

The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

Important Terms:-

Absolutist:- Literally, a government or system of rule that has no restraints on the power exercised. In history, the term refers to a form of monarchical government that was centralised, militarised and repressive.

Utopian:- A vision of a society that is so ideal that it is unlikely to actually exist.

Plebiscite:- A direct vote by which all the people of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal.

Suffrage:- The right to vote.

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

Feminist:- Awareness of women's rights and interest based on the belief of the social, economic and political equality of the genders.

Ideology:- System of ideas reflecting a particular social and political vision.

Ethnic:- Relates to a common racial, cultural origin or background that a community identifies with or claims

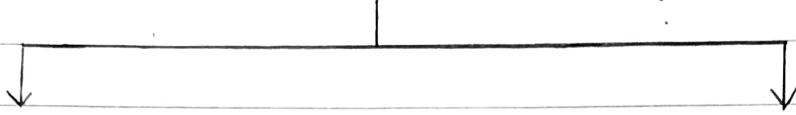
Allegory:- When an abstract idea (for instance, greed, envy, freedom, liberty) is expressed through a person or a thing. An allegorical story has two meanings, one literal and one symbolic.

Introduction:-

- Nationalism in Europe [France, Germany, Italy, Britain]
- Emergence of nation states replacing multi-national dynastic empires of Europe.
- How these things evolved?
- challenges?
- Painting of Friedric Sorrieu:
 - "Democratic and Social Republics"
 - First published in 1848.
- Nationalism:- Patriotism: A feeling of love or pride for your own country.
- During 19th century, the idea of nationalism made many changes in political and mental world of Europe.

- Ernest Renan :- • French Philosopher (1823-92)
- what makes nation?
- Lecture Delivered at Sorbonne University in 1882.

• "What is a Nation" [Essay]



• Criticises:

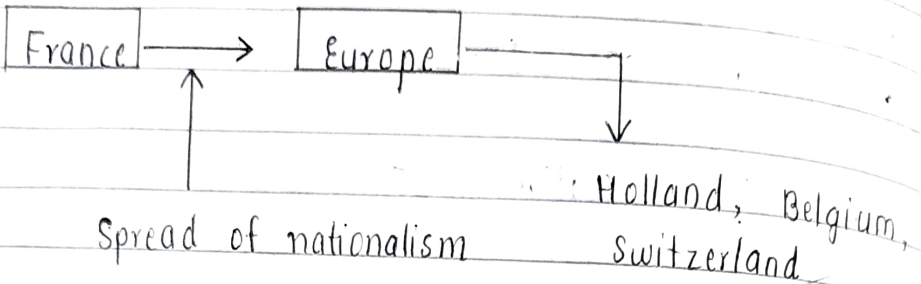
Nation is formed by a common language, race, religion or territory.

A Nation is formed by long past, sacrifice, devotion, glory.

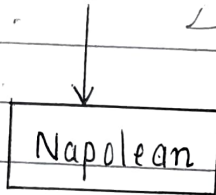
The French Revolution and the Idea of the Nation :-

- French Revolution :- First clear expression of Nationalism in 1789.
- Nation :- Sense of collective identity
- The idea of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen)
- New French Flag.
- Formation of National Assembly.
- New hymns, poems were composed, oaths were taken.
- A centralised administrative system was set up.
- Internal custom duties and dues were abolished.
- Uniform system of weight and measures.

- Regional dialects were discouraged and French promoted.



- French armies began to carry the idea of nationalism abroad.



