

A dark blue, semi-transparent cityscape background featuring various skyscrapers and a prominent tower with a sphere on top, likely the CN Tower. The scene is viewed from a distance across a body of water.

Welcome to
Social Studies Department





CBSE CLASS X 2022-23

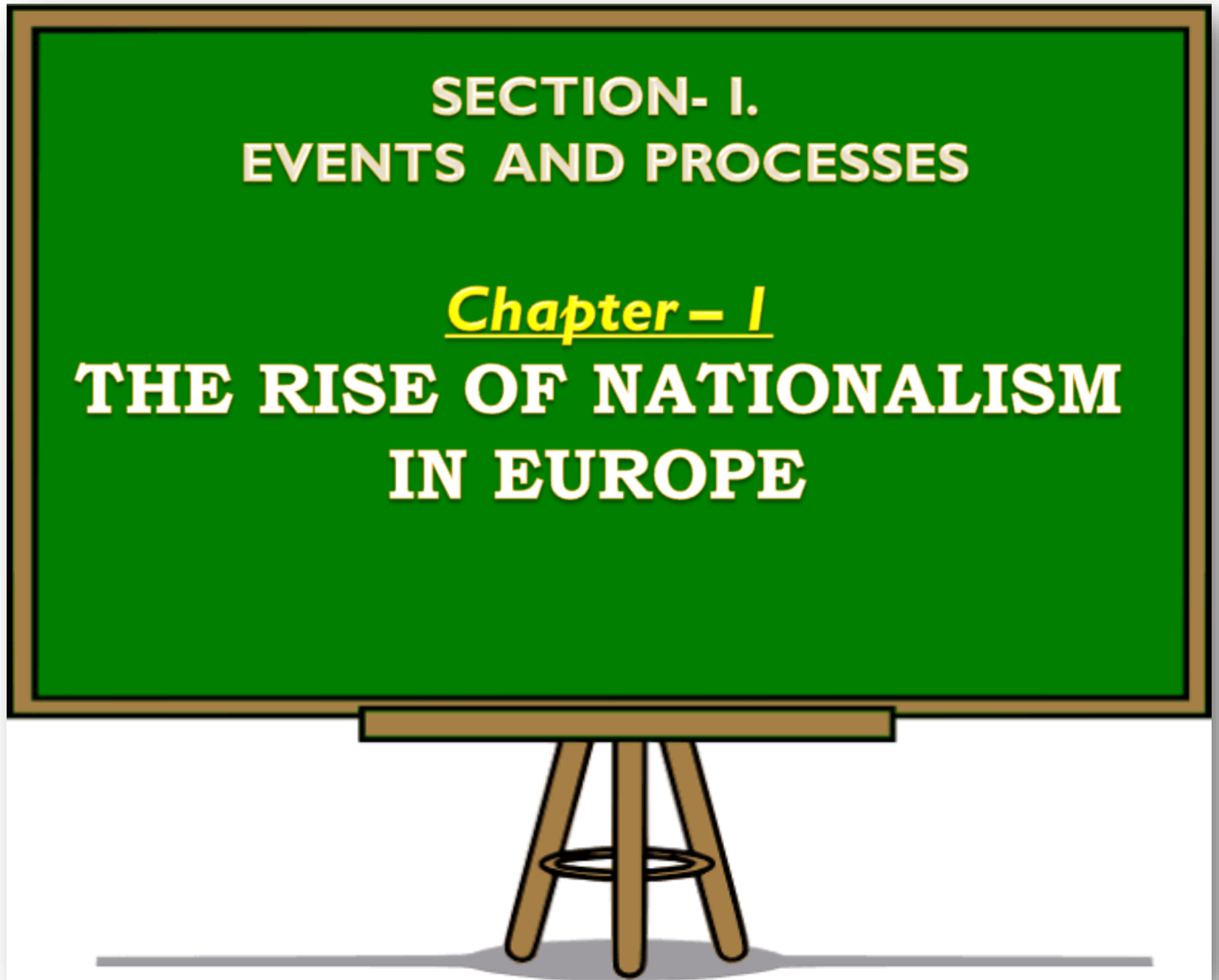


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**SECTION- I.
EVENTS AND PROCESSES**


Chapter – I

**THE RISE OF NATIONALISM
IN EUROPE**



IN THIS UNIT YOU LEARN :

- **The French Revolution and The Idea of Nation**
- **The Making of Nationalism in Europe**
 - The Aristocracy and the New Middle Class
 - What did Liberal Nationalism Stand For ?
 - A new Conservatism After 1815
 - The Revolutionaries
- **The Age of Revolution : 1830 – 1848**
 - The Romantic Imagination and National Feeling
 - Hunger, Hardship and Popular Revolt
 - 1848 : The Revolution of The Liberals

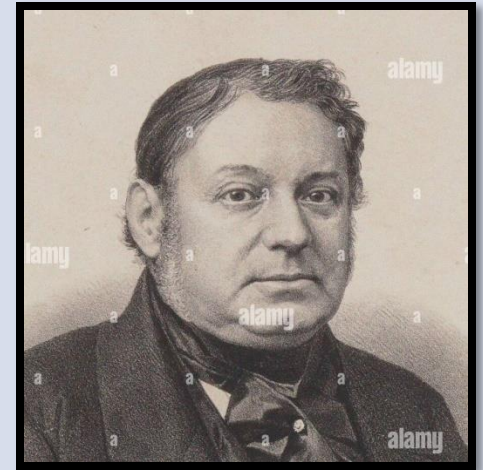
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- **The Making of Germany And Italy**
 - Germany – can the Army be the architect of a nation ?
 - Italy Unification
 - The strange of Britain
 - **Visualizing the Nation**
 - **Nationalism and Imperialism**



The Dream of Worldwide Democratic and Social Republics
- The pact between nations, a print prepared by Frederic Sorrieu, 1848


Frederic Sorrieu

➤ In 1848, **Frédéric Sorrieu**, a French artist, prepared a series of four prints visualizing his dream of a world made up of '**Democratic and Social Republics**', as he called them



- Artists of the time of the French Revolution personified **Liberty as a female figure** – here you can recognize the torch of Enlightenment she bears in one hand and the Charter of the Rights of Man in the other.
- In Sorrieu's **utopian** vision, the peoples of the world are grouped as distinct nations, identified through their flags and national costume

(**Utopian** – A vision of a society that is so ideal that it is unlikely to actually exist)

- 
- During the nineteenth century, **nationalism** emerged as a force which brought about **sweeping changes in the political and mental world of Europe.**
 - The end result of these changes was the emergence of the **nation-state** in place of the multi-national dynastic empires of Europe.
 - The concept and practices of a **modern state**, in which a centralized power exercised sovereign control over a clearly defined territory, had been developing over a long period of time in Europe.
 - But a **nation-state** was one in which the majority of its citizens, and not only its rulers, came to develop a sense of common identity and shared history or descent

