

Nation (State):

A large number of people of mainly common descent, language, history, inhabiting a territory bounded by defined limits and forming a society under one government is called a nation.

Frederic Sorrieu and his visualization:

In 1848, Frederic Sorrieu, a French artist, prepared a series of four prints, visualizing his dream of a world made up of 'democratic and social republics', as he called them.

1. The first print shows the people of Europe and America marching in a long train, and offering homage to the Statue of Liberty as they pass by it. A female figure carries a torch of enlightenment in one hand and the Charter of the Rights of Man, in the other hand.
2. On the earth lies the shattered remains of the symbols of absolutist institutions.
3. In Sorrieu's Utopian vision, the people of the world are grouped as distinct nations, identified through their flags and national costumes.
4. Leading the procession are USA and Switzerland, followed by France and Germany. Following Germany are Austria, Kingdom of the two Sicilies, Lombardy, Poland, England, Ireland, Hungary and Russia.
5. From the heavens above, Christ, saints and angels gaze at the scene. The artist symbolizes fraternity among the nations of the world.

The French Revolution and the idea of Nation:

1. Growth of nationalism in France.
2. Introduction of various measures and practices created sense of collective identity among the people of France.
3. Change of monarchy and establishment of republic, creation of new assembly.
4. Rise of Napoleon and his reforms. Revolutionaries help other people of Europe to become nation.