

UPAAN

2025

The Rise Of Nationalism In Europe

History

Lecture - 04

By - Kunal Sir



Physics Wallah

Topics

to be covered

- 1 Liberalism—Revise
- 2 The Age of Revolutions
- 3 Romanticism
- 4



Toppers
An. Sheet

Section C

- ✓ 29) • The aim of post-war institution was to generate full employment in the industrial world and economic reconstruction.
- In 1944, in the Bretton Woods Conference in New Hampshire, the IMF and World Bank were set up.
- IMF or international monetary fund looks into the external surpluses and deficits of its member nations. The World Bank or International Bank for Reconstruction and Development was set up for post-war economic reconstructions.
- These were known as Bretton Woods Twins. They commenced operations in 1947. The USA has effective right of veto.
- The following years saw an unprecedented rise of trade and incomes. Between 1950-1970, world trade grew from 5% - 8%. Incomes grew by 5% and unemployment ranged below 5%.



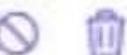
Sawal Apke, Jawab Humse

,



Erum Reshma 12 hours ago

sir, painting m kiya btaya ja rha h



0 Same Doubts • 0 Reported

Mark Popular

12 hours ago

abolition of state imposed restrictions means

A red handwritten annotation with arrows pointing from the word 'means' to the words 'end' and 'लमाना' (Lamana).

0 Same Doubts • 0 Reported

Mark Popular

12 hours ago

Sir ye aristocrat kha k he

0 Same Doubts • 0 Reported

Mark Popular

11 hours ago

please explain both battle I am not understand why the battle held?

0 Same Doubts • 0 Reported

Mark Popular



Akanksha Kumari 10 hours ago

variety of dialect

0 Same Doubts • 0 Reported



Mark Popular

Jony Sharma 7 hours ago

why peasant , business... were happy ??

0 Same Doubts • 0 Reported



Mark Popular

Pratik Anand 8 hours ago

all the revolutionaries and the middle class family wanted a government by consent but why they people not demanded universal adult franchise?

0 Same Doubts • 0 Reported



Mark Popular



.



Shivani Patel 8 hours ago

Sar aapane bola tha ki working class population matlab jo industry Mein kam kar raha hai and middle class Jo doctor hai teacher but you say that middle class mein industrialist bhi Aate Hain but Industrialist meaning aapane batai Hai Jiski industry hai To Uske pass to bahut Paisa hogा to Fir vah middle class mein Kyon aaega



0 Same Doubts • 0 Reported

Mark Popular



Aaditya Rai 7 hours ago

what was Dracula



0 Same Doubts • 0 Reported

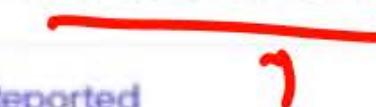


Mark Popular



Ashish Varma 7 hours ago

How can we write liberal nationalism with her all sphere



0 Same Doubts • 0 Reported



Mark Popular



Apoorva Bind 4 hours ago

social Sphere nahi samajh aaya



0 Same Doubts • 0 Reported



Mark Popular



Bhanupratap 4 hours ago

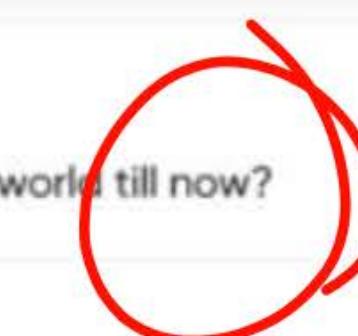
who was the most terrible king in the world till now?



0 Same Doubts • 0 Reported



Mark Popular



 Khushi Mishra 4 hours ago

liberalism is of two types not three



0 Same Doubts • 0 Reported

Mark Popular

 Akash Keshari Keshari 4 hours ago

sir, please explain this painting again in a simple way



0 Same Doubts • 0 Reported

Mark Popular

 Abu Huzaifa 4 hours ago

sir please guild ko ek bar eg se samgha digiya



0 Same Doubts • 0 Reported

Mark Popular



 Shreya Pandey 4 hours ago

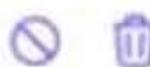


what is meaning of swathe according to ncert history textbook

0 Same Doubts • 0 Reported

 Mark Popular

 Kiran Sharma 3 hours ago



you were telling geographical division then why you are telling regional division

0 Same Doubts • 0 Reported

 Mark Popular

 Shivam Chourasia 3 hours ago



sir doctors middle class kaise hue?

