

Welcome to the Virtual Class

Social Science

SUBJECT : History

CHAPTER NUMBER: 01

**CHAPTER NAME : THE RISE OF IN
NATIONALISM IN EUROPE**

SESSSION: 01

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

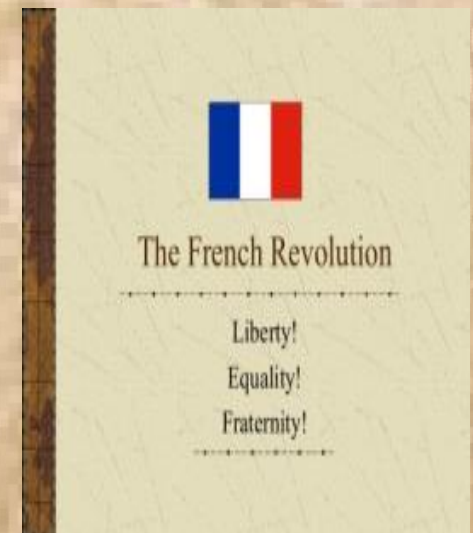
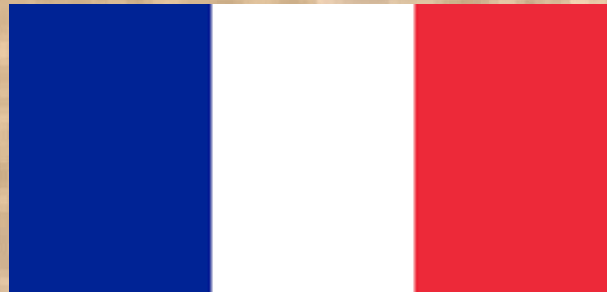
LEARNING OUTCOMES

Pupil will be able to:

1. Recall the previous knowledge.
2. Relate French Revolution with the idea of Nation.
3. Analyze the role of Napoleon Bonaparte in the History of France



THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND THE IDEA OF NATION



The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789.





