

## Chapter 1st: The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

# Introduction to The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

### 1. Frédéric Sorrieu's Artistic Vision (1848):

- A French artist.
- Series of four prints envisioning 'democratic and social Republics.'
- The first print depicts people of Europe and America offering homage to the Statue of Liberty.

### 2. Symbolism in Sorrieu's Vision:

- Liberty is personified as a female figure.
- Torch of Enlightenment and Charter of Rights of Man as symbols. Shattered remains of absolutist symbols on the earth.

### 3. Utopian Representation:

- Peoples of the world are grouped as distinct nations.
- Identified through flags and national costumes.
- Leading the procession: United States and Switzerland, established nation-states by 1848.

### 4. German Unification Symbolism:

- German people with the black, red, and gold flag.
- Representation of liberal hopes in 1848 to unify German-speaking principalities.

## 5. Sequence of Nations in Sorrieu's Vision:

- France was identifiable by the revolutionary tricolour.
- Sequence: Germany, Austria, Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, Lombardy, Poland, England, Ireland, Hungary, and Russia.

## 6. Heavenly Symbolism:

- Christ, saints, and angels symbolize fraternity among
- nations. It was used by Sorrieu to convey a sense of unity in the world.

### Chapter Focus: Changes in Nineteenth-Century Europe:

## 7. Emergence of Nationalism:

- The nineteenth century was marked by the rise of nationalism.
- Significant impact on the political and mental landscape of Europe.

## 8. Shift from Dynastic Empires to Nation-States:

- Result: Emergence of the nation-state.
- Replacing multi-national dynastic empires.
- Centralized power exercising sovereign control over defined territories.

## 9. Development of Modern State Concepts:

- Evolution of modern state concepts over time in Europe.

- Centralized power and sovereign control over a defined territory.

## **10. Nation-State Defined:**

- The majority of citizens, not just rulers, share a common identity.
- Shared history or descent developed through struggles and actions of leaders and common people.

## **11. Forging Commonness:**

- Common identity is not inherent but forged through struggles.
- The actions of leaders and common people contribute to the development of shared history.

## **12. Diverse Processes of Nation-States and Nationalism:**

- The chapter explores various processes leading to the emergence of nation-states.
- Examines the role of leaders and common people in shaping national identities.
- Focus on the dynamic and evolving nature of nationalism in nineteenth-century Europe.

# The French Revolution and the Idea of the Nation

## **1. The First Expression of Nationalism with the French Revolution (1789):**

- France was a territorial state under absolute monarchy in 1789.
- The French Revolution transferred sovereignty from the monarchy to French citizens.

## 2. Measures and Practices for Collective Identity:

- **Concepts Introduced**

1. **La Patrie and Le Citoyen:** Emphasized a united community with equal rights under a constitution.
2. **Tricolor Flag:** Replaced the royal standard, symbolizing the nation's unity.

- **Institutional Changes**

1. **Estates General to National Assembly:** Reflecting the shift in political power to active citizens.

## 3. Cultural Expressions of Nationalism:

- **Symbolism and Commemoration**

1. **New Hymns and Oaths:** Created to foster a sense of national identity.
2. **Martyrs Commemoration:** Remembrance in the name of the nation.

## 4. Administrative and Legal Unification:

- **Centralized System**

1. **Administrative Structure:** Established for uniform governance.
2. **Uniform Laws:** Formulated for all citizens within French territory.
3. **Abolition of Customs Duties:** Internal duties were removed for economic unity.
4. **Uniform Weights and Measures:** Adopted for standardization.

## 5. Linguistic Unity:

- **Language Standardization**

1. **Discouragement of Regional Dialects:** Aimed at promoting French as the common language.

## 6. French Mission of Liberation:

- **Revolutionary Declaration**

1. **Mission and Destiny:** Declared by French revolutionaries.
2. **Liberation from Despotism:** Aimed at freeing European peoples.

In 1798, journalist Andreas Rebmann designed the cover of a German almanac. The illustration on the cover depicts the storming of the French Bastille by a revolutionary crowd, placed alongside a comparable fortress representing the stronghold of despotic rule in the German province of Kassel. Accompanying this depiction is the slogan: 'The people must seize their freedom!' Residing in Mainz, Rebmann was a member of a German Jacobin group.

## 7. Spread of Revolutionary Ideas

- **Formation of Jacobin Clubs**

1. **Cities of Europe:** Response to news of French events.
2. **Members:** Students and educated middle classes.

- **Campaign Activities**

1. **Preparation for French Armies:** Jacobin clubs played a role.
2. **Geographical Expansion:** Movement into Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, and Italy in the 1790s.

## 8. Revolutionary Wars and Nationalism Abroad

- **French Armies and Nationalism**

1. **Outbreak of Revolutionary Wars:** Marked the beginning.

2. **Spread of Nationalism Abroad:** Carried by French armies.

**Note:** The French revolutionaries declared a mission to liberate European peoples from despotism. The formation of Jacobin clubs in European cities, particularly by students and educated middle classes, prepared the way for French armies. These armies, during the Revolutionary Wars, carried the idea of nationalism abroad.