2.2 What did Liberal Nationalism Stand for?

Ideas of national unity in early-nineteenth-century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism. The term ‘liberalism’ derives from the Latin root *liber*, meaning free. For the new middle classes liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law. Politically, it emphasised the concept of government by consent. Since the French Revolution, liberalism had stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges, a constitution and representative government through parliament. Nineteenth-century liberals also stressed the inviolability of private property.

In the economic sphere, liberalism stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital. During the nineteenth century this was a strong demand of the emerging middle classes. Let us take the example of the German-speaking regions in the first half of the nineteenth century. Napoleon's administrative measures had created out of

Ques.

In economic aspects, liberalism stood for the —

- (a) freedom of markets
- (b) Abolition of state imposed restrictions
- (c) Both a & b
- (d) Govt. by consent



Hemlo Dosto ! Udaan 2025 ki Second Class Me
Swag Se Swagat Hai Hui.. Hui...



QUESTION

The first clear expression of nationalism came with _____

- A** Indian Freedom Struggle
- B** Russian Revolution
- C** ✓ The French Revolution
- D** All of the above

Question



Which of the following is a part of Napoleonic Code ?

- A** Right to Equality before the law
- B** Right to property
- C** Right to freedom of association
- D** Both a and b



Hemlo Dosto! Chai Pi lo

Question



In Galicia , the aristocracy spoke -----

- A Gaelic
- B Scottish
- C English
- D Polish

Question



Which was the common language that the aristocracy spoke for the purpose of diplomacy?

