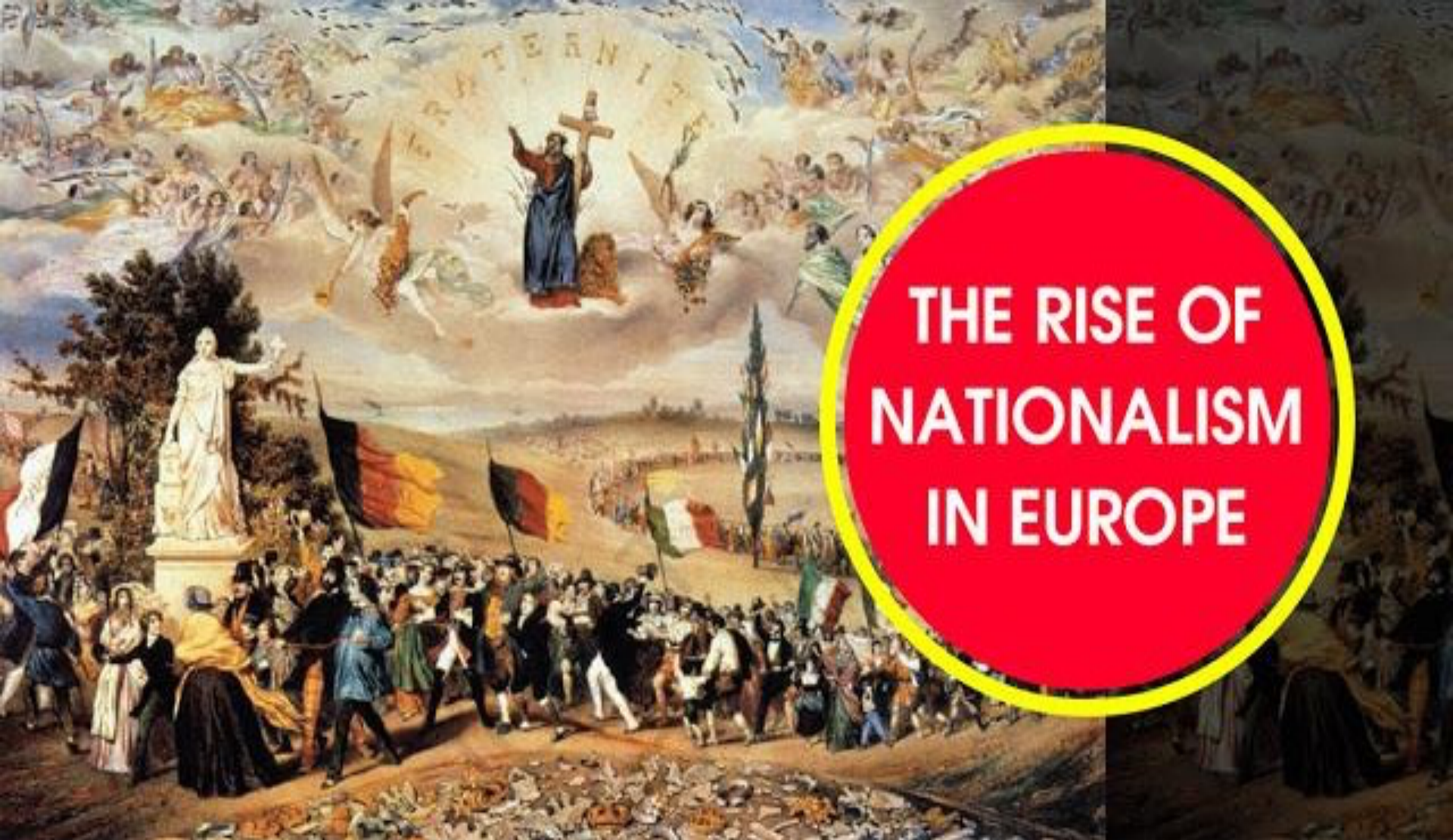




THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

CLASS:10

HISTORY-CH-1

PREPARED BY : Dr Md Hasib

ALL ABOUT THE CHAPTER

- The French Revolution and the idea of the Nation.
- The making of nationalism in Europe.
- The Age of Revolutions :1830-1848
- The making of Germany and Italy.
- Visualising the Nation.
- Nationalism and Imperialism

RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE



Fig. 1 — *The Dream of Worldwide Democratic and Social Republics – The Pact Between Nations*, a print prepared by Frédéric Sorrieu, 1848.



In 1848, Frédéric Sorrieu, a French artist, prepared a series of four prints visualising his dream of a world made up of ‘democratic and social Republics’, as he called them.

The first print (Fig. 1) of the series, shows the peoples of Europe and America - men and women of all ages and social classes - marching in a long train, and offering homage to the statue of Liberty as they pass by it.

As you would recall, artists of the time of the French Revolution personified Liberty as a female figure - here you can recognise the torch of Enlightenment she bears in one hand and the Charter of the Rights of Man in the other.

