



**GRAPHIC
NOVEL**

Tagore International School, Jaipur

Affiliated to CBSE, New Delhi

THE RISE OF NATIONALISM IN EUROPE



SUBJECT : HISTORY | CLASS : X

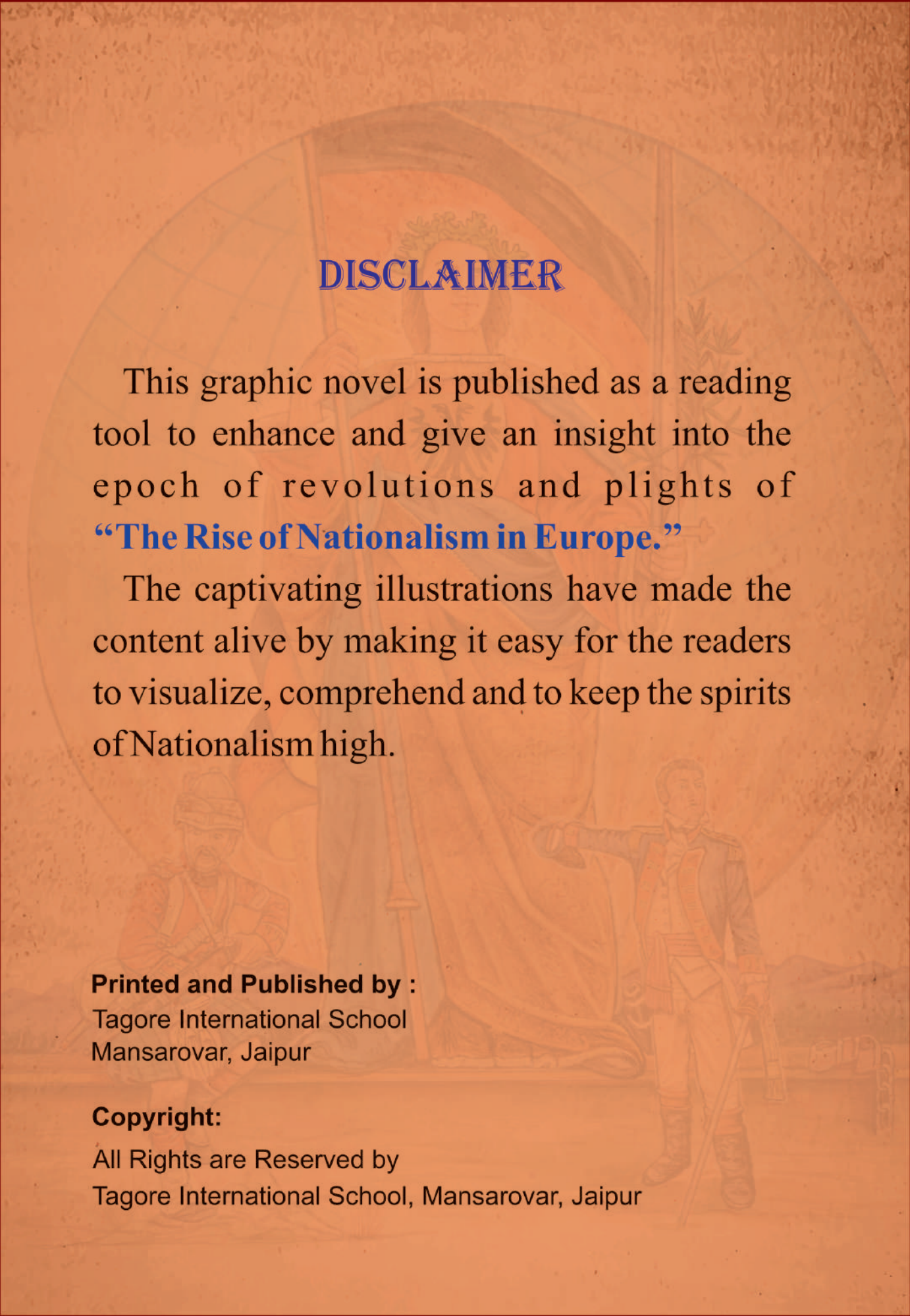
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The strength of the team is each individual member. The strength of each member is the team. This graphic novel is a collective work of industrious team of teachers and educationists who worked together on this marvelous piece of art.

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*"A team coming together is a beginning.
Keeping together is progress. Working together is success."*

By - Henry Ford



DISCLAIMER

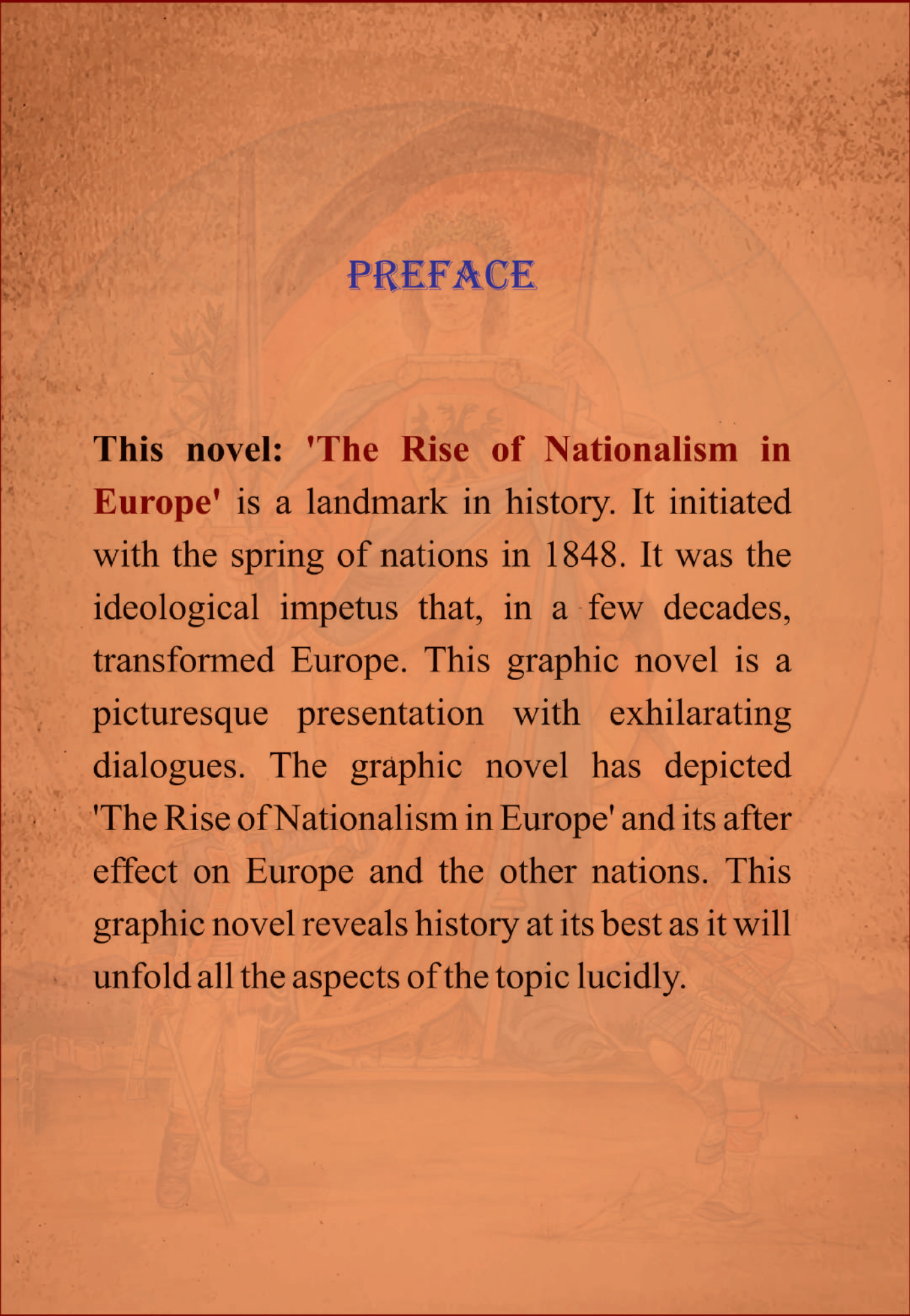
This graphic novel is published as a reading tool to enhance and give an insight into the epoch of revolutions and plights of **“The Rise of Nationalism in Europe.”**

The captivating illustrations have made the content alive by making it easy for the readers to visualize, comprehend and to keep the spirits of Nationalism high.

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PREFACE

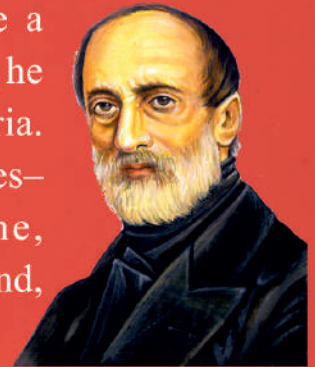
This novel: 'The Rise of Nationalism in Europe' is a landmark in history. It initiated with the spring of nations in 1848. It was the ideological impetus that, in a few decades, transformed Europe. This graphic novel is a picturesque presentation with exhilarating dialogues. The graphic novel has depicted 'The Rise of Nationalism in Europe' and its after effect on Europe and the other nations. This graphic novel reveals history at its best as it will unfold all the aspects of the topic lucidly.

CHARACTERS



Napoleon Bonaparte - Napoleon Bonaparte, French statesman, military leader and Emperor of France. He revolutionised military organisation and training, introduced the Napoleonic Code in 1804. He successfully led military campaigns against many European countries. In 1813, Napoleon was defeated in the battle of Leipzig and was finally defeated in the battle of Waterloo in 1815.

Giuseppe Mazzini - Born in Genoa, in 1807, he became a member of secret society of the Carbonari. At the age of 24, he was sent into exile in 1831 for attempting a revolution in Liguria. He subsequently founded two more underground societies—Young Italy in Marseilles, Young Europe in Berne, whose members were like-minded young men from Poland, France, Italy and the German States.



Otto von Bismarck - He was also known as Otto Eduard Leopold, a conservative German statesman who masterminded the unification of Germany in 1871 and served as its first Chancellor.