A Gaelic

B French

C English

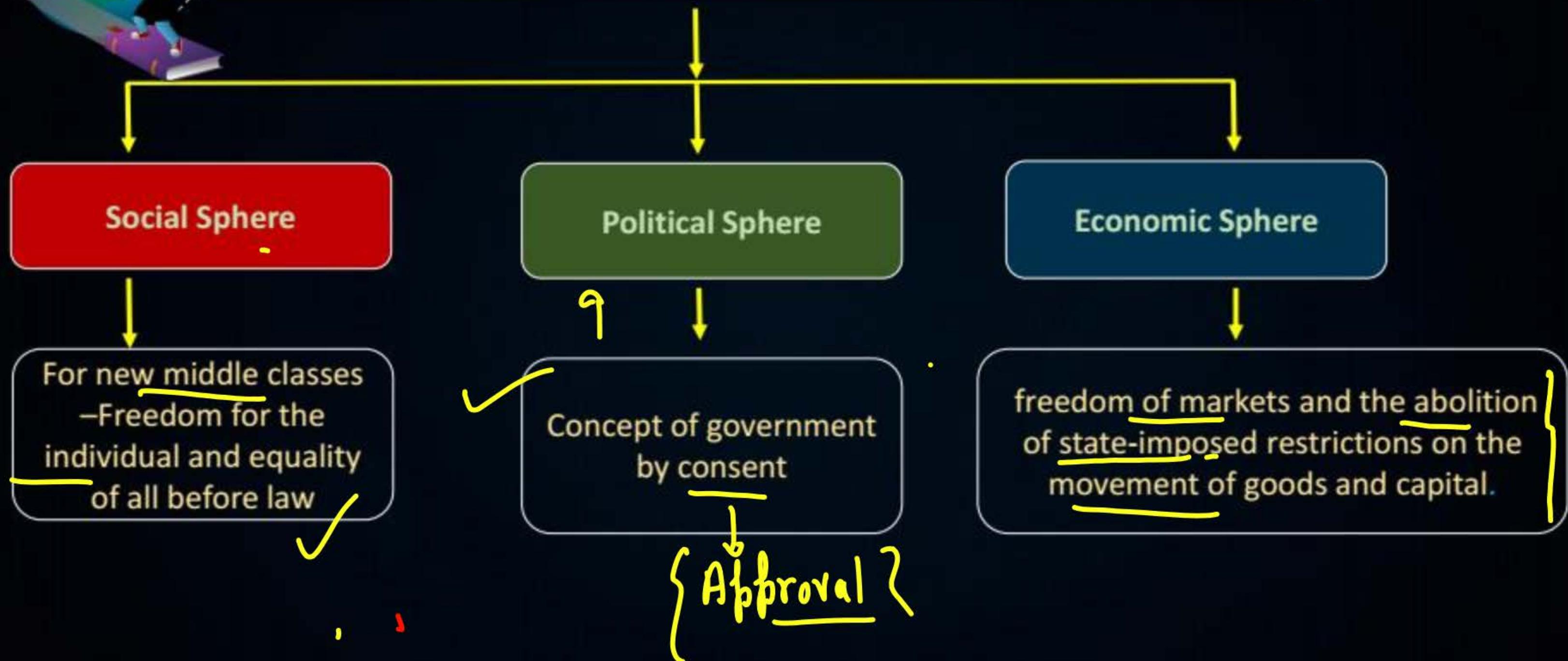
D Polish



✓
Liberalism / Liber | Nationalism
~~~~~



# Liberal Nationalism



# Liberalism

Since the French Revolution, liberalism had stood for end of autocracy (a type of govt. where ruler has uncontrolled power) and clerical privileges (benefits based on birth and social class).

They wanted a representative govt. through parliament.

Equality of all before the law

did not mean Universal

Adult Suffrage

(Right to vote)

(Meaning → It did not mean that every adult should get the right to vote.)

# During French Revolution

1791 → France becomes constitutional monarchy

Voting rights were given only rich men who had property

1792 → France becomes Republic

Voting rights given to only men of 21 yrs and above

Napoleon

Voting rights were limited and position of women was poor

## 19th & Early 20<sup>th</sup> century

women

poor people

Fought for their  
Social and political rights



Ques

Boards PYQ



Briefly discuss the Economic unification of the German regions with the help of an example.

↳ liberal National → Economic Terms  
sphere.

Nothing much just an image of Kunal sir  
If he wasn't a teacher.





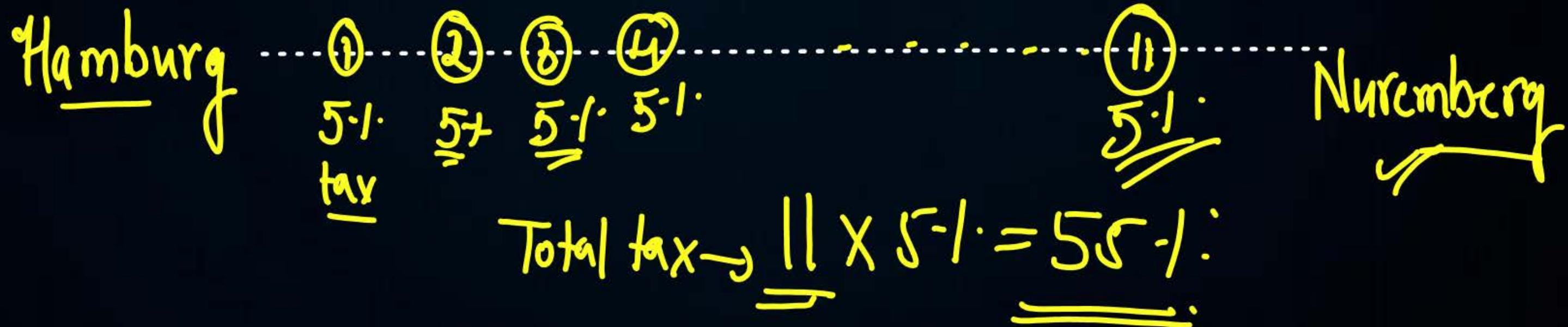
## Example of Economic Problems



- A merchant travelling in 1833 from Hamburg to Nuremberg to sell his goods would have had to pass through 11 customs barriers and pay a customs duty of about 5 per cent at each one of them.