On the earth in the foreground of the image lie the shattered remains of the symbols of **absolutist** institutions.

In Sorrieu’s **utopian** vision, the peoples of the world are grouped as distinct nations, identified through their flags and national costume.

Leading the procession, way past the statue of Liberty, are the United States and Switzerland, which by this time were already nation-states.

*Fig. 1 – The
Frédéric Sorrieu*



France, identifiable by the revolutionary tricolour, has just reached the statue. She is followed by the peoples of Germany, bearing the black, red and gold flag.

Interestingly, at the time when Sorrieu created this image, the German peoples did not yet exist as a united nation - the flag they carry is an expression of liberal hopes in 1848 to unify the numerous German-speaking principalities into a nation-state under a democratic constitution.

Following the German peoples are the peoples of Austria, the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, Lombardy, Poland, England, Ireland, Hungary and Russia.

From the heavens above, Christ, saints and angels gaze upon the scene. They have been used by the artist to symbolise fraternity among the nations of the world.

This chapter will deal with many of the issues visualised by Sorrieu in Fig. 1.

*Fig. 1 – The
Frédéric Sorrieu*

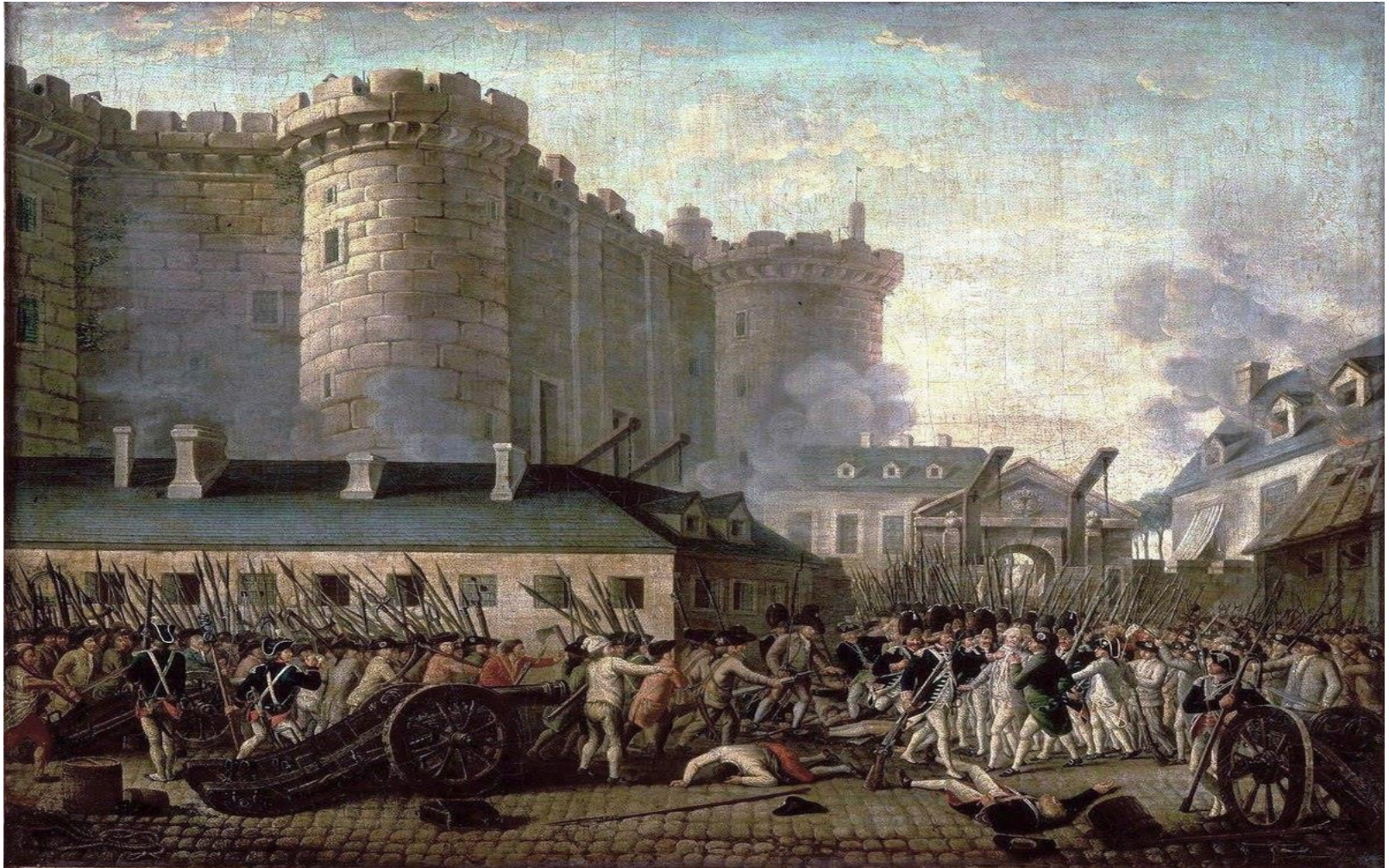
DEVELOPMENT OF NATION STATES IN EUROPE

- During the nineteenth century, nationalism emerged as a force which brought about sweeping changes in the political and mental world of Europe. The end result of these changes was the emergence of the nation-state in place of the multi-national dynastic empires of Europe.
- The concept and practices of a modern state, in which a centralized power exercised sovereign control over a clearly defined territory, had been developing over a long period of time in Europe.
- But a nation-state was one in which the majority of its citizens, and not only its rulers, came to develop a sense of common identity and shared history or descent.
- This commonness did not exist from time immemorial; it was forged through struggles, through the actions of leaders and the common people.

1. THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND THE IDEA OF THE NATION

- The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789.
- France was a full-fledged territorial state in 1789 under the rule of an absolute monarch.
- French Revolution gave way to the political and constitutional changes that led to the transfer of sovereignty from the monarchy to a body of French citizens.
- The revolution proclaimed that it was the people who would henceforth constitute the nation and shape its destiny.
- The French revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that could create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.

The French revolution-Storming of the Bastille 1789



Changes that took place during 1789

- The ideas of la patrie (the fatherland) and le citoyen (the citizen) emphasized the notion of a united community enjoying equal rights under a constitution.
- A new French flag, the tricolour, was chosen to replace the former royal standard.
- The Estates General was elected by the body of active citizens and renamed as National Assembly.
- New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated, all in the name of the nation.
- A centralized administrative system was put in place and it formulated uniform laws for all citizens within its territory.
- Internal customs duties and dues were abolished and a uniform system of weights and measures was adopted.
- Regional dialects were discouraged and French, as it was spoken and written in Paris, became the common language of the nation.



Fig. 1 – The
Frédéric So

Impact on other European nations

- When the news of the events in France reached the different cities of Europe, students and other members of educated middle classes began setting up Jacobin clubs.
- Their activities and campaigns prepared the way for the French armies which moved into Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and much of Italy in the 1790s.
- In 1797, Napoleon invaded Italy and Napoleonic wars began.
- A wide territory came under Napoleon's control and introduced many of the reforms that he had already introduced in France.
- Although Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France, but in the administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient.
- Napoleon introduced The Civil Code of 1804 - usually known as the Napoleonic Code.



Fig. 1 – The
Frédéric Sou

NAPOLEONIC CODE-1804



- In 1799, Napoleon seized political power.
- He gave the Civil Code of 1804 also known as Napoleonic Code.

Fig. 1 — The
Frédéric Sou

NAPOLEONIC CODE-1804

- The Civil Code of 1804 - usually known as the Napoleonic Code - removed all privileges based on birth, established equality before the law and secured the right to property.
- This code was extended to regions under French control.
- In the Dutch Republic, in Switzerland, in Italy and Germany, Napoleon simplified administrative divisions, abolished the feudal system and freed peasants from serfdom and manorial dues.
- In the towns guild restrictions were removed
- Transport and communication systems were improved.
- Peasants, artisans, workers and new businessmen enjoyed a new-found freedom.
- Businessmen and small-scale producers of goods, in particular, began to realize that uniform laws, standardized weights and measures, and a common national currency would facilitate the movement and exchange of goods and capital from one region to another.



Fig. 1 — The
Frédéric Sou

Napoleonic Code

- People of other European countries initially welcomed the French armies but later began to oppose them because of;
 - Increased taxes.
 - Censorship.
 - Forced to join French army.



*Fig. 1 — The
Frédéric Sou*

Bourbon Dynasty Restored



- However these changes were not liked by some empires Like Prussia, Russia, Austria and Britain ,so the collectively defeated Napoleon in the **Battle of Waterloo in 1815**, restored the Bourbon dynasty.
- Louis XVIII became the king of France.

Fig. 1 — Th
Frédéric Sou

2. THE MAKING OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

- If you look at the map of mid-eighteenth-century Europe you will find that there were no 'nation-states' as we know them today.
- What we know today as Germany, Italy and Switzerland were divided into kingdoms, duchies and cantons whose rulers had their autonomous territories.
- Eastern and Central Europe were under autocratic monarchies within the territories of which lived diverse peoples. They did not see themselves as sharing a collective identity or a common culture.
- Often, they even spoke different languages and belonged to different ethnic groups.
- **The Habsburg Empire** that ruled over Austria-Hungary, for example, was a patchwork of many different regions and peoples.
- It included the Alpine regions - the Tyrol, Austria and the Sudetenland - as well as Bohemia, where the aristocracy was predominantly German-speaking.
- It also included the Italian-speaking provinces of Lombardy and Venetia.



Fig. 1 – The
Frédéric So

2. THE MAKING OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

- In Hungary, half of the population spoke Magyar while the other half spoke a variety of dialects.
- In Galicia, the aristocracy spoke Polish.
- Besides these three dominant groups, there also lived within the boundaries of the empire, a mass of subject peasant peoples - Bohemians and Slovaks to the north, Slovenes in Carniola, Croats to the south, and Roumans to the east in Transylvania.
- Such differences did not easily promote a sense of political unity.
- The only tie binding these diverse groups together was a common allegiance to the emperor.



