

TOPICS to be covered

1

Rise of Nationalism in Europe





THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE



Sorrieu's Utopian Vision



- Peoples of Europe and America – men and women of all ages and social classes - marching in a long train and offering homage to the statue of Liberty as they pass by it.
- Torch of Enlightenment she bears in one hand and the Charter of the Rights of Man.
- Shattered remains of the symbols of absolutist institutions.
- Leading the procession, way past the statue of Liberty, are the United States and Switzerland, which by this time were already nation-states.
- From the heavens above, Christ, saints and angels gaze upon the scene. They have been used by the artist to symbolise fraternity among the nations of the world.

- Measures and practices that could create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people:
- The ideas of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen).
- A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard.

1789



- Measures and practices that could create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people:
- The Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly.
those who could vote
- New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of the nation.



- A centralised administrative system - uniform laws for all citizens.
- Internal customs duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted.
- Regional dialects were discouraged and French became the common language of the nation.





Napoleon Bonaparte



- Through a return to monarchy Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France, but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient.





Napoleonic Code



- Napoleonic Code (Civil Code of 1804) ✓
- Did away with all privileges based on birth. ✓
- Established equality before the law. ✓
- Secured the right to property. ✓
- This Code was exported to the regions under French control.





In the Dutch Republic, in Switzerland, in Italy and Germany



- Simplified administrative divisions.
- Abolished the feudal system.
- Freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.



In The Towns :

- Guild restrictions were removed.
- Transport and communication systems were improved.
- Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed a new-found freedom.

- Reactions of the local populations to French rule were mixed.
- Initially, in many places such as Holland and Switzerland, as well as in certain cities like Brussels, Mainz, Milan and Warsaw, the French armies were welcomed as harbingers of liberty.
- The initial enthusiasm soon turned to hostility.
- Increased taxation, censorship forced conscription into the French armies required to conquer the rest of Europe, all seemed to outweigh the advantages of the administrative changes.





The Making of Nationalism in Europe



- **Mid-eighteenth-century Europe :**
no 'nation-states' as we know them today.





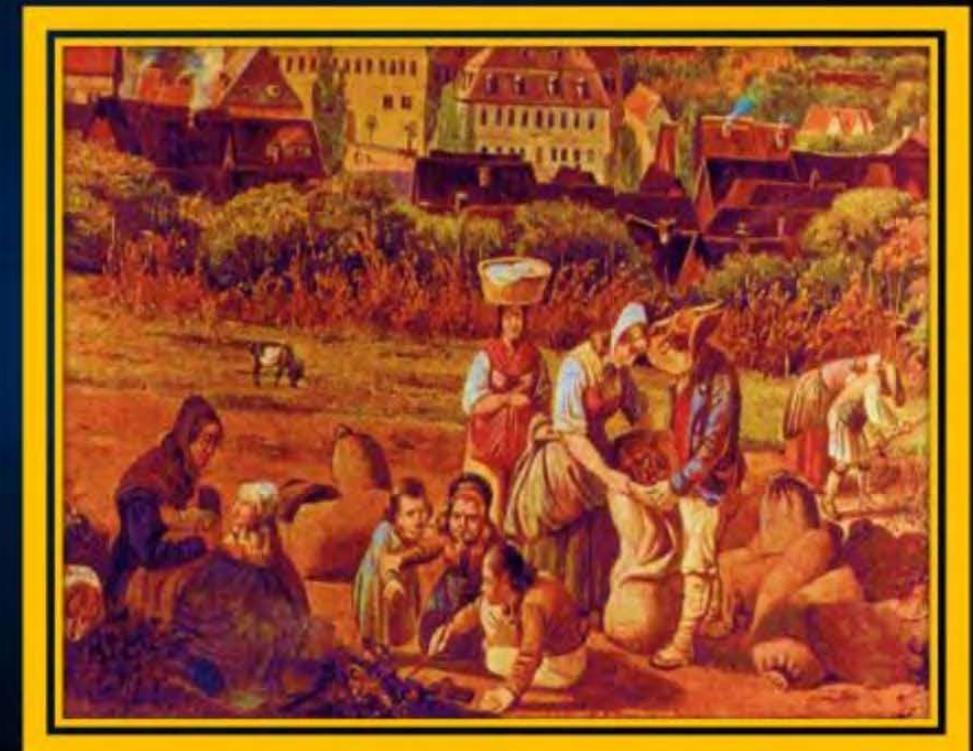
The Aristocracy



- Socially and politically the dominant class on the continent.
- Members of this class united by a common way of life that cut across regional divisions.
- They owned estates in the countryside and also town-houses.
- They spoke French for purposes of diplomacy and in high society.
- Their families were often connected by ties of marriage.



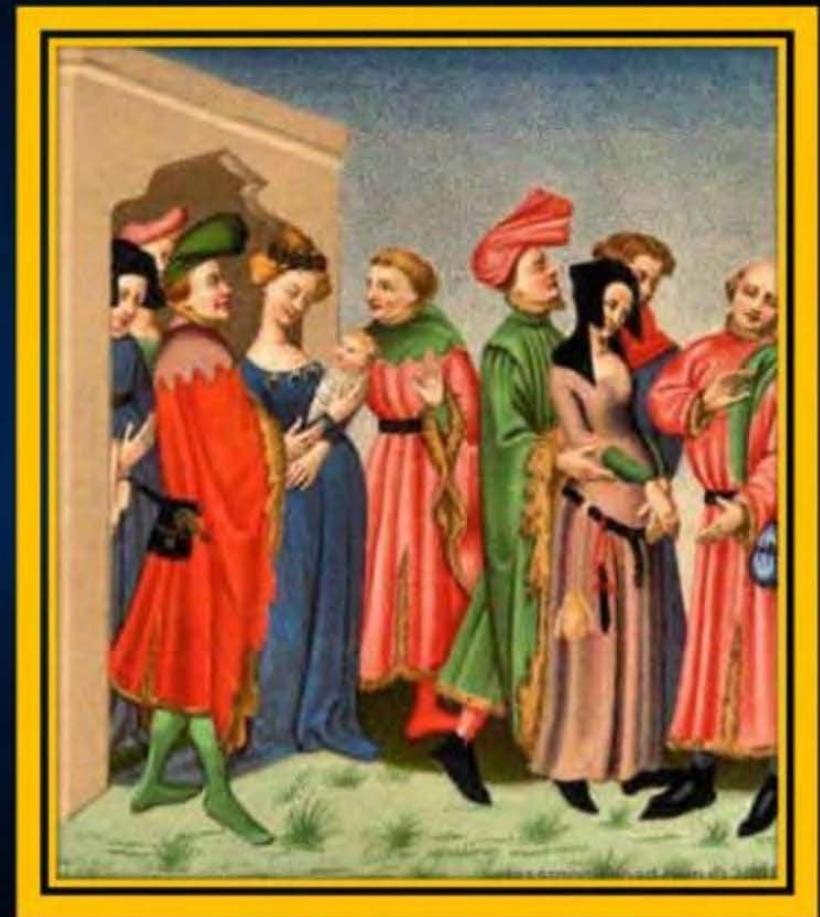
- The majority of the population was made up of the peasantry.
- To the west, the bulk of the land was farmed by tenants and small owners, while in Eastern and Central Europe the pattern of landholding was characterised by vast estates which were cultivated by serfs.





