



NOTES

SOCIAL SCIENCE

(HISTORY)

THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE



**REVISION NOTES
CHAPTERWISE &
TOPICWISE**

Chapter 1: The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Concepts Covered:

1. The French Revolution and the Idea of the Nation

➤ Introduction

- Sorrieu's Utopian vision
- French revolution in 1789

➤ French revolution in 1789

- Steps taken to bring the sense of collective identity
- Objective of French Revolution
- Effect of French revolution in Europe

➤ Napoleon controls France

- Napoleonic code or Civil Code of 1804
- Reaction of People

2. The Making of Nationalism in Europe

➤ Habsburg Empire

➤ The Aristocracy and the New Middle Class

- Aristocratic class
- New Middle class

➤ What did Liberal Nationalism stand for?

- Meaning of Liberalism
- Liberalism in Political sphere
- Liberalism in Economic sphere
- Creation of Zollverein

➤ A New Conservatism after 1815

- Defeat of Napoleon and Spirit of Conservatism
- Treaty of Vienna
- Changes under Treaty of Vienna
- The New Conservative regime

➤ The Revolutionaries

- Giuseppe Mazzini
 - His ideas

3. The Age of Revolutions: 1830-1848

➤ July Revolution in France

- When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold

➤ Greek War of Independence

- Lord Byron

➤ The Romantic imagination and National feeling

- Romanticism
 - Johann Gottfried Herder
- Impact of Local Folklore and Vernacular Language

➤ Hunger, Hardship and Popular Revolt

- Revolts in France
- Revolt in Silesia

➤ 1848: The Revolution of the Liberals

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THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND THE IDEA OF THE NATION

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND THE IDEA OF THE NATION

Introduction

The Dream of worldwide democratic and social republics

The French artist Frederic Sorrieu created a series of four prints starting in 1848 that represented a future he envisaged as having "Democratic and Social Republics." It depicts men and women of various ages from both Europe and America marching in a long train and paying respects to the Statue of Liberty as they pass.



- The painting shows the peoples of Europe and America – men and women of all ages and social classes marching in long chain and offering homage to the statue of Liberty.
- USA and Switzerland which were already nation states at that time leading the procession and already passed the statue of liberty while many European nations such as Germany, Austria, the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, Lombardy, Poland, England, Ireland, Hungary, and Russia were following them.
- The statue of liberty is a female figure who bears the torch of Enlightenment in one hand and the Charter of the Rights of Man in the other.

Sorrieu's Utopian vision

Utopian vision is such an idealistic vision of society that is unlikely to actually exist.

This painting is classified as a utopian vision because:

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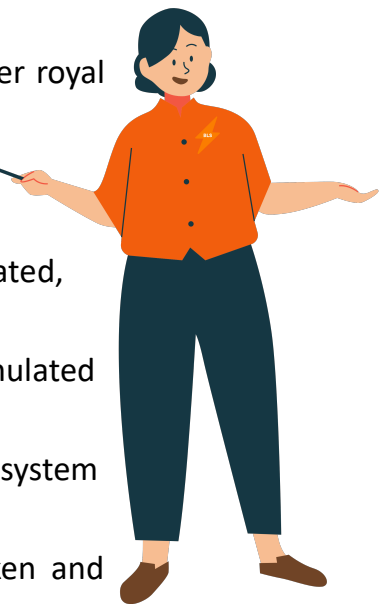
- Only US and Switzerland was nation state while others were a part of one or another empire.
- The painting shows that people all social class and also women however even after the French revolution voting rights were limited only to propertied sections of society and women were totally neglected by it.

French revolution in 1789

The first clear expression of nationalism was The French Revolution in 1789. The French revolution led to the transfer of sovereignty from Monarchy to the body of French citizens.

Steps taken to bring the sense of collective identity.

- The ideas of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen) emphasised the notion of a united community, enjoying equal rights under a constitution.
- A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard.
- The Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly.
- New hymns were composed, oaths taken, and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of the nation.
- A centralised administrative system was put in place, and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory.
- Internal customs duties and dues were abolished, and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted.
- Regional dialects were discouraged and French, as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of the nation.



Objective of French Revolution

- The revolutionaries further declared that it was the mission and the destiny of the French nation to liberate the peoples of Europe from despotism.
- Help other peoples of Europe to become nations.

Effect of French revolution in Europe

- Jacobian clubs were started getting formed all over Europe.
- French armies moved into Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and much of Italy in the 1790s.
- Outbreak of the revolutionary wars, the French armies began to carry the idea of nationalism abroad.