↳ tax

- Duties were often levied according to the weight or measurement of the goods.





## Example of Economic Problems



- As each region had its own system of weights and measures, this involved time-consuming calculation.

$$1\text{m} = 100\text{cm}$$



## Example of Economic Problems



- The measure of cloth, for example, was the elle 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.

Frankfurt → 1 elle = 54.7 cm

Mainz → 1 elle = 55.1 cm

$$1 \text{ elle} = 53.5 \text{ cm}$$

# Formation of Zollverein

① Commercial classes      ② They stressed on the need for creating a customs union  
They felt this as obstacle in economic exchanges

③ 1834 ✓  
At the initiative of Prussia  
→ a customs union OR Zollverein was formed

④ The union abolished the tariff barriers and reduced the no. of currency from over thirty to two

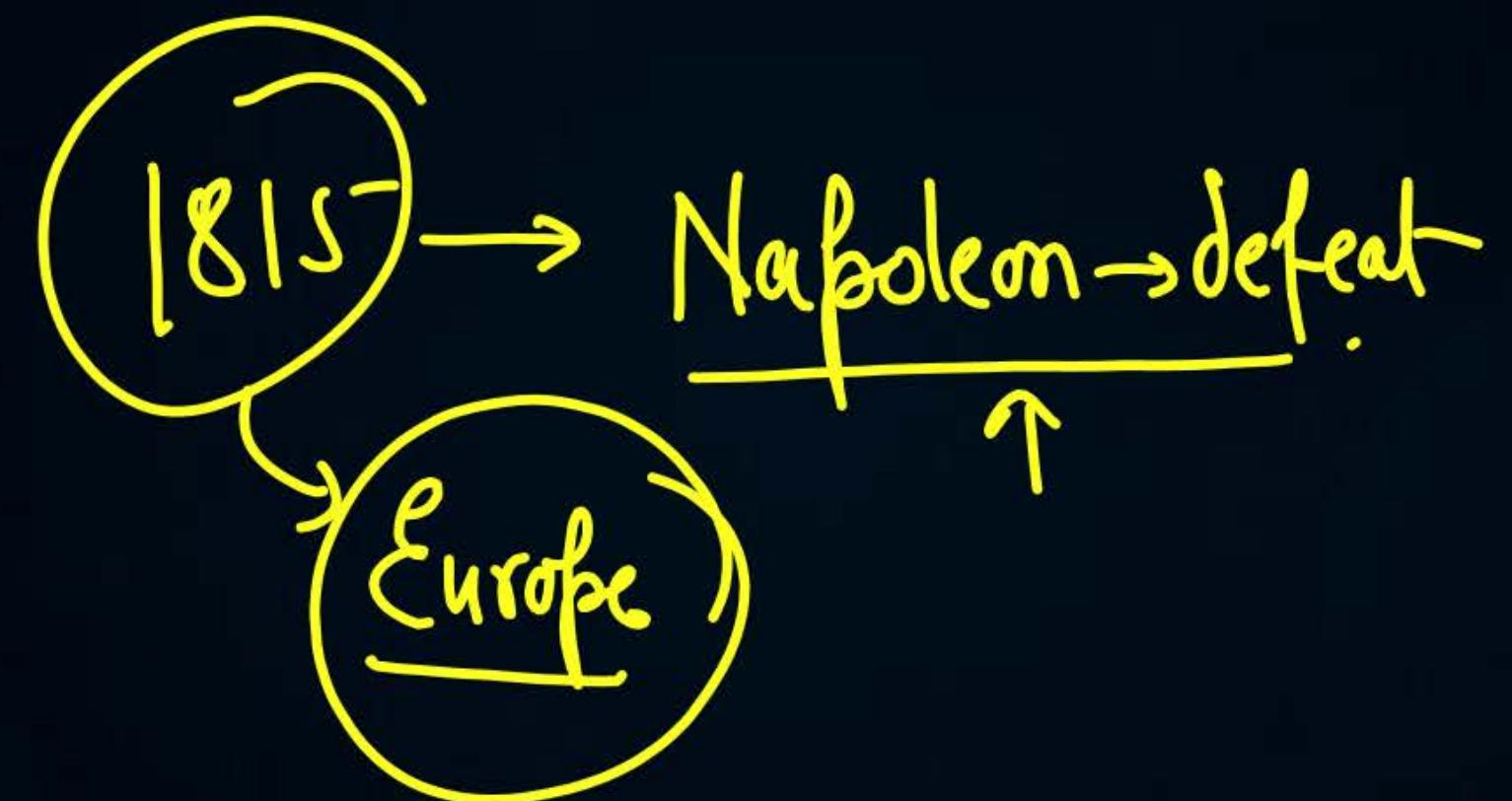
⑤ The creation of railway network helped movement of goods + people

## Question



Zollverein was formed at the initiative of -----

- A** Duke Metternich
- B** Italy
- C** USA
- D** Prussia



# New Conservatism

After the defeat of Napoleon in 1815

{  
Conservative govt.  
were motivated by a  
Spirit of conservatism

Conservatism ✓

It is a ↓ philosophy  
which believes that  
old traditions and institutions

like  
