

# THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

## SYNOPSIS

### SECTION A—

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND THE IDEA OF A NATION, AND MAKING OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE:

- The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789.
- The French Revolution proclaimed that it was the people
- The revolutionary ideas spread in Europe after the outbreak of revolutionary wars and the rule of Napoleon.
- In early nineteenth-century Europe, national unity was allied to the ideology of Liberalism.
- After the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of Conservatism, which led to repression and drove people to oppose monarchical governments.
- Giuseppe Mazzini, an Italian revolutionary, set up 'Young Italy' in Marseilles (France) and 'Young Europe' in Bern (Switzerland).
- Mazzini was described as 'the most dangerous enemy of our social order', by Metternich, the Austrian Chancellor, who hosted the Vienna Congress.

### SECTION B—

THE AGE OF REVOLUTION (1830-1848) AND THE UNIFICATION OF GERMANY AND ITALY

- Liberalism and nationalism became associated with 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, on July 1830.
- The Greek War of Independence was another event which mobilized

nationalist feelings among the educated élite in Europe.

- Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation. Art and poetry, stories, music helped express and shape nationalist feelings.
- Romanticism was a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment.
- Language too played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments.
- The 1830's saw a rise in prices, bad harvest, poverty in Europe.
- Besides the poor, unemployed and starving peasants, even educated middle classes, revolted.
- In 1848, an all-German National Assembly was voted for in Frankfurt.
- The issue of extending political rights to women became a controversial one.
- Conservative forces were able to suppress liberal movements in 1848 but could not restore the old order.
- After 1848, nationalism in Europe moved away from its association with democracy and revolution.
- In 1848, Germans tried to unite into a nation-state.
- Prussia took the lead under its Chancellor, Otto von Bismarck. Three wars over seven years with Austria, Denmark, and France ended in victory for Prussia and a unified Germany.
- In January 1871, Prussian king, William I, was proclaimed German Emperor at a ceremony at Versailles.
- Italy was fragmented, before unification, it was a part of the multinational Habsburg Empire in the north, center under the Pope and the south under the Bourbon kings of Spain.
- Three Men- Giuseppe Mazzini, Chief Minister Cavour and Giuseppe Garibaldi played a leading role in unifying Italy during the 1830's.

- In 1861, Víctor Emmanuel II was proclaimed the king of united Italy.
- In Britain, the formation of the nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval but was the result of a long- drawn-out process.
- The Act of Union (1707) – united Scotland and England and “the United Kingdom of Great Britain” was formed.
- Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801. A new British nation was formed.

## SECTION C

### VISUALIZING THE NATION: NATIONALISM AND IMPERIALISM

- People and artists in the 18th and 19th centuries personified a nation.
- In France, Marianne became the allegory of the French nation, while Germania became the allegory of the German nation.
- By the 1870's nationalism no longer retained its idealistic liberal democratic sentiment but became a narrow creed with limited ends.
- The major European powers manipulated the nationalist aspirations of the subject peoples in Europe to further their own imperialist aims.
- People everywhere developed their own specific variety of nationalism.
- The idea that societies should be organised into nation- states came to be accepted as natural and universal.

## IMPORTANT TERMS AND CONCEPTS

Absolutism	Plebiscite	Nation-State
Republic	Nationalism	Estates General
Bastille	Despotism	Guild System
Liberalism	Feudalism	Serfdom
Suffrage	Elle	Conservatism

	<b>Read the source given below and answer the questions that follows:</b>
<b>1</b>	<p>Socially and politically, a landed aristocracy was the dominant class on the continent. The members of this class were united by a common way of life that cut across regional divisions. They owned estates in the countryside and also town-houses. They spoke French for purposes of diplomacy and in high society. Their families were often connected by ties of marriage. This powerful aristocracy was, however, numerically a small group. The majority of the population was made up of the peasantry. To the west, the bulk of the land was farmed by tenants and small owners, while in Eastern and Central Europe the pattern of landholding was characterised by vast estates which were cultivated by serfs.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Which was the dominant class on the continent of Europe?</li> <li>2. What did the majority of population comprise of?</li> <li>3. The given passage describes the social and political life of which class</li> </ol>
<b>2</b>	<p>In 1848, Frédéric Sorri��u, a French artist, prepared a series of four prints visualising his dream of a world made up of 'democratic and social Republics', as he called them. As you would recall, artists of the time of the French Revolution personified Liberty as a female figure—here you can recognise the torch of Enlightenment she bears in one hand and the Charter of the Rights of Man in the other. On the earth in the foreground of the image lie the shattered remains of the symbols of absolutist</p>

