

Nationalism in Europe

Nationalism is the outcome of the political awakening of modern world. This is a feeling that becomes the bearer of unity among the people of a definite geographical, cultural or social environment.

The feeling of nationalism in Europe had started to emerge since the age of renaissance. But it emerged in a developed form from the French Revolution, 1789. In 19th century it appeared in advanced and aggressive form. Its causes were adequate and result also remained epoch-making.

In the development of the feeling of nationalism in Europe, State revolution of France, thereafter Napoleon's attacks presented very important contribution. The French Revolution



Napoleon

taking the politics out of the aristocratic environment, made it a thing of newspapers, roads and public. The message of new era reached in many states of Europe through Napoleon's campaign. Napoleon bringing the state of Germany and Italy out of the geographical boundary gave a real and political outline that paved the way for unification of Italy and Germany. On the other hand, due to Napoleon's policies, patriotic disturbance aroused in Europe against French paramount and possession. After Napoleon's downfall

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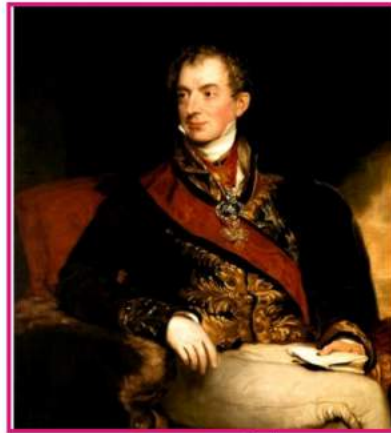


the victorious allies assembled in Vienna, the Capital of Austria, in 1815. The objective of the Conference was to re-establish the system that was totally disturbed by Napoleonic wars and victories.

But the diplomats attending the conference remained incapable of observing the new powers of democracy and nationalism that had been emerging as determinant of politics in a new form.

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The Vienna conference of 1815 was hosted by Austrian Chancellor Metternich who was a great reactionary. In this conference the European powers like Britain Russia, Prussia and Austria unitedly made such a system the main goal of which was to establish the peace that was totally disturbed by Napoleon's war. The main objective of the Metternich system was to oppose republic and democracy that was contribution of the French Revolution and to establish the ancient regime. Thus through Vienna conference, the age of Napoleon came to an end and beginning of Metternich era started. Metternich divided Italy into many states to establish his impact over it. The region of Sicily and Naples was given to Ferdinand of Bourbon dynasty.



Metternich

Rome and the states around it were handled over to Pope. Sovereignty of Austria was established on Lombardy and Venetia. Province of Parma, Modena and Tuscany was given to Habsburg dynasty and Geneva and Sardinia were attached to Piedmont state. The federation of 39 states sustained in Germany upon which authority of Austria was indirectly established and every possible effort was made to stop the awakening of the feeling of nationalism among them. Metternich too re-established the ambient regime in France. Thus Vienna Conference was victory of reactionist powers. But this system did not prove sustainable and soon the feeling of nationalism spread in Europe and almost all countries of Europe were influenced by it.

To establish the system prior to the revolution in France under Vienna provisions Bourbon dynasty was restored and Louis XVIII became the king of France. He understood the changed circumstances of France and did not try to impose the ancient regime over French people. He tried to maintain harmony between the reactionist and reformist powers and for this purpose the constitutional declaration was issued by the emperor on 2nd June, 1814, that continued in France till 1848. Some amendments were made in it in the regime of Charles-X but its result came as the Revolution of 1830.

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Revolution of July 1830:

Charles-X was a despotic and reactionist ruler who worked to suppress the emerging nationalism and democratic feelings in France. In his regime he created many stalemates in the way of constitutional democracy. He made reactionist Polignac as the Prime Minister. Polignac established powerful aristocracy instead of uniform civil code founded by Louis 18th and tried to adorn with special powers. The liberals felt this move Polignac as a challenge and a conspiracy against revolution. Representation to the house and other liberals expressed serious dissatisfaction against Polignac. As a response to this protest, Charles-X tried to strangle the liberal elements through four ordinances on 25th July, 1830. The wave of revolution spread in France against these ordinances and civil war started in France on 28th July, 1830. Consequently, Charles-X, renouncing the throne, migrated to England and thus the rule of Bourbon dynasty in France came to an end.