Church ✓  
Monarchy  
should be respected ✓

Some conservatives believed  
that modernisation  
could make  
monarchy  
stronger ✓

## New Conservatism





Ek tera ek mera..

Do tera do mera..



Teen mera teen tera..

Everything Ok, No cheating?



# Treaty of Vienna

Treaty  
↓  
It is an  
agreement

Vienna  
↓  
City in Austria

1815  
↓

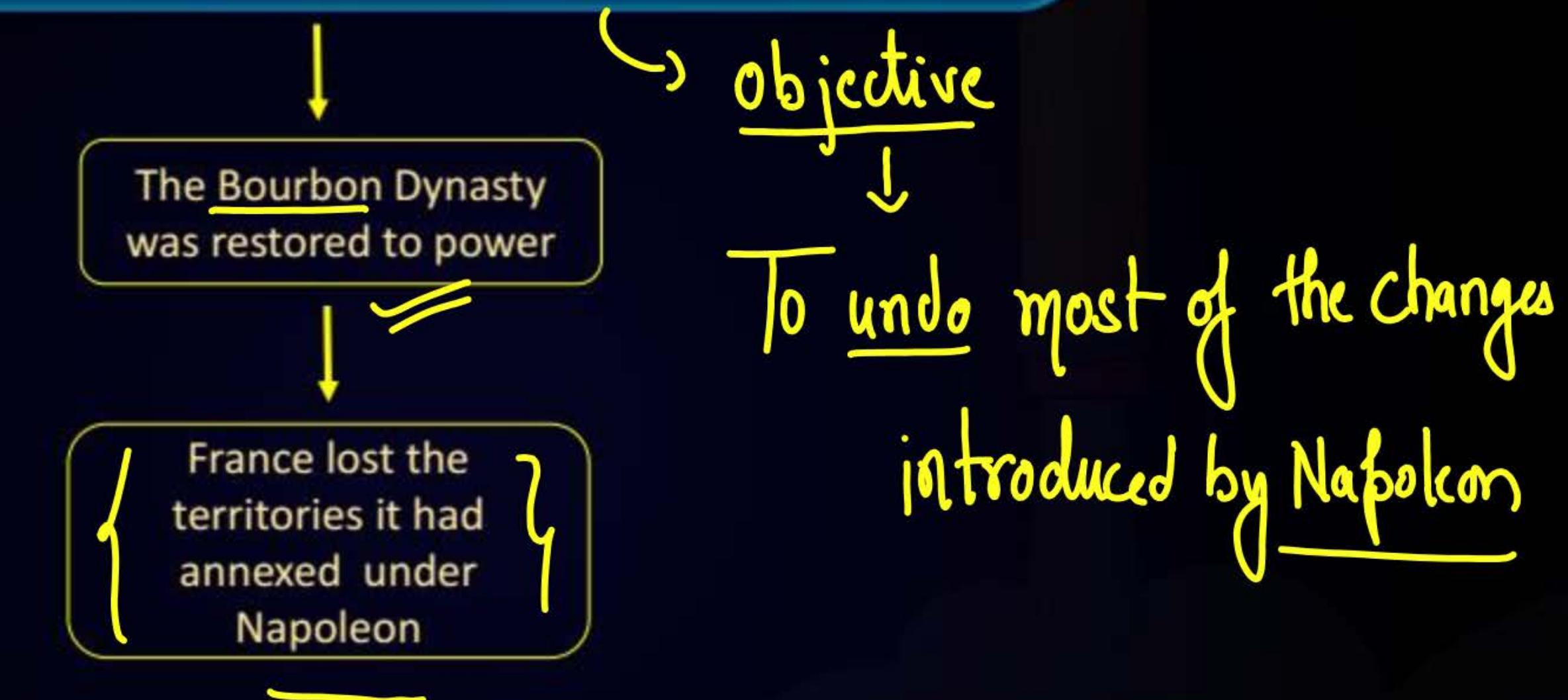
Britain, Russia,  
Prussia, Austria

Meet at Vienna

They sign  
the Treaty  
of Vienna

This was  
hosted  
by  
Duke  
Metternich

## Treaty Of Vienna-1815



### Treaty of Vienna, 1815

1. Series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion
2. Kingdom of Netherlands (included Belgium)- set up in the north
3. Genoa was added to Piedmont in the South
4. Prussia – got new territories on western frontiers +part of Saxony
5. Austria – got North Italy .
6. East Russia got part of Poland



1815

Conservative  
regimes (rule/govt)

Were autocratic  
(had uncontrolled power)

They did not  
tolerate ✓  
(criticism against  
the govt.)

✓ They imposed

censorship

(restrictions  
on media,

freedom of  
speech)

## Question



Treaty of Vienna was hosted by -----

- A** Duke Metternich
- B** Duke Wandiwash
- C** Duke Nicolas
- D** Duke Munich



# The Revolutionaries



Fig. 7 – Giuseppe Mazzini and the founding of Young Europe in Berne 1833.  
Print by Giacomo Mantegazza.