New Middle Class

- **Industrialisation** - New social groups came into being; a working-class population, and middle classes made up of industrialists, businessmen, professionals.





What did Liberal Nationalism Stand for?



Ideology

- For the new middle classes liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law.
- Since the French Revolution, liberalism had stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges, a constitution and representative government through parliament.
- Emphasised the concept of government by consent.
- Equality before the law did not necessarily stand for universal suffrage.

Political Sphere



Economic Sphere :

- Freedom of markets
- Abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.
- German-speaking regions in the first half of the nineteenth century.

Zollverein :

- In 1834, a customs union or Zollverein was formed at the initiative of Prussia and joined by most of the German states.
- Abolished tariff barriers.
- Reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to two.
- The creation of a network of railways further stimulated mobility, harnessing economic interests to national unification.



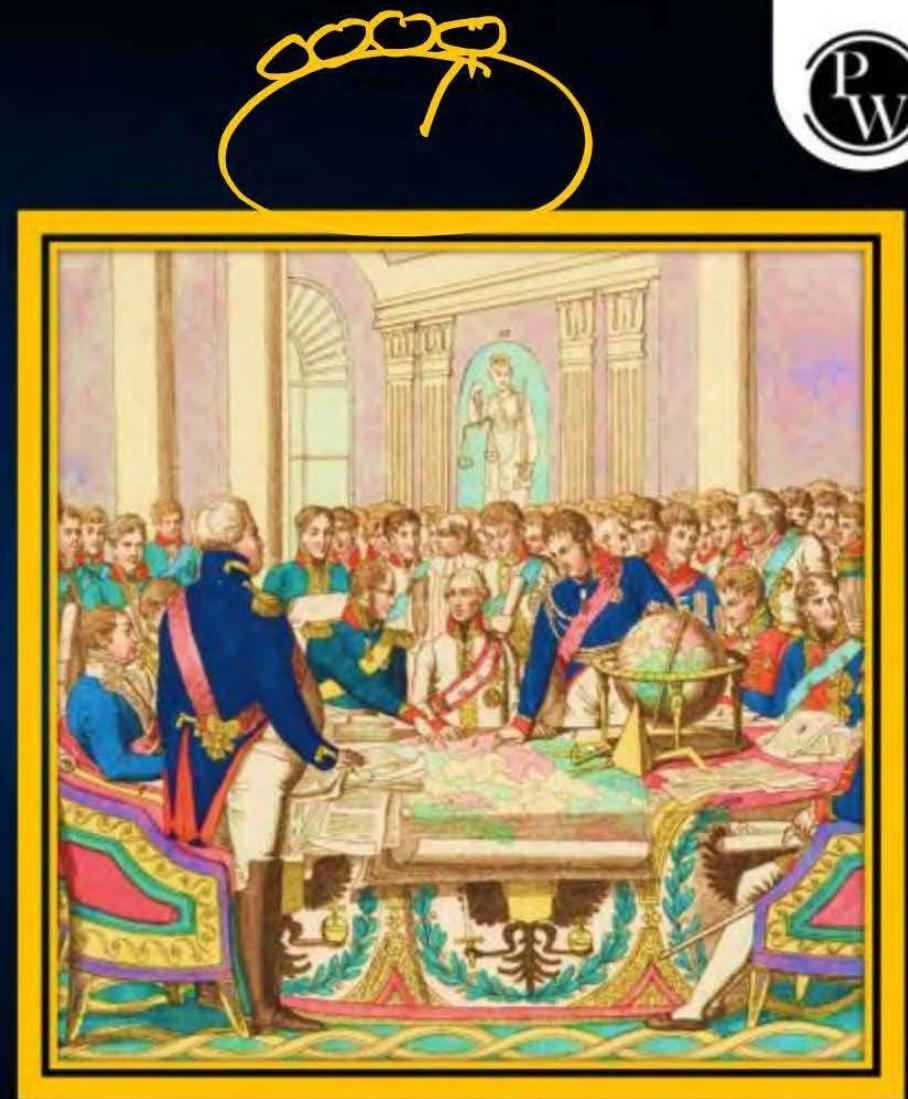
A New Conservatism after 1815



- In 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of conservatism.
- Conservatives believed in monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and that the family should be preserved.
- A modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy, the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies of Europe.



- Hosted by - Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich.
- **Treaty of Vienna of 1815:** *Changes*
- The Bourbon dynasty, which had been deposed during the French Revolution was restored to power.
- France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon.
- A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in future.