	<p>institutions. In Sorrieu's utopian vision, the peoples of the world are grouped as distinct nations, identified through their flags and national costume. Leading the procession, way past the statue of Liberty, are the United States and Switzerland, which by this time were already nation-states. France, identifiable by the revolutionary tricolour, has just reached the statue. The concept and practices of a modern state, in which a centralised power exercised sovereign control over a clearly defined territory, had been developing over a long period of time in Europe. But a nation-state was one in which the majority of its citizens, and not only its rulers, came to develop a sense of common identity and shared history or descent.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What was the theme of painting made by French artist?</li> <li>2. The utopian vision of French artist Frédéric Sorrieu was-----.</li> <li>3. French Revolution personified Liberty as a female figure, she bears the torch of Enlightenment in one hand and----- in the other.</li> </ol>
3	<p>Economists began to think in terms of the national economy. They talked of how the nation could develop and what economic measures could help forge this nation together. Friedrich List, Professor of Economics at the University of Tübingen in Germany, wrote in 1834: 'The aim of the Zollverein is to bind the Germans economically into a nation. It will strengthen the nation materially as much by protecting its interests externally as by stimulating its internal productivity. It ought to awaken and raise national sentiment through a fusion of individual and provincial interests. The German people have realised that a free economic system is the only means to engender national feeling.'</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. State the aim of the Zollverein in Germany.</li> <li>2. What German people have realised about new economic system?</li> </ol>

	3. How does a country become stronger?
4	<p>Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism. Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society—like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family—should be preserved. Most conservatives, however, did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days. Rather, they realised, from the changes initiated by Napoleon, that modernisation could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy. It could make state power more effective and stronger. A modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy, the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies of Europe. In 1815, representatives of the European powers—Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria—who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe. The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich. The delegates drew up the Treaty of Vienna of 1815 with the object of undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars. The Bourbon dynasty, which had been deposed during the French Revolution, was restored to power, and France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon. A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in future.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. What was the purpose to convene Vienna of Congress of Vienna in 1815</li> <li>2. What did conservatives focus on at the Congress of Vienna? Select the appropriate option?</li> <li>3. How did the Congress of Vienna ensure peace in Europe?</li> </ol>
	<b>ASSERTION-REASON QUESTIONS</b>

	<p><b>DIRECTION:</b> Mark the option which is most suitable:</p> <p>(a) If both assertion and reason are true and reason is the correct explanation of assertion.</p> <p>(b) If both assertion and reason are true but reason is not the correct explanation of assertion.</p> <p>(c) If assertion is true but reason is false.</p> <p>(d) If both assertion and reason are false.</p>
1	<p><b>Assertion:</b> Italy was divided into seven states, of which only one was ruled by an Italian princely house.</p> <p><b>Reason:</b> The north was under the domination of the Bourbon kings of Spain.</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>(d) A is false but R is true</p>
2	<p><b>Assertion:</b> Germany, Italy and Switzerland were divided into kingdoms, duchies and cantons whose rulers had their autonomous territories.</p> <p><b>Reason:</b> They were closely bound to each other in spite of their autonomous rule.</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>(d) A is false but R is true</p>
3	<p><b>Assertion:</b> Giuseppe Mazzini worked with the conservatives for the monarchy.</p> <p><b>Reason:</b> Italy had to continue to be a patchwork of small states and kingdom</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p>

	<p>(c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>(d) A is false but R is true</p>
4	<p><b>Assertion:</b> Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation.</p> <p><b>Reason:</b> Weavers in Silesia had led a revolt against the contractors who supplied raw material and gave them orders for finished textiles but drastically reduced their payment</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>(d) A is false but R is true</p>
5	<p><b>Assertion:</b> From the very beginning, the French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices like the idea of la patrie and le citoyen</p> <p><b>Reason:</b> This was done to create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>(d) A is false but R is true</p>
6	<p><b>Assertion.</b> The Scottish Highlanders were forbidden to speak their Gaelic language or wear their national dress, and large numbers were forcibly driven out of their homeland.</p> <p><b>Reason.</b> The English helped the Protestants of Ireland to establish their dominance over a largely Catholic country.</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>(d) A is false but R is true</p>
7	<p><b>Assertion:</b> On 18 May 1848, 831 elected representatives revolted in the Frankfurt parliament.</p> <p><b>Reason:</b> The elected representatives revolted against the issue of extending political rights to women.</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p>