Napoleon

1799

1815

Civil Code of 1804

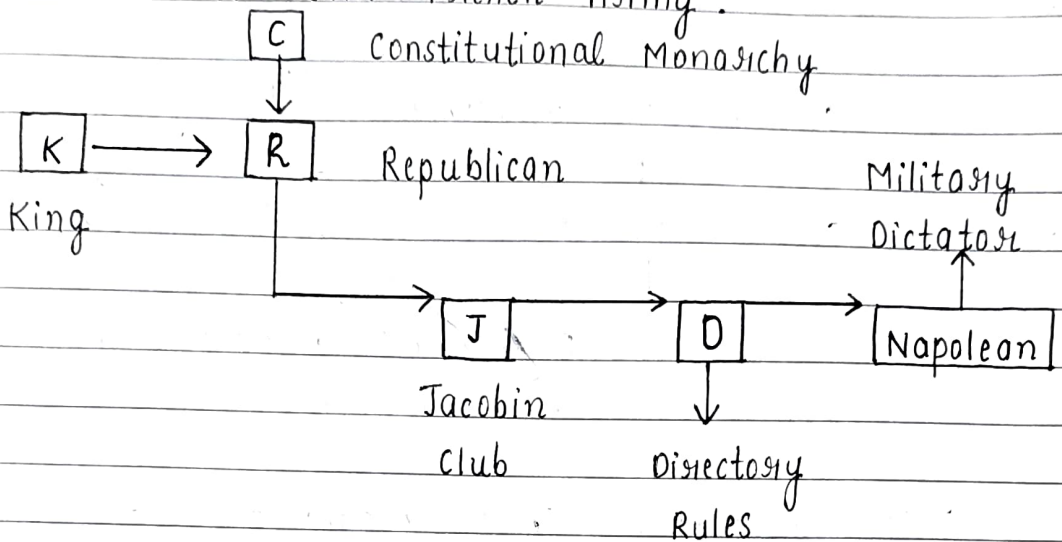
Napoleon Code

Civil code of 1804:-

- Established Equality before law
- Right to property
- Feudal system was Abolished.
- Freed peasants from serfdom
- Guild Restrictions was removed.
- Transport and Communication system were improved.

- Drawback of Napoleon Rule:-

- Increased Tax
- Censorship were imposed.
- Forced to Join French Army.



- * The Making of Nationalism in Europe:-

- No modern states → Kingdom [No Collective Identity]

E.g. → The Habsburg Empire (Austria-Hungary)

- Includes Tyrol, Austria, Sudetenland and Bohemia.

- People speaks German and Italian

- * The Aristocracy and the new Middle class:-

- Rich landed aristocracy - United as a class
Despite the regional divisions.

- Owned states, Spoke French

connected by the ties of marriage



- However, numerically a small group

* The New Middle Class :-

- Growth of industries (↑)



- Growth of commercial classes (↑)



Become middle class [Industrialists
Businessmen]

- This educated, liberal middle class demanded national unity and opposed the privileges of aristocracy.

EUROPE

• Aristocracy :-

1. Land owning class
2. Speaks French language
3. Small groups
4. Family connected by marriage
5. United in common way of life

• Peasantry :-

1. Majority Population
2. Looked After Aristocracy Land

• Middle class:-

1. Industrialists
2. Businessmen, Doctor, Teachers

• LIBERAL NATIONALISM

1. Freedom of Individual
2. Equality before Law
3. Government with People Agreement
4. End of Autocracy rule and Clergical Privilege
5. Constitution and Representative Government

• what did Liberal Nationalism stand for?

• Liberalism derives from Latin word Liber.
Liber meaning free.

1. Freedom of individual and Equality of all before Law.
2. Government by consent
3. Constitution and representative government through parliament
4. End of autocracy and clerical privileges
5. Inviolability of private property

Political Sphere 1, 2, 3, 4

- Equality before law does not necessarily stand for universal suffrage.

Economic Sphere

- Freedom of markets and abolition of state imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and services.
- Differences in weight, measures and currency (custom barriers)
- Demand for unified economic territory (Zollverein) :- custom union (1834)



- Prussia started
- Many other German states joined later.

Results :-

1. Abolished Trade Barrier
2. Reduced number of currencies from 30 to 2.

New Conservatism After 1815:

- who are conservatism?
- Traditional institutions of state and society should be preserved.

Modernisation and modern principles can strengthen traditional institutions.

E.g. → Modern army, an efficient bureaucracy

In 1815, Napoleon was defeated



Met at Vienna ← European Power



(Britain, Russia, Prussia, Austria)

The Vienna congress was hosted by Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich.

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

Treaty of Vienna of 1815 :-

- Bourbon dynasty was restored.
- France lost its territory annexed under Napoleon
- steps were taken to prevent French expansion
- Territories were given to Prussia, Austria, Russia.

* The conservative regime was autocratic.

• They imposed censorship laws.

• The memories of French revolution continued to inspire for another revolution.

* The Revolutionaries :-

• During 1815 → year of repression

Revolutionaries ← Secret Societies

Committed to oppose monarchies established after Vienna congress

fight for liberty and freedom

• Giuseppe Mazzini :-

• Born → Genoa, 1807

• Sent into exile in 1831 for attempting Revolution in Liguria.