Friedrich Wilhelm IV- King of Prussia, who rejected the crown offered by the Frankfurt Parliament in March 1849 and joined other Monarchs of German confederation to oppose this elected assembly.





Kaiser William I - King of Prussia proclaimed as The King of new German Empire on 18th January, 1871 in the unheated Hall of Mirrors in the Palace of Versailles.

Victor Emmanuel II- King of Sardinia- Piedmont was proclaimed king of United Italy in 1861. After Rome became the capital of Italy in 1870, King Victor Emmanuel II entered it with all grandeur.



Duke Metternich - The Austrian chancellor, diplomat, traditional conservative, who hosted the Congress at Vienna in 1815 where the treaty of Vienna was drawn up.

Frederic Sorrieu - He was a French engraver, printmaker and draughtsman. He was notable for his works, testifying the liberal and nationalist revolutions in France and Europe.



Argus



Two imaginative and distinctive historical characters from the Habsburg empire, as narrators.

Adonis



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STORY BOARD

"A Nation is the culmination of a long past of endeavours, sacrifice and devotion." – Ernst Renan

NATION BUILDING EUROPE



French Revolution The Idea of the Nation

1. Promotion of collective identity
2. Administrative measures and practices after French Revolution

Napoleonic Code -
* Civil Code - 1804
* Darker aspects and unrest



18th Century
Political Conditions
Social Conditions
Habsburg Empire



Strange Case of Britain

**Nationalism and Imperialism
Balkans – The First World War**



Romanticism Cultural Movement



Visualising the Nation–Marianne and Germania



Treaty of Vienna
* New conservatism

Liberal Nationalists and Revolutionaries



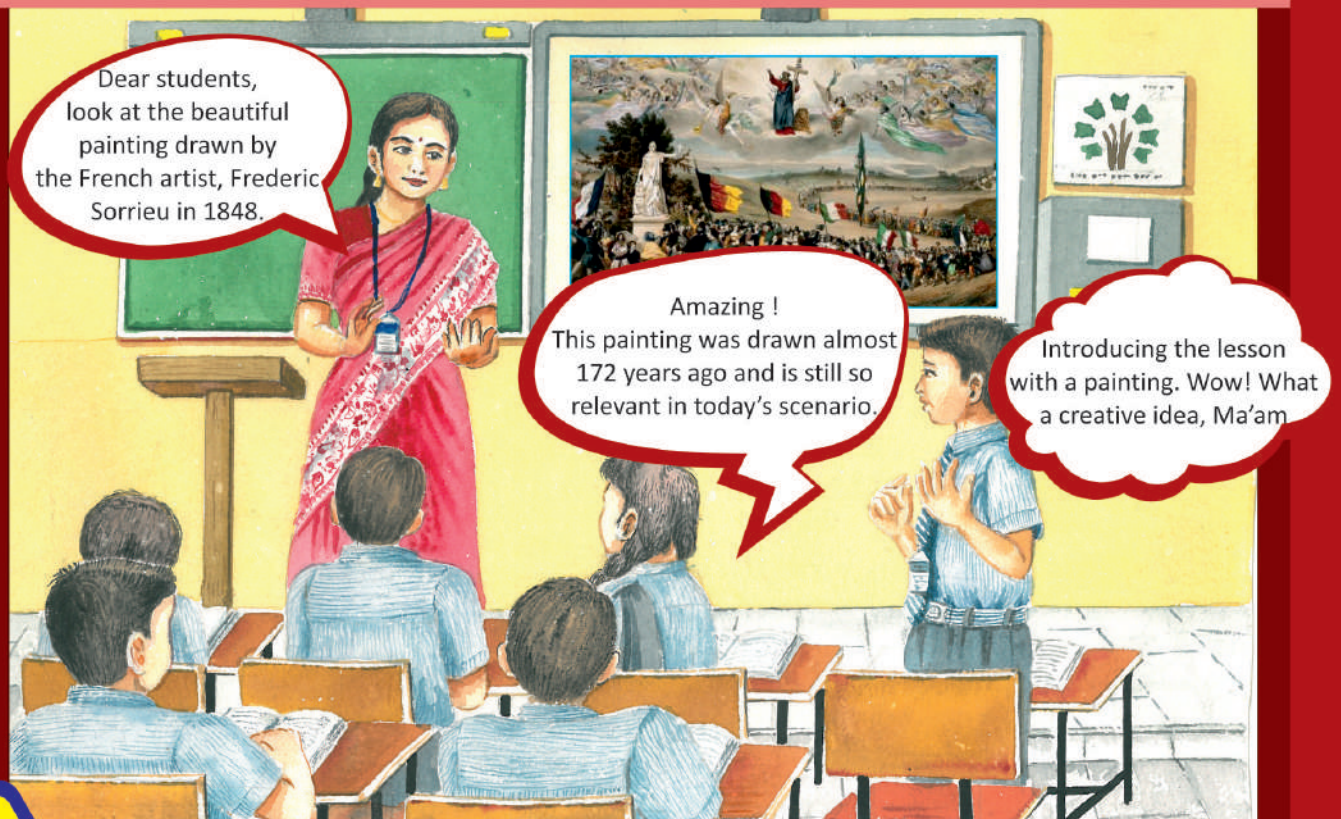
The Age of Revolutions 1830–1848
1. Hardships - Hunger
2. Unification of Germany
3. Unification of Italy



A new day in Tagore International School. In the History Class, the teacher before moving further with the explanation of the lesson asks the students to identify the flags drawn on the white board.



The teacher starts building up the narration with the help of a Power Point presentation. So, before understanding "The Rise of Nationalism in Europe" let us first unveil the dream of Frederic Sorrieu in the form of a painting- "The Dream of Worldwide Democratic and Social Republics"
- The Pact Between Nations.



A scene from the past. Year 1848 - Place - France. The renowned French artist, Frederic Sorrieu and his friend discussing the significance and attributes of the painting drawn by the former.



Frederic Sorrieu elaborating his First Print to his friend. In Sorrieu's utopian vision the peoples of the world are grouped as distinct nations, identified through their flags and national costume. Leading the processions are the United States and Switzerland which are already nation states, followed by France and then Germany and people of Austria, the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, Lombardy, Poland, England, Ireland, Hungary and Russia.



* Painting of Frederic Sorrieu – First Print.



Let me explain the second print. This is influenced by the French Revolution 1789. Liberty has been personified as a female figure.



Exactly !
You can identify the torch of Enlightenment in her one hand and the Charter of Rights in the other.

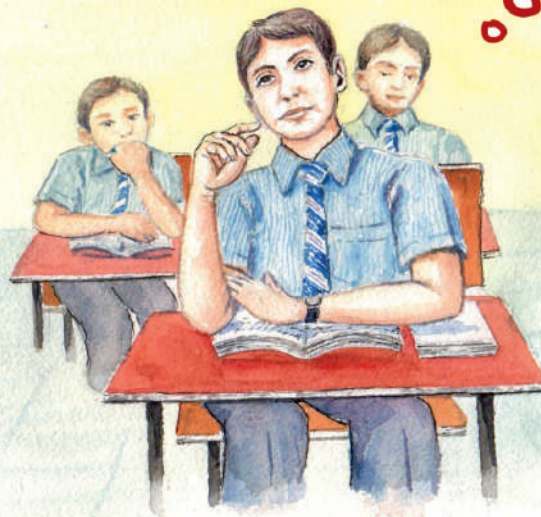


**Frederic Sorrieu explaining the Third Print....
while in the class a student visualises Frederic Sorrieu's imagination.**



Oh ! It shows the end of monarchy and the despotic rule, and its impact on the people.

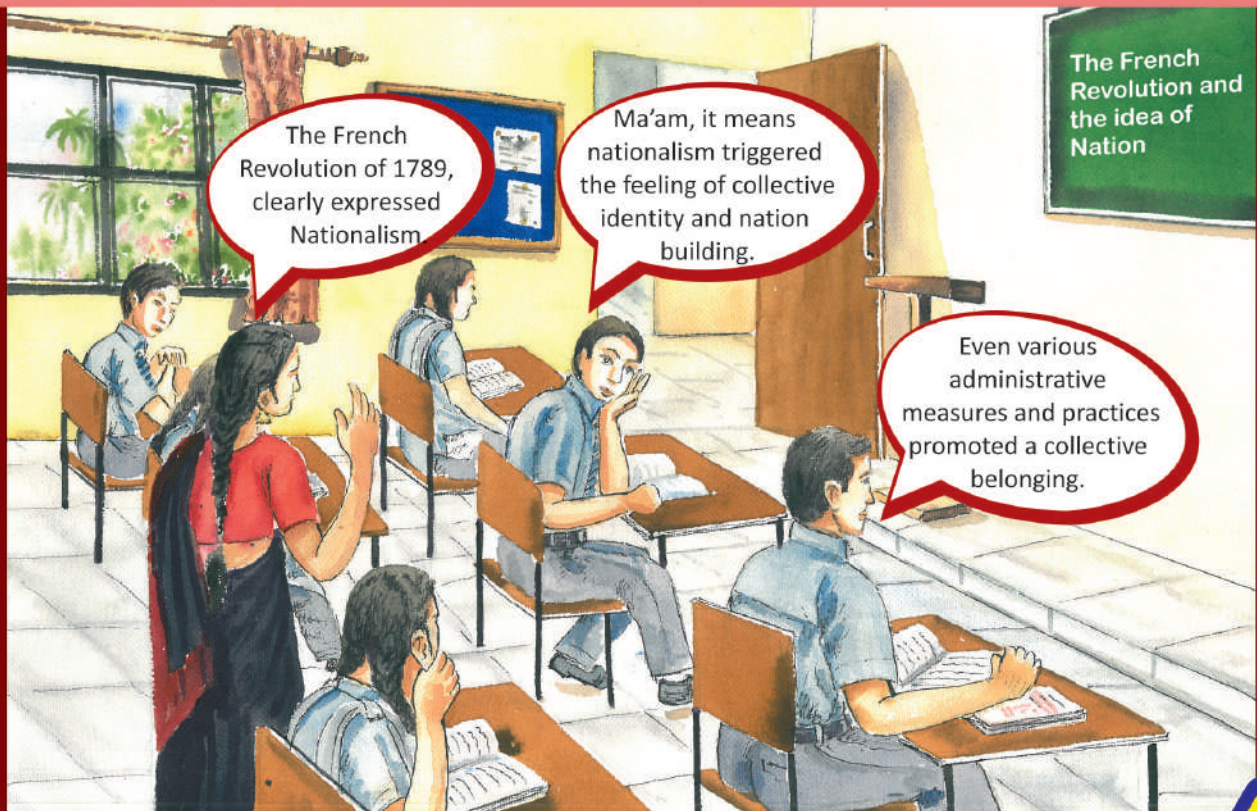
On the Earth in the foreground of the image lies the shattered remains of the absolutist institutions.



