• **Frederic Sorrieu**: He was a French artist famous for prints prepared in 1948 that visualized the dream of a world consisting of Democratic and Social Republics.

• **Nineteenth Century**: Associated with the rise of nationalism and nation states.

• **Nationalism**: A feeling of oneness with the society or the state, love and devotion for the motherland and belief in the political identity of one’s country are the basic attributes of nationalism.

• **Nation State**: A state that establishes itself as a separate political and geographical entity and functions as a complete and sovereign territorial unit. This concept emerged in 19th century Europe as a result of the growth of nationalism.

• **Modern State**: A state in which sovereignty is exercised by a centralized power over a specific territory and population.

• **Absolutist Government**: A system of government wherein limitless powers are vested in a single person or body. It is a monarchical form of government in which the ruler is the absolute authority and is not answerable to anybody.

**French Revolution (1789)**

- It marks the beginning of nationalism.
- France was under absolute monarchy in 1789.
- The Revolution transferred the sovereignty from the monarch to the French people.
- Ideas of *La patrie* (the fatherhood) and *Le citoyen* (the citizen) adopted.
- French Flag, the tricolour, adopted replacing the royal standard.
- Estates General elected by citizens and renamed the National Assembly.
- A centralized political system established.
- Internal custom dues abolished.
- Uniform weights and measures adopted.
- French became the language of the nation.
- French armies moved into Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy in the 1790s with a promise of liberating the people from their despotic rulers.

**Napoleon (1769-1821)**

- Ruled France from 1799 to 1815.
- Assumed absolute powers in 1799 by becoming the First Consul.
- Civil Code/Napoleonic Code (1804)
- Established equality before law.
- Abolished all privileges based on birth.
- Granted the right to property to French citizens.
- Simplified administrative divisions.
- Abolished feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom.
- Removed restrictions on guilds in towns.
- Improved transport and communication.

RESENTMENT AGAINST FRANCE & NAPOLEON

- LOSS OF POLITICAL FREEDOM.
- INCREASED TAXES.
- CENSORSHIP OF NEWS & VIEWS.
- FORCED CONSCRIPTION INTO FRENCH ARMY TO FIGHT WARS.

**EUROPEAN SOCIETY**

- No nation states because Europeans never saw themselves as sharing a common identity or culture. E.g., The Habsburg Empire of Austria–Hungary comprised French, Italian and German-speaking people.
- **Europe was broadly divided into two classes** during this period namely:

**FRENCH IMPACT ON EUROPE**

- MISSION TO LIBERATE EUROPEAN COUNTRIES FROM DESPOTISM.
- STUDENTS SET UP JACOBIN CLUBS IN OTHER COUNTRIES.
• THESE CLUBS HELP THE FRENCH INVASION OF THEIR COUNTRIES.

• Aristocracy: The land owning class. Numerically small, but dominated Europe, both socially and politically. Spoke French which was considered the language of the high society. Families were connected through marriage.

• Peasantry: Tenants and small land owners who worked as serfs. Cultivated the lands of the aristocratic lords.

• The growth of trade and industrial production facilitated the growth of towns and rise of a commercial class of traders. Consequently, the new conscious, educated, liberal middle class emerged and popularized nationalism and stood for the abolition of aristocracy.

ZOLLVEREIN

DEMAND FOR A UNIFIED ECONOMIC TERRITORY ALLOWING THE UNHINDERED MOVEMENT OF GOODS, PEOPLE AND CAPITAL BY THE MIDDLE CLASS.

• In 1834 a Customs Union called Zollverein was formed by Prussia and joined by other German states.

• Tariff barriers were abolished.

• Currencies reduced from 30 to only 2.

• Creation of railway network to improve and unite the Zollverein

Liberal Nationalism

• Liberalism became the main concern in Europe after the French Revolution because:

• Universal Adult Suffrage was not granted to the people by the Napoleonic Code. Men without property and women were denied the right to vote.

• Women were made subject to the authority of men.

• Markets were not free as the 39 confederacies of France had their own laws which posed problems for the free movement of goods.

• There were no standard weights and measures and no fixed rates of custom duties, which greatly affected the trade.

Conservatism
• Stands for the preservation of the traditional institutions of state and society such as the monarchy, the church, social hierarchies and family along with the modern changes introduced by Napoleon. Conservatism as a political ideology arose after the defeat of Napoleon in 1815 at the Battle of Waterloo.

• The conservative regimes

• Were autocratic

• Were intolerant to criticism and dissent

• Adopted the censorship of press for curbing the liberal ideals

• Discouraged any questions that challenged their legitimacy

Congress of Vienna (1815)

• For drawing a new settlement for Europe and restoring the monarchies that were overthrown by Napoleon for creation of a new conservative order. The salient features of the treaty were as follows:

• The Bourbon dynasty restored to power in France.

• France was disposed of its conquered territories.