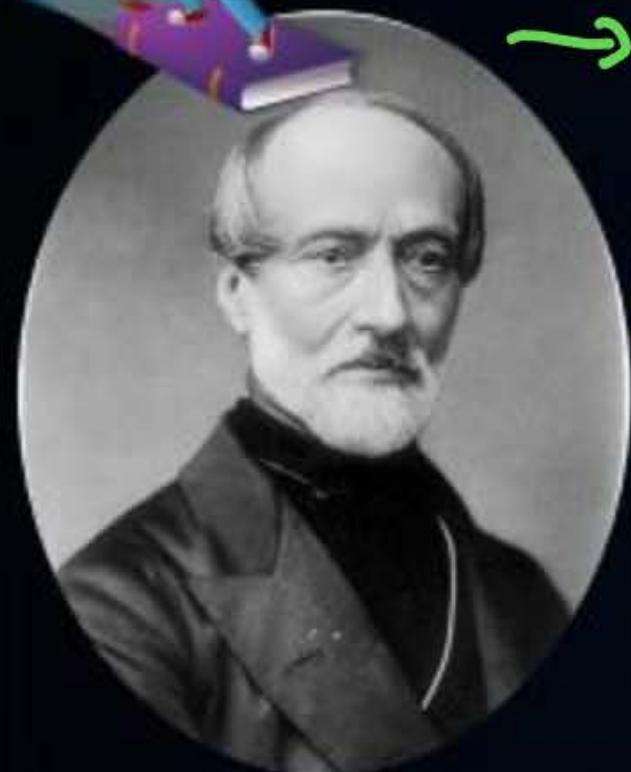
→ Afkr 1815

Conservative govt → followed strict policies against those who opposed

Many of these people went underground (लुप्त जग)

Secret societies formed in different parts of Europe

# The Revolutionaries



→ Mazzini

In 1831- at the age of 24, he was sent to exile for attempting revolution in Liguria

Italian revolutionary –  
Born in Genoa in 1807

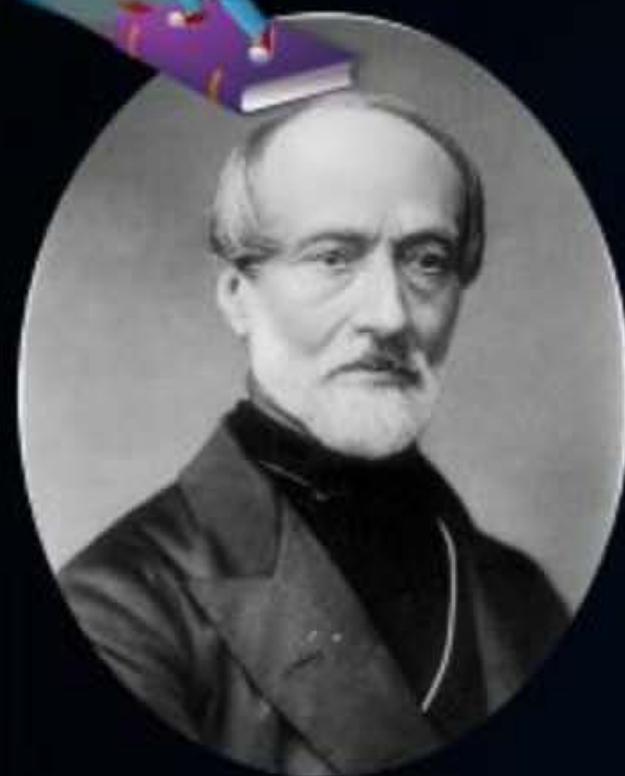
Became member of a secret society-  
Carbonari

Set up two secret societies

Young Italy in Marseilles

Young Europe in Berne

# The Revolutionaries





## Important Question



**"Regimes set up in 1815 in Europe were conservative in nature ." Give reasons to support the statement". (3)**

- Conservative regimes set up in 1815 were autocratic.
- They did not tolerate criticism and dissent, and sought to curb activities that questioned the legitimacy of autocratic governments.
- Most of them imposed censorship laws to control what was said in newspapers, books, plays and songs and reflected the ideas of liberty and freedom associated with the French Revolution.



Homework

Read Notes

..



*Hemlo Dosto! Chai Ke Paise To De  
Do! Hui! Hui ! Hui!*

# The Age of Revolutions 1830-48



As conservative rulers tried to increase their power



These revolutions were led by educated middle class rich people

