelted iron) and Rolling Mill which made it possible to make pure and refined iron. The Machines made up of iron were very heavy and they used to get rusted so discovery of steel was made to solve this problem. To make Steel, some quantities of Carbon, Manganese and other elements were mixed in iron. Steel was lighter and stronger than iron, and also had resistance against rusting with more flexibility. Henry Bessemer discovered a new method of steel making, which is known as the Bessemer Process. In this method, the steel could be made directly from pig iron, which brought another revolution in the iron industry.

#### **New Inventions in Transport Sector-**

With increasing trade and industry the need of reforms in the modes of transport was felt to make transport easier and cheaper. Scottish engineer John Mac Adam discovered a new method of road construction in which a layer of heavy stones was laid at the lower part of the road, after that a layer of small stones was laid followed by soil on the upper part.

The transportation of heavy goods by roadways used to be expensive and inconvenient. So in order to make transportation of heavy goods convenient and cheaper, canals were built. The first Canal named "Worsley Canal" was built by James Brindley in 1761 AD. With this the cost of transportation of goods was reduced to half. In England from 1788 to 1796 AD several canals were built. So this period was known as "Canal Mania". In 1869 AD French engineer Ferdinand De Lesseps built the Suez Canal which joins the Mediterranean and the Red Sea.

Due to the Suez Canal the distance between Europe and India was reduced to one third as compared to the previous one. To make transportation cheaper and easier the power of steam was used. An American named Robert Fulton invented the first ever successful steamboat in 1807, that was floated for the first time in the Hudson river. The invention of rail engine which runs on a path of iron on land, brought another revolution in the transport sector.

In 1814 AD George Stevenson invented Steam Locomotive named "Rocket". By this invention the Railways became such a means of transport that was perennially available to all. In 1830 AD the first railway started between Manchester and Liverpool. The invention of Railways made the transport of coal and iron easy with other Industrial Products from one place to another in lesser time, and at lesser cost.

#### **New Experiments in Communication Sector-**

In 1844 Samuel Morse invented the viable telegraphic equipment. This telegraphic equipment worked in connecting the continents with each other. In 1876 Graham Bell invented the telephone that brought a revolution in the world of communication.

#### **Results of the Industrial Revolution-**

The results of the Industrial Revolution can be divided into 4 parts in view of study.

1. Economic
2. Political
3. Social
4. Conceptual result

##### **1. Economic Consequences:**

Production and Commerce grew on a large scale and economic imbalances took place. Development in urban areas was greater than in rural. Cottage industries were destroyed. The national markets got state protection and industrial capitalism was developed.

##### **2. Political consequences:**

The demand for a democratic set up increased in politics and political ambitions of the Middle Class arose. The colonial competition gained momentum through industrial revolution. The labourers became organised and resorted to movements for their demands.

##### **3. Social consequences:**

A new Social Class emerged, moral values declined and the conjugal family system scattered, a new culture emerged and human relationship got declined, the problems of slums cropped up due to the increased population of labourers in the cities.

#### **4. Conceptual consequences :**

Economic Liberalism was welcomed and Socialism emerged.

#### **The Unification of Germany and Italy:**

##### **Unification of Germany**

Germany at the end of 18<sup>th</sup> century was divided into more than 300 small and big estates. From the geographical point of view, Germany can be broadly divided into three parts, i.e. Northern, Central, and Southern. The states of Prussia, Saxony, Hanover, Frankfurt were in Northern part while Rhineland was in the central part, and Wurttemberg, Bavaria, Baden, Palatinate, Hesse-Darmstadt etc were in the Southern Part. Prussia was the most powerful in reference to size and military power, but even after being divided politically, two factors were responsible for the German states to remain united, the first thing was the ideological spirit of respect towards the Roman Emperor, and the second was the existence of Diet, where representatives of all states remained present on a single platform. According to a French "Lipian" in 19<sup>th</sup> century, the reason of building Nationalism in Germany—"This is one of the jokes of history that Napoleon was the Father of modern Germany".

##### **Major obstacles in the Unification of Germany:**

1. Interference of Austria in the problems of Germany.
2. The economic, communal, social and political differences in German States.
3. Like France England was also taking interest in German states. In the name of Hannover Province, it had kept interfering in the Northern States.
4. Soft military power of most of the states.
5. Lack of awareness in the common man.
6. Influence of the Pope in Southern States of Germany, which was an obstacle in the Unification of Germany.