Napolean controls France

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THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND THE IDEA OF THE NATION

Napoleon set about introducing many of the reforms that he had already introduced in France. Through a return to monarchy Napoleon had, no doubt, 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.



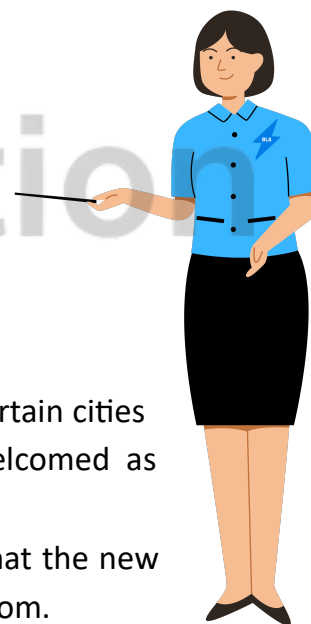
Napoleonic code or Civil Code of 1804

Usually known as Napoleonic code.

- Abolished all privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property.
- Napoleon simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system, and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
- In the towns too, guild restrictions were removed.
- Transport and communication systems were improved.
- Peasants, artisans, workers, and new businessmen enjoyed a new-found freedom.

Reaction of People

- The 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.
- But the initial enthusiasm soon turned to hostility, as it became clear that the new administrative arrangements did not go hand in hand with political freedom.



THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE**THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND THE IDEA OF THE NATION**

- 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.



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THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

THE MAKING OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

THE MAKING OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

Habsburg Empire

- Habsburg empire ruled over Austria-Hungary. It was a patchwork of many different regions and peoples.
- It included the Alpine regions - the Tyrol, Austria, and the Sudetenland - as well as Bohemia, where the aristocracy was predominantly German speaking.
- It also included the Italian-speaking provinces of Lombardy and Venetia.
- In Hungary, half of the population spoke Magyar while the other half spoke a variety of dialects.
- In Galicia, the aristocracy spoke Polish.
- Besides these three dominant groups, there also lived within the boundaries of the empire, a mass of subject peasant peoples.



The Aristocracy and the New Middle Class

Aristocracy



New Middle Class



Aristocracy was Socially and Politically a dominant class on the continent.

Aristocratic class

- They were united by a common way of life that cut across regional divisions.
- They owned estates in the countryside and also townhouses.
- They spoke French for purposes of diplomacy and in high society.
- Their families were often connected by ties of marriage.
- This powerful aristocracy was, however, numerically a small group.



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THE MAKING OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE



- 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

Due to Industrial Revolution, the growth of towns and the emergence of commercial classes took place whose existence was based on production for the market. It led to emergence of a working-class population, and middle classes made up of industrialists, businessmen, professionals.

It was among the educated, liberal middle classes that ideas of national unity following the abolition of aristocratic privileges gained popularity.

What did Liberal Nationalism stand for?

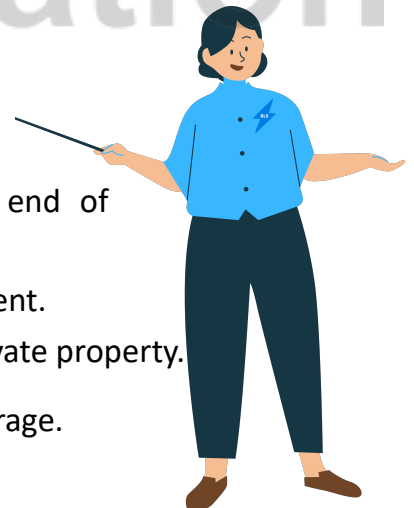
Meaning of Liberalism

'Liber' means 'free' in Latin. For the new middle classes' liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law.

Liberalism in Political sphere

- It emphasised the concept of government by consent.
- Since the French Revolution, liberalism had stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges.
- A constitution and representative government through parliament.
- Nineteenth-century liberals also stressed the inviolability of private property.

Yet, equality before the law did not necessarily stand for universal suffrage.



THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE**THE MAKING OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE****Liberalism in Economic sphere**

The emerging middle classes demanded for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital. This demand was basically due to the challenges in the economic set up at that time like differences in unit of weight and measurement of goods. (E.g. - Elle).

Such conditions were viewed as obstacles to economic exchange and growth by the new commercial classes and creation of a unified economic territory was demanded.

