

Class X.A

History – The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

1. Explain Frederic Sorrieu's utopian vision of a world made up of democratic and social republics?

*Frederic Sorrieu was a French artist who prepared a series of four prints in 1848 visualising his artistic dream of a world made up of democratic and social republics.

*The first print shows the people of Europe and America-men and women of all ages and social classes-marching in a long train and offering homage to the statue of Liberty.

*In his utopian vision,the people of the world are grouped as distinct nations, identified through their flags and national costume.

*In the foreground of the image lie the shattered remains of the symbols of absolute monarchy.

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

*The ideas of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen) emphasized the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.

*A new tricolor French flag was chosen to replace the former royal standard.

*New hymns were composed, oaths were taken and martyrs commemorated in the name of the nation.

*A centralized administrative system was introduced and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens.

*Regional dialects were discouraged and French became the common language of the nation.

3. How did the Jacobin clubs contribute to the rise of nationalism in Europe?

The French revolutionaries declared that it was the mission of the French nation to liberate the people of Europe from despotism. They promised to help other people of Europe to become Nations. It gave rise to the formation of Jacobin Clubs. Students and other members of educated middle classes in different cities of Europe formed these Jacobin clubs. Their activities and campaigns prepared the way for the French armies to carry the idea of nationalism abroad.

4. 'Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France, but in administrative field he incorporated revolutionary principles.' Justify. OR What changes did Napoleon introduce to make the administrative system more efficient in the territories ruled by him.?

Through a return to monarchy Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France but in administrative field he had incorporated the following revolutionary principles:

- a) All privileges based on birth were removed.
- b) Feudal system was abolished and peasants were free from serfdom.
- c) Transport and communication systems were improved.
- d) Introduction of uniform laws, standardised weights and measures and a common national currency facilitated the movement and exchange of goods and capital from one region to another.
- e) In the towns, guild restrictions were removed.

These measures came to be known as **the civil code of 1804 or the Napoleonic Code.**

5. Why was the Napoleonic rule over other regions unpopular with some sections of people?

- Initially the French armies were welcomed as messengers of liberty in other parts of Europe but it turned to hostility. The new administrative reforms did not provide political freedom.
- The people were unhappy with increased taxation and censorship.
- Forced conscription into French army to conquer other parts of Europe was an unpopular measure.

The above measures outweigh the advantages of Napoleon's administrative reforms.

6. 'There were no nation-states found in the map of mid 18th century Europe.' Prove it.

- The present Germany, Italy & Switzerland were divided into small kingdoms whose rulers had their autonomous territories.

- The people were very diverse and they did not have a common culture.
- They spoke different languages and belonged to different ethnic groups.
- The Habsburg empire that ruled over Austria-Hungary was a patch work of different regions and peoples.

Such differences did not easily promote a sense of political unity.

7. What did Liberal Nationalism stand for?

- ❖ The term liberalism derives from the Latin word 'liber' meaning free.
- ❖ For the new middle classes liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law.
- ❖ Since the French revolution, liberalism had stood for the end of autocracy and clerical privileges, a constitution and representative government through parliament.

8. What were the problems faced by a merchant travelling from Hamburg to Nuremberg? What were the measures taken for the creation of unified economic territory?

The merchant travelling from Hamburg to Nuremberg had to cross thirty nine states each possessing its own currency, weights and measures. He had to pass through eleven customs barriers and pay a customs duty of about 5% at each one of them. It was an obstacle to economic exchange and the growth of new commercial classes. To overcome these problems and to enable an easy movement of goods, capital and people, the following steps were taken:

- a) In 1834, a **customs union or Zollverein** was formed at the initiative of Prussia and joined by most of the German states.
- b) The union abolished tariff barriers and reduce the number of currencies from over 30 to 2.
- c) The creation of the network of railways further stimulated mobility harnessing economic interest to national unification.

