

# Rise of nationalism in Europe

Political Science  
Class-10

## NOTES

### Frederic Sorrieu & His Utopian Vision

**Frederic Sorrieu:** He was a French artist who prepared a series of four prints portraying his utopian vision of the world moving toward 'Democratic Republics' shattering the symbols of 'absolutist monarchies' paving way for formation of nation-states. The first print shows the Statue of Liberty stands with the torch of Enlightenment in one hand and the Charter of the Rights of Man in the other. America and Switzerland are shown as way past the statue of Liberty as they had already become nation-states. France had just reached the statue to become a nation-state followed a long train of peoples Germany, Austria, the Kingdom of Two Scillies, Lombardy, Poland, England, Ireland, Hungary and Russia. Passing the statue of Liberty meant becoming a nation-state with a constitutional government that provided its people the basic rights of man.

**Nationalism:** Nationalism is sentiment people are attached to when it comes to devotion, loyalty to one's nation, its sovereignty and its interests. It is an ideology that evokes that cause of a nation is more important than individual causes. People sharing common culture or shared history come to be part of unifying collective identity and this collective identity worked as a force that led to rise of nationalism in Europe in the late 18<sup>th</sup> century. This nationalism, then meant creation of nation-states for those territories or states bound by the collective identity. In 20<sup>th</sup> century nationalism spread to many Asian countries where it meant strong anti-imperial force demanding independence from colonial powers to create independent nations.



**Nation-State:** State is a political concept with a defined geographical territory where as nation comprises people bound by common sense of collective identity, language, religion, shared history and cultural heritage etc. The spread of nationalism in Europe led to people struggling to form nation-states on the basis of their collective identity. Germany and Greece are examples of nation-states.

## The French Revolution and The Idea of Nation

The French Revolution was the first expression of nationalism among the French people. This revolution had its impact on other parts of Europe.

- The French Revolution inspired the feeling of nationalism among people.
- The French Revolution turned the absolute monarchy into a constitutional monarchy.
- People realised their power and it was assumed that people were the ultimate source of shaping the destiny of their nation.

### Board Questions

“The first expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789.

Explain the meaning of nationalism and throw light on the statement. (2017)

### Developing a sense of collective Identity among the French

- The ideas of La Patrie (fatherland) and Le Cito yen (the citizens)
- A tricolour French flag was adopted in place of the Royal Standard (symbol of absolutist monarchy)
- The Estates General was turned into an elected body with the new name National assembly.
- New hymns were composed, oaths taken and martyrs commemorated.
- The French as common language of people was promoted in place of local dialects.
- The French nation was supposed to consider to it as a duty to liberate other peoples of Europe from despotism and help them become nation-states.
- Napoleonic reforms had also inspired the feeling of oneness and nationalism among the French.

### Board Questions

Describe any three steps taken by the French revolutionaries to create a sense of collective identity among the French people. (2010, 12, 16)

Describe the event of French revolution which had influenced the people belonging to others part of Europe. (2015)

### Impact of the events in France on the other parts of Europe

- The middle -class and the students started setting up Jacobin clubs. Robes Pierre was a prominent leader of Jacobin clubs.
- They supported the entering of French armies as liberating forces in other parts of Europe like- Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and even in Italy.
- The idea of nationalism spread more with revolutionary wars fought in different parts of Europe.

## Napoleonic Reforms

Napoleon destroyed democracy replacing it by monarchy but he brought administrative reforms to make it more rational and efficient.

### Napoleonic Code (1804)

- Laws were codified establishing equality before law.
- Privileges by birth were removed.
- Right to property was secured

### Other administrative reforms

- Administrative divisions were simplified to increase their efficiency.
- Feudal system was abolished.
- Peasants were freed from serfdom and manorial dues.
- Guild restrictions were removed.
- Transport and communication improved
- Educational reforms were also important reforms carried out during Napoleon.

### Reaction of people to the Napoleonic reforms

- Peasants, artisans, workers, new business men welcomed the reforms as a breath of new freedom.
- Uniform laws, standardised weights and measures, common currency eased and facilitated the movement of goods and capitals from one region to another.

