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# Rise of Nationalism in Europe

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## **IMPORTANT DATES**

- **1797** : Napoleon invaded Italy; Napoleonic wars began.
- **1804** : Napoleonic Code was introduced that, did away with all privileges based on birth. Upheld equality before the law.
- **1814-15** : Fall of Napoleon; the Vienna Peace Settlement.
- **1821** : Greek struggle for independence began.
- **1832** : Greece gained independence.
- **1834** : Zollverein or the Customs Union was formed in Prussia to abolish tariff barriers.
- **1848** : Revolutions in Europe; Artisans, industrial workers and peasants revolt against economic hardships; middle classes demanded constitutions and representative governments; Italians, Germans, Magyars, Poles, Czechs, etc., demand nation-states.
- **1830**: The first upheaval took place in France in July 1830; Period of Economic Crisis in Europe.
- **1848**: Germans voted for a National Assembly in Frankfurt.
- **1855**: The Kingdom of Sardinia participated from the sides of British and French in the Crimean War.
- **1858**: Cavour formed an alliance with France.
- **1859-1870**: Unification of Italy.
- **1859**: Sardinia-Piedmont formed an alliance with France and defeated the Austrian forces. Large number of people under the leadership of Giuseppe Garibaldi joined the movement.

- **1860:** Sardinia-Piedmont's forces marched into South Italy and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies and drove out the Spanish rulers.
- **1861:** Victor Emmanuel II was declared as the King of United Italy and Rome was declared the capital of Italy.
- **1866-1871:** Unification of Germany.
- **1871:** The Prussian King, William I was proclaimed the German Emperor.
- **1905:** Slav nationalism gathers force in the Habsburg and Ottoman Empires.
- **1914:** Beginning of the First World War.

### IMPORTANT SYMBOLS

- **Broken chains** – Liberty (being freed)
- **Breastplate with eagle** – Strength (Symbol of the German empire)
- **Crown of oak leaves** – Heroism
- **Sword** – Readiness to fight
- **Olive branch around the sword** – Willingness to make peace
- **Black, red and gold tricolour** – Flag of the liberal-nationalists in 1848, banned by the Dukes of the German states.
- **Rays of the rising sun** – Beginning of a new era



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# OBJECTIVE QUESTIONS



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**1. In which year Frederic sorrieu prepared his series of four prints visualizing his dream world?**

- a) 1848**
- b) 1850**
- c) 1854**
- d) 1857**

**2. Which country gave the first clear expression of nationalism to the world?**

- a) Italy**
- b) Switzerland**
- c) France**
- d) Ireland**

**3. Which year marked the beginning of French Revolution?**

- a) 1786**
- b) 1789**
- c) 1790**
- d) 1792**

**4. Which measures were introduced by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among the French people?**

- a) New French flag**
- b) New Hymns**
- c) Centralized administrative system**
- d) All of the above**



**5. What was the meaning of the words “La patrie” and “Le citoyen”?**

- a) The fatherland and The citizen**
- b) The motherland and The absolute monarch**
- c) The motherland and The citizen**
- d) None of the above**

**6. Who introduced civil code of 1804?**

- a) Louis Bonaparte**
- b) Louis XVI**
- c) Napoleon**
- d) None of these**

**7. What was the importance of civil code of 1804?**

- a) Established equality before law**
- b) No privileges based on birth**
- c) Secured right to property**
- d) All of These**

**8. Name the cities where the French armies were welcomed as harbingers of liberty?**

- a) London**
- b) Brussels**
- c) Holland**
- d) None of these**

**9. Which region was included in the Habsburg Empire?**

- a) Bohemia**
- b) Brussels**
- c) Milan**
- d) Warsaw**

**10. Which was the dominant class on the European continent?**

- a) Middle class**
- b) Aristocrats**
- c) Peasants**
- d) None of these**

**11. What is the meaning of the term “Liberalism”?**

- a) Freedom**
- b) Philosophy**
- c) Modernity**
- d) Nationalism**

**12. What is the meaning of the word “Suffrage”?**

- a) Right to Freedom**
- b) Right to Speech**
- c) Right to Vote**
- d) All of These**

**13. When was Zollverein formed?**

- a) 1830**
- b) 1832**
- c) 1834**
- d) 1838**

**14. Which philosophy was stressed by Conservatism?**

- a) Traditional institutions**
- b) Social hierarchies**
- c) Family**
- d) All of These**