Creation of Zollverein

- In 1834, a customs union or zollverein was formed at the initiative of Prussia and joined by most of the German states.
- The union abolished tariff barriers and 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 wave of economic nationalism strengthened the wider nationalist sentiments growing at the time.

A New Conservatism after 1815**Defeat of Napoleon and Spirit of Conservatism**

After the defeat of Napoleon, the spirit of conservatism took over. Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society - like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property, and the family - should be preserved.

- Most conservatives did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days.
- Modernisation could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy.
- They believed that a modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy, the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies of Europe.

**Treaty of Vienna**

- Representatives of the European powers - Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria - who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe.

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- The Congress was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich.
- The main intention was to restore the monarchies that had been overthrown by Napoleon and create a new conservative order in Europe.

Changes under Treaty of Vienna

- 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.
- Thus, the kingdom of the Netherlands, which included Belgium, was set up in the north and Genoa was added to Piedmont in the south.
- Prussia was given important new territories on its western frontiers, while Austria was given control of northern Italy.
- Russia was given part of Poland while Prussia was given a portion of Saxony.



The New Conservative regime

- Conservative regimes set up in 1815 were autocratic.
- They did not tolerate criticism and dissent, also they sought to curb activities that questioned the legitimacy of autocratic governments.
- Most of them imposed censorship laws to control what was said in newspapers, books, plays and songs and reflected the ideas of liberty and freedom associated with the French Revolution.

The Revolutionaries

The Conservatives regime after 1815 Drove many liberal nationalists underground. Secret societies sprang up in many European states to train revolutionaries and spread their ideas.

A commitment to oppose monarchical forms that had been established after the Vienna Congress, and to fight for liberty and freedom were the major acts of Revolutionaries. Most of these revolutionaries also saw the creation of nation-states as a necessary part of this struggle for freedom.

Giuseppe Mazzini

- He was an Italian revolutionary, born in Genoa in 1807.
- He became a member of the secret society of the Carbonari.
- As a young man of 24, he was sent into exile in 1831 for attempting a revolution in Liguria.

THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE**THE MAKING OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE**

- He subsequently founded two more underground societies. Young Italy in Marseilles and Young Europe in Berne.

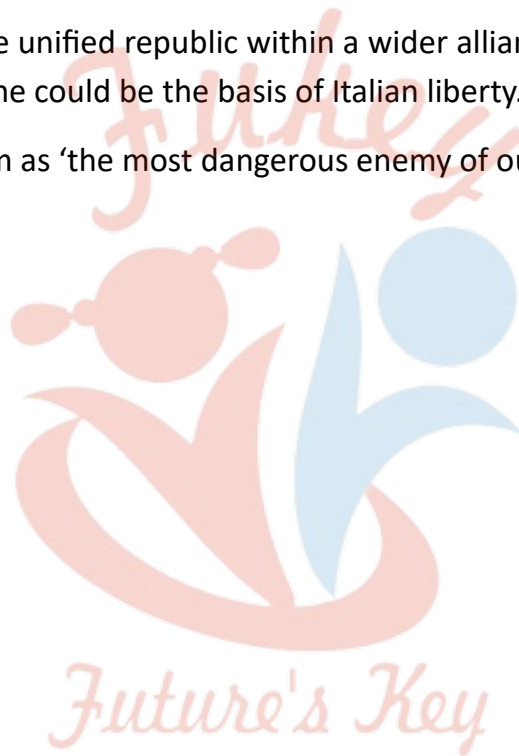
His ideas

“He believed that God had intended nations to be the natural units of mankind.”

According to Mazzini, Italy could not continue to be a patchwork of small states and kingdoms.

It had to be forged into a single unified republic within a wider alliance of nations. This unification alone could be the basis of Italian liberty.

Duke Metternich described him as ‘the most dangerous enemy of our social order’.



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THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE**THE AGE OF REVOLUTIONS: 1830-1848****THE AGE OF REVOLUTIONS: 1830-1848**

The Revolution started, led by the liberal nationalists belonging to the educated middle-class elite. Among whom were professors, schoolteachers, clerks, and members of the commercial middle classes.

July Revolution in France**Louis Philippe****When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold.****- Duke Metternich**

- The bourbon kings who had been restored to power during the conservative reaction after 1815, were now overthrown by liberal revolutionaries.
- Installed a constitutional monarchy with Louis Philippe at its head.
- July revolution in France sparked an uprising in Brussels which led to Belgium breaking away from the United Kingdom of the Netherlands.

