Chapter 1 (History)

The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

In the beginning of the chapter, you can see a painting named the dream of worldwide democratic and social Republic by Frederic Sorrien 1848.

It was Frederick's utopian vision utopia (dream)

- Statue of liberty
- holding the torch of enlightenment in one hand
- and the charter of the rights of men in other
- on the earth in the fairground shattered remains of the symbols of absolute institutions
- people were holding their nation flags and wearing nation costumes
- the United States and Switzerland which by this time were already nation states we passed the Statue of Liberty
- France just reached the statue with tri-colour flag.
- Followed by the people of Germany with black and gold flag.
- Following the German people are Austria, the kingdom of the two Sicily, Lombardy, Poland, England, Ireland, Hungary and Russia.
- From the heaven above Christ, saints and Angels gaze upon the scene.

In this chapter we will learn about

Monarchy - absolute only Kings rule no voting rights people equal subjects of king example imperial France.

Modern state nationalism - some features of nation states, centralised system example United Germany

Nation state - democratic, people equal to citizens, common struggle, common identity, share history example India

❖ **The French Revolution and the idea of the Nation**

How did the French revolutionaries create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people?

When the revolutionary came to power in France their sole motive was to insta the idea of nationalism among the French population.

They took many important steps to create a sense of collective identity which were:

1) The idea of la patrie (the father land) and lay Citoyen (the citizen) emphasised the nation of the United community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.
2) A new French flag, the tri-colour was shown chosen to replace the former Royal standard.
3) The King's rule states general has a power. French created their own political body the national assembly.
4) New hymns were composed, oaths taken and materials, moderated, all in the name of the nation.
5) King made different laws for different states. French revolutionaries made similar laws for collective identity.
6) Internal taxes and custom duties were abolished. Uniform system of weights and measures was adopted.
7) French was declared the common language.

Jacobin clubs- was set up by the educated middle class people. Their activities and camping prepared the way for the French army which moved into Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and much of Italy in the 1790.

Despotism- Absolute rule of 1 person (Louis 16)

➤ **Civil code the Napoleonic code 1804.**
1) Establish equality before law and took away all privileges based on birth.
2) It simplified administrative divisions and abolished feudal system **(people were given line and protection by people of higher rank in return they worked and fought for them).**
3) Secured the right to property.
4) Freed peasants from Serfdom **(Person is forced to live and work on land that belong to the land owner whom they had to obey)** and memorial dues fees or rent which is to be paid to the landlord by the peasants.
5) Guild **(certain restrictions imposed on the association in terms of trade and manufacturing)** restrictions were removed.

❖ **Explain reasons how the initial enthusiasm of the people of France soon turn to hostility strong feeling against somebody after Napoleon's takeover of France.**

Initial enthusiasm of the people of France soon turned to hostility after Napoleon takeover of France because people gradually understood that the new administrative arrangement did not go hand in hand with political freedom.

Reasons

- Increase taxation on people.
- Strict censorship on printing media and books.
- Pose recruitment in the French army to satisfy the imperialist ambition.
- Restriction on freedom.
- ❖ **The making of nationalism in Europe**
    - At the time of monarchy there were no nation state.
    - No Germany, Italy and Switzerland.
    - All were divided into kingdoms, Duchess Canton had that it is.
    - Eastern and Central Europe were under autocratic monarchy **(king does whatever he wants to do).**
    - People did not have collective identity or a common culture.
    - They spoke different languages.
    - Like **Habsburg empire** whole Europe was divided into a patchwork. No political unity in people.
    - The only die binding these diverse groups together was a common belief to the emperor.

How did nationalism and the idea of nation state emerge?

The aristocracy and the new middle class

Aristocrat

- The rich people of Europe who used to have a lot of wealth, they were minority.
- Politically dominating.
- They had common way of living.
- They spoke French.

- They own states in the countryside and also townhouses.
- Their families were often connected by ties of marriage.

Before industrialisation Europe used to have two kinds of people.

1) Aristocrat
2) Peasants

After industrialisation new factories and industries were started in England after that France and parts of Germany.

Working class believed that education is necessary. This people believed that there should equality among all and privileges Arora gained it should be abolished.

Afterwards this working class will become liberal.

What did liberal nationalism stand for?

- The feelings of liberalism and nationalism were spreading in industrial Europe.
- Liberalism means freedom like political, social, economic and Private.
- Derives from latin word liber means free.
- New middle-class people were liberal people.
- This class started questioning on many things.
- Liberal people believe in freedom like political freedom, social freedom economic freedom.