**THE BASTILLE
FORT
FRANCE**

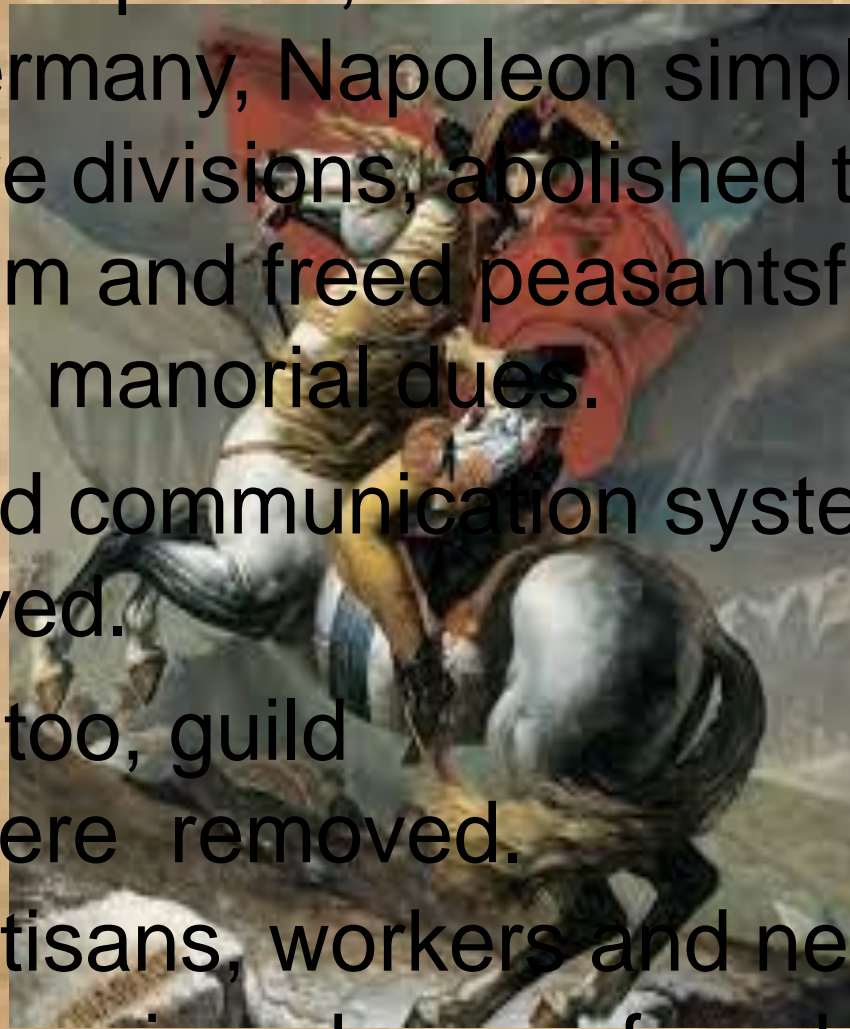
The Napoleonic Code

- ❖ The Civil code of 1804 – usually known as the Napoleonic Code – did away with all the privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property
- ❖ This code was exported to the regions under French control.



NAPOLEON BONAPARTE

- ❖ 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.
- ❖ Transport and communication systems were improved.
- ❖ In the towns too, guild restrictions were removed.
- ❖ Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed a new found freedom.





HOME ASSIGNMENT

Worksheet Q. No: 1, 2, 3, 4, 13

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PPT- 02

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

LEARNING OUTCOMES

Pupil will be able to:

1. Analyze the painting presented by Frederic Sorrieu.
2. Identify the message behind the painting.
3. Establish connection between Nationalism and the idea of Frederic Sorrieu.





**THE DREAM OF WORLDWIDE
DEMOCRATIC AND SOCIAL REPUBLICS**

EMERGENCE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

- During the nineteenth century, nationalism brought about sweeping changes in the political and mental world of Europe.
- Nation states emerged in place of the multi-national dynastic empires of Europe.
- The concept of a modern state had been developing over a long period.





EMERGENCE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

Nation state is one in which the majority of its citizens, and not only its rulers come to develop a sense of common identity and shared history or descent which were forged through struggles, actions of leaders and the common people.



Home Assignment

Worksheet Q. No: 5, 8, 9, 16

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PPT- 03

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

LEARNING OUTCOMES

Pupil will be able to:

1. Understand the idea of Conservatives, Liberals and Radicals.
2. Identify the principles of Conservatives, Liberals and Radicals.
3. Differentiate between Conservatives, Liberals and Radicals.



Congress of Vienna in 1815

- 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.
- The delegates drew up the Treaty of Vienna of 1815.



OBJECTIVE

- Their objective was to undo most of the changes that had come about in Europe during the Napoleonic Code. The main intention was to restore the monarchies that had been overthrown by Napoleon, and create a new conservative order in Europe.