The Four Paintings of Frederic Sorrieu



I. The French Revolution and the Idea of the Nation



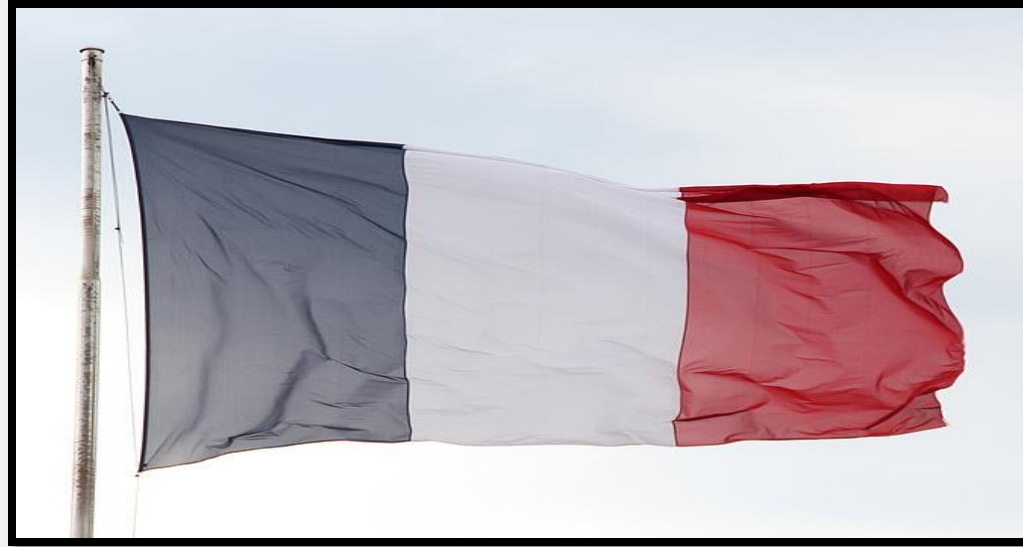
- The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789.
- France, as you would remember, was a full-fledged territorial state in 1789 under the rule of an absolute monarch.
- The political and constitutional changes that came in the wake of the French Revolution led to **the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens.**



- From the very beginning, **the French revolutionaries** introduced various measures and practices that could create a sense of collective identity amongst 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.

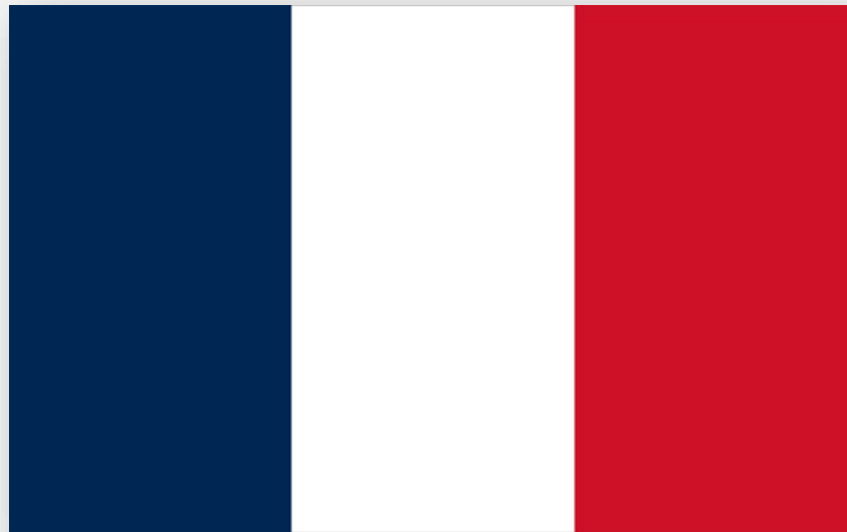


- A new French flag, the tricolor, was chosen to replace the former royal standard.



- **The Estates General** was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed the **National Assembly**.
- New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of the nation.

- **A centralized administrative system** was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory.
- **Internal customs duties and dues were abolished** and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted.
- Regional dialects were discouraged and **French**, became the common **language of the nation**




- The revolutionaries further declared that it was the mission and the destiny of the French nation **to liberate the peoples of Europe from despotism**, in other words to help other peoples of Europe to become nations.



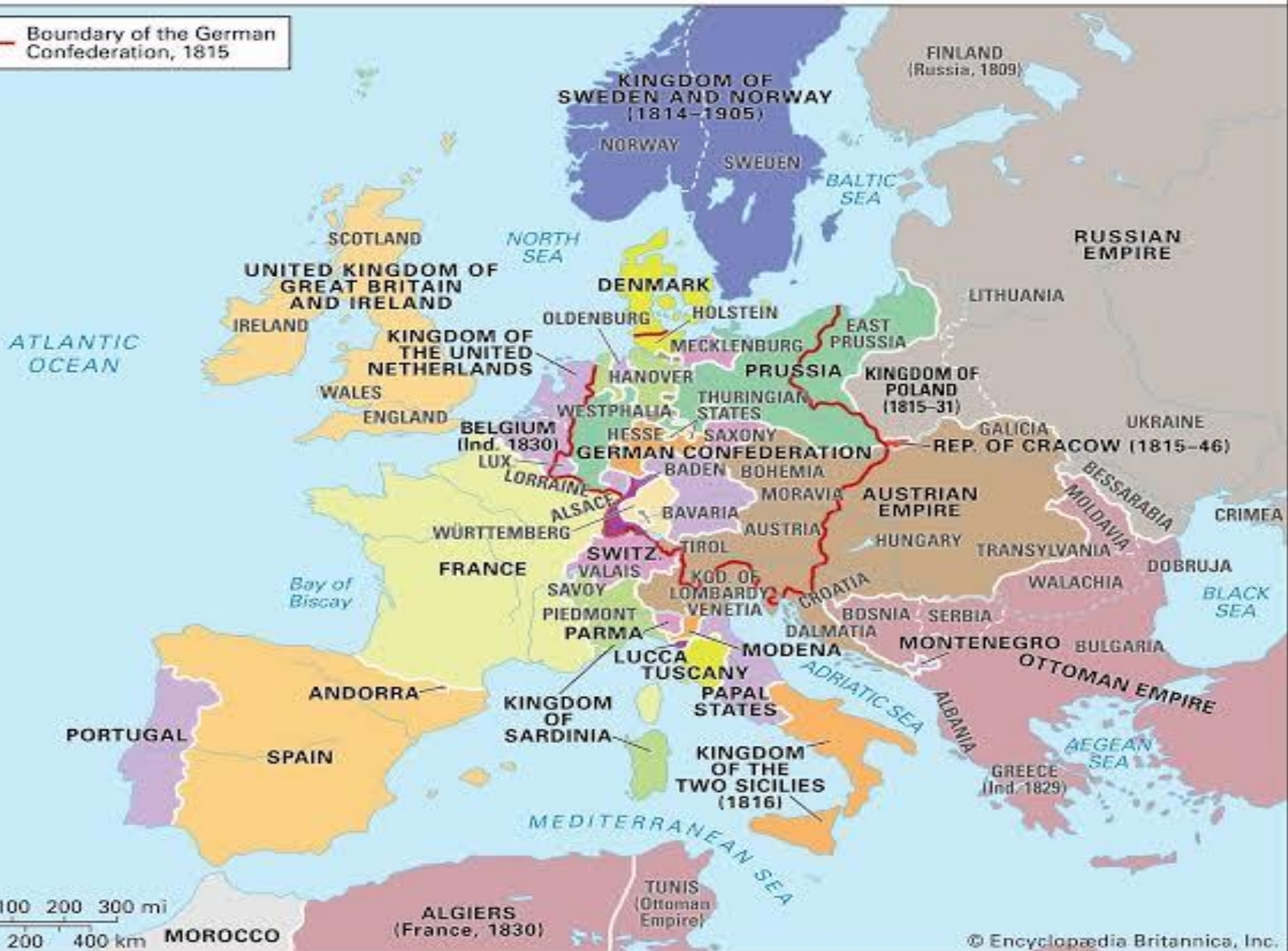
- When the news of the events in France reached the different cities of Europe, students and other members of educated middle classes began setting up **Jacobin clubs**. Their activities and campaigns prepared the way for the French armies which moved into **Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and much of Italy in the 1790s.**