Fourth Print – The Divine Connection. This fourth print is depicting the heavens above, Christ, saints and angels gaze upon the Earth.



After testing the pre knowledge of the students related to the French Revolution, the teacher starts discussing various administrative measures and practices after the French revolution which promoted a sense of collective identity and the idea of the nation.



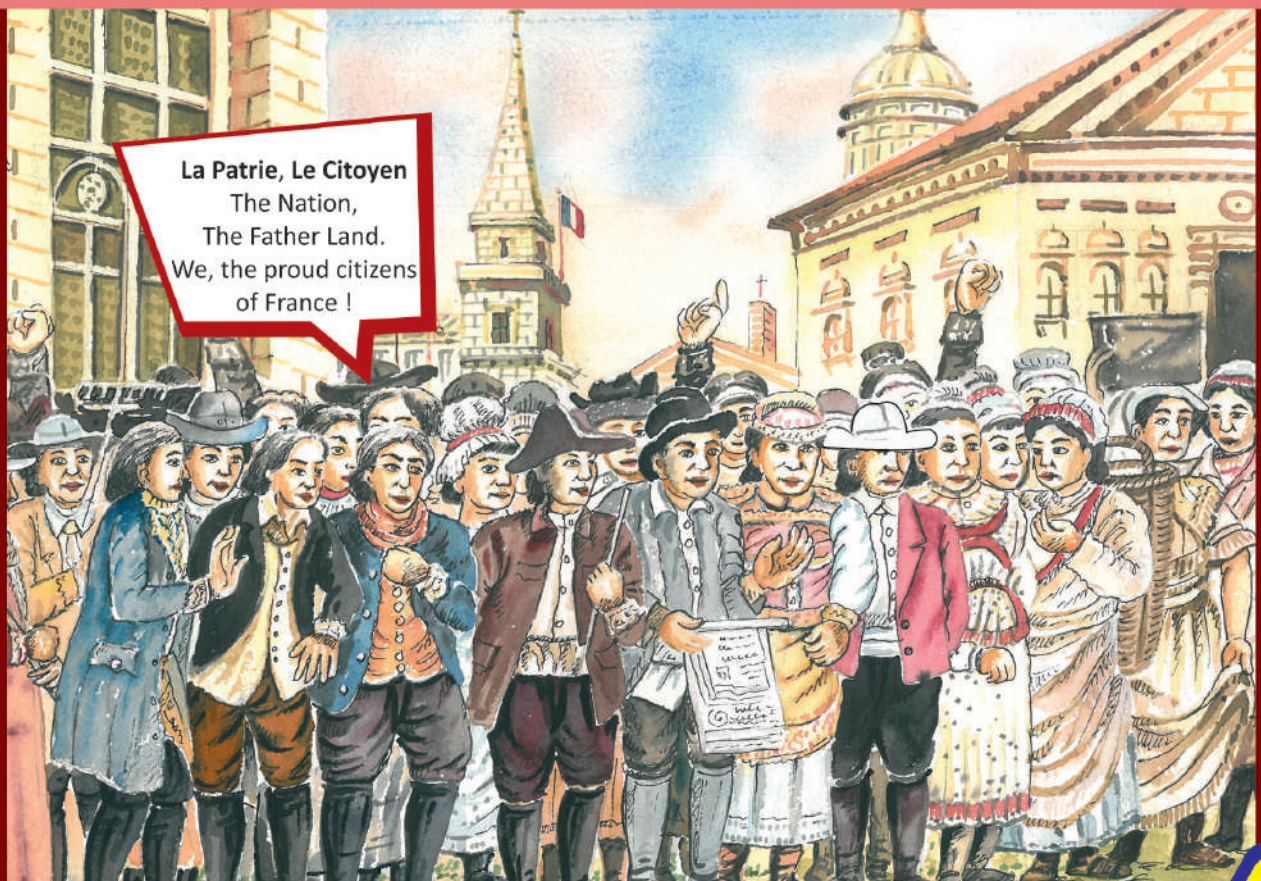
Continuing with the explanation through Power Point Presentation.
Somewhere down the memory lane, in France..... French people discussing the
administrative measures and practices to be introduced after the French Revolution.



The French Revolutionaries introduced various measures and practices that promoted a sense of collective identity among French people which ultimately strengthened the idea of nation in France.

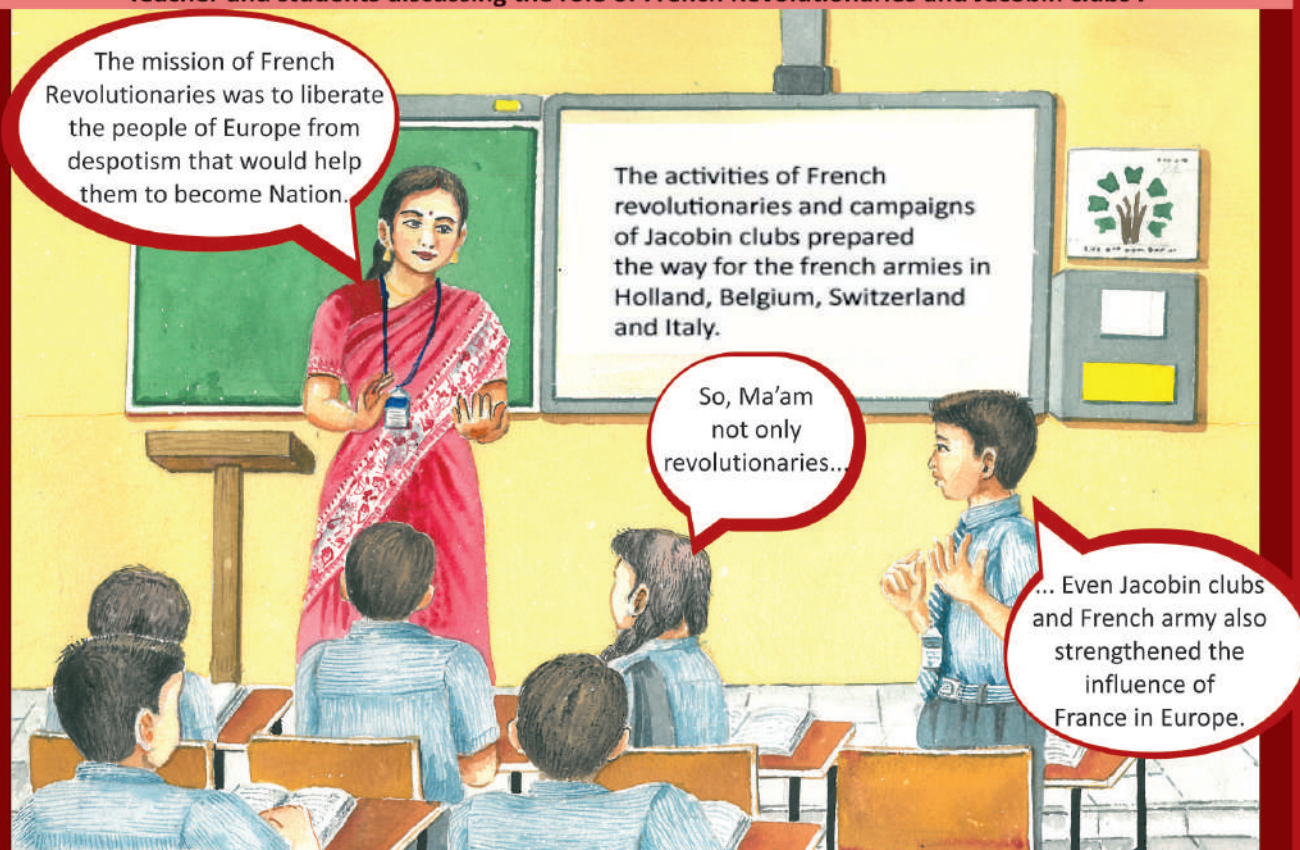


There emerged the sense of collective identity among the citizens of France.