As a result of the revolution of July, 1830 in France, the throne was handed over to Orleans dynasty. The ruler of this dynasty Louis Philippe had got power through the liberals, journalists and the people of Paris. So his policies remained in favour of the liberals and pro constitutional republic.

Effects of 1830 revolution.

Thus the July revolution was indicator of the phenomenon that the effect of fanatic state authorities was decreasing in the country. In fact the revolution was the contribution of the principles of middle class and public sovereignty. The revolution revived the principles of the French Revolution and proved the objectives of the Vienna Congress baseless. The impact had been on entire Europe and the way the efflorescence of nationalism and patriotism appeared, paved the way of political unification of all European nations, constitutional reforms and development of nationalism. Unification of Germany and Italy happened and movement started in Greece, Poland and Hungary due to the impact of nationalism with regard to the prevailing

system. Later on people started to oppose Louis Philippe, that prepared background of another revolution in France.

The revolution of 1848:

Louis Philippe was a liberal but highly ambitious king. To make his opponents happy, following the policy of 'Golden Mean' he appointed Guizot, as Prime Minister in 1840, who was a staunch reactionist. He was against any type of legal and economic reforms. He liked association of the capitalist class who had no interest in the matters of government and who were in minority also. He had neither any reformative programme nor was he getting any success in the foreign policy. During his regime hunger and unemployment were increasing in the country that caused criticism of Guizot. Under leadership of Thiers the reformists organised a great feast in Paris on 22 February, 1848. Barricades were erected on many places and Louis Philippe was compelled to leave the throne. Louis Philippe abdicated the throne on 24th February and migrated to England. After that the national assembly declaring republic gave right to vote to every male adult above 21 years and guaranteed right to job. Lamartine became the leader of republicans and Louis became the leader of reformists. Soon differences started between them and Louis-Napoleon became the monarch of France.

The revolution not only terminated the ancient regime but also influenced Italy, Germany, Austria, Holland, Switzerland, Denmark, Spain, Poland, Ireland and England. The liberals of Italy and Germany availed advantage of increasing public dissatisfaction and pushed forward the demands of establishing the nation-state through national unification that was based on the principles of constitutional democracy.

Unification of Italy:

In the beginning of 19th Century Italy was merely a geographical expression, having many independent states. For this reason



Italy before Unification



Italy after Unification

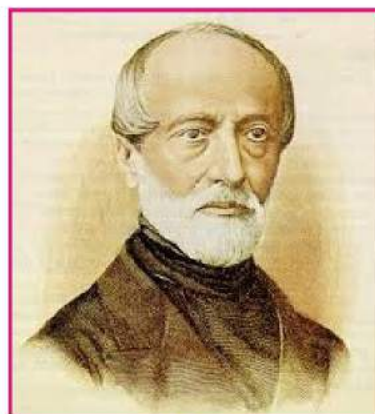
there was sense of alienation. Besides geographical problem, there were many problems to establish Italy as a nation. As the foreign nations like France and Austria had interference in Italy, their resistance in the way of unification was inevitable. Here the capital, Rome, was also in the influence of Pope. Pope's wish was that the unification of Italy would happen in his leadership from religious point of view rather than in the leadership of rulers. Besides there were many economic and administrative discrepancies.