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- With the outbreak of the revolutionary wars, the French armies began to carry the idea of **nationalism abroad**.
 - Through a return to monarchy Napoleon had, no doubt, destroyed democracy in France, but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient.
 - The Civil Code of 1804 – usually known as the '**Napoleonic Code**' – did away with all privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property.

EUROPE AFTER THE CONGRESS OF VIENNA (1815)

— Boundary of the German Confederation, 1815



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- In the Dutch Republic, in Switzerland, in Italy and Germany, Napoleon **simplified administrative divisions**, abolished the **feudal system** and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
 - In the towns too, **guild restrictions** were removed.
 - **Transport and communication** systems were improved.
 - Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed a new-found freedom.

- 
- Businessmen and small-scale producers of goods, in particular, began to **realize that uniform laws, standardized weights and measures,** and a common national currency would facilitate the movement and exchange of goods and capital from one region to another.
 - In many places such as Holland and Switzerland, as well as in certain cities like **Brussels, Mainz, Milan and Warsaw,** the **French armies were welcomed as harbingers of liberty.**



Napoleon Bonaparte

Born : 15 August 1769 ,
Ajaccio, France

Died : 5 May 1821 ,
Longwood, Saint Helena ,
British Empire

Father : Carlo Bonaparte
Mother : Letizia Ramolino

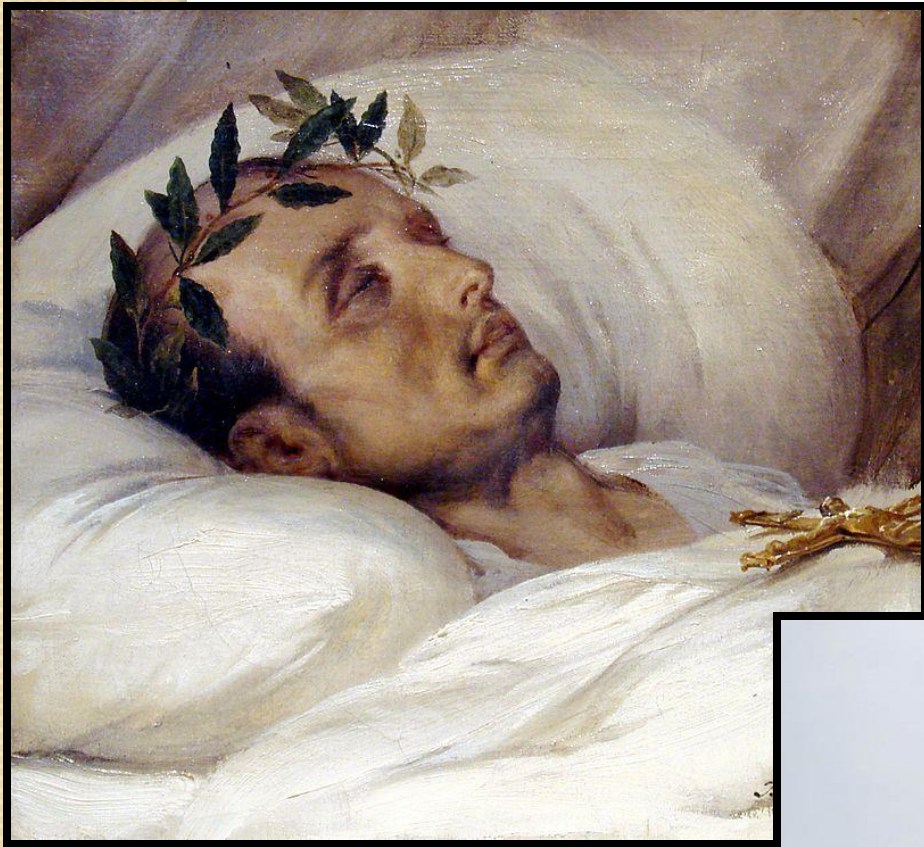
Napoleons

**Napoleon's throne room at
Fontainebleau**



The Battle of Waterloo, June 18, 1815






**Napoleon on his death bed
By Horace Vernet 1826**




**Longwood House,
St Helena Island**

2. The Making of Nationalism in Europe



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- Germany, Italy and Switzerland were divided into kingdoms, duchies and cantons whose rulers had their autonomous territories.
 - Eastern and Central Europe were under autocratic monarchies within the territories of which lived diverse peoples.
 - They did not see themselves as sharing a collective identity or a common culture.
 - Often, they even spoke different languages and belonged to different ethnic groups.
 - The Habsburg Empire ruled over Austria-Hungary.

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- Bohemia, where the aristocracy was predominantly German-speaking. It also included the Italian-speaking provinces of Lombardy and Venetia.
 - In Hungary, half of the population spoke Magyar while the other half spoke a variety of dialects.
 - Besides these three dominant groups, there also lived within the boundaries of the empire,
 - The only tie binding these diverse groups together was a common allegiance to the emperor.