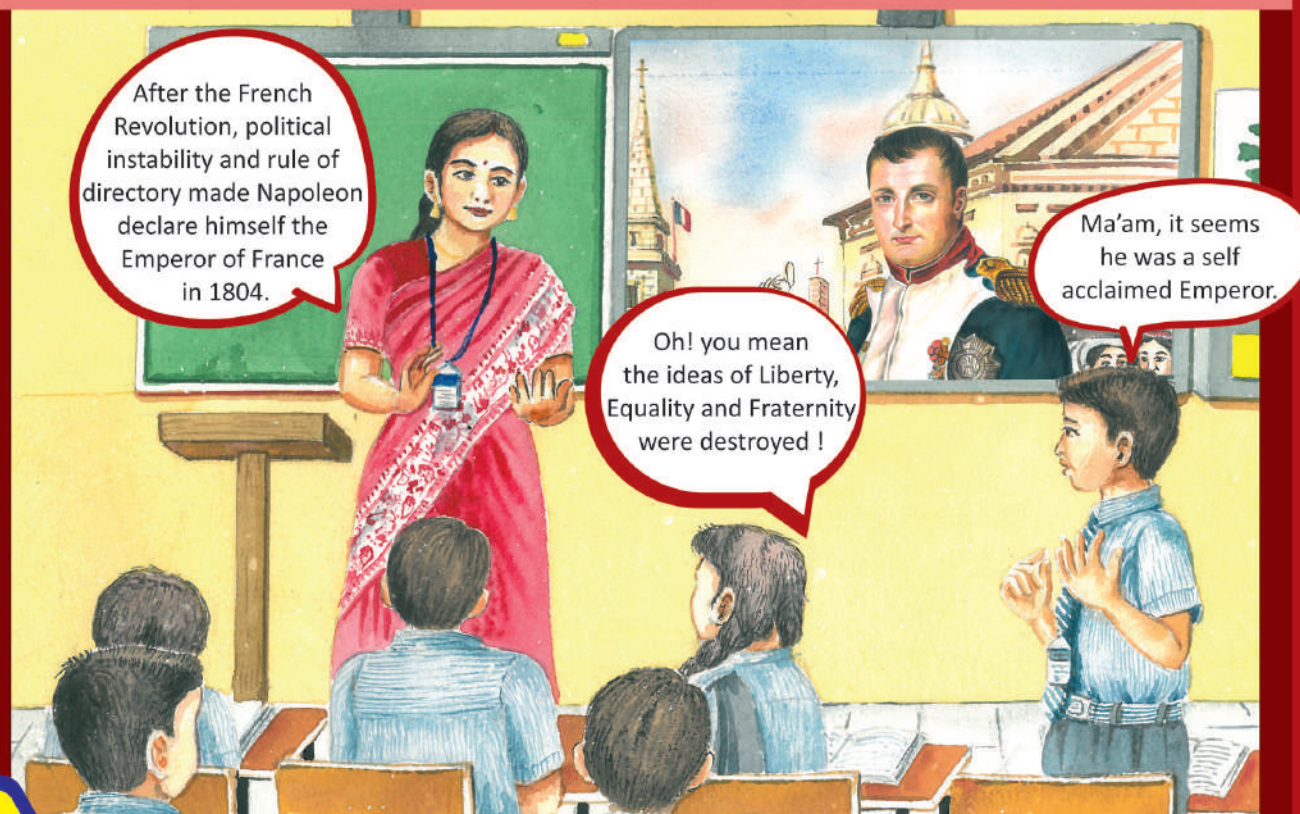


Students understood the significance of the French Revolution and the changes after it which led to the beginning of new era of nationalism.

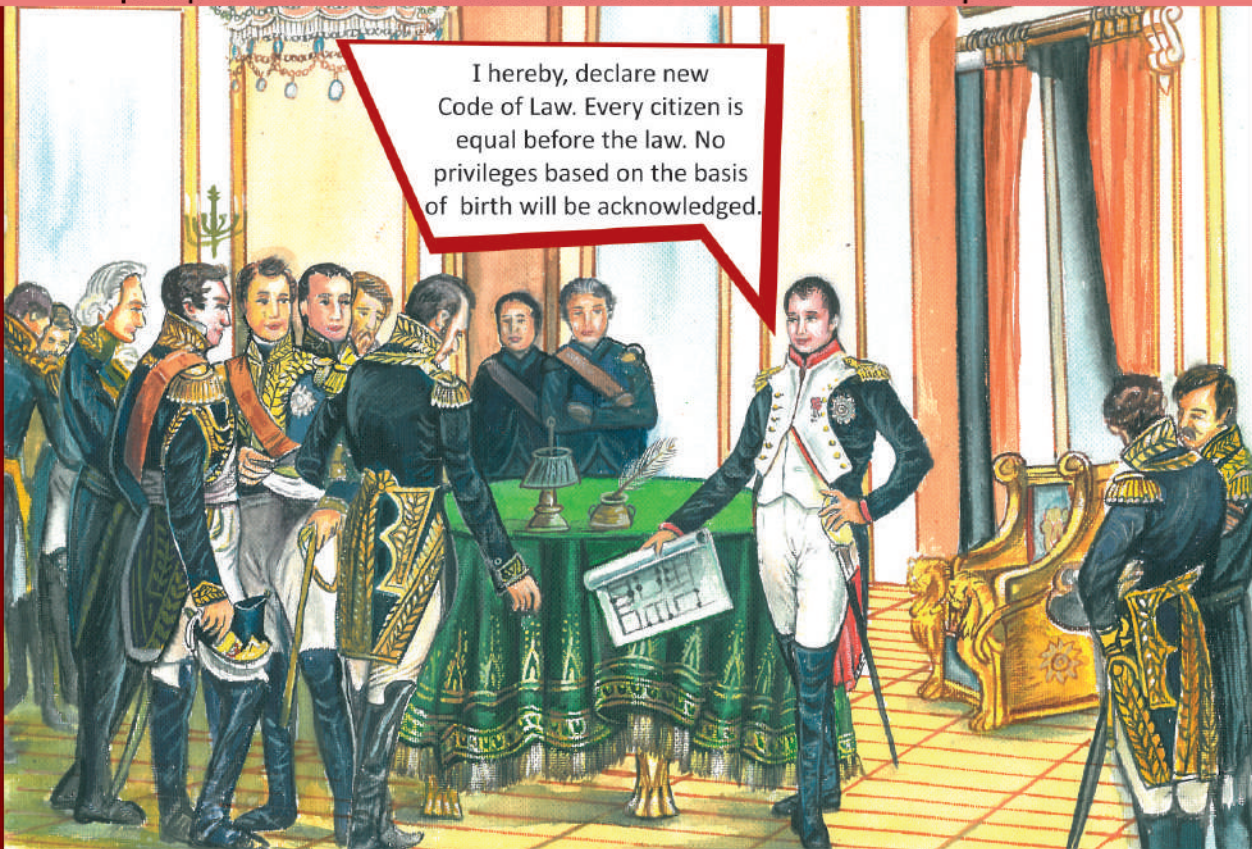
Teacher and students discussing the role of French Revolutionaries and Jacobin clubs .



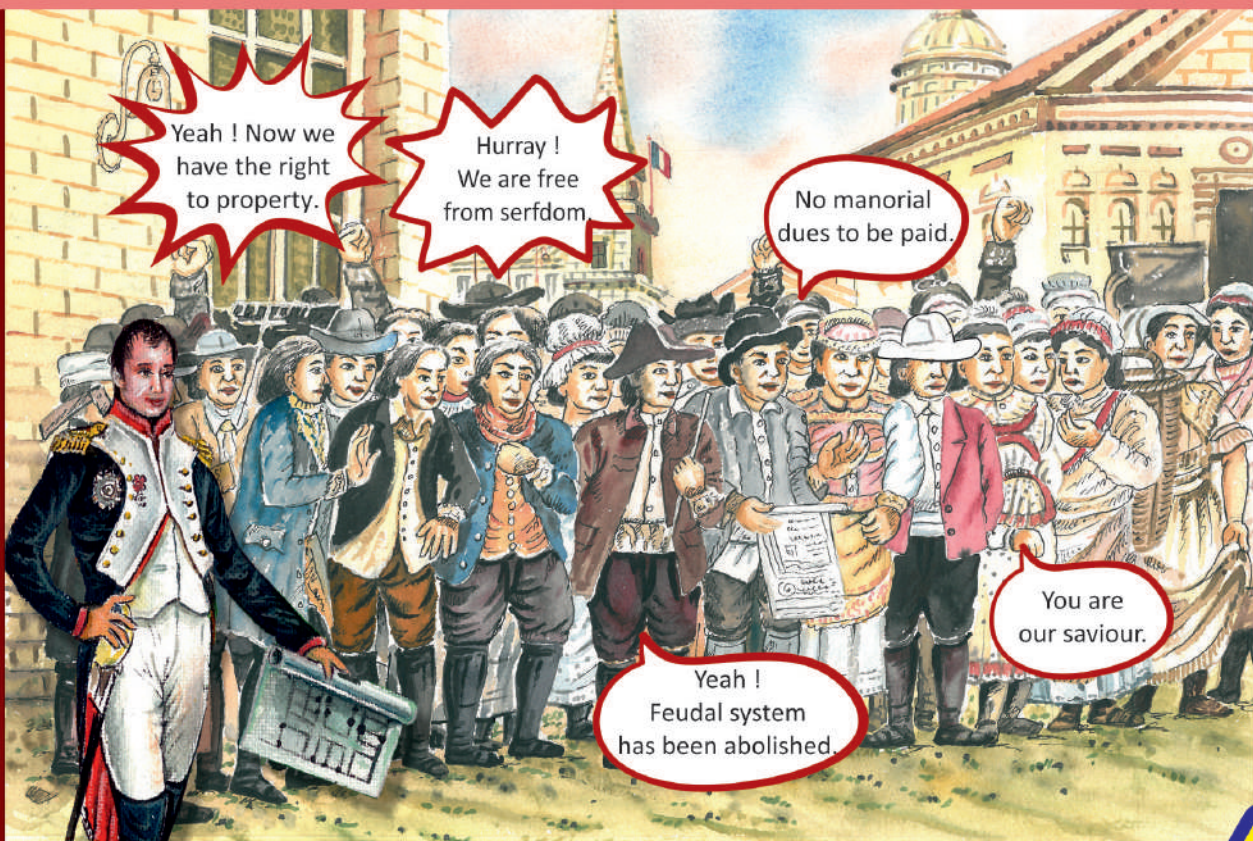
Even after the French Revolution and the other administrative changes, the journey of Democracy and Republic was not so easy for France. The Teacher is now discussing "The Rise of Napoleon Bonaparte."



The teacher along with the students going back to the time of Napoleon court – Declaration of Napoleonic Code. Napoleon no doubt destroyed democracy in France but incorporated revolutionary principles in administrative field in the form of Civil Code of 1804 or Napoleonic Code.



After the declaration of Napoleonic Code the crowd was cheering as it appeared to them that their dreams would now come true.



Friends, now our unaccomplished dream of French Revolution will come true.

Yes ! guild restrictions are removed. National currency, standardized weights and measures will help trade to flourish. Transport and communication has also improved

Group of traders discussing and enjoying the new found freedom and relaxations in disguise of Napoleonic Code.

Our Emperor is a true Saviour !

Alas! Initial enthusiasm of people for the Napoleonic Code turned to hostile as people did not like the terms and conditions of the Napoleonic Code Students think.

Was Napoleon a Hero ?
May be not,
it seems like a false
image of a dictator.

It means Napoleonic
Code did not go hand
in hand with
political freedom.

Napoleon giving command to his army for implementing the Civil Code of 1804 in the Dutch Republic, Switzerland, Italy and Germany.