## 9. Napoleonic Reforms in Administrative Field

- **Introduction of French Reforms:**

1. **Extent of Control:** Implemented in territories under Napoleon's control.
2. **Monarchy and Democracy:** Destruction of democracy in France but the incorporation of revolutionary principles in administration.

## 10. Napoleonic Code (Civil Code of 1804)

1. **Equality Before the Law:** Elimination of privileges based on birth.
2. **Right to Property:** Secured for the citizens.
3. **Export to Regions:** Implemented in the Dutch Republic, Switzerland, Italy, and Germany.

## 11. Administrative Changes in Conquered Territories.

- **Simplification and Abolition**

1. **Administrative Divisions:** Simplified by Napoleon.
2. **Feudal System:** Abolished for freedom of peasants.
3. **Guild Restrictions:** Removed in towns.
4. **Transport and Communication:** Improved efficiency.

## 12. Impact on Different Classes

- **Freedom for Various Groups**

1. **Peasants, Artisans, and Workers:** Enjoyed newfound freedom.
2. **Businessmen and Small-scale Producers:** Realized benefits of uniform laws and standardized measures.

## 13. Mixed Reactions in Conquered Areas

- **Initial Welcoming Atmosphere**

1. **Places:** Holland, Switzerland, Cities like Brussels, Mainz, Milan, Warsaw.
2. **Harbingers of Liberty:** French armies were initially seen as liberators.

## 14. Shift to Hostility

- **Factors Leading to Hostility**

1. **Mismatch with Political Freedom:** New administrative arrangements lacked political freedom.
2. **Challenges:** Increased taxation, censorship, and forced conscription into French armies.
3. **Trade and Capital Challenges:** Perceived outweighing advantages of administrative changes.

**Note:** Napoleon introduced administrative reforms, including the Napoleonic Code, in conquered territories, simplifying divisions, abolishing feudal systems, and promoting freedom. While initially welcomed, hostility grew due to challenges like increased taxation and conscription, overshadowing administrative benefits.

# The Making of Nationalism in Europe

## 1. Mid-18th Century Europe Map:

1. **No Nation-States:** Absence of modern nation-states.
2. **Division:** Germany, Italy, and Switzerland are divided into autonomous territories.

## 2. Diversity in Eastern and Central Europe:

1. **Autocratic Monarchies:** Ruled diverse peoples.
2. **Lack of Collective Identity:** Different languages, ethnic groups.
3. **Habsburg Empire Example:** Patchwork of regions with diverse languages and cultures.

## 3. Habsburg Empire Diversity:

1. **Territories:** Alpine regions, Bohemia, Lombardy, Venetia, Hungary, Galicia.
2. **Language Diversity:** German, Magyar, Polish, Italian, and various dialects.
3. **Subject Peasant Peoples:** Bohemians, Slovaks, Slovenes, Croats, Roumans.
4. **Unity Tie:** Common allegiance to the emperor.

## 4. Challenges to Political Unity:

1. **Differences:** Linguistic, ethnic, and cultural.
2. **Promotion of Unity:** Hindered by diversity.
3. **Common Allegiance:** So little among diverse groups.



Summary of “ **The Making of Nationalism in Europe** ”



The map of mid-18th-century Europe lacked nation-states, with Germany, Italy, and Switzerland divided into autonomous territories. Eastern and Central Europe, under autocratic monarchies, faced diversity in languages and ethnic groups. The Habsburg Empire exemplified this diversity, with territories like Bohemia, Hungary, and Galicia. Such differences posed challenges to political unity, and the only common tie was allegiance to the emperor.

## A Few Significant/Important Dates

- I. 1797:** Napoleon invades Italy; Napoleonic wars begin.
- II. 1814–1815:** Fall of Napoleon; the Vienna Peace Settlement.
- III. 1821:** Greek struggle for independence begins.
- IV. 1848:** Revolutions in Europe; artisans, industrial workers and peasants revolt against economic hardships; middle classes demand constitutions and representative governments; *Italians, Germans, Magyars, Poles, Czechs, etc.* demand nation-states.
- V. 1859–1870:** Unification of Italy.
- VI. 1866–1871:** Unification of Germany.
- VII. 1905:** Slav nationalism gathers force in the Habsburg and Ottoman Empires.

**Answer this question if you know the answer:**

**Q.** How did nationalism and the idea of the nation-state emerge?

**Ans:** Nationalism and the concept of the nation-state surfaced amid the culturally and regionally diverse communities in Europe. The rise of the middle class, including entrepreneurs, professionals, industrialists, labourers, and working-class individuals, was a consequence of industrialization and societal transformation. Among these, the educated individuals envisioned uniting culturally compatible segments of the population in Europe, giving rise to nationalism and the emergence of the notion of the nation-state.

# The Aristocracy and the New Middle Class

## 1. Dominant Social Class:

1. **Landed Aristocracy:** Prevailed socially and politically.
2. **Common Lifestyle:** United across regions, French-speaking, marriage connections.
3. **Numerical Size:** Small but powerful group.

## 2. Majority Population:

1. **Peasantry:** Constituted the majority.
2. **Landholding Patterns:** Tenants and small owners in the west, vast estates with serfs in the east.