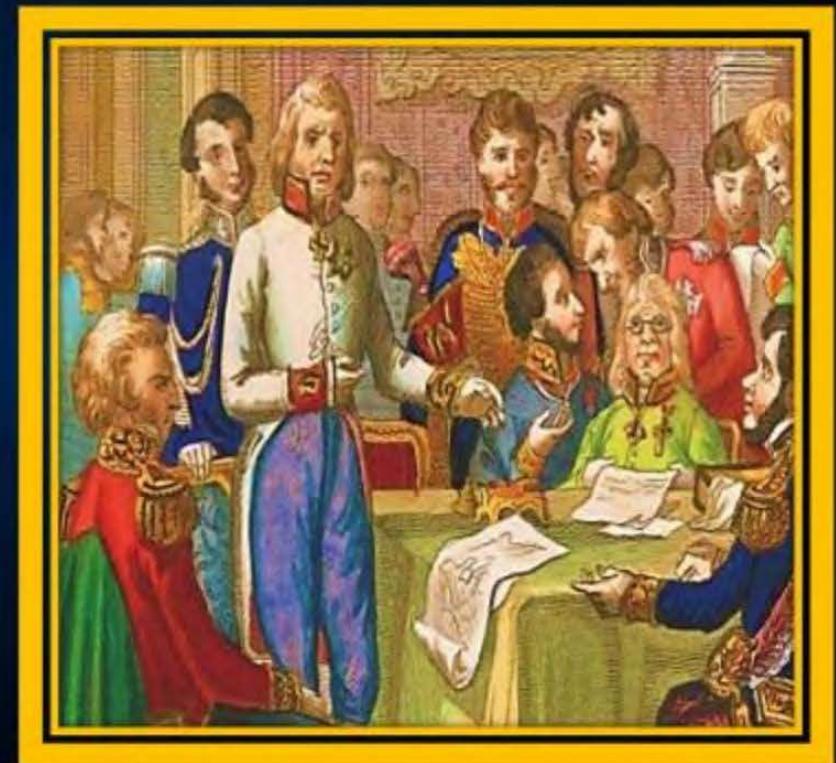




The Main Intention



- Restore the monarchies that had been overthrown by Napoleon.
- Create a new conservative order in Europe.
- ❖ 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 law.

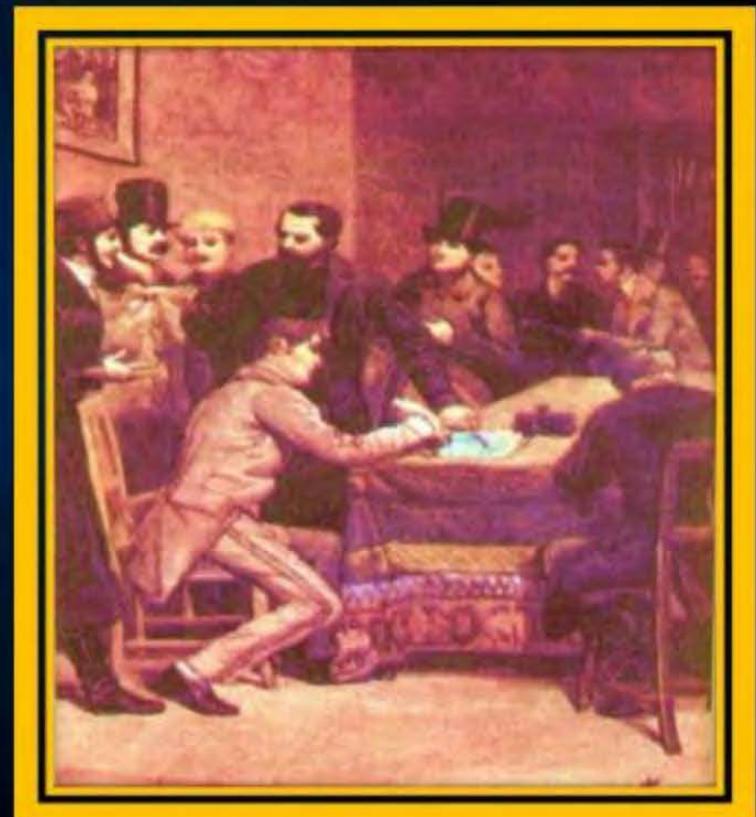




The Revolutionaries



- ❖ After 1815- Secret societies came up in many European states to train revolutionaries and spread their ideas.
- ❖ Revolutionary - commitment to oppose monarchical forms that had been established after the Vienna Congress, and to fight for liberty and freedom.
- ❖ Most of these revolutionaries also saw the creation of nation-states as a necessary part of this struggle for freedom.



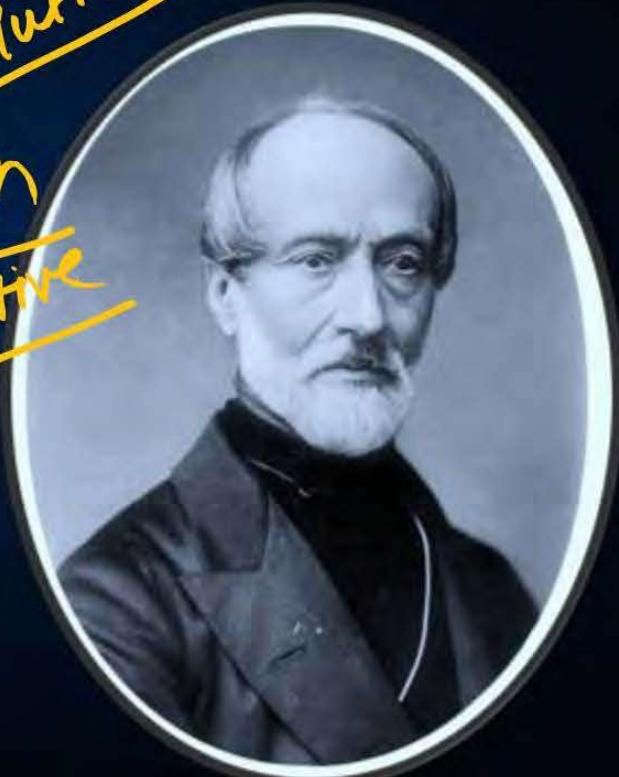


Giuseppe Mazzini



- Born in Genoa in 1807, he became a member of the secret society of the Carbonari.
- Founded two more underground societies.
- Young Italy in Marseilles.
- Young Europe in Berne.
- Mazzini believed that God had intended nations to be the natural units of mankind.
- Metternich described him as 'the most dangerous enemy of our social order'.

