

UPAAN

2025

The Rise Of Nationalism In Europe

History

Lecture - 07

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Topics

to be covered

- 1 Unifications
- 2 Balkans
- 3
- 4





Geography

Climate (Important Questions)

1. India experiences which type of climate?
 - (a) Temperate climate
 - (b) Tropical Monsoon climate
 - (c) Temperate Continental Climate
 - (d) Mediterranean Climate
2. The Deccan Plateau gets less rainfall than the Western Ghats because:
 - (a) it lies in the way of Southwest Monsoon winds.
 - (b) it lies in the rain shadow area of the Himalayas.
 - (c) it lies in the rain shadow area of the Western Ghats.
 - (d) it is triangular in shape.
3. What causes the winter rain along the Coromandel Coast?
 - (a) Sea breeze
 - (b) Retreating monsoon
 - (c) South-west monsoon
 - (d) Western disturbances
4. Which of the following is NOT a source of rainfall for Punjab and Haryana?
 - (a) Western disturbances
 - (b) Arabian Sea branch of South-west monsoon
 - (c) Bay of Bengal branch of South-west monsoon
 - (d) Retreating monsoon.
5. Which of the following factors does not affect the climate of a place?
 - (a) Varied relief
 - (b) The Monsoon Winds
 - (c) Distance from the Sea
 - (d) Presence of vegetation.
8. Which of the following is good for the cultivation of tea and jute?
 - (a) Mango showers
 - (b) Loo
 - (c) Kal Baisakhi
 - (d) None of the above.
9. Where does the Arabian Sea branch join the Bay of Bengal branch?
 - (a) In Punjab and Haryana
 - (b) In Western Ghats
 - (c) In Chota Nagpur Plateau
 - (d) In the Sahyadri's.
10. What causes the 'October Heat'?
 - (a) High temperature and heavy rainfall.
 - (b) Reduced temperature and heavy rainfall.
 - (c) High temperature and humidity.
 - (d) Reduced temperature and humidity.
11. Which state in India is the first to experience the onset of the monsoon and the last to see its withdrawal?
 - (a) Tamil Nadu (b) Kerala
 - (c) West Bengal (d) Andaman and Nicobar
12. Why do the interior parts of the Deccan remain dry during the Retreating monsoon?
 - (a) Because they lie in the rain shadow of the Eastern Ghats.
 - (b) Because they lie parallel to the Eastern Ghats.
 - (c) Because they lie in the rain shadow of the Western Ghats.
 - (d) Because they lie parallel to the Arabian Sea Branch.



Poll War

Question



Raman studied about the causes which led to Napoleon's downfall.
Which of the following was not a cause ?

(C BQ)

- A Forced recruitment into army
 - B Increased Taxation
 - C Censorship
 - D Abolition of Feudalism
- ✓

Question



Which step of the conservative government does the given image symbolize?

- A Liberalism
- B Increased Taxation
- C Censorship
- D Feudalism



Question



Mazzini created secret societies with the aim of -----

- A Supporting Bismarck ✗
- B Creating a conservative rule in Italy ✗
- C Uniting Italian states into one ✓
- D Both a and b ✗

Question



The Treaty Of Vienna undo most of the changes except

- A German confederation of 39 states was untouched
- B Making Belgium a democracy
- C Uniting Italian states into one
- D Both b and c



Women and Political Rights



The issue of extending political rights to women was a controversial one



Women joined the different liberal movements in large numbers



Women and Political Rights

Women had formed their own political associations, founded newspapers and taken part in political meetings and demonstrations.

T

(एवं)

Even after this , they were not given voting rights in the assembly. In the Frankfurt parliament –women were only observers .

✓

हमारी मांगे पूरी
करो



Changes in Conservative Rule

Conservatives were able to suppress 1848 liberal movements but could not restore the old order

The kings started to realise that they can end revolutions only by granting benefits to the revolutionaries



Changes in Conservative Rule

After 1848, the autocratic monarchies of Central and Eastern Europe began to introduce the changes that had already taken place in Western Europe before 1815

Kings (uncontrolled power)

Changes in Conservative Rule

→ रूसी सभा → प्रश्नात्मक सभा → उत्तराधिकारी सभा → अस्ट्रिया

Serfdom and bonded labour were abolished in both Habsburg empire and Russia. The rulers of the Habsburg empire gave more power to Hungarians in 1867

Serfdom



Ques.