##### **Supportive elements in the Unification of Germany:-**

### 1. Zollverein-

Before the beginning of political Unification of Germany, its economic Unification had begun. It began in 1818 AD through the Custom Duty Toll Treaty made with small states named Schwarzeburg-Sonderhausen by Prussia. Toll was removed between both the states and the trade had started without any difficulty. This economic treaty weakened the state and regional influence which was an obstacle in the Unification of Germany. According to Cattle Bee "The formation of Zollverein had paved the way for the Unification of Germany in future under the leadership of Prussia. Robert Irzinger wrote that-- "Zollverein suppressed the regional sentiments and gave priority to the stronger German national elements". Till 1834 AD all major states of Germany became its members. Initially there was no political aim of Prussia behind Zollverein, but gradually by the means of leadership of Zollverein, Prussia was secretly preparing itself for taking the responsibility in the political leadership for Unification of Germany.

### 2. The Intellectual Movement-

Philosophers, Historians, Literary persons and Poets played a significant role in the Unification of Germany. Major philosophers named Fichte, Hegel, Schlegel, Schopenhauer, Herder, Hume played main role, who filled the German hearts with the feelings that "German Race is Supreme in human beings". Fichte ignited nationalist feeling in Germans by providing proper guidance to the anti France sentiments. By 1815 AD in the Jena University of Germany a patriotic organisation named "Burschenschaft" was formed. This organisation emphasized on the moral upliftment of German people. This Institute stoked up the feelings of Justice, Freedom and Unity amongst the countrymen.

### 3. Industrial Development-

With the establishment and extension of Zollverein, trade and industry got a chance for development in Germany. At that time Prussia and Russia both were considered to be the foundation

stone of every industry. Thus with these resources, industrialisation took place at a quick pace in Prussia. Cotton mills were established at many places, Construction of Railways got an extension and many German towns were linked with Railways. Till 1860 AD Germany was counted amongst the major industrial States of Europe while Austria was facing a bitter economic crisis due to war with Prussia and also because of its Orthodox policy, while Prussia was making progress due to its increasing trade, commerce and industry.

### 3. Contribution of Bismarck-

After the death of Prussian ruler Frederick IV in 1861 AD, 64 years old William I became the ruler. William-I did not possess the intellectual mind and sharpness required but he had the amazing power of figuring out wise people. He believed in the liberalistic ideas, but he also had the belief that, only Prussia can unite Germany by its monarchy and powerful military. In order to make the army powerful Von Roon was appointed War Minister and Von Moltke was appointed as the Chief commander. When a Constitutional crisis cropped up on the issue of military reforms, William-I appointed Bismarck as his Chancellor to get rid of this crisis. Bismarck was a clever politician, he had the knowledge of international matters and was a man of rich diplomatic skills. Bismarck had the opinion that the time between 1848 to 1849 AD, which was wasted in mutual debates by the Nationalists, was a mistake. He quoted "The great questions of the time will not be resolved by speeches and majority decisions—that was the great mistake of 1848 and 1849—but by iron and blood". Due to this reason, to make Prussia a powerful state, Bismarck showed his toughness by getting the military budget passed by the Upper House when it was rejected earlier by the Lower House of Parliament. The Unification of Germany took place in three phases.

#### 1. War with Denmark and Treaty of Gesteine-

The two Duchies Schleswig and Holstein were under the control of Denmark but these were not the inseparable parts of Denmark. The majority population of Holstein was German, and Holstein



was a member of German Union too, the Germans were in majority in Schleswig but the Den people also lived there who were in the opposition of the Integration of Germany. In the conference held at London in 1852 AD, the European rulers accepted the authority of Denmark on these Duchies only on the condition that Denmark will not merge them in its territory in future. But only 10 years later in 1863 AD, the ruler of Denmark Frederick took control of these States .

On this issue, Bismarck got an opportunity to show his political ability and diplomatic skill .By using this opportunity Bismarck wanted to put an end to the German Union by getting Austria out from Germany.



**[FIGURE: 4.2 BISMARCK]**

He succeeded in his efforts and an agreement was signed between Prussia and Austria regarding both the Duchies. Accordingly Denmark's Supremacy on both the states was rejected and it was decided to give a final warning to it . This pact was a victory for Bismarck. The joint forces of Austria and Prussia defeated Denmark in February 1864 AD. A pact was signed by William and Francis Joseph at a place called Gastein on 14th August 1865 AD regarding the possession of both the Duchies. According to this pact, Holstein was given to Austria and Schleswig was awarded to Prussia, and the Duchies of Lauenburg was sold to Prussia.

Prussia got the right of barricading the Port named Kiel. The Gastein Pact was a political error of Austria and a big diplomatic victory for Bismarck . Bismarck had prepared the background for war on the next issue of Holstein with Austria.

