

St. Andrews Scots Sr. Sec. School

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**Class: X Subject: Social Science History: The Rise of
Nationalism in Europe Chapter No: 1**

Know the year and important events:

- 1) 1797:** Napoleon invaded Italy, Napoleonic wars begin.
- 2) 1804:** Napoleonic code is introduced, upheld equality before the law, take away many privileges based on birth.
- 3) 1814-1815:** Fall of Napoleon, the Vienna conference settlement..
- 4) 1821:** Greek struggle for independence Begins.
- 5) 1830:** The first upheaval took place in France, in July 1830.
- 6) 1832:** Greece gained independence.
- 7) 1834:** custom union was formed in Prussia to abolish tariff barriers.
- 8) 1848:** Germans noted for national assembly in Frankfurt
- 9) 1855:** the kingdom of Sardinia participated from the sides of British and French in Crimean war.
- 10) 1859-1870:** Unification of Italy.
- 11) 1859:** Sardinia -Piedmont in an alliance with France defeated the Austrian force large number of people under the Giuseppe Garibaldi joined the movement.
- 12) 1860:** Sardinia – piedmont force invaded the south Italy, and the kingdom of two sicilies drove out the Spanish rulers.
- 13) 1861:** victor Emmanuel II declared the king of Italy and Rome as the capital of the Italy.
- 14) 1871:** The Prussian king William I proclaimed the German empires.
- 15) 1914:** First world war begins.

Important terms

- **Plebiscite** : A direct vote by which all the people of a region. Required to accept or reject a proposal.
- **Utopian**: A vision of society that is so ideal that it is unlikely to actually exist.
- **Habsburg Empire**: The empire that was in Austria, Hungary Including the Alpine region Tyrol, Austria Sudetenland-as well as Bohemia.
- **Ideology** : system of ideas reflecting a particular political and social vision.
- **Conservation**: A political philosophy that stressed the importance of tradition, established institutions, customs and preferred gradual Development of quick change.
- **Serfdom**: The system under which peasants were forced to live and work under feudal lords.
- **Ottoman Empire**: Turkish empire ruled by the caliph the spiritual and temporal leader the Muslim.
- **Allegory**: When an abstract ides is expressed through a person or a thing. An allegorical story had has two meanings, , one literal and other symbolic.
- **Ethnic**: The term related to common racial, tribal or cultural origin or background that community identifies with claims.

Q1. Write a note on:

A) Giuseppe Mazzini :

1. Giuseppe Mazzini was a great station revolutionary. He was Born in 1807 in Genoa. He was the member of secret society of Carbonari and the foundation of two secret societies.
 - i) Young Italy in Marseilles
 - ii) Young Europe in Berne
2. Following his model secret societies were setup in France, Poland and in Germany.
3. At the age of 24 ,he was sent Into exile for attempting a revolution in Liguria.
4. He believed that god has introduced natural units of mankind South Italy could not be Continue to be a patchwork of small States and kingdoms.

5. The Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich truly described him as the most dangerous enemy of our social order.

B) Count Camilo de Cavour

He was the minister of Sardinia-Piedmont.

Contribution

- good administration
- Worked for the unification of Italy
- He led the movement to unify the regions of state tactful diplomat. He was succeeded in defeating the forces in 1859.

C) The Greek war of independence.

- a. Greece had been a part of Ottoman Empire since 15th century.
- b. The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe sparked off a struggle for independence amongst Greeks.
- c. Nationalism in Greeks got the support from other Greeks living in exile.
- d. West Europeans had sympathies for ancient Greek cultures.
- e. Poets and artists lauded Greece as the cradle of European civilization and mobilised public spirit in support of Greek struggle against Muslim empire.
- f. The English poet Lord Byron organised funds and went to fight in the war
- g. The Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 organised Greece as an independent state.

D) Frankfurt parliament.

It is the name of the National Assembly founded during the revolution of 1848 that tried to unite Germany in a democratic way. The Assembly was by 831 elected representatives. The members have drafted a constitution for a new German nation state. It was rejected by Friedrich William IV king of Prussia. Through the parliament failed to unite Germany, it had far reaching consequences on Germany.

E) The role of women in nationalist struggles.

- women were the active participants in nationalist struggle.
- They founded their own political associations, founded newspapers and taken part in political meetings and demonstrations.
- In France about 60 women's clubs came up in different cities among which the most famous society was the Society of Revolutionary and Republican women.
- One of their main demands was getting same political rights and suffrage as men but they were denied.
- Even during the Frankfurt parliament they were just admitted as merely to stand as visitors.