**15. Which country was known as the representatives of European powers?**

- a) Britain**
- b) Netherlands**
- c) France**
- d) Bulgaria**

**16. Who hosted Vienna congress?**

- a) Giuseppe Mazzini**
- b) Cavour**
- c) Duke Metternich**
- d) Louis Philippe**



## ANSWERS

1. a

2. c

3. b

4. d

5. a

6. c

7. d

8. b

9. a

10. b

11. a

12. c

13. c

14. d

15. a

16. c



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# MOST IMPORTANT QUESTIONS



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## **I. Who was Giuseppe Garibaldi? What was his contribution in the freedom Movement of Italy?**

**Ans.** Giuseppe Garibaldi is the most celebrated Italian freedom Fighter. He came from a family engaged in Coastal trade and was a sailor in the merchant navy.

- **His Contribution:** In 1833 he met Mazzini and joined the young Italy movement and participated in a republican uprising in Piedmont in 1834. The uprising was suppressed. Giuseppe Garibaldi had to flee to South America, where he lived in exile till 1848. In 1854, he supported Victor Emmanuel-II in his efforts to unify the Italian States. Giuseppe Garibaldi led the famous expedition of the thousand to South Italy. In 1867, Garibaldi led an army of volunteers to Rome to fight the last obstacle to the unification of Italy.

## **2. Why was the Napoleonic rule over other regions unpopular with some sections of Europe?**

**Ans.** Due to following reasons the Napoleonic rule over other regions was unpopular with some sections of Europe:

- The newly acquired territories had to face increased taxation and censorship.
- The forced conscription into French army to conquer other parts of Europe was not popular with the newly conquered people.
- Administrative reforms did not go hand with political freedom. The newly annexed regions found themselves under French rule.

## **3. Who was Marianne and Germania? What was the importance of the way in which they were portrayed?**

**Ans. Marianne:** In France nation was christened as Marianne, a popular Christian name which underlined the idea of a people nation. Statues of Marianne with red cap, the tricolor and the cockade, were erected at public squares to remind the public of the national symbol of unity. Marianne images were marked on coins and stamps as well.

**Germania:** In Germany Germania became the allegory of German nation. In visual representations, she is shown wearing a crown of oak leave, as the German oak stands for heroism

#### **4. Can you explain the factors responsible for economic hardships faced by European people during 1830s?**

**Ans.** Factors responsible for economic hardships faced by European people during 1830s

- The 1830s were the years of great economic hardship in Europe.
- During the first half of the Nineteenth Century there was an immense increase in population all over the Europe. Due to which the supply of workers increased and the demand was very less. Problem of unemployment was faced by Europeans.
- Small producers and manufacturers of towns face a stiff competition from imports of cheap machine made products.
- In those regions of Europe where aristocracy still enjoyed powers, Peasants struggled under the Burdon of Feudal dues and obligations.

#### **5. “Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France, but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles.” Justify the statement with suitable arguments.**

**Ans.** Following were the reforms brought by Napoleon in the administrative system:

- The civil Code of 1804, usually known as the Napoleonic Code, did away with all privilege based on birth.
- It established equality before law and secured the right to property.
- Napoleon simplified administrative division, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
- In the towns too, guild restrictions were removed.

#### **6. What were the impacts of Treaty of Vienna on European people?**

**Ans.** Representatives of the European power, Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria signed treaty of Vienna in 1815. Following are its impact on European people:

- Deposed Bourbon dynasty was restored to power. Future expansion of French was prevented.
- Prussia was given important new territories on its Western frontier, while Austria was given control of the Northern Italy.

- In the east Russia was given part of Poland while Prussia was given a portion of Saxony.
- The treaty slowed down the growth of nationalism. There was an effort to restore Monarchies that had been overthrown by Napoleon and to create a new conservative order in Europe.

## **7. Who was the main architect of the nation-state in England? Describe their contribution.**

**Ans.** British parliament was the main architect of the nation state in England because it seized power from monarchy in 1707.

- The parliament through the Act of Union 1707 formed the United Kingdom of Great Britain.
- This act enables England to impose its influence on Scotland.
- Ireland was deeply divided between Catholic and Protestants. The English helped Protestants to establish their dominance over largely Catholic Country.
- After a failed revolt led by wolf Tone and his united Irishmen, Ireland was forcibly incorporated into United Kingdom in 1801.
- A new British nation was forged through the propagation of a dominant English culture.