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



2.1 The Aristocracy and the New Middle Class

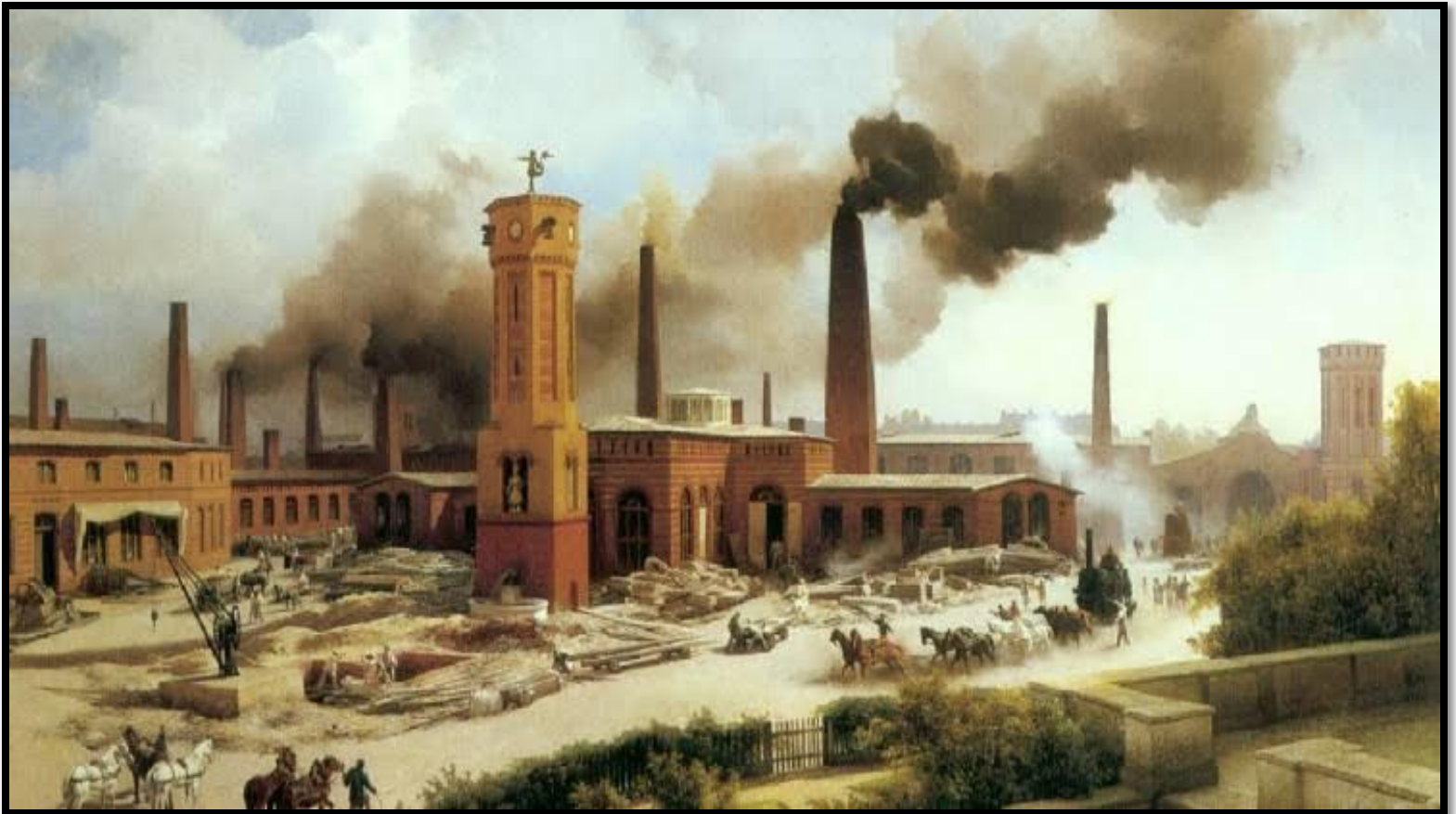



- Socially and politically, a landed **aristocracy** was the dominant class on the continent.
- The members of this class were united by a common way of life that cut across regional divisions.
- **They owned estates** in the countryside and also town-houses.
- **They spoke French** for purposes of diplomacy and in high society.
- Their families were often connected by **ties of marriage**.
- This powerful aristocracy was, however, **numerically a small group**. The majority of the population was made up of the peasantry

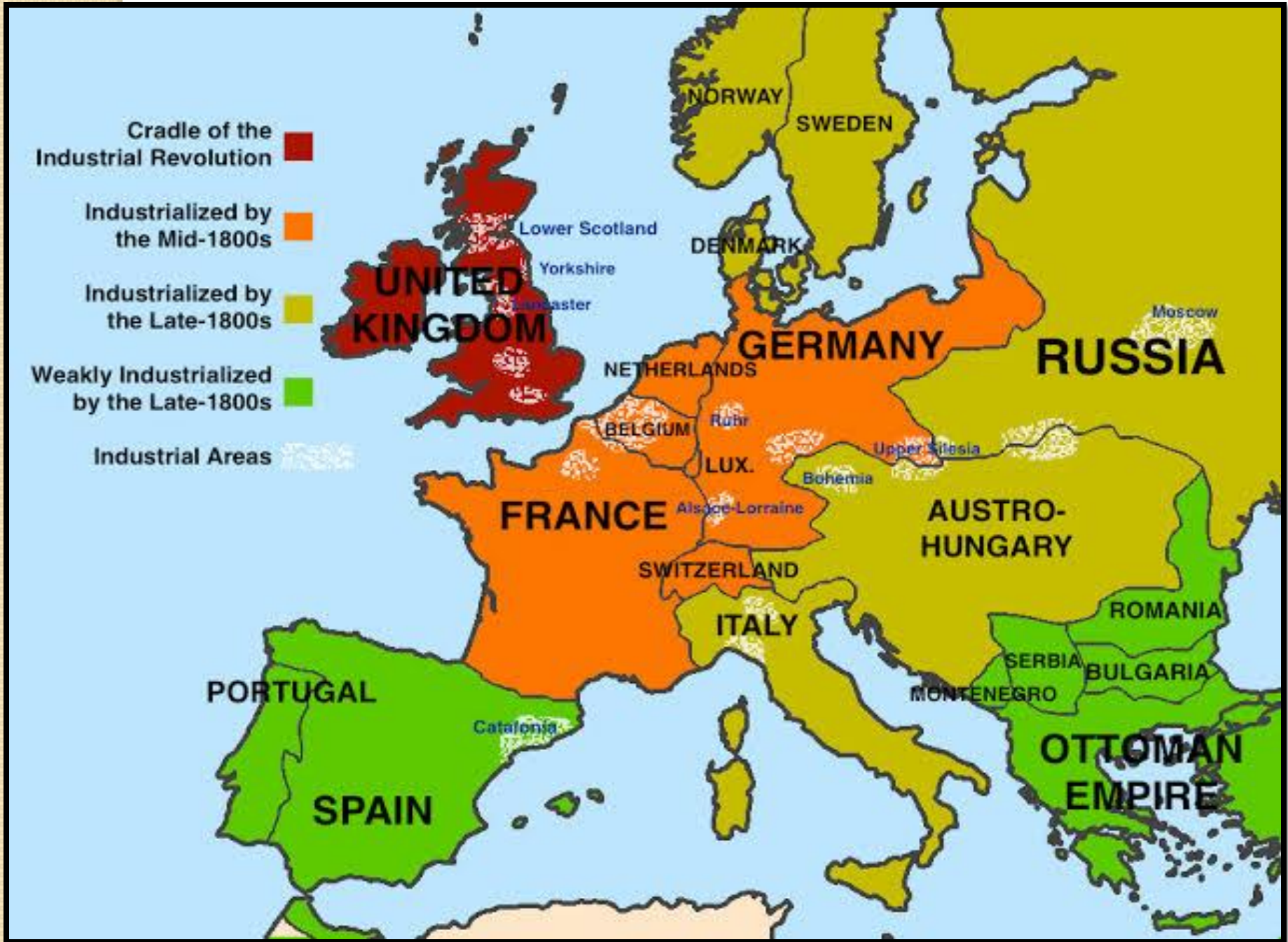
- In Western and parts of Central Europe the **growth of industrial production** and trade meant **the growth of towns** and the emergence of **commercial classes** whose existence was based on production for the market.