### Reaction of people in the areas conquered by Napoleon

- In the beginning the French armies were welcomed as 'harbingers of peace'.
- Later on, people became hostile toward the Napoleonic reforms due to
  - Increased taxation
  - Forced conscription in the French army
  - Censorships

#### Board Questions

"Napoleon had destroyed democracy in France but in administrative field he had incorporated revolutionary principles in order to make the whole system more rational and efficient." Analyse the statement with examples. (2016)

List any three features of the Civil Code of 1804, usually known as the Napoleonic Code. (2014)

#### Board Questions

How had Napoleonic Code exported to the region under French control. Explain with examples. (2019)

How did the local people in the areas conquered by Napoleon react to the French rule? (2014)

## The Condition of Europe in Mid-18th Century

The mid-eighteenth century was characterised by autocratic monarchies, aristocracy, feudalism etc. Industrialisation led to the rise of new working class. The new middle class was liberal in view and wanted changes in political as well as economic system.

- No nation-states and absence of nationalism as was seen during and after the French Revolution.
- People were diversified by language and ethnicity.
- Today's Germany, Italy and Switzerland were divided into autonomous territories, kingdoms, duchies and cantons.
- Eastern and Western Europe was under autocratic monarchies and the people lacked common identity.
- Habsburg Empire was highly ethnic. It included the regions of Tyrol, Austria, Sudetenland, Bohemia, Galicia, parts of Italy. In these regions, people spoke different languages like German, Magyar, Polish and local dialects.
- In such a diversity, the only binding or uniting force or any common identity was the common people's allegiance to the emperor.

### Aristocracy

- It was the elite class that enjoyed high social status and was politically and socially dominant.
- It was a smaller group among the majority peasantry.
- The Aristocrats spoke French language.
- They were tied to other Aristocratic families through matrimonial ties.
- They led almost same lifestyle characterising the life of Aristocrats in all regions.
- The Aristocrats held and owned large estates in the eastern and the central Europe.

### New Middle Class

- Industrialisation was a major feature of the 17th century starting first in western Europe. It led to growth of towns, trade and production for the market.
- Commercial classes emerged which were engaged to the business of production for markets.
- A new working class of people came into being.
- Middle class included industrialists, businessmen, professionals like teachers, lawyers etc.
- The liberal-minded educated middle class gave momentum to the idea of national unity and abolition of privileges by birth.

## Liberalism

**Meaning:** 'Liberalism' has been explained from the Latin word '*liber*' which means freedom or free.

Liberals (mostly the middle-class) stood for civil liberties, elected government and freedom of markets and trade. They were against privileges by birth. Their ideology of liberalism was aligned with nationalism.

### Political Liberalism

- Freedom of individuals
- Equality before law
- Right to property should be inviolable.
- Formation of constitutional government by consent.
- End of autocracy and clerical privileges.
- Merit be the basis of social status instead of privileges by birth.
- But the liberals were opposed to universal suffrage.

### Economic Liberalism

- Freedom of markets
- Abolition of any restrictions on movement of goods and capitals.
- Creation of economic unified territory without any barriers.
- Economic unification was supposed to boost the idea of national unification.

### Obstacles to Economic Growth

- Napoleon had unified the German speaking regions into a confederation of 39 states. But there was no freedom of markets or economic unification of the German confederation.
- Each state had its own currency, weights and measure system.
- Different custom barriers existed because states had imposed restrictions on the movement of goods, capital across different places.

#### Board Questions

Interpret the concept of 'liberalism' in the field of economic sphere during the 19<sup>th</sup> century in Europe. (2019)

What was the meaning of liberalism in the early 19<sup>th</sup> century in Europe? (2016)

How was ideology of liberalism allied with national unity in early 19<sup>th</sup> century? Explain three points. (2012)

- Non-uniform system of weights and measures made calculations of the same things difficult and time consuming.
- Example: In 1833, a merchant travelling from Hamburg to Nuremberg had to pay 5% as custom duty at 11 custom barriers that fell in the way.

### Zollverein

- Zollverein was formed aimed at economic unification of the German federation.
- Zollverein was a custom union of different tariff barriers across different places in the German federation.
- In 1804, Prussia took the initiative to form Zollverein.
- It abolished tariff barriers.
- Number of currencies were reduced from 30 to 2.
- Creation and development of railway network also helped mobility of goods, capital and people. It helped in the economic unification and prosperity.
- These economic measures strengthened the national sentiments for national unification of Germany.

#### Board Questions

Explain the aim to form the 'Zollverein', a custom union in 1834 in Germany. (2019)

## The Treaty of Vienna-1815

The defeat of Napoleon in 1815 gave rise to New Conservatism with a goal to restore Europe to the pre-revolutionary era. The Treaty of Vienna 1815 reshaped the map of Europe restoring the old monarchies by undoing the gains of France during Napoleonic wars.

