

# UPDAAN



## 2025

# The Rise Of Nationalism In Europe

History

Lecture - 05

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# Topics

*to be covered*



1

*Age of Revolutions*

2

3

4





AUR VRO ! IPL ME KISKO SUMPORT KRRA HAI ?





## Question



The Given picture symbolizes the  
\_\_\_\_\_in Battle of Leipzig

- A** Regions won by Napoleon
- B** Territories lost by Napoleon
- C** Regions made into slaves
- D** All of the above





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

1830 — 1848 ✓

↓  
Europe

↓  
Many Revolutions (ગ્રંથિ)





1815



Vienna Treaty

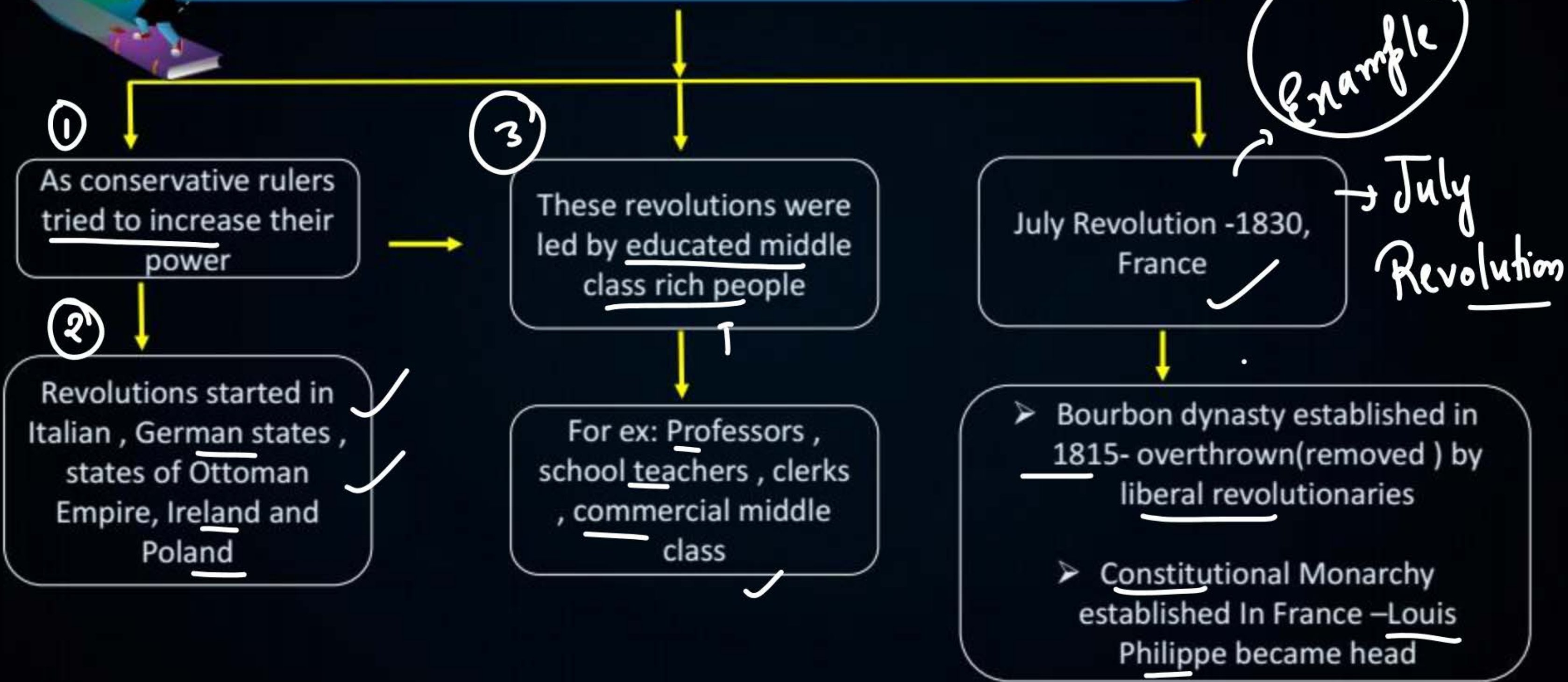
→ France → Bourbon Dynasty  
returned

1815-1830 → France condition  
↳ poor

1830

↓  
July

# The Age of Revolutions 1830-48





# France.



## Duke Metternich – Famous Statement



'When France sneezes,' Metternich once remarked, 'the rest of Europe catches cold.'