- **Industrialization began in England** in the second half of the eighteenth century, but in *France and parts of the German states it occurred only during the nineteenth century.*





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- its wake, new social groups came into being: a **working-class population**, and **middle classes** made up of industrialists, businessmen, professional.
 - It was among the educated, liberal middle classes that ideas of national unity following **the abolition of aristocratic privileges** gained popularity



2.2 What did Liberal Nationalism Stand for ?

- Ideas of national unity in early-nineteenth-century **Europe were closely allied to the ideology of liberalism.**
- The term '**liberalism**' derives from the Latin root **liber**, meaning **free**.
- For the new middle classes liberalism stood for **freedom for the individual** and **equality of all before the law**.
- Politically, it emphasized the **concept of government** by consent.

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- **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.
 - Throughout the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries **women and non-propertied men organized opposition movements demanding equal political rights**.
 - In the economic sphere, liberalism stood for the freedom of markets and **the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital**.

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- **Obstacles to economic exchange and growth** by the new commercial classes, who argued for the creation of a unified economic territory allowing the *unhindered movement of goods, people and capital*.
 - In 1834, **a customs union** or zollverein was formed at the initiative of Prussia and **joined by most of the German states**.
 - The union **abolished tariff barriers** and **reduced the number of currencies** from over thirty to two.

- The creation of a ***network of railways*** further stimulated mobility, harnessing economic interests to national unification.




- ***A wave of economic nationalism*** strengthened the wider nationalist sentiments growing at the time.

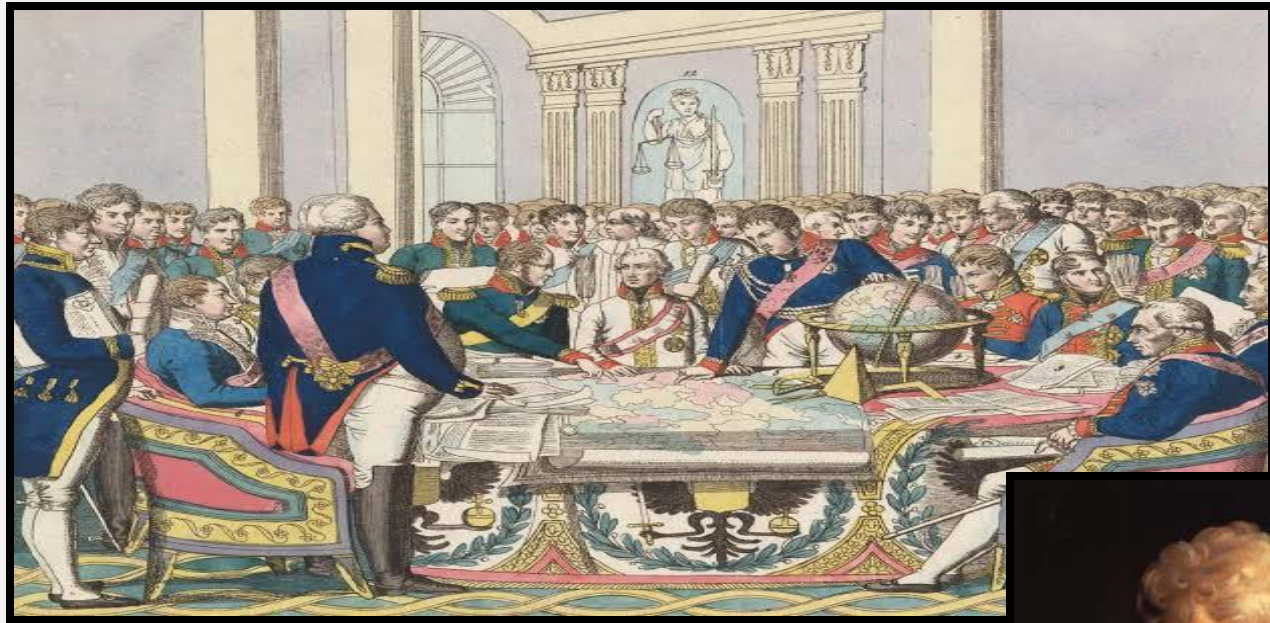
2.3 A New Conservatism After 1815

Conservatism

A political philosophy that stressed the importance of tradition, established institutions and customs, and preferred gradual development to quick change


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- Following the defeat of Napoleon in 1815, European governments were driven by a **spirit of conservatism**.
 - Conservatives believed that established, traditional institutions of state and society – like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family – should be preserved.
 - Most conservatives, however, did not propose a **return to the society of pre-revolutionary days**.
 - A modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, a dynamic economy, the abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen the autocratic monarchies of Europe.

- 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**.

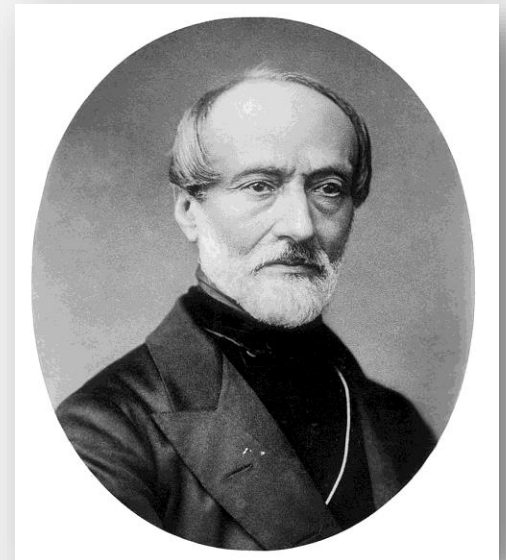



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- **The Bourbon dynasty**, which had been deposed during the French Revolution, was restored to power, and France lost the territories it had annexed under Napoleon.
 - **The German confederation** of 39 states that had been set up by Napoleon was left untouched.
 - **Conservative regimes** set up in 1815 were autocratic. They did not tolerate criticism and dissent, and sought to curb activities that questioned the legitimacy of autocratic governments.
 - Most of them **imposed censorship laws** to control what was said in newspapers, books, plays and songs and reflected the ideas of liberty and freedom associated with the French Revolution.