### New Conservatism

- New Conservatism favoured the old established traditional institutions like-monarchy, churches, social hierarchies, property and the family.
- Some conservatives proposed to complement the traditional systems with the modern reforms of the Napoleon era like- modern army, an efficient bureaucracy, dynamic economy, abolition of feudalism and serfdom.
- The main aim of the new conservatism was to strengthen the autocratic monarchy of Europe.
- The Treaty of Vienna of 1815 was the result of this ideology of new conservatism.

### The Treaty of Vienna of 1815

- Britain, Russia, Prussia and Austria met at Vienna to draft a treaty about resettlement of Europe.

- The Congress (meeting) was hosted by the Austrian Chancellor Duke Metternich.
- Purpose of the meeting was to undo most of the changes happened during Napoleonic wars and to create a new conservative order in Europe.

### Provisions and Impact of the Treaty of Vienna of 1815

- Bourbon dynasty was restored to power.
- France lost its territories annexed by Napoleon. It was reduced to its original boundaries.
- A series of states were set up on the boundaries of France.
- The Kingdom of Netherlands including Belgium was set up in the North.
- Genoa was added to the Kingdom of Sardinia-Piedmont in the South.
- Prussia got new territories on its western frontiers (boundaries).
- Prussia was given a part of Saxony.
- Austria was given the control over Northern Italy.
- The German confederation of 39 states was left untouched.

### Revolutionaries

*A person was regarded a revolutionary if he or she opposed monarchy, fought for liberty and freedom of individuals and struggled to create nation-states. The Treaty of Vienna 1815 and the censorships imposed by monarchies were opposed by revolutionaries. One of such a revolutionary was Giuseppe Mazzini who wanted to make Italy a Republic.*

### Giuseppe Mazzini

- He was an Italian revolutionary born in Genoa in 1807.
- He joined the secret society Carbonari.
- He was sent into exile after attempting a revolution in Liguria.
- He founded Young Italy (1831) in Marseilles and Young Europe (1834) in Berne (Switzerland).
- He wanted a to unify Italy as a republic.
- Mazzini believed that God had intended nations to be the natural units of mankind. So, Italy could not continue to be a patchwork of small states and kingdoms. It had to be forged into a single united republic within a wider alliance of nations.

- Conservatives like Metternich disliked him and described him as “the most dangerous enemy of social order.”

## The Age of Revolutions 1830s

The autocratic rule with restrictions on freedoms have rose to many small and big revolutions in different parts of Europe in the years 1830-48. Mostly the revolutions were led by the middle classes' elites. Here we first begun with the Greek war of Independence.

### Greek War of Independence (1821-1832)

- Greece was under the control of the Ottoman Empire since the 15th century.
- Greek War of Independence began in 1821.
- The Greeks living in exile also supported the Greek Revolution against the Ottoman Empire.
- The nations like France, Russia and the UK also extends their support mostly out of religious concerns.
- The poets and the artists praised the legacy of Greece calling it 'the cradle of civilization'. It inspired the Greeks to fight for their motherland.
- An English poet Lord Byron organised funds and also went to fight in the war but died of fever in 1824.
- The Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognised Greece as an Independent nation.

### Romantic Imagination and the National Feeling

A cultural revolution spread in Europe. This revolution used art, poetry, folk culture, music to inspire the feeling nationalism among people.

- The romantic artists and poets criticized the glorification of science and logic.
- The romantic revolution was focused on emotions, intuitions and mystic feelings.
- Common cultural past and sharing of collective heritage became the basis of the nation and bond uniting people.

**Johann Gottfried and Folk Culture:** A German philosopher Johann Gottfried Herder was of the opinion that true spirit of the national and national identity lies in folk culture like folk songs, poetry, takes and dances.

**Karol Kurpinski:** In Poland, he kept alive the national feelings through his operas and music turning folk dances like Polonaise and Mazurka into national symbols of unity among the Polish people.

**Use of Vernacular Language:** Vernacular languages were used to spread the modern nationalist messages so that even the illiterate could understand it.

**Role of Language (Case of Poland):** language was is even today a great tool developing a sense of common identity binding the people together. The case of Poland under Russian rule is given here

- Poland was under Russian control.
- Russian language was being forcefully imposed everywhere. Polish language was banned in educational institutions.
- There was a revolution in 1831 but the Russian regime brutally crushed it.
- Many priests defied and used Polish to instruct and preach the people in Church gatherings to raise national sentiments. The Russian regime punished many such Bishops exiling many to Siberia.
- Thus, the use of Polish language became a national symbol of struggle against the Russian domination.