• Formed Secret Societies :-

Young Italy in Marseilles
And Young Europe in Berne (1833)

• He believed that, "God had intended nation to be natural unit of mankind"

• Metternich - "The most dangerous enemy of our social order."

* The Age of Revolutions : 1830 - 1848

• Timeline -

• French Revolution (1789)



• Napoleon took over (1804)



• Conservatives era (1815 - 1830)



• Revolutions (1830 - 1848)

→ led by liberal nationalists belonging to educated middle class [Professors, teachers, clerks].

• First upheaval in France, in July 1830

• Installed Louis Phillippe as constitutional monarchy

• Then, Belgium got away from united kingdom of Netherlands

• Greek War of Independence

→ Story of Greece [cradle of European civilisation]

→ English poet Lord Byron organised funds

and later went to fight in the war,
died 1824.

- Treaty of Constantinople of 1832



recognised Greece as an independent nation.

- "when France sneezes, the rest of the Europe catches cold."

→ Duke Metternich

* The Romantic Imagination and National Feeling

- Role of culture in creating the idea of nation.

→ Art and poetry, stories and music helped express and shape nationalist feelings

- Romanticism ?? Idea of Romantic Artists ??



→ A cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment

→ criticised the glorification of reason and science and focused instead on emotion.

* use of folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances.

→ Ex-: Poland

→ Karol Kurpinski



used operas and music, folk dances like polonaise and Mazurka into nationalist symbols and national struggle

* Use of Language :-

- Imposition of Russian over Poland.
- Use of Polish language as a mode of struggle against Russian dominance.

* Other Romantics such as German Philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder [1744-1803] claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people - das Volk.

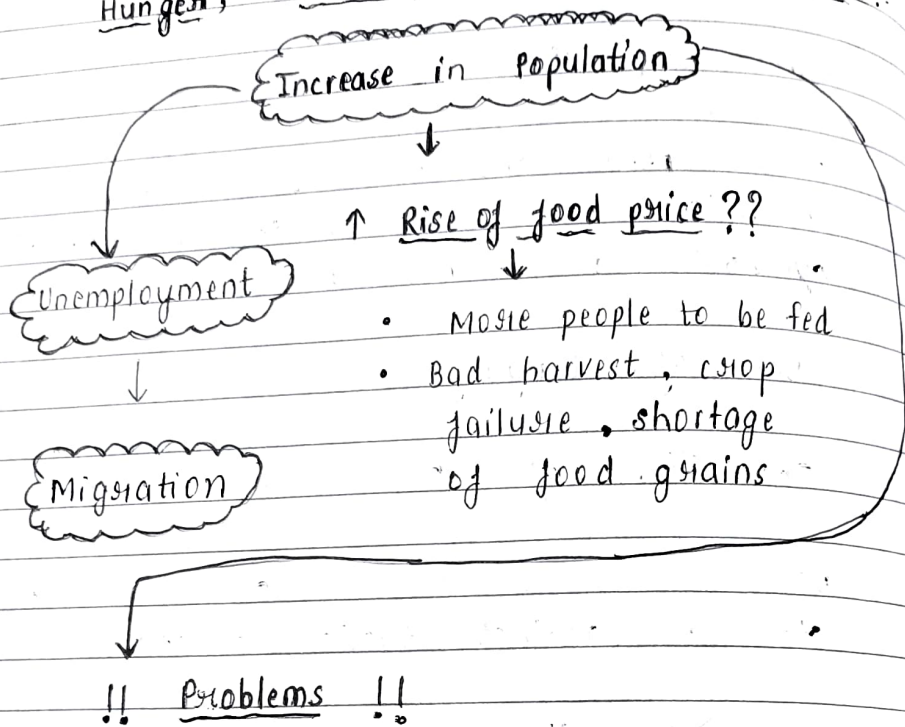
Louis Phillippe - Born - 1733 Died - 1850



Last France King

* Romanticism :- A movement in the art and literature that organised in late 18th century, emphasizing inspiration, subjectivity, and the primacy of the individual.

* Hunger, Hardship and Popular Revolt:



• Outburst of people 1848:

• Louis Phillippe was forced to free from his position

• National Assembly proclaimed a republic, granted suffrage to all adult male. (21 years)

* Story of weavers in Silesia?

• Earlier in 1845, weavers in Silesia had led a revolt against contractors.

• Journalist Wilhelm Wolff described the events.

