

Chapter 1 – The Rise of Nationalism in Europe (Full Notes)

1. Introduction: What Is Nationalism?

Nationalism is the **feeling of unity** among people who share a common language, history, culture, and territory. In the 19th century, Europe saw a rise in such national feelings, which led to **nation-states replacing empires**.

✳️ *CBSE frequently asks:* Meaning of nation-state, characteristics of nationalism.

2. Visualising the Nation – Frédéric Sorrieu’s Dream

- French artist **Frédéric Sorrieu** painted a **utopian world** in 1848, where people marched towards **Liberty**.
- **Nations were represented with flags and costumes.**
- Idea: **Democratic and Social Republics.**

 *CBSE Tip:* Know the symbols in the painting (e.g., shattered crown = end of monarchy).

3. French Revolution & Birth of Nationalism

- In 1789, the **French Revolution** shifted power from monarchy to **citizens**.
- Concepts like **la patrie (the fatherland)** and **le citoyen (the citizen)** created unity.
- Measures:
 - New **tricolour flag**
 - **National Assembly**
 - Abolition of **internal duties**, common laws
 - Spread of French language

✳️ *Repeated CBSE Topic:* How French Revolution created a sense of collective identity.

4. Role of Napoleon

- Introduced **Napoleonic Code (1804)**:
 - Abolished birth-based privileges
 - Equality before law
 - Right to property
- In conquered areas (Italy, Switzerland, Germany):
 - Introduced reforms
 - BUT: Heavy taxes, censorship, and military conscription led to **resentment**.

✳️ *CBSE Question Alert:* Features of Napoleonic Code and reactions in other countries.

5. The Idea of Nation-State

- Before 1800s, Europe was **divided into kingdoms and empires**.
- Idea of nation-state = one government, **common identity**, and shared history.
- Nationalism emerged via:

- **Middle-class liberalism**
- **Economic freedom (Zollverein)**
- **Revolutionary ideas (Mazzini)**

📌 *Frequently Asked:* Who were the liberal nationalists? What were their goals?

🗡️ 6. 1830–1848: Age of Revolutions

- In 1830s–40s, revolts spread across Europe.
- Key events:
 - **1830:** France – Bourbon king overthrown, **Louis Philippe becomes king**
 - **1832: Greek War of Independence** (won against Ottoman Empire)
 - **1848:** France → Republic; Germany → Frankfurt Parliament
 - **Silesian Weavers' Revolt** (1845) – against wage cuts

📌 *Very Important:* **Frankfurt Parliament** (CBSE asks details repeatedly).

🎨 7. Culture & Nationalism

- **Romanticism:** Focus on emotions, folk tales, songs, and poetry
- **Grimm Brothers** (Germany): Collected folk stories to promote German culture
- In Poland, music and language became **tools of resistance**
- Language = identity

📌 *CBSE Favourite:* Contribution of culture in nationalism (with Grimm Brothers or Polish examples)

👥 8. 1848 Revolutions & Liberalism

- Middle-class led revolts for:
 - **Constitution**
 - **Freedom of press**
 - **Voting rights**
- In Germany:
 - **Frankfurt Parliament** formed
 - Crown offered to **King of Prussia** – rejected
- Women: Played active role but **denied voting rights**

📌 *Expected Question:* Role of women in 1848 revolution

🇩🇪 9. Unification of Germany (1866–1871)

- Led by **Otto von Bismarck** (Prussia)
- Used **army, diplomacy and wars:**
 - War with Denmark
 - War with Austria
 - **Franco-Prussian War (1870)**
- In 1871: **King William I declared German Emperor** at **Versailles**

📌 Repeated in CBSE: Role of Bismarck in unification of Germany

🇮🇹 10. Unification of Italy (1859–1870)

- Key leaders:
 - **Giuseppe Mazzini**: Founded Young Italy
 - **Count Cavour**: Diplomacy, alliance with France
 - **Garibaldi**: Led army of **Red Shirts**
- Final unification: **1870**

📌 Must Know: Role of Mazzini, Garibaldi, and Cavour

🇬🇧 11. Britain: Nation Without Revolution

- Formed through **gradual process**
- 1707: **Act of Union** united England and Scotland
- Ireland forcefully added in 1801
- Symbols: Union Jack, national anthem, English language

📌 CBSE Question: Why is Britain's nationalism called a "strange case"?

🎨 12. Allegories and Symbols

Allegory	Nation	Features
Marianne	France	Red cap, tricolour, liberty symbol
Germania	Germany	Crown of oak, sword, eagle, rays of sun

📌 MCQ & Map Alert: Symbolism of Germania & Marianne

🌐 13. Nationalism + Imperialism = WW1

- **Balkans**: Most tense area (many ethnic groups)
- Nationalism turned **aggressive**
- European powers (Russia, Germany, Austria, etc.) fought for control
- Led to **World War I (1914)**

📌 Exam Alert: How nationalism led to WW1 via the Balkan crisis

📅 Important Timeline: Events & Dates

 Date	 Event Description
1789	French Revolution begins
1797	Napoleon invades Italy
1804	Napoleonic Code introduced
1814–1815	Congress of Vienna , fall of Napoleon
1821	Start of Greek War of Independence
1830	July Revolution in France; Belgium breaks from Netherlands
1832	Greece becomes independent (Treaty of Constantinople)
1834	Zollverein formed in Germany
1845	Silesian Weavers Revolt
1848	Revolutions across Europe; Frankfurt Parliament formed
1859	Italy defeats Austria (led by Cavour + France alliance)
1860	Garibaldi unifies southern Italy
1861	Victor Emmanuel II becomes king of United Italy
1866	Prussia defeats Austria
1870	Italy captures Rome (final unification)
1871	Germany unified , King William I becomes emperor
1905	Slav nationalism rises in Balkans

1914	World War I begins due to tensions in the Balkans
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