Italian Revolutionary
Metternich
Conservative

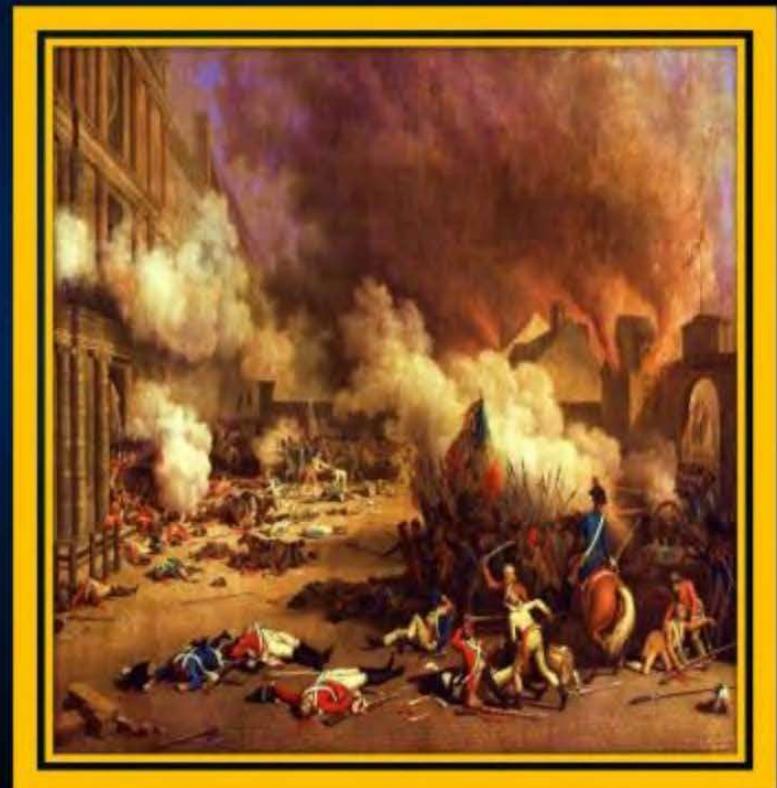




The Age of Revolutions: 1830-1848



- ❖ As conservative regimes tried to consolidate their power, liberalism and nationalism came to be increasingly associated with revolution in many regions of Europe
- ❖ Revolutions were led by the liberal-nationalists belonging to the educated middle-class elite

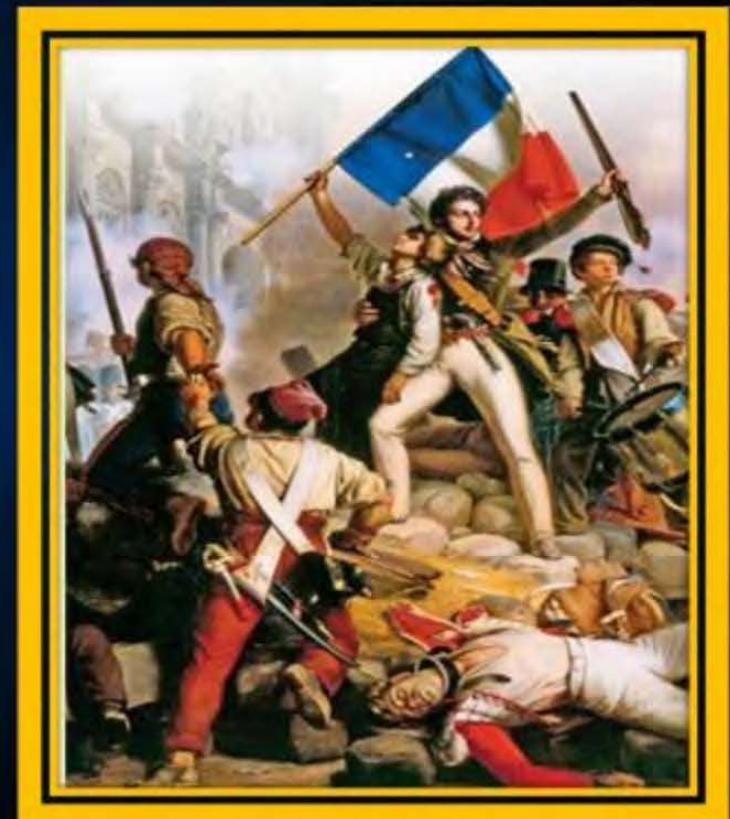




First Upheaval : France in July 1830



- The **Bourbon kings** were now overthrown by liberal revolutionaries who installed a constitutional monarchy with Louis Philippe at its head.
- 'When France sneezes,' **Metternich** once remarked, 'the rest of Europe catches cold.'
- The **July Revolution** sparked an uprising in Brussels which led to Belgium breaking away from the United Kingdom of the Netherlands.



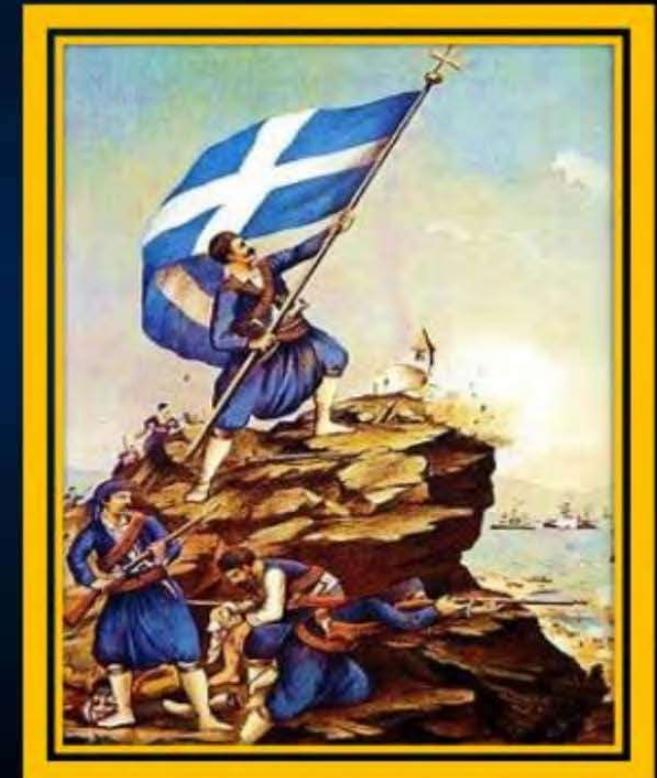


Greek War of Independence

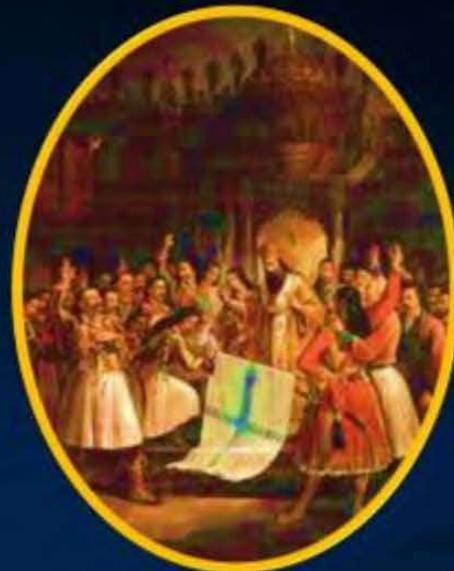


Short Note

- Greece had been part of the Ottoman Empire since the fifteenth century.
- Struggle for independence amongst the Greeks began in 1821.
- Nationalists in Greece got support from other Greeks living in exile and also from many West Europeans who had sympathies for ancient Greek culture.