Revolutions started in Italian , German states , states of Ottoman Empire, Ireland and Poland

For ex: Professors , school teachers , clerks , commercial middle class

July Revolution -1830, France

- Bourbon dynasty established in 1815- overthrown(removed ) by liberal revolutionaries
- Constitutional Monarchy established In France –Louis Philippe became head

## Question



Belgium broke away from ----- as a result of an uprising in Brussels

Last  
poll

- A United Kingdom
- B Kingdom of Netherlands
- C Kingdom of Ottoman
- D Kingdom of Uganda



# The OTTOMAN Empire



# Greek War of Independence



Greece was a part of Ottoman Empire since 15<sup>th</sup> century

Greek nationalists got support from other Greeks who were living away from Greece

Poets and Artists called Greece as cradle of European civilisation. They started gathering public support for Greece to fight against a Muslim empire.

Greek struggle for independence began in 1821

Also got support from West Europeans who had sympathy for Greek culture

- Lord Byron –English poet arranged funds and later went to fight in the war. He died of fever in 1824.
- Treaty of Constantinople -1832- recognised Greece as independent nation

## Question



Which Treaty recognised Greece as independent nation ?

- A** Treaty of Malda
- B** Treaty of Wassal
- C** Treaty of Vienna
- D** Treaty of Constantinople



# The Romantic Imagination and Nationalist Feeling



# Romanticism

A cultural movement  
