

## Lesson 1

### THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

#### Major events

1. In the 18th century Germany, Italy, Switzerland were divided into many states and each had an independent ruler.
2. French Revolution It was the first expression of nationalism. It ended monarchy in France and gave power to the citizens.
3. code of 1804: It did away with all privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property.
4. Revolutionary France mark the first political experiment in liberal democracy, the right to vote and to get elected was granted exclusively to property owning men. Men without property and all women were excluded from political rights. Only for a brief period under the Jacobins did all adult males enjoy right to vote however 'The Napoleonic code' went back to limited suffrage and reduced women to the status of a minor, subject to the authority of father's and husband's.
5. Vienna Congress in 1815: representatives of the European powers - Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria - who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe. The Congress was hosted by the Austrian chancellor Duke Metternich.
6. In January 1871, the Prussian king, William I, was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at versailles.
7. In 1861 Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of united Italy.
8. Women had form their own political associations, founded newspapers and taking part in political meeting and demonstrations. Despite this they were denied suffrage right during the election of the assembly.

#### Important terms

1. **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.
2. **Utopian** - A vision of a society that is so ideal that it is unlikely to actually exist.
3. **Plebiscite** - A direct vote by which all the people of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal.
4. **Conservatism** - A political philosophy that stressed the importance of tradition, established institutions and customs, and preferred gradual development to quick change.

5. **Zollverein** was formed at the initiative of Prussia and joined by most of the German States. The union abolished tariff barriers and reduce the number of currencies from over thirty to two.
6. **Romanticism** - A cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of Nationalist sentiment.
7. **Liberalism** derived from the Latin root liber meaning free.
8. **Junkers** - Important personalities and Large landowners of Prussia.

### Important Personalities

1. **Mazzini** - Mazzini is known for his noble efforts to achieve the unification of Italy. he is regarded as the spiritual force behind the Italian unification. he started the movement known as the Young Italy. He inspired the youths of not only Italy but of whole Europe to fight for freedom.
  2. **Garibaldi** - He is known as the physical force or the Sword of Italy. He, with Mazzini launched the young Italy movement for the unification of Italy. He involved The sardinian sailors to Revolt in 1835 A.D.
  3. **Cavour**- The real credit for the unification of Italy goes to cavour, who became the Prime Minister of sardinia in 1852 A.D. He, then dedicated himself, his body and soul together, to achieve his goal of independence and unification of Italy.
  4. **Bismarck** - He played the most important role in the unification of Germany, his policy of blood and iron was mainly responsible.
- Meaning of symbols

Symbol	Significance
Broken Chain	Being Freed
Symbol of German Empire Strength	Eagle Embossed Armour
Crown of Oak Leaves	Heroism
Sword	Readiness to Fight
Olive Branch on Sword	Willingness to make peace
Black, Red and Golden Flag	Flag of the liberal nationalism in 1848 banned by the dukes of the german states
Rising Sun	Beginning of New Era

### One Mark Questions

1. Who was Frederic Sorrieu?
2. Who was Ernest Renan?
3. What was the allegory of German States?

4. Which principle was propounded by Montesquieu?
5. Which world famous event is regarded as clear expression of nationalism?
6. What was Zollverein? How was it responsible for economic unification of Germany?
7. Name two underground organisations established by Giuseppe Mazzini?
8. Name the region whose inhabitants were broadly known as Slave?
9. In which year Vienna Congress was held?
10. Name the personality related to Vienna Congress?
11. Which Treaty was signed to bring about an end to the changes brought about by Napoleonic Wars?
12. 'When France sneezes the rest of Europe catches cold' Who said this statement?
13. Which Treaty recognised Greece as an independent Nation?
14. Who spearheaded the protestant movement in Ireland?

#### **ONE MARK QUESTIONS**

1. French Painter
2. French Philosopher
3. Germania Heroism
4. Separation of Powers
5. French Revolution
6. It was a German Customs Union which abolished tariff barriers
7. Young Italy and young Europe
8. Balkans
9. 1815
10. Duke Metternich
11. Vienna Congress
12. Meternich
13. Treaty of Constantinople
14. Wolfe Tone

#### **3/ 5 marks questions**

1. What steps were taken by French revolutionaries to create a feeling of collectiveism?
2. 'Napoleon's administrative measures had Revolutionized the whole administration. Comment
3. Discuss the role played by culture in creating the European concept of nation.
4. Discuss the process of unification of Germany.