Political freedom

- Government by consent-government whose constitution and policies enjoy the support of the majority of the population.
- End of autocracy power should not remain in one person's hand
- Clerical privileges benefit of clergy members
- Constitution
- Parliament elected by people

Social freedom

1) The inviolability of private property (your property is safe and no one violate your property and take away.

2) Equality before the law (same punishment for rich and poor).

3) Man without property and women were excluded from political rights.

4) Throughout 19 century and early 20th century women and non-propertied opposed demanding equal political rights.

Economic freedom

1) The abolition of state impose restrictions on the movement (one place to another) of goods and capital (money).

2) Low taxes.

3) Less numbers of currency.

4) Abolishment of restriction.

5) Economic freedom.

Example has been given in the textbook about German speaking regions in the first half of the 19th century.

For Napoleon it was not easy to go and rule everywhere. So he created a confederation **(political organisation)** of 39 states.

Though it's a single unit if 1 travel from point A to point B things were changed.

- Like Hamburg to Nuremberg.
- 11 customs barriers.
- 5 percent custom duty at each one of them.
- Duties were levied (charged) according to the weight or measurement of the goods.
- Time consuming calculations.
- The measure of cloth, for example, was the elle **(the unit of measurement for the cloth)** which in each region stood for a different length. An elle of textile material bought in **Frankfurt** would get you 54.7 cm of cloth, in **Mainz** 55.1 cm, in **Nuremberg** 65.6 cm, in **Freiburg** 53.5 cm.

Zollverein:

- Liberal people (middle class) of Europe established Zollverein (a custom union) to get economic freedom.
- Prussia had initiated to form Zollverein.
- After that most of the German states joined them.
- The union abolished tariff barriers

- Reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to two.
- They created a network of railways to increase further mobility, harnessing economic interests to national unification.
- A wave of economic nationalism strengthened the wider nationalist sentiments growing at the time.

❖ **A new Conservatism after 1815:**

Conservative people – people of old belief

- Conservative people believed in monarchy, the church, social hierarchies **(people enjoy a higher social states than others**) property and the family should be preserved.
- Nobility (king) clergy (church people) Aristocracy (rich people) were conservative people.
- Conservative people liked the idea of Napoleon.
- 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 strong.
- A modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy, the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies of Europe.

❖ **BARP- Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria**

- Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria are conservative nations.
- Representatives of the European powers
- They did many battles with Napoleon and they collectively defeated Napolean and killed him.
- They defeated Napolean in **the Battle of Waterloo (1815).**
- After that they signed **'Treaty of Vienna'**
- The Congress was hosted by the Austrian chancellor **Duke Metternich (Vienna in Austria)**
- They wanted Conservatism in Europe.
- The **Bourbon dynasty**, which had been deposed **(removed)** during the French revolution was restored to power.
- Took back all the territories where were annexed by Napoleon to take control of another country.

- A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in future.
- The kingdom of the Netherlands which included Belgium was set up in the north.
- **Genoa was** added to **Piedmont** in the South.
- **Prussia** was given **western Europe.**
- **Austria** was given control of **northern Italy**.
- The German confederation of **39 states** that was set up by Napolean was left untouched.
- **Russia** was given part of **Poland** in East.
- **Prussia** was given a portion of **Saxony.**
- Their main intention was to restore the monarchies which was overthrown by Napoleon and create a conservative order in Europe.

❖ **How can you say that the conservative regime (government) was autocratic?**

- They did not tolerate the criticism and dissent (if someone go against them)

- They curb activities which are against Autocratic government.

- They imposed censorship on songs and plays which reflected the idea of liberty and freedom.

- No freedom of Press (newspaper and books)

❖ **The age of revolutions (1830-1848)**

- Revolution was started in many regions of Europe such as the **Italian states** and **German states and the provinces of Ireland and Poland.**

- These revolutions were led by the **middle-class people**, among whom were professors, school teachers, clerks and numbers of commercial middle classes.

- First revolution took place in **France** "The July revolution 1830".

- After 1815, **the Bourbon Dynasty** restored.

- **Louis Philip** was made an absolute monarchy.

- France become a constitutional monarchy. **(Monarch shares power with government)**

- According to **Metternich** when France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold.

❖ **What was Viena Congress of 1815? What changes were brought in Europe after it?**

In 1815, conservatives -**Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria**- who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe. It was called **the Congress of Vienna.**

The following changes were brought in Europe after it:

- The bourbon dynasty, which had been deposed during the French revolution, was restored to power and France lost the territories it had annexed.

- A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent the French expansion in future.

- The kingdom of the Netherlands, which included **Belgium,** was set up in the northern **Genova** was added to **Piedmont** in the South.