2.4 The Revolutionaries




- **Revolutionary** at this time meant a commitment to oppose monarchical forms that had been established after the Vienna Congress, and to fight for liberty and freedom.
- Most of these revolutionaries also saw the **creation of nation-states** as a necessary part of this struggle for freedom.
- One such individual was the Italian revolutionary **Giuseppe Mazzini**.
- **Born in Genoa in 1807**, he became a member of the secret society of the Carbonari.



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- He subsequently founded two more underground societies, first, **Young Italy** in Marseilles, and then, **Young Europe** in Berne, whose members were like-minded young men from Poland, France, Italy and the German states.
 - He believed that, God had intended nations to be the natural units of mankind.
 - Following his model, **secret societies were set up in Germany, France, Switzerland and Poland**. Mazzini's relentless opposition to monarchy and his vision of democratic republics frightened the conservatives.
 - Metternich described him as '*the most dangerous enemy of our social order.*'

3.0 The Age of Revolutions : 1830-1848

- As conservative regimes tried to consolidate their power, **liberalism and nationalism came to be increasingly** associated with revolution in many regions of Europe such as the Italian and German states, the provinces of the Ottoman Empire, Ireland and Poland.
- These revolutions were led by the **liberal-nationalists** belonging to the educated middle-class elite.


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- **Bourbon kings** who had been restored to power during the conservative reaction after 1815, were now **overthrown by liberal revolutionaries** who **installed a constitutional monarchy with Louis Philippe** at its head.
 - ‘When France sneezes,’ **Metternich** once remarked, ‘the rest of Europe catches cold.’
 - An event that mobilized nationalist feelings among the educated elite across Europe was **the Greek war of independence**.
 - Greece had been part of the **Ottoman Empire** since the fifteenth century.

- The growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe sparked off a struggle for independence amongst the Greeks which began in **1821**.
- **Nationalists** in Greece got support from other Greeks living in exile and also from many West Europeans.
- Finally, **the Treaty of Constantinople of 1832** recognized Greece as an independent nation.



3.1 The Romantic Imagination and National Feeling

- The development of nationalism did not come about only through wars and territorial expansion.
- **Culture** played an important role in creating the idea of the nation: art and poetry, stories and music helped express and shape nationalist feelings.
- Romantic artists and poets generally criticized the glorification of reason and science and focused instead on **emotions, intuition and mystical feelings.**

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- Others Romantics were through folk songs, folk poetry and folk dances that the true spirit of the nation.
 - National feelings were kept alive through **music and languages**.
 - **Language** too played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments.
 - The **Russian language** was imposed everywhere.
 - Many members of **the clergy in Poland** began to use language as a weapon of national resistance.
 - A large number of priests and bishops were put in jail or sent to Siberia by the Russian authorities as punishment for their **refusal to preach in Russian**.

3.2 Hunger, Hardship and Popular Revolt



- The **1830s** were years of great economic hardship in Europe.
- The first half of the nineteenth century saw an enormous **increase in population** all over Europe.

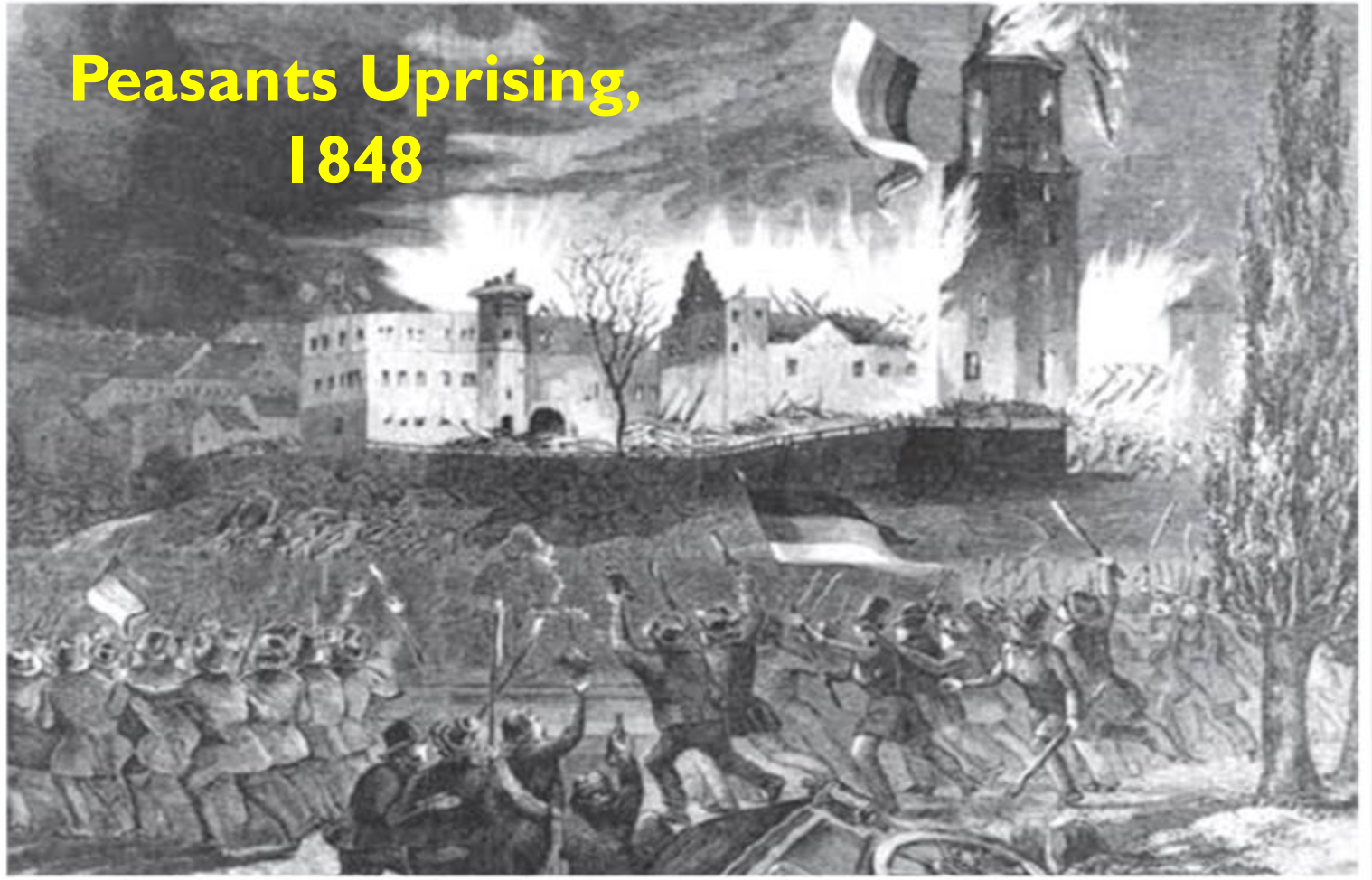
- In most countries there were **more seekers of jobs than employment.**
- Population from rural areas migrated to the cities to live in overcrowded slums.