9. Explain the idea of 'conservatism' which emerged after the fall of Napoleon.

Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European gov't's were driven by a spirit of conservatism. It includes:-

- Conservatives wanted to preserve the traditional institutions of state and society like the monarchy, church, social hierarchies, property and family.
- They wanted to make state power more effective and strong.

- The main intention was to restore the monarchies that had been overthrown by Napoleon and to create a new conservative order in Europe.
- They did not tolerate criticism and imposed censorship.

10. What was the objective behind the formation of Vienna congress of 1815?

- 1) In 1815, Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria who had collectively defeated Napoleon, met at Vienna to draw up a settlement for Europe.
- 2) The main objective was to undo most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic wars. The congress was hosted by the Austrian **chancellor Duke Metternich**.
- 3) The Bourbon dynasty was restored to power and France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon.
- 4) A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French expansion in future.

11. Why was 1830 – 1848 period is known as age of revolutions?

OR

What was indicated by Metternich's comment –“If France sneezes, rest of Europe catches cold”?

- I. The revolutions were led by the liberal-nationalists belonging to the educated middle class including professors, school teachers, clerks and members of the commercial middle class.
- II. The first revolution took place in France in July 1830. The Bourbon kings were overthrown by liberal revolutionaries who installed a constitutional monarchy with Louis Philippe at its head.
- III. The July revolution sparked an uprising in Brussels which led to Belgium, breaking away from the United Kingdom of the Netherlands.
- IV. It subsequently gave a momentum to the Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 which recognised Greece as an independent nation.

Thus it is clear that what happened in France had a great impact on the people of other countries.

12. Give a brief note on the Greek war of independence.

- Greece was a part of the Ottoman Empire since the 15th century.
- The nationalists in Greece got support from other Greeks living in exile for the independent struggle which began in 1821.

- Poets and artists lauded Greece as the cradle of European civilization and mobilized public opinion to support its struggle against a Muslim empire.
- The English poet Lord Byron organized funds and later went to fight in the war.
- Finally the treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognised Greece as an independent nation.

13. Explain the term Romanticism which developed national feelings in Europe in 18th century.

- ✚ Romanticism was a cultural movement which sought to develop a particular form of nationalist sentiment.
- ✚ Art, poetry, stories and music helped to shape nationalist feelings.
- ✚ The vernacular language played a significant role in the nation building because it is a way of carrying nationalist message to the people who are illiterate.

14. Choose three examples to show the contribution of culture to the growth of nationalism in Europe.

1. Culture played an important role in creating the idea of the nation like art, poetry, stories, music etc.
2. The romantics such as German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder claimed that true German culture was to be discovered among the common people-**das volk** like folk songs, folk poetry, folk dances etc.
3. The use of Polish language act as a symbol of struggle against Russian dominance.

15. What was the impact of 1848 February revolution?

Though the liberal movements of 1848 was suppressed, the monarchs realized that the cycle of revolution could only be ended by granting concessions to the liberal-nationalist. They took the following measures:

1. Serfdom and bonded labour were abolished.
2. The Habsburg rulers granted more autonomy to the Hungarians.

16. Describe the cause of Silesian weavers' uprising .

1. In 1845, weavers in Silesia led a revolt against the contractors who supplied them raw material and gave them orders for finished textiles. They reduced their payments drastically.

2. On 4th June, a large crowd of viewers emerged from the homes and marched in pairs up to the mansion of their contractor demanding higher wages. They entered their house, destroyed the window panes and furniture and broke into the store house and plundered textiles.
3. The contractor fled with his families to a neighboring village.

17. Who led the revolution of 1848? Examine the events associated with the revolution.

- * It was led by the educated middle classes.
- * It resulted in the abdication of the monarch in France and a republic based on universal male suffrage.
- * In other parts of Europe such as Germany, Italy, Poland etc, men and women of liberal middle classes demanded for a constitution and national unification.