- Poets and artists lauded Greece as the cradle of European civilisation.
- The English poet Lord Byron organised funds and later went to fight in the war, where he died of fever in 1824.
- Finally, the Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognised Greece as an independent nation.



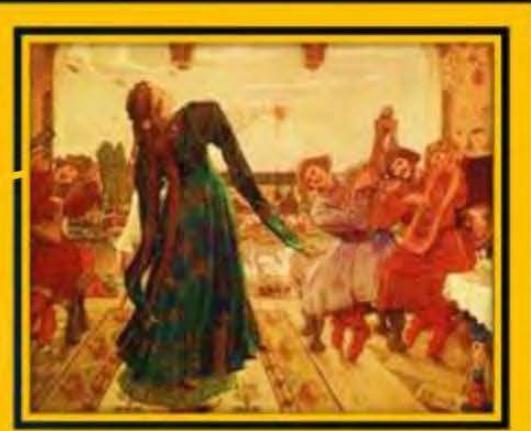


The Romantic Imagination and National Feeling

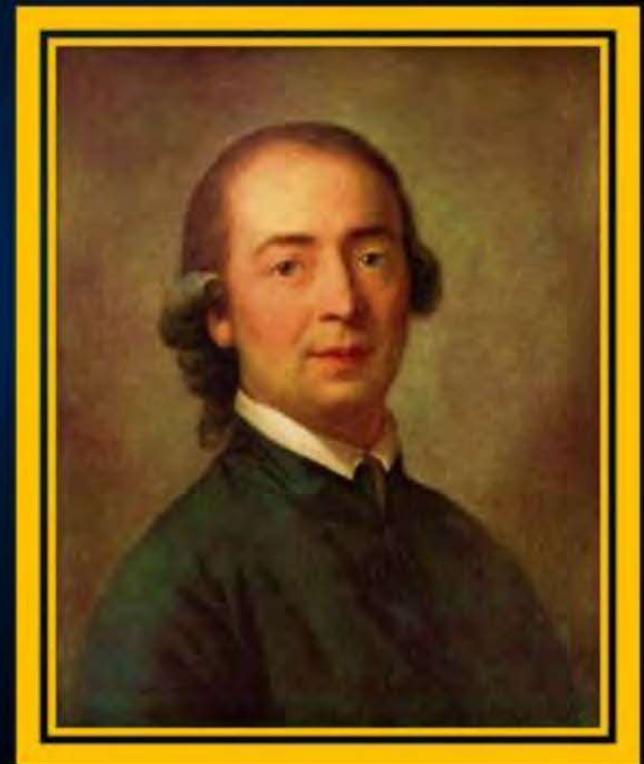


- Romanticism, a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment.
- Romantic artists and poets generally criticised the glorification of reason and science and focused instead on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings.
- Their effort was to create a sense of a shared collective heritage, a common cultural past, as the basis of a nation.

Romanticism
Cultural nationalism



- Other Romantics such as the German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder (1744-1803) claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people – das volk.
- It was through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances that the true spirit of the nation (volksgeist) was popularised.
- Aim to carry the modern nationalist message to large audiences who were mostly illiterate.
- Karol Kurpinski celebrated the national struggle through his operas and music, turning folk dances like the polonaise and mazurka into nationalist symbols.





Role of Language



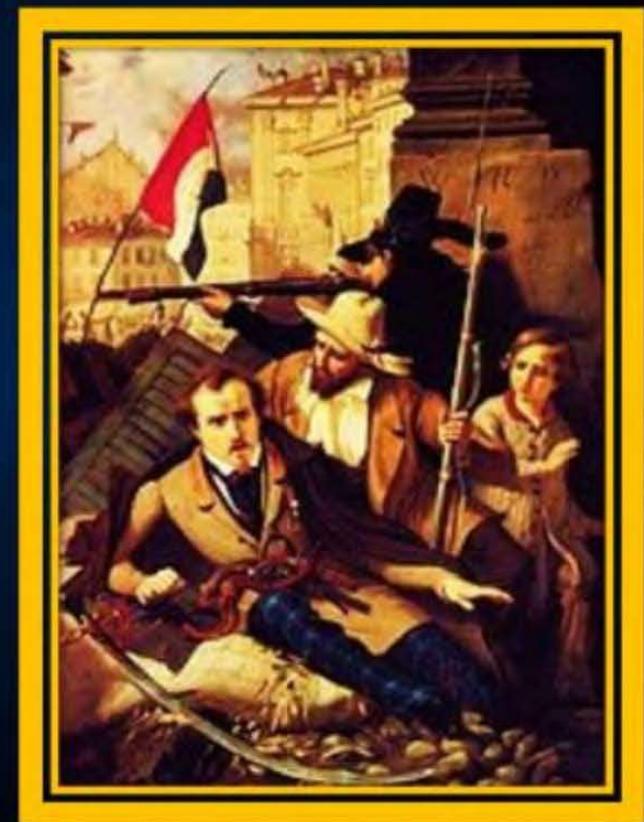
- After Russian occupation, the Polish language was forced out of schools and the Russian language was imposed everywhere.
- In 1831, an armed rebellion against Russian rule took place which was ultimately crushed.
- Following this, many members of the clergy in Poland began to use language as a weapon of national resistance.
- Polish was used for Church gatherings and all religious instruction.
- A large number of priests and bishops were put in jail or sent to Siberia by the Russian authorities as punishment for their refusal to preach in Russian.