## **8.Explain any three ways in which nationalist feelings were kept alive in Poland in the 18th and 19th century.**

**Ans.** three ways in which nationalist feelings were kept alive in Poland in the 18th and 19th century

- They used music to keep their unity and identity. Karol Kurpiniski kept up the national struggle by staging his polish operas and music.
- The Polish people used dances like polonaise and mazurka making them into nationalist symbols.
- The use of Polish came to be seen as a symbol of struggle against Russian dominance. In 1831, there was a Polish armed rebellion against Russian rule but the rebellion was crushed.



## **9. How did the growth of industrialization change the social and political equation of Europe?**

**Ans.** Industrialization in its wake brought considerable change in socio-political sphere. Western and central parts of Europe witnessed rapid growth of industrialization leading to the growth of towns and cities and a strong commercial class whose existence was based on production for the market.

- This industrialization also resulted in the emergence of working class population and a new middle class comprising industrialist, businessmen and professionals.
- It was among these educated, liberal, middle classes that the ideas of national unity and abolition of aristocratic privileges gained popularity. All these changes had great impact on the society and political life of the people.

## **10. How would you categorise the factors which promoted the building up of the dominance of English ethnic in British Isles?**

**Ans.** Economic Prosperity: The Industrial revolution helped in the economic prosperity of the English nation. It succeeded in extending its influence over the other nations of the island with the help of trade and wealth.

- **English Parliament:** The English parliament which had seized power from the monarchy in 1688 at the end of a protracted conflict was the instrument through which a nation state with England at its centre came to be forged.
- **The Act of Union 1707:** According to this act the United Kingdom of Great Britain was formed and Scotland merged in to England. British parliament became stronger.
- **Majority of English members in the British Parliament:** Due to the Act of 1707 United Kingdom was formed and the parliament dominated by the English members. This was a major factor to uplift the identity of British.
- **Setback to Scotland's distinctive culture and identity:** catholic clans that inhabited the Scottish Highlands suffered terrible repression whenever they attempted to assert their independence. The Scottish Highlanders were forbidden to speak their Gaelic Language.



## **I 1. Which conditions were viewed as obstacles to economic exchange and growth by the new commercial classes during the 19th century Europe?**

**Ans.** Following were the obstacles viewed by the new commercial classes, to the economic exchange and growth during the 19th century Europe

- There was enormous increase in population all over Europe.
- Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums and could not afford to fulfill the basic needs.
- Unemployment increased. In most countries, there were more job seekers than employment.
- Cheap machine made goods from England were giving stiff competition to small producers of European Towns.
- The price of food inflated many folds due to bad harvest. It led to a widespread pauperism in European towns.

## **I 2. How did the Balkan issue become one of the major factors responsible for the First world War?**

**Ans.** Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variations comprising modern day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro whose inhabitants were known as slaves.

- A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire. The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkan together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive.
- As the different Slavic nationalism struggled to define their identity and independence, the Balkan area became as area of intense conflict.
- The Balkan states were jealous of each other and each hoped to gain more territory at the expense of other. Balkans also became as area of big power rivalry.
- Each European power such as Russia, Germany, England, Austria-Hungary was keen on countering the hold of other powers over Balkans and this led to a series of wars eventually the First World War.



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# CASE BASED QUESTIONS



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## **Read the source given below and answer the questions that follow:**

Frederic Sorrieu prepared a series of four prints visualizing his dream of a world made up of 'democratic and social Republics', as he called them. The first print of the series shows the peoples of Europe and America – men and women of all ages and social classes – marching in a long train, and offering homage to the Statue of Liberty as they pass by it. Artists of the time of the French Revolution personified Liberty as a female figure. She bears the torch of Enlightenment 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 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. She is followed by the peoples of Germany, bearing the black, red and gold flag.

### **1. Who was Frederic Sorrieu?**

- a) French artist
- b) German artist
- c) Italian Artist
- d) British artist

### **2. In which year did Frederic Sorrier prepare a series of four prints?**

- a) 1845
- b) 1843
- c) 1848
- d) 1841

**3. Which of the following statements correctly describes “absolutist”?**

- a) Monarchical Government
- b) Democratic Government
- c) Uncentralised Government
- d) Bureaucratic Government

**4. Which of the following is correct with respect to “utopian vision”?**

- a) Homogenous society
- b) Monarchical society
- c) Ideal society
- d) All are correct

## **ANSWERS**

- 1. (a) French artist
- 2. (c) 1848
- 3. (a) Monarchical Government
- 4. (c) Ideal society







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# Picture Based Question

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**1. Who is represented as a postman in the given image?**