- **Prussia** was given important new territories on its western frontiers. Austria was given control of Northern Italy. The Germany confederation of **39 states** that had been set up was **Napoleon** was left untouched.

❖ **The revolutionaries**

- Secret societies were started in many European states to train revolutionaries and spread their ideas.

- **Liberal people** had started secret societies.

- Their objective was to remove the changes brought by **Viena Congress.**

- They want liberty and to create nation states.

- **Giuseppe Mazzini** (freedom fighter) was an **Italian** revolutionary.

- Born in **Genoa** in 1807.

- Join a secret society (the secret society of **Carbonari**)

- He was attempting a revolution in **Liguria** in **1831**.

- He founded two secret societies.

1) **Young Italy in Marseilles city of France**

2) **Young Europe in Berne.**

- The secret society's members were from **Poland, France, Italy and German state**.

- He believed Italy could not be a patchwork of small states and kingdoms.

- He wanted unification in Italy.

- People started following him and many secret societies were set up in **Germany, France,** Switzerland **and Poland.**

- His ideas of democratic republic frightened the conservative.

- **Duke Metternich** the Austrian chancellor described him as **Mazzini is the most dangerous enemy of our social order.**

❖ **Why did the Metternich describe Mazzini as the most dangerous enemy of our social order?**

Metternich was a conservative who did not favour revolutionaries such as Mazzini. He described Mazzini as the worst enemy of social order due to the following reasons.

- Mazzini was an Italian revolutionary who founded two underground societies.

- Young Italy in Marseilles

- Young Europe in Berne

- Mazzini believed that God had intended nations to be the natural units of mankind.

- Following his model, secret societies were set up in Germany, France, Switzerland and Poland.

- Mazzini's relentless opposition to monarchy and his vision of democratic republic frightened the conservatives.

❖ **The age of revolution**

- the second revolution took place at **Belgium** in 1831.

- the third revolution was **the Greek war of Independence.**

- the **Ottoman** empire dominated Greece since the **15th century.**

- Greek war of independence began in **1821**.

- Greece got support from many **West Europeans.**

- everyone believed that Greece was the cradle (where civilisation was developed) of European civilisation.

- the English poet **Lord Byron** participated in Greek war of Independence, where he died of fever in **1824**.

- **the treaty of Constantinople 1832** recognised Greece as an independent nation.

- The treaty of Constantinople was the product of the Constantinople conference which opened **in February 1832**. It was participated by the great powers like **Britain, France, and Russia** on one hand and the **Ottoman empire** on the other. In this treaty Greece was defined as an independent nation.

❖ **The romantic imagination and National feeling**

Romanticism was a cultural and artistic movement that emerged in the **late 18th century** as a reaction against the rationalism and scientific reasoning of the Enlightenment period. Unlike the Enlightenment, which emphasized **reason and logic,** Romanticism celebrated **emotions, intuition, and the beauty of nature.**

Nationalist Sentiments through Romanticism: Romantic artists, poets, and writers often glorified folk culture, local traditions, and the shared history of people. They believed that true nationalism could be fostered by embracing and reviving the cultural heritage of a nation. Folk songs, folklore, and traditional dances were seen as expressions of a nation's true spirit.

Promoting National Identity: In regions under foreign rule, Romantic thinkers encouraged the use of vernacular languages (native languages) instead of imposed foreign languages. They collected folk tales and songs, wrote literature in native languages, and celebrated local festivals to revive the cultural pride of the people.

Examples:

  - In Germany, poets like **Johann Gottfried Herder** emphasized that the essence of a nation was found in its folk culture and common language. He believed that the spirit of a nation (Volksgeist) could be best expressed through its cultural traditions.

  - Similarly, in **Poland**, when the country was partitioned and had lost its statehood, national identity was preserved through cultural practices, literature, and music.

- Impact on Nationalism: Through Romanticism, people began to see themselves as part of a larger national community with shared cultural heritage and traditions. This emotional connection to their cultural identity contributed to the growing nationalist movements across Europe, ultimately leading to the unification of countries like Germany and Italy.

In essence, Romanticism transformed the idea of nationalism from just a political concept to a deeper emotional and cultural bond among people.

❖ **Hunger, Hardship, and Popular Revolt:**

- Economic Crisis:

  During the **1830s and 1840s**, Europe faced severe economic problems. The population was rapidly increasing, but agricultural production and industrial growth could not keep pace. This resulted in food shortages and rising prices. Additionally, poor harvests in the 1840s, particularly in 1848, worsened the situation.