In spite of that nationalism had been developing in Italy since the beginning of 19th century. The effect of the incidents happening in France was clearly leaving influence on Italy. Napoleonic military campaigns indirectly gave important contribution in renaissance and unification of Italy. After victory of Italy, Napoleon formed three republics out of it as Sispine Republic, Ligurian, and Transpeden. He revamped the communication system and brought the whole area under one rule. So awakening emerged there through these reasons. After the downfall of Napoleon in 1814 with the aims of bringing Italy into previous form under Vienna Congress 1815 two states of Italy, Piedmont and Sardinia were unified. Thus the course of Italy's unification started to be decided.

For constitutional reforms civilian movements began to start in some part of Italy from 1820. A secret group 'Carbonari' was founded by nationalist. Objective of the group was to destroy monarchy through gorilla war and to establish republic. The celebrated nationalist leader Joseph Mazzini was also associated to this party. Italy could not remain isolated from the effect of the French Revolution of 1830 and here too the civilian movements started. Mazzini using these civilian movements tried to establish a unified republic in Northern and Middle Italy. But these nationalist civilian movements were suppressed by the Austrian Chancellor, Metternich, and Mazzini had to leave Italy.

Mazzini:

Mazzini was a man of literature, supporter of republican thoughts and an able military general. But he had no better understanding of the then political circumstances. So he had more idealistic qualities than practical qualities. He did not surrender ever after his defeat. In 1831 he founded an organisation named young Italy that took important part in formation of modern Italy. His goal was to remove the foreign interference from Italian peninsula and



Mazzini

establishment of a united republic. By organising an organisation, young Europe, in 1834, Mazzini encouraged the national movements going on in other countries of Europe also. In 1848 when period of revolution came in Europe, including France, Metternich had also to leave Austria finally. After that Mazzini re-entered in the politics of Italy. Mazzini wanted to found a republic by unifying entire Italy while the ruler of Sardinia Piedmont, Charles Albert, wanted Coalition of all states under his leadership on the other side. Pope was staunch champion of making Italy a religion-state. Thus due to conflict of thoughts the way of unification of Italy was blocked. Later on some parts of Italy were attacked by Austria and the ruler of Sardinia, Charles Albert was defeated. The public movement was suppressed by intervention of Austria. Thus Mazzini was again defeated and he fled away.

Second phase of Unification:

The efforts made for the unification of Italy by 1848, in fact, remained unsuccessful, but due to these movements, public awakening had been increasing gradually and the feeling of nationalism was intensifying. The new ruler of Sardinia-Piedmont, Victor Emmanuel belonged to nationalist thought and through his effort the work of unification in Italy continued. For implementation of his policies, Victor appointed Count Cavour as Prime Minister.

Count Cavour :

Cavour was a successful diplomat and nationalist. He believed Austria as the biggest hurdle in the unification of Italy. So, he made friendship with France for defeating Austria. Cavour declared to participate in Crimean war 1853-54 from French side while France had not made any request. Cavour got direct advantage of it. After the end of the war Piedmont was also called along with France and Austria at the Paris peace conference. The importance of Cavour increased by it. This conference declared Austrian interference in Italy, illegal. This drew the attention of entire Europe towards Italy. Thus on the basis of his diplomacy Cavour made the problem of Italy as the problem of whole Europe.

Cavour made a treaty with Napoleon-III. Under that treaty France promised to provide military support to Piedmont against Austria. In return Cavour agreed to give two states Neisse and Segway to France. France reassured Cavour that in case the state of north and middle Italy would like to unite with Piedmont on the basis of referendum, France would not oppose it. Cavour was criticized for giving assurance to give Neisse and Segway states to France. He was blamed for trifling with the national pride of Italy. However it is important to note that till then Italy had not emerged as a nation. If by losing two states, the unification of northern and middle Italy could be done, then it was a very big achievement, because in Cavour's view the unification of Italy was not possible without French support.

In the mean time in 1859-60 war started between Austria and Piedmont over border dispute. France sent his military in favour of Italy and for that reason the Austrian army was badly defeated. Piedmont got possession over a big Austrian state Lombardy. On the one side the war lingered and on the other hand Napoleon started worrying due to Italian nationalism because the people of North and Middle Italy on a large scale in support of Cavour were doing agitation for unification.



