

THE RISE OF

NATIONALISM IN EUROPE



A print prepared by

Frederic Sorrieu, 1848
(French artist)

• He visualised a world made up of 'democratic and social Republics'.

First print out of four

• Shows the people of Europe and America.



→ Torch of Enlightenment
→ Charter of Rights of Man

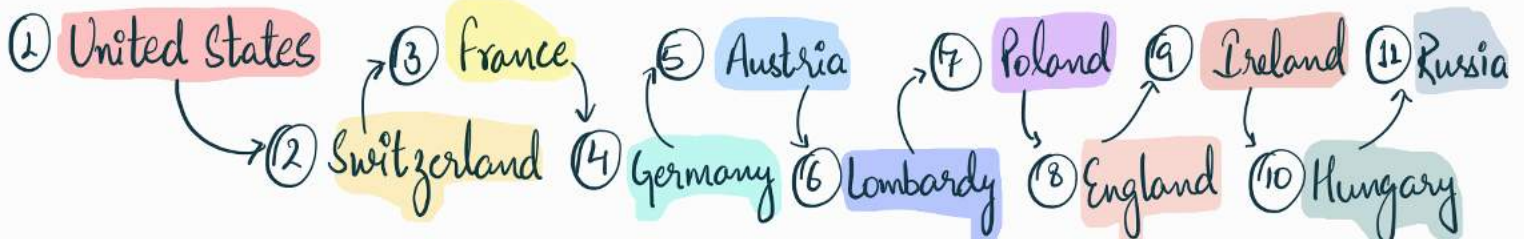
Statue of Liberty

★ Artists of the time of French revolution personified Liberty as a female figure.

→ Shattered remains of the symbols of absolutist institutions.

↳ A Government/System of rule that has no restraints on the power exercised

Order of People marching



Nation-State : In a nation state people have a long past of shared history, sacrifice and devotion.

Components of Nation-State

- 1) Defined territory
- 2) National Flag
- 3) Government
- 4) Population

The French Revolution and the

IDEA OF NATION

Measures that created a sense of collective identity amongst the French people

1. The ideas of **La Patrie** (the fatherland) and **Le Citoyen** (the citizen).
2. A new French Flag was chosen to replace the former royal standard.
3. The Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the National Assembly.
4. New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of the nation.
5. A centralised administrative system was put in place.
6. Internal customs duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted.
7. Regional dialects were discouraged and French became the common language of the nation.

Jacobin clubs:  Formed by students and other members of educated middle classes led by Maximilian Robespierre.

The Civil Code of 1804.

NAPOLEONIC CODE

- It did away with all privileges based on birth.
- Established equality before law and secured the right to property.
- It abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
- Guild restrictions were removed in towns.
- Transport and communication systems were improved.
- Uniform laws, standardised weights and measures were adopted.

Note: Napoleon destroyed democracy in France but at the same time he had incorporated revolutionary principles which made the whole system more rational and efficient.

Reaction of Public: Local population had a mixed reaction to the French rule.

- Initially people welcomed French army as harbingers of liberty.
- Initial enthusiasm soon turned to hostility as their political freedom was breached.
- Increased taxation, censorship, forced conscription into the French armies all seemed to outweigh the advantages of the administrative changes.

👉 The Making of Nationalism In Europe 👈

What was there before Nation-State?

- Germany, Italy and Switzerland: Divided into kingdoms, duchies and cantons
- Eastern and Central Europe : Autocratic Monarchies.
- Austria-Hungary : Habsburg Empire

TERMS TO KNOW

Aristocracy:- Numerically a small group but dominant and powerful. Spoke French for purposes of diplomacy and in high society. They owned estates in the countryside and also town-houses.

New Middle Class: With the growth of industrial production a new commercial class emerged. In its wake, new social groups came into being: a working class population, middle class, businessmen, professionals.

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

what is

LIBERAL NATIONALISM?

Liberalism: It is derived from a Latin word 'liber' meaning free.

Politically: Liberalism stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges, a constitution and representative government through parliament.

- Political Rights were granted exclusively to property-owning men.
- All women and men without property were excluded from political rights.
- All adult males enjoyed the suffrage under Jacobins
- Napoleon supported limited suffrage and reduced women to the status of minor.

Economically: It stood for the freedom of markets and the abolition of state imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.

- During 19th century the emerging middle class demanded economic liberty
- In 1834, a customs union or Zollverein was formed which abolished tariff barriers and reduced the number of currencies from over 30 to 2.

What is **CONSERVATISM?**

Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a spirit of Conservatism.

Conservatism: A political philosophy that stressed the importance of tradition, established institutions and customs, and preferred gradual development to quick change.

- Conservatives wanted to preserve the traditional institutions like the monarchy, the church etc

- Most conservatives did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days. Rather they realised that modernisation could in fact strengthen traditional institutions.
- 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

- In 1815, Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria [who collectively defeated Napoleon] met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe.
- It was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich.
- The objective of this treaty was to undo the changes made by Napoleon.
- The Bourbon dynasty was restored to power and France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon.
- A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent future expansion of France.
- Kingdom of Netherlands 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.
- German confederation of 39 states that had been set up by Napoleon was left untouched.
- Russia was given part of Poland while Prussia was given a portion of Saxony.

CONSERVATIVE REGIME

- Conservative regimes set up in 1815 were autocratic.
- They did not tolerate criticism and dissent, and sought to curb activities that questioned the legitimacy of autocratic governments.
- They imposed censorship laws to control what was said in newspapers, books, plays and songs.
- One of the major issues taken up by the liberals-nationalists was freedom of the press.