## 3. Industrial Growth Impact:

1. **Western and Central Europe:** Industrial production and trade led to town growth.
2. **Commercial Classes:** Emerged based on market-oriented production.

## 4. Timing of Industrialization:

1. **England:** Started in the second half of the 18th century.
2. **France and Parts of Germany:** Occurred in the 19th century.

## 5. New Social Groups:

1. **Working-Class Population:** Emerged with industrialization.
2. **Middle Class:** Industrialists, businessmen, professionals.

## 6. Regional Variation:

1. **Central and Eastern Europe:** Smaller industrial and commercial groups until the late 19th century.

## 7. Role of Educated Middle Classes:

1. **Ideas of National Unity:** Gained popularity among the educated, liberal middle classes.
2. **Post-Aristocratic Privileges:** Abolition triggered the rise of these ideas.

## Summary of “The Aristocracy and the New Middle Class”

The landed aristocracy, socially and politically dominant, shared a common lifestyle and language. Peasantry formed the majority, with varying landholding patterns. Industrial growth in Western and Central Europe led to the emergence of commercial classes. The timing of industrialization varied, with England starting in the 18th century and France/Germany in the 19th century. New social groups, including a working-class population and middle classes, emerged. In Central and Eastern Europe, these groups were smaller until the late 19th century. Ideas of national unity gained traction among educated, liberal middle classes after the abolition of aristocratic privileges.

## What did Liberal Nationalism Stand for?

### 1. National Unity and Liberalism:

- National unity in early-nineteenth-century Europe was linked to the ideology of liberalism.
- Liberalism is derived from the Latin root “liber,” meaning free.

- For the middle classes, liberalism represented individual freedom, equality before the law, and government by consent.
- Politically, liberalism aimed at ending autocracy, and clerical privileges, and advocating for constitutional and representative government.

## **2. Political Rights and Universal Suffrage:**

- Despite advocating equality before the law, liberalism did not necessarily support universal suffrage.
- In revolutionary France, political rights were initially granted only to property-owning men.
- Women and non-propertied men organized movements for equal political rights in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.

## **3. Economic Liberalism:**

- In the economic sphere, liberalism emphasized freedom of markets and the removal of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.
- Emerging middle classes in the nineteenth century demanded the abolition of obstacles to economic exchange and growth.

## **4. Economic Challenges in German-speaking Regions:**

- In the German-speaking regions in the first half of the nineteenth century, Napoleon's administrative measures led to a confederation of 39 states with numerous customs barriers.
- Merchants faced challenges, including passing through 11 customs barriers with customs duties at each one.

## **5. Formation of Customs Union (Zollverein):**

- In 1834, a customs union (Zollverein) was formed at the initiative of Prussia, joined by most German states.
- The union aimed to abolish tariff barriers, reduce currencies from over thirty to two, and create a unified economic territory.
- The formation of the customs union facilitated the unhindered movement of goods, people, and capital.

## 6. Economic Nationalism and Railway Network:

- Economic nationalism emerged, strengthening wider nationalist sentiments.
- The customs union, along with the creation of a network of railways, stimulated economic mobility and contributed to national unification.

Summary of Important Topic for Exam from this Topic **“What Did Liberal Nationalism Stand for?”**

- Understand the close association between ideas of national unity and liberalism.
- Recognize that while liberalism emphasized individual freedom and equality before the law, it did not necessarily support universal suffrage.
- Grasp the economic aspects of liberalism, particularly the demand for the freedom of markets and the removal of state-imposed restrictions.
- Comprehend the economic challenges faced in the German-speaking regions and how the formation of the customs union addressed these challenges, fostering economic nationalism and contributing to national unification.

## A New Conservatism after 1815

## **1. Spirit of Conservatism after Napoleon's Defeat (1815):**

- European governments embraced conservatism post-Napoleon's defeat in 1815.
- Conservatives aimed to preserve traditional institutions like the monarchy, Church, social hierarchies, property, and the family.
- Modernization, as perceived by conservatives, could strengthen traditional institutions such as the monarchy, making state power more effective.

## **2. Conservative Realization and Modernization:**

- Conservatives recognized that modernization, influenced by changes initiated by Napoleon, could reinforce traditional institutions.
- Elements like a modern army, efficient bureaucracy, dynamic economy, and the abolition of feudalism and serfdom were seen as means to strengthen autocratic monarchies.

## **3. Congress of Vienna (1815) and Treaty of Vienna:**

- Representatives of European powers (Britain, Russia, Prussia, Austria) met at Vienna in 1815 to settle post-Napoleonic changes.
- Hosted by Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich, they formulated the Treaty of Vienna with the aim of undoing Napoleonic war-induced alterations.
- Key outcomes included the restoration of the Bourbon dynasty, territorial adjustments, and preventive measures against French expansion.

## **4. Restoration of Monarchies and Creation of a Conservative Order:**

- The main objective of the Congress of Vienna was to restore monarchies overthrown by Napoleon.
- The resulting conservative order in Europe aimed at establishing autocratic regimes to maintain stability.