Count Cavour

Napoleon was not ready for this circumstance. So just after getting over Venetia Napoleon withdrew his forces. After withdrawing from war Napoleon-III accepted the matter of arbitration between Austria and Piedmont. Thus, according to treaty Piedmont's possession over Lombardy and Austria's possession over Venetia was accepted. Finally, Italy resulted in a large state. But the attention of Cavour was over unification of Northern and middle Italy. By giving temptation of Napoleon for transferring Seaway province to Linn Cavour received his assurance for keeping France passive in Austria-Piedmont war and not opposing the emergence of Italian states in Piedmont. In return Napoleon put a condition that referendum would be done in the states that would merge. As the mass of these states was in favour of Piedmont so Cavour showing diplomatic intellect, accepted the condition. Cavour, in 1860-61, barring Rome only, annexed all states of North and Middle Italy (Parma, Modena, Tuscany etc.) and ratified it by referendum. By the fear of the support of France and England to Piedmont, Austria could not take any action. On the other hand Austria had been facing the problem of

Unification of Germany. Thus, by 1862, except South Italy, Rome and Venetia, all states had merged in Rome and all accepted Victor Emanuel as their ruler.



Garibaldi

Garibaldi:

In the meantime the great revolutionary 'Garibaldi' was trying hard for the unification of Southern Italian states and establishment republic through armed revolution. By profession Garibaldi was a navigator and a supporter of Mazzini's thoughts but later on coming under the influence of Cavour he became staunch supporter of constitutional monarchy. He organised an armed force of his employees and volunteers. With the help of his army he attacked Sicily and

Naples - the states of Italy. Most of the people of these states, being fed up with the despotic rule of Bourbon dynasty, became supporter of Garibaldi. He founded republican government here and took the command of power as the representative of Victor Emmanuel. In 1862 he made a plan to attack on Rome. Cavour opposed this campaign of Garibaldi and despatched army from Piedmont to protect Rome. In the meantime Garibaldi met Cavour and he abandoned the plan. Garibaldi gave over the war area of southern Italy to Victor Emmanuel without any treaty. Victor Emmanuel proposed Garibaldi to be the ruler of southern region. Garibaldi turned down the offer. He rendered all his property to nation and started life like our ordinary farmer. Due to this sense of omission and sacrifice the Character of Garibaldi was highly publicised during Indian freedom struggle and Lala Lajpat Ray wrote his biography.

Unfortunately Cavour died in 1862 and so he too could not see the unification of whole Italy. Victor Emmanuel himself did the unification of the rest of Italy in the form of Rome and Venetia. In 1870-71 war broke out between France and Prussia, it was not possible for France to give protection

to Pope. Victor Emmanuel took advantage of this situation. Pope confined himself in the fort of Vatican city. Victor Emmanuel, barring the King's palace, annexed the rest part of Rome into Italy and made it his capital. The pope immediately accepted the situation. The problem was finally solved by Mussolini when by making an agreement he accepted the position of Vatican.

Thus unification of Italy was completed till 1871 due to contributions of nationalist leaders like Mazzini, Cavour, Garibaldi and ruler like Victor Emmanuel.

Unification of Germany:

During the unification of Italy, similar processes were going on in German region also. Therefore, unification of both the countries completed almost along same time.



Unification of Germany (1866-71)

Germany being organised in medieval period (800 AD) under leadership of Charlemagne remained in a strengthening state for a longer period. But by the modern era to come Germany was completely a fragmented state. Comprising around 300 big and small states, political, social and religious disparities were present among them. In the north German states where the protestants were in majority, Prussia was the most powerful state and the influence was maintained. On the other hand in South Germany, Diet, the house of representatives of Catholic dominated states, was functional, where they used to meet. But they lacked sense of German nationalism, that is why there was no issue of unification before them. Literally, the credit for making background of unification of Germany goes to Napoleon Bonaparte because he winning the German provinces in 1806, formed confederation of the Rhine states and from here the sense of nationalism was growing gradually.