that tried to develop  
nationalist  
feelings

It focuses  
more on emotions  
rather than  
Science and reason



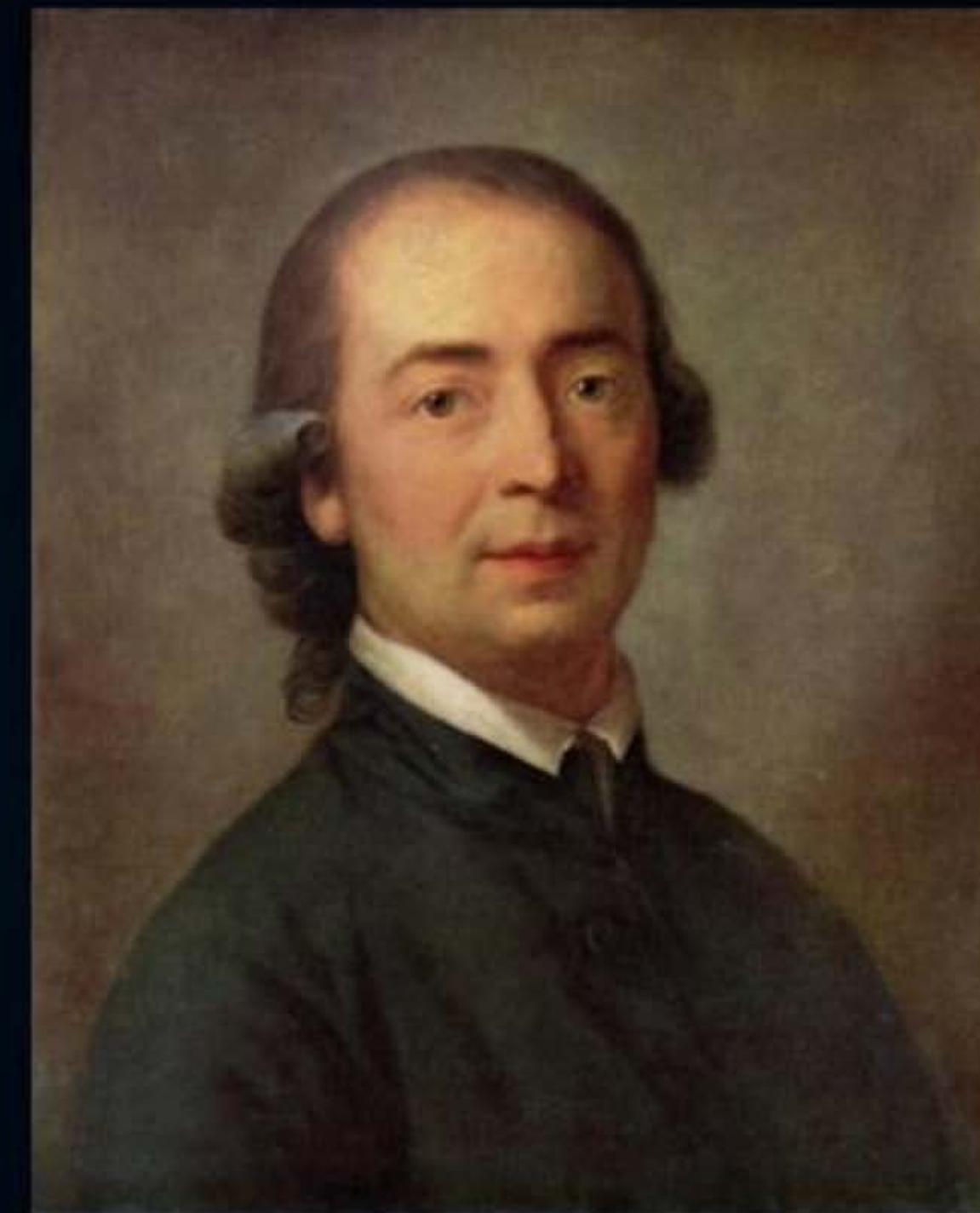
## The Romantic Imagination and Nationalist Feelings



Romantics like the German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder (1744-1803) claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people – das volk



True spirit of nation(**volksgeist**)was made popular through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances.





## The Romantic Imagination and Nationalist Feelings



Importance was given to the local language and collection of local folklore(stories).It had two benefits:



Helped to recover ancient national spirit

Helped to reach the modern nationalist message to large number of people who were illiterate



## The Case of Poland



Poland was partitioned at the end of the 18<sup>th</sup> century by the Great Powers – Russia, Prussia and Austria.



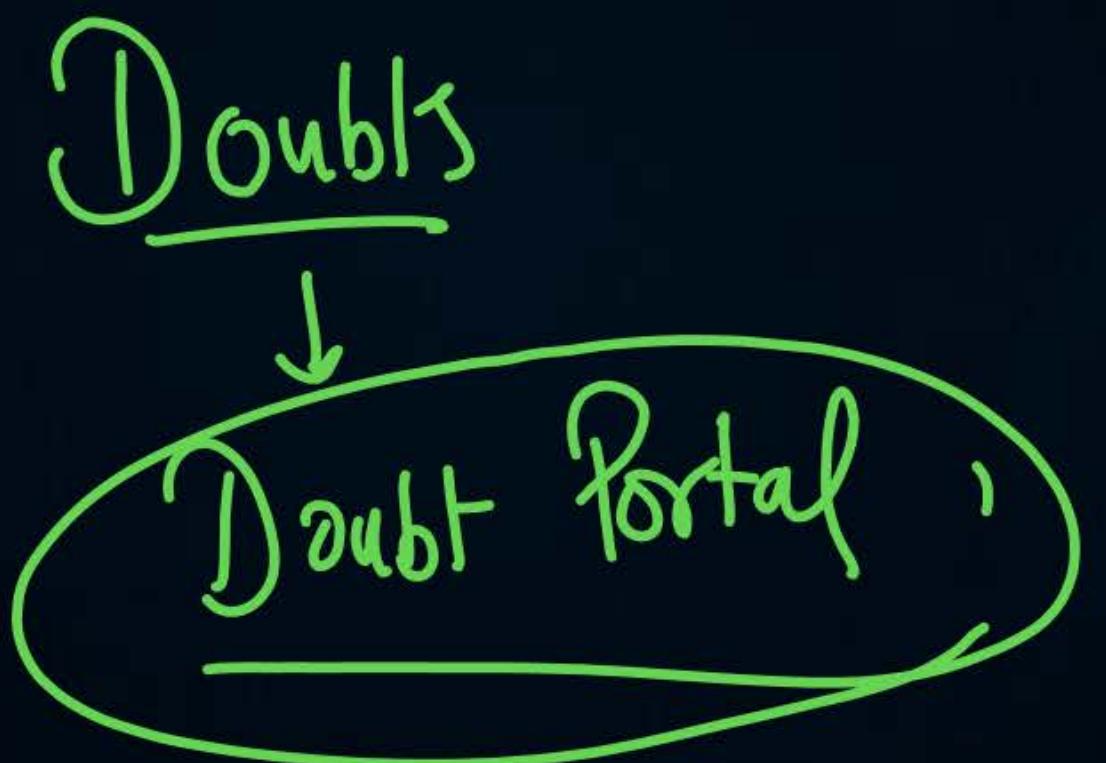
Poland was no longer independent but national feelings were alive through music and language

A scenic photograph of a coastline featuring dark, craggy cliffs on the left and a wide expanse of bright blue ocean meeting a clear blue sky. The text is overlaid on the upper portion of the image.

**DREAM IT. WISH IT.  
DO IT.**



## Homework





# THANK YOU