Fig. 1 — The
Frédéric So

How did nationalism and the idea of the nation-state emerge?

The Aristocracy and the New Middle Class

- Socially and politically, a landed aristocracy was the dominant class on the continent.
- The members of this class were united by a common way of life that cut across regional divisions.
- They owned estates in the countryside and also town-houses.
- They spoke French for purposes of diplomacy and in high society. Their families were often connected by ties of marriage.
- This powerful aristocracy was, however, numerically a small group.
- The majority of the population was made up of the peasantry.
- To the west, the bulk of the land was farmed by tenants and small owners, while in Eastern and Central Europe the pattern of landholding was characterised by vast estates which were cultivated by serfs.



*Fig. 1 – The
Frédéric So*

ARISTOCRACY

- High class lords .
- Less population.
- Dominating.
- All rights,

PEASANTRY

- Low class landless.
- More population.
- No rights.



DIVERSITY-STRUCTURE OF EUROPEAN SOCIETY

Fig. 1 — The Dream of Worldwide Democratic and Social Republics – The Pact Between Nations, a print prepared by Frédéric Sorrieu, 1848.

The New Middle Class

- Besides the aristocracy and the peasantry a new class emerged in the Western and Central Europe due to the development-industrial growth.
- Comprised of industrialists, businessmen, Professionals and educated liberal middle class.
- Though their number was small till 19th century but their ideas of national unity and abolition of aristocratic privileges gained popularity.



Fig. 1 — The
Frédéric Sorrieu

LIBERAL NATIONALISM

- The term liberalism derived from the Latin word 'liber', meaning free.

- Liberalism stood for freedom for the individual and equality of all before the law.

- The new middle class in fact demanded **IN POLITICAL SPHERE:**

- *equality of all before the law .*
- *freedom for the individuals.*
- *Not against the private property*
- *Government by consent.*
- *Revolutionary France -right to vote and get elected exclusively to property owning men.*
- *Men without property and all women excluded from political rights.*
- *So throughout 19th and 20th century women and non-propertied men organised opposition movements demanding equal political rights.*



Fig. 1 — The
Frédéric Sorrieu

Economic Liberalism

- *Stood for freedom of markets and the abolition of state-imposed restrictions on the movement of goods and capital.*
- In German speaking regions during Napoleon's rule, there were 39 states each of it possessed its own currency and weights and measures...creating lot of problems.
- *1834-saw the formation of 'Zollverein' a customs union formed in Prussia and joined by most of the German states.*
- It abolished tariff barriers.
- Reduced the number of currencies from over thirty to two.
- Network of railways stimulated mobility harnessing economic interest to national unification.



Fig. 1 — Th
Frédéric Sou



A New Conservatism after 1815

After the defeat of Napoleon, there was a rise of new conservatism.

Conservatives

They were of the opinion that the traditional institutions of state and society - like the monarchy, the Church, social hierarchies, property and the family - should be preserved

Did not propose a return to the society of pre-revolutionary days but realised that modernisation could in fact strengthen traditional institutions like the monarchy

A New Conservatism after 1815

- Emergence of Conservatism-believed in traditional institutions of state and society,wanted to continue with monarchy as it gave them more powers and privileges.
- 1815-after the defeat of Napoleon-representatives from -Prussia, Russia, Austria and Britain met at Vienna to draw up settlement for Europe.
- The Congress was hosted by Duke Metternich,the Austrian Chancellor -CONGRESS OF VIENNA.



Fig. 1 – The
Frédéric So

CONGRESS OF VIENNA - 1815



- Hosted by Duke Metternich, the Austrian Chancellor.
- Recreated the map of Europe



Fig. 1 — The
Frédéric Sou

CONGRESS OF VIENNA-1815

● TERMS / IMPACT:

- *The Bourbon dynasty restored.
- *France lost its territories annexed under Napoleon
- *A series of states set up on the boundaries of France to prevent French extension.
- *Kingdom of the Netherlands ,incuded Belgium was set up.
- *Prussia was given important new territories on its western frontiers
- * Austria got control of Northern Italy.
- * German confederation of 39 states remained untouched.
- * Russia given a part of Poland, Prussia was given a part of Saxony.

● Main objective of Congress of Vienna:

- To restore the monarchies ,create a new conservative order in Europe.



Fig. 1 — Th
Frédéric Sou



CONSERVATIVE REGIMES -1815

- Conservative regimes set up in 1815 were autocratic.
- They did not tolerate criticism and dissent, and sought to curb activities that questioned the legitimacy of autocratic governments.
- Most of them imposed censorship laws to control what was said in newspapers, books, plays and songs and reflected the ideas of liberty and freedom associated with the French Revolution.
- The memory of the French Revolution nonetheless continued to inspire liberals.
- One of the major issues taken up by the liberal-nationalists, who criticised the new conservative order, was freedom of the press.