Conservatism Vs Nationalism

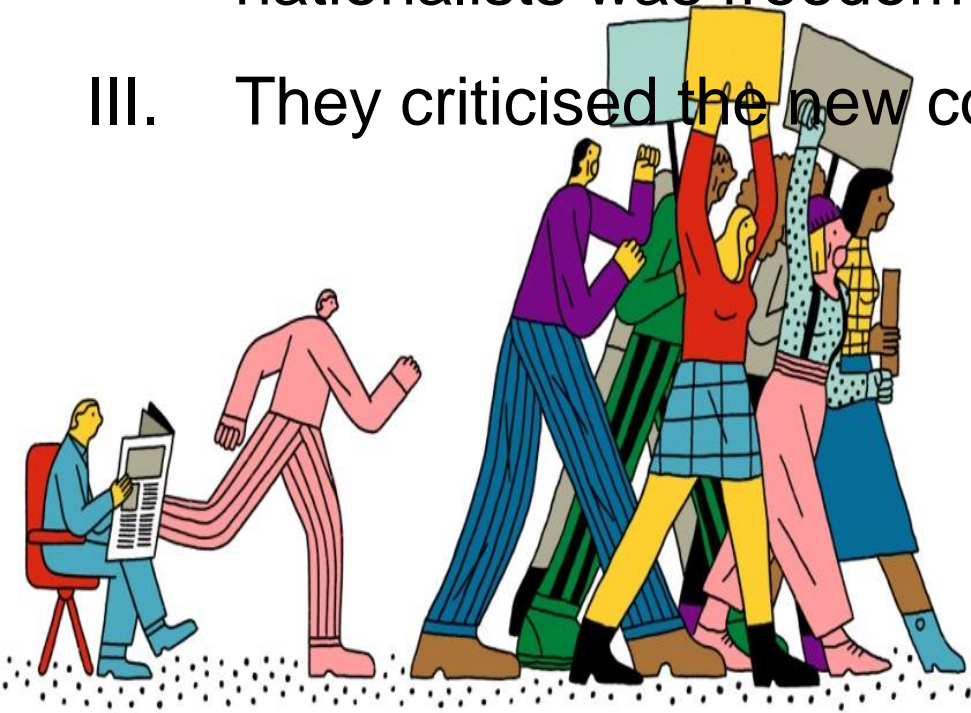
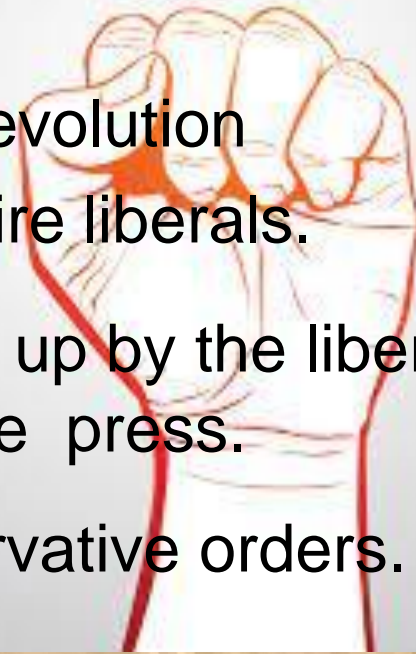


Conservatism:

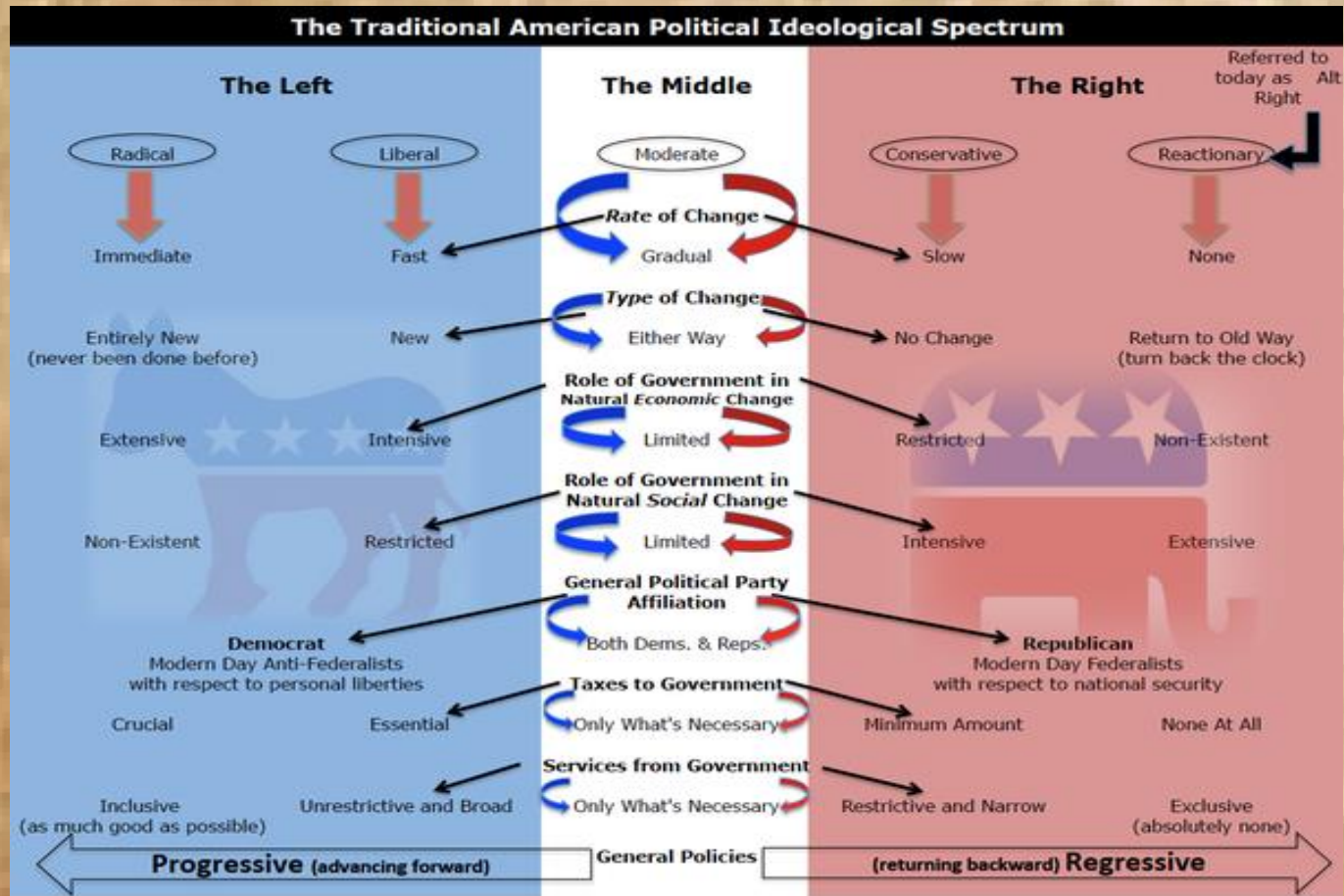
- i. Conservative regimes set up in 1815 were autocratic.
- ii. They did not tolerate criticism and dissent, and sought to curb activities that questioned the legitimacy of autocratic governments.
They imposed censorship laws to control what was said in newspapers, books, plays and songs and reflected the ideas of
- iii.

Liberalism:

- I. The memory of the French Revolution nonetheless continued to inspire liberals.
- II. One of the major issues taken up by the liberal-nationalists was freedom of the press.
- III. They criticised the new conservative orders.



COMPARING THE CONSERVATIVES, LIBERALS, RADICALS





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Worksheet Q. No: 10, 11, 15

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PPT- 04

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

LEARNING OUTCOMES

Pupil will be able to:

Understand the causes of Revolution and about the people who involved in the Revolution.

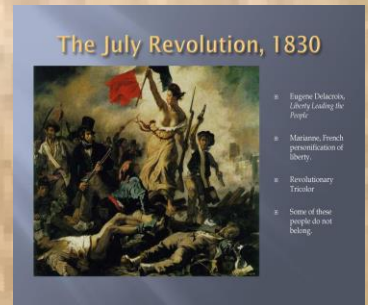
Analyze the idea of Romanticism.

Identify different symbols used for National feeling.



AGE OF REVOLUTIONARIES

- ❖ As conservative regimes tried to consolidate their power, liberalism and nationalism came up to be increasingly associated with revolution in many regions of Europe.
- ❖ These revolutions were led by the liberal-nationalists belonging to the educated middle-class elite among whom were professors, school-teachers, clerks and members of the commercial middle classes.