Initially, Holland, Switzerland as well as in cities like Brussels, Mainz, Milan and Warsaw the French armies, were welcomed as harbingers of liberty. But then what went against the French rule? People were agitated by increased taxation, censorship, forced conscription of the young people into French armies which turned the Europeans against Napoleon. This was a true picture of a real dictator.



Next day in the class, the teacher is revising all the topics that she had taught in the previous classes.



Chronology of the events.....



Let us Recap.....

Q1. Mark True or False for following statements:

- A)** After French revolution the National Assembly elected by the body of active citizens was known as the Estates General.
- B)** A nation state was one in which a centralised power exercised sovereign control over a clearly defined territory.

Options

- a. Option A is True and option B is False
- b. Both the options A and B are false
- c. Option A is false and option B is True
- d. Both the option A and B are True.

Q2. Which of the following statement is NOT appropriate regarding Napoleonic code?

- (a) It established equality before the law.
- (b) It abolished the feudal system.
- (c) It accepted privileges based on birth.
- (d) This code was exported to the regions under French Control.

Q3. Mark the most appropriate statement related to Frederic Sorrieu's painting.

- a) The first print depicts liberty as a female figure the torch of Enlightenment in one hand and the Charter of the Rights of Man in the other.
- b) In the painting leading the procession is France followed by the United States and Switzerland.
- c) The shattered remains of the symbols of absolutist institutions on the earth in the foreground of the image symbolises Fraternity among the nations of the world.
- d) In Sorrieu's Utopian vision, the peoples of the world are grouped as distinct nations, identified through their flags and national costume.

Q4. Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word to make it a complete meaningful sentence:

A direct vote by which all the people of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal is _____ .

Q5. The activities and campaigns of Jacobin clubs paved the way for the French armies which moved into Holland, Belgium _____ and much of _____ in the 1790's.

Answers:

1-C

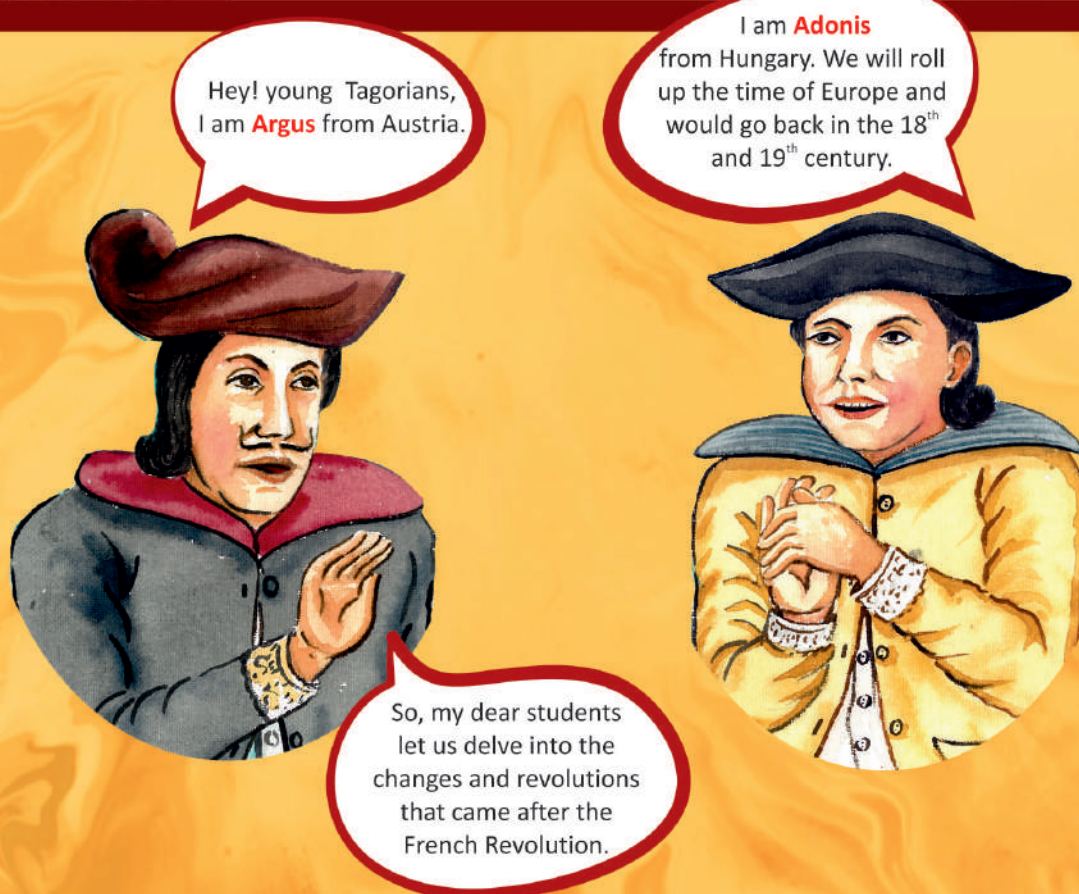
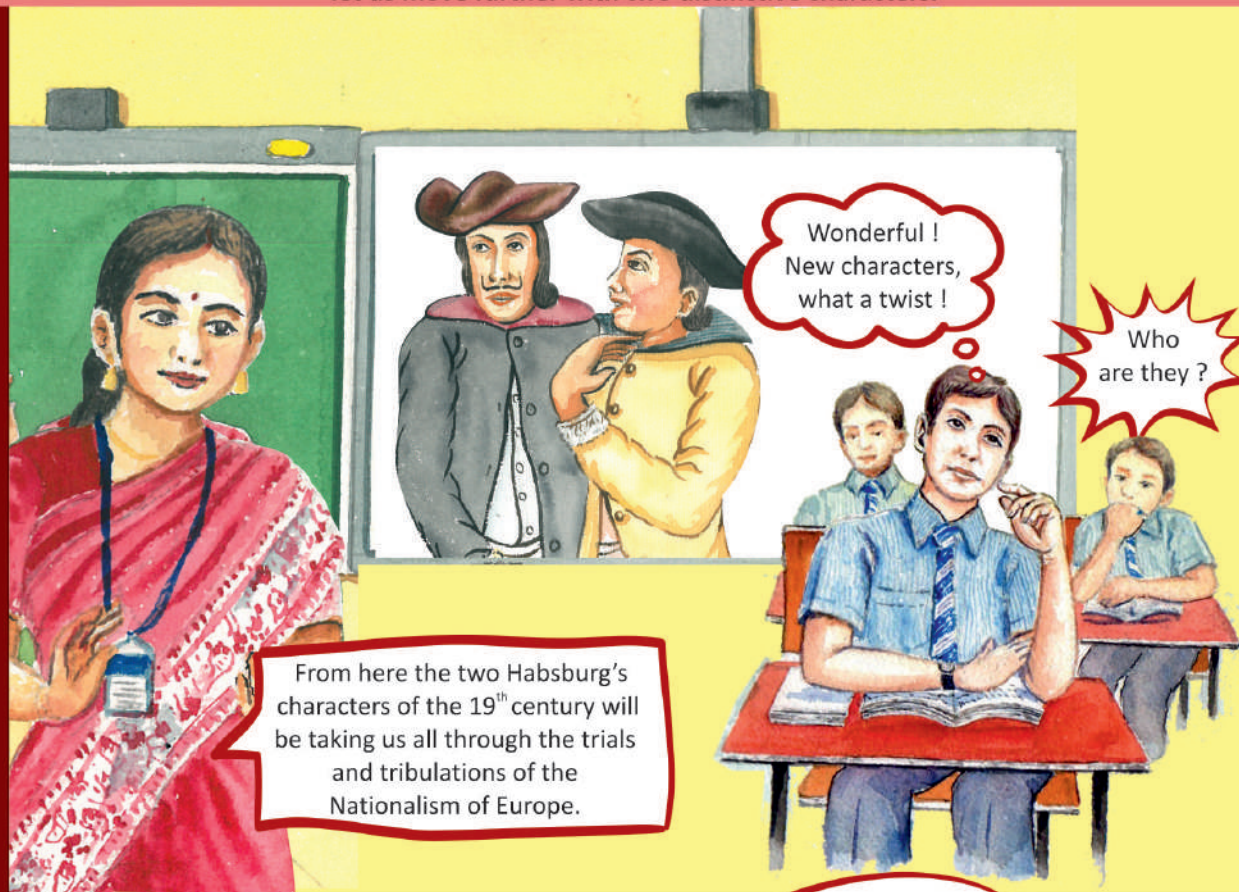
2-D

3-B

4-Plebiscite

5-Switzerland, Italy

After understanding one significant phase of 'The Rise of Nationalism in Europe' let us move further with two distinctive characters.



Political events are interwoven with political conditions. Let us comprehend the political conditions prevalent in Europe with Argus and Adonis.

In the mid 18th century, there were no nation states in Europe. Germany, Italy, Switzerland were divided into kingdoms, Duchies and Cantons.

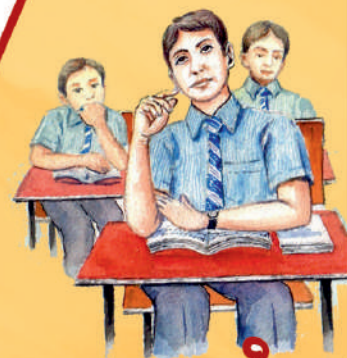
Even the Central and Eastern Europe were under autocratic monarchies who ruled culturally diversified people.

Both Habsburg characters are discussing the cultural and lingual diversity of the nations.



Yes, my dear students, Habsburg Empire that rules over Austria – Hungary is the most powerful empire of this century.

The Habsburg Empire is a patchwork of different regions and people. In Alpine region, German is spoken.



Oh! Too difficult to enthuse political unity among them.

Let us move around the Habsburg Empire with Argus and Adonis.

My relatives residing in Lombardy and Venetia speak Italian.

In Galicia, Polish is spoken only by Aristocrats.

In Hungary, Magyar is spoken whereas half of the Hungarians speak other dialects.

Within the boundaries of the Empire live peasants, speaking different languages and dialects.

Not only political and cultural diversities were there in Europe but also the social structure of Europe was diversified. Let us get a clear scenario of the social structure of Europe in mid 18th century.