In the meantime in Germany, the intellectuals, farmers, and arbitrates like Hegel Count, Humboldt, Undert, Jacob Green etc. encouraged the German nationalism. Hegel played his role in the development of German nationalism by explaining his historical dialectics. The chancellor of Prussia, Bismarck, was very much impressed by Hegel. Under awakened nationalism through his poetry, Hardenberg and Novo lice put the glorious past of Germany before them. The Painters illuminated the German culture. They encouraged nationalism through their live pictures of heroes and heroines of the movement. Thus now Germany too became ready to enter the modern era by completely coming out of the feudalistic system. There was great contribution of Educational institutions and students also in the national movement of Germany. With the aim of German unification, teachers and students, founded an organisation (Bruschen Shaft' (German: Youth Association). Jena University in Wilmer state was the centre of national movement. Though Metternich, passed repressive laws 'Carlsbad Decrees', to suppress the movement, but still the strong stream of nationalism was flowing in Germany and it assisted to proceed the work of integration.

The economic condition of unification was taking form in this context. The German merchants, under Prussian leadership, formed an economic federation 'Zollverein' for business equality. It is said that the federation,

crushing the regional habits, promoted nationalist tendencies. In spite of that the Germans had not yet organised. The French Revolution of 1830 definitely encouraged a bit the German nationalist sentiments. In the states of Saxony and Hanover, democratic rebellion had started but Prussia and Austria jointly suppressed it.

The French Revolution 1848 once again provoked the German nationalism. On the other revolution ended the era of Metternich also. At that time the German nationalists called in the meeting of old parliament at Frankfurt and it was decided that Frederick William, the ruler of Prussia, will lead German nation and entire German states would be unified under him together with the theory of governance of democratic legal kingship would be adopted. But Fredrick, who was despotic ruler with conservative thought, disagreed to accept this system. Because he clearly wanted to avoid Austrian conflict. Some other southern states of Germany were also against this proposal of unification. Due to this deadlock the way of unification was disrupted. Together with this the situation of revolt emerged in German states, that Austria and Prussia suppressed through their joint efforts.

Now, Prussia had understood that unification of Germany could be done only in its leadership so it began to increase its military power. In the meantime Fredrick died and his brother William took the throne of Prussia. He was a supporter of nationalist thoughts. As a result of his reforms the pace of industrial revolution in Germany became fast, and great improvement was registered in the basic infrastructures. Whereby the effort of German nation to be unified into gained in pace. Keeping in mind the objectives of unification, William appointed the great diplomat Bismarck as his Chancellor.

Bismarck:

Bismarck who was a representative of Prussia in German Diet, was from the very beginning influenced by Hegel's thoughts and had been giving regular introduction of his successful diplomacy in the German Parliament (Diet). He supported the absolute monarchy fully engaged in the effort of unification of Germany. It was his diplomatic success that all, be the liberal nationalists or the conservative nationalist, thought him the supporter of their thoughts.

Bismarck understood the importance of military power. So he adopted the 'blood and iron policy'. He meant that the unification of Germany was possible only through military means. He enforced compulsory military service in his country. Later on in 1830 he started to oppose Austria-Prussia treaty, in which Germany was not be unified under Prussia. For this reason, now the sentiment of German unification under Prussia began to gain momentum.