ROMANTIC IMAGINATION AND NATIONAL FEELINGS.

- Art and Poetry, Stories and Music helped express and shape nationalist feelings. Romanticism, a cultural movement
- Language also played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments.
- Russian language was imposed everywhere.



Germania, Philip Veit, 1848.



HOME ASSIGNMENT

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PPT- 05

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

LEARNING OUTCOMES

Pupil will be able to:

Realize the sufferings of the people and empathized with the people.

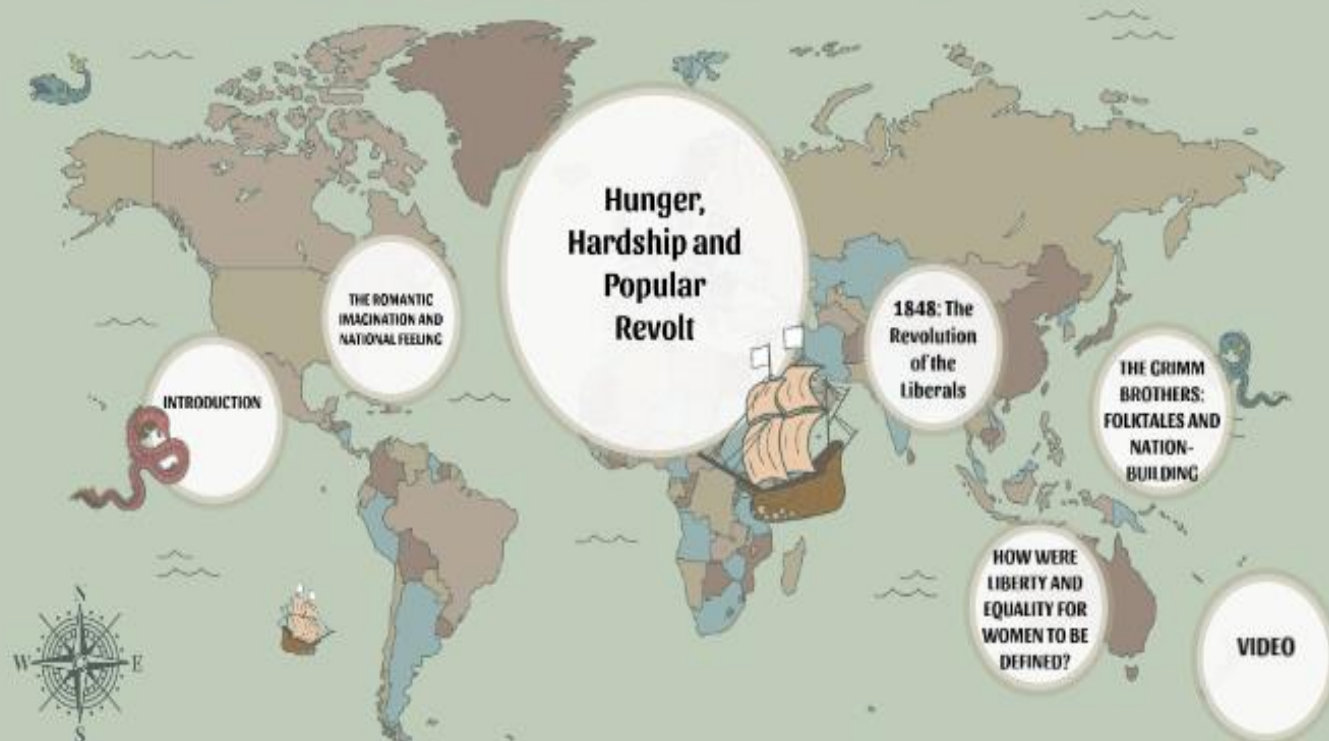
Understand the reasons for those sufferings.

Develop courage to voice against injustice.