	<p>(c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>(d) A is false but R is true</p>
8	<p><b>Assertion:</b> In the areas conquered by Napoleon the reactions of the local population were mixed.</p> <p><b>Reason:</b> Increased taxation, censorship etc. Out-weigh the advantages of administrative changes.</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>(d) A is false but R is true</p>
9	<p><b>Assertion.</b> Conservatives believed that established traditional institutions of state and society should be preserved.</p> <p><b>Reason.</b> Zollverein was formed to preserve conservatism.</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>(d) A is false but R is true</p>
10	<p><b>Assertion:</b> In France, were the 'Bibliothèque Bleué, which were low-priced small books printed on poor quality paper and bound in cheap blue covers.</p> <p><b>Reason:</b> In England, penny chapbooks were carried by petty pedlar's known as chapmen, and sold for a penny, so that even the poor could buy them.</p> <p>(a) Both A and R are true, and R is the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(b) Both A and R are true, but R is not the correct explanation of A.</p> <p>(c) A is true but R is false.</p> <p>(d) A is false but R is true</p>

**PICTURE BASED QUESTIONS:**

1.



**Which of the following aspect best signifies this image?**

- A. Round table conference at London
- B. Constituent Assembly of India
- C. The Frankfurt Parliament in the church of St. Paul
- D. The Hall of Mirrors of Versailles

2.



The painting “The Dream of worldwide Democratic and Social Republics” was prepared by whom?

- A. Giuseppe Mazzini
- B. Frederic Sorrieu
- C. Henry Patullo
- D. Duke Metternich

3.



1. Identify the figure on the stamp.
2. What is the significance of the figure?

4.



1. Identify the picture.
2. Explain what is depicted in the picture?

5.



1. The painting “The Dream of worldwide Democratic and Social Republics” was prepared by whom?
  - (a) Giuseppe Mazzini
  - (b) Frederic Sorrieu
  - (c) Henry Patullo
  - (d) Duke Metternich
2. What has the artist visualised in the print?

	<b>MULTIPLE CHOICE QUESTIONS</b>
1.	<p><u>Choose the correct nationality of the artist</u> Frédéric Sorrieu who visualised in his painting a society made up of Democratic and Social Republic.</p> <p>A. German B. Swiss C. French D. American</p>
2.	<p>Match the term with the statements given below: A ‘Utopian Society’ is</p> <p>(i) a society under a benevolent monarchy (ii) a society that is unlikely to ever exist (iii) a society under the control of a chosen few wise men (iv) a society under Parliamentary Democracy</p> <p>A. &amp; (ii) B. &amp; (iii) C. only D. (iii) only</p>
3.	<p>French Revolution personified Liberty as a female figure, she bears the torch of Enlightenment in one hand and ..... in the other.</p> <p>A. Charter of Rights of Man B. Constitution C. Charter of Rights of Woman      D. Bible</p>
4.	<p>The utopian vision of French artist Frédéric Sorrieu was.</p> <p>A. The peoples of the world are grouped as distinct nations, identified through their flags and national costume. B. Leading the procession, way past the statue of Liberty, as the United States and Switzerland, which by this time were already nation-states. C. France, identifiable by the revolutionary tricolor, has just reached the statue. D. The concepts and practices of a modern state, in which a centralised power exercised sovereign control over a clearly defined territory</p>
5.	<p>Pick out the correct definition to define the term ‘Plebiscite.’</p>