5. What were the main stages of unification of Italy? What were the main problems?
6. In Britain the formation of the nation state was a result of long drawn out process. Discuss.
7. Which factors were responsible for the rise of nationalism in Europe?
8. "The French Revolution left an indelible mark on the world history." Evaluate this statement .
9. Discuss the main provisions of Civil Code of 1804.
10. What were the main features of the European ARISTOCRACY?
11. What was the main aim of the Vienna Congress of 1815 ? Discuss its main provisions?
12. What did European liberalism stand for in social, political and economic terms?
13. How did industrialisation change European social and economic equations?
14. Discuss the role of women in the Nationalist Movement in Europe?
15. In the 19th century what were the reasons for the wave of nationalism in Europe?
16. Discuss the three flows in international economic exchange during 1815-1914 ?
17. Why did the Balkan area became an area of intense conflict?

### **ANSWER**

1.
  - Ideas of fatherland and citizenship
  - New national symbols
  - Centralised administrative system
  - National language
  - Uniform system of weights and measures
2. **Napoleonic code**
  - Reform in rular administrative system
  - Improvement in urban centres
  - Improvement in trade
3.
  - Culture played an important role in creating the idea of nation art and poetry stories and music help Express and shape Nationalist feelings
4.
  - In the beginning William I was the ruler of Prussia
  - Bismarck created the background for unification of Germany
  - Vienna Congress
  - Frankfurt parliament
  - Three wars over 7 years with Austria Denmark and France
5. **Unification of Italy**

- 1832 Count Cavour became prime minister of Sardinia
  - Apart from regular Troops a large number of armed volunteers under the leadership of Garibaldi joined the fray and marched into South Italy
  - Venetia and Rome were captured ,
  - In 1871 William I was proclaimed. the king of united Italy,
- Problems in unification**
- Long history of political separatism
  - Control of foreign powers
  - Rule of the Pope
  - Vienna Congress
  - Conservatives
- 6.**
- There was no British Nation prior to the 18th century
  - The primary identities of the people who inhabited the British Isles ethnic ones Such as English, Welsh, Scot or Irish
  - All of these ethnic groups had their own cultural and political traditions.
  - But as the English Nation steadily gain wealth, importance and power, it was able to extend its influence over the other nations of the Island .
- 7. Influence of Europe**
- Rise of nation States
  - Encouragement to democratic principles
  - Stress on social political and economic equality
  - Demand of Human Rights by other Nations
  - Revolutionary reactions by absolute monarchy
- 8. Effects on France**
- Establishment of a democratic setup
  - A new society based on equality fraternity and brotherhood
  - New code of conduct
  - Economic unification
  - Equality before law
  - Safeguarding proprietary rights
- Effects on the world**
- Rise of the middle class
  - Era of liberalism begins
  - Role of culture and language
  - Greek war of independence
- 9. The civil code of 1804**
- All privileges based on birth were abolished

- End of feudal system
  - Improvement in the means of transport and Communication
  - Uniform weights and measures
  - Common currency
10. The members of this class were united by common way of life that cut across revisional divisions
    - They owned estates in the countryside and also townhouses
    - They spoke French for the purpose of-diplomacy
    - Their families were connected by ties of marriage
    - This powerful aristocracy was however numerically a small group.
  11.
    - a) Establishment of Empire in Northern Ireland
    - b) The Treaty was drawn up with the objective of undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic Wars
    - c) The Bourbon dynasty was restored to power in France
    - d) Prussia was given new territories
    - e) The German Confederation of 39 States was left untouched
  12.
    - a) Equality before law
    - b) Not in favour of adult suffrage
    - c) Wanted to end ban on free market and flow of goods by States
  13.
    - a) Increase in industrial production in Western and Central Europe
    - b) Rise of labourers and middle class
    - c) Popularizing the idea of ending of special rights to aristocracy
  14.
    - a) Women had formed their own political associations
    - b) Founded Newspapers
    - c) Took part in political meetings and demonstration
  15.
    - a) Absolute monarchy
    - b) Rise in liberal ideas
    - c) Liberty, equality and fraternity ideas worth-spreading
    - d) Rise of educated middle class
  16.
    - a) Flow of goods
    - b) Flow of capital
    - c) Flow of people
  17.
    - a) The Balkan States were seriously jealous of each other.
    - b) Each hope to gain more territory at the expense of the others.
    - c) The Balkans also became the scene of big power rivalry.
    - d) The big European powers were working in holding its control over the Balkans and extending its control over the region.