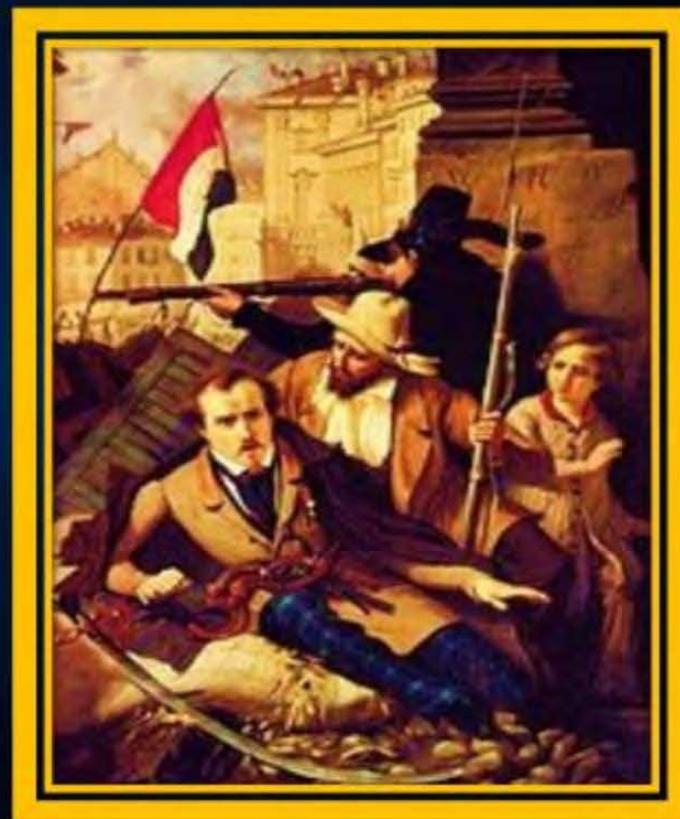
Hunger, Hardship and Popular Revolt



- 1830s were years of great economic hardship in Europe:
- Enormous increase in population all over Europe.
- More seekers of jobs than employment.
- Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums.



- Small producers faced stiff competition from imports of cheap machine-made goods from England.
- In those regions of Europe where the aristocracy still enjoyed power, peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations.
- The rise of food prices or a year of bad harvest led to widespread pauperism in town and country

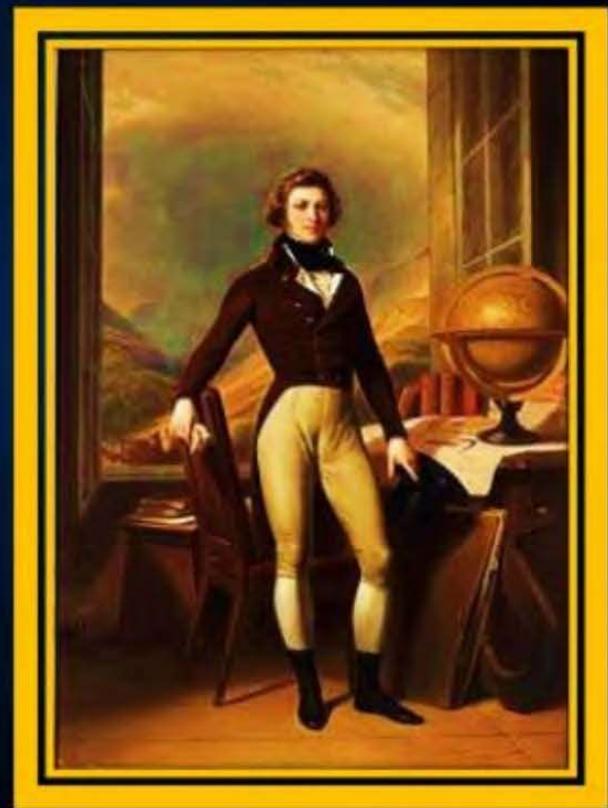




The year 1848



- Food shortages and widespread unemployment brought the population of Paris out on the roads.
- Barricades were erected and Louis Philippe was forced to flee.
- National Assembly proclaimed a Republic, granted suffrage to all adult males above 21, and guaranteed the right to work.
- National workshops to provide employment were set up.



- Earlier, 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.

short note





1848: The Revolution of the Liberals



- In other parts of Europe where independent nation-states did not yet exist – such as Germany, Italy, Poland, the Austro-Hungarian Empire – men and women of the liberal middle classes combined their demands for constitutionalism with national unification
- Demand was the creation of a nation-state on parliamentary principles – a constitution, freedom of the press and freedom of association.

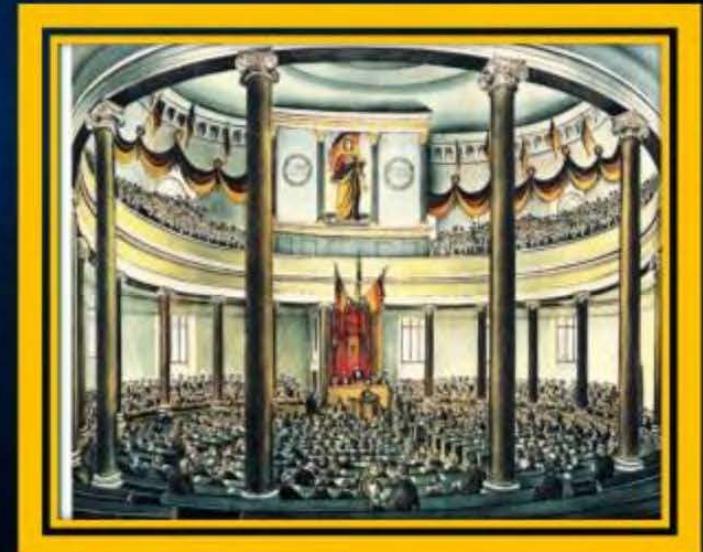




Frankfurt Parliament



- In German regions middle class people- met at city of Frankfurt and decided to vote for an all-German National Assembly. On 18 May 1848, 831 elected representatives.
- Frankfurt parliament convened in the Church of St. Paul. They drafted a constitution for a German nation to be headed by a monarchy subject to a parliament.
- Friedrich Wilhelm IV, King of Prussia, he rejected it and joined other monarchs to oppose the elected assembly.
- In the end troops were called in and the assembly was forced to disband.





Frankfurt Parliament



- The issue of extending political rights to women was a controversial one within the liberal movement
- When the Frankfurt parliament convened in the Church of St Paul, women were admitted only as observers to stand in the visitors' gallery.





