

MODULE-1

HISTORY

Chapter-1 THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

- Nationalism was one of the leading grounds for the development of the Nationalism in the regions of Indo-China and neighbouring regions of India and other regions of nation as well.



Fig: Print prepared by Frederic Sorrieu in 1848: Dream of Worldwide Democratic and Social Republic

Depiction of the Painting:

- 4 prints on Democratic and Socialist Republic was prepared by French Artist FREDERIC SORRIEU in 1848.
- 1st Print- STATUE OF LIBERTY
Representing Torch of Enlightenment in one hand and Charter of Rights of man in another and it talks about removing Absolutism and removing symbols of Absolutism at that time.

❖ ABSOLUTISM: - Holding of power as practiced by Monarch

- Looking for a Utopian World which is a kind of ideal society that could be built.
- The idea was that people were identified through their flags and national costumes.
E.g.: In France, it was revolutionary tricolour, in Germany it was black, red and golden flag.
- Switzerland and US were already forming nation states at that time.

Nation State: Under this comes sense of Unity, sense of developed culture where one is trying to struggle for independence and there is kind of Unity among the people for a common cause. This was considered as the idea of Nation State.

Renan's definition of Nation-

A nation is the culmination of a long past of endeavours, sacrifice and devotion. A heroic past, great men, glory, that is the social capital upon which one bases a national idea. Its existence is a daily plebiscite.

❖ PLEBISCITE- Direct Vote to Accept or Reject proposal

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND IDEA OF THE NATION

- 1st expression of Nationalism in 1789.
- Transfer from Monarchy to body of French Citizens.
- Revolution proclaimed that it was people who constitute the nation and shape the destiny.
- The ideas of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen) emphasized the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights.
- New French tricolour flag to replace former royal standard.
- Estates General was elected and renamed as National Assembly.
- Centralised administrative system came with uniform laws for citizens within territory.

- Abolition of internal custom duties and dues.
- Formulation of uniform system of weights and measures.
- French became a common language and regional dialects were discouraged.
- Aim to liberate people of Europe from despotism.

❖ DESPOTISM: The exercise of absolute power

- Establishment of Jacobin Clubs- French army moved into Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy in 1790s.

❖ Jacobin Clubs- where liberal ideas or liberal movements were flowing

Development under Napoleon-

- Civil Code of 1804 (Napoleonic Code) did away with privileges based on birth, established equality and secured right to property.
- He abolished feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom.
- He removed guild restriction and improved transportation.

❖ FEUDAL SYSTEM: Holding of land in exchange for service and labour.

❖ SERFDOM: State of being a feudal labourer

❖ GUILD RESTRICTION: Restrictions imposed on trading

Initially, French armies were welcomed in Brussels, Mainz, and Warsaw, Holland and Switzerland as harbinger of liberty but later turned hostile as there was increased taxation, censorship and forced conscription.

❖ HARBINGER: It is something that comes before and that shows what will follow in future.

- Congress of Vienna was formed in 1815.
- From where the fall of Napoleon started.

MAKING OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

Developments:

- **1797:** Napoleonic Wars begin
- **1814-1815:** Fall of Napoleon
- **1821:** Greek struggle for independence
- **1848:** Revolutions in Europe-demand for nation states by Italians, Germans, Magyars, Poles, Czechs
- **1859-1870:** Unification of Italy
- **1866-1871:** Unification of Germany
- **1905:** Slav nationalism gather force in Habsburg and Ottoman

Habsburg Empire (Austria-Hungary) – many different regions and people

It includes:

- Alpine regions- Tyrol, Austria and the Sudetenland
 - Bohemia- German-speaking
 - Italian speaking provinces of Lombardy and Venetia
 - Hungary- half population spoke Magyar and other regional dialects
 - Polish speaking people in Galicia
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- There were Peasants who were living as Bohemians and Slovaks to the North, Slovenes in Carniola, Croats to the South and Roumans to the East in Transylvania.

The Aristocracy and the New Middle Class

- ❖ **ARISTOCRACY:** It is a form of government that places strength in the hands of a small, privileged ruling class.

Dominant class on this Continent-

- Landed aristocracy which was united by common way of life, owned estates and town houses, spoke French for diplomacy, connected by marriage ties but was small in number.
- Peasantry was majority.

Europe was divided into two parts mainly West and East.