• Kingdom of Netherlands, which included Belgium, was set up in the North and Genoa was set up in the South for preventing French expansion in future.

• Prussia was given new territories, including a portion of Saxony.
• Austria got control over Northern Italy.
• Russia got Poland. Napoleon’s confederation of 39 states was not changed.
• Conservative regimes set up in 1815 were autocratic.
• They did not tolerate criticism and dissent
curb activities that questioned the legitimacy of autocratic governments.
• imposed censorship laws
• **Liberal-nationalists** want freedom of the press.

**The Revolutionaries**

• Upholders of the idea of liberalism and against the conservative regimes of the 19th century. Many secret societies were formed whose main aims were:
• Training the revolutionaries and spreading their ideas throughout Europe.
• Opposing monarchical governments established after the Vienna Congress of 1815.
• Fighting for liberty and freedom from autocratic rule.
• Emphasizing the idea of creation of nation states.

**GIUSEPPE MAZZINI:**
• HE WAS AN ITALIAN REVOLUTIONARY.
• MEMBER OF underground secret societies, CARBONARY,FOUNDER OF YOUNG ITALY AND YOUNG EUROPE.
• BELIEVED THAT GOD INTENDED NATIONS TO BE THE NATURAL UNITS OF MANKIND.

• This unification alone could be the basis of Italian liberty.
• Following his model, secret societies were set up in Germany, France, Switzerland and Poland
• Metternich **DESCRIBED** him AS ‘THE MOST DANGEROUS ENEMY OF THE CONSERVATIVE SOCIAL ORDER.’

**THE AGE OF REVOLUTIONS**

• **RETURN OF CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY IN FRANCE IN 1830 UNDER LOUIS PHILIPPE FOLLOWING THE JULY REVOLUTION.**
• **END OF CONSERVATIVE DOMINANCE AND RESURGENCE OF LIBERAL NATIONALISM.**

• SOON, FOLLOWING THE SAME REVOLUTIONARY PRINCIPLES, BELGIUM FOUGHT FOR AND GAINED INDEPENDENCE FROM NETHERLANDS.
• AN IMPORTANT EVENT WAS THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN GREECE, THEN A PART OF THE TURKISH OTTOMAN EMPIRE.
• THE GREEK REVOLUTION BEGAN IN 1821 WITH SUPPORT FROM EXILED GREEKS, WEST EUROPEAN NATIONS AND OTHER GROUPS.
• IN 1832, GREECE GAINED ITS INDEPENDENCE AFTER SIGNING THE TREATY OF CONSTANTINOPLE.

**ROMANTICISM AND NATIONALISM**

• EMPHASIS ON COMMON CULTURE, LANGUAGE, COLLECTIVE HERITAGE AND EMOTIONAL APPEAL.
• CRITICISED THE IMPORTANCE GIVEN TO REASON AND SCIENCE.

**MAJOR MOVEMENTS IN GERMANY:**
• JOHANN GOTTFRIED HERDER GAVE THE IDEAS OF DAS VOLK AND VOLKGEIST.
• THE GRIMM BROTHERS: COLLECTED GERMAN FOLK TALES.
• POLISH MOVEMENT: KEPT ALIVE POLISH NATIONALISTIC FEELINGS
• THROUGH ETHNIC LANGUAGE, MUSIC, POETRY AND FOLK DANCES WHILE UNDER RUSSIAN RULE.
• IN SELISIA IN 1845 WEAVERS LED A REVOLT AGAINST THE CONTRACTER WHO WAS CHEATING THEM.
• THEY SURRROUNDED HIS HOUSE AND DEMANDED HIGHER WAGES. GETTING ONLY THREATS FROM HIM THEY ATTACKED HIS HOUSE, DESTROYED HIS GOODS.

The Romantic Imagination and National Feeling

• Culture played an important role to shape nationalist feelings.
• Romanticism:
  1. Artists and poets generally criticised the glorification of reason and science
  2. They focused on emotions, intuition and mystical feeling.
  3. To create collective heritage, common cultural past, as the basis of a nation
• German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder - German culture was to be discovered among the common people
• The emphasis on vernacular language and the collection of local folklore carried the modern nationalist message also illiterate.

Emergence of Nationalist feeling in Poland

• Even though Poland no longer existed as an independent territory alive through music and language
• Karol Kurpinski celebrated the national struggle through his operas and music
• Members of the clergy in Poland (in Russian occupation) began to use for Church gatherings and all religious instruction.
  a large number of priests and bishops were put in jail or sent to Siberia by the Russian authorities

Hunger, Hardship and Popular Revolt

• INCREASING ECONOMIC HARDSHIP DURING THE 1830s.
• Increase in population, widespread unemployment, overcrowded slum, urban congestion, competition from machine made goods from England, feudal dues, rising food prices, failed crops, papuerism (poverty).
• Popular revolt in France in 1848 resulted in Louis Philippe fleeing, France declared a republic with voting for all men above 21 and national workshops for more employment.
• In Selisia in 1845 weavers led a revolt against the contracter who was cheating them.
• They surrounded his house and demanded higher wages. Getting only threats from him they attacked his house, destroyed his goods