The Habsburg Empire gave more power to Hungarians

in _____

- (a) 1848
- (b) 1557
- (c) 1867
- (d) 1890



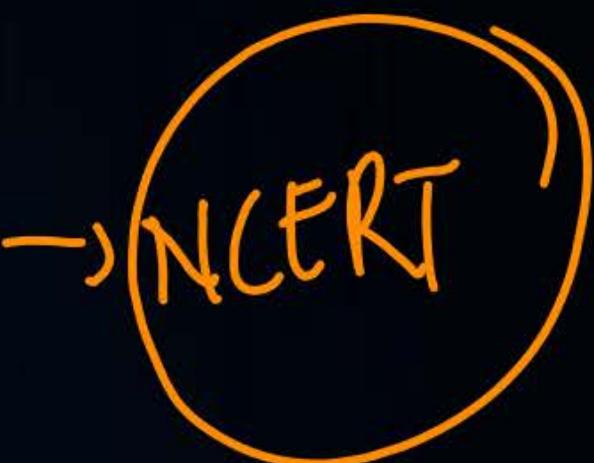
UNIFICATIONS

↓
সীড়না
—
q

4 The Making of Germany and Italy

4.1 Germany – Can the Army be the Architect of a Nation?

After 1848 nationalism in Europe moved away from its association with democracy and revolution. Nationalist sentiments were often mobilised by conservatives for promoting state power and achieving political domination over Europe.



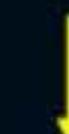
Unification Of Germany

Germany was a loose confederation(group) of 39 German speaking states with no common identity



group

Middle class Germans tried to unite it in 1848 but were suppressed by Monarchs(kings), military and Junkers(large landowners)



✓
विद्यार्थी जीवन



जागरूक



Unification Of Germany



Prussia took the leadership of uniting Germany. Its chief architect was Prussian chief minister –Otto Von Bismarck . He did it with the help of army and bureaucracy



T





Unification Of Germany



Three wars over seven years with Austria , Denmark and France resulted in Prussian victory and unification was completed. Jan 1871-Prussian King William I was declared German emperor in a ceremony at Versailles



Unification Of Germany

- **18 January 1871** - an 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 headed by **Kaiser William I of Prussia**



Fig. 11 – *The proclamation of the German empire in the Hall of Mirrors at Versailles, Anton von Werner.* At the centre stands the Kaiser and the chief commander of the Prussian army, General von Roon. Near them is Bismarck. This monumental work (2.7m x 2.7m) was completed and presented by the artist to Bismarck on the latter's 70th birthday in 1885.

Q Bismarck used _____ to bring about unification of Germany

- (a) Modern Army
- (b) Bureaucracy
- (c) Italy
- (d) Both a & b

:

Unification Of Germany

The nation-building process in Germany



Showed the power of Prussian state



The new state focused on modernising

currency



Banking



Legal and Judicial systems in Germany



Unification Of Italy



Unification Of Italy



DIVIDED
INTO
SEVEN

Only one ruled
by Italian
Prince-
Sardinia
Piedmont



North under
Austria

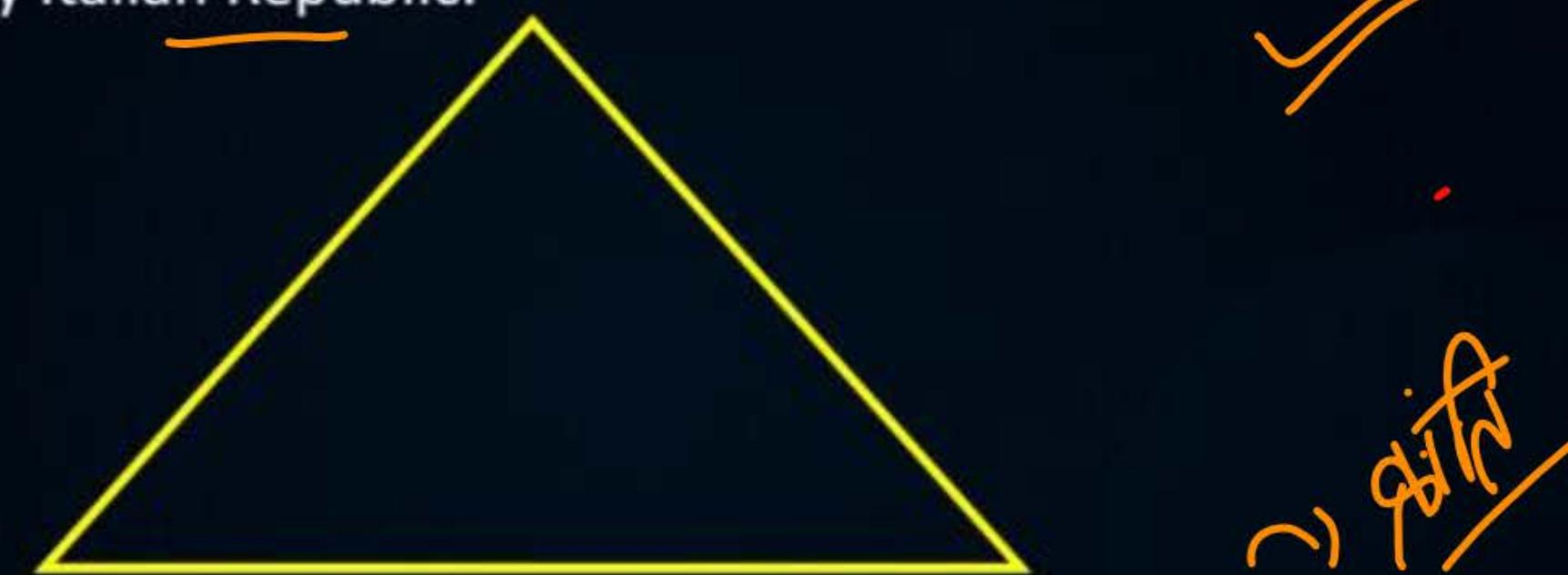
Central
under Pope

South Under
Bourbon Kings
of Spain



Unification Of Italy

(a) During the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini tried to create a unitary Italian Republic.



(b) He had also formed a secret society called Young Italy to achieve this goal.

(c) After the revolutionary uprisings of 1831 and 1848 failed – Responsibility came on Sardinia Piedmont under King Victor Emmanuel II to unify states through war



Unification Of Italy-Cavour



- ✓ Chief Minister **Cavour** who led the movement to unify the regions of Italy was neither a **revolutionary** nor a **democrat**.
- ✓ Like many other rich and educated members of the Italian elite, he spoke French much better than he did Italian.

Unification Of Italy



central Italian provinces of Tuscany, Parma, Modena, and Romagna voted in favor of unification with Sardinia

Lombardy joined Sardinia , France got Savoy and Nice

What Cavour did to Unify ?

In 1855 supported French and British in Crimean War

In 1858 Formed alliance with France, seeking military support against Austria

Defeated Austria in 1859 with the help of France



Unification Of Italy



FINAL PHASE

In 1860, Garibaldi came out of exile and marched towards southern Italy to capture Sicily and Naples