Most dominant social class is a landed aristocracy, owners of countryside estates and big town houses.

These powerful aristocrats speak French language for diplomacy.

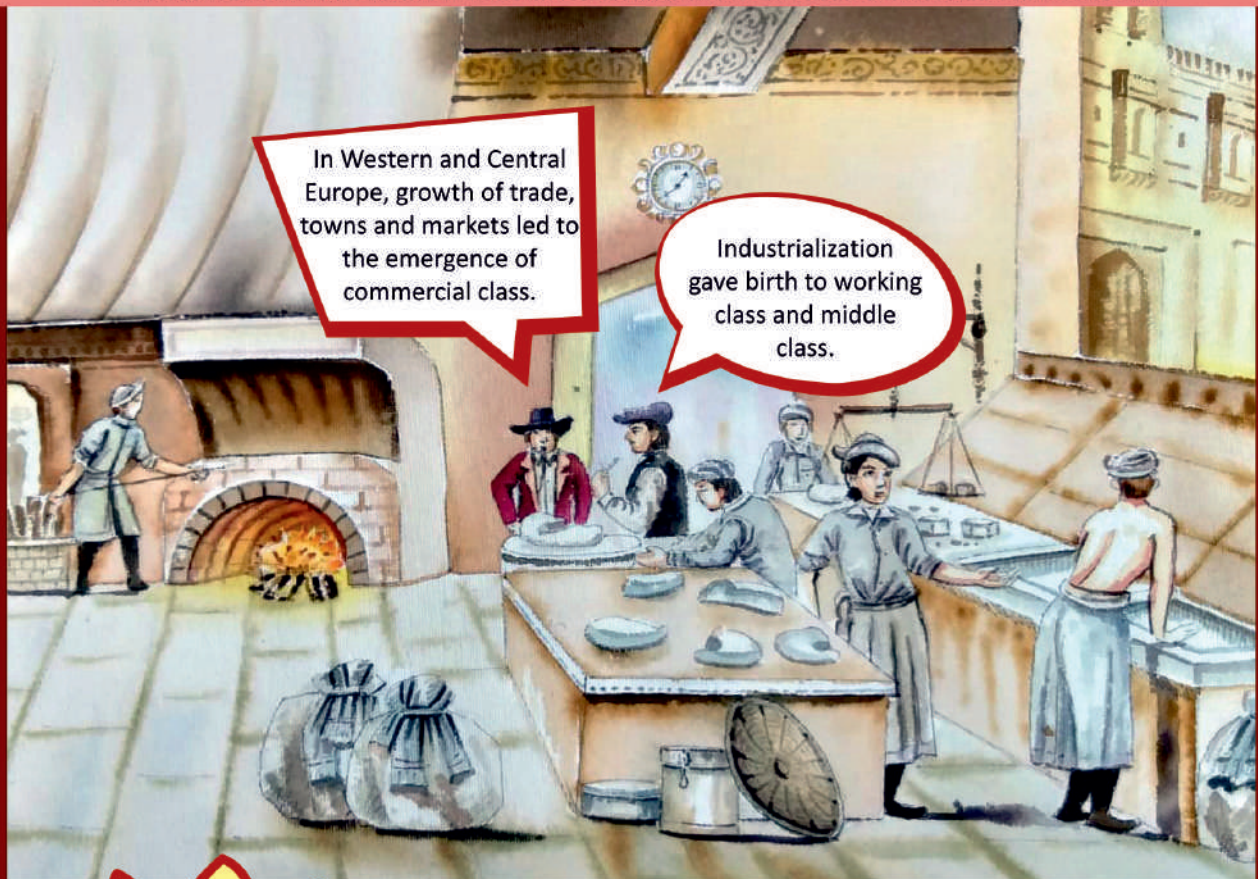
Argus and Adonis explaining the rural society where the majority of European population was peasants.



Argus and Adonis are scolded by an Aristocrat as they were wasting their time roaming around.



Another social class of Europe was the prosperous commercial class. Gradually, with the growth of towns, markets, industrial production this class emerged and promoted the idea of national unity.



In Western and Central Europe, growth of trade, towns and markets led to the emergence of commercial class.

Industrialization gave birth to working class and middle class.

Argus and Adonis explaining the social changes.

After industrialisation, changes in European society became evident. The Industrial Revolution gave birth to many new social groups.

In the wake of Industrial Revolution working class and middle class emerged.

My young friends, the educated liberal middle class promoted the concept of national unity.



Nineteenth century Europe witnessed ideological shift in the form of Liberal Nationalism.

Educated middle class promoted the concept of liberalism

Friends, by early 19th century in Europe, the idea of national unity was closely allied to the ideology of liberalism.

Lets understand the principle of liberalism and try to find out whether it promoted democracy or not.

Middle class Europeans, standing in a group discussing and swearing in the name of Liberalism.

We support equality before law.

We stand for constitution and representative government.

End of autocracy. End of clerical privileges.

Everyone should enjoy private property.

We the liberals, stand for freedom.

We support freedom of markets. The state imposed restrictions should be abolished.

All good ideologies failed to define liberals as democrats by nature. Their philosophy of equality before law did not stand for universal suffrage. Women and even men without property did not approve liberalism.



Liberals stood for the freedom of market and abolition of state imposed restrictions on trade as the economic system of Europe had faced various challenges. Let us review and understand the economic system of Europe with the example of Germany, a confederation of 39 states.



Traders of Hamburg, a state of German confederation revealing their problems.



The wave of economic nationalism strengthened national unification and new commercial classes argued for a unified economic territory. Traders discussing new changes they desire.



We the traders are tired of different weights, measurements and different currencies.

Even custom barriers and all state-imposed restrictions on trade should be abolished.

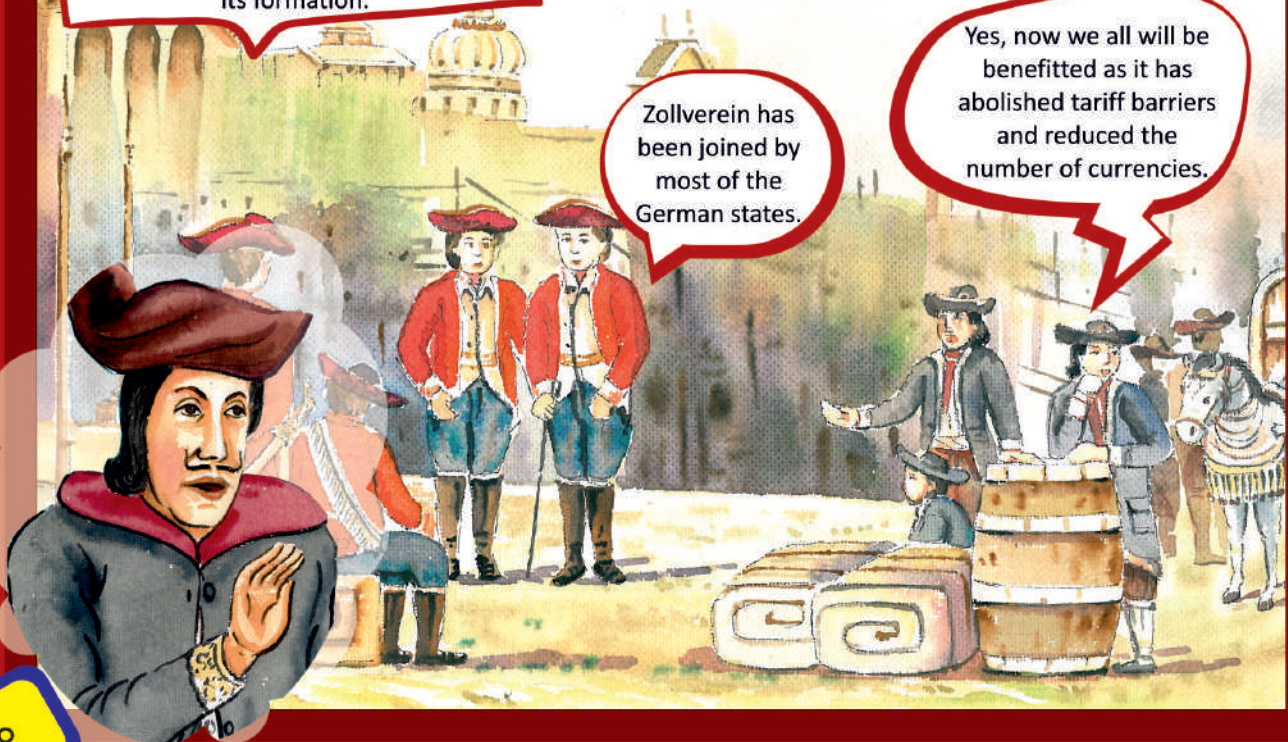
We want unhindered movement of goods, people and capital.

Hence forth, from the early 19th century the wave of economic nationalism strengthened national unification. Prussia, one state of German confederation took the lead in initiating various economic changes.

With the initiative of Prussia in 1834, a customs union, Zollverein was formed. Many changes took place after its formation.

Zollverein has been joined by most of the German states.

Yes, now we all will be benefitted as it has abolished tariff barriers and reduced the number of currencies.



Changes in Europe
in 1815.

Along with the economic changes various political and ideological changes could be seen in the 19th century in Europe after the defeat of Napoleon in 1815 in the Battle of Waterloo.

After Napoleon's defeat, European governments were driven by a spirit of a New Conservatism.

The group of conservatives discussing the principles of their ideology and seem to be very pleased after Napoleon's defeat.

We emphasize on importance of monarchy, church, property and family.