The Age Of Revolutions : 1830 - 1848



REVOLUTION IN 1830 AND 1848

REVOLUTION IN 1830:

- The first upheaval took place in France in July 1830.
- The Bourbon kings restored to power after 1815, were now overthrown by liberal revolutionaries.
- They installed a constitutional monarchy with Louis Philippe at its head.







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PPT- 06

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

LEARNING OUTCOMES

Pupil will be able to:

Understand the causes of the revolt started by Liberals against Conservatives.

Realize the need for Revolution.

Familiarize with the condition of Europe during Revolution.





REVOLUTION IN 1848

- 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 class was under way.
- It brought about the abdication of the monarch and a republic based on universal male suffrage had been



REVOLUTION IN 1848

- In other parts of Europe where independent nation-states did not yet exist – such as Germany, Italy, Poland, the Austro Hungarian Empire – men and women of the liberal middle classes combined their demands for constitutionalism with national unification.
- They took advantage of the growing popular unrest to push their demands for the creation of a nation-state on parliamentary principles.



REVOLUTIONS IN 1848 AND 1830



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Worksheet Q. No: 18

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PPT- 07

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

LEARNING OUTCOMES

Pupil will be able to:

Identify the location of Germany and Italy on World Map.

Familiarize with the Situation and condition of Germany and Italy during their unification.

Realize the need for their unification.