Cavour got worried as Garibaldi was a democrat , so Cavour sent troops

By year's end , liberated Sicily and Naples

Sardinian troops secured victories and finally southern Italy joined Sardinia

with the help of

peasants

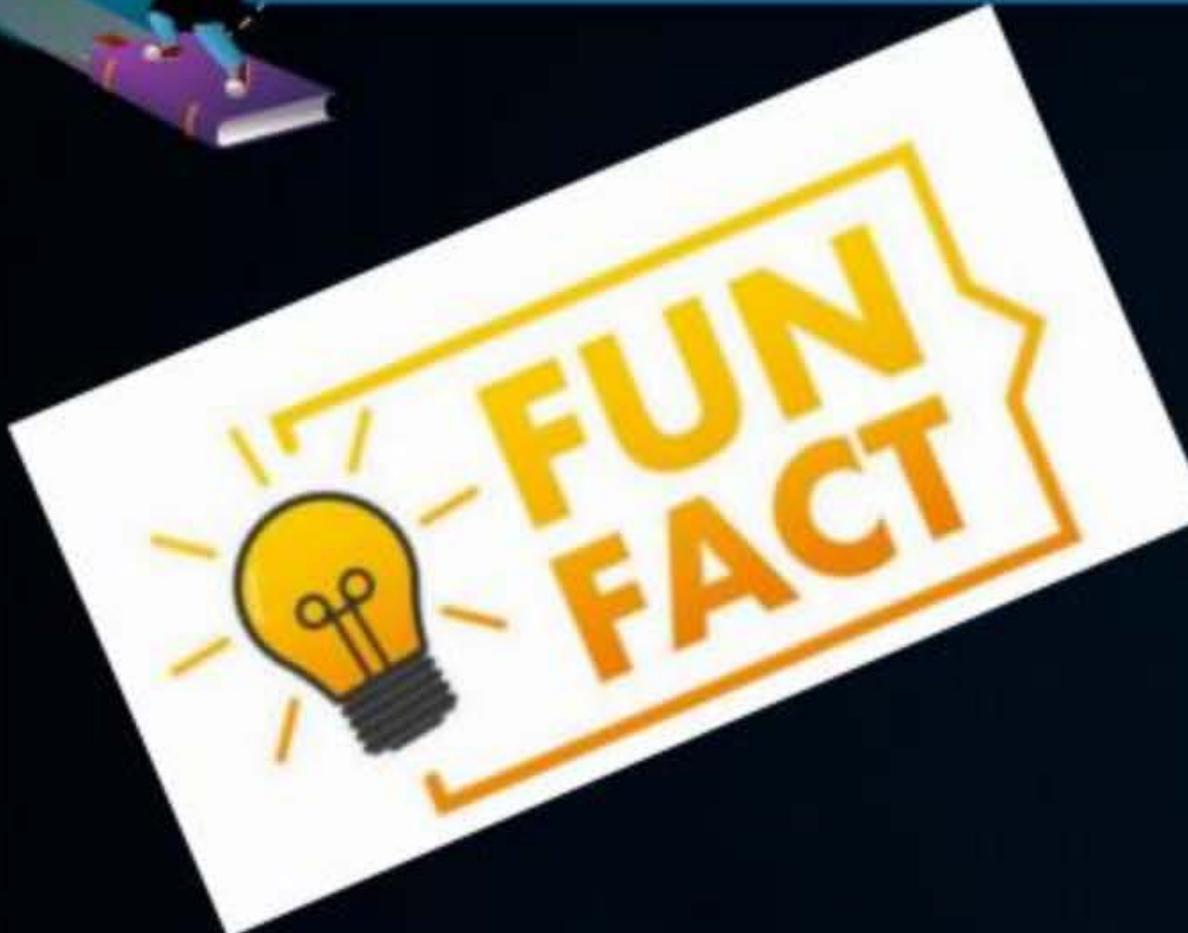
French

Unification Of Italy

IN 1861, ITALY
FINALLY UNITED
UNDER THE
SARDINIAN KING
VICTOR EMMANUEL
II



Unification Of Italy



Most of the Italian population was illiterate and did not know about liberal nationalism ideology. The peasants who had supported Garibaldi in southern Italy had never heard of Italia, and believed that 'La Talia' was Victor Emmanuel's wife!

Ques.