Q2. What steps did the French revolutionaries take to create a sense of collective identity among the French people?

Ans. The following steps were taken by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among the French people.

- The idea of the fatherland (la patrie) and the citizen (le citoyen) were introduced.
- A new French flag the tricolour was chosen to replace the earlier royal standard.
- The estates general was renamed as National Assembly.
- New hymns were composed, oaths were taken and martyrs commemorated all in the name of nation.
- A centralised administrative system was established.
- Uniform laws for all citizens were formulated.
- Internal custom duties and dues were abolished.
- Uniform system of weights and measures were adopted.
- French, as it was written and spoken in Paris, became the common language of the nation. Regional dialects were discouraged.
- It was decided that the French nation would liberate the people of Europe from despotism and help other people to become.

Q3. Who were Marianne on Germania? What was the importance of the way in which they were portrayed?

1. In the 18th and 19th centuries artists represented the country as if it were a person.
2. Nations were portrayed as female figures that sought to give the abstract idea of the nation a concrete form.
3. The female form that was chosen to personify the nation did not stand for any particular woman in a real life.
4. Thus, in France she was distant Marianne a proper Christian name which underline the idea of peoples.
5. Her characteristics were drawn from those of liberty and the Republic the red cap, to tricolour and the cockade.
6. Status of Marianne were installed in public squares to remind the public of national symbol of unity and to persuade them to identify with it.
7. Marianne images were marked on coins and stamps to.
8. Similarly Germania became the allegory of germination. In visual representations Germania wears a crown of oak leaves because German work stands for heroism.

The importance of the way in which they were portrayed was to remind the public of the national symbols of unity and to persuade them to identify with them.

Q4. Briefly trace the process of German unification.

Ans. After 1848 nationalism in Europe moved away from an association with democracy and revolution. Nationalist sentiments were often mobilised by conservatives for promoting state power and achieving political domination over Europe. Thus, Germany and Italy were unified a nation states as mentioned below:

- i. 39 German states were grouped together in an organization known as German confederation.

- ii. In 1834, a custom union or Zollverein was established. It allowed free trade among its members. It created a real national unity in economic matters, at a time when Germany was politically not united. A wave of economic nationalism strengthened the wider nationalist sentiments.
- iii. As a result of 1848 revolution in France, in Germany where a nation state did not exist the men and women of the liberal middle classes raised the demands for constitutionalism and national unification.
- iv. In May 1848 a large number of political associations decided to vote for an all German National Assembly at Frankfurt and drafted a constitution for a German nation to be headed by a monarchy subject to a parliament. The offer was made to Prussian king but it was rejected by him. Thus, the liberal initiative to nation building failed.
- v. Thereafter the task of unification of Germany was taken over by Prussia and its chief minister Otto von Bismarck who was architect of modern Germany.
- vi. Bismarck followed the policy of blood and iron; he carried out his plans with the help of Prussian army and bureaucracy. 3 wars were fought with Denmark, Austria and France. These were ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification.
- vii. Ultimately in January 1871, in the hall of mirrors at the Palace of Versailles, the Prussian king William I was proclaimed German emperor. Unification of Germany was completed. This demonstrated the dominance of Prussian power. It was a victory of Bismarck's policy of blood and iron and it tended to foster militarism and authoritarianism in Germany. The new state placed a strong emphasis on modernising the currency, banking, legal and judicial systems in Germany; Prussian measures and practices often became a model for the rest of Germany.

Q5. What changes did Napoleon introduce to make the administrative system more efficient in the territories ruled by him?

Ans. The following changes were introduced by Napoleon to make the administrative system efficient in territories ruled by him:

- i. Civil Code of 1804 or the Napoleonic code was issued and abolished all the privileges based on birth. It established equality before the law and secured the right to property.
- ii. Napoleon simplified administrative divisions in the Dutch Republic, in Switzerland, in Italy and Germany.
- iii. Feudal system was abolished and peasants were freed from servile tenure and manorial dues.
- iv. Guild restrictions were removed in towns full stop
- v. Improvements were made in the measures and a common national currency was introduced. It facilitated the movement and exchange of goods and capital from one region to another.

Discuss

Q1. Explain what is meant by the 1848 revolution of the liberals. What were the political, social and economic ideas supported by the liberals?

Ans. The 1848 revolution of the liberals refers to the various national movements pioneered by educated middle classes along side the revolts of the poor, unemployed and starving peasants and workers in Europe.