Fig. 1 — The
Frédéric So

The Revolutionaries

- During the years following 1815, the fear of repression drove many liberal-nationalists underground.
- Revolutionary at this time meant a commitment to oppose monarchical forms and to fight for liberty and freedom.
- Giuseppe Mazzini, born in Genoa in 1807, he became a member of the secret society of the Carbonari.
- He was sent into exile in 1831 for attempting a revolution in Liguria.
- Mazzini believed that god had intended nations to be the natural units of mankind.
- Secret societies were set up in Germany, France, Switzerland and Poland.
- Duke Metternich described him as ‘The most dangerous enemy of our social order’.



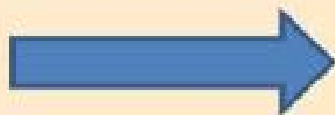
Fig. 1 – The
Frédéric So

Giuseppe Mazzini

- An Italian who played an important role in the unification of Italy
- Did not want Italy to remain a patch work of small states and kingdoms
- Following his model, secret societies were established in Germany, France, Switzerland and Poland
- He opposed monarchy and wanted to establish democratic republic
- Because of his severe criticism of monarchy, he was described by Metternich as 'the most dangerous enemy of our social order'



Giuseppe
Mazzini



Member of secret society,
'Carbonari'



Two secret
societies

Young Italy in
Marseilles

Young Europe in
Berne

3. The Age of Revolutions: 1830- 1848

- As conservative regimes tried to consolidate their power, liberalism and nationalism came to be increasingly associated with revolution in many regions of Europe such as the Italian and German states, the provinces of the Ottoman Empire, Ireland and Poland.
- These revolutions were led by the liberal-nationalists belonging to the educated middle-class elite, among whom were professors, school teachers, clerks and members of the commercial middle classes.



Fig. 1 – The
Frédéric So



3. The Age of Revolutions: 1830-1848

- Followed by a period of upheavels -

1. July Revolution

2. Greek war of Independence

Fig. 1 — The
Frédéric Sou

JULY REVOLUTION (1830)



*Fig. 1 — The
Frédéric Sou*

JULY REVOLUTION

- The Bourbon dynasty overthrown.
- Constitutional monarchy set up under Louis Philippe at its head.
- Metternich once remarked 'When France sneezes the rest of Europe catches cold.'
- REVOLUTION OF BRUSSELS
- The July revolution sparked an uprising in Brussels which led Belgium breaking away from the United Kingdom of the Netherlands.



Fig. 1 — The
Frédéric Sorrieu

The Greek War of Independence

- Greece had been a part of Ottoman Empire since the 15th century.
- Greeks wanted freedom from Ottoman empire so started a revolution in 1821.
- Greece supported by Greeks living in exile, western Europeans, poets and artists who mobilised public opinion to support its struggle against a Muslim empire.
- The English poet Lord Byron also fought for their cause ,died of fever in1824.
- **The Treaty of Constantinople** of **1832** recognised Greece as an independent nation.



Fig. 1 — Th
Frédéric Sou

... What after Revolution???

- The Romantic Imagination and National Feeling
- Hunger, Hardship and Popular Revolt
- 1848: The Revolution of the Liberals



Fig. 1 — Th
Frédéric So

Romantic Imagination and National Feeling

- Nationalism emerged not only as a result of wars and battles.
- Culture played an important role in creating the idea of nation. Art and poetry, stories and music helped to express and shape nationalists feeling.
- Romantic artist criticised reason and science, instead focused on emotions, intuitions and mystical feelings.
- The German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder popularised the true spirit of nation(volksgeist) through folksongs ,folk poetry and folk dance.
- Even though Poland has been partitioned but the feeling of nationalism was kept alive through music and language.
- Karol Kurpinski ,celebrated the national struggle through his operas and music, turning folk dances like the polonaise and mazurka into nationalist symbol.



Fig. 1 – The
Frédéric So



The Polish polonaise



The Polish mazurka



Karol Kurpinski



Gottfried Herder

Language

- Language too played an important role in developing nationalist sentiments.
- After the Russian occupation ,the Polish language was forced out of schools and the Russian language was imposed.
- In 1831, an armed rebellion against the Russian, suppressed. Now language used as a weapon of national resistance.
- Polish used for church gatherings and all religious instructions. Many priest and bishop punished and banished also.
- So the use of Polish, seen as a symbol of struggle against Russian dominance.

Hunger, Hardship and Popular Revolt

The 1830s were years of great economic hardship in Europe. It was because:

- During the 1830s, there was a large-scale unemployment in Europe. In most of the European countries, employment opportunities were less whereas job seekers were many.
- Cities had come to be extremely overcrowded. As a result, slums had started coming up as more people migrated from the rural to urban areas.
- Small producers in towns were often faced with stiff competition from the imports of cheap machine-made goods from England where industrialisation was more advanced, especially in textile production.
- Peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations. The rise of food prices or a year of bad harvest led to widespread poverty in town and country.