- Unemployment and Poverty:

  Industrial production slowed down, leading to widespread unemployment. Small producers and artisans, who used traditional methods of production, could not compete with large industries and factory-made goods. This caused a sharp decline in their income and living standards.

- Conditions of the Urban Poor:

In cities, workers lived in overcrowded and unhygienic conditions, with little access to basic amenities. Wages were low and working conditions in factories were harsh. The urban poor struggled to afford even basic necessities.

- Rural Distress:

In rural areas, peasants and farmers faced heavy taxation and feudal dues. Landlords and aristocrats exploited them, and the lack of modern agricultural methods further reduced their productivity. Famines and crop failures pushed many to the brink of starvation.

- Popular Revolts:

These economic hardships resulted in widespread dissatisfaction. People from various sections of society — **including workers, peasants, and the unemployed** — organized protests and revolts. One of the most significant revolts was the Revolution of **1848**, which was driven by demands for better living conditions, political rights, and national independence.

- Political Demands:

Alongside economic grievances, people also demanded constitutional reforms, the right to vote, and an end to monarchies and authoritarian rule. Nationalist sentiments grew, especially in regions like **France, Germany, and Italy,** where people aspired to create unified and independent nations.

The combination of hunger, economic hardship, and social injustice triggered popular revolts across Europe. These uprisings were not only a response to poverty but also a call for political change and national unity. Although many of these revolts were suppressed, they laid the groundwork for future movements that eventually brought significant political and social reforms**.**

❖ 1848: The Revolution of the Liberals

- Who Were the Liberals?

The liberals mainly belonged to **the middle class**, including professionals like lawyers, teachers, and businessmen. They were inspired by Enlightenment ideas and believed in individual freedom, equality before the law, and representative government. However, they were not necessarily in favor of universal suffrage, often limiting voting rights to property-owning men.

- Demands of the Liberals:

The liberals in 1848 demanded:

- **Constitutionalism:** Establishment of a constitution that would limit the powers of monarchs.

- **Nation-State Formation:** Unification of fragmented regions, particularly in Germany and Italy, under a constitutional government.

- **Civil Liberties:** Freedom of speech, press, and association.

- **Political Participation:** They called for parliamentary governments and greater political representation.

- Events of the Revolution:

In France, the revolution led to the overthrow of the monarchy and the establishment of the Second Republic with **universal male suffrage**. Inspired by this, liberal movements spread across **Germany, Italy, and the Austrian Empire.**

- In Germany, **the Frankfurt Parliament** was formed to draft a constitution for a unified German nation, but it failed due to lack of support from monarchs and the military.

- In Italy, liberals and nationalists tried to unify the country and overthrow foreign rule, but their movements were suppressed.

- In the Austrian Empire, various ethnic groups demanded autonomy, but these demands were crushed by the military.

- Outcome:

While most liberal revolts failed in achieving their immediate goals, they had long-term impacts. Monarchs were forced to realize the strength of liberal ideas, leading to gradual political reforms in the following years. The desire for constitutional governance and national unification continued to grow, ultimately resulting in the unification of Germany and Italy later in the 19th century.

The Revolution of 1848 highlighted the increasing power of liberal and nationalist movements across Europe, laying the foundation for future democratic and nationalist developments.

❖ **The making of Germany and Italy**

Germany -Can the army be the architect of a nation?

- After **1848**, nationalism in Europe moved away from his association with **democracy and revolution.**
- **Middle class** Germans in **1848** tried to unite the different regions of the German confederation into **a nation state** governed by an elected Parliament.
- This liberal initiative to nation building was suppressed by the combined forces of **monarchy and the military**, supported by the large landowners called **(Junkers)**of **Prussia.**
- **Prussia** took on the leadership of the moment for national unification.
- **Otto von Bismarck** was the architect of this process carried out with the help of the Prussian Army and bureaucracy.

- Over seven years there were **three wars** between **Prussia and Austria, Denmark and France** - ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification.
- In **January 1871**, the Prussian king, **William I**, was proclaimed German **Emperor** in a ceremony held at **Versailles.**
- On the bitterly cold morning of **18 January 1871**, and assembly comprising the Princes of the German states, representatives of the Army, important Prussian ministers including the chief minister **Otto Von Bismarck** gathered in the **hall of mirrors** in the palace of Versailles to proclaim the new German Empire had **by Kaiser William I** of Prussia.
- The nation building process in Germany had the dominance of Prussian State power.
- The new state place a strong emphasises on modernising the **currency, banking, legal and judicial system** in Germany.
- Prussian measures and practices often became a model for the rest of Germany.