	<p>A. Plebiscite is a direct vote by which only the female members of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal.</p> <p>B. Plebiscite is a direct vote by the female members of a matriarchal system to accept or reject a proposal.</p> <p>C. Plebiscite is a direct vote by only a chosen few from the total population of a particular region to accept or reject a proposal.</p> <p>D. Plebiscite is a direct vote by which all the citizens of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal</p>
6.	<p>Ernst Renan believed that the existence of nations is a necessity because</p> <p>A. it ensures protection to all inhabitants.</p> <p>B. it ensures liberty to all inhabitant citizens.</p> <p>C. it ensures Parliamentary form of government to its inhabitants.</p> <p>D. it ensures jobs and good health to all its inhabitants</p>
7.	<p>Which of the following countries did not attend the Congress of Vienna?</p> <p>A. Britain</p> <p>B. Russia</p> <p>C. Prussia</p> <p>D. Switzerland</p>
8.	<p>‘Nationalism’, which emerged as a force in the late 19th century, means</p> <p>A. strong devotion for one’s own country and its history and culture.</p> <p>B. strong devotion for one’s own country without appreciation for other nations.</p> <p>C. strong love for one’s own country and hatred for others.</p> <p>D. equally strong devotion for all the countries of the world.</p>
9.	<p>The French revolutionaries declared that the mission and destiny of the French nation was</p> <p>A. to conquer the people of Europe.</p> <p>B. to liberate the people of Europe from despotism.</p> <p>C. to strengthen absolute monarchies in all the countries of Europe.</p> <p>D. to propagate the ideals of liberty, equality and fraternity in</p>

	every part of the world
10.	<p>Which of the following statements about the ‘French Revolution’ are correct?</p> <p>(i)After the end of the French Revolution it was proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny.</p> <p>(ii)France will have a constitutional monarchy and the new republic will be headed by a member of the royal family.</p> <p>(iii)A centralised administrative system will be put in place to formulate uniform laws for all citizens.</p> <p>(iv)Imposition of internal custom duties and dues will continue to exist in France.</p> <p>A.(i), (ii) and (iii)</p> <p>B.(ii) and (iv)</p> <p>C. (i) and (iii)</p> <p>D.(iii) and (iv)</p>
11.	<p>The term ‘Universal Suffrage’ means:</p> <p>A. the right to vote and get elected, granted only to men.</p> <p>B. the right to vote for all adults.</p> <p>C. the right to vote and get elected, granted exclusively to property owning men.</p> <p>D. the right to vote and get elected, granted only to educated men and women</p>
12.	<p>Which of the following is not a feature or belief of ‘Conservatism’?</p> <p>A. Conservatives believe in established, traditional institutions of state and policy.</p> <p>B. Conservatives stressed the importance of tradition and preferred gradual development to quick change.</p> <p>C. Conservatives proposed to return to the society of pre-revolutionary days and were against the ideas of modernisation to strengthen monarchy.</p> <p>D. Conservatives believed in the monarchy, church and other social hierarchies</p>

13.	<p>The first great revolution which gave the clear idea of nationalism with its core words: ‘Liberty, Equality and Fraternity’ was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. The Russian Revolution</li> <li>B. The French Revolution</li> <li>C. The American Revolution</li> <li>D. India’s First War of Independence</li> </ul>
14.	<p>The liberal nationalism stands for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. freedom for the individual and equality before law.</li> <li>B. preservation of autocracy and clerical privileges.</li> <li>C. freedom for only male members of society and equality before law.</li> <li>D. freedom only for senior citizens.</li> </ul>
15.	<p>The Civil Code of 1804 in France is usually known as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. The French Revolutionary Code</li> <li>B. Napoleonic Code</li> <li>C. European Imperial Code</li> <li>D. The French Civil Code</li> </ul>
16.	<p>What happened to Poland at the end of 18th century? Which of the following answers is correct?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Poland achieved independence at the end of the 18th century.</li> <li>B. Poland came totally under the control of Russia and became part of Russia.</li> <li>C. Poland became the part of East Germany.</li> <li>D. Poland was partitioned at the end of the 18th century by three Great Powers: Russia, Prussia and Austria</li> </ul>
17.	<p>Who played the leading role in the unification of Germany?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. German Emperor (formerly King of Prussia)—Kaiser William I.</li> <li>B. Otto Von Bismarck (Prussian Chief Minister).</li> <li>C. Johann Gottfried Herder—German philosopher.</li> <li>D. Austrian Chancellor—Duke Metternich</li> </ul>
18.	<p>The Treaty of ..... recognized Greece as an independent nation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A. Vienna 1815</li> </ul>