Frankfurt Parliament



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



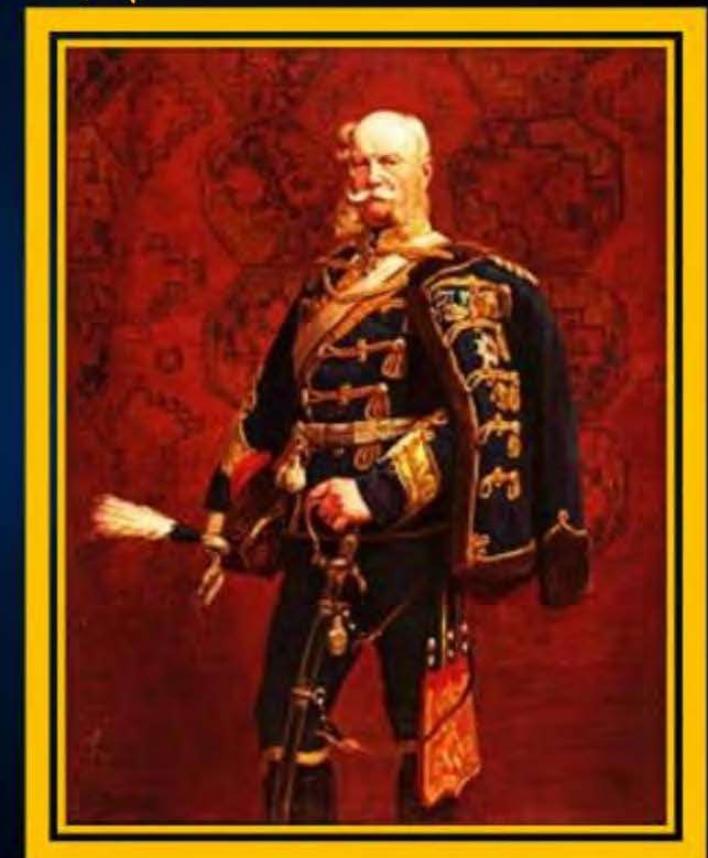
- This liberal initiative to nation-building repressed by the monarchy, military, large landowners (called Junkers) of Prussia.
- From then on, Prussia took on the leadership of the movement for national unification. Its chief minister, Otto von Bismarck, was the architect of this process carried out with the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy.

Kaiser William I.



- Three wars over seven years – with 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.
- The new state placed a strong emphasis on modernising the currency, banking, legal and judicial systems in Germany. Prussian measures and practices often became a model for the rest of Germany.

3 wars
7 years





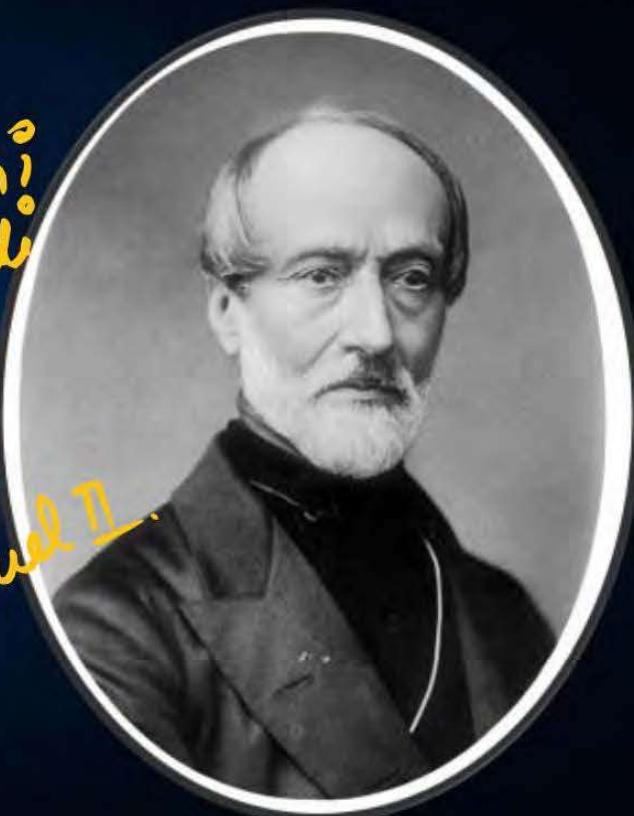
Italy Unified

- Sardinia-Piedmont, was ruled by an Italian princely house.
- The north was under Austrian Habsburgs, the centre was ruled by the Pope and the southern regions were under the domination of the Bourbon kings of Spain.
- Even the Italian language had not acquired one common form and still had many regional and local variations.



- During the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic.
- He had also formed a secret society called **Young Italy** for the dissemination of his goals.
- The failure of revolutionary uprisings both in 1831 and 1848 meant that the mantle now fell on **Sardinia-Piedmont** under its ruler King **Victor Emmanuel II** to unify the Italian states through war.

- Mazzini
- Garibaldi
- Cavour
- Victor Emmanuel II



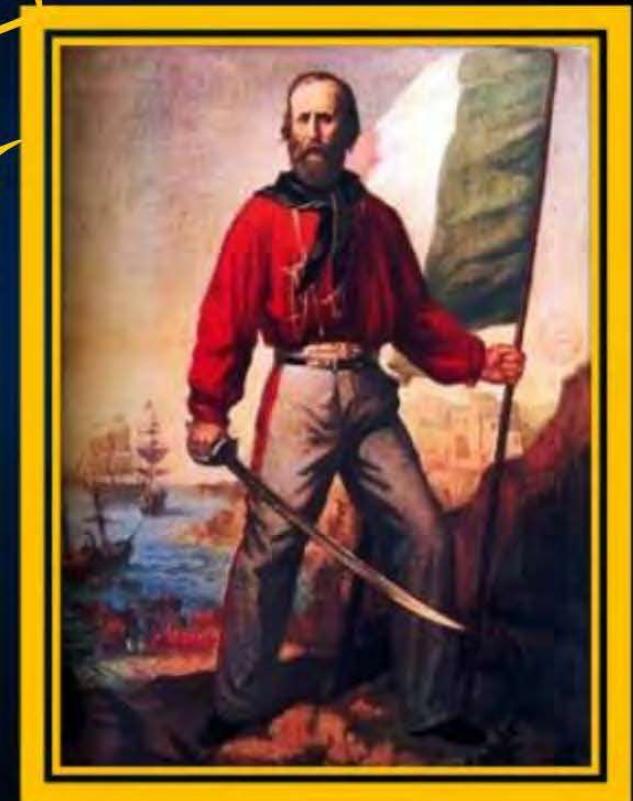
- Chief Minister Cavour who led the movement to unify the regions of Italy was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat.
- Like many other wealthy and educated members of the Italian elite, he spoke French much better than he did Italian.
- Through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France engineered by Cavour, Sardinia-Piedmont succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859.

Northern Italy
↓
Austrian forces
↓
Italy



- A large number of armed volunteers under the leadership of **Giuseppe Garibaldi** joined the fray.
- In 1860, they marched into South Italy and the **Kingdom of the Two Sicilies** and succeeded in winning the support of the local peasants in order to drive out the Spanish rulers.