## **5. Autocratic Nature of Conservative Regimes:**

- Conservative regimes established in 1815 were characterized by autocracy.
- These regimes did not tolerate criticism, or dissent, and sought to curb activities challenging the legitimacy of autocratic governments.

## **6. Censorship Laws and Control:**

- Conservative regimes imposed censorship laws to control expression in newspapers, books, plays, and songs.
- Censorship targeted ideas associated with liberty and freedom linked to the French Revolution.

## **7. Liberal-Nationalists and Freedom of the Press:**

- Despite conservative efforts, the memory of the French Revolution inspired liberals.
- Liberal nationalists, critical of the new conservative order, advocated for freedom of the press as a major issue.

Summary of Important Topic for Exam from this Topic

### **“A New Conservatism after 1815”**

- Understand the principles of conservatism post-Napoleon’s defeat, focusing on preserving traditional institutions and the role of modernization.

- Grasp the outcomes of the Congress of Vienna and the Treaty of Vienna, emphasizing the restoration of monarchies and the creation of a conservative order.
- Comprehend the autocratic nature of conservative regimes, their use of censorship laws, and the challenges posed by liberal nationalists, especially regarding freedom of the press.

## The Revolutionaries

### 1. Post-1815 Scenario and Fear of Repression:

- After 1815, liberal-nationalists faced the fear of repression and persecution.
- Many liberal-nationalists operated underground due to the repressive political climate in European states.

### 2. Emergence of Secret Societies:

- Secret societies were formed across European states to train revolutionaries and disseminate liberal ideas.
- These secret societies played a crucial role in opposing the monarchical forms established after the Vienna Congress.

### 3. Revolutionary Commitment:

- Being revolutionary during this period meant committing to opposing the established monarchical order and advocating for liberty and freedom.
- Revolutionaries sought the creation of nation-states as an integral part of the struggle for freedom.

### 4. Giuseppe Mazzini and Young Italy:



- Giuseppe Mazzini, an Italian revolutionary born in Genoa in 1807, was a prominent figure.
- Mazzini was a member of the secret society of the Carbonari and played a key role in attempting a revolution in Liguria in 1831.
- He founded two underground societies: Young Italy in Marseilles and Young Europe in Berne, uniting like-minded individuals from Poland, France, Italy, and the German states.

### **5. Mazzini's Vision of Nation-States:**

- Mazzini believed that nations were the natural units of mankind, ordained by God.
- He advocated for the unification of Italy into a single republic within a broader alliance of nations as the basis for Italian liberty.

### **6. Influence Beyond Italy:**

- Mazzini's ideas and model inspired the creation of secret societies in Germany, France, Switzerland, and Poland.
- The overarching theme was opposition to monarchy and the pursuit of democratic republics.

### **7. Opposition from Conservatives:**

- Mazzini's relentless opposition to monarchy and his vision of democratic republics earned him the label of the "most dangerous enemy of our social order" by Metternich.

Summary of Important Topic for Exam from  
this Sub-Topic "**The Revolutionaries**"

- Understand the context of fear and repression faced by liberal-nationalists post-1815.
- Recognize the role of secret societies in training revolutionaries and spreading liberal ideas against the established monarchical order.
- Focus on Giuseppe Mazzini's life, his involvement in the Carbonari, and the founding of Young Italy and Young Europe.
- Grasp Mazzini's vision of nation-states, the influence of his ideas beyond Italy, and the opposition he faced from conservatives like Metternich.

## The Age of Revolutions: 1830–1848

### 1. Liberalism and Nationalism in Opposition to Conservative Regimes:

- Liberalism and nationalism became associated with revolutions against conservative regimes in various European regions.
- Notable regions included the Italian and German states, provinces of the Ottoman Empire, Ireland, and Poland.

### 2. Leaders of Revolutions:

- Revolutions were led by liberal-nationalists, primarily from the educated middle-class elite.
- Key leaders included professors, schoolteachers, clerks, and members of the commercial middle classes.

### 3. French Revolution of July 1830:

- The first major upheaval occurred in France in July 1830.

- The Bourbon kings, restored to power after 1815, were overthrown by liberal revolutionaries.
- Resulted in the establishment of a constitutional monarchy with Louis Philippe as the head.

#### **4. Impact on Europe:**

- Metternich's remark, 'When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold,' emphasized the influence of the July Revolution on other regions.
- The uprising in Brussels led to the secession of Belgium from the United Kingdom of the Netherlands.

#### **5. Greek War of Independence (1821):**

- The Greek War of Independence, beginning in 1821, mobilized nationalist sentiments across Europe.
- Greece, part of the Ottoman Empire since the fifteenth century, sought independence.
- Nationalists received support from exiled Greeks and sympathetic West Europeans who admired ancient Greek culture.

#### **6. Lord Byron's Involvement:**

- English poet Lord Byron played a significant role in the Greek War of Independence.
- Byron organized funds and actively participated in the war, ultimately succumbing to fever in 1824.

#### **7. Treaty of Constantinople (1832):**

- The Treaty of Constantinople in 1832 officially recognized Greece as an independent nation.

