



The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Chapter 1 | India and the Contemporary World - II



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Introduction - Frédéric Sorrieu's Vision (1848)

In **1848**, French artist **Frédéric Sorrieu** prepared a series of **four prints** visualising his dream of a world made up of '**democratic and social Republics**'.



Sorrieu's Dream - The First Print

- Shows people of **Europe and America** - men and women of all ages marching in a long train
- They are offering homage to the **Statue of Liberty**
- People grouped as **distinct nations**, identified by their **flags and national costumes**
- **Order:** USA & Switzerland → France & Germany → Austria → Kingdom of Two Sicilies → Lombardy → Poland → England → Ireland → Hungary → Russia
- From heavens, **Christ, saints and angels** gaze upon - symbolising **fraternity among nations**



What is Nationalism?

Nationalism is an ideology and movement that promotes the interests of a particular nation, especially with the aim of gaining and maintaining the nation's sovereignty over its homeland.

★ IMP FACTS

- ★ Before 19th century, there were NO nation-states in Europe
- ★ Germany, Italy, Switzerland were divided into various kingdoms and duchies
- ★ Nationalism brought huge changes in political and mental world of Europe
- ★ The end result was emergence of the **Nation-State**

? Important Questions

Q. Who was Frédéric Sorrieu? What did his painting depict?

Ans: Frédéric Sorrieu was a French artist who in 1848 prepared four prints visualising his dream of democratic and social republics. The first print shows people of Europe and America marching together paying homage to the Statue of Liberty. People are shown as distinct nations identified by their flags and national costumes. Christ, saints and angels from heaven symbolise fraternity among nations.

2 The French Revolution and the Idea of Nation (1789)

The first clear expression of **nationalism** came with the **French Revolution in 1789**. France was a full-fledged territorial state under an absolute monarch.

🔥 Impact of French Revolution

The political and constitutional changes led to the **transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens**. The revolution proclaimed that it was the **people** who would constitute the nation and shape its destiny.

Measures to Create Collective Identity

- Ideas of **la patrie** (the fatherland) and **le citoyen** (the citizen) introduced
- New **French Tricolour** flag replaced royal standard
- **Estates General** renamed as **National Assembly**
- Members elected by **active citizens** (taxpayers)
- New **hymns** composed, **oaths** taken, **martyrs** commemorated
- **Centralised administration** with uniform laws
- **Internal customs duties** abolished
- **Uniform weights and measures** adopted
- **French** became common language

Key Terms

La Patrie: The Fatherland | **Le Citoyen:** The Citizen | **Active Citizens:** Taxpayers with voting rights

? Important Questions

Q. What steps did French revolutionaries take to create a sense of collective identity among the French people?

Ans: (i) Introduced ideas of la patrie (fatherland) and le citoyen (citizen) (ii) Adopted new tricolour flag (iii) Renamed Estates General as National Assembly (iv) Composed new hymns and oaths (v) Established centralized administration with uniform laws (vi) Abolished internal customs duties (vii) Adopted uniform weights and measures (viii) Made French the common language.

3 Napoleon Bonaparte & Napoleonic Code (1799-1815)

Napoleon Bonaparte came to power in **1799**. He destroyed democracy but incorporated revolutionary principles to make the system more rational.






Napoleon Bonaparte

Emperor of France (1804-1815)
Introduced Civil Code of 1804
Conquered large parts of Europe





The Napoleonic Code (Civil Code of 1804)

- **Abolished all privileges based on birth**
- Established **equality before the law**
- Secured the **right to property**
- **Simplified administrative divisions**
- **Abolished feudal system**
- **Freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues**
- **Removed guild restrictions**
- Improved **transport and communication**

Positive Effects

-  Peasants, artisans enjoyed new freedom
-  Uniform laws, standardised measures
-  Common currency helped trade
-  Movement became easier

Negative Effects

-  Increased taxation
-  Censorship imposed
-  Forced conscription into army
-  Political freedom curtailed

? Important Questions

Q. What were the main features of the Napoleonic Code?

Ans: (i) Abolished birth-based privileges (ii) Established equality before law (iii) Secured right to property (iv) Simplified administration (v) Abolished feudal system (vi) Freed peasants from serfdom (vii) Removed guild restrictions (viii) Improved transport and communication.