↓  
Example

France → July revolution → inspired an uprising (revolt) in Brussels. → Result → Belgium broke away from Kingdom of Netherlands





## Question



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



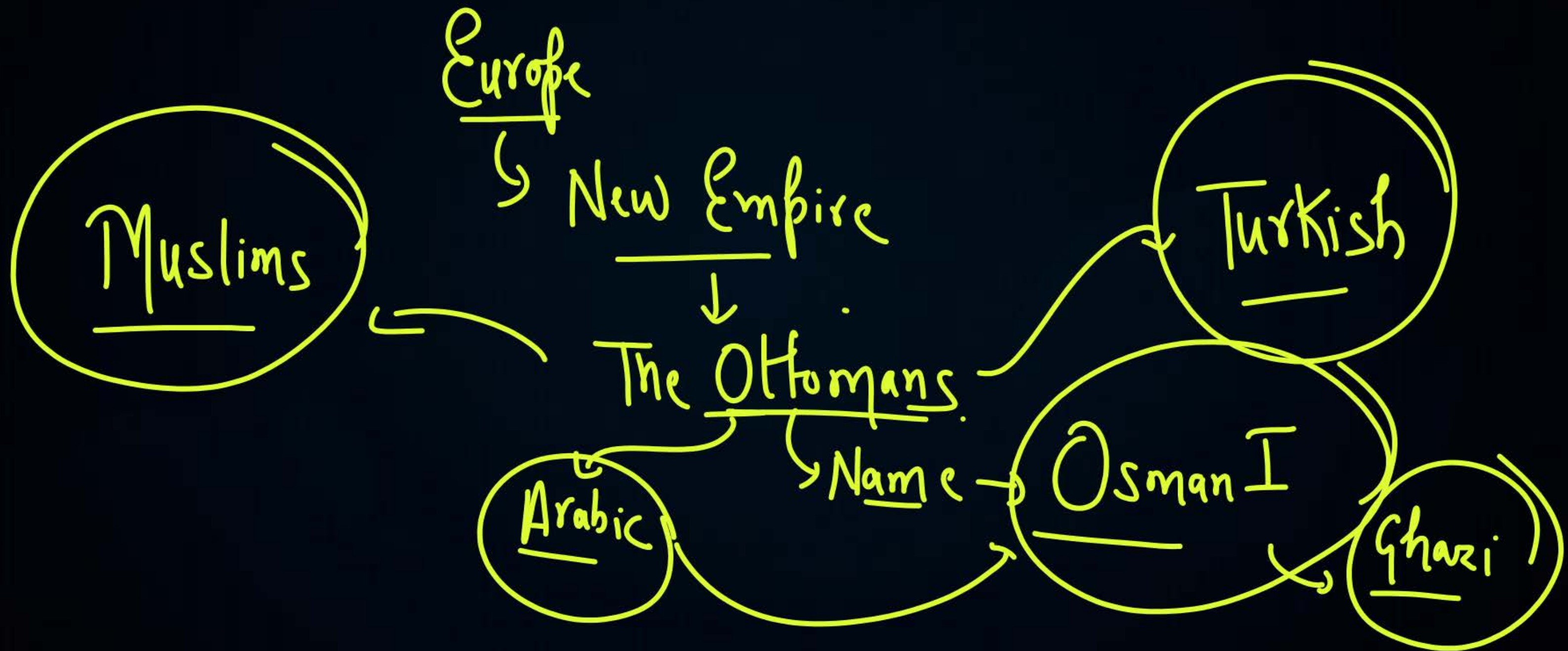
↓  
Udaanians

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











# The OTTOMAN Empire





**“Poets and Artists called  
Greece as cradle of European  
civilization.”** ✓



→ cradle





# Greek War of Independence

315

①

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 ✓



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



Greek struggle for independence began in 1821 ✓

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



➤ 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



Ques

Greece was under the control of ———

- (a) Austria
- ☒ (b) Ottoman Empire
- (c) Britishers
- (d) None

# 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 ✓



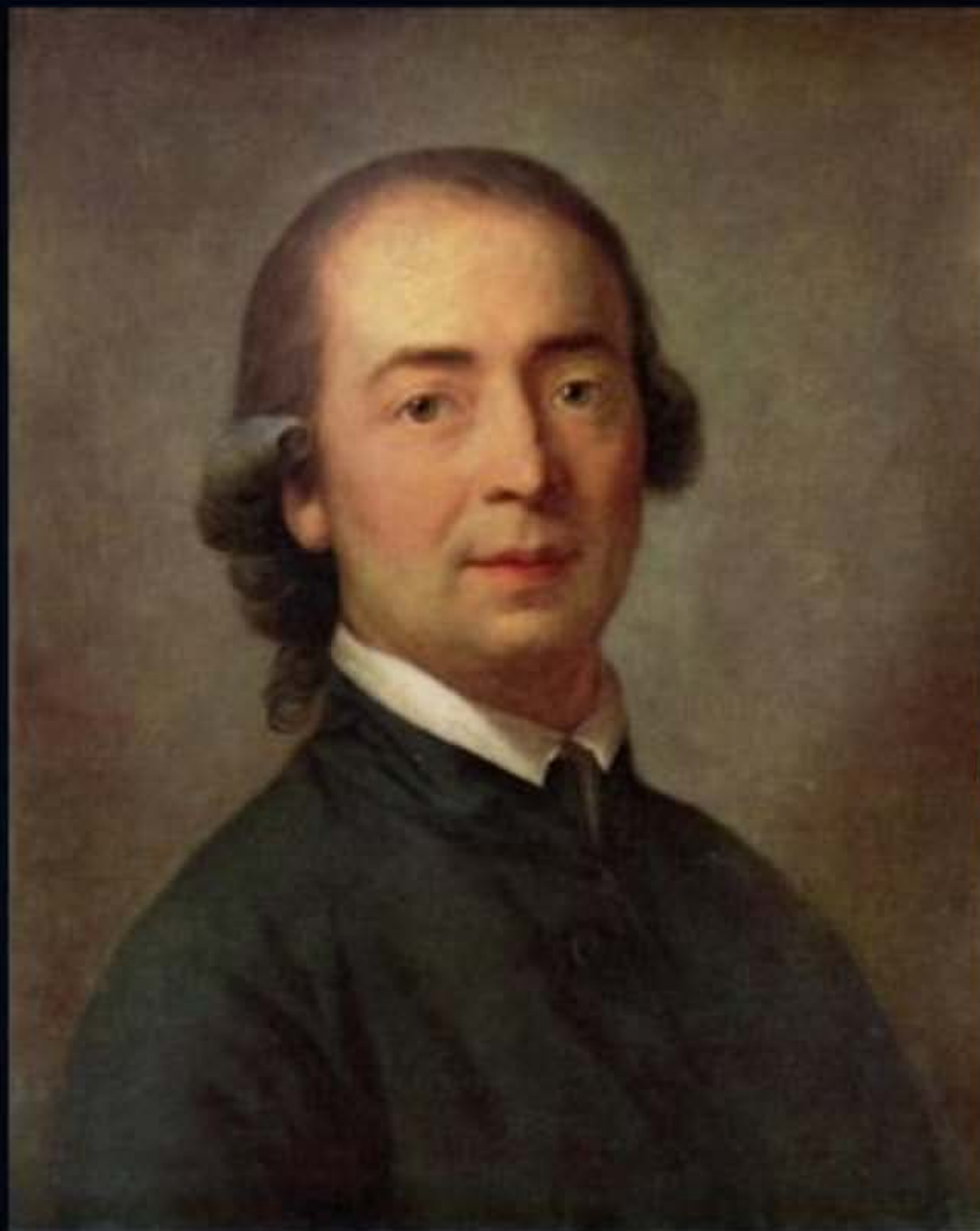
## The Romantic Imagination and Nationalist Feelings



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.





→ Herder



# The Romantic Imagination and Nationalist Feelings



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

① Helped to recover ancient national spirit

② 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.

RAP

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



## The Case of Poland



Karol Kurpinski, celebrated the national struggle through :

- operas and music, ✓
- turning folk dances like the polonaise and mazurka into nationalist symbols. ✓ ✓





→ Polonaise





→ Mazurka



## Question



A cultural movement that rejected science and reason and aimed at building nationalist sentiments through culture , shared history , songs etc.

**A** National Struggle

**B** Greek Struggle

**C** Romanticism

**D** Bhakti Movement



## Role of Language



↓

After Russia occupied Poland ,the Polish language was forced out of schools and the Russian language was imposed everywhere.

↓

In 1831-armed rebellion against Russia took place but it failed





## Role of Language



After this many members of the clergy in Poland began to use language as a weapon of national resistance

*church*

Polish was used for Church gatherings and all religious teachings . As a result, a large number of priests and bishops were put in jail or sent to Siberia by the Russian authorities

Ques.

What happened to Poland at the end of 18<sup>th</sup> century?

(a) Poland was partitioned by big powers.

(b) Poland became independent.