- Marked the culmination of the Greek struggle for independence.

## Summary of Important Topic on “**The Age of Revolutions: 1830–1848**”

- Understand the association of liberalism and nationalism with revolutions against conservative regimes.
- Identify key leaders from the educated middle-class elite who led these revolutions.
- Focus on the July Revolution in France (1830) and its impact on the rest of Europe.
- Comprehend the Greek War of Independence, including support from exiled Greeks, Western sympathizers, and Lord Byron’s involvement.
- Recognize the significance of the Treaty of Constantinople (1832) in recognizing Greece as an independent nation.

### **The Romantic Imagination and National Feeling**

#### **1. Role of Culture in Nationalism:**

- Nationalism developed not only through wars and territorial expansion but also through cultural expressions.
- Art, poetry, stories, and music played crucial roles in expressing and shaping nationalist feelings.

#### **2. Romanticism and Nationalist Sentiment:**

- Romanticism, a cultural movement, aimed to cultivate a specific form of nationalist sentiment.
- Romantic artists and poets criticized the glorification of reason and science, emphasizing emotions, intuition, and mystical feelings.

### **3. Shared Collective Heritage:**

- Romantic efforts focused on creating a sense of shared collective heritage as the foundation of a nation.
- Culture, including art and folklore, played a significant role in building this shared identity.

### **4. German Philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder:**

- Johann Gottfried Herder emphasized true German culture to be discovered among the common people (das volk).
- Folk songs, poetry, and dances were seen as means to popularize the true spirit of the nation (volksgeist).

### **5. Nationalism and Folk Culture:**

- Collecting and recording folk culture were deemed essential to the project of nation-building.
- Vernacular language and local folklore played a crucial role in recovering an ancient national spirit.

### **6. Polish Nationalism through Music and Language:**

- In the case of Poland, partitioned by Russia, Prussia, and Austria, national feelings were kept alive through music and language.
- Karol Kurpinski celebrated the national struggle through operas and music, turning folk dances into nationalist symbols.

### **7. Language as a Weapon of National Resistance:**

- After the Russian occupation, the Polish language was suppressed, and Russian was imposed everywhere.

- An armed rebellion in 1831 led to the use of Polish as a weapon of national resistance by the clergy.
- The use of Polish became a symbol of the struggle against Russian dominance, leading to clergy persecution.

## Summary of Important Topic for Exam from this Topic “**The Romantic Imagination and National Feeling**”

- Recognize the role of culture, including art, poetry, and music, in shaping nationalist sentiments.
- Understand the Romantic movement’s focus on emotions and shared collective heritage.
- Comprehend how German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder emphasized folk culture in nation-building.
- Explore the case of Poland, where national feelings were preserved through music and language despite partition.
- Highlight the significance of language as a weapon of national resistance, especially in Poland after the Russian occupation.

## **Hunger, Hardship and Popular Revolt**

### **1. Economic Hardship in Europe (1830s):**

- The 1830s witnessed significant economic hardship in Europe.
- Population growth was substantial, leading to an imbalance between job seekers and available employment opportunities.
- Rural-to-urban migration resulted in overcrowded slums in cities.

### **2. Impact of Industrialization and Imports:**

- Small producers in towns faced tough competition from cheap machine-made goods imported from England.

- England's advanced industrialization, especially in textile production, posed challenges to continental producers.
- Textile production was partly mechanized and often carried out in homes or small workshops.

### **3. Challenges Faced by Peasants:**

- In regions where the aristocracy held power, peasants struggled with feudal dues and obligations.
- Fluctuations in food prices or bad harvests led to widespread pauperism in both urban and rural areas.

### **4. Revolt in 1848:**

- The year 1848 witnessed food shortages and widespread unemployment, leading to social unrest in Paris.
- Barricades were erected, and Louis Philippe fled, prompting the proclamation of a Republic by the National Assembly.
- Suffrage was granted to all adult males above 21, and the right to work was guaranteed with the establishment of national workshops.

### **5. Weavers' Revolt in Silesia (1845):**

- In 1845, weavers in Silesia revolted against contractors who reduced payments despite supplying raw materials and giving orders for finished textiles.
- Journalist Wilhelm Wolff documented extreme misery among weavers, describing a revolt in a Silesian village.
- Weavers marched to their contractor's mansion, demanding higher wages, and resorted to vandalism when their demands were scorned.
- The contractor fled but returned with the army, resulting in a confrontation where eleven weavers were shot.

## Summary of Important Topic for Exam from this Topic “**Hunger, Hardship and Popular Revolt**”

- Recognize the economic challenges in Europe during the 1830s, marked by population growth and urban migration.
- Understand the impact of industrialization, especially in textile production, and the competition faced by small producers from England.
- Explore the challenges faced by peasants, including feudal dues and pauperism during food shortages.
- Examine the events of the 1848 revolution in Paris, leading to the establishment of a Republic and national workshops.
- Analyze the weavers’ revolt in Silesia in 1845, emphasizing economic hardships, demands for higher wages, and the use of force by authorities.