SILESIA UPRISING -1845

- 1845-Weavers revolted against the contractors who supplied raw material and gave the orders to finish textiles because of less payments.
- 4 June at 2 p.m ----a large crowd of weavers marched to the mansion of the contractors demanding high wages.
- Created ruckus damaging the property, contractor fled with his family to a neighbouring village which however refused to give shelter. He returned 24 hours later, called the army ,eleven weavers shot.

1848: The Revolution of the Liberals

- In 1848, a revolution led by the educated middle classes was underway. Men and women of the liberal middle class demanded creation of a nation-state on parliamentary principles - a constitution, freedom of the press and freedom of association.
- A large number of political associations came together in Frankfurt to vote for an all-German National Assembly. On 18 May 1848, 831 elected representatives marched to take their places in the Frankfurt parliament convened in the Church of St Paul.
- The Constitution drafted for German nation was headed by a monarchy, subject to a Parliament. The Crown was offered to Friedrich Wilhelm IV, King of Prussia but he rejected it and joined other monarchs to oppose the elected assembly. The Middle Class dominated the Parliament and a large number of women participated in liberal movement.



Fig. 1 – The
Frédéric So

1848: The Revolution of the Liberals

- Women formed their own political associations, founded newspapers and took part in political meetings and demonstrations, but they were still denied suffrage rights during the election of the Assembly.
- In the years after 1848, the autocratic monarchies of Central and Eastern Europe began to introduce the changes that had already taken place in Western Europe before 1815. Thus, serfdom and bonded labour were abolished both in the Habsburg dominions and in Russia.



Fig. 1 — The
Frédéric So



THE FRANKFURT ASSEMBLY 1848

4. The Making Of Germany And Italy

- Germany and Italy were European nations which were divided into various kingdoms.
- The unification of Germany and Italy were important events in world history.



*Fig. 1 — The
Frédéric Sou*

Unification of Germany

- Otto von Bismarck --- the architect of German Unification in 1871.
- The first German Chancellor till 1890.
- Used the term 'Blood and Iron'.



Fig. 1 — The
Frédéric Sou

Unification of Germany

- The newly emerged middle class in Germany in 1848 tried to unite several German kingdoms which were suppressed by monarchies and large landowners into one nation state governed by an elected body.
- Prussia, a German kingdom, took the leadership in uniting various German states.
- Otto von Bismarck, the Chief Minister of Prussia, aimed to achieve the goal of unification with the help of the Prussian army and the bureaucracy.
- Spread over seven years, the Prussian army with the help of the Austrian, French and Danish armies fought three wars and successfully incorporated all the small German kingdoms.
- This marked the process of completion of German unification.



Fig. 1 — The
Frédéric Sou

Unification of Germany

- In 1871, William I was declared as the emperor of Germany at the Palace of Versailles.
- The process of the unification of Germany exhibited the power of the Prussian state.
- Many new reforms were initiated in banking, currency, administration and judiciary in Germany.