1848: The Revolution of the Liberals

• Inspired by the events of Feb 1848 in France, liberal revolutionaries consisting of middle class educated professionals and merchants set up a German national assembly.
• Demands for constitutionalism with national unification Germany, Italy, Poland, the Austro-Hungarian
• In May 1848, a group of 831 elected reps, met together and decided on a system of constitutional monarchy in the church of St Paul.
• King Friedrich Wilhem IV of Prussia rejected their offer.
• The middle classes who resisted the demands of workers and artisans and consequently lost their support.
• This led to a weakening of the liberal movement and the disbanding of the assembly.
• Women were denied suffrage rights during the election of the Assembly though they had been protesting for their rights.
• But now Monarchs were beginning to realise that the cycles of revolution and repression could only be ended by granting concessions to the liberal-nationalist revolutionaries.
Thus serfdom and bonded labour were abolished both in the Habsburg dominions and in Russia.

**UNIFICATION OF GERMANY**

- In May 1848 the liberal attempt to set up a constitutional monarchy at Frankfurt was suppressed by the monarchy, military and Junkers.
- After the failure of the German national assembly, Prussian chief minister Otto von Bismarck takes the lead in German unification.
- He planned the unification with the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy.
- He conducted 3 wars with France, Austria and Denmark over 7 years, thus ensuring German unification.
- The process was completed with the crowning of Kaiser William I as king of Germany.
- The new state placed a strong emphasis on –
  - modernizing the currency, banking, legal and judicial systems in Germany.
  - Prussian measures and practices often became a model for the rest of Germany.

**Obstacles in the way of the Italian Unification**

1. Division of Italy into so many states: The division of Italy into many states and their mutual quarrels rendered Italy quite weak.
2. Foreign Rules: Foreign countries like France and Austria established their control over a large part of Italy. Napoleon the French emperor had conquered the whole of Italy. Thus the foreign rule was a big hurdle in the way of the Italian Unification.
3. Congress of Vienna: After the downfall of Napoleon the congress of Vienna once again divided Italy into small states and thus played a great havoc with the task of Italian unification.
4. The Pope of Rome: The pope of Rome was keeping Rome and its adjoining territories under his dominance as such he was also proving a great hurdle in the way of Italian unification.
5. Reactionary rulers: Reactionary rulers in most of the Italian states were also proving a great hurdle in the way of Italian Unification.

- 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.
- The southern regions were under the domination of the Bourbon kings of Spain.

**UNIFICATION OF ITALY**

- Italy was divided into 7 states of which only one, Sardinia-Piedmont was ruled by an Italian dynasty.
- Ideas of Italian unification first given by Giuseppe Mazzini through his secret society called Young Italy.
- After his failed revolutions in 1831 and 1848, the lead was taken by the king of Sardinia, Victor Emmanuel II.

- Chief minister of Sardinia, Count Cavour led the unification process by diplomatic alliance with France to defeat Austria and unify its northern territories.
- In the southern part, Giuseppe Garibaldi led the movement by involving local peasant support to drive out the Spanish rulers.
- Thus the process of unification as completed with the crowning of Victor Emmanuel II as king of Italy in 1861

**UNIFICATION OF GREAT BRITAIN**

- Unlike other European unifications, this was not the result of a nationalist revolt.
- British Isles consisted of four main ethnic regions: English, Welsh, Scottish and Irish.
• THE DECISION FOR UNIFICATION WAS TAKEN BY THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.
• IN 1707, THROUGH AN ACT OF UNION, ENGLAND TOOK CONTROL OF SCOTLAND, COMPLETELY SUBJUGATING THEIR IDENTITY.
• IN 1801, THROUGH ANOTHER ACT OF UNION, IRELAND TOO WAS MADE A PART OF THE KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN.
• THERE WAS A GREAT EFFORT TO IMPOSE THE SYMBOLS OF BRITISH CULTURE OVER SCOTLAND AND IRELAND.

NATIONALISM IN THE BALKANS

THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE WAS A DOMINANT MUSLIM REGIME RULING OVER PREDOMINANTLY CHRISTIAN PEOPLE. THE SPREAD OF NATIONALIST REVOLUTIONS IN WESTERN EUROPE AND INSPIRED BY ROMANTIC NATIONALISTIC FEELINGS, THE ETHNIC CONSTITUENTS OF THE BALKANS DEMANDED LIBERTY. THEY BASED THEIR CLAIMS ON THEIR DISTINCT NATIONAL IDENTITIES AND HISTORICAL REFERENCE TO EARLIER STATE OF INDEPENDENCE. AS THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE WEAKENED, THE VARIOUS NATIONS BROKE FREE