### Revolutions of 1830

- The liberals led a revolution in France that overthrew the Bourbon King (king Charles X)
- A constitutional monarchy was installed.
- Louis Phillipe was made the king.
- It was also called **July Revolution** as it took place in July 1830.
- Revolution in Belgium in 1830 was also successful as Belgium broke away from the Kingdoms of Netherlands.

### 1830s as the years of Economic Hardships and Popular Revolts

- Population increased enormously in the first half of the 19th century.
- Job seekers were more than the employment.
- Slums had become overcrowded due to rural people migrating to cities.
- Small producers especially from the textile sectors had to face stiff competition from cheap machine-made goods from England.

- In the aristocracy dominated regions, peasants struggled under the burden of feudal dues and obligations.
- Food shortages and widespread unemployment brought the population of Paris out on the roads

### Revolts of weavers in Silesia (1845)

It was a revolt of cotton weavers against the contractors who were denying the weavers demand of paying increased prices and dues.

**Journalist Wilhelm Wolf** described the revolt as -

- On 4 June at 2pm, a large crowd of weavers emerged on the streets of Paris demanding high wages which the contractors were not ready to accept. The crowd became furious seeing no respite or concessions there.
- The enraged and furious crowd attacked the house of the contractor plundered the stores.
- The contractor fled but came back with army and the resulting clash saw 12 weavers killed in the struggle.

## The Age of Revolutions 1848

On one side there were revolts of the poor, unemployed and the starving but at the same time the educated middle classes were also leading revolts in European countries like France, Germany, Italy, Poland and Austro-Hungarian Empire.

### Revolt in France (February Revolution-1848)

Common people in France were suffering from unemployment and soaring and increasing food prices. There were also not happy with the king **Louis Phillippe** and his policies.

- People revolted and were on the roads in Paris erecting barricades to face army and police.
- Louis Phillippe abdicated throne and fled to England.
- France was declared a French Republic by a national Assembly.
- Suffrage was granted to all males of 21 and above.
- Rights to work recognised and granted.
- National workshops were set up to provide employment.

### Frankfurt Parliament (German Region – 18 May 1848)

The events of the successful February Revolution (Revolution of the Liberals) in France had motivated the nationalists in German regions. They forced the German states to accept their demand for German unification to be run through a constitution.

The liberal middle classes demanded creation of a German Nation-state, parliamentary system of government under a constitution, freedom of press and association.

- On 18<sup>th</sup> May 1848, the elected 831 representatives assembled in the Frankfurt Parliament to vote for all German National Assembly.
- St. Paul's Church was the place where this parliament was organised.
- A constitution was drafted for a German Nation.
- It was to be headed by a constitutional monarchy under the parliamentary system.
- In April, 1849, the King of Prussia Frederick Wilhelm was offered the crown but he refused to accept and with other monarchs tried to dismantle the efforts of the Frankfurt parliament.
- The Frankfurt Parliament lacked popular support of workers and artisans because it had narrow social base due to the domination of the middle classes.
- Ultimately the whole efforts the Frankfurt parliament failed. The troops were called in to dismantle the assembly. The Junkers (Landed aristocrats) also supported armed action to dissolve the National Assembly.

### Impact of the Liberal Movements on the Autocratic Regimes

- The autocratic regimes (Conservative Order) saw that cycle of revolutions occurring from time to time and it could be checked by giving some concessions to the demands of the liberal nationalists.
- They autocratic regimes felt that the old order of constitutional monarchies could not be restored.
- The autocratic monarchical regimes of Central and eastern Europe began to bring the reforms that were the parts of the order before 1815 in the western Europe (like France)
- The Habsburg Empire and the Russian rulers abolished serfdom and bonded labour.
- In 1867, more autonomy to Hungarian was given by the Habsburg Emperor.

## Unification of Italy and Germany

The failures of revolutions of 1830s and 1848 showed that only Revolts and insurrection were not sufficient to bring desired goals unifying Germany and Italy. Now, the same nationalist sentiments of people were used by state powers for their political domination over Europe. Use of diplomacy and wars marked the events of unification of Germany and Italy into nation states.

### Process of Unification of Germany

In 1848 there were attempts by liberals to unite different regions of the German Confederation but the efforts failed.