Who was GIUSEPPE MAZZINI?

- **Revolutionary**: Those who committed to oppose monarchical forms that had been established after the Vienna Congress and to fight for liberty and freedom.
- **Giuseppe Mazzini** was an Italian revolutionary born in Genoa in 1805, he became a member of the secret society of the Carbonari.
- At the age of 24, he was sent into exile in 1831 for attempting revolution in Liguria.
- He founded two underground societies, **Young Italy** in Marseilles and **Young Europe** in Berne.
- Following his model, secret societies were set up in Germany, France, Switzerland and Poland.
- Matternich described him as 'the most dangerous enemy of our social order'.

The age of REVOLUTIONS

France

- The first upheaval took place in France in July 1830.
- The Bourbon kings were overthrown by liberal revolutionaries.
- Metternich once remarked, 'when France sneezes, Europe catches cold.'
- The July Revolution sparked an uprising in Brussels which led to Belgium breaking away from the United Kingdom of the Netherlands.

Greek war of independence.

- It began in 1821.
- Nationalists in Greece got support from Greeks living in exile and West Europe.
- Poets and artists lauded Greece and mobilised public opinion against Muslim empire.
- The Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognised Greece as an independent nation.

What is ROMANTICISM?

It is a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment. Romantic artists and poets generally criticised the glorification of reason and science and focused on emotions, intuitions and mystical feelings.

- German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder (1744-1803) claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common

people - das volk.

- Karol Kurpinski, celebrated the national struggle through his operas and music.
- Language also played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments
- After Russian occupation, Russian language was imposed everywhere.
- The use of Polish came to be seen as a symbol of the struggle against Russian dominance.

GREAT ECONOMIC HARDSHIP

of 1830s

- Population of Europe rose enormously during first half of 19th century.
- There were more seekers of jobs than employment.
- Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums.
- Small producers faced stiff competition from cheap machine-made goods from England.
- The rise of food prices or a year of bad harvest led to widespread pauperism in town and country.

The REVOLUTION

of the Liberals

- In a revolution led by educated middle class in 1848 the monarch of France was abdicated and a republic based on universal male suffrage was proclaimed.
- In other parts of Europe such as Germany, Italy, Poland, the Austro-Hungarian Empire people of liberal middle class demanded

national unification

- In the German regions, middle class professionals, businessmen and artisans voted for an all German National Assembly.
- 831 elected representatives drafted a constitution for a German nation headed by a monarchy subject to a parliament.
- Friedrich Wilhelm IV, king of Prussia rejected the crown offered to him by National Assembly.
- In the end troops were called in and the assembly was forced to disband.

UNIFICATION OF GERMANY

- The chief Minister of Prussia, **Otto von Bismark** was the architect of the German Unification.
- Three wars over seven years — with Austria, Denmark and France — ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of Unification.
- Prussian king, **Kaiser 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.

UNIFICATION OF ITALY

- During 1850s, 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 and the southern regions were under Bourbon kings of Spain.
- Chief Minister Cavour led the movement to unify the regions of Italy.
- Through his tactful diplomatic alliance with France, Sardinia-Piedmont

succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859.

- A large number of armed volunteers under the leadership of Giuseppe Garibaldi joined the fray.
- In 1860, they marched into South Italy and kingdom of the Two Sicilies and drove out the Spanish rulers.
- In 1861 Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of united Italy.

THE STRANGE CASE OF BRITAIN

- The formation of Britain as a nation state was not a result of a sudden upheaval or revolution rather it was a long-drawn-out process.
- The primary identities of the people living in the British Isles were English, Welsh, Scot or Irish.
- All of these ethnic groups had their own cultural and political traditions.
- The Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland that resulted in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.
- The British parliament was dominated by its English members as a result the Scottish culture and political institutions were systematically suppressed.
- Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801.
- The symbols of the new Britain i.e. the British flag, the national anthem the English language were actively promoted and the older nations survived only as subordinate partners in this union.

VISUALISING THE NATION

- Artists in 18th and 19th centuries started giving face to a nation. In other words they represented a country as if it were a person.

- Nations were then portrayed as female figures later the figure became an allegory of the nation.
- **Allegory**: When an abstract idea is expressed through a person or a thing.
- In France **Marianne** underlined the idea of a people's nation.
- Statues of Marianne were erected in public squares and images were marked on coins and stamps.
- Similarly, **Germania** became the allegory of the German nation.

Characteristics

Marianne ↘

- The red cap
- The tricolour
- The Cockade



Germania ↘

- Crown of oak leaves



What was the Problem of BALKANS?

- **Nationalism**: It is the feeling of oneness, pride and belongingness to a nation. It can also be described as an ideology that emphasizes loyalty and devotion to a nation.
- **Imperialism**: It is the policy of a country extending its power and authority over other countries usually through military, economic or political means.
- During the last quarter of 19th century nationalist groups became increasingly intolerant of each other and ever ready to go to war.

- The Balkans comprised modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro whose inhabitants were broadly 'Slavs'.
- A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire. The Balkans demanded freedom and political rights.
- The disintegration of Ottoman Empire made this region very explosive.
- As the different Slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity and independence, the Balkan area became an area of intense conflict.
- European powers were keen to expand their control over this area. This led to a series of war in the region and finally the First World War.



The End

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