



- 1848 mein French artist **Frédéric Sorrieu** ne ek series of 4 prints banayi jisme uska dream dikhaya — ek world of '**democratic and social Republics**'.
- Pehli print mein Europe aur America ke log ek saath march karte hue dikhaye, Statue of Liberty ko salute karte hue.
- Liberty ko female figure ke roop mein dikhaya gaya — ek hath mein Enlightenment ka torch, dusre mein Charter of Rights of Man.
- Ground pe absolutist institutions ke tute hue symbols pade the — matlab purani sarkaro ka ant.
- Sabse aage USA aur Switzerland the (already nation-states), fir France, phir Germany (jo tab tak unified nahi tha).

**ABSOLUTIST** → Ek aisi government jisme power pe koi restraint nahi hota — centralised, militarised aur repressive monarchical rule.

**UTOPIAN** → Ek aisa ideal vision jo itna perfect hai ki reality mein exist karna almost impossible hai.

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

### Nationalism ki shuruaat

- 1789 ki **French Revolution** se nationalism ki pehli clear expression hui.
- Revolution se pehle France ek absolute monarch ke under territorial state tha.
- Political changes ne sovereignty ko monarchy se hata kar French citizens ke haath mein de diya.

### Collective identity banane ke measures

- ① **la patrie** (fatherland) aur **le citoyen** (citizen) — equal rights wali united community ka idea.
- ② Naya French flag — **tricolour** — purane royal standard ki jagah aaya.
- ③ Estates General ko **National Assembly** naam diya gaya, active citizens dwara elect.
- ④ New hymns, oaths aur martyrs ko yaad rakha gaya — sab nation ke naam pe.
- ⑤ Centralised administrative system — uniform laws, custom duties khatam, uniform weights & measures.
- ⑥ Regional dialects discourage kiye gaye — Paris wala French hi nation ki common language bana.

- Revolutionaries ne declare kiya ki France ka mission hai baaki Europe ko despotism se azaad karna.

→ Jacobin clubs Holland, Belgium, Switzerland, Italy jaise shehron mein bane — French armies ke aane se pehle.

★ French armies ne nationalism ka idea 1790s mein poore Europe mein carry kiya

## 2. The Making of Nationalism in Europe

- Mid-18th century Europe mein aaj jaise 'nation-states' nahi the.
- Germany, Italy, Switzerland kingdoms/duchies/cantons mein bant gaye the.
- **Habsburg Empire** (Austria-Hungary) ek patchwork tha — German-speaking Tyrol/Austria, Italian-speaking Lombardy-Venetia, Magyar-speaking Hungary, Polish-speaking Galicia, aur subject peoples jaise Bohemians, Slovenes, Croats, Roumans.
- Inko jodne wali sirf ek cheez thi — emperor ke prati common allegiance.

### 2.1 The Aristocracy and the New Middle Class

- Landed **aristocracy** continent ki dominant class thi — estates + town-houses, French language high society mein, marriage se connected — par numerically chhoti si class.
- Majority population peasantry thi — West mein tenants/small owners, East-Central Europe mein serfs bade estates pe kaam karte.
- Industrialisation (England mein 18th century se, France-Germany mein 19th century mein) se naye social groups bane — **working class** aur **middle class** (industrialists, businessmen, professionals).
- Isi educated liberal middle class mein national unity ke ideas popular hue.

### 2.2 What did Liberal Nationalism Stand for?

**LIBERALISM** → Latin *liber* = free. Individual freedom + equality before law + government by consent + end of autocracy + constitution.

- Political sphere: autocracy aur clerical privileges ka ant, representative government, private property ki inviolability.

**SUFFRAGE** → Vote dene ka right.

- Revolutionary France mein bhi suffrage sirf property-owning men tak limited tha; women aur non-propertied men exclude the.
- Napoleonic Code ne women ko minor ka status diya (fathers/husbands ke under).
- Economic sphere: liberalism ne free markets aur goods/capital ki free movement demand ki.