But was divided as-

- West Europe- farming by tenants and small owners
 - East and Central Europe- vast estates cultivate by serfs
 - West and Central Europe- growth of industrial production, emergence of commercial class
- Industrialisation started in England in 2nd half of 18th century and later on in French and German states in 19th century.

Liberal Nationalism

- Liberalism came from Latin word Liber which means free.
- It means freedom for individual and equality of all before law.
- It stood as end of Autocracy and Clerical privileges and stressed inviolability of private property.

❖ AUTOCRACY: A system of government by one person with absolute power.

- Universal Suffrage-
In France, initially only property owned man had right to vote.
Under Jacobins, right was given to all adult males above the age of 21.
Under Napoleon, rights were limited and reduced for women.

❖ SUFFRAGE: Right to Vote

- Later opposition movements began.
- Liberalism stood for freedom of market and abolition of state-imposed restrictions on movement of goods and capitals under economic sphere.
- Demand for emerging middle class increased.

- Under Napoleon- Confederation of 39 states with own currency, weights and measures were created.
- Merchant had to pass numerous custom barriers and pay custom duties on all.
- Each region had its own system of weights and measures, this involved time-consuming calculation.
- Elle was used as Measurement of Cloth.
For e.g.: In Frankfurt it was 54.7 cm of cloth
In Mainz it was 55.1 cm
In Nuremberg it was 65.6 cm
In Freiburg it was 53.5 cm
- 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 more than 30 to 2.
- Idea was to bind economically, protect external interest and stimulate internal productivity.

❖ CONFEDERATION: An organisation consisting of smaller groups or states united for common purpose. (More of an agreement between separate bodies to cooperate with each other)

A New Conservatism after 1815

- Conservatism is a philosophy that stresses on tradition, customs and prefers gradual change.
- They believed modernization can strengthen traditional institutions like monarchy making state more effective.
- Modern army, efficient bureaucracy, dynamic economy, abolition of feudalism and serfdom could strengthen autocratic monarchies of Europe.

Treaty of Vienna, 1815

- In 1815, Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria who collectively defeated Napoleon met at Vienna under Congress hosted by Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich to draw TREATY OF VIENNA.
- Idea was to undergo changes that happened under Napoleonic Wars.

- Kept a check on expansion of French territory with Netherlands including Belgium in North and Genoa in South, Prussia on West and Austria controlled North Italy.
 - Prussia given part of Saxony and Russia given part of Poland.
 - Confederation of 39 states of German was untouched.
 - Sole objective was to restore monarchies overthrown by Napoleon.
 - This regime was autocratic, did not tolerate criticism and curbed activities that questioned legitimacy of autocratic government.
 - Censorship laws were imposed to control what has been said in newspapers.
- ❖ LEGITIMACY: lawfulness or authenticity of something
 - ❖ CENSORSHIP: the control of the information and ideas circulated within a society.

The Revolutionaries

- Secret societies sprang up to train revolutionaries and spread ideas, oppose monarchy after Vienna Congress and fight for liberty and freedom.
- Giuseppe Mazzini, Italian: Born in Genoa in 1807 and became member of Carbonari secret society.
- Was exiled in 1831 for revolution in Liguria.
- Formed 2 societies as Young Italy in Marseilles and Young Europe in Berne (1833)
- He explained God has intended nations to be natural units of mankind.
- So, Italy must be forged with single unified Republic.
- Metternich described him as 'The most dangerous enemy of our Social Order'.

USEFUL LINKS: -

<https://byjus.com/cbse-notes/class-10-social-science-history-chapter-1-the-rise-of-nationalism-in-europe/>

<http://ncert.nic.in/textbook/textbook.htm?jess3=1-5>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ecd9RIX49Hw&feature=youtu.be>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XuZ6SJ4MgzM&feature=youtu.be>

SELF ASSESSMENT QUESTIONS

1. Whose painting was mentioned in the chapter and what significance it has?
2. What was the idea of Utopian world?
3. Define Nation according to Renan.
4. What were the developments made under Napoleon Rule?
5. Name the major Events:
 - a. 1859-1870
 - b. 1821
 - c. 1905
 - d. 1866-1871
 - e. 1797
6. What was the idea of Liberalism?
7. What do you mean by Universal Suffrage?
8. Write a brief note on-
 1. Treaty of Vienna, 1815
 2. Giuseppe Mazzini

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=YmMH1_mNXGk&feature=youtu.be