Political, social and economic ideas supported by the liberals were as given below

- **Political ideas :** 1. It emphasised the concept of government by consent.
2. Since the French Revolution, liberalism stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges, a constitution and representative government through parliament.
3. They do not necessarily stand for universal suffrage.
- **Social ideas:** They supported freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law.
- **Economic ideas:** They supported freedom of markets and abolition of state imposed restrictions on the movements of goods and capital. During the 19th century this was a strong demand of the emerging middle class.

Q2. Choose 3 examples to show the contribution of culture to the growth of nationalism in Europe.

Ans. Culture played an important role in creating the idea of nation art and poetry, stories and music help to shape nationalist feelings. Romanticism helped in developing a particular form of nationalist sentiments.

- The romantic artist focus on emotion, intuition and mystical feelings in order to create a sense of shared collective heritage a common cultural past, as the basis of a nation.
- German philosopher Johann Gottfried herder to popularise the true spirit of nation through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances.
- The emphasis on vernacular language and collection of local folk was to recover an ancient national spirit and to carry to the modern national spirit and to carry the modern nationalist message to large audiences who were mostly illiterate.
- For example, in Poland which had been partitioned by the great powers, national feelings were kept alive through music and language. Polish was seen as a symbol of struggle against Prussian dominance. After the failure of an armed rebellion against Russian rule many members of the clergy in Poland began to use language as a weapon of national resistance. Polish was used for church gatherings and all instructions. The use Polish came to be seen as a struggle against dominance.

Q3. Through a focus on any 2 countries, explain how nations developed over the 19th century.

Ans. Italy became a nation because of efforts of Cavour. He made strategic alliances with France to defeat the Austrian forces. After several wars, the unification of Italy could become a possibility and it emerged as a nation state.

Greece proclaimed independence from Ottoman Empire by citing its ancient culture which was entirely different from the Muslim Ottoman Empire. Many Greek who were in exile also supported this movement.

These examples show that various factors were at work towards development of nation states over the nineteenth century. In most of the cases, a history of

shared culture, repression of the poor at the hands of the powerful and the origin of liberalism were the catalyst which worked towards developing the sense of nationalism among people.

Q4. How was the history of nationalism in Britain unlike the rest of Europe?

Ans. The history of nationalism in Britain was unlike the rest of Europe in following ways:

- It was not the result of wars as in Germany but a long drawn out process.
- Different ethnic groups – English, Welsh, Scot or Irish had their own culture and traditions . But the English nation was able to extend its influence over the other nations of island due to her wealth, importance and power.
- As a result of glorious revolution in 1688, the English parliament was the instrument through which a nation state with England as its center came to be forged.
- The act of union 1707 formed United Kingdom of Great Britain. As the majority of members in English parliament were British, a policy of repression was followed against Catholic clans of Scottish Highlands.
- In Ireland, 2 similar policies were followed. There were Catholics as well as Protestants. Catholic revolts were suppressed and ultimately in 1801, Ireland was incorporated in United Kingdom.

A new British nation was forged due to the propagation of dominant British culture.

Q5. How did nationalist tensions emerge in Balkans?

Ans. Nationalist tensions emerge in Balkans because

- A large part of Balkan Were under the Ottoman Empire. However with the weakening of Ottoman Empire, the nationalist tension emerged in the area. It's European subject nationalist broke away and declared their independence.

- The people of Balkans argued that they were once independent before the foreign powers controlled them so their object was to regain independence.
- Nationalist tensions emerged due to rivalries of European powers. All of these powers wanted to have their control due to one reason or other.
- The Balkan states were also jealous of each other and wanted to enter their territory at the expense of others which led to a series of wars and finally the First World War.

Q6. Describe the process of Unification of Italy.

Ans. The process of the 'Unification of Italy' was as following-

- During the middle of the nineteenth century, 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 center was ruled by the Pope and the southern regions were under the domination of the Bourbon kings of Spain.
- The unification of Italy started with the secret societies formed by Giuseppe Mazzini like the Young Italy and the Young Europe.
- Chief Minister Cavour led the movement to unify the regions through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France, and Sardinia-Piedmont succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859.
- Garibaldi with his armed volunteers called red shirts defeated the Bourbon kings of Spain freeing the kingdom of Sicily.
- In 1861 Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of united Italy.

Note- The Unification of Italy was the work of 3 main leaders: Giuseppe Garibaldi, Count Cavour, and Victor Emmanuel II.