Greek War of Independence

- This was an event that mobilised nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe.
- Greece had been part of the Ottoman Empire since the fifteenth century.
- The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe sparked off a struggle for independence amongst the Greeks which 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.

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THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

THE AGE OF REVOLUTIONS: 1830-1848

- Poets and artists lauded Greece as the cradle of European civilisation and mobilised public opinion to support its struggle against a Muslim empire.
- The **Treaty of Constantinople of 1832** recognised Greece as an independent nation.

Lord Byron



- English poet who fought for the Greek war of independence.
- He organised funds and later went to fight in the war, where he died of fever in 1824.

The Romantic imagination and National feeling

Nationalism did not come about only through wars and territorial expansion. Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation: art and poetry, stories and music helped express and shape nationalist feelings.

Romanticism

- An ideology where culture, art and ideas are focused upon to create a form of nationalist sentiments.
- 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.

Johann Gottfried Herder

- He claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people - das volk.



THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

THE AGE OF REVOLUTIONS: 1830-1848

- It was through folk songs, folk poetry, and folk dances that the true spirit of the nation (volksgeist) was popularised.
- So collecting and recording these forms of folk culture was essential to the project of nation-building.

Impact of Local Folklore and Vernacular Language

It was very helpful in recovering an ancient national spirit. It played an important role to carry the modern nationalist message to large audiences who were mostly illiterate.

Example of Poland

- Poland had been partitioned at the end of the eighteenth century by the Great Powers - Russia, Prussia, and Austria.
- 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.
- The use of Polish came to be seen as a symbol of the struggle against Russian dominance.

Hunger, Hardship and Popular Revolt

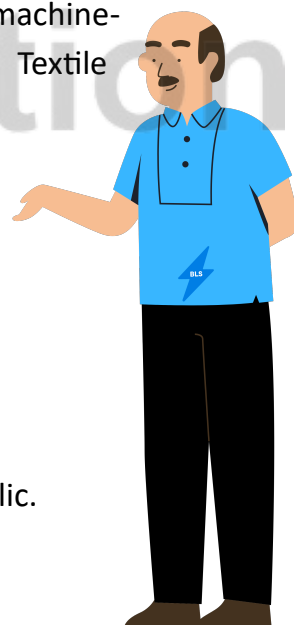
1830's were the years of great hardships. Increase in population resulted in large scale unemployment, forcing the people to migrate. This led to overcrowded slums in the cities. The rise of food prices and a year of bad harvest led to widespread pauperism in town and country. Industrialisation in England further created hardships as imports of cheap machine-made goods from England made small producers in town to face competition. Textile production (mainly at small scale) suffered a lot.

Revolts in France

- Food shortages and widespread unemployment brought the population of Paris out on the roads.
- Barricades were erected and Louis Philippe was forced to flee.

This resulted further in:

- The formation of A National Assembly which was proclaimed as Republic.
- It granted suffrage to all adult males above 21.
- And also guaranteed the right to work.



THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

THE AGE OF REVOLUTIONS: 1830-1848

Revolt in Silesia

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 pm. 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 window-panes, furniture, porcelain...

another group broke into the storehouse and plundered it of supplies of cloth which they tore to shreds...

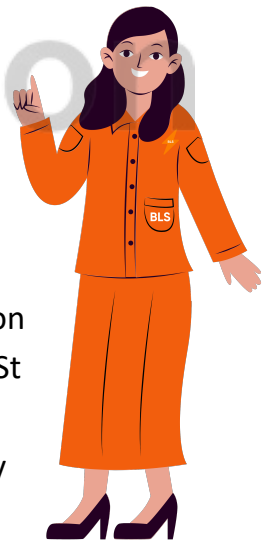
The contractor fled with his family to a 'neighboring Village which, however, refused to shelter such a 'Person. He returned 24 hours later having requisitioned the army:
In the exchange that followed, eleven weavers were shot.

1848: The Revolution of the Liberals

- Events of February 1848 in France had brought about the abdication of the monarch and a republic based on universal male suffrage had been proclaimed.
- 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.

In German region

- The middle-class professionals, businessmen and prosperous artisans came together in the city of Frankfurt. To vote for an All - German National Assembly
- On 18 May 1848, 831 elected representatives marched in a festive procession to take their places in the 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.
- When the deputies offered the crown on these terms to Friedrich Wilhelm IV, King of Prussia.
- He rejected it and joined other monarchs to oppose the elected assembly.