(c) Nothing happened to Poland

(d) Both b & c





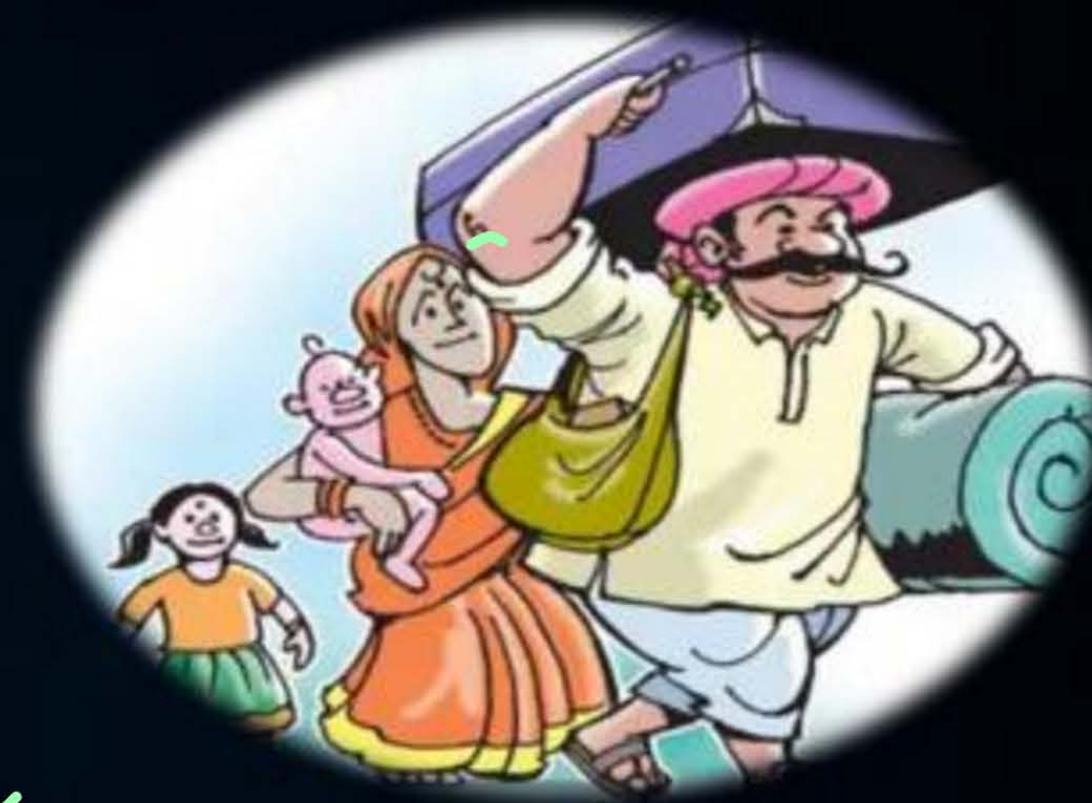
# Hunger , Hardship and Popular Revolt

1830s- Great economic crisis  
in Europe

✓ First half of 19<sup>th</sup> century –  
Population increased rapidly ✓

→ Less jobs , more jobseekers ✓

✓ Rural population migrated to  
cities – lived in overcrowded  
slums ✓





# Hunger , Hardship and Popular Revolt



Small producers in towns faced competition from cheap machine made goods from England



This was major problem in textile sector





# Hunger , Hardship and Popular Revolt

problems

In regions where Aristocracy was powerful –  
peasants were burdened by taxes and dues

far

Rise of food prices or bad harvest led to more  
poverty



## 1848 and France



Food shortages, high food prices and  
unemployment in France

People of Paris came out on the streets.  
Barricades were put to stop them

Louis Phillippe was forced to run away





## 1848 and France



National Assembly declared France a Republic. All males above 21 yrs. age were given the right to vote. National workshops were set up to provide employment



## Question



Which of the following were the reasons due to which the people of Paris came out on streets ?

Last Poll

**A** Food shortages and High food prices

**B** Unemployment

**C** Romanticism

**D** Both a and b





## Case Study Based Question



→ Read P.W.

Read the given passage and answer the questions :

In 1845, weavers in Silesia had led a revolt against contractors who supplied them raw material and gave them orders for finished textiles but drastically reduced their payments. The journalist Wilhelm Wolff described the events in a Silesian village as follows: In these villages (with 18,000 inhabitants) cotton weaving is the most widespread occupation ... The misery of the workers is extreme. The desperate need for jobs has been taken advantage of by the contractors to reduce the prices of the goods they order ... On 4 June at 2 p.m. a large crowd of weavers emerged from their homes and marched in pairs up to the mansion of their contractor demanding higher wages. They were treated with scorn and threats alternately. Following this, a group of them forced their way into the house, smashed its elegant windowpanes, furniture, porcelain ... another group broke into the storehouse and plundered it of supplies of cloth which they tore to shreds ... The contractor fled with his family to a neighbouring village which, however, refused to shelter such a person. He returned 24 hours later having requisitioned the army. In the exchange that followed, eleven weavers were shot.





## Case Study Based Question



Q a. In which year did the Silesia weaver's revolt take place ?

Ans:

Q b. How many weavers were shot dead in the revolt ?

Ans :

Q c. What was the underlying cause behind the revolt in Silesia ?

Ans : Weavers in Silesia had led a revolt against contractors who supplied them raw material and gave them orders for finished textiles but drastically reduced their payment



A scenic photograph of a coastal landscape. In the foreground, there are steep, dark cliffs. In the middle ground, a sandy beach meets the ocean. The background shows rolling hills under a clear blue sky.

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



THANK  
YOU