"The Seizure" (1847): Bad harvests spread hardship among family farmers throughout Europe in the 1840s




- **Food shortages and widespread unemployment** brought the population of Paris out on the roads.

Peasants Uprising, 1848



- **National Assembly** proclaimed a Republic, granted suffrage to all adult males above 21, and guaranteed the right to work.
- Earlier, in 1845, **weavers in Silesia** had led a revolt against contractors who supplied them raw material and gave them orders for finished textiles but drastically reduced their payments.
- **On 4 June at 2 p.m.** a large crowd of weavers emerged from their homes and marched in pairs up to the mansion of their contractor demanding higher wages.
- The contractor fled with his family to a neighbouring village.

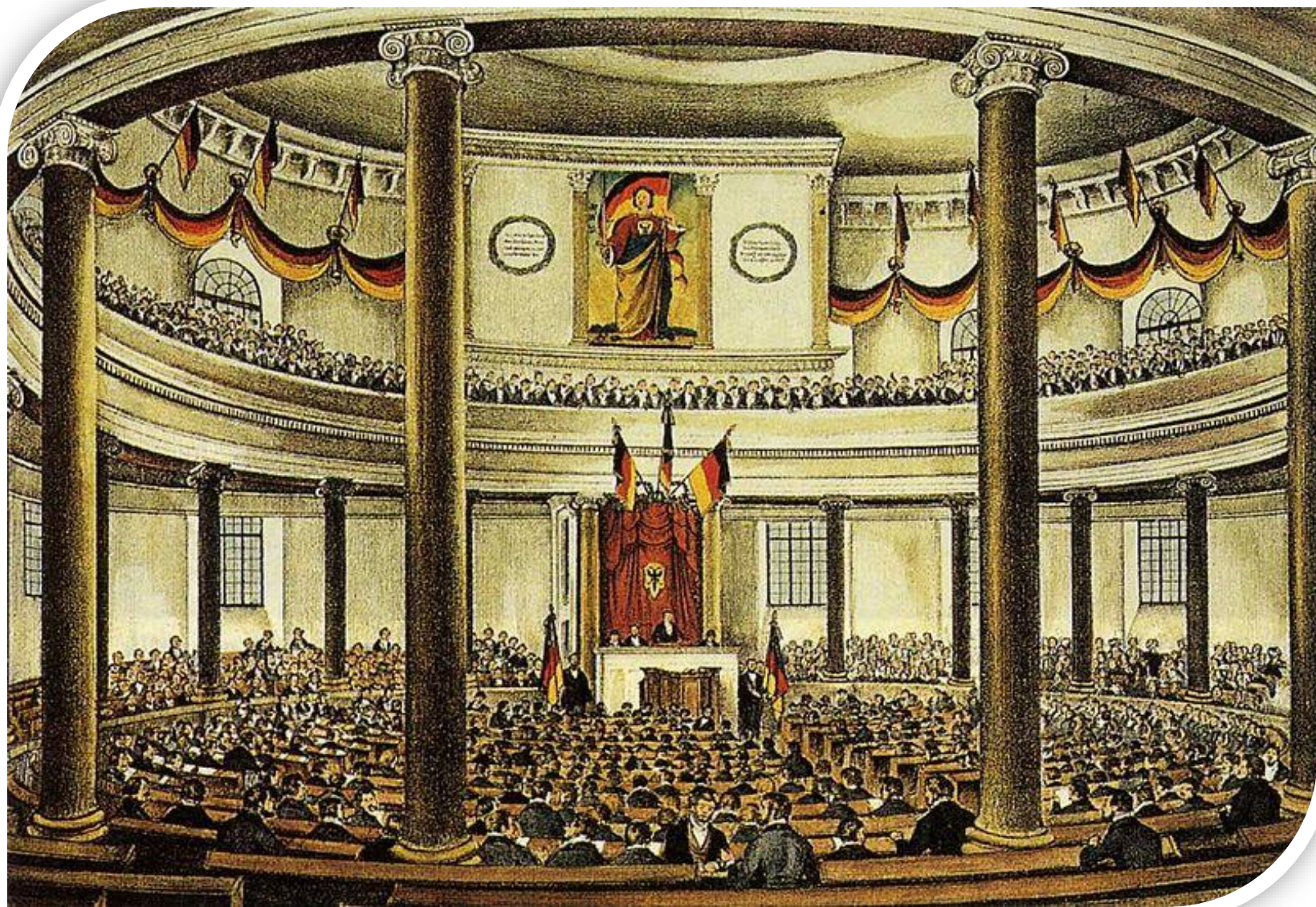
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- He returned 24 hours later having requisitioned the army.
 - In the exchange that followed, eleven weavers were shot.

3.3 1848: The Revolution of the Liberals

- Parallel to the revolts of the poor, unemployed and starving peasants and workers in many European countries in the year 1848, **a revolution led by the educated middle classes** was under way.
- Men and women of the liberal middle classes combined their demands for **constitutionalism with national unification.**
- In the German regions a large number of political associations came together in the city of Frankfurt and decided to vote for an **all-German National Assembly.**

- **On 18 May 1848**, 831 elected representatives marched towards **Frankfurt** parliament convened in the Church of St Paul.
- They drafted a constitution for a German nation to be headed by a **monarchy subject to a parliament.**
- When the deputies offered the crown on these terms to **Friedrich Wilhelm IV** , King of Prussia, he rejected it and joined other monarchs to oppose the elected assembly.
- The middle classes who resisted the demands of workers and artisans and consequently lost their support

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- The issue of extending **political rights to women** was a controversial one within the liberal movement.
 - Women had formed their own political associations, founded newspapers and taken part in political meetings and demonstrations.
 - When the Frankfurt parliament convened in the Church of St Paul, **women were** admitted only as observers to stand in the **visitors' gallery**.
 - Monarchs were beginning to realize that the cycles of revolution and repression could only be ended **by granting concessions to the liberal-nationalist revolutionaries**.

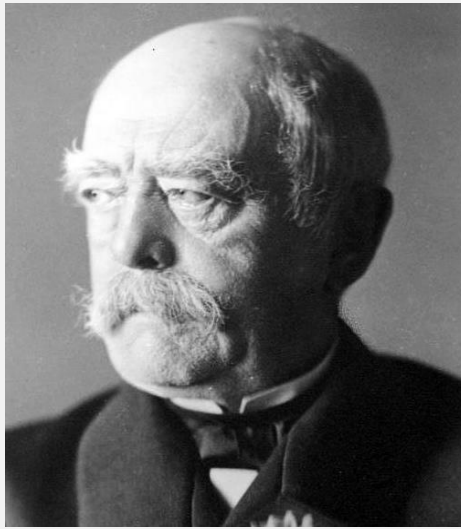


The Frankfurt parliament in the Church of St Paul. Contemporary colour print. Notice the women in the upper left gallery

4.0 The Making of Germany and Italy

4.1 Germany – Can the Army be the Architect of a Nation ?


- After 1848, **nationalism** in Europe moved away from its association with democracy and revolution.
- This can be observed in the process by which Germany and Italy came to be unified as nation-states.
- **Prussia** took on the leadership of the movement for national unification. Its chief minister, **Otto von Bismarck**, was the architect of this process carried out with the help of the Prussian army and bureaucracy.