18. Write a short note on Frankfurt Parliament.

In the wake of revolutionary movement a large number of political associations were set up in Germany consisting of middle class professionals, businessmen and artisans.

On 18 May 1848 they assembled in the city of Frankfurt to vote for an all German National Assembly. 831 elected representatives marched to the Frankfurt parliament convened in the church of St. Paul. They drafted a constitution for making Germany a constitutional monarchy.

19. Briefly trace the process of German unification.

* The first attempt to unify the German confederation by liberals failed in 1848. It was suppressed by combined forces of monarchy, military and land owners.

* Then Prussia took the initiative for German unification.

* The **Prussian chief minister Otto von Bismarck was the architect** of this process.

* Three wars over 7 years were fought with Austria, Denmark and France ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification.

* In 18th Jan 1871, the Prussian king Kaiser William I was proclaimed as German emperor in the palace of Versailles.

20. Examine the process of unification of Italy.

* Unification of Italy is the result of the dedication, contribution and effort of three great leaders – **Giuseppe Mazzini, Count Camillo de Cavour and Garibaldi.**

* Italy was divided into seven states of which only one –Piedmont Sardinia was ruled by an Italian king. The north was under the Austrian control, the central part was ruled by Pope. The southern states were ruled by Bourbon dynasty of Spain and France.

*During the 1830s , Mazzini sought to unite these regions into an Italian republic. He organized the youth through a secret society called Young Italy and inspired them with revolutionary ideas. But their efforts were crushed in 1830 and 1848.

*The responsibility of uniting Italian states fell on Victor Emmanuel II and to be achieved through war. He got the support of his chief minister Cavour. Through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France , Cavour succeeded in defeating the Austrian forces in 1859.

*Apart from regular troops ,a large no. of armed volunteers under the leadership of Garibaldi joined the movement. In 1860, they marched into south Italy and the kingdom of Two Sicilies & succeeded in winning the support of the local peasants in order to drive out the Spanish rulers.

* In 1861 Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed king of united Italy.

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

* In Britain , the formation of nation-state was not the result of a sudden revolution but the result of a long- drawn-out process.

* There was no British nation prior to the 18th cent. England was inhabited by different ethnic groups such as English, Welsh, Scots or Irish.

*In 1688, through a bloodless revolution the English parliament seized power from monarchy .

* By the Act of Union in 1707 between England and Scotland resulted in the formation of United Kingdom of Great Britain.

*Though the Irish Catholics were against a union with England, Ireland was forcibly incorporated into UK in 1801.

* Thus it is the parliamentary action and not revolution or war that made Britain as a nation-state.

22. Why did nationalist tensions emerge in Balkans?

* Balkans was a region of geographical and ethnic differences whose inhabitants were known as Slavs.

* A large part of Balkans was under Ottoman empire.

* As the different Slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity and independence, the Balkan area became an area of intense conflict.

*The Balkan states were jealous of each other and each hoped to gain more territory at the expense of others.

*Big powers like Russia, Germany, England and Austro-Hungary tried to establish their powers in this region.

* This led to a series of wars in this region and finally the First World War.

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

* Marianne & Germania were the allegories of the nation in France & Germany respectively.

* These are female figures symbolizing the nation.

* Marianne in France holds a torch of enlightenment in the right hand and a Charter of rights in the left hand representing freedom.

* Germania is depicted as wearing a crown of oak leaves symbolizing heroism and holding a sword in one hand and a flag in the other hand.

24. Explain the role of women in the nationalist struggle in Europe.

* A large no. of women participated actively in the liberal movements.

* They formed their own political associations, founded newspapers and taken part in political meetings and demonstrations.

* Despite this they were denied suffrage rights during the election.

25. What are the political, social and economic ideals supported by the liberals?

* Politically it emphasized the concept of representative govt. based on the consent of the people.

* Socially it emphasizes equality of all before law and individual freedom.

* In economic sphere it stood for freedom of markets and abolition of state imposed restrictions on the movement of goods.