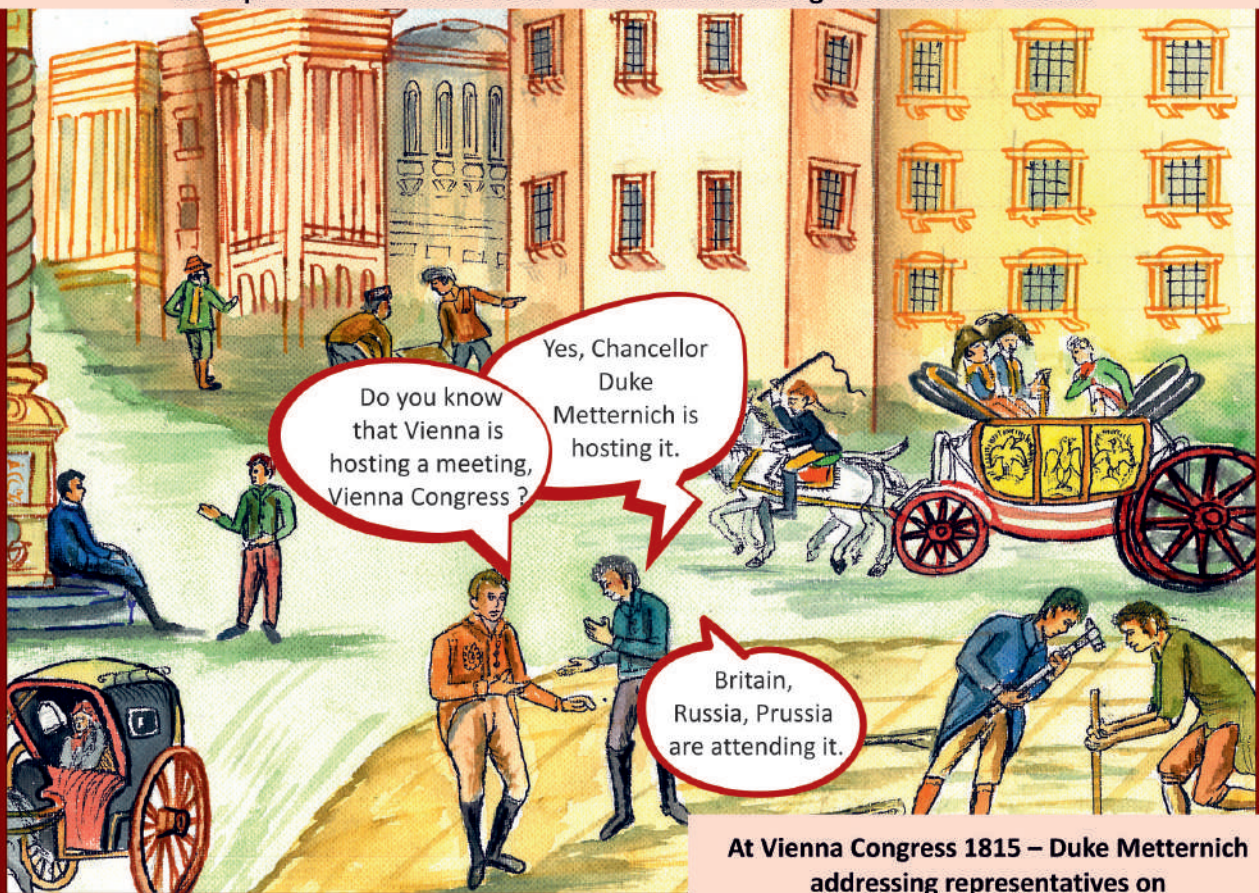
We prefer gradual changes.

Friends !
Napoleon's defeat has made us powerful. Even his idea of modernization has strengthened monarchy and new conservatism.

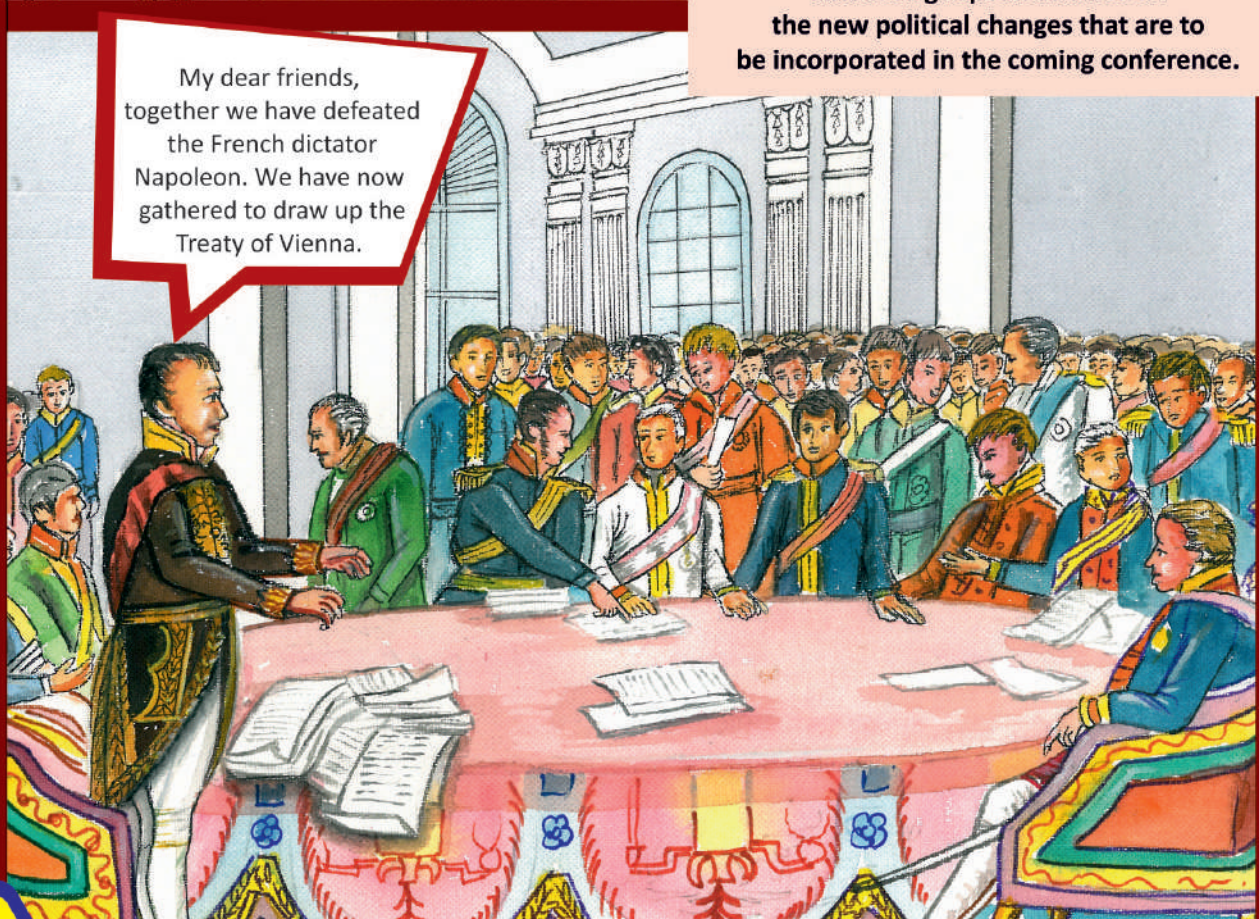
We, conservatives believe in keeping traditional institutions preserved.

Yes, his concept of dynamic economy, abolition of feudalism has strengthened autocratic monarchies of Europe.

Major changes in Europe could be seen after Napoleon's defeat in 1815. Place - City of Vienna, the capital of Austria. Year 1815 – Conversation among the citizens of Vienna.



At Vienna Congress 1815 – Duke Metternich addressing representatives on the new political changes that are to be incorporated in the coming conference.



Political changes are being discussed at Vienna Congress.



Undo the changes that had come in Europe during Napoleonic wars.

We will create a new conservative order in Europe. Will restore the power of the Bourbon dynasty.

The monarchies will be given power.

The delegates of Russia, Prussia and Britain speaking at Vienna Congress.



Let us redraw the political boundaries of Europe to prevent French expansion in the future.

Genoa to be added to Piedmont. Western frontiers should be given to Prussia.

The Kingdom of Netherlands which includes Belgium is to set up in Northern Europe.

We agree but Austria is to be given the control of Northern Italy.

Discussion continues among the representatives at Vienna Congress.

Treaty of Vienna ushered big political changes in Europe.

No delegates leave the German confederation untouched.

Give a portion of Saxony to Prussia and a part of Poland to Russia.

What about the German confederation of the 39 states set up by Napoleon ?

So, the new conservatism was established in Europe after the Treaty of Vienna – 1815. Europe was ruled by the autocratic rulers. They disliked criticism, curbed all the activities which questioned their legitimacy.

Demanding freedom & liberty, questioning my legitimacy, Soldier! take the life out of their bodies.

Oh Lord! What a scary picture !

Strict censorship was imposed . Idea of Liberty and freedom was completely suspended.

**Confronting
the conservatives.**

Who in Europe dared
to criticize the new
conservative regime?
They were none other
than liberal nationalists
and revolutionaries.

The fear of repression
by the rulers drove
them underground.
Thereby, secret societies
were formed.



Secret societies were formed by revolutionaries to oppose monarchical forms. Argus and Adonis have discovered one secret place where revolutionaries convened their meetings.

Dear friends,
do not
be scared !

...the revolutionaries
used to decide their
strategies against
the conservative rulers in
these ruined palaces.



Revolutionaries inspired people for political and social changes. The conference of revolutionaries in secret society. Here is Giuseppe Mazzini, the Italian revolutionary who had been described as 'the most dangerous enemy of the conservative order' by Metternich.

Friends, I believe God has intended nations to be natural units for mankind

Yes, we agree with you the great Italian revolutionary, Giuseppe Mazzini.

Sir, we promise to work for the unification of nations.

Sir, your revolutionary societies—Young Italy and Young Europe have inspired the Europeans.

Quick recap of various developments and events related to European nationalism is being done in class.

So, we have understood the political and social structure of Europe in the 19th century. We have discussed Habsburg Empire too.

Ma'am, we also understood liberalism and new conservatism and the changes done by the Treaty of Vienna.

We also understood the role of revolutionaries who challenged the conservative rulers.

Let us Recap.....

Q1. Match the following

List I	List II
i. Young Italy	a) Latin word
ii. Liber	b) The right to vote
iii. Slovenes	c) Marseilles
iv. Suffrage	d) Carniola

Options:-

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
A)	b	c	a	d
B)	a	d	b	c
C)	c	a	d	b
D)	d	b	c	a

Q2. Liberals were not democrats as-

- (a) In Liberal democracy, the right to vote and to get elected was granted exclusively to property-owning men.
- (b) Men without property and all women were excluded from political rights.
- (c) Women were reduced to the status of a minor.
- (d) Both a and b.