### **1848: The Revolution of the Liberals**

#### **1. Revolutions of 1848 in Europe:**

- 1848 witnessed two parallel revolutions – one led by poor, unemployed peasants and workers, and another by the educated middle classes.
- In France, the events of February 1848 led to the abdication of the monarch and the proclamation of a republic based on universal male suffrage.

#### **2. Liberal Middle Classes and Constitutionalism:**

- In regions without independent nation-states (Germany, Italy, Poland, Austro-Hungarian Empire), liberal middle classes combined demands for constitutionalism with national unification.



- Advocated for parliamentary principles, including a constitution, freedom of the press, and freedom of association.

### **3. German National Assembly (1848):**

- In German regions, political associations comprising middle-class professionals and businessmen gathered in Frankfurt.
- The all-German National Assembly convened in the Church of St Paul, drafting a constitution for a German nation with a constitutional monarchy.
- Friedrich Wilhelm IV of Prussia rejected the offer, leading to opposition from other monarchs and the disbanding of the assembly.

### **4. Women's Role and Suffrage Controversy:**

- Women actively participated in the liberal movement, forming political associations, founding newspapers, and attending political meetings.
- Despite active involvement, women were denied suffrage rights during the election of the Assembly.
- Women were only allowed as observers in the visitors' gallery during the Frankfurt parliament session.

### **5. Monarchs' Response and Concessions:**

- Conservative forces suppressed liberal movements in 1848, but the old order could not be fully restored.
- Monarchs realized that ending cycles of revolution and repression required concessions to liberal-nationalist revolutionaries.

### **6. Post-1848 Changes in Central and Eastern Europe:**

- Autocratic monarchies in Central and Eastern Europe introduced changes post-1848, similar to those already seen in Western Europe before 1815.
- Serfdom and bonded labor were abolished in the Habsburg dominions and Russia.
- The Habsburg rulers granted more autonomy to the Hungarians in 1867.

## Summary of Important Topic for Exam from this Topic **“1848: The Revolution of the Liberals”**

- Understand the dual nature of revolutions in 1848, involving both the lower classes and the educated middle classes.
- Recognize the outcomes of the events in France in February 1848, leading to the abdication of the monarch and the proclamation of a republic.
- Grasp the aspirations of the liberal middle classes for constitutionalism and national unification in regions without independent nation-states.
- Analyze the dynamics of the German National Assembly in Frankfurt, its constitution, and the subsequent opposition from monarchs. Explore the role of women in the liberal movement and the controversy surrounding suffrage.
- Comprehend the response of conservative forces and the eventual concessions made by autocratic monarchies in Central and Eastern Europe post-1848.

## The Making of Germany and Italy

# Germany – Can the Army be the Architect of a Nation? – The Making of Germany and Italy

## 1. Shift in Nationalism Post-1848:

- After 1848, nationalism in Europe moved away from its association with democracy and revolution.
- Nationalist sentiments were utilized by conservatives to promote state power and gain political dominance in Europe.

## 2. Unification of Germany and Italy:

- Nationalist feelings were widespread among middle-class Germans in 1848, aiming to unite the German confederation into a nation-state with an elected parliament.
- The liberal initiative for nation-building was suppressed by the monarchy, military, and Prussian landowners (Junkers).
- Prussia assumed leadership under Otto von Bismarck, who orchestrated the unification process through wars with Austria, Denmark, and France.
- Prussian victory in 1871 led to the proclamation of William I as German Emperor in Versailles.

## 3. Bismarck's Role in German Unification:

- Otto von Bismarck, as chief minister of Prussia, played a crucial role in the German unification process.
- Utilized the Prussian army and bureaucracy in three wars over seven years with Austria, Denmark, and France to achieve unification.

## 4. Proclamation of German Empire (1871):

- On January 18, 1871, a gathering at the Hall of Mirrors in the Palace of Versailles proclaimed the new German Empire.
- The assembly comprised princes of German states, army representatives, and key Prussian ministers, including Otto von Bismarck.

## 5. Dominance of Prussian State Power:

- The nation-building process in Germany highlighted the dominance of Prussian state power.
- The new German state emphasized modernization in currency, banking, legal, and judicial systems.
- Prussian measures and practices often served as a model for the rest of Germany.

## Summary of Important Point for Exam from “**The Making of Germany and Italy**”

- Recognize the shift in nationalism post-1848, as it became associated with conservative goals and state power.
- Understand the failed liberal initiative for German nation-building in 1848 and the subsequent dominance of Prussia in leading the unification process.
- Analyze Otto von Bismarck’s role in orchestrating the unification of Germany through wars and political maneuvering.
- Comprehend the significance of the proclamation of the German Empire in 1871 at Versailles.
- Highlight the impact of Prussian state power on the new German state, influencing modernization in various sectors and serving as a model for the rest of the country.

# Italy Unified

## 1. Historical Background of Italian Political Fragmentation:

- Italy, similar to Germany, experienced prolonged political fragmentation during the 19th century.
- Italians were dispersed across various dynastic states and the multi-national Habsburg Empire.

## 2. Division of Italy into Seven States:

- Italy, in the mid-19th century, was divided into seven states.
- Only Sardinia-Piedmont was ruled by an Italian princely house.

