Mind Map

THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

Making of Nationalism In Europe

Napoleonic Code
- Removed all privileges based on birth, and established equality before the law.
- Abolished the Feudal system.

Aristocracy and New Middle Class
- The aristocracy was socially and politically, dominant class in Europe.
- As a result of industrialisation, new social groups of working class and middle classes came into existence.

Meaning of Liberal Nationalism
- Liberalism comes from the Latin word 'liber' which means free.
- In political sense, liberalism focuses on the idea of a government based on the agreement of the people.

The Revolutionaries
- Giuseppe Mazzini founded two secret societies, Young Italy in Marseilles and Young Europe in Berne.

New Conservatism After, 1815
- Conservatives believed that established traditional institutions of state and society like the monarchy, the church, society hierarchies, property and family, should be preserved.
- Prussia was given new territories on its Western frontiers while Austria was given control of Northern Italy.
- In the East, Russia was given part of Poland and Prussia was given a park of Saxony.

French Revolution and Idea of Nation
- New ideas like la patrie and le citoyen promoted the idea of united community with equal rights under a Constitution.
- Adoption of a new French flag replacing the formal royal.

Nationalism and Imperialism
- By the last quarter of the 19th century, nationalism lost its idealistic liberal democratic sentiment.
- During this period, nationalist groups became increasingly intolerant of each other and were ready to start war.
- Many powerful Europe nations such as Russia, France, Germany, England and Austro-Hungary competed to gain control over other nations.

Romantic Imagination and National Feeling
- Romanticism was a cultural movement that aimed to develop a specific type of nationalist feeling.
- Language played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments.
- Polish language was removed from school and Russian language was imposed.

Age of Revolutions : 1830 – 1848

Visualising the Nation
- In the 18th and 19th century, artists portrayed the nation as female figures.
- In France, the female allegory was Marianne.
- In Germany, the allegory was Germania.

Making of Germany and Italy

Growth of Great Britain
- There was no British nation before the 18th century.
- The Act of Union (1707) between England and Scotland resulted in the formation of United Kingdom of Great Britain.

1848: The Revolution of the Liberals
- In Germany, Italy, Poland and the Austro-Hungarian Empire, men and women of the liberal middle classes combined their demands for constitutionalism with national unification.

Unification of Germany
- In 1848, the middle class tried to unite the different regions of the German confederation.
- Liberal initiative to nation-building faced strong opposition from the monarchy, military and the powerful landowners.
- Otto Von Bismark aimed to achieve the goal of unification with the help of Prussian army and bureaucracy.

Contribution of Famous Personalities
- Giuseppe Mazzini
- Count Camillo de Cavour
- Giuseppe Garibaldi

Hunger, Hardship and Popular Revolt
- On 4th June, when weavers revolted and demanded contractor for higher wages, they were treated badly and threatened by him.
- In 1848, population of Paris revolted due to food shortage and widespread unemployment.

Unification of Italy
- During the middle of the 19th century, Italy was divided into seven states, out of which only one state, Sardinia-Piedmont was ruled by an Italian Princely House.