



CBSE • CLASS 10 • SOCIAL SCIENCE

HISTORY

CHAPTER 01

The Rise of Nationalism in Europe



CHAPTER NOTES

NATION, STATE AND NATIONALISM

Basic ideas

- A modern state has a central authority that controls a clearly defined territory.
- In a nation-state, most citizens develop a common identity and a sense of shared history or descent.
- Nationalism is a feeling of belonging to a nation. In Europe, it helped replace many dynastic empires with nation-states.
- People built national identity through struggles and the actions of leaders and ordinary people.

Ernst Renan's view

In 1882, Ernst Renan explained that shared memories, sacrifices and the wish to live together make a nation. A common race, language, religion or territory alone is not enough.

People should decide whether they wish to belong to a nation. A nation should not hold a region against its people's wishes.

Plebiscite: a direct vote in which the people of a region accept or reject a proposal.

Absolutist: a centralised system in which the ruler's power has no effective restraints.

SORRIEU'S VISION OF NATIONS

Frédéric Sorrieu | 1848

The French artist imagined a world of democratic and social republics.

What the print shows

- People from Europe and America march towards a female statue of Liberty.
- Her torch stands for Enlightenment. The Charter of the Rights of Man represents rights.
- Broken symbols of absolutist institutions lie on the ground.
- Flags and national costumes identify different nations.

Its message

- The United States and Switzerland lead the procession. France carries its revolutionary tricolour.
- German people carry a black, red and gold flag, expressing hopes for a united nation under a democratic constitution.
- Austria, the Two Sicilies, Lombardy, Poland, England, Ireland, Hungary and Russia follow.
- Christ, saints and angels symbolise fraternity among nations.

Germany was still divided when Sorrieu made the print. His picture expressed a future ideal.

Utopian: an ideal vision of society that is unlikely to exist in reality.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND THE NATION

1789

The French Revolution transferred sovereignty from the monarch to French citizens. The people would form the nation and decide its future.

Creating collective identity

- La patrie means the fatherland. Le citoyen means the citizen. Both stressed a united community with equal rights under a constitution.
- The tricolour replaced the royal flag.
- Active citizens elected the Estates General, which became the National Assembly.
- New hymns, oaths and the memory of martyrs encouraged national unity.
- A central administration introduced uniform laws.
- Authorities removed internal customs duties and introduced uniform weights and measures.
- Parisian French became the common national language. Authorities discouraged regional dialects.

Spreading the idea

- Revolutionaries claimed that France should free other European peoples from despotism.

1790s

- Educated middle classes formed Jacobin clubs in European cities. French armies carried nationalist ideas to Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and Italy.

NAPOLEON: REFORMS AND RESISTANCE

Civil Code of 1804 / Napoleonic Code

- The Code ended privileges based on birth, established equality before law and protected the right to property.

Administrative reforms

- Napoleon extended these reforms to territories under French rule.
- He simplified administrative divisions and abolished feudalism.
- Peasants gained freedom from serfdom and manorial dues.
- Towns lost guild restrictions. Transport and communication improved.
- Uniform laws, standard measures and a common currency helped trade and movement of capital.

Peasants, artisans, workers and businessmen initially welcomed these changes in many conquered areas.

Why people resisted

- Napoleon restored monarchy in France and ended democracy.
- Administrative reform did not give conquered peoples political freedom.
- Higher taxes, censorship and compulsory recruitment into the French army caused anger.

Conscription means compulsory recruitment for military service.

The advantages of reform were often outweighed by the burdens of French rule. The "Tree of Liberty" print criticises French soldiers who claimed to bring freedom but oppressed local people.



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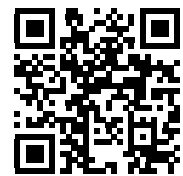


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