## 3. Austrian, Papal, and Bourbon Dominance:

- The northern region was under Austrian Habsburgs, the central region was ruled by the Pope, and the southern regions were under the Bourbon kings of Spain.
- The Italian language had diverse regional and local variations.

## 4. Giuseppe Mazzini's Efforts for a Unitary Italian Republic:

- During the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini aimed to create a coherent program for a unitary Italian Republic.
- He formed the secret society 'Young Italy' to disseminate his goals.

## 5. Shift to Sardinia-Piedmont for Unification:

- Failures of revolutionary uprisings in 1831 and 1848 led to the mantle falling on Sardinia-Piedmont, led by King Victor Emmanuel II, for Italian unification through war.

## 6. Role of Chief Minister Cavour:

- Chief Minister Cavour, not a revolutionary or democrat, played a pivotal role in unifying Italian regions.
- He spoke French better than Italian, showcasing the elite's linguistic preferences.

## 7. Diplomatic Alliance and Defeat of Austrian Forces:

- Cavour engineered a diplomatic alliance with France, leading to the defeat of Austrian forces in 1859.
- Armed volunteers, under Giuseppe Garibaldi, joined in, marching into South Italy and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.

## 8. Unification and Victor Emmanuel II's Proclamation:

- In 1860, armed volunteers won support from local peasants to drive out Spanish rulers.
- In 1861, Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of united Italy.

## 9. Lack of Awareness Among Italian Population:

- Despite unification, a significant portion of the Italian population, with high illiteracy rates, remained unaware of liberal-nationalist ideology.
- Peasants supporting Garibaldi in southern Italy associated 'La Talia' with Victor Emmanuel's wife, not recognizing the concept of Italia.

Summary of Important Topic for Exam from this Topic "**Italy Unified**"

- Recognize Italy's historical background of political fragmentation and division into seven states.
- Understand Giuseppe Mazzini's efforts for a unitary Italian Republic and the shift to Sardinia-Piedmont for unification.
- Analyze Chief Minister Cavour's role, linguistic preferences, and the defeat of Austrian forces in the unification process.
- Comprehend the lack of awareness among the Italian population regarding liberal-nationalist ideology, especially among the peasant masses.

## The Strange Case of Britain

### 1. Great Britain as a Model for Nation-State Formation:

- Some scholars argue that Great Britain serves as a model for the nation-state.
- The formation of the British nation-state was not abrupt but a gradual, long-drawn-out process.

### 2. Absence of a British Nation Before the Eighteenth Century:

- Before the eighteenth century, there was no distinct British nation.
- Primary identities were ethnic – English, Welsh, Scot, or Irish, each with its cultural and political traditions.

### 3. Growth of English Influence and Power:

- The English nation's growth in wealth, importance, and power enabled it to extend its influence over other nations in the British Isles.
- English parliament played a crucial role, in seizing power from the monarchy in 1688.

#### **4. Act of Union (1707) and Dominance of England:**

- The Act of Union in 1707 between England and Scotland led to the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain.'
- England imposed its influence on Scotland, dominating the British parliament with English members.

#### **5. Suppression of Scotland's Distinctive Culture:**

- The growth of a British identity resulted in the systematic suppression of Scotland's distinctive culture and political institutions.
- Scottish Highlanders faced repression, including restrictions on language, dress, and forced displacement.

#### **6. Similar Fate for Ireland:**

- Ireland, deeply divided between Catholics and Protestants, suffered a fate similar to Scotland.
- English assistance to Irish Protestants led to their dominance over the largely Catholic country.

#### **7. Suppression of Catholic Revolts and Forced Incorporation (1801):**

- Catholic revolts against British dominance in Ireland were suppressed.
- After a failed revolt in 1798 led by Wolfe Tone and the United Irishmen, Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801.

#### **8. Formation of a New 'British Nation':**

- A new 'British nation' was forged through the promotion of dominant English culture.



- Symbols like the British flag (Union Jack), the national anthem (God Save Our Noble King), and the English language were actively promoted.

## Summary of Important Topic for Exam from this Topic **“The Strange Case of Britain”**

- Understand Great Britain as a model for gradual nation-state formation.
- Recognize the absence of a British nation before the eighteenth century and the role of ethnic identities.
- Analyze the growth of English influence, the Act of Union (1707), and the dominance of England over Scotland.
- Comprehend the suppression of Scotland’s culture and the similar fate of Ireland, including forced incorporation and the formation of a new ‘British nation.’

## Visualising the Nation

### **1. Personification of Nations:**

- Artists in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries personified nations. Challenge: How to visually represent a nation compared to a ruler?

### **2. Female Allegory as Nation’s Representation:**

- Nations were often portrayed as female figures to symbolize them.
- The chosen female form did not represent a real woman but aimed to give a concrete form to the abstract idea of the nation.

### **3. Allegorical Representation during the French Revolution:**

- During the French Revolution, artists used female allegory to portray ideals like Liberty, Justice, and the Republic.
- Specific objects or symbols represented these ideals; for example, Liberty with the red cap or broken chain, and Justice as a blindfolded woman with weighing scales.

