



Name of the Book: India and the Contemporary World – II.

**Cycle Two (26<sup>th</sup> April 2021 to 13<sup>th</sup> May 2021)**

Chapter 1- The Rise of Nationalism in Europe (Cont.)

**Revise the topic with the help of the following bullet points:**

- Consolidation of conservative power.
- Revolutions organized by educated middle class liberals and nationalists.

**❖ July Revolution of 1830 in France:-**

- The Bourbon kings in France were overthrown by liberal revolutionaries.
- Louis Philippe was installed as constitutional monarch.

**❖ Revolution in Belgium:-**

- Belgium broke away from Netherlands following an uprising in Brussels.

**❖ Greek War of Independence:-**

- Greece was part of Ottoman Empire since the fifteenth century.
- Beginning of Greek war of independence in 1821 due to the growth of revolutionary nationalism in Europe.
- Support from Greeks living in exile and many west Europeans having respect for ancient Greek culture and civilization.
- Public opinion mobilized in support of Greek struggle against a Muslim Empire.
- English poet Lord Byron organized fund and fought in the war.
- Finally, Greece was recognized as an independent nation by the treaty of Constantinople of 1832.

**3.1 Romantic Imagination and National feeling:-**

- Romanticism was a cultural movement to develop nationalism through art, poetry, stories, music, and dance.
- It focuses on emotions, intuitions and mystical feeling.
- Its effort was to create a shared collective heritage, common cultural past as the basis of a nation.
- Johann Gottfried Herder was a German philosopher who popularized national spirit through folk culture.
- Vernacular language was used to carry the idea of nationalism amongst illiterate people.
- Karol Kurpinski used operas and music to celebrate national spirit in Poland.
- Use of Polish language became symbol of struggle against Russian dominance.

**❖ Hunger, Hardship and Popular Revolt:-**

- Rapid increase in population in Europe in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century led to:-
  - ✓ Unemployment.
  - ✓ Migration from rural areas to the cities.
  - ✓ Stiff competition from cheap machine-made goods from England.
  - ✓ Peasants struggled under feudal system.
  - ✓ Widespread pauperism.

### ❖ 1848 Revolution in France:

- Food shortages & widespread unemployment.
- Barricades were created and Louis Philippe was forced to flee.
- Second Republic was formed in France.
- Universal male suffrage and right to work was granted.
- National workshop to provide employment was set up.

### ❖ Silesian Weavers' uprising:-

- ✓ Drastic reduction of payments to weavers by contractors.
- ✓ Demand of higher wages by weavers.
- ✓ 4 June 1845 --Violent workers ransacked the property of the contractor but was suppressed.

### ❖ 3.3 The Revolution of the Liberals:-

#### • Demands of the liberals in Germany, Italy, Poland & Austro-Hungarian Empire:

- ✓ Constitution,
- ✓ National unification
- ✓ Freedom of press & association.

#### • Frankfurt Parliament in Germany:

- Political associations by middle-class voted for an all-German National Assembly with 831 elected representatives.
- On 18 May 1848 parliament held in the Church of St Paul.
- A constitution was drafted for the German nation to be headed a monarch under a parliament.
- The crown was offered to the King of Prussia, Friedrich Wilhelm IV who rejected the offer & opposed the elected assembly.
- Parliament was dominated by the middle class. Soon it lost support of the workers as they opposed their demands.
- Finally troops were called in & the Frankfurt Parliament was disbanded.

#### • Issue of political rights to women during revolutions of the liberals:

- Political right for women was a controversial issue.
- Large number of women participated in the liberal movements.
- Women formed their own political associations & founded newspapers.
- They took part in political meetings and demonstrations.
- Women were denied of voting rights and admitted in the Frankfurt parliament as observers to stand in the visitors' gallery.

### ❖ Impact of the Frankfurt Parliament on Europe:-

- ✓ Monarchs realized the need to grant concessions to the liberal-nationalist revolutionaries.
- ✓ Serfdom and bonded labour were abolished in the Habsburg Empire.
- ✓ Hungarians were granted more autonomy in Russia.

#### • Unification of Germany:

- In 1848 middle-class tried to unite the German confederacy through an elected parliament.
- The liberal initiative was repressed by the monarchy and the military supported by large land owners (Junkers).
- Prussia took leadership to unify German states designed by its chief minister Otto Von Bismarck.
- The process was carried out with the help of Prussian army and bureaucracy.

- Prussian victory in the wars against Denmark, Austria and France completed the process of German unification.
- Prussian king William I was proclaimed German Emperor in January 1871.
- Prussia dominated in the nation building process in Germany.
- New state emphasized on modernizing currency, banking and judicial system.
- Prussian measures and practices became model for rest of Germany.

🚩 **QUESTION BANK:** Students to solve the questions given below:-

**I. Very Short questions (1 mark) :**

1. Why did the Silesian weavers revolt?
2. To which country Karol Kurpinski belonged?

**II. Short answer questions (3 marks):**

3. “When France sneezes, the rest of Europe catches cold.” Who said so and in what context?
4. Explain the term Romanticism.
5. Discuss the causes and results of the 1848 revolution in France.
6. “The issue of extending political rights to women was a controversial one.” Explain.

**III. Long answer type questions (5 marks):**

7. Give an account on the Greek war of independence.
8. “The development of nationalism did not come about only through wars and territorial expansion.” How did culture help to develop nationalist sentiment in Europe? Give suitable examples.
9. Discuss the socio-economic condition of Europe in the first half of the nineteenth century.
10. Give an account on the Frankfurt Parliament.
11. Can the army be the architect of a nation? Explain in context to the process of German Unification.

\*\*\*\*\*