

A graphic of a bullet with a large, bright orange and yellow flame trailing behind it, positioned horizontally above the main title.

ONE SHOT

REVISION SERIES

CLASS 10

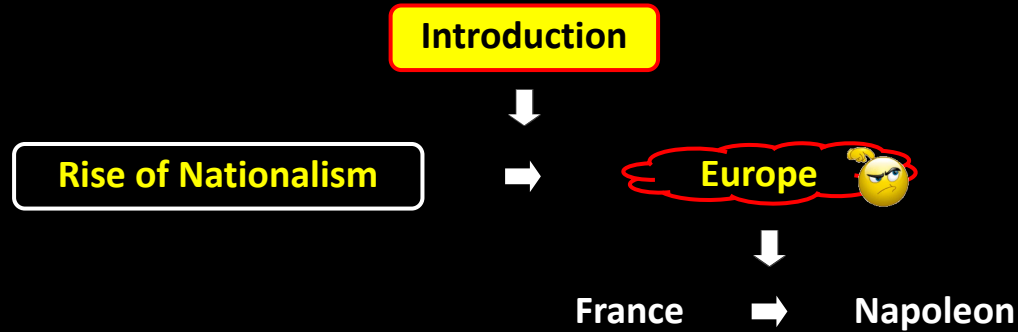
HISTORY

THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE



One Shot Live Revision Series

Date	Class 10 th Live @ 6:00 PM Daily	Class 9 th Live @ 8:45 PM Daily
17 Sep 23	The rise of nationalism in Europe	The French Revolution
18 Sep 23	Resources and Development	India - Size and Location
19 Sep 23	Power Sharing	What is democracy? Why democracy?
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26 Sep 23	Water Resources	Drainage



- Aristocrats, New middle class, Liberalism, Conservatism
Revolutionaries, Romanticism.
- The age of revolution.



- Visualising the nation
- Nationalism and imperialism.



Fig. 1 — The Dream of Worldwide Democratic and Social Republics – The Pact Between Nations, a print prepared by Frédéric Sorrieu, 1848.

“Frederic sorrieu” and the democratic and social republics.

Multinational dynastic empires



Nation States

French Revolution and the idea of Nation

❖ **First expression of Nationalism** ➡ Power to the people 🤔



Creating a sense of collective identity was a major challenge 🤔

- Idea of **La Patrie** and **Le Citoyen**
- Tricolour french flag
- Election of estate general → National Assembly
- New hymns and oaths were composed
- Centralised administrative system was introduced
- Internal customs duties and dues were abolished
- Uniform system of weight and measurement
- French became the common national language

❖ **Impact on Europe** ➡ **Role of Napoleon [Success and Failure]** 🤔 ➡ **Napoleonic code of 1804**

Civil code of 1804



Usually known as *Napoleonic code*. 🤔



- Did away with all privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property.
- Napoleon simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
- In the towns too, guild restrictions were removed.
- Transport and communication systems were improved.
- Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed a new-found freedom.



Outcome 🤔



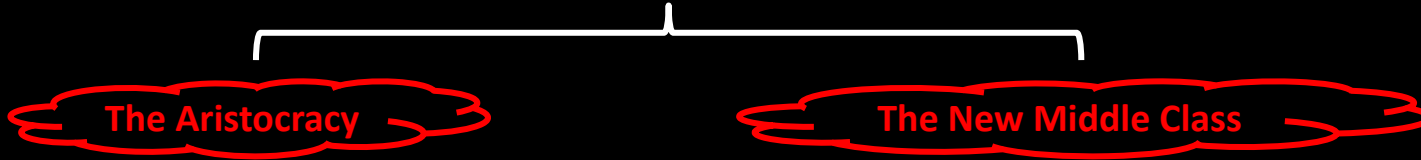
The reactions of the local populations to French rule were mixed.

The making of Nationalism in Europe



Regional states, Regional variation, languages, Empire and Culture 🧐

Then how did the idea of Nationalism and nation-State emerged?



Conflict



- Ideological
- Political
- Social

Idea of liberal Nationalism

What did liberal Nationalism stand for?



Origin

Latin root **liber**, meaning free ➡ Freedom for individual and equality for all

Political liberalism



Concept of government by consent

Economic liberalism



Freedom of market and state
imposed restrictions



Need 🤔



Step taken 🤔



Zollverein

A New Conservatism after 1815



How? Why?



Impact

Problems?



Revolutionaries

Meeting at Vienna



Treaty of Vienna, 1815

- Undoing the changes that had come about in Europe.
- Restoration of Bourbon dynasty.
- France lost its territories annexed under Napoleon.
- Setting up of the states on the boundaries of France.
- Monarchies overthrown by Napoleon were restored.