• Position of

• Monarchs →

• Serfdoms

• Only, as

* Feminist interests social, the gender

* 1848

• Revolution

→ Led by

Consti

• Case of

→ Middle

• voted

German

• 831 M

• Friedrich

Position of women :-

- Monarchs → Started granting concessions
- Serfdoms and bonded labour were abolished.
- Only as observers, visitors gallery.

* Feminist:- Awareness of women's rights and interests based on the belief of the social, economic and political equality of the genders.

1848 :- The Revolution of the Liberals :-

• Revolution parallel to revolts of poor

→ Led by liberal middle class men and women

↓
Constitutionalism with national unification

Case of Germany :-

→ Middle class groups → At Frankfurt

voted for an all
German National
Assembly

Frankfurt parliament
convened at St. Paul
Church

↓
• 831 members, drafted a constitution [1848]

↓
• Friedrich Wilhelm IV, King of Prussia

Rejected the constitution



* Parliament Failed !!

* The Making of Germany :-

Can army be the architect of a Nation?

- Nationalist sentiments were often mobilised by conservatives. [Germany and Italy]

→ Failure of 1848 Revolution !!

→ From then Prussia took up the responsibility for national unification.

Junkers :- Large landowners of Prussia.

* Chief Minister, Otto Von Bismarck
[Prussian Army and Bureaucracy]

- Three wars over seven years [Austria, Denmark and France]

• In January 1871, After Germany unification, Kaiser William I was proclaimed German Emperor.

- The new state placed a strong emphasis on modernising the currency, banking, legal, and Judicial system in Germany.

* Italy Unified:-

North - Austrian Habsburgs

Centre - [Papal State] Ruled by Pope

South - Bourbon Kings of Spain [Kingdom of Both Sicilies]

Sardinia-Piedmont - Italian Princely House



Under Victor Emmanuel

II

* Important Personalities in Unification of Italy:-

1. Giuseppe Mazzini [1839, failure]

2. King Victor Emmanuel II

3. Chief Minister Cavour

→ Good relation with France

→ with his effort Austrian Forces (1859)

→ He was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat.

4. Giuseppe Garibaldi.

→ with the support of local peasants, he was successful to drive out Spanish rulers.

* Illiteracy was very high unaware of Liberal nationalist ideology.

E.g. Italia - 'La Talia' → Victor Emmanuel's wife.

* Strange case of Britain [unification]

- Great Britain :- England + Wales + Scotland
- U.K. :- N. Ireland + England + Wales + Scotland
- Republic Ireland
- All over is British Isles.
- It was formed out of a long-drawn out process not by sudden upheaval or revolution.
- various ethnic identities [England, Welsh, Scot or Irish]
- English Parliament (↑) → Seized power from Monarchy 1600.
- Conflict of Catholics vs. Protestant
- Act of union signed [1707] = [England + Scotland]
- United Kingdom of G.B.
- case of Ireland :-
- Britain's support to Protestant [N. Ireland]
- Failed revolt by Wolfe Tone and his united Irishmen (1790)

→ Ireland + Great Britain (1801).

- British Nation :- British flag (Union Jack), National Anthem (God Save our Noble King), English Language.

★ Visualising the Nation :-

- Face to the Nation ??
- Personification of Nation. Representing the nations as if it were person.
- Abstract Idea → Described through female figure → Allegory
- French Revolution → Symbols
↓
Representing ideas.

★ France →

Christened Marianne

- Idea of people's Nation
- exhibits the Idea of Liberty and Republic
- National Symbol, Her images were marked on coin and stamps

★ Germany →

Germania

In representation, she wears a crown of

oak leaves

- German oak stands for Heroism.

★ Nationalism and Imperialism [Balkans]:

- Nationalism v/s the Imperialism and the → shift.

Nationalism:- It is an idea and movement that promotes the interests of particular nation (as in a group of people) especially with the aim of gaining and maintaining the nation's sovereignty (self government) over its home land.

Imperialism:- A political system in which a rich and powerful country control other countries (colonies) which are not as rich and powerful as itself.

★ Balkans :-

- The Balkans were the region of geographical and ethnic variation.

Modern day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, etc → inhabitants

(Slavs)

→ Ottoman Empire
Balkan region

→ Disinfection many countries broke away and declared independence

→ All Balkan countries seeks to capture more and more territory.

First world war

!! Area of Intense conflict !!



- Anti-imperial Forces