Bismarck

Bismarck reinforced Prussia through his policies and so now Prussia was not less than Austria in any affairs. Then Bismarck together with Austria attacked Denmark in 1864 on the issues of Schleswig and Holstein states. Because both the states were in the possession of Denmark. After victory Schleswig came in to the control of Prussia and Austria received Holstein. As in both the states the population of Germans was fairly large, so Prussia, instigating the national sentiment, spread rebellion. To check the rebellion, the Austrian army had to cross the Prussian region but Prussia stopped Austria to do so. Though under the policy of Bismarck to wage a war with Austria was inevitable but he wanted to prove Austria aggressive so he had made a compromise with France earlier to remain France neutral in Austria-Prussia war. For this he had promised to give some areas to France. Bismarck made a treaty with the Italian under Victor Emmanuel, according to that Italy had to attack on Austrian region in Austria-Prussia war. Being upset with humiliation and insult, finally Austria declared war in Seduva against Prussia in 1866 and Austria being indulged in war from both side was badly defeated. Thus the influence of Austria from German region completely finished and two-third work of German unification was completed.

For the unification of the rest of Germany, it was necessary to wage a war with France because in terms of the southern states of Germany, France could have interfered. In the meantime the matter of throne emerged in

Spain, upon which there was natural claim of the Prince of Prussia. But France openly opposed the claim and got a written commitment from Prussia in this context. Bismarck released the matter in press distortedly. Consequently the German nationalists began to oppose it openly. Being angry to this the French ruler Napoleon declared war against Prussia on 19th June, 1870 and the French got an ignominious defeat in the battle of Sedan. Thereafter peace was maintained between the two nations through the Treaty of Frankfurt on 10th May, 1871. Thus in the very Sedan war there was downfall of a super power and emergence of another super power Germany. And finally by 1871 in the form a unified nation got place on the political map of Europe.

This nationalism not only ensured emergence of two big states rather it caused political turmoil among other nations of Europe also. Actually in its core was the sense of nationalism and the emergence of democratic thoughts. The freedom movement in Hungary, Bohemia and Greece was the outcome of this nationalism. The influence of this ended the story of downfall of Ottoman Empire. The spread of nationalism in Balkan region organised the Slavs and gave birth to Serbia.

Rise of Nationalism in Greece:

The Greek national movement can be seen in this context. There has been dignified history of Greece and by which it was considered as the main source of occidental culture.

The literary development of Greek culture and the achievement in the field of thought, philosophy, art, medical science were source of inspiration for the Greeks. Taking inspiration from it in the age of renaissance the occidental countries started their progress. But in spite of that Greece was in the control of Turkish Empire.

The wave of nationalistic spirit was awakened. From the influence of French revolution the wave of nationalistic spirit awoke among the Greeks because their identification on the basis of religion, caste and culture was same.

The Christian world was divided into Greek Orthodox and Roman Catholic. Russia and Greece were supporter of Greek Orthodox.

Consequently movements were started to get it separated from Turkey. For they founded an organisation named 'Hetaerae Philike' in Odessa. The objective of this organisation was to expel the Turkish government from Greece and make it an independent country. To lead the revolution the powerful group of bourgeoisie had also emerged in Greece.

For the whole of the Europeans, Greece was synonymous with inspiration and respect and for its independence all its citizen in spite of the neutrality of the government, were ready. The great poet of England, Lord Byron, died in Greece for the independence of Greeks. And due to this wave of sympathy for independence of Greece started to spread in whole of the Europe. Here Russia out of imperialist ambitious and religious unity was the supporter of Greece.

The situation of Greece became explosive when the Turkish rulers started to badly crush the people related to Greek freedom struggle. A rebellion started in Greece in 1821 in the leadership of Alexander Ypsilanti. The Czar of Russia, Alexander, was personally in favour of Greek nationalism but due to pressure of the reactionist ruler Metternich of Austria he did not want to come in front openly. When the new Czar Nicholas came into power, he openly supported the Greeks. In 1826 Great Britain and Russia made an agreement to mediate the Turku-Greece dispute. Charles-X of France, also started to take interest in the independence of Greece. A conference was convened in London in 1827, and in the conference England, France and Russia decided to take joint action to support Greece against Turkey. Thus the joint military of three countries assembled in the bay of Navarino against Turkey. Only the Egyptian army came in support of Turkey. The army of Egypt and Turkey was badly defeated in the war and finally the treaty of Adrianople was signed in 1829, under which in nominal sovereignty of Turkey was a matter of giving autonomy to Greece. But the Greek nationalist declined to accept the matter of the treaty. On the other hand England and France wanted Greece to make an independent country than the Russia influence over it. Consequently in 1832 Greece was declared as an independent country. The ruler of Bavaria, Otto, was declared king of independent Greece. This took the effect of Russia from Greece.