### Zollverein — German-speaking regions ka example

- Napoleon ke baad Germany 39 states ka confederation tha — har state ki apni currency, weights, measures.
- 1833 mein Hamburg se Nuremberg tak trade karne ke liye 11 customs barriers pass karne padte the (~5% duty har jagah).

→ 1834: **Zollverein** (customs union) Prussia ki initiative se bana — tariff barriers khatam, currencies 30+ se ghatakar 2 hui.

★ Railways ne mobility badhaayi — economic nationalism ne wider nationalist feelings ko strengthen kiya



## 2.3 A New Conservatism after 1815

**CONSERVATISM** → Political philosophy jo tradition, established institutions (monarchy, Church, hierarchy, family) ko preserve karna chahti thi — gradual development, quick change nahi.

- Conservatives ne pura pre-revolutionary order wapas nahi laya — balki modernisation se traditional institutions ko strong banaya (modern army, efficient bureaucracy, feudalism-serfdom ka abolition).

### Congress of Vienna, 1815

- Britain, Russia, Prussia, Austria ne mil kar **Treaty of Vienna** banaya — Austrian Chancellor **Duke Metternich** host.

- ① Bourbon dynasty France mein wapas restore hui; France ne Napoleon ke annexed territories khoye.
- ② Netherlands kingdom (Belgium sahit) north mein, Genoa Piedmont ke saath south mein — French expansion rokne ke liye.
- ③ Prussia ko western frontier pe naya territory, Austria ko northern Italy ka control mila.
- ④ German confederation (39 states) waisa hi raha; Russia ko Poland ka hissa, Prussia ko Saxony ka hissa mila.

- 1815 ke conservative regimes autocratic the — dissent bardaasht nahi, censorship laws (newspapers, books, plays, songs pe).

## 2.4 The Revolutionaries

- Repression ke dar se liberal-nationalists underground chale gaye — secret societies bani training aur ideas failane ke liye.
- **Giuseppe Mazzini** (Genoa, 1805) — **Carbonari** secret society ka member, 1831 mein Liguria revolution attempt ke liye exile.
- Usne **Young Italy** (Marseilles) aur **Young Europe** (Berne) societies banayi — Poland, France, Italy, German states ke members.
- Mazzini ka belief: God ne nations ko mankind ki natural unit banaya hai — Italy ko ek single unified republic banna chahiye.
- Metternich ne use "the most dangerous enemy of our social order" bola.

### Some Important Dates

| Year | Event                                         |
|------|-----------------------------------------------|
| 1797 | Napoleon invades Italy; Napoleonic wars begin |



|                |                                              |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------|
| <b>1814-15</b> | Fall of Napoleon; Vienna Peace Settlement    |
| <b>1821</b>    | Greek struggle for independence begins       |
| <b>1848</b>    | Revolutions in Europe; nation-state demands  |
| <b>1859-70</b> | Unification of Italy                         |
| <b>1866-71</b> | Unification of Germany                       |
| <b>1905</b>    | Slav nationalism in Habsburg/Ottoman Empires |



### 3. The Age of Revolutions: 1830–1848

- Conservative regimes consolidate hone ke saath liberalism-nationalism revolution se juda — Italian/German states, Ottoman provinces, Ireland, Poland mein.
- Leaders the educated middle-class elite — professors, school-teachers, clerks, commercial middle class.
- July 1830, France: Bourbon kings overthrow, **Louis Philippe** ke saath constitutional monarchy install hui.
- Metternich bola: "When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold" — Brussels mein uprising, **Belgium** Netherlands se alag ho gaya.

#### Greek War of Independence

- Greece 15th century se Ottoman Empire ka hissa tha; 1821 mein independence struggle shuru hua.
- Exile Greeks aur ancient Greek culture ke sympathiser West Europeans ne support diya. Poet **Lord Byron** ne funds organise kiye, jung mein gaya, 1824 mein fever se mar gaya.
- **1832 Treaty of Constantinople** ne Greece ko independent nation recognise kiya.