Who among the following was known as Bismarck of Italy

- (a) Bismarck
- (b) Gandhi
- (c) Cavour
- (d) Mazzini

Unification Of Italy





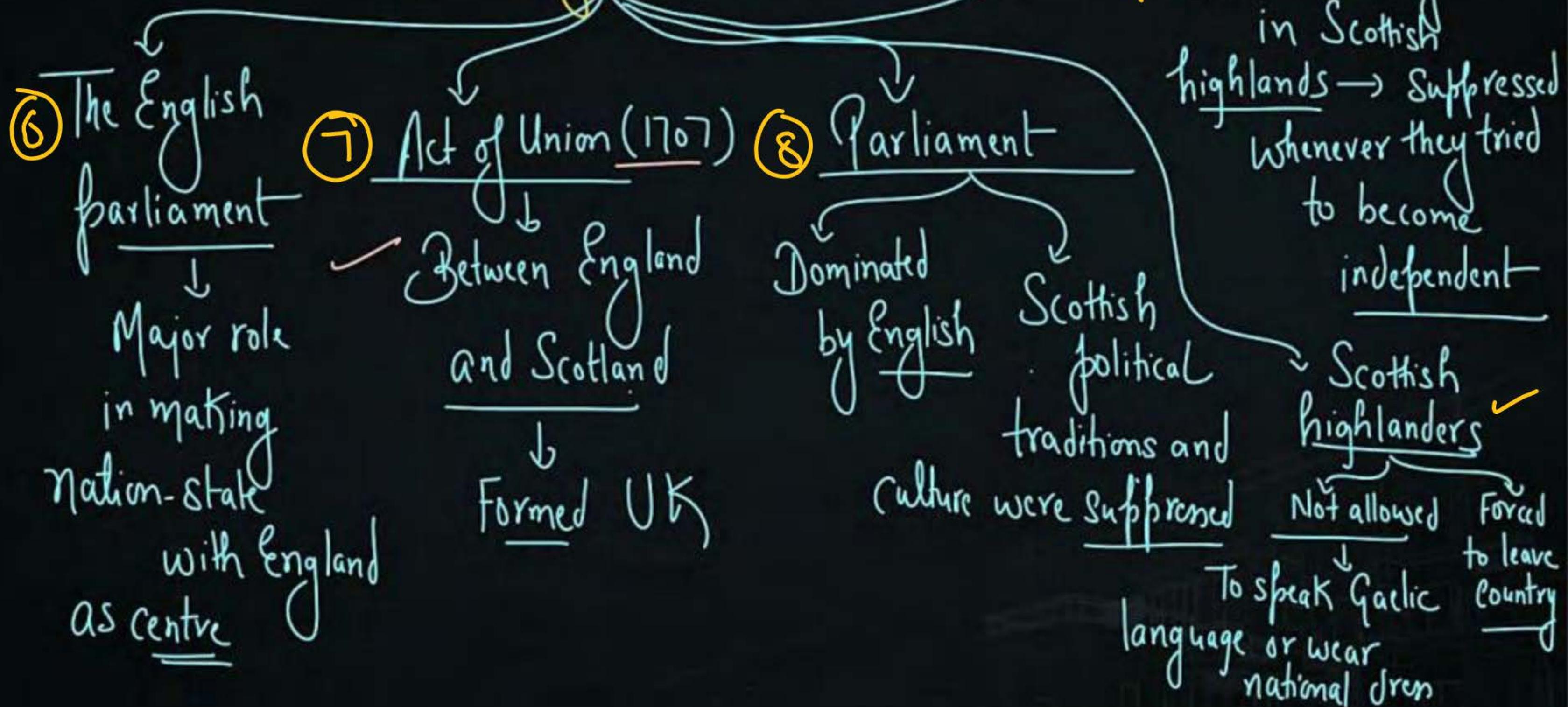
THE STRANGE CASE OF BRITAIN



The Strange Case of Britain



Strange Case-Britain



Strange Case - Britain

* Ireland
Divided between Catholics and Protestants

Britain
Supported Protestant
To establish dominance

After a failed revolt by Wolfe Tone and the United Irishmen (1798) merged into UK (1801)

New Symbols
British flag (Union Jack)
Anthem (God Save Our Noble King)
English language Promoted



→ Union

A handwritten-style text 'Union' is enclosed in a yellow circle with a black outline. A thin black arrow points from the left towards the word 'Union'. The entire graphic is set against a dark background.



