

The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

- The dream of world wide Democratic and social Republic—
The Pact Between Nations. (First print)

In 1848,

- Frédéric Sorrieu.
- a french artist.
- prepared series of 4 print was created by him.
- his idea was to create a society of democratic & social republic free from monarchy.

Characteristics

* shows the people of Europe and America marching in a long train, and offering homage to the statue of Liberty.

* a female figure— here you can recognise the torch of Enlightenment she was in one hand and the charters of Rights of men in other.

* on the earth in the foreground of the image lie the shattered remains of the symbol of absolutists.

In Sorrieu's

utopian vision, the people of the world are grouped as distinct nations, identified through their flags and national costume.

i] People past the statue:

- United States,
- Switzerland,

ii] just reached:

France. identified by the revolutionary tricolour.

iii] piche:

- Germany (did not exist as united nations)
- Austria, Italy, England, Russia.

a nation state was one in which the majority of its citizens, & not only its rulers, came to develop a sense of common identity and share history or descent.

* The French Revolution and the idea of the Nations.

Q. The first clear expression of nationalism came with French Revolution in 1789.

⇒ in 1789 France was under an absolute monarchy.

⇒ the revolution proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny.

Q. How was sense of collective belonging created in France?

→ i] the idea of la patrie (fatherland) and le citoyen (citizens) emphasised the notion of a ~~unity~~ united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.

ii] A new French flag, tricolour was chosen to replace former royal standards.

iii] The estate general was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National assembly.

iv] New hymns were composed, oaths were taken and martyrs commemorated all in name of one Nation.

v] A centralised administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory.

vi] Internal custom duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted.

vii] Regional dialects were discouraged and French was spoken & written in Paris.

NAPOLEON

⇒ 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/civil code of 1804:

- i] did away all privileges based on birth, established equality before law and secure the right to property.
- ii] Napoleon simplified administrative division, abolished feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
- iii] In the towns too, the guild restrictions were removed.
- iv] Transport and communication system were improved.
- v] Facilitating the movement and exchange of goods and capitals from one region to another.

-ve:

- the new administrative arrangements did not go hand in hand with political freedom.
- Increased tax
- censorship
- forced conscription into the French armies required to conquer the rest of Europe.

THE ARISTOCRACY AND NEW MIDDLE CLASS

The members of aristocrats were united by a common way of life that cut across regional division

They owned estates in the country side & also town-houses.

They spoke French for purpose of diplomacy and in high society.

Their families were generally connected by ties of marriage.

→ The majority of these people were numerically small.

- In the western front and parts of central Europe the growth of industrial production and trade meant growth of towns and the emergence of commercial classes whose existence was based on production for the market.

↓
 a new social grp emerged → middle class → educated, liberal middle class that idea of national unity following the abolition of aristocratic privileges gained popularity



LIBERAL NATIONALISM:

- The term liberalism derives from Latin root liber → free.
- Ideas of national unity in early 19th century Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism.

LIBERALISM

Politically

- govt by consent
- no autocracy
- right to property
- representative govt.
- no universal suffrage

Economically

- freedom of market
- free to trade
- abolition of state imposed restrictions.

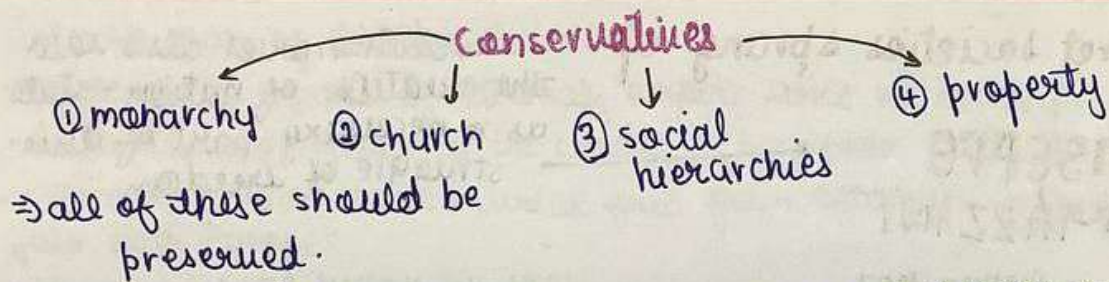
* In 1834 a custom union ~~abolished~~ was formed called Zollverein → i] abolished tariff barriers

ii] reduced no. of currencies from over 30 to 2.

iii] network of railway was set for national unification.

A NEW CONSERVATISM AFTER 1815

→ following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European govt was driven by spirit of conservatism.



• They realised from the changes initiated by Napoleon, that modernisation could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy. It could make state more stronger.