#### 3.1 The Romantic Imagination and National Feeling

- Nationalism sirf wars/territorial expansion se nahi banta — culture (art, poetry, stories, music) bhi nationalist feelings shape karta hai.
- **Romanticism** — reason/science ki glorification criticise karke emotions, intuition, mystical feelings pe focus.
- German philosopher **Johann Gottfried Herder** (1744-1803): true German culture common people (**das volk**) mein milti hai — folk songs/poetry/dances se nation ki spirit (**volksgeist**) popularise hui.

- ① **Grimm Brothers** (Jacob & Wilhelm) — Hanau, Germany — folktales collect kiye, 1812 mein pehla collection publish, 33-volume German dictionary bhi banaya.
- ② Unko French domination German culture ke liye threat lagta tha — folktales ko pure German spirit ka expression maante the.

- **Poland** mein music aur language se national feelings zinda rahi — **Karol Kurpinski** ne operas/music se struggle celebrate ki, polonaise-mazurka nationalist symbol bane.
- Russian occupation ke baad Polish language schools se hataya gaya; 1831 armed rebellion crush hua. Clergy ne Polish ko resistance ka weapon banaya — priests-bishops jail/Siberia bheje gaye.

★ Language + folklore = modern nationalist message common (mostly illiterate) audience tak



### 3.2 Hunger, Hardship and Popular Revolt

- 1830s Europe ke liye economic hardship ke saal the — population badhi, jobs kam.
- Rural se cities mein migration → overcrowded slums. England ke cheap machine-made goods se local textile producers pe competition.
- Aristocracy-dominated regions mein peasants feudal dues ke burden mein the. Bad harvest/food prices se widespread pauperism.

#### 1845 — Silesian Weavers' Uprising

- Contractors ne raw material di, orders diye, phir payments drastically kam kar di.
- 4 June ko weavers contractor ke mansion pe gaye — higher wages maanga, scorn mila. Windows-furniture toda, storehouse ka cloth luta.
- Army bulaayi gayi — 11 weavers shot ho gaye.

### 3.3 1848: The Revolution of the Liberals

- Feb 1848 France: monarch ka abdication, universal male suffrage wali republic proclaim hui.
- Germany, Italy, Poland, Austro-Hungarian Empire jaise regions mein liberal middle class ne constitutionalism + national unification demand ki.
- **Frankfurt Parliament** (18 May 1848): 831 elected representatives ne **Church of St Paul** mein all-German National Assembly banayi, monarchy-subject-to-parliament ka constitution draft kiya.
- Prussia ke King **Friedrich Wilhelm IV** ne crown reject ki, elected assembly ke against ho gaya — troops bula kar assembly disband karwa di.

**FEMINIST** → Genders ki social, economic, political equality ke belief pe based women's rights ki awareness.

- Women ne apni political associations, newspapers banaye, active participation ki — phir bhi suffrage rights deny hue. Frankfurt parliament mein sirf observer gallery mili.
- 1848 ke baad autocratic monarchies ne concessions dena shuru kiya — serfdom/bonded labour Habsburg-Russia mein abolish, Hungarians ko 1867 mein zyada autonomy.

## 4. The Making of Germany and Italy

### 4.1 Germany — Can the Army be the Architect of a Nation?

- 1848 ke baad nationalism democracy/revolution se door ho gaya — conservatives ne ise state power ke liye mobilise kiya.
- 1848 ka liberal unification attempt monarchy+military+**Junkers** (Prussia ke landowners) ne dabaya.

- Prussia ke chief minister **Otto von Bismarck** ne is unification ka leadership liya — Prussian army + bureaucracy ke through.
- 7 saal mein 3 wars — Austria, Denmark, France — sabme Prussian victory, unification complete.
- Jan 1871: Prussian king **William I** ko Versailles mein German Emperor proclaim kiya gaya (Hall of Mirrors).