Visualising The Nation



Marianne –Allegory of France

Her characteristics were drawn from those of Liberty and the Republic

Statues of Marianne were erected in public squares to remind the public of the national symbol of unity .

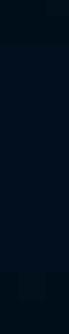
Marianne images were marked on coins and stamps.

Visualising The Nation



Germania – Allegory of Germany

Germania wears a crown of oak leaves, as the German oak stands for heroism.





Visualising The Nation



Britannia –Allegory of
Britain





Visualising The Nation

Box 3

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





Who were the Slavs ?



Slavs are subdivided into East Slavs (chiefly Russians, Ukrainians, and Belarusians)



West Slavs (chiefly Poles, Czechs, Slovaks, and Wends, or Sorbs),



South Slavs (chiefly Serbs, Croats, Bosnians, Slovenes, Macedonians, and Montenegrins, Bulgarians)

Balkans

① Area of geographical and ethnic variation ✓

② Consisted of

- Romania
- Bulgaria
- Albania
- Macedonia
- Greece
- Croatia

- Bosnia-Herzegovina
- Slovenia
- Serbia
- Montenegro

③ Spread of ideas of romantic nationalism + Disintegration of Ottoman Empire

Made the region explosive

④ Ottoman tried to regain control through modernisation ↓
One by one ↓ Nationalities broke away

Balkans



Balkans

claimed

→ So these
States wanted
independence

They were
once independent

Now dominated by
foreign powers



Balkan
states

↓
Jealous of
each other
And wanted to
expand their
territories



Big European
powers

↓
Rivalry due to
trade and
colonies
=====

* When
they
join

Balkan
crisis

↓
Leads to
WWI



Important Source



Box 2

Giuseppe Garibaldi (1807-82) is perhaps the most celebrated of Italian freedom fighters. He came from a family engaged in coastal trade and was a sailor in the merchant navy. In 1833 he met Mazzini, joined the Young Italy movement and participated in a republican uprising in Piedmont in 1834. The uprising was suppressed and 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. In 1860, Garibaldi led the famous Expedition of the Thousand to South Italy. Fresh volunteers kept joining through the course of the campaign, till their numbers grew to about 30,000. They were popularly known as Red Shirts.

In 1867, Garibaldi led an army of volunteers to Rome to fight the last obstacle to the unification of Italy, the Papal States where a French garrison was stationed. The Red Shirts proved to be no match for the combined French and Papal troops. It was only in 1870 when, during the war with Prussia, France withdrew its troops from Rome that the Papal States were finally joined to Italy.



Fig. 15 – Garibaldi helping King Victor Emmanuel II of Sardinia-Piedmont to pull on the boot named 'Italy'. English caricature of 1859.



Important Question



Question : Why did nationalist tensions emerge in the Balkans? How did it lead to WW I?

(5)

1. The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was the area called the Balkans.
2. The Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro whose inhabitants were broadly known as the Slavs.
3. A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire. The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive.



Important Question

Question : Why did nationalist tensions emerge in the Balkans?

4. All through the nineteenth century the Ottoman Empire had sought to strengthen itself through modernisation and internal reforms but with very little success.
5. One by one, its European subject nationalities broke away from its control and declared independence.
6. The Balkan peoples based their claims for independence or political rights on nationality and used history to prove that they had once been independent but had been suppressed by foreign powers. Hence the rebellious nationalities in the Balkans thought of their struggles as attempts to win back their long-lost independence.



Important Question

Question : Why did nationalist tensions emerge in the Balkans?