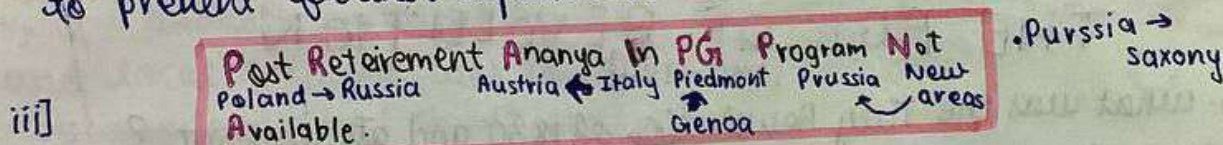
TREATY OF VIENNA

1815

- ★ The congress was hosted by the Austrian chancellor Duke Metternich.
- ★ The delegates drew up Treaty of Vienna of 1815 with the objective of undoing the changes that had come about in Europe during Napoleonic wars.

i] The Bourbon dynasty, which had been deposed during the French Revolution, was restored to power and France lost territories annexed under Napoleon.

ii] a series of state were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent further expansion.



iv] German confederation of 39 states that had been set up by Napoleon was untouched.

The main idea was to restore the monarchies that had been overthrown by Napoleon, & create a new conservative order in Europe.

→ but aaisa Revolutionaries nahi hone denge!

• during the year following 1815, the fear of repression drove many liberal-nationalists underground.

- secret societies sprang up → revolutionaries also saw the creation of nation-state as a necessary part of this struggle of freedom.

GIUSEPPE MAZZINI

- ① • born in Genoa 1807
- ② • Underground societies → Young Italy of marseilles
→ Young Italy Europe in Berne.
- ③ • he became a member of a secret society of the Carbonari.
- ④ • he got exile in 1831 at age of 24 for attempting a revolution in Liguria.

⑤ • idea:

Mazzini believed that God had intended nations to be a natural unit of mankind. So Italy could not continue to be a patchwork of small states and kingdoms. It had to be forged into a simple single unified republic within a wider alliance of nations.

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

THE AGE OF REVOLUTION

1830-1848

- what was the July Revolution of 1830 and its impacts?
- The July Revolution of 1830 was a major step forward for Nationalism.
- Impact:
 - i]. The Bourbon dynasty was overthrown by liberal Nationalists/ liberal revolutionaries who installed constitutional monarchy with head - Louis Philippe.
- Metternich said when France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold.
- The July revolution sparked an uprising in Brussels which led Belgium break away from Netherlands.

ii] Greek war of Independence:

- Greece was a part of Ottoman empire since 15th century.
- Poets lauded Greece as the cradle of European civilisation.
- Hence Greeks wanted to break free from Ottoman empire and join with Europe.
- The revolution began in 1821.
- supporters → Greeks in exile
→ west Europeans.

* The English poet Lord Byron organised funds and later went to fight in the war. He died by fever in 1824.

- Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognised Greece as independent nation.

↓
German Philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people through folk songs and dances.

ii] The emphasis on local language and local folklore was to recover national spirit and spread the message to illiterate people too.

iii] Karol Kurpinski celebrated national struggle through his opera music, folk dances etc.

iv] Language played a vital role.

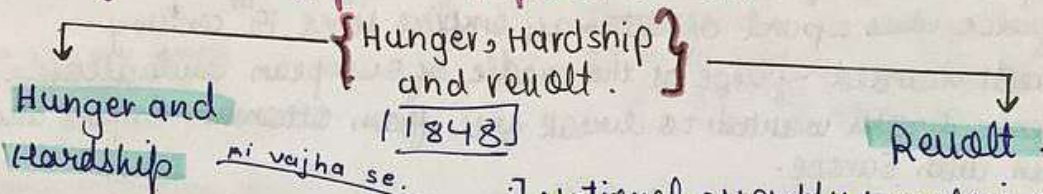
- In Russia Polish was forced out and Russian was imposed.
- In 1831 the rebellion against Russia took place.
- Many people in Poland started using Polish as symbol of struggle against Russian dominance.
- Polish was used in churches and religious gatherings.

Romanticism:

a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalism.

Romantic artists and poets generally criticised the glorification of reason and science and focused instead on emotions, intuition and mystical feelings. ♡

Hunger Hardship and Popular Revolt :



reasons:

- i] enormous increase in population.
- ii] more seekers of job than employment.
- iii] Rural \rightarrow urban migration resulted in overcrowding.
- iv] small producers faced stiff competition because of England's cheap machine made goods. especially in textile.
- v] aristocrats maje mein aur sab suffer kar rahe the.

The Revolution of the Liberals.

men and women of liberal middle class demanded for national unification. They took advantage of growing unrest to push their demands for the creation of Nation state on parliamentary principals - a constitution, freedom of press and association.