★ Naya German state currency, banking, legal, judicial systems modernise karne pe focus kiya

## 4.2 Italy Unified

- Italy bhi political fragmentation mein tha — 7 states, sirf ek (**Sardinia-Piedmont**) Italian princely house ke under.
- North Austrian Habsburgs ke under, centre Pope ke under, south Bourbon kings of Spain ke under.
- 1830s: **Mazzini** ne unitary Italian Republic ka programme banaya; 1831 aur 1848 ke uprisings fail hue.
- Mantle Sardinia-Piedmont ke ruler **King Victor Emmanuel II** pe aayi.
- Chief Minister **Cavour** — na revolutionary tha na democrat, French better bolta tha Italian se. France ke saath diplomatic alliance se 1859 mein Austrian forces defeat hue.
- **Giuseppe Garibaldi** ke armed volunteers (**Red Shirts**) ne 1860 mein South Italy aur Kingdom of Two Sicilies march kiya — local peasants ka support jeeta.
- 1861: Victor Emmanuel II united Italy ka king proclaim hua. 1870 mein Papal States bhi Italy mein join hue.

★ Southern Italy ke peasants ko "Italia" ka pata hi nahi tha — sochte the "La Talia" Victor Emmanuel ki wife hai!

## 4.3 The Strange Case of Britain

- British nation-state sudden upheaval se nahi, ek long-drawn-out process se bana.

**ETHNIC** → Common racial, tribal, ya cultural origin/background jisse ek community identify karti hai.

- 18th century se pehle British Isles ki primary identities ethnic thi — English, Welsh, Scot, Irish.
- 1688: English parliament ne monarchy se power li. **Act of Union (1707)** — England-Scotland mil kar "United Kingdom of Great Britain" bana, par English influence dominant raha.
- Scottish Highlanders ki Gaelic language aur national dress forbidden hui; kai log forcibly ghar se nikale gaye.
- Ireland — Catholics vs Protestants divided; 1798 Wolfe Tone ka United Irishmen revolt fail; 1801 mein Ireland forcibly UK mein incorporate hua.
- Naya "British nation" dominant English culture se banaya gaya — Union Jack flag, "God Save Our Noble King" anthem, English language actively promote hue.



## 5. Visualising the Nation

**ALLEGORY** → Jab ek abstract idea (greed, freedom, liberty) ko person/thing ke through express kiya jaaye — literal aur symbolic dono meaning.

- Artists ne nation ko female figure ke roop mein personify kiya — koi real woman nahi, balki nation ke abstract idea ko concrete form dena tha.
- France: **Marianne** — Liberty aur Republic ke attributes (red cap, tricolour, cockade). Public squares mein statues, coins-stamps pe images.
- Germany: **Germania** — oak leaves ka crown pehenti hai (German oak = heroism ka symbol).

### Meanings of the Symbols (Germania)

| Attribute                  | Significance                       |
|----------------------------|------------------------------------|
| Broken chains              | Being freed                        |
| Breastplate with eagle     | Symbol of German empire — strength |
| Crown of oak leaves        | Heroism                            |
| Sword                      | Readiness to fight                 |
| Olive branch around sword  | Willingness to make peace          |
| Black, red, gold tricolour | Flag of liberal-nationalists 1848  |
| Rays of rising sun         | Beginning of a new era             |

## 6. Nationalism and Imperialism

- Last quarter 19th century tak nationalism apna liberal-democratic idealistic sentiment kho chuka tha — ab narrow creed ban gaya, nationalist groups intolerant aur war-ready ho gaye.
- Major European powers ne apne imperialist aims ke liye subject peoples ke nationalist aspirations ko manipulate kiya.

### The Balkans — Tension ka Center

- **Balkans** — Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia, Montenegro (broadly **Slavs**) — geographical aur ethnic variation ka region, mostly Ottoman Empire ke control mein.
- Romantic nationalism + Ottoman Empire ka disintegration → region bahut explosive ban gaya. Ek-ek karke subject nationalities alag hui.
- Balkan peoples ne history use karke claim kiya ki wo pehle independent the, baad mein subjugate hue — struggles ko "long-lost independence wapas paane" ki tarah dekha.
- Balkan states ek-dusre se jealous the, zyada territory chahte the. Russia, Germany, England, Austro-Hungary ki big power rivalry ne matters aur complicate kiye.

→ Ye rivalries aur wars finally **First World War** tak le gaye.

★ Anti-imperial movements (colonised countries mein) bhi nationalist the — apni khud ki variety ki nationalism develop hui, par "nation-state" ka idea universal maana gaya