- **Three wars over seven years – with Austria, Denmark and France** – ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification. In January 1871, **the Prussian king, William I**, was proclaimed German Emperor in a ceremony held at Versailles.
- The new state placed a strong emphasis on modernizing the **currency, banking, legal and judicial** systems in Germany.


- The failure of revolutionary uprisings both in **1831** and **1848** meant that the mantle now fell on Sardinia-Piedmont under its ruler **King Victor Emmanuel II** to unify the Italian states through war.
- Chief Minister **Cavour** who led the movement to unify the regions of Italy was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat.



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- Through a tactful diplomatic alliance with France engineered by Cavour, Sardinia-Piedmont succeeded in **defeating the Austrian forces in 1859.**
 - **Giuseppe Garibaldi** in 1860, marched into South Italy and the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies and succeeded in winning.

4.2 Italy Unified :

- Italians were scattered over several dynastic states as well as the multi-national Habsburg Empire.
- During the middle of the nineteenth century, Italy **was divided into seven states.**
- **The Italian language** had not acquired one common form and still had many regional and local variations.
- During the 1830s, **Giuseppe Mazzini** had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic.
- **Young Italy** was formed for the dissemination of his goals.

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- In **1861 Victor Emmanuel II** was proclaimed king of united Italy.
 - Much of the Italian population, among whom rates of illiteracy were very high, remained blissfully unaware of liberal nationalist ideology.




The Unification of Italy, 1858–1870

INTERACTIVE

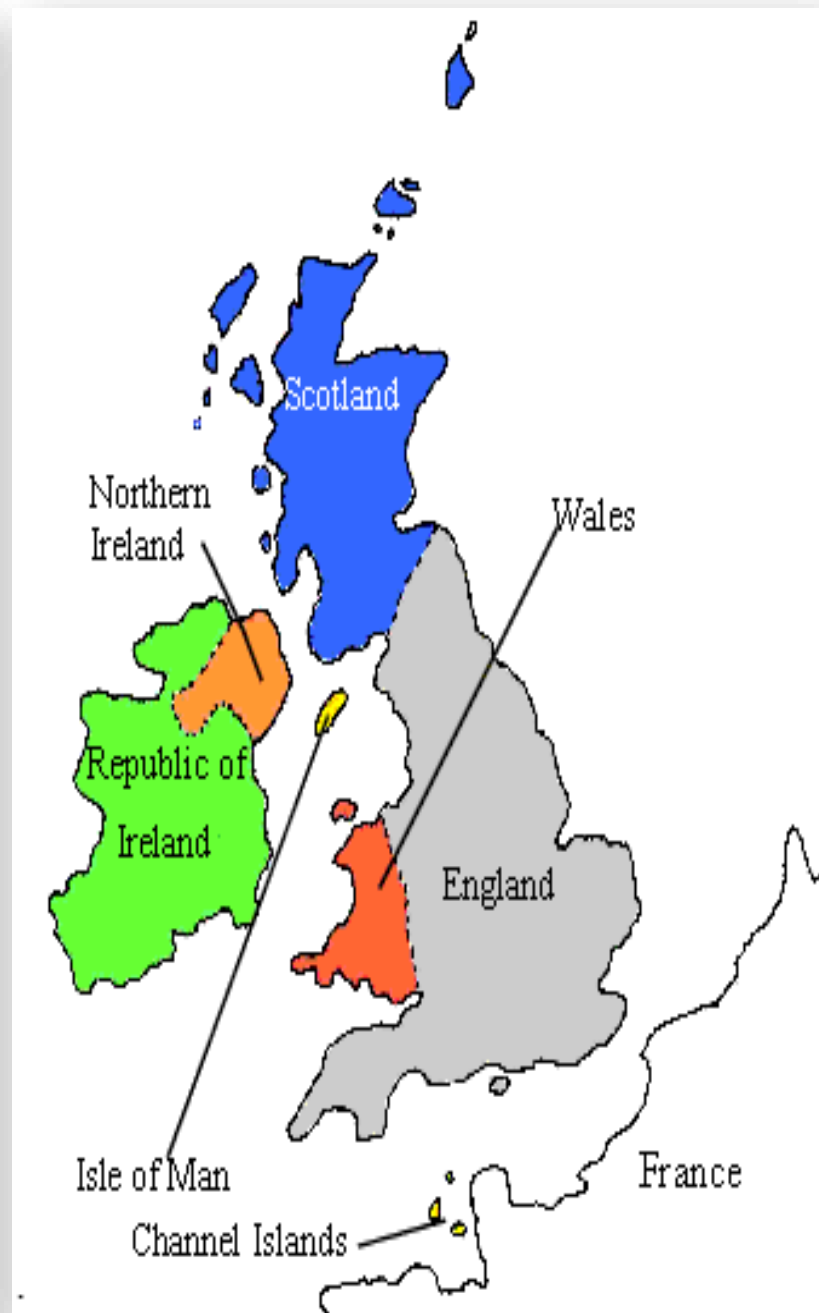


4.3 The Strange Case of Britain

- The model of the nation or the nation-state, some scholars have argued, is **Great Britain**.
- There was no British nation prior to the eighteenth century.
- The primary identities of the people who inhabited the British Isles were ethnic ones – such as **English, Welsh, Scot or Irish**.
- **The Act of Union** (1707) between England and Scotland that resulted in the formation of the '**United Kingdom of Great Britain**' meant, in effect, that England was able to impose its influence on Scotland.


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- The British parliament was henceforth dominated by its **English members**.
 - **Ireland** was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801.
 - **The symbols of the new Britain** – the British flag (Union Jack), the national anthem (God Save Our Noble King), the English language – were actively promoted and the older nations survived only as subordinate partners in this union.

Terminology of the British Isles



5. Visualising the Nation

- Artists in Europe represented a country as if it were a person. Nations were then portrayed as female figures.
- the French Revolution artists used the female allegory to portray ideas such as Liberty, Justice and the Republic.
- These ideals were represented through specific objects or symbols.
- In France she was christened Marianne, a popular Christian name, which underlined the idea of a people's nation.

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- Her characteristics were drawn from those of Liberty and the Republic – the red cap, the tricolour, the cockade.
 - Statues of Marianne were erected in public squares to remind the public of the national symbol of unity.
 - Similarly, Germania became the allegory of the German nation.
 - In visual representations, Germania wears a crown of oak leaves, as the German oak stands for heroism.



Statue of Marianne



Germania, painting 1848



THANK YOU