Hungary:

The form of diffusion of nationalist sentiments appears in Hungary also. Austria had full control over Hungary. National movements started here

also with the influence of 1848 revolution. The revolution was led by revolutionaries like Cosset and Francis Dick. Cosset was the supporter of Democratic thoughts. He began to access his thoughts of classless society to people, but it was banned. There was special effect of the down fall of Louis Philippe on the nationalist movement of Hungary. Cosset began to oppose the Austrian authority and demanded change in the system. Both the people of Austria and Hungary had impact of this, and it led to the movements in favour of nationalism.

Finally, on 31st March, 1848 the Austrian government accepted most of the demands of Hungary under which the demand for independent council of ministers was accepted. Only members of Hungary only were included to it. The press got freedom and national security army was founded. Feudal system was abolished and demand for convening the meeting of house of representatives (Diet) every year in the capital Budapest was also accepted. Thus these movements provided national pride to Hungary.

Poland:

In Poland too, rebellion started against the Russian government due to nationalist sentiments. There was a wide impact of the 1830 revolution on the liberals of this country. But it could not get help of England and France. So, the Russia suppressed the Polish rebellion.

Bohemia:

Bohemia, that was in the control of Austrian rule was influenced by the Hungarian development. The demand of self-government of the multi-fold Czech people was accepted but the movement took a violent form but the revolutionaries were severely subdued by Austria. Thus the achievements of revolutionary movement going on in Bohemia could not sustained.

Outcome:

The development of sentiment of nationalism in Europe started from the womb of French revolution that took a concrete shape in the form of the unification of European states. As a result of that, many big and small states emerged.

The negative aspects of nationalist tendencies came openly on the fore in the form of 'nationalism' by the end of the second half of the 19th century. Nation became everything for the people and the ruler of every nation. They became ready to cross any limit for it. As a consequence of that this sense was growing even in the small states and caste groups of Balkan region. On the other side the sense of nationalism in big European states like, Italy, Germany, France, England increased to such an extent that imperialist sentiments spread among them. Although for these imperialist tendencies, the industrial revolution in Europe was equally responsible as were the other causes. This tendency, for the first time targeted the Asian and African countries where European countries established their colonies. The base of the industrial revolution was the exploitation of these countries. Due to this tendency Ottoman empire was destroyed and the whole Balkan region turned into a battle field.

The spread of nationalism in Europe awakened not only Europe but whole of the world and therefore, the wave of nationalism aroused in the Asian and African colonies for freedom against foreign authority. In this context even in India, the message of European nationalism had started to reach. Tipu Sultan, the ruler of Mysore, was highly influenced from the French Revolution of 1789. Under this influence he also got a Jacobin club established and became himself a member of that organisation. It is also said that he had got planted a tree in Shrirangapattanam as a symbol of independence. On the other hand the leaders of the socio-religious reforms movements going on in 19th Century also began to awaken the national feelings. For example Raja Ram Mohan Roy himself took much interest in international events. Due to his thoughts for independence, humanism and nationalism he expressed deep sorrow in 1821 over the failure of the revolution of Naples and threw a dinner in 1823 over the success of the Spanish freedom movement. In India, the element of nationalism appeared from the revolution of 1857.

Thus the sense of nationalism born in Europe, first influenced Europe and Finally left impact on entire world. This changed the political map of Europe and many colonies got independence simultaneously.