#### **4. Marianne as the French National Allegory:**

- In France, the female allegory representing the nation was named Marianne.
- Derived from the popular Christian name, Marianne symbolized the idea of a people's nation.

#### **5. Characteristics of Marianne:**

- Marianne's characteristics were drawn from Liberty and the Republic – including the red cap, the tricolour, and the cockade.
- Statues of Marianne were erected in public squares to reinforce the national symbol of unity.

#### **6. Presence of Currency and Stamps:**

- Marianne's images were featured on coins and stamps, emphasizing her role as a national symbol.
- Aim: Encouraging the public to identify with Marianne and the broader national identity.

#### **7. Germania as Allegory for Germany:**

- Similarly, Germania became the allegory representing the German nation.
- Visual representations of Germania often featured a crown of oak leaves, symbolizing heroism associated with the German oak.

## Summary of Important Topic on “**Visualising the Nation**”

- Understand the use of female allegory to represent nations.
- Recognize Marianne as the French national allegory and her symbolic characteristics.
- Acknowledge the presence of Marianne on public monuments, coins, and stamps to strengthen national unity.
- Identify Germania as the allegory for Germany, characterized by a crown of oak leaves symbolizing heroism.

### Meanings of the symbols

Attribute	Significance
Broken chains	Being freed
Breastplate with eagle	Symbol of the German empire – strength
Crown of oak leaves	Heroism
Sword	Readiness to fight
Olivebrancharoundthe sword	Willingnesstomakepeace
Black, red and gold tricolour Flag of the liberal-nationalists in 1848, banned by the Dukes of the German states	
Raysoftherisingsun	Beginningofanewera

# Nationalism and Imperialism

## 1. Evolution of Nationalism by the Late 19th Century:

- Nationalism shifted from its idealistic liberal-democratic sentiment of the first half of the century.
- Became a narrow creed with limited ends.

## 2. Intolerance and Conflict Among Nationalist Groups:

- Nationalist groups became increasingly intolerant of each other. Readiness to go to war became a characteristic feature.

## 3. Manipulation of Nationalist Aspirations by Major Powers:

- Major European powers manipulated the nationalist aspirations of subject peoples for imperialist aims.
- Use of nationalist sentiments by powers for their strategic interests.

## 4. Balkans: A Key Source of Nationalist Tension:

- Balkans, comprising various Slavic nations, became a major source of nationalist tension after 1871.
- Ottoman Empire's control, the spread of romantic nationalism, and internal disintegration fueled explosive conditions.

## 5. Ottoman Empire's Attempts at Modernization:

- Ottoman Empire attempted modernization and internal reforms throughout the nineteenth century.
- Limited success and European subject nationalities broke away seeking independence.

## **6. Balkan Struggles for Independence:**

- Balkan peoples based claims on nationality, using history to assert their past independence.
- Struggles framed as attempts to regain long-lost independence.

## **7. Intense Conflicts and Rivalries in the Balkans:**

- Balkan states, having gained independence, fiercely competed for territory.
- Big power rivalries (Russia, Germany, England, Austro-Hungary) complicated the situation.

## **8. Relationship between Nationalism, Imperialism, and World War I:**

- Nationalism aligned with imperialism led to the disaster of World War I in 1914.
- Intense power rivalries, trade conflicts, and imperialist ambitions fueled the war.

## **9. Anti-Imperial Movements and Nationalism:**

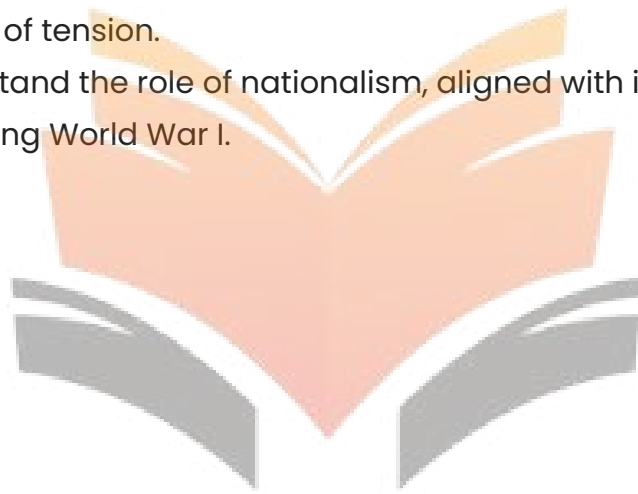
- Colonized countries opposed European imperial domination.
- Anti-imperial movements were nationalist, aiming for independent nation-states.

## **10. Diversity in Nationalism Worldwide:**

- People developed their specific varieties of nationalism worldwide.
- The idea of organizing societies into 'nation-states' became widely accepted.

# Summary of Important Topic on “Nationalism and Imperialism”

- Understand the evolution of nationalism by the late 19th century.
- Recognize the intolerance and conflicts among nationalist groups.
- Analyze the manipulation of nationalist aspirations by major powers for imperialist goals.
- Comprehend the complexities and conflicts in the Balkans as a key source of tension.
- Understand the role of nationalism, aligned with imperialism, in triggering World War I.



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