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The Making of Nationalism in Europe

A) The Aristocracy and New Middle Class

The Aristocracy

- ✓ Dominant class socially and politically
- ✓ Owned estates in countryside
- ✓ Numerically small group
- ✓ Spoke French for diplomacy

The New Middle Class

- ✗ Emerged due to industrialization
- ✗ Industrialists, businessmen, professionals
- ✗ Educated and liberal
- ✗ Led nationalist movements

B) What did Liberal Nationalism Stand For?

Liberalism

Derived from Latin '**liber**' meaning **free**. Stood for **freedom for the individual** and **equality before law**.

Political Features of Liberalism

- Government by **consent**
- End of **autocracy**
- A **constitution** and representative government
- Inviolability of **private property**
- **Freedom of press** and association

The Zollverein (1834) - Customs Union

Formed at initiative of **Prussia**. Joined by most German states.

- Abolished **tariff barriers**
- Reduced currencies from **30 to 2**
- Created **railways** network
- Bound Germans **economically into a nation**

? Important Questions

Q. What was the Zollverein? What were its benefits?

Ans: Zollverein was a customs union formed in 1834 at initiative of Prussia. Benefits: (i) Abolished tariff barriers (ii) Reduced currencies from 30 to 2 (iii) Created railway network (iv) Bound Germans economically (v) Promoted trade (vi) Economic nationalism preceded political nationalism.

5 Congress of Vienna (1815) - New Conservatism

After Napoleon's defeat in **1815**, European governments were driven by **conservatism** - belief in preserving traditional institutions.



The Congress of Vienna (1815)

Representatives of **Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria** met at Vienna. Hosted by Austrian Chancellor **Duke Metternich**.



Decisions of Congress of Vienna

- **Bourbon dynasty** restored in France
- France lost territories annexed under Napoleon
- **Kingdom of Netherlands** set up (included Belgium)
- **Genoa** added to Piedmont
- **Prussia** given western territories and part of Saxony
- **Austria** got northern Italy
- **Russia** given part of Poland



Characteristics of Conservative Regimes

- Did not tolerate **criticism and dissent**
- Imposed **censorship laws**
- Sought to curb ideas of **liberty and freedom**

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The Revolutionaries - Giuseppe Mazzini

During years following **1815**, fear of repression drove liberal-nationalists underground. **Secret societies** sprang up.



Giuseppe Mazzini

Italian revolutionary (1807-1872)
Born in Genoa
Member of Carbonari
Founded 'Young Italy' & 'Young Europe'

Revolutionary Societies by Mazzini

- **Young Italy (1831)** - Founded in Marseilles for Italian Republic
- **Young Europe (1834)** - Founded in Berne with young men from Poland, France, Italy, German states

★ IMP FACTS

- ★ Mazzini exiled in 1831 for attempting revolution in Liguria
- ★ Metternich called him "the most dangerous enemy of our social order"
- ★ In July 1830, Bourbon Kings overthrown in France
- ★ Belgium broke away from Netherlands

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The Age of Revolutions: 1830-1848

A) Greek War of Independence (1821-1832)

Greek Independence

- Greece under **Ottoman Empire** since 15th century
- Struggle began in **1821**
- Poets like **Lord Byron** supported the cause
- **Treaty of Constantinople (1832)** recognized Greek independence

B) Romanticism and National Feeling

Romanticism

A **cultural movement** which developed nationalist sentiment through **folk songs, poetry, dances**. Focused on **emotions, intuition and mystical feelings** over reason.

C) 1848: Revolution of the Liberals



The Frankfurt Parliament (May 1848)

- **18 May 1848** - 831 elected representatives met at **Church of St. Paul**
- Drafted constitution for Germany headed by monarchy subject to parliament
- **Friedrich Wilhelm IV** of Prussia **rejected** the crown
- Parliament **forced to disband**
- Women admitted only as **observers** in visitors' gallery

? Important Questions

Q. What was the Frankfurt Parliament? Why did it fail?

Ans: Frankfurt Parliament was an all-German National Assembly that met on 18 May 1848 at St. Paul's Church. It drafted a constitution for German nation headed by monarchy subject to parliament. It failed because: (i) Friedrich Wilhelm IV rejected the crown (ii) Opposed by aristocracy and military (iii) Lost support of workers (iv) Forced to disband (v) Conservative forces reasserted control.