- ❖ **Italy unified**
- Italy had a long history of political fragmentation **(the process of breaking something).**
- During the middle of the **19th century**, Italy was divided into seven states.
- Only one, **Sardinia, Piedmont**, was ruled by an **Italian Princely House**.
- The north was under **Austrian Habsburgs**, the center was ruled **by the Pope** and the **Southern** regions were under the domination of **the urban Kings of Spain.**
- The Italian language has not acquired one common form and still had **many regional** and **local variations**.
- During the 1830s, **Giuseppe Mazzini** had sought to put together a programme for unitary Italian Republic.
- He had formed **a secret Society called young Italy** for the dissemination (to spread) of goals.
- The failure of revolutionary uprising both in **1831 and 1848** meant that the responsibilities now fell on **Sardinia- Piedmont** under its ruler **King Victor Emanuel II** to unify the Italian states through war.
- According to the ruling powerful people of this region, unified Italy offered them the possibility of **economic development and political dominance.**
- **Chief minister Cavour** who led the moment of unify the regions of Italy was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat.
- He spoke **French** much better than he did Italian, like many other wealthy and educated members of the Italian **elite** (powerful group of people).
- **Cavour** engineered a tactful diplomatic alliance with France and Sardinia - Piedmont succeeded in defeating the **Austrian force** in **1859.**

- Apart from regular troops, a large number of armed voluntarees under the leadership of **Giuseppe Garibaldi** joined the fray (fight).
- They march into **South Italy** and the kingdom of the **two Sicilies in 1860** and succeeded in winning the support of the **local peasants in order to drive out the Spanish rulers.**
- In 1861 **Victor Emmanuel II** was proclaimed king of United Italy.
- Much of the Italian population remained blissfully unaware of liberal nationalist ideology.
- The peasant masses who had supported **Garibaldi** in Southern Italy had never heard of **Italia**, and believed that '**La Talia'** was Victor Emmanuel's wife.

- ❖ **The Strange Case of Britain**
- Unlike Germany and Italy, Britain's nation-state formation was not sudden or based on military conflicts.
- It evolved over centuries through political, economic, and social changes.
- The concept of British nationalism was developed gradually through the dominance of England over other regions like Scotland, Wales, and Ireland.
- The British identity emerged not by revolution but by parliamentary acts, economic expansion, and imperialism.

Formation of the United Kingdom

The United Kingdom of Great Britain developed through a series of political unions:

(a) England and Wales (1536)

- Wales was brought under English control through **Acts of Union (1536-1543)** under **King Henry VIII.**

- Welsh culture and language were suppressed, and English laws were imposed.

(b) England and Scotland (1707 – Act of Union)

- Scotland was an independent kingdom, but it merged with England through the **Act of Union (1707).**

- The two countries became the United Kingdom of Great Britain.
- The **Scottish Parliament** was abolished, and Scotland had to accept English dominance.
- Many Scots resisted English rule, but the economic benefits of the British Empire encouraged acceptance.

(c) Ireland and Britain (1801 – Act of Union)

- Ireland was forcibly incorporated into Britain through the Act of Union (1801).
- Irish Catholics were oppressed, and English Protestants dominated Irish politics.
- Irish revolts (like the 1798 rebellion) were brutally crushed.

- Later, Irish nationalism grew, leading to demands for independence.

3. Suppression of Local Identities

- The English dominated British politics, economy, and culture.
- Scottish and Irish cultures were suppressed.
- The English language and symbols (like the Union Jack flag and national anthem) were promoted to create a British identity.
- Many Scottish Highlanders and Irish rebels were persecuted for resisting English rule.

4. The Rise of British Nationalism

British nationalism was not based on a common ethnicity but rather on:

- Economic prosperity through industrialization and colonial expansion.
- Common institutions like the British Parliament.
- A shared enemy (e.g., France during the Napoleonic Wars).
- The British Empire, which created a sense of superiority and unity among the British people.

5. The Irish Struggle for Independence

- Ireland remained a problematic part of the UK, as the Irish never fully accepted English rule.
- The Great Irish Famine (1845-1852) worsened tensions, as British policies failed to prevent mass starvation.
- Irish nationalism grew, leading to demands for home rule and independence.
- In1921, Ireland gained independence, but Northern Ireland remained part of the UK, leading to future conflicts.

6. Conclusion

- British unification was different from Germany and Italy, as it was achieved through political acts and economic influence rather than wars.
- England dominated other regions and imposed a British identity, suppressing local cultures.
- While Britain became a strong empire, conflicts with Scotland and Ireland showed the limits of forced nationalism.
- The Irish struggle for independence proved that imposed national identities often lead to resistance.