## **2. Treaty of Austria Prussia and Prague:-**

The second step of Bismarck after the pact of Gastein was to make preparations for the war against Austria . On one side Bismarck started the preparations for war and on the other hand by the means of diplomacy he started making efforts to stop any assistance for Austria from the European Nations . The international scenario was also conducive at this time for this work. England was following the Policy of Non-Interference in the European states. The sympathy of Russia was obtained by providing assistance at the time of revolt in Poland .France was persuaded to remain neutral on the promise of getting a certain part of the territory of Rhine . Austria was an obstacle in the Unification of Italy. A pact was signed between Prussia and Sardinia in 1866 AD , according to which, Venetia would be handed over to Sardinia in case Sardinia initiated a war against Austria . When the Germans were revolting against Austria in Holstein, Bismarck was giving secret assistance to them. On the other hand, Austria was promoting the movement going on in favour of the Duke of Augustus in Holstein. A war broke out between Austria and Prussia on this issue. But the decisive battle of Sadowa- konniggratz took place on 3rd July 1866 AD in which Austria was completely defeated and the Treaty of Prague was signed between Austria and Prussia on 23rd August 1866 AD. Duchy of Holstein was merged into Prussia and the North German Union was formed under the leadership of Prussia, in which Austria was not included.

## **3. Franco Prussian war and the Frankfurt Treaty:-**

France had the expectation that it would get a part of Rhine, if Prussia and Austria remained neutral, thus it's border could extend up to Rhine river , but Bismarck ignored this, the victory of Prussia and formation of Northern German Union gave a set back to the international image of France . The

French politicians were demanding for the revenge of Sadowa on other side, Napoleon III wanted to regain his lost prestige so both of the nations were looking at the war as the ultimate solution to their respective problems. Napoleon III had proposed to purchase Luxembourg. The German nationalists, newspapers and politicians refused to give Luxembourg to France, the second issue cropped up due to the kingship of Spain, which had made the relations bitter between both the countries and the war trumpets started blowing in the end. The war broke out between France and Prussia on 15th of July 1870 AD. The German Army attacked France from three sides. France was defeated in the wars of Bisenberg and Gravlaat. The most important war was fought on 2nd September 1870 AD in which the Prussian commander Bon Moltech completely defeated the French Army. Napoleon III surrendered. Bismarck performed the coronation of the German King William I on 18th January 1871AD in the renowned palace of Versailles. The war between Prussia and France ended on 28th February 1871 AD. The representatives of both the countries signed the Treaty of Frankfurt on 21st February 1871AD. Under this treaty, France had to hand over the territories of Alsace and Lorraine with Maize and Stromberg to Germany. France was compelled to give 20 crore pounds as war compensation, which it had to pay in 3 years. It may be said that, the Unification of Germany was possible due to the policy of blood and iron with the determination, extreme courage and diplomatic skills of Bismarck.

### Unification of Italy-

Victories of Napoleon had a great impact on the Unification of Italy. After the Italian victory, Napoleon established Republic in Italy and after becoming emperor, he dissolved several small and big states and merged them into three parts. He dismissed the Feudalistic Arrangements and ended up the restrictions on internal trade. Uniform laws were imposed in Italy. When Napoleon used Italy as a settlement, it fired the national sentiments of the Italian people. For these reasons, Napoleon is known as the Father of Nationalism in Italy.

According to Marriott, "Napoleon was the first person who initially provided unity to Italy.

### Major Obstacles in the Unification of Italy-

1. The presence of reactionary foreign supremacy in Italy was a major obstacle.  
Lombardi and Venetia were in direct control and Modena and Tuscany were controlled by the Princess of Austria.
2. Pope wanted to maintain his rule on his own state of Rome.
3. Italy was mainly divided into three political units, which was a major obstacle in The Unification.
4. After the fall of Napoleon, the feudalistic and nobility sections of Italy wanted to re-establish Feudalism and Land Tenancy System, because the nobility had the fear of losing their influence after Unification.
5. National consciousness was not awakened in Italy so far. All the states had their own traditions and customs. No state would like to stay in communion with another.
6. Another obstacle in the Unification of Italy was that, there was no single opinion on the fact that, Under what ideology the Unification should be performed? Mazzini and Garibaldi wanted the unification of Italy in the form of a Republic, while Geoberty was in favour of the Union of the States under Pope.