	<p>B. Constantinople 1832</p> <p>C. Warsaw 1814</p> <p>D. Leipzig 1813</p>
19.	<p>Who was proclaimed the emperor of Germany in 1871?</p> <p>A. Otto Von Bismarck</p> <p>B. Victor Emmanuel II</p> <p>C. Count Cavour</p> <p>D. Kaiser William I of Prussia</p>
20.	<p>Who became the King of United Italy in 1861?</p> <p>A. Giuseppe Garibaldi</p> <p>B. Victor Emmanuel II</p> <p>C. Count Cavour</p> <p>D. Giuseppe Mazzini</p>
21.	<p>Three wars over seven years with Austria, Denmark, Germany and France, ended in</p> <p>A. Danish victory</p> <p>B. Prussian victory</p> <p>C. French victory</p> <p>D. German victory</p>
22.	<p>What helped in the formation of a nation-state in Britain?</p> <p>A. The formation of a nation-state in Britain was the result of a sudden upheaval.</p> <p>B. In 1688, the monarchy in Britain had seized the power from English Parliament.</p> <p>C. The parliament through a bloodless revolution seized power from the monarchy which gradually led to the emergence of a nation-state.</p> <p>D. The British nation was formed as a result of a war with Scotland and Wales.</p>



23.	The allegory of the German nation who wears a crown of oak leaves was a A. Marianne B. Union Jack C. Britannia D. Germania
24.	A large part of Balkan region was under the control of: A. Russian empire B. Ottoman empire C. German empire D. Habsburg rulers
25.	The Napoleonic Code was exported to which of the following regions? A. England B. Spain C. Regions under French control D. Poland
	<b>2 MARKERS</b>
1	Why did Slavic nationalist struggle in the 19th century? Give one reason
2	Why did Charles Dickens write about the terrible effects of industrialization on people's lives and characters? Give reason
3	Why did French artist, Frederic Sorrieu prepare a series of print based on democratic and socialist republics in 1848?
4	What is the origin of the word 'Liberalism'? What did it mean?
5	What was the main aim of Treaty of Vienna 1815?
6	Which two underground societies were formed by Giuseppe Mazzini?
7	What is the main contribution of French Revolution to the world?
8	Name the painting prepared by Frederic Sorrieu in 1848.
9	How did 18th and 19th century artists begin personifying a nation in an allegory?

	<b>3 MARKERS</b>
1.	How had the female figures become an allegory of the nation during the 19th century in Europe?
2.	The decade of 1830 had brought great economic hardships in Europe'. Support the statement with arguments.
3.	Describe the role of culture in shaping the feelings of nationalism in Europe from 1830 to the end of 19th century.
4.	What were main aims of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815?
5.	Explain the contribution of Otto von Bismarck in German unification.
6.	Explain any three causes of conflict in the 'Balkan area' after 1871
7.	Why was Zollverein formed?
8.	What was the Act of Union, 1707?
9.	Explain any three beliefs of the conservatism that emerged after 1815.
10.	Explain any five social and administrative reforms introduced by Napoleon in regions under his control.
	<b>5 MARKERS</b>
1.	Describe the events of French Revolution which had influenced the people belonging to other parts of Europe.
2.	Explain the contribution of Otto von Bismarck in German unification.
3.	Explain the process of unification of Italy.
4.	Describe any five steps taken by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among the French people.
5.	Describe the process of unification of Britain.

# THE AGE OF INDUSTRIALISATION

## SYNOPSIS

- Prior the industrialisation revolution, industrial production meant factory production and industrial production worker meant factory workers. This phase is known as **proto industrialisation**.
- **Protective Tariff** – To stop the import of certain goods and to protect the domestic goods a tariff was imposed. This tariff was imposed in order to save the domestic goods from the competition of imported goods and also to save the interest of local producers.
- **Life of the Workers**
  - After the busy season was over, labourers looked for even odd jobs.
  - The wages increased somewhat in the 19th century.
  - The income of workers dependent not on the wage rate alone, it also depended on a number of days of their work.
  - Fear of unemployment made workers hostile to the new introduction of new technology and then introduced woolen industry.
- **Laissez, Faire** – According to the economists, for the fast trade a policy of Laissez Faire should be applied whereby government should neither interfere in trade nor in the industrial production. This policy was introduced by a British economist named Adam Smith.
- **A policy of Protection** – The policy to be applied in order to protect the newly formed industry from stiff competition.
- **Imperial preference** – During the British period, the goods imported from Britain to India be given special rights and facilities.
- **Chamber of Commerce** – Chamber of Commerce was established in the 19th century in order to take collective decisions on certain important issues concerning trade and commerce. Its first office was set up in Madras.
- **Nationalist Message** – Indian manufacturers advertised the nationalist message very clearly. They said, if you care for the nation then buy products that Indians produce. Advertisement became a vehicle of a nationalist message of Swadesh.
- **Conclusion**