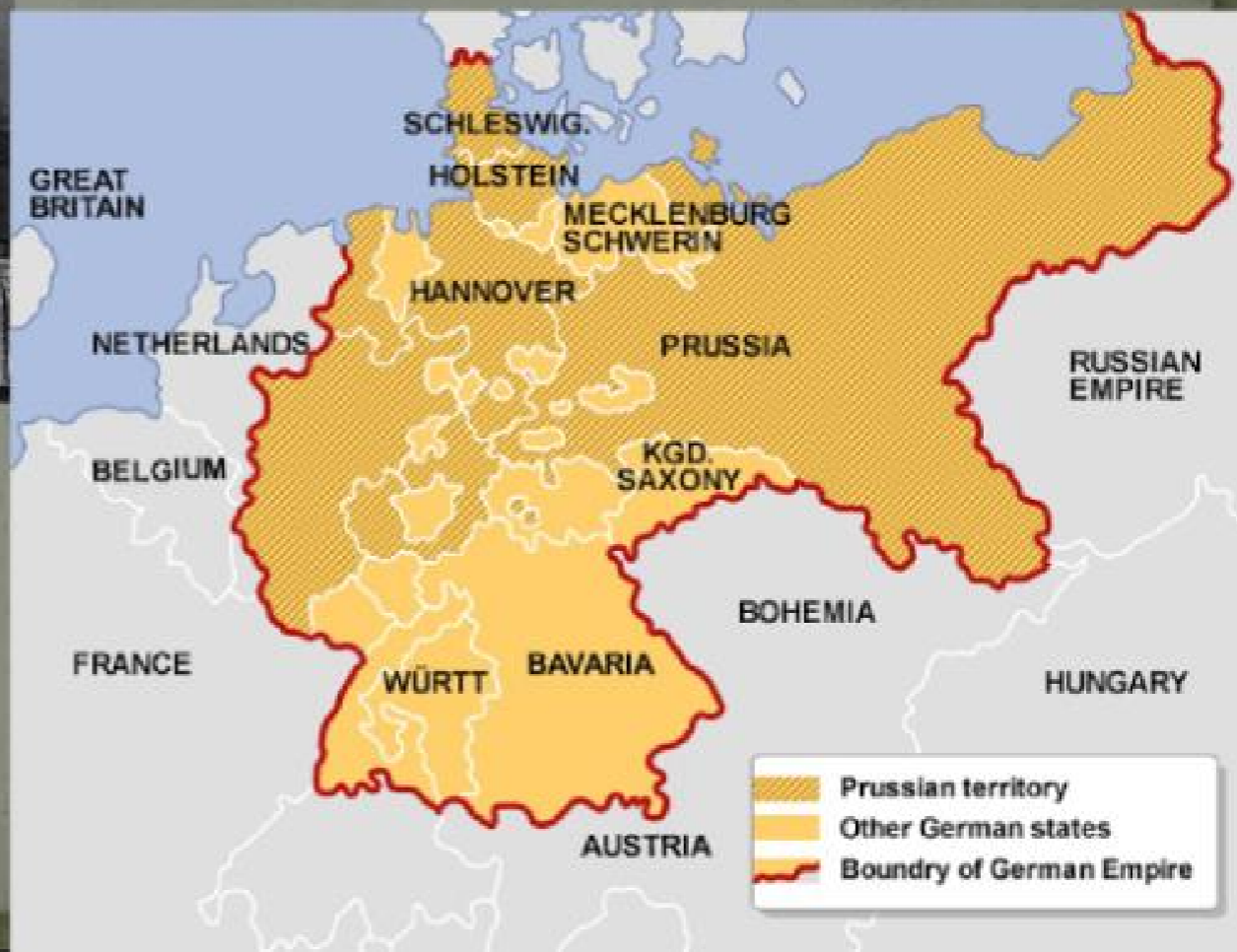


Fig. 1 — The
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OTTO VON BISMARCK

UNIFIED GERMANY IN 1871



Unification Of Italy-1861

- Architects of Italian Unification:
 - Giuseppe Mazzini----Young Italy(Marseilles) and Young Europe (Berne).Soul.
 - Count Camillo de Cavour---- Chief Minister, led to unification.
 - Giuseppe Garibaldi---also known as Bismarck of Italy, formed armed volunteers.
 - Victor Emmanuel II proclaimed king of Italy.



Fig. 1 — The
Frédéric So



MAZZINI

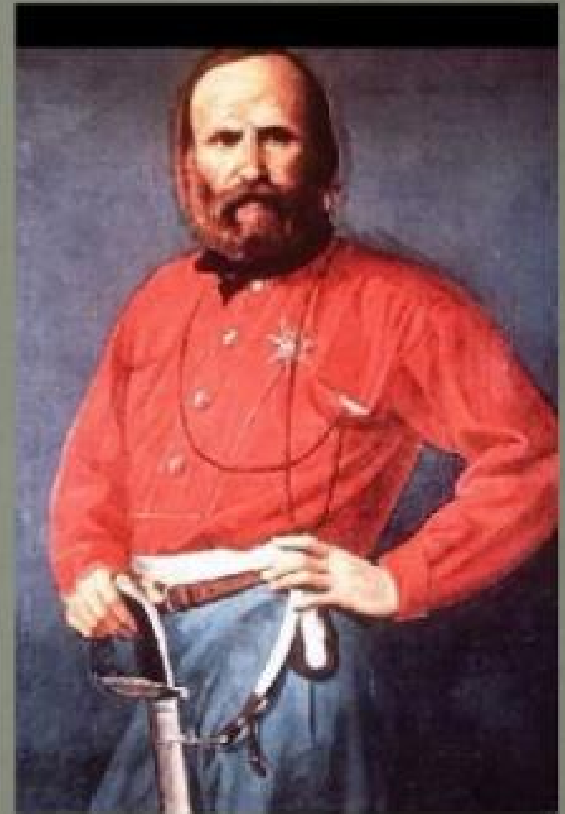


VICTOR EMMANUEL II



COUNT CAVOUR

Architects of Unification of Italy



GARIBALDI



Unification Of Italy

- Italy was also politically fragmented into various small states which were ruled by monarchies.
- During the mid-nineteenth century, only the state of Sardinia-Piedmont was ruled by the Italian monarchy.
- The northern states were under the Austrian monarchy, Central Italy was under the control of the Pope and the states in the south were under the control of the Bourbon kings of Spain.
- Giuseppe Mazzini was a revolutionary who actively supported the unification of the Italian states.
- For achieving this aim, he formed a secret society called 'Young Italy'.