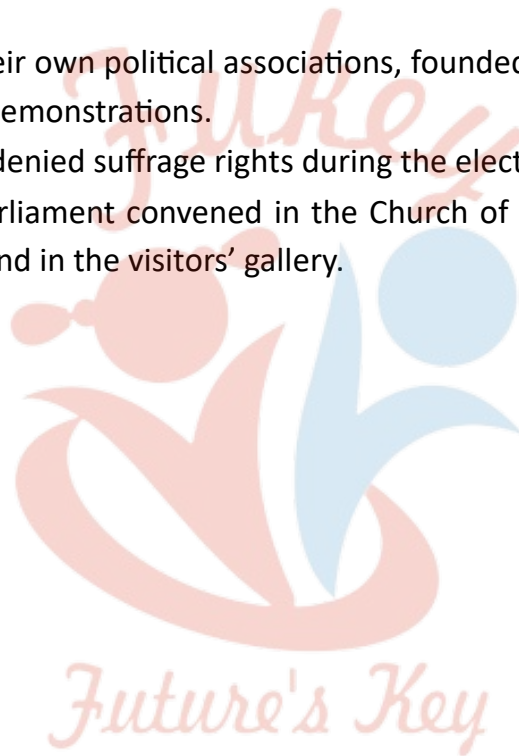


THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE**THE AGE OF REVOLUTIONS: 1830-1848**

- While the opposition of the aristocracy and military became stronger, the social basis of parliament eroded.
- The parliament was dominated by the middle classes who resisted the demands of workers and artisans and consequently lost their support.
- In the end troops were called in and the assembly was forced to disband.

Political rights to women

- Within the liberal movement, large numbers of women had participated actively over the years.
- Women had formed their own political associations, founded newspapers, and taken part in political meetings and demonstrations.
- Despite this they were denied suffrage rights during the election of the Assembly.
- When the Frankfurt parliament convened in the Church of St Paul, women were admitted only as observers to stand in the visitors' gallery.



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THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE**THE MAKING OF GERMANY AND ITALY****THE MAKING OF GERMANY AND ITALY****Germany- Can the Army be the Architect of a Nation?**

The liberal middle class Germans in 1848 Tried to unite the different regions of the German confederation into a nation-state governed by an elected parliament. This liberal initiative to nation-building was, however, repressed by the combined forces of the monarchy and the military, supported by the large landowners (called Junkers) of Prussia.

Unification of Germany

After the failed attempt of liberals, 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.
- 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.

**Italy Unified**

- During the middle of the nineteenth century, Italy was divided into seven states, of which only one, Sardinia-Piedmont, was ruled by an Italian princely house.
- The north was under Austrian Habsburgs.
- The centre was ruled by the Pope.
- 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.