World of History :: 18

EXERCISE

Objective Questions:

There are four options as the answer of the following questions. Put a tick (✓) mark that you feel is the most suitable one.

1. Under which continent do Italy and Germany belong to?
(a) North America (b) South America
(c) Europe (d) West Asia
2. Which dynasty was restored in France under Vienna Congress?
(a) Habsburg (b) Aralia dynasty
(c) Bourbon dynasty (d) Tsar Royal
3. With which organisation was Mazzini associated?
(a) Red Army (b) Carbonari
(c) Phillik Hetaria (d) Diet
4. Which among the following was against unification of Italy and Germany?
(a) England (b) Russia
(c) Austria (d) Prussia
5. On which post Victor Emmanuel appointed 'Count Kavoor'?
(a) Army Chief (b) Ambassador in France
(c) Prime Minister (d) Home Minister
6. What was Garibaldi by profession?
(a) Sepoy (b) Farmer
(c) Landlord (d) Sailor
7. Who founded the German Rhine state?
(a) Louis 18th (b) Napoleon Bonaparte
(c) Napoleon III (d) Bismarck
8. Zolverine was an organisation of -
(a) Revolutionaries (b) Merchants
(c) Learneds (d) Father lords

9. Who started the policy of 'blood and iron'?
 (a) Mazzini (b) Hitler
 (c) Bismarck (d) William-I
10. When was the treaty of Frankfurt signed?
 (a) 1864 (b) 1866
 (c) 1870 (d) 1871
11. Literature and knowledge of science of which country inspired Europeans?
 (a) Germany (b) Greece
 (c) Turkey (d) England
12. Which country did the treaty of Adriano in 1829?
 (a) Turkey (b) Greece
 (c) Hungary (d) Poland

Fill in the blanks in the following:

1. In the war there was downfall of a super power and emergence of another European Super power Germany.
2. The battle of Sandown was fought between and
3. The French Revolution in 1848 ended the age of also.
4. The castle of Vatican City where lived, remained safe from Italy's
5. After declaring Greece an independent nation the ruler of Baberia was declared emperor of Greece.
6. is the capital of Hungary.

Match the following groups:

I.

Group 'A'	Group 'B'
1. Mazzini	(a) Philosopher
2. Hagel	(b) Italy
3. Bismarck	(c) Politician
4. Victor Emmanuel	(d) German Chancellor

I.

Group 'A'	Group 'B'
1. Vienna Conference	(a) 1871 A.D.
2. Downfall of Metternich	(b) 1870 A.D.
3. Unification of Italy	(c) 1848 A.D.
4. Battle of Sandown	(d) 1815 A.D.

I.

Group 'A'	Group 'B'
1. Kousuth	(a) 1863 A.D.
2. Treaty of Adrian's Pole	(b) Hungarian nationalist leader
3. Independence of Greece	(c) 1829 A.D.
4. Movement in Poland	(d) 1832 A.D.

Very short answer question (answer in 20 words):

1. What is nationalism?
2. Who was Mazzini?
3. What were the restraints in Unification of Germany
4. What is the Metternich age?

Short answer questions (answer in 60 words):

1. What were the causes of French Revolution 1848?
2. What was the role of Austria in the unification of Italy and Germany?
3. How was Napoleon Bonaparte helpful in escalation of nationalism in Europe.
4. Discuss the works of Garibaldi?
5. Unification of Germany for Bismarck was impossible without William-I. How?

Long answer questions (answer in around 150 words):

1. State the contributions of Mazzini, Cavour and Garibaldi in the unification of Italy.
2. Explain the role of Bismarck in the Unification of Germany.
3. Discuss the causes and effects of the emergence of nationalism.
4. Give details of July 1830 revolution.
5. Give short description of Greece independence movement.

Classroom discussion:

1. Study the changes that came in the map of Europe due to nationalism.
2. Discuss with teachers the development of nationalism and explain its spread around the world.