- I. **Frankfurt Parliament:** It was forced to disband and liberal initiatives was suppressed by combined forces of the monarchy, military and the support of the Junkers (large landed aristocracy).
- II. **Prussia took the initiative:** Prussia to unify the German speaking regions into a nation with the help of army and diplomacy.
- III. **Auto von Bismarck:** He was the architect of the process of unification of Germany using diplomatic skills and army.
- IV. **Three wars With Denmark, Austria and France:** All these wars were fought and won by Prussia to complete the unification of Germany.
- V. **18th January 1871:** the German empire was proclaimed in the hall of mirrors in the Palace of Versailles. The unified Germany was to be headed by Kaiser Wilhelm I Of Prussia.
- VI. The new state placed a strong emphasis on modernising currency, banking, legal and judicial system in Germany.

### Unification of Italy

Before it's unification Italy was divided in 7 states.

- North – under Habsburg Empire
- Centre – Under the rule of Pope
- South – ruled by Bourbon Kings of Spain

### Main architects of the Italian Unification

**Giuseppe Mazzini:** During 1830s Mazzini sought to put together a coherent programme for the unification of Italy as a Republic. He used revolts and insurrection to fulfil his goals. He founded secret societies like Young Italy to inspire Nationalism and make people aware of his goals to make Italy a Republic.

**King Victor Emmanuel II (Sardinia Piedmont):** The Revolts and uprisings were not successful in uniting Italy. King Victor Emmanuel II took the initiative to unite Italy through wars, diplomacy and alliances.

**Camillo Benso Cavour:** He was the chief minister of Sardinia Piedmont. He played the same role. He was neither a revolutionary nor a Democrat. He led the movement to unify the regions of Italy using his diplomatic skills and an alliance with France to defeat Austria in the war of 1859.

**Giuseppe Garibaldi:** In 1860, he led the famous expedition of 1000 Red Shirt volunteers to South Italy and won the Kingdom of Two Sicilies

### Process of Unification of Italy

**1859:** An alliance with France helped Sardinia Piedmont defeat Austrian forces to get Lombardy from Austria.

**1860:** Garibaldi led his Red Shirt volunteers to capture South Italy and won Kingdom of Two Sicilies from the Spanish rulers of Bourbon Dynasty.

**1861:** King Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed the king of the United Kingdom of Italy. But it's still some parts of Italian region what is still not the fault of this Kingdom.

**1866:** Venetia became part of united Italy.

**1870:** Rome was conquered and the unification of Italy was complete.

### About Giuseppe Garibaldi:

- Giuseppe Garibaldi was perhaps the most popular among the Italian freedom fighters.
- In 1833, he joined the young Italy movement.
- He participated in Republican uprisings of 1834 and 1848.
- In 1860, he led the famous expedition of 1000 Red Shirt volunteers to South Italy and won the Kingdom of Two Sicilies.

### The Strange Case of Britain

Great Britain is one of the best models of formation of a Nation State.

- No British Nation existed before 18th century.
- Different ethnic and cultural identities existed as the English, Wales, Scots and Irish.
- Process of Unification of Britain
- The English Parliament had seized power from monarchy in 1688 and then began the unification of Britain, not through wars but through a long-drawn-out process.

### Process of Unification of Britain

**The Act of Union 1707:** This Act United Scotland and England forming the United Kingdom of Great Britain.

**Influence of English Culture on Scotland:** England started its influence on the Scottish culture using force and repressive measures also. The Scottish highlanders were not allowed to speak their Gaelic language, wear their national dress. Any Voices of Independence raised by catholic clans were suppressed.

**The Act of Union 1801:** Kingdom of Ireland was united with the Great Britain forming the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland.

**Suppression of Catholic Revolts in Ireland:** The 1789 revolt lead by Wolf Tone and his United Irishmen failed. In 1801, Ireland was forcefully incorporated in the United Kingdom.

### Symbols of the New British Nation

- The promotion and propagation of the English Culture.
- The British Union Jack Flag.
- The national anthem – God save our noble king.
- The English language.

## Visualising the Nation (Allegory)

**Allegory:** is a visual and personified representations of an abstract idea like freedom, liberty and nation. An allegory can be represented as a person or a thing with literal as well as symbolic meanings. Eg. A flag of a nation is a just a 'flag' (a piece of cloth) by its literal meaning but a symbol as well representing the sovereignty of the nation as well as the national aspirations of the citizens.

Nation is an abstract idea and nationalism associated with it is matter of sentiments and feel g's. We can easily represent any physical having anything any physical dimensions but we cannot represent any abstract idea that exists only in our feelings and sentiments. How can we show or repressive sent sorrow, happiness or mercy etc. with physical dimensions?