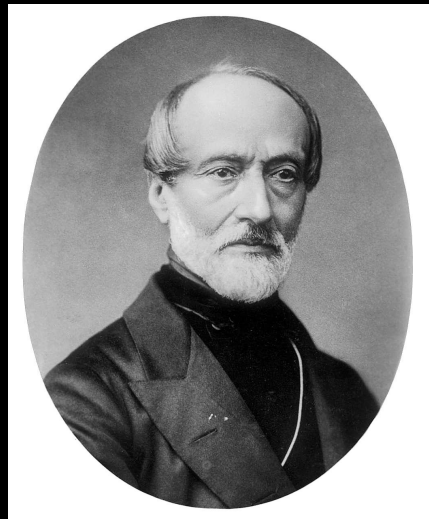
Revolutionaries 🤨



Giuseppe Mazzini



- Born in Genoa in 1807.
- Founded secret societies.
- Young Italy in Marseilles.
- Young Europe in Berne.
- Mazzini believed that God had intended nations to be natural units of mankind.
- Metternich described him as “ The most dangerous enemy of our social order”.



Giuseppe Mazzini

The Age of Revolutions: 1830 - 1840

Liberalism and Nationalism came to be increasingly associated with revolution.

In France, July 1830

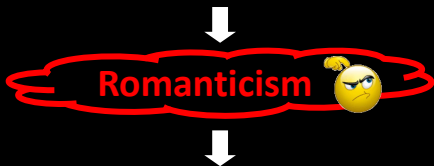
- Constitutional monarchy was established

Independence of Belgium

Greek war of Independence

- Treaty of constantinople, 1832
- Lord Byron

The Romantic Imagination and National feeling



- Role of culture, art and poetry, stories and music helped express and shape nationalist feelings.
- Johann Gottfried ➡ Das Volk
- Poland ➡ Karol kurpinski ➡ Opera music
- Role of language in strengthening nationalist sentiments in Poland.

❖ Hunger, Hardship and Popular Revolt.

Population  → Unemployment  → Food Pricing  = Widespread Pauperism



Revolt



Louis Philippe was found to flee



National Assembly proclaimed a Republic

❖ 1845, Revolt of weavers in Silesia

1848 : The Revolution of the Liberals



Situation before revolt ➡ Contribution of the liberal middle class



Demands for the creation of a nation-state on parliamentary principles

Middle - class professionals businessmen and prosperous artisans



At Frankfurt, St. Paul church

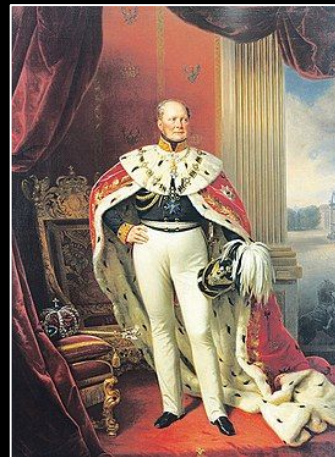


All-German National Assembly



Reaction Friedrich Wilhelm IV 🤨

- ❖ The issue of extending political rights to women.
- ❖ Failure or success.



The Making of Germany and Italy



Nationalist sentiments were often mobilised by conservatives

Germany

- Movement under Otto Von Bismarck.
- Three wars over seven years. [Austria, Denmark and France]
- In January, 1871, William I was proclaimed as German Emperor.
- Process of Nation building.

Italy

- Structure before unification.
- Role in unification



- Victor Emmanuel II
- Chief Minister Cavour
- Giuseppe Garibaldi
- Giuseppe Mazzini

The strange case of Britain

Why



How



❖ Ethnic groups in British Isles → **[English, Welsh, Scot and Irish]**



Growth of English

**English Parliament in
1688 [Nation State]**



**Act of Union [1707]. Between
Scotland and England [United
Kingdom of Great Britain]**



**Incorporation of
Ireland in the United
Kingdom in 1801.**

❖ **Forging a new 'British Nation'**

- British flag [Union Jack]
- National Anthem [God save our noble king]

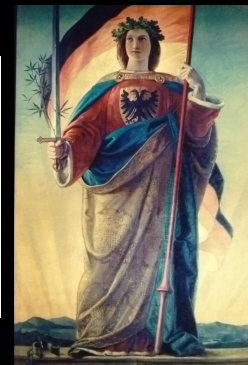
❖ Visualising the Nation → Personifying the Nation **How?** 🤔

↓
With the help of female allegory

- ↓
- France = Marianne
 - German = Germania



Marianne



Germania

❖ Use of symbols.

Meanings of the symbols

Attribute	Significance
Broken chains	Being freed
Breastplate with eagle	Symbol of the German empire – strength
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



Nationalism and Imperialism

Meaning



- ❖ Rise of Imperialism → **Problems**
- ❖ Nationalist tension after 1871 in the Balkan area.



Different Ethnic groups in the modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, etc.



Struggle among these nations after the fall of Ottoman Empire.



Entry of major powers, exaggerated the Problem = **First world war**

- ❖ Nationalism and Imperialism ➡ Anti-Imperialism and Independence



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
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TOGETHER
WE CAN