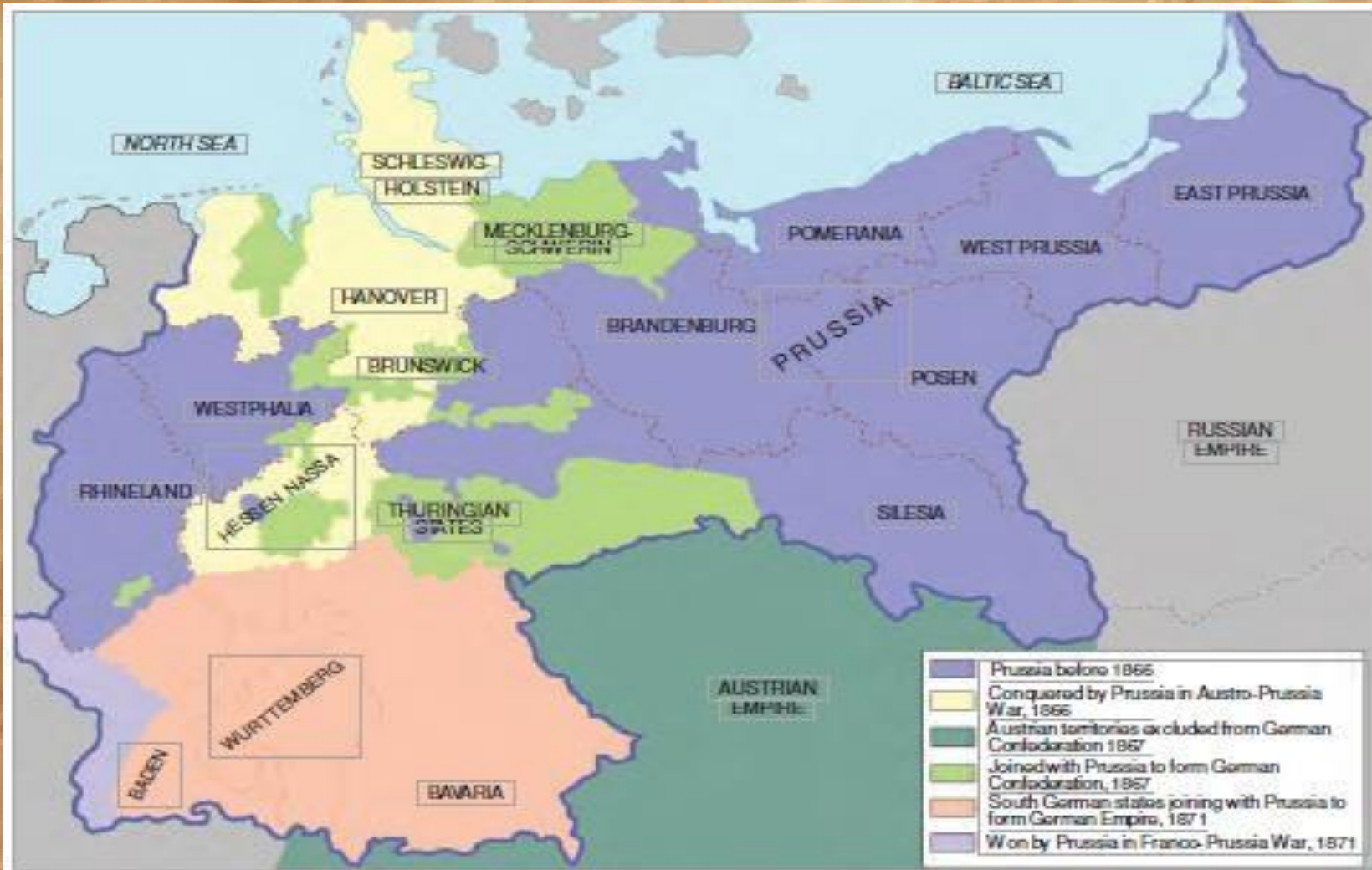
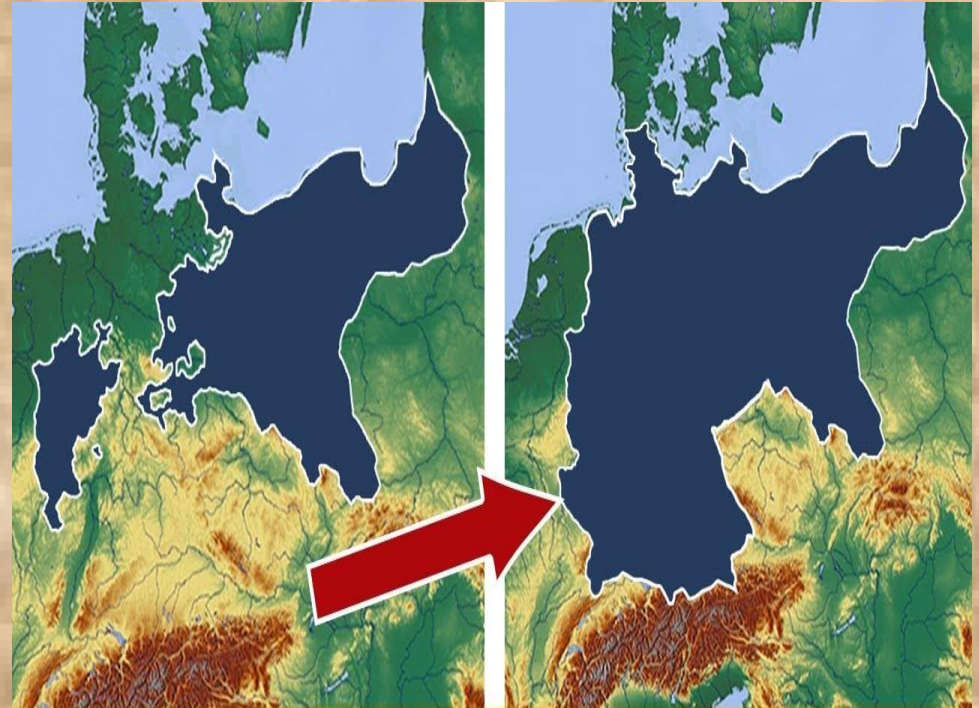


Fig. 12 – Unification of Germany (1866-71).