South Italy
Bourbon Kings of Spain



- In 1861 Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of united Italy. However, much of the Italian population, among whom rates of illiteracy were very high, 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



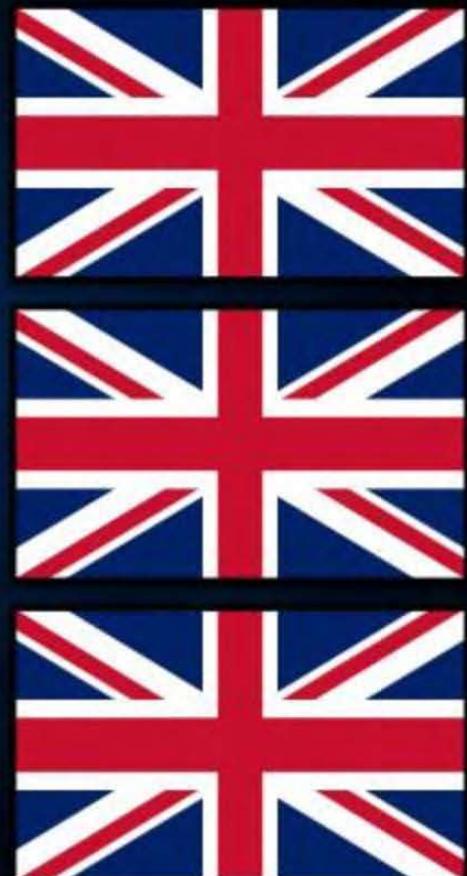


- British Isles - ethnic ones – such as English, Welsh, Scot or Irish.
- The English parliament, which had seized power from the monarchy in 1688 at the end of a protracted conflict, was the instrument through which a nation-state, with England at its centre, came to be forged.
- The Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland that resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain' meant, in effect, that England was able to impose its influence on Scotland.

- The British parliament was henceforth dominated by its English members.
- Growth of a British identity meant that Scotland's distinctive culture and political institutions were systematically suppressed.
- The Catholic clans that inhabited the Scottish Highlands suffered terrible repression whenever they attempted to assert their independence.
- The Scottish Highlanders were forbidden to speak their Gaelic language or wear their national dress, and large numbers were forcibly driven out of their homeland.



- Ireland – deep division - between Catholics and Protestants.
- The English helped the Protestants of Ireland to establish their dominance over a largely Catholic country. Catholic revolts against British dominance were suppressed.
- After a failed revolt led by Wolfe Tone and his United Irishmen (1798), Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801. A new ‘British nation’ was forged through the propagation of a dominant English culture.
- The symbols of the new Britain – the British flag (Union Jack), the national anthem (God Save Our Noble King), the English language – were actively promoted.





Visualising the Nation



- Nations were then portrayed as female figures.
- The female figure became an **allegory** of the nation.
- In France she was christened Marianne, a popular Christian name. Her characteristics were drawn from those of Liberty and the Republic – the red cap, the tricolour, the cockade.
- Statues of Marianne were erected in public squares to remind the public of the national symbol of unity and to persuade them to identify with it. Marianne images were marked on coins and stamps.

allegory
↳ abstract thing / idea / person



- Germania became the allegory of the German nation.
- In visual representations, Germania wears a crown of oak leaves, as the German oak stands for heroism.





Nationalism and Imperialism



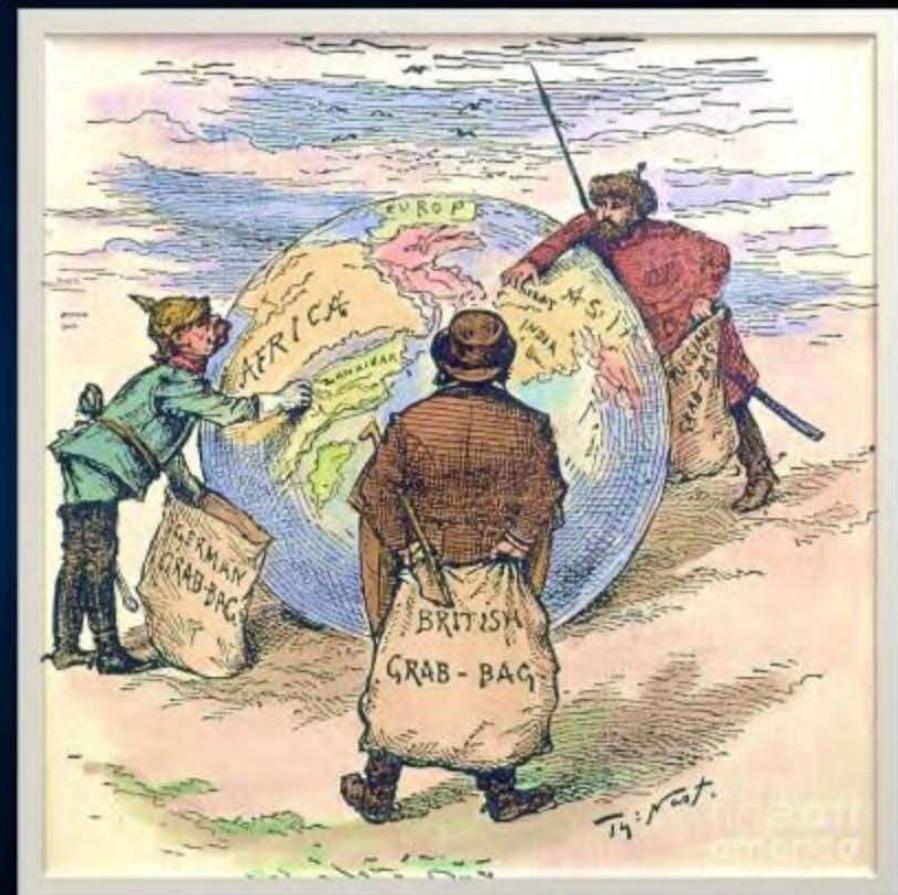
- The most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was the area called the **Balkans**.
- The Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic variation.
- Inhabitants were broadly known as the **Slavs**.
- The spread of the ideas of romantic nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive.



- One by one, its European subject nationalities broke away from its control and declared independence.
- The rebellious nationalities in the Balkans thought of their struggles as attempts to win back their long-lost independence.



- 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.
- During this period, there was intense rivalry among the European powers over trade and colonies as well as naval and military might.



- 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.

(1914 - 1918)



- Nationalism, aligned with imperialism, led Europe to disaster in 1914.
- Many countries in the world which had been colonised by the European powers in the nineteenth century began to oppose imperial domination.
- The anti-imperial movements that developed everywhere were nationalist