But we can represent any abstract idea by personifying them by giving them shape and size. Since it will again be an idea of a mind so there can be different such figurative representations by the creator. For example, Bharat Mata represents the nation of India but there can be many shapes of Bharat Mata as it depends on our imagination. But such representations bind our nationalism with them just like a flag which is a piece of cloth but has immense value for a nationalist because our feelings of nationalism are associated with it.

### Allegory of a Nation

Artists in the 18<sup>th</sup> and the 19<sup>th</sup> century started personifying the abstract idea of nation by giving it concrete form using female allegory is to represent the French nation into German nation.

## Allegories during the French Republics

Nation was personified in the female form by the artists of the 19th century. Female allegories such as that of liberty, justice and republic were invented. The attributed of Liberty and Justice were:

**Liberty** – Red cap, broken chain

**Justice** - blindfolded woman carrying a pair of weighing scales

### Marianne

- She was a female allegory who represented France.
- Marianne had the characteristics of liberty and Republic with red cap, tricolour and the cockade.
- Statues of Marianne were erected in public squares as a symbol of unity that is inspiring the nationalism of people to feel united in the name of nationalism and the nation please stop
- Marianne images were marked on coins and stamps also.

### Germania

- This allegory represented the germination
- It is shown wearing a crown of oak leaves at the German oak stands for heroism.

## Nationalism and Imperialism & Balkan Crisis

### Nationalism aligns with imperialism

Through the 18th and the mid-19th century, Europe was marked by a lot of chaos and turmoil. After 1871, there was a significant change in the concept of nationalism in Europe.

- By the last quarter of 19 century the Liberal democratic nature of nationalism came to be aligned with imperialism
- Nationalism became a narrow creed.
- Nationalist groups became intolerant and ready to raise war against one another.
- Big European powers used these next list aspirations of the people to further their goal of imperialism to dominate larger parts of the world.

## Explosive Balkan Crisis

- Balkan was a region of geographical and ethnic variation. The inhabitants of this region were commonly known as Slavs.
- Most of the Balkan was under Ottoman Empire.
- The spread of romantic nationalism and disintegration of the Ottoman Empire encouraged Balkan peoples to claim their independence on the basis of their history and nationality making the area more explosive.
- Rebellion Balkan nationalists saw their struggle as attempts to win back their long-lost independence.
- The Ottoman Empire disintegrated and lost its European territories as its European subject nationalities broke away and declared independence.

## Balkan states

Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia – Herzegovina, Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro.

## Emergence of Balkan Crisis

- **Region of geographical and ethnic variations:** The Balkan was a comprising of modern-day Romania, Bulgaria, Albania, Greece, Macedonia, Croatia, Bosnia-Herzegovina Slovenia, Serbia and Montenegro.
- **Romantic nationalism and the disintegration of the Ottoman Empire:** Different Slavic nationalities struggled to define their identity and claim their independence.
- **Intolerance and Jealousy among Balkan states:** Every state wanted more territory, even at the expense of others and were ready to fight.
- **Rivalry among Big powers:** The great European Powers –Russia, Germany, England and Austro-Hungary struggled and competed to get more control over Balkan region for colonies, trade, naval and military might.
- **The First world war:** Ultimately this led to the series of wars in the region and finally became the cause of the First World War.

## Anti-Imperialist Movements

- The colonies opposed and revolted against imperial powers. Anti-Imperialist freedom movements developed to form independent nation-states.

- People everywhere developed their own idea of nationalism which was different from and not just the repeat or copy of the idea of nationalism seen in Europe. The idea of nationalism was inspired by a sense of collective national unity, forged in confrontation with imperialism in colonies.
  - Despite varied manifestations of nationalism, the idea of nation-states came to be regarded the natural and universal aspect of nationalism i.e., establishing nation-states was the ultimate aim or goal of nationalism everywhere.
- 

**Terms of Use of this Notes PDF**

These notes are meant for educational purposes only. Its commercial use is strictly prohibited by the author. Any modifications through editing, distribution or any other misuse for whatsoever other than allowed purposes, under terms of use, is not allowed without the prior permission of the author.

We seek help from the users of this PDF notes to send their feedbacks regarding improvement as well as errors and mistakes so that the next edition could be improved.

Contacts: [sirjutorials@gmail.com](mailto:sirjutorials@gmail.com)



We shall highly appreciate donations – [Click to DONATE Now](#)