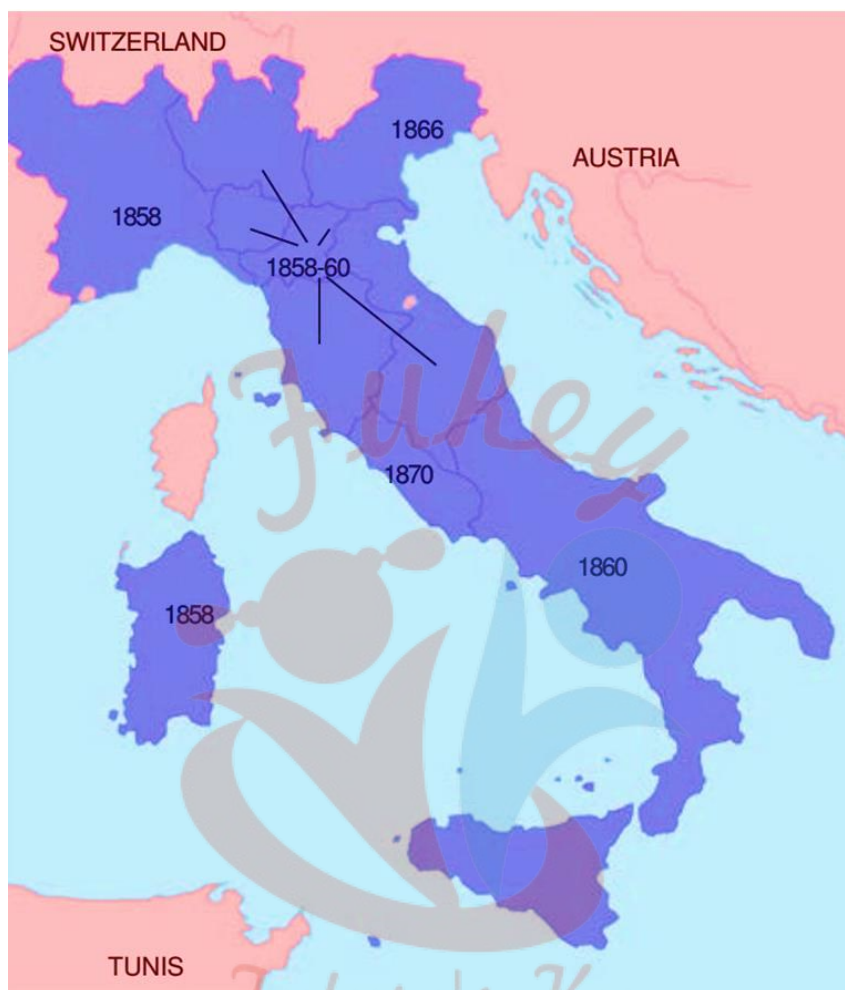
Contribution of Chief minister Cavour

- 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.

THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

THE MAKING OF GERMANY AND ITALY

- Through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France engineered by Cavour, Sardinia-Piedmont succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859.



Italy after unification.

Contribution of Garibaldi

- A large number of armed volunteers under the leadership of Giuseppe Garibaldi fought for the unification of southern part of Italy.
- 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.

In 1861 Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of united Italy.

The Strange Case of Britain

- In Britain the formation of the nation-state was not the result of a sudden upheaval or revolution.
- It was the result of a long-drawn-out process.

THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE**THE MAKING OF GERMANY AND ITALY**

The primary identities of the people who inhabited the British Isles were ethnic ones. English, Welsh, Scot, Irish.

- The English nation steadily grew in wealth, importance, and power, it was able to extend its influence over the other nations of the islands.
- English Parliament Seized power from monarchy in 1688 at the end of a protracted conflict.
- ACT OF UNION (1707) took place Between England and Scotland that resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.
- England was able to impose its influence on Scotland. The British parliament was henceforth dominated by its English members.

Ireland's incorporation

- It was a country deeply divided 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.
- Revolt led by Wolfe Tone and his United Irishmen (1798).
- Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801.

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 and the older nations survived only as subordinate partners in this union.

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VISUALISING THE NATION

Allegory

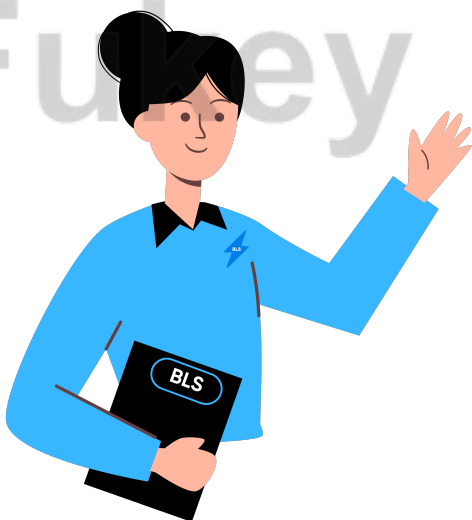
Meaning

Artists in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries found a way out by personifying a nation.



Nations were then portrayed as female figures. It sought to give the abstract idea of the nation a concrete form. The female figure became an allegory of the nation.

Allegory of France



Marianne

THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

VISUALISING THE NATION

- Underlined the idea of a people's nation.
- 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 of Germany

Allegory of Germany was known as Germania. In visual representations, Germania wears a crown of oak leaves, as the German oak stands for heroism.



Germania



NATIONALISM AND IMPERIALISM

By the last quarter of the nineteenth century nationalism no longer retained its idealistic liberal-democratic sentiment. Nationalist groups became increasingly intolerant of each other and ever ready to go to war. The major European powers, in turn, manipulated the nationalist aspirations of the subject peoples in Europe to further their own imperialist aims.

Balkans



- A region of geographical and ethnic variation comprising modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia, and Montenegro.
- Inhabitants were broadly known as the Slavs.

The Balkan area became most serious source of nationalist tension in Europe after 1871. It was ruled by the Ottoman empire.



Ottoman empire

THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

NATIONALISM AND IMPERIALISM

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

Slavic Nationalities

- They started their struggle to define their identity and independence.
- 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.

Balkan region became the ground for big power rivalry.

- 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.



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THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

MIND MAP