UNIFICATION OF GERMANY AND ITALY

GERMANY:

- Nationalist feelings were widespread among middle-class Germans
- Prussia took on the leadership of the movement for national unification



GERMAN UNIFICATION



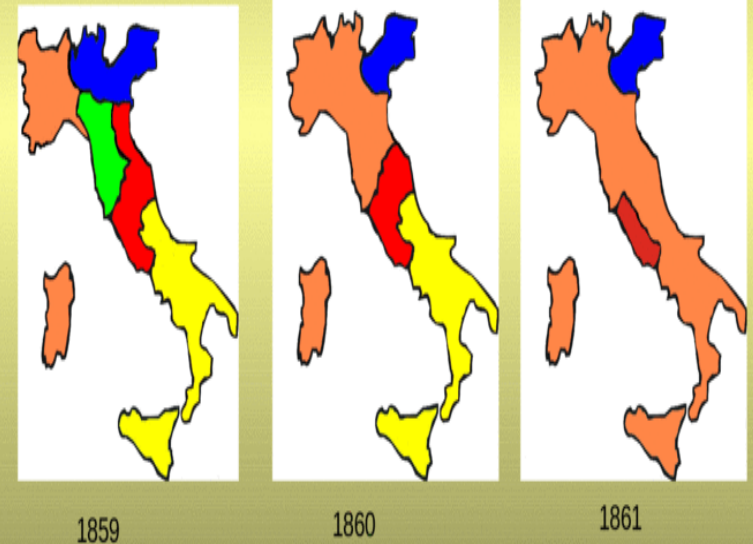
- Its Chief Minister, Otto von Bismarck, was the architect of this process.
- War with Austria, Denmark and France – ended in Prussian victory and completed the process of unification.
- In January 1871, the Prussian king, William I, was proclaimed German emperor.



UNIFICATION OF ITALY

- Scattered over several dynastic states.
- Divided into seven states, of which only one, Sardinia-Piedmont, was ruled by an Italian princely house.
- The north was under Austrian Habsburgs, the centre was ruled by the Pope and the southern regions were under the domination not acquired one common form and still had many regional and local variation

ITALIAN UNIFICATION



- During the 1830s, Giuseppe Mazzini had sought to put together a coherent programme for a unitary Italian Republic.



Giuseppe Mazzini

- Founded Young Italy, a secret society of Italian nationalists
- Seized Papal States in a revolution in 1848
- Preached about Italian nationalism through newspapers, pamphlets and speeches
- *Soul* of unification



- He had also formed a secret society called Young Italy for the dissemination of his goals.



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PPT- 08

CHANGING YOUR TOMORROW

LEARNING OUTCOMES

Pupil will be able to:

Locate Britain on World Map.

Understand the process behind the unification of Britain.

Familiarize with the idea of Nation.

Identify the reasons for Balkan Crisis.

Analyze how independent nation established their autonomy over other countries.



THE STRANGE CASE OF BRITAIN

Great Britain was the model of the nation and prior to the eighteenth century there was no British nation.

The nation became powerful as it steadily grew in wealth, importance and power.



Visualising a Nation

- ❑ Artists in the 18th and 19th centuries found a way of personifying a nation. In other words they represented a country as if it were a person.
- ❑ Nations were then portrayed as female figures. That is, the female figure became an allegory of the nation.
- ❑ During the French Revolution artists used the female allegory to portray ideas such as liberty, Justice and the red cap, or the broken chain, while Justice is generally a blindfolded woman carrying a pair of weighing scales.

MARIANNE

Symbolizing the Republic of France



GERMANIA

Symbolizing the German nation



Beginning of Imperialism

- Nationalism no longer retained its idealistic liberal-democratic sentiment.
- During this period nationalist groups became increasingly intolerant of each other and ever ready to go to war.



CONFLICTS OF THE BALKANS

- ✚ Nationalist tension in Europe after 1871 was the area called the Balkans.
- ✚ The Balkans was comprising modern day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia- Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro whose inhabitants were broadly known as the Slavs.





A MAP CELEBRATING THE BRITISH EMPIRE



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