7. As the different Slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity and independence, the Balkan area became an area of intense conflict. The Balkan states were fiercely jealous of each other and each hoped to gain more territory at the expense of the others.
8. Matters were further complicated because the Balkans also became the scene of big power rivalry. During this period, there was intense rivalry among the European powers over trade and colonies as well as naval and military might.
9. Each power – Russia, Germany, England, Austro-Hungary – was keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans, and extending its own control over the area. This led to a series of wars in the region and finally the First World War

Ques

Britannia was the female allegory of —

- (a) France
- (b) Germany
- (c) Britain
- (d) All

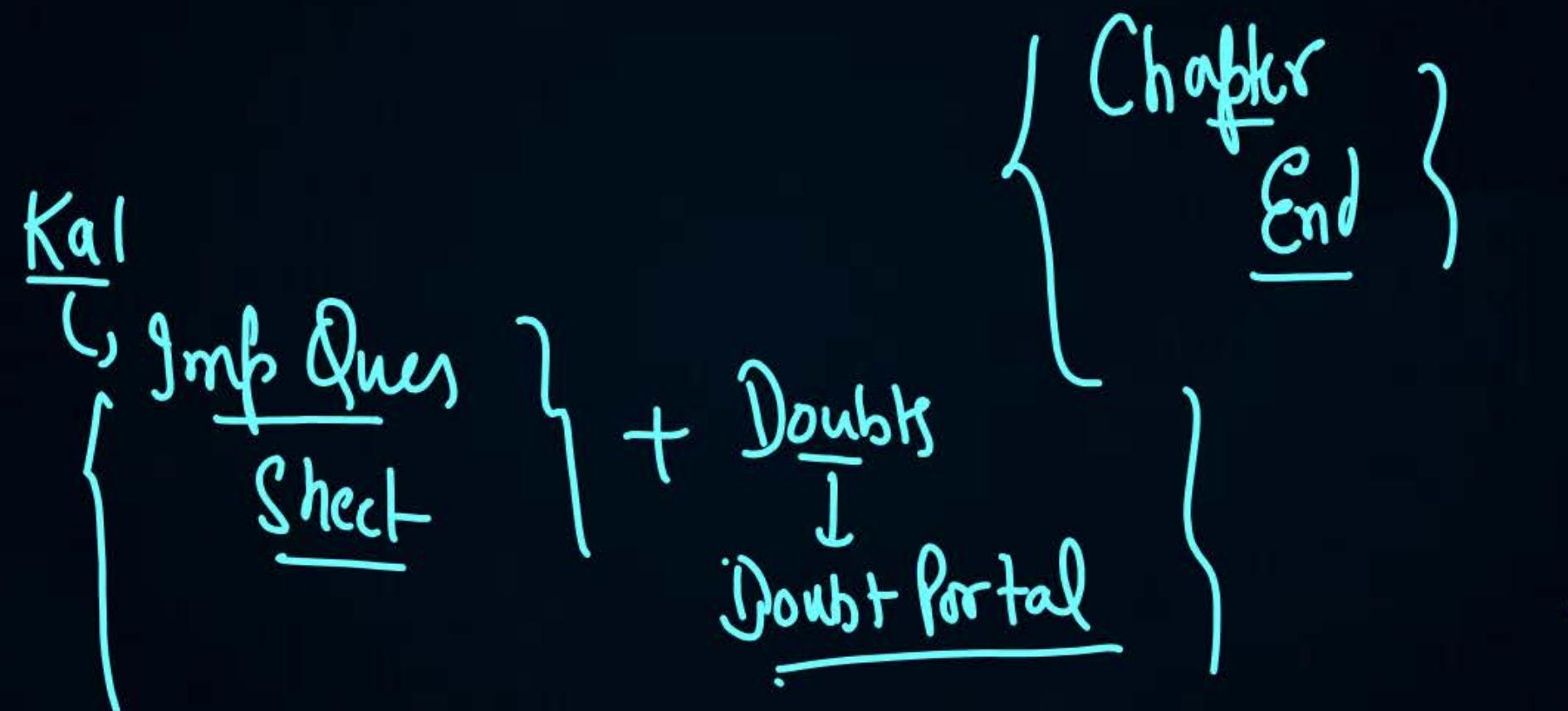
Ques.

People living in Balkans
were called _____

- (a) Slavs
- (b) Indians
- (c) Balkanians
- (d) None



Summary





THANK YOU