- a) Giuseppe Mazzini
- b) Napoleon Bonaparte
- c) Otto von Bismarck
- d) Giuseppe Garibaldi



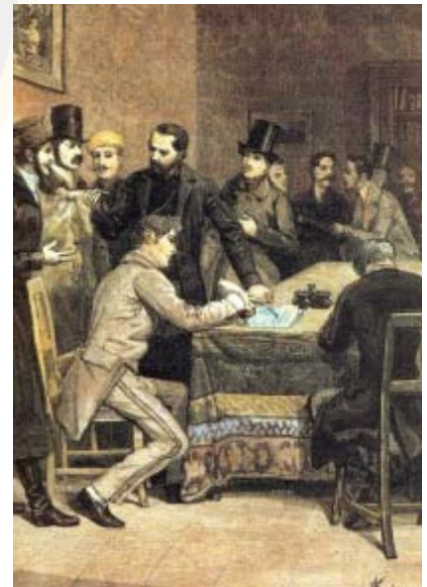
**2. The Cover of German almanac designed by the journalist Andreas Rebmann in 1798 Describes which event.**

- a) Storming of Bastille fort
- b) The city of Mainz
- c) Two buildings of France
- d) None of the above



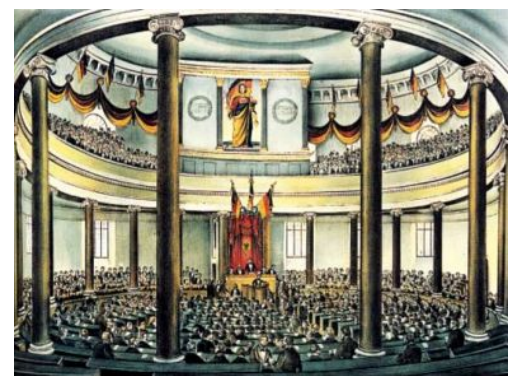
**3. Which of the following event is described in the following in image?**

- a) Signing of Treaty of Vienna.
- b) Founding of Young Europe in Berne 1833.
- c) Giuseppe Mazzini unifying Italy
- d) None of the above



**4. 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





**5. Who is shown in this picture sitting on knees?**

- a) Giuseppe Mazzini
- b) Giuseppe Garibaldi
- c) Victor Emmanuel 2nd
- d) Cavour



**6. The Postage stamp shows the female allegory of France. Who is she?**

- a) Marianne
- b) Germania
- c) Bharat Mata
- d) All of the above



**7. Which of the following aspect best signifies this images?**

- a) Woman's strength
- b) Woman's suffering
- c) Woman is fighting for rights
- d) Burden on women



**8. 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



# ANSWERS

## 1. b) Napoleon Bonaparte

exp.: The courier of Rhineland loses all that he has on his way home from Leipzig. Napoleon here is represented as a postman on his way back to France after he lost the battle of Leipzig in 1813. Each letter dropping out of his bag bears the names of the territories he lost.

## 2. a) Storming of Bastille fort

exp.: The cover of a German almanac designed by the journalist Andreas Rebmann in 1798. The image of the French Bastille being stormed by the revolutionary crowd has been placed next to a similar fortress meant to represent the bastion of despotic rule in the German province of Kassel. Accompanying the illustration is the slogan: "The people must seize their own freedom!" Rebmann lived in the city of Mainz and was a member of a German Jacobin group.

## 3. b) Founding of Young Europe in Berne 1833.

exp.: Giuseppe Mazzini and the founding of Young Europe in Berne 1833. Print by Giacomo Mantegazza.

## 4. c) The Frankfurt Parliament in the Church of St. Paul

exp.: The Frankfurt parliament in the Church of St Paul. Contemporary colour print. Notice the women in the upper left gallery

## 5. b) Giuseppe Garibaldi

exp.: Garibaldi helping King Victor Emmanuel II of Sardinia-Piedmont to pull on the boot named 'Italy'. English caricature of 1859.

## 6. a) Marianne

exp.: Postage stamps of 1850 with the figure of Marianne representing the Republic of France.

## 7. a) Woman's strength

exp.: Germania guarding the Rhine. In 1860, the artist Lorenz Clasen was commissioned to paint this image. The inscription on Germania's sword reads: 'The German sword protects the German Rhine.'

## 8. b) Frederic Sorrieu

exp.: The dream of worldwide democratic and social Republics- The pact Between nations, a print prepared by Frederic Sorrieu, 1884