### Major Organisations and the People who supported the Unification of Italy:

1. **Carbonari**- This secret institution was set up in 1810 AD in Naples. People of all sections were included in it. This outfit had two major objectives-- To root out foreigners from Italy and to establish legal Independence, but it failed in its objectives due to the absence of influential leadership and decisive aims.
2. **Young Italy**--Young Italy was established in 1831 AD by Mazzini, which soon took the place of coronary in the national movement of Italy. Mazzini trusted the youth of Italy. He said

“If Revolution is to bring about in society, the leadership should be handed over to the youth, because they have immense power in their hearts”. This organization had three slogans, 'Have faith in God' 'Bring all the brothers together', and, 'Get Italy free'. The objectives of this society were clear to achieve the unity and freedom of Italy and to establish a state based on the concept of freedom, equality and public welfare. This institution infused in the people of Italy the spirit of Patriotism, Struggle, Sacrifice and Freedom. Mazzini urged the people of Italy and said, “Don't run behind anything except the ideal of United Italy”. Italy will become a nation. In the opinion of Patriots, Mazzini was an angel, who came to build the future of Italy. In fact Mazzini laid the foundation of Unification of Italy. South gate writes, "It was Mazzini who developed the spirit of freedom in his countrymen. Though he was not a military hero of the kind of Cavour, he was a poet, idealist thinker and the harbinger of the revolution .

#### Count Camillo-

De Cavour was born in an elite family in 1810 AD. Having trained in military education, he worked as an engineer in the army . He was a supporter of liberal thinkers. He also studied Parliamentary system during his journey to England. He wanted to establish the same system in Italy. Cavour believed that Unification of Italy can only be completed under the leadership of Piedmont . For diffusing his views in this direction, he became the finance and industry minister in 1847 AD, and Victor Emmanuel appointed him as Prime Minister in 1852 AD. Cavour was an earthly minded diplomat, he was not only a politician but also a supporter of Monarchy . He was well aware of the power and strength of Italy. That is why he believed that Unification of Italy is not possible unless foreign assistance is received . For the same reason he wanted to internationalise the issue of the Unification of Italy. Internal policy, reforms and foreign policy of Cavour made the Unification of Italy complete.

#### Contribution of Cavour in the Unification :--

Cavour was the person without whom the idealism of Mazzini and the bravery of Garibaldi would have been pointless.

#### He believed that-

1. Only Piedmont Sardinia is capable for the Unification of Italy
2. Austria is the biggest obstacle in Unification .
3. Austria cannot be rooted out without foreign assistance. Cavour believed in realistic, plaintiff and practical politics . He wanted to Internationalise the issue of Italy in order to attain active help and sympathy of foreign powers . There were only two powerful nations in Europe at that time-- France and England . There was no help expected from England, because it had adopted the policy of Non- Interference in European Nations. The French Emperor had a sympathetic attitude towards Italy on the issue of Unification . Hence, Cavour wanted to proceed in this direction. Cavour achieved the sympathy and friendship by sending military assistance in Crimea. Cavour got the benefit of this friendship in Paris Conference (1856 AD). Despite the opposition of Austria, the state of Sardinia was invited in Paris Conference . In this conference Cavour held Austria responsible for the unfortunate condition of Italy. Cavour gained a moral victory on the question of Italy in Paris Conference

#### Assistance of Napoleon and attainment of Lombardi-

Emperor Napoleon-III stayed for a month near the border of Sardinia for enjoying vacation . Without any formal invitation Cavour reached Plombieres . A pact was signed as a result of the meeting of Cavour and Napoleon. In which following decisions were taken:

1. France would provide a military assistance of two lakh soldiers in case of a war between Austria and Sardinia.
2. Naples and Sicily would remain states of the Pope as well.



3. Lombardi and Venetia will be given to Sardinia.  
4. The territories of Niece and Savoy will be given to France as a reward for its assistance.

5. Victor Emanuel will marry his daughter to Prince Jerome Bonaparte. It was decided in this pact that, very soon by abetting Austria, war will be initiated so that Austria may seem aggressive and Sardinia appears to be fighting in self defence. In order to abet Austria, Cavour caused revolt in the provinces of Mass and Karrata. Austria reacted in the expected manner, as Cavour wished. On April 23, 1859 AD Austria gave an ultimatum of 3 days. France proclaimed the war in favour of Italy on April 29, 1859 AD. Austria was facing constant defeat, but France withdrew itself from the war without asking Sardinia. And Napoleon III signed a pact for putting an end to the war, meeting with the emperor of Austria Joseph at a place called Villafranca on July 11, 1859 AD.

#### Its conditions were as follows-

1. Lombardi was given to Sardinia
2. Venetia was given to Austria.
3. Parma, Modena and Tuscany were again made independent states.
4. Union of Italian States was made under the Pope. The people of Italy and Cavour got disappointed by this treaty. Cavour was annoyed by this treaty, and he resigned. Victor Emmanuel signed the Treaty of Zurich on November 10, 1859 AD, with Austria and France.

