# THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

MIND MAPS
LEARNING MADE SIMPLE

## The Rise of Nationalism in Europe

### The Age of Revolutions:1830-1848

**The Romantic Imagination and National Feeling**
The emphasis on vernacular language and the collection of local folklore was not just to recover an ancient national spirit, but also to carry the modern nationalist message to large audiences who were mostly illiterate.

**Hunger, Hardship and Popular Revolt**
In 1830s food shortages and widespread unemployment brought the population of Paris out on the roads.

**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 class was under way. The Habsburg rulers granted more autonomy to the Hungarians in 1867.

### The French Revolution and the Idea of the Nation

**The Aristocracy and the New Middle Class**
In 1789, the members of this class were united by a common way of life that cut across regional divisions. A working class population and a middle class (which was composed of industrialists, businessmen and professionals) made the new social groups.

**What did Liberal Nationalism Stand for?**
Ideas of national unity in early-nineteenth-century: Europe was closely allied to the ideology of liberalism. Napoleonic Code reverted to the earlier system of limited suffrage.

**A New Conservatism after 1815**
In 1834, a customs union or Zollverein was formed; at the initiative of Prussia and was joined by most of the German states. One of the major issues taken up was freedom of the press.

**The Revolutionaries**
Secret societies were set up in Germany, France, Switzerland and Poland. Mazzini relentlessly opposed the monarchy.

### The Making of Germany and Italy

**Germany – Can the Army be the Architect of a Nation?**
The nation-building process in Germany had demonstrated the dominance of Prussian state power. Prussian measures and practices often became a model for the rest of Germany.

**Italy Unified**
During the middle of the nineteenth century, Italy was divided into seven states, of which only one, Sardinia- Piedmont, was ruled by an Italian princely house.

**The Strange Case of Britain**
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.

### Nationalism and Imperialism

These rivalries were very evident in the way the Balkan problem unfolded. 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.

### Visualising the Nation

The female form that was chosen to personify the nation sought to give the abstract idea of the nation a concrete form.