- on 18th may 1831 representatives marched to parliament and drafted a constitution: [constitutional monarchy]
- Friedrich Wilhelm IV King of Prussia opposed.
- the social basis of parliament eroded and they in the end disbanded !!

i] National assembly proclaimed a Republic, granted suffrage to all adult males above 21 and guaranteed right to work.

ii] weavers in Silesia had led revolt against contractors who supplied raw materials and gave them orders suit drastically reduced their payment.

iii] On 4th June 2pm

• a large crowd of weavers emerged from their homes and marched to houses of contractors to demand higher wage.

• mara peeti. (ghar todd diya)

• contractors ran away suit jahan gaye wahan se nikal diya

• 1 din baad apni fauj ka deke aaye and killed 11 weavers.

• all Germans came together in city of Frankfurt and decided to vote for all-German National assembly

WOMEN:

- i] participated actively
- ii] formed political associatiⁿ
- iii] founded newspapers.
- iv] took part in political meetings

despite
this →

women were denied
suffrage.

- monarchs began to realise that the cycle of revol^u could only be ended by granting concession to liberal-nationalist revolutionaries.

THE MAKING OF GERMANY ITALY & BRITAIN.

* Germany.

- national sentiments now were often promoted by conservatives for promoting state power and acquire political dominance.
- liberals failed attempt.
- From then on Prussia took on the leadership of movement for national unification.

→ The chief minister Otto von Bismarck helped Prussia.

- 3 wars over 7 years with Austria Denmark France ended in victory of Prussia.
Ananya Dumb Face
- In Jan 1871 The King of Prussia William I was proclaimed as German emperor.
- 18th Jan 1871 → Kaiser William I of Prussia will be the new King.
- Prussia played a dominant role.

* Italy.

- Italians were scattered over several dynastic states as well as the multi-national Habsburg empire.
- Italy was divided in 7 states and only one was ruled by Italian princely house. [Sardinia-Piedmont]
- The North was under Austrian Habsburgs, the centre was ruled by Pope and southern region were under Bourbon king of Spain.

- The failure of Revolutionary (Giuseppe Mazzini) uprisings both in 1831 and 1848 meant ruler of Sardinia Piedmont under its ruler King Victor Emmanuel II had to fight wars.
- Chief Minister Cavour [not a revolutionary nor a democrat] led the movement. He spoke French better than Italian. So through tactful diplomatic alliance with France, he won the war.
- Giuseppe Garibaldi and team marched to south Italy and succeeded in winning the support of locals and overthrow Spanish ruler.
- Centre wale dog shanti priya the toh chup chap ad gaye.

* Britain [no conflict]

- formation of Nation state in Britain was a long drawn out process.
- The primary identities of the people who inhabited the British Isle were ethnic ones.
[adivasi type] → Eng, Welsh, Scot or Irish.
- But English nation ~~steadily~~ steadily grew in wealth it was able to extend its influence over other nations of this island.
- In 1688 [bohote pehele] English parliament had already seized power from monarchy.
- The Act of Union 1707 between England and Scotland that resulted in the format of 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.
 - Forbidden to speak Gaelic.
(Eng + Scot) → suppressed.
 - The Catholic clans that inhabited the Scottish Highlands suffered terrible repression when they asserted their independence.
dominant:
 - no national dress etc.
- Ireland: "
- The Catholics were suppressed and Protestants were supported by Britain.
- after failed revolt led by Wolfe Tone they were also annexed.

VISUALISING THE NATION.

- artists personified nation.
- Nations were portrayed as female figures.
- allegory: abstract idea expressed through person or thing.
- France: i] red cap ii] broken chain iii] Justice iv] women carrying pair of weight scales.

↓
• **Marianne**: underlined idea of people's nation.
• characteristics were drawn by Liberty and Republic.

- **Germania**: allegory of Germany. → oak leaves (heroism)
- broken chain → freedom • breastplate with eagle → strength
- sword → readiness to fight • olive branch around sword → peace.
- flag of Germany • rising sun → new era.

NATIONALISM AND IMPERIALISM.

- By 1875-1900's nationalism no longer retained its idealistic liberal-democratic sentiments of the first half century, but became a narrow creed with limited ends.
- नव समय लाने के लिये तैयार and ekdusre par kabza karna tha.

Balkans:

- The spread of romantic nationalism in the Balkans together with the disintegration of the Ottoman empire made this region very explosive.
- The people of Balkan started dividing into many parts now.
- now they started using history to prove their territory was very wide spread and they should have the territory.
[Foreg: Macedonia: Alexander the grt!]
- as different slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity the Balkan area grew into intense conflict.
- Russia, Germany, England were keen on countering hold of other power over Balkan.
- This led to series of war and d world war I.