The Treaty of Zurich confirmed the ceasefire Treaty of Villafranca.

With this the first phase of Unification of Italy was completed

#### Merger of Mid Italy-

After the end of war, people revolted in the States of Parma, Modena, Tuscany, Bologna and Romagna of mid Italy. They were eager to get merged with Italy. The non interference policy of England and sympathy towards Italy was motivating these States to get integrated with Italy. Austria wished the old rulers to be re-established. Taking that advantage of the situation

Cavour linked France on his side by promising it to give the states of Nice and Savoy. A referendum was conducted in Middle East states in March 1860 AD. In this referendum Parma, Modena, Tuscany Bologna and Viyokenza voted to merge with Sardinia, and Nice voted to go with France. England had sympathy towards Italy, so it favoured Italy along with France, on the question of referendum in these states of mid-Italy. With this, the II phase of Italy was completed.

#### Garibaldi, and Merger of Naples and Sicily

Giuseppe Garibaldi was born in 1807 AD in the town of Nice. His father wanted him to go for higher education but Garibaldi was not much interested in education. He got only formal education just to be able to read books so that he may satisfy his adventurous activities.



[FIGURE 4.3 GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI]

At the time of his journey to the Mediterranean sea he came in contact with the Patriots of Italy. He had also become the member of Mazzini's Young Italy. In 1833 AD, he took part in the Naval Conspiracy, and was caught and sentenced to death but he went away to South Africa where he got trained in Gorilla strategy of Warfare. In 1854 AD he returned. He formed the organisation of Patriots named "redshirts" and with its power, he entered Sicily. The rulers of Naples and Sicily were foreigners and they were not able to rule. Mazzini, Francil Chrischy and Garibaldi made a plan to

revolt. Garibaldi formed a group of 1000 Redshirt Volunteers and attacked Sicily on 5th May 1860 AD. Garibaldi got the victory and declared himself as the dictator. Victor Emmanuel himself also moved forward to Naples. Garibaldi and Victor Emmanuel met at a place called Teano. Garibaldi accepted Victor Emmanuel as the ruler of Italy. After that Garibaldi surrendered the army and all his rights to Victor Emmanuel. After the merger of Southern states the third phase of the Unification of Italy was completed.

### **The Last Phase Of Unification Of Italy - Merger Of Venetia-**

During the war between Prussia and Austria in 1866, Italy provided military support to Prussia against Austria. On 3rd July 1866 AD Prussia defeated Austria. The Treaty of Prague took place between Prussia and Austria in which Venetia was handed over to Italy.

### **Merger of Rome -**

The position of Italy without Rome was just like a body without heart. Rome was under the control of the Pope and the French armies were present for the security of Pope. The dream of Italy to get control over Rome came true when the international circumstances proved adverse to France. A war took place between Prussia and France in 1870 AD. In which France had to use its entire potential against Prussia. It recalled armies from Rome. Despite all it was defeated. Italy took the advantage of this situation and occupied Rome. Referendum was held in Rome and the decision came in favour of Italy. Rome was made the capital of united Italy. On 12th June 1871 AD, Victor Emmanuel, on the inauguration of the Parliament of united Italy, said, "The work for which we all sacrificed our lives, has now been completed. Our national Unity has been established. Now we have to make our nation happy and prosperous. We are in Rome and would remain in Rome. With getting Rome, Italy has not remained merely a geographical expression, rather it has become an independent self ruled sovereign country now".

Thus the Unification of Italy became possible only by the sacrifice of innumerable patriots,

comprising moral power of Mazzini, sword of Garibaldi, diplomacy of Cavour and understanding of Victor Emmanuel.

### **Exercise**

#### **Very Short Answer Type Questions**

1. When was the custom duty union Zollverein established?
2. In which sector the first Industrial Revolution took place?
3. Who discovered the Blast Furnace?
4. Who was appointed as the war minister by William I?
5. Between which countries the Treaty of Gastein took place?
6. When and where was Carbonari formed?

#### **Short Answer Type Questions:--**

1. When and by whom was Young Italy formed?
2. Write the contribution of Bismarck in the Unification of Germany.
3. Write a short note on the Treaty of Prague?
4. Write the changes occurred during the Unification of Italy
5. Write the changes that took place in the textile industry during the Industrial Revolution.

#### **Essay Type Questions:--**

1. Mention the causes of the rise of Nationalism in Europe
2. Describe various inventions made in different sectors during the Industrial Revolution.
3. Describe major hurdles and support elements in detail, during the Unification of Germany.
4. Explain the process of Unification of Italy in detail..