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Unification of Germany (1871)

After **1848**, nationalism moved away from democracy. **Conservatives** mobilised nationalist sentiments for state power.



Realpolitik

Politics based on **practical objectives** rather than ideals. Bismarck's guiding philosophy - unification through "**Blood and Iron**" (military power).



Otto von Bismarck

Chief Minister of Prussia
Architect of German Unification
"Blood and Iron" policy



Kaiser Wilhelm I

King of Prussia
German Emperor from 18 Jan 1871
Proclaimed at Versailles



Three Wars of German Unification

1864

War with Denmark - Over Schleswig-Holstein

1866

Austro-Prussian War (Seven Weeks War)

1870-71

Franco-Prussian War - France defeated

18 Jan 1871

German Empire Proclaimed at Versailles

? Important Questions

Q. Explain the process of German unification.

Ans: German unification achieved through military action by Prussia under Otto von Bismarck: (i) Prussia took leadership (ii) Bismarck followed "Blood and Iron" policy (iii) Three wars fought - Denmark (1864), Austria (1866), France (1870-71) (iv) On 18 January 1871, Wilhelm I proclaimed German Emperor at Versailles (v) New state modernised currency, banking and legal systems.

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Unification of Italy (1861)

Italy was divided into **seven states**. Only **Sardinia-Piedmont** was ruled by an Italian princely house.



Giuseppe Mazzini

"Soul" of Italian Unification
Founded Young Italy (1831)
Dreamt of unified Italian Republic



Count Cavour

"Brain" of Italian Unification
Chief Minister of Sardinia-Piedmont
Allied with France



Giuseppe Garibaldi

"Sword" of Italian Unification
Led the Red Shirts
Conquered Southern Italy



Victor Emmanuel II

King of Sardinia-Piedmont
First King of United Italy (1861)

July
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Process of Italian Unification

1831

Mazzini founded **Young Italy**

1859

Sardinia-Piedmont **defeated Austria**

1860

Garibaldi conquered **Kingdom of Two Sicilies**

1861

Victor Emmanuel II proclaimed King of Italy

1870

Rome finally incorporated

★ IMP FACTS

- ★ Mazzini = SOUL | Cavour = BRAIN | Garibaldi = SWORD
- ★ Cavour spoke French better than Italian
- ★ Garibaldi's army called "Red Shirts"
- ★ Peasants thought 'La Talia' (Italia) was Victor Emmanuel's wife!

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The Strange Case of Britain

Formation of British nation-state was **not result of revolution** but a **long-drawn-out process**.



Formation of United Kingdom

1688

Glorious Revolution - Parliament seized power from monarchy

1707

Act of Union - England united with Scotland

1801

Ireland **forcibly incorporated**



English Dominance

- Scottish culture systematically suppressed
- Catholic clans forbidden to speak Gaelic, wear national dress
- English helped Protestant Irish dominate Catholics
- British symbols like Union Jack, English language promoted

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Visualising the Nation - Female Allegories

Nations were portrayed as **female figures** called **allegories**.



Allegory

An **abstract idea** (like liberty, freedom, justice) expressed through a person or thing.

Marianne (France)

- ✓ Represented **France**
- ✓ **Red cap, tricolour, cockade**
- ✓ Statues in public squares
- ✓ Images on coins and stamps

Germania (Germany)

- ✗ Represented **German nation**
- ✗ **Crown of oak leaves** (heroism)
- ✗ Painted by **Philip Veit** (1848)
- ✗ Hung in Frankfurt Parliament

Attributes of Germania

Attribute	Significance
Broken Chains	Freedom from slavery
Breastplate with Eagle	Symbol of German Empire
Crown of Oak Leaves	Heroism
Sword	Readiness to fight
Olive Branch	Willingness for peace
Black, Red, Gold Tricolour	Flag of liberal nationalists (1848)
Rays of Rising Sun	Beginning of new era

12 Nationalism and Imperialism - The Balkans

By last quarter of 19th century, nationalism became a narrow creed.

The Balkans

Region comprising **Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia–Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia, Montenegro**. Under **Ottoman Empire**.