Fig. 1 — The
Frédéric So

Unification Of Italy

- The state of Sardinia-Piedmont took the responsibility of fulfilling this task after the failed uprisings in 1831 and 1848.
- The king of Sardinia-Piedmont, Victor Emmanuel II, was actively helped by his Chief Minister Cavour. Cavour led the process of the unification of Italy.
- In 1859, the state of Sardinia-Piedmont defeated the Austrians.
- In 1860, the Italian forces helped by Giuseppe Garibaldi and his volunteers marched into southern Italy and unified it with Italy.
- King Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed as the king of united Italy. The complete unification of Italy was achieved in 1871.



Fig. 1 — The
Frédéric So

The Strange Case of Britain

- The transformation of Great Britain into a nation state was not a sudden process. There was no one British nation before the eighteenth century.
- People residing in the British Isles were mainly English, Welsh, Scots and Irish. These ethnic groups had distinct political and social traditions.
- As the English nation grew in wealth and power, it began to dominate the other islands.
- In 1688, the English Parliament seized power from the monarchy. The Parliament passed the Act of Union, 1707, by which England and Scotland were unified resulting in the formation of the 'United Kingdom of Great Britain'.



Fig. 1 — The
Frédéric So

British People

Scottish
(Scots)



Irish



English



Welsh



The Strange Case of Britain

- The Parliament was dominated by the English, and the political and cultural identities of the Scots were systematically suppressed. The Catholics in Scotland were brutally suppressed whenever they wanted to regain their independence.
- Ireland was inhabited by the Protestants and the Catholics. The English supported the Protestants and established their rule with their help and support. Catholics, who constituted a majority in Ireland, revolted against the British on numerous occasions but were suppressed.
- Ireland forcibly became a part of Britain in 1801. The English language dominated. Both Scotland and Ireland were subordinate to England.



Fig. 1 — The
Frédéric Sou

5. VISUALISING THE NATION

- The idea of a nation was expressed in various forms by artists and painters.
- **ALLEGORY**- When an abstract idea (like greed, envy, love ,nation)is expressed through a person or a thing. An allegorical story has two meanings one literal and one symbolic.
- Nations portrayed as female figures.
- **Personification**- did not stand for any particular woman in real life.
- **E.g** during the French Revolution artists used the female allegory to show LIBERTY ,EQUALITY AND FRATERNITY.



Fig. 1 – The
Frédéric So

Visualising The Nation

The nations are then portrayed through an abstract idea of a female figure, this is known as the 'Allegory of nation'.

The Allegory of France

- The allegory of France is Christened Marianne.
- Her characteristics were drawn from the idea of 'liberty' and 'republic'.
- She is shown wearing a red Phrygian cap and a cockade, holding a French tricolor.

The Allegory of Germany

- The allegory of Germany is Germania'.
- She is shown wearing an armor, holding an imperial sword.
- She is portrayed having a long flowing reddish hair wearing a crown of oak leaves as "oak" stands for heroism.



*Fig. 1 — The
Frédéric So*

GERMANIA(GERMANY)



MARIANNA(FRANCE)



ALLEGORIES

Fig. 1 — The Dream of Worldwide Democratic and Social Republics – The Pact Between Nations, a print prepared by Frédéric Sorrieu, 1848.



Fig. 1 — The
Frédéric Sov

Meanings of the Symbols

- **ATTRIBUTE**

- Broken chains-----
Breastplate with eagle.....
- Crown of oak leaves.....
 - Sword.....
 - Olive branch around the sword.....
- Black, red and gold tricolour.....
- Rays of the rising sun.....

- **SIGNIFICANCE**

- Being freed.
- Symbol of the German empire-strength
- Heroism.
- Readiness to fight.
- Willingness to make peace.
- Flag of the liberal-nationalist-1848.
- Beginning of a new era.



Fig. 1 — The
Frédéric So

6. Nationalism And Imperialism

- Nationalism which is the feeling of love for one's own nation became intense and narrow minded in the mid-nineteenth century. Many nations became intolerant of each other and competed with one another for the control of territories.
- Imperialism is territorial control of a region or a country by another country by using military control.
- This feeling of nationalism became intense in the Balkan region. The Balkan region formerly comprised the present-day territories of Romania, Bulgaria, Macedonia, Croatia, Greece, Bosnia- Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro. The people in these countries were called Slavs.
- The disintegration of the Ottoman Empire in the region made the situation very explosive in the region as every state was jealous of one another and hoped to gain independence at the cost of the other.



Fig. 1 — The
Frédéric So

BALKAN REGION



6. Nationalism And Imperialism

- One by one, the European nationalities in the Balkan broke away from the control of the Ottoman Empire and declared independence.
- As the different Slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity and independence, the Balkan area became an area of intense conflict.
- During this time, many powerful European nations such as England, France, Russia and Germany competed to gain control in the Balkan region. This competition for gaining prominence in the region finally led to the First World War in 1914.
- Later, several Asian and African countries which were colonised by the European nations began to oppose imperial domination. Anti- imperial movements that began in colonies were nationalist in nature as people were fighting to form independent nation states.



Fig. 1 – The
Frédéric Sorrieu

Thank

you

