

CLASS NOTES

Class: X

Topic: THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE
... JT/CN/03 ---06/06/21

Subject: HISTORY

Q. Explain the contribution of Giuseppe Mazzini in spreading revolutionary ideas in Europe.

Giuseppe Mazzini was a great Italian revolutionary. He was born in Genoa in the year 1807. He joined a secret society of the Carbonari.

He was sent to jail in the year 1831 because he was involved in a revolution in Liguria.

Two underground societies were founded under him named the Young Italy in Marseilles and Young Europe in Berne.

According to Mazzini, the God had intended the nations to be the natural units of mankind.

Therefore, Italy could not continue to be a patchwork of the small and fragmented states and kingdoms.

Q. Describe the impact of the 'revolution of liberals' of 1848 in Europe.

The revolution of liberals of 1848 had a great impact in Europe. These were:

- a. The monarch was abdicated and a republic was formed on the basis of universal male suffrage in France.
- b. Men and women of the liberal middle classes united their demands for the constitutionalism and national unification and wanted to form a nation-state on the basis of the parliamentary principles.
- c. Middle class professionals, businessmen and the rich artisans went to Frankfurt city and voted for an all-German National Assembly. As a result, the Frankfurt assembly was convened and a constitution for a German nation was drafted which was headed by a monarchy subject.

THE FRANKFURT PARLIAMENT

1. In the German regions a large number of political associations whose members were middle-class professionals, businessmen and prosperous artisans came together in the city of Frankfurt and decided to vote for an all-German National Assembly.
2. On 18 May 1848, 831 elected representatives marched in a festive procession to take their places in the Frankfurt parliament convened in the Church of St Paul.
3. They drafted constitution for a German nation to be headed by a monarchy subject to a parliament.
4. 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.
5. While the opposition of the aristocracy and military became stronger, the social basis of parliament eroded. In the end troops were called in and the assembly was forced to disband.

Thus the effort to unify the German states through the Frankfurt parliament failed

Q. Describe the process of unification of Germany.

1. In 1848, Germans tried to unite the different regions of the German confederation into a nation-state governed by an elected parliament. But the monarchy and the military repulsed the initiative.
2. From then, Germany's effort was supported by the large land owners called Junkers of Prussia.
3. Prussia took the leadership of this movement under its chief minister, Otto von Bismarck. He took the help of Prussian army and bureaucracy.
4. For 7 years, Prussians fought 3 wars with Austria, Denmark, and France—which resulted into Prussia's victory and it led to the unification of Germany.
5. The Prussian king, William I was proclaimed as the German Emperor on January 18, 1871. The nation-state building in Germany had demonstrated the dominance of Prussian state power.

The unified state of Germany had modern currency, banking, legal and judicial system.

Q. Describe the process of unification of Italy.

- a. Earlier Italy was divided into seven states out of which the Italian princely house ruled only in the Sardinia-Piedmont region.
- b. The youth of the country were greatly influenced by the most prominent Italian leader named Mazzini. The youth were inspired for the establishment of a single united Italy. Secret societies were set up in many states.
- c. In the process of unification of Italy Cavour was helped a lot by Mazzini. King Victor Emmanuel II took the charge of the unification of Italy after a series of failure of Mazzini.
- d. Cavour, the then chief minister due to his tactful diplomatic alliance with France was able to defeat the Austrian forces in the year 1859.
- e. Finally the Spanish were driven out when Giuseppe Garibaldi marched into south Italy in the year 1860 with the support of the local peasants. Hence, Italy was unified in the year 1861 and Victor Emmanuel II was declared the king of united Italy.

Q. Describe the process of unification of Britain.

The unification of Britain was not the result of any revolution but it was a long drawn-out process. Earlier, Britain was comprised of English, Welsh, Scot or Irish. But in all these, English nations grew in importance and power so was able to dominate over other nations of Britain.

1. The English parliament came into power in 1688 with England at its centre.
2. The Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland resulted in formation of the United Kingdom of Great Britain'. This means England was able to dominate Scotland.
3. Ireland was divided into Catholic and Protestants. The English helped the Protestants to gain control over Catholic country. Catholic revolted against British but they were suppressed and Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801.

A new British nation' came through the propagation of English culture, the British flag (Union Jack), the national anthem (God Save Our Noble King), and the English language.

ALLEGORY

- Artists in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries found a way out by personifying a nation. Nations were then portrayed as female figures.
- The female form that was chosen to personify the nation did not stand for any particular woman in real life; rather it sought to give the abstract idea of the nation a concrete form.
- Thus, the female figure became an allegory of the nation.

Marianne (France)

- In France she was christened Marianne, a popular Christian name, which underlined the idea of a people's nation.
- 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 and to persuade them to identify with it.
- Marianne images were marked on coins and stamps.

Germania (Germany)

- 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.

Q. How had the female figures become an allegory of the nation during the 19th century in Europe? Analyse.

The following are the ways by which the female figures become an allegory of the nation during the 19th century in Europe:

- a. The artists started personifying the nation with female figures in the 18th and 19th century which was an abstract idea that gave a concrete form to the nation. Hence, the female figure became the allegory of the nation.
- b. In France, the statues of Christene Marianne were erected in the public square and also marked on the coins and the stamps. It was the figure of Liberty with the red cap, the tricolor and the cockade.
- c. In Germany, Germania became the allegory wearing a crown of oak leaves because the German oak symbolizes heroism.

Q. Describe the explosive conditions that prevailed in Balkans after 1871 in Europe.

OR

Q. Why the Balkan area became an area of intense conflict?

The explosive conditions that prevailed in the Balkans after 1871 were:

The modern day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Serbia etc. were comprised together called the Balkans.

1. The Balkan states were fiercely jealous of each other and each hoped to gain more territory at the expense of the others.
2. The Balkan peoples based their claims for independence or political rights on nationality and used

history to prove that they had once been independent but had subsequently been subjugated by foreign powers.

3. Matters were further complicated because the Balkans also became the scene of big power rivalry.
4. During this period, there was intense rivalry among the European powers over trade and colonies as well as naval and military might.
5. Each power – Russia, Germany, England, Austro-Hungary – was keen on countering the hold of other powers over the Balkans, and extending its own control over the area.

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

Q. Nationalism no longer retained its idealistic liberal democratic sentiments by the last quarter of the 19th century in Europe.' Analyse the statement with examples.

It is true to say that Nationalism no longer retained its idealistic liberal democratic sentiments by the last quarter of the 19th century in Europe. It was so due to the following reasons:

1. Nationalism started becoming narrower in belief with inadequate ends.
2. Now the concept of nationalism was changing in its meaning as more area of influence.
3. The nationalists were manipulated by the chief European authorities.
4. The problem of Balkan state was not solved rather it was being watched by the countries to become fruitful for them.

FOR EXAMPLE

- a. Many countries in the world which had been colonised by the European powers in the nineteenth century began to oppose imperial domination.
- b. The anti-imperial movements that developed everywhere were nationalist, in the sense that they all struggled to form independent nation-states, and were inspired by a sense of collective national unity, forged in confrontation with imperialism.