"Powder Keg of Europe"

- Spread of **romantic nationalism**
- **Disintegration of Ottoman Empire**
- Slavic nationalities struggled for **independence**
- Each state **jealous of each other**
- **Big power rivalry** (Russia, Germany, England, Austria-Hungary)
- Eventually led to **World War I**

July
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Important Years at a Glance

Year	Event
1789	French Revolution - Nationalism emerged
1799	Napoleon came to power
1804	Napoleonic Code introduced
1815	Congress of Vienna; Napoleon defeated at Waterloo
1821	Greek War of Independence began
1830	July Revolution in France
1831	Mazzini founded Young Italy
1832	Treaty of Constantinople - Greek independence
1834	Zollverein (Customs Union) formed
1848	Revolutions in Europe; Frankfurt Parliament
1859	Sardinia-Piedmont defeated Austria
1860	Garibaldi conquered Kingdom of Two Sicilies
1861	Victor Emmanuel II - King of United Italy
1866	Austro-Prussian War; Venetia joined Italy

Year	Event
1870	Franco-Prussian War; Rome joined Italy
1871	German Empire proclaimed at Versailles (18 Jan)



Key Terms & Definitions

Nationalism

Ideology promoting interests of a nation

Nation-State

State with common identity and shared history

Liberalism

Freedom for individual, equality before law

Conservatism

Preserving traditional institutions

Absolutist

Monarchical government with full powers

Utopian

Idealistic vision unlikely to exist

Allegory

Abstract idea expressed through person/thing

Plebiscite

Direct vote to accept/reject a proposal

Suffrage

Right to vote

Zollverein

Customs union under Prussia (1834)

Romanticism

Cultural movement - emotions over reason

Realpolitik

Practical politics, not ideals



Chapter Summary

- ✓ Nationalism emerged in 19th century Europe, transforming political structure
- ✓ French Revolution (1789) was first clear expression of nationalism
- ✓ Napoleon spread revolutionary ideas but also imposed French domination
- ✓ Congress of Vienna (1815) tried to restore conservatism
- ✓ Liberals and revolutionaries like Mazzini opposed conservative regimes
- ✓ 1848 saw widespread revolutions demanding democracy and unification
- ✓ Germany unified under Bismarck through "Blood and Iron" (1871)
- ✓ Italy unified through Mazzini, Cavour and Garibaldi (1861)
- ✓ Britain's nationhood developed gradually, not through revolution
- ✓ Female allegories (Marianne, Germania) visualized nations
- ✓ Balkans became explosive region leading to World War I



Important Questions for Board Exam

Q. How did nationalism and idea of nation-state emerge? (5 Marks)

Ans: Nationalism emerged in 19th century Europe. French Revolution (1789) was first expression with transfer of sovereignty from monarchy to citizens. Revolutionary ideas spread through Napoleonic Wars. Congress of Vienna (1815) tried to restore conservatism but liberals continued struggle through secret societies. Romanticism promoted national identity through folk culture. Eventually led to unification of Germany and Italy.

Q. Compare unification of Germany and Italy. (5 Marks)

Ans: Similarities: Both divided into multiple states, both unified in 1860s-70s, both had key leaders (Bismarck/Cavour), both used military action. **Differences:** Germany unified through "Blood and Iron" by conservative Prussia. Italy had democratic component (Mazzini's vision). Bismarck used only military force, Italy combined diplomacy and Garibaldi's volunteer army.

Q. "Culture played important role in creating idea of nation." Explain. (5 Marks)

Ans: Romanticism emphasized emotions and folk traditions. Folk songs, poetry and dances seen as expressions of national spirit. Johann Gottfried Herder claimed true culture in folk traditions. Language became symbol of national identity – Polish used against Russian domination. Karol Kurpiński's music celebrated Polish nationalism. Artists created female allegories (Marianne, Germania). All cultural elements helped create collective national identity.

Q. Describe the symbolic meaning of Germania. (3 Marks)

Ans: Germania was allegory of German nation with: (i) Broken chains – freedom (ii) Breastplate with eagle – German Empire (iii) Crown of oak leaves – heroism (iv) Sword – readiness to fight (v) Olive branch – peace (vi) Black, red, gold tricolour – liberal nationalists' flag (vii) Rays of rising sun – new era.

Q.

Why did Balkans become most explosive region in Europe? (3 Marks)

Ans: Balkans became explosive because: (i) Spread of romantic nationalism (ii) Disintegration of Ottoman Empire (iii) Slavic nationalities struggled for independence (iv) Each state jealous of each other (v) Big powers competed for control (vi) Eventually triggered World War I.



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