

THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

1. DEFINITION: Nationalism is a political ideology emphasizing the shared identity, culture and history of a specific nation.
2. TIMEFRAME: 19th Century, Particularly from the French Revolution (1789) onwards.

Factors Contributing to Nationalism

1. French Revolution (1789):
 - Inspired the idea of popular sovereignty and the nation-state.
2. Napoleonic Era:
 - Spread of nationalist ideas and the concept of the nation.
3. Congress of Vienna (1814-1815)
 - Redrawing of European borders; some nationalist aspirations suppressed.
4. Impact of Romanticism:
 - Emphasis on cultural identity, folklore, and national pride.

Early National Movements

1. Italy
 - Giuseppe Mazzini: The Soul of Italy "Young Italy Movement"
 - Giuseppe Garibaldi: Led military campaigns for Italian unification.
 - Count Cavour: Political maneuvering, Key figure in Italian unification.

2. Germany:

- Otto von Bismarck: Realpolitik, Blood and Iron Policy.
- Wars of German unification: Danish War, Austro-Prussian War, Franco-Prussian War.

Challenges to Nationalism

Austrian Empire and Ottoman Empire

- Ethnic and nationalist tensions led to conflicts

Opposition from Conservatism

- Monarchies and conservative forces resisted nationalist movements.

Ethnic Diversity

- Complexities in regions with diverse ethnicities and cultures.

Outcomes

1. Austrian Empire and Ottoman Empire:

- Ethnic and nationalist tensions

2. Formation of Nation-States: Italy and Germany emerged as unified nation-states.

3. Impact on European Balance of Power: Altered political dynamics and power structures in Europe.

4. Legacy: Contributed to the shaping of modern Europe and set the stage for future conflicts.

Conclusion: The 19th-century rise of nationalism significantly reshaped the political landscape of Europe, leading to the emergence of new nation-states and influencing subsequent historical events.