Q3. Which of the following statement is True?

- (i) In 1843, a customs union or Zollverein was formed at the initiative of Hamburg.
- (ii) Conservative regimes set up in 1815 were autocratic did not tolerate criticism.
- (iii) In the Alpine regions of the Habsburg Empire the aristocracy was predominantly German speaking.

Options:- A) Only (ii), B) Both (ii) and (iii), C) Only I, D) (ii) and (iii)

Q4. In the Habsburg Empire there also lived within the boundaries, a mass of subject peoples like Bohemians and Slovaks to the north _____ to the south and Roumans to the east in _____

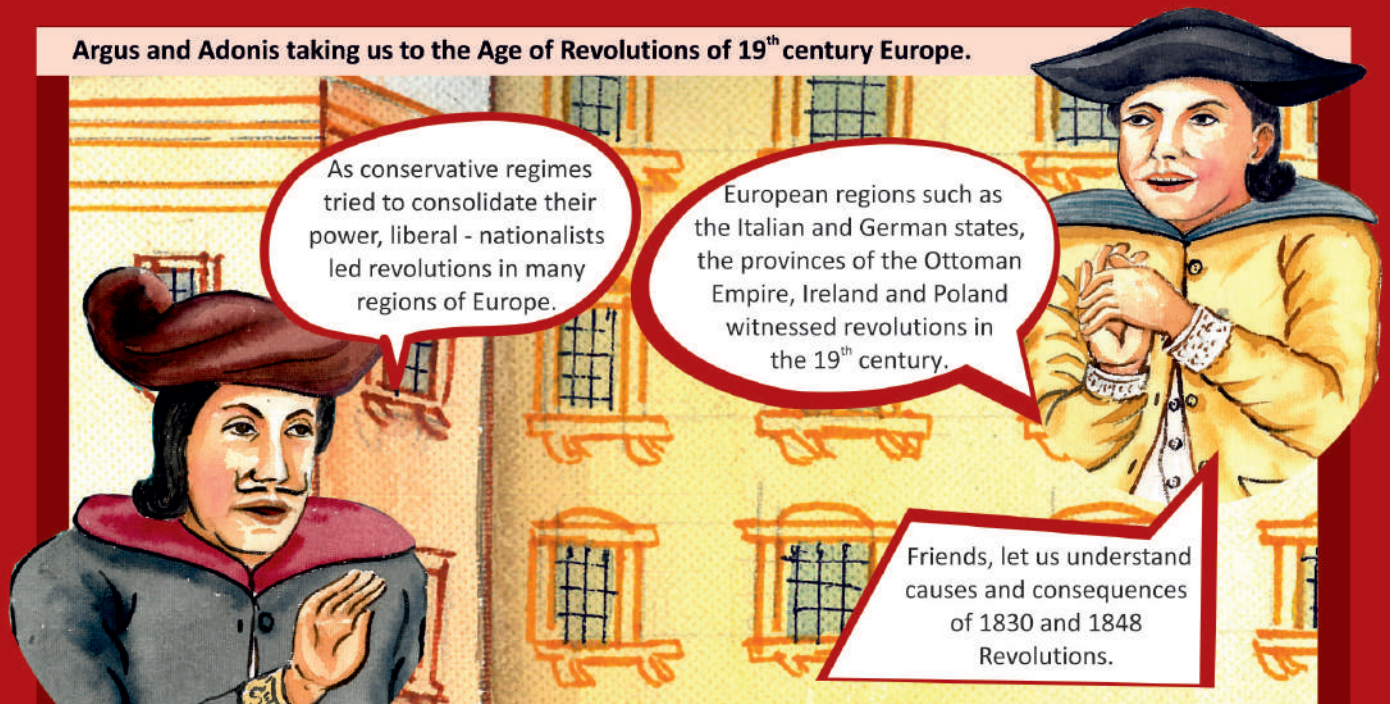
Q5. The main objective of the Treaty of Vienna was-

- (a) Undoing most of the changes that had come about in Europe during Napoleonic war.
- (b) To unify 39 states of German Confederation into a state
- (c) To curb the conservative regimes set up in 1815.
- (d) To deposed the monarchies of Europe.

Answers:

1-C, 2-D, 3-B, 4-Croats, Transylvania, 5-A

Argus and Adonis taking us to the Age of Revolutions of 19th century Europe.



The 1830's were years of great economic hardships in Europe. Small producers in towns were facing stiff competition and peasants struggling under the burden of feudal dues and obligations. Rural people were migrating to cities.



Hunger and hardships led to the people's revolt in Europe, parallel to the revolts of the poor, unemployed peasants and workers in many European countries in the years 1830 – 1848, the revolutions led by the educated middle class were common.



Give us food and job.

Give us freedom of press.

Give us fair wages and a place to live.

Frame the constitution.

Create nation states on parliamentary principles.

We want universal suffrage.

Friends, in the early 19th century two big political events gave a new direction to the process of nation building in Europe.

The first event was the July Revolution in France and the second one was the Greek War of Independence.

Let's get a glimpse of these events.

Duke Metternich, Austrian Chancellor and his minister discussing the upheavals of the July 1830 Revolution of France.

"When France sneezes, the rest of the Europe catches cold."

The Bourbon king of France has been overthrown by the liberal revolutionaries. Louis Philippe has been proclaimed as the constitutional monarch.

Your Highness! This phenomenal, historical remark holds completely true.

Sir, another blow on the Treaty of Vienna—the July Revolution leads to the breaking of Belgium from the United Kingdom of Netherlands.

Greek War of Independence began in 1821 against the Ottoman Empire. Nationalists in Greece got support from Greeks living in exile and many western Europeans who had sympathies for ancient Greek culture. In discussion with the English Poet Lord Byron who organised funds for the Greek War.

Lord Byron, this war has been strengthened by the support of a great poet like you and many other artists of Europe too.

My friend, Greece is the cradle of European civilisation. We will surely win the war against the Ottomans.

The Treaty of Constantinople of 1832 recognised Greece as an independent nation.

Argus and Adonis revealing various happenings of Europe in the 19th century.

These villages were inhabited by weavers. The miseries of workers were extreme as contractors reduced the prices of goods they ordered.

One such event, known as the Silesian uprising had been described by the journalist Wilhelm Wolff related to a Silesian village.

Not only revolutions and war of independence were seen in Europe but also poor, unemployed & starving Europeans were revolting in various parts of Europe in the 19th century.

Die or live, that is your struggle not mine. Move away.

Increase your wages ! Don't even think about it ! You poor weavers.

Sir, increase our wages.

Our children are starving.

Our condition is too miserable.

On 4th June 1848 at 2 pm a large crowd of weavers of Silesian village emerged from their homes and marched towards the mansion of the contractor.

The contractor has refused to increase the wages.

Today we will not Quit.

Attack his mansion – break, plunder, tear the supplied clothes into shreds.



After this the contractor fled and returned 24 hours later having requisitioned the army. Eleven weavers were shot, later.

As the political events were unfolding in Europe, France became the epicentre of Revolutions. Argus and Adonis sharing with us the causes and consequences of 1848 in France. The student in the class is thinking.....

Food shortage and unemployment brought the people of Paris out on the roads. As a result, the constitutional monarch of France, Louis Philippe was forced to flee.

Following this, the National Assembly of France proclaimed a republic and granted suffrage to all adult males above 21 years.

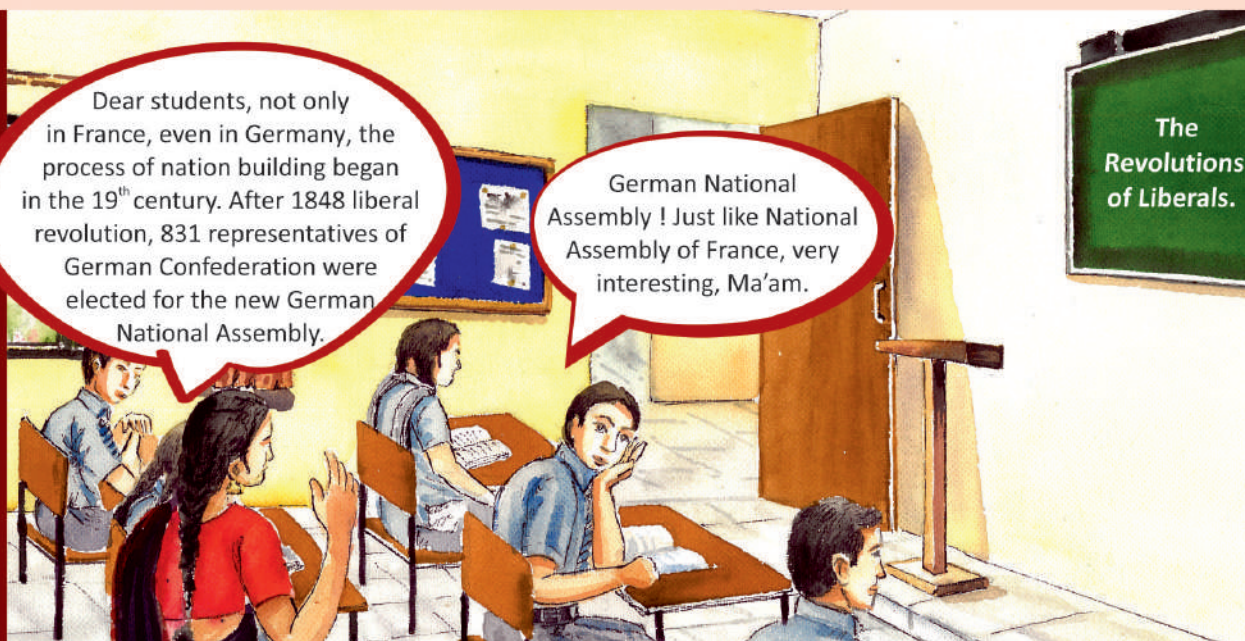
Oh, God! France witnessed revolution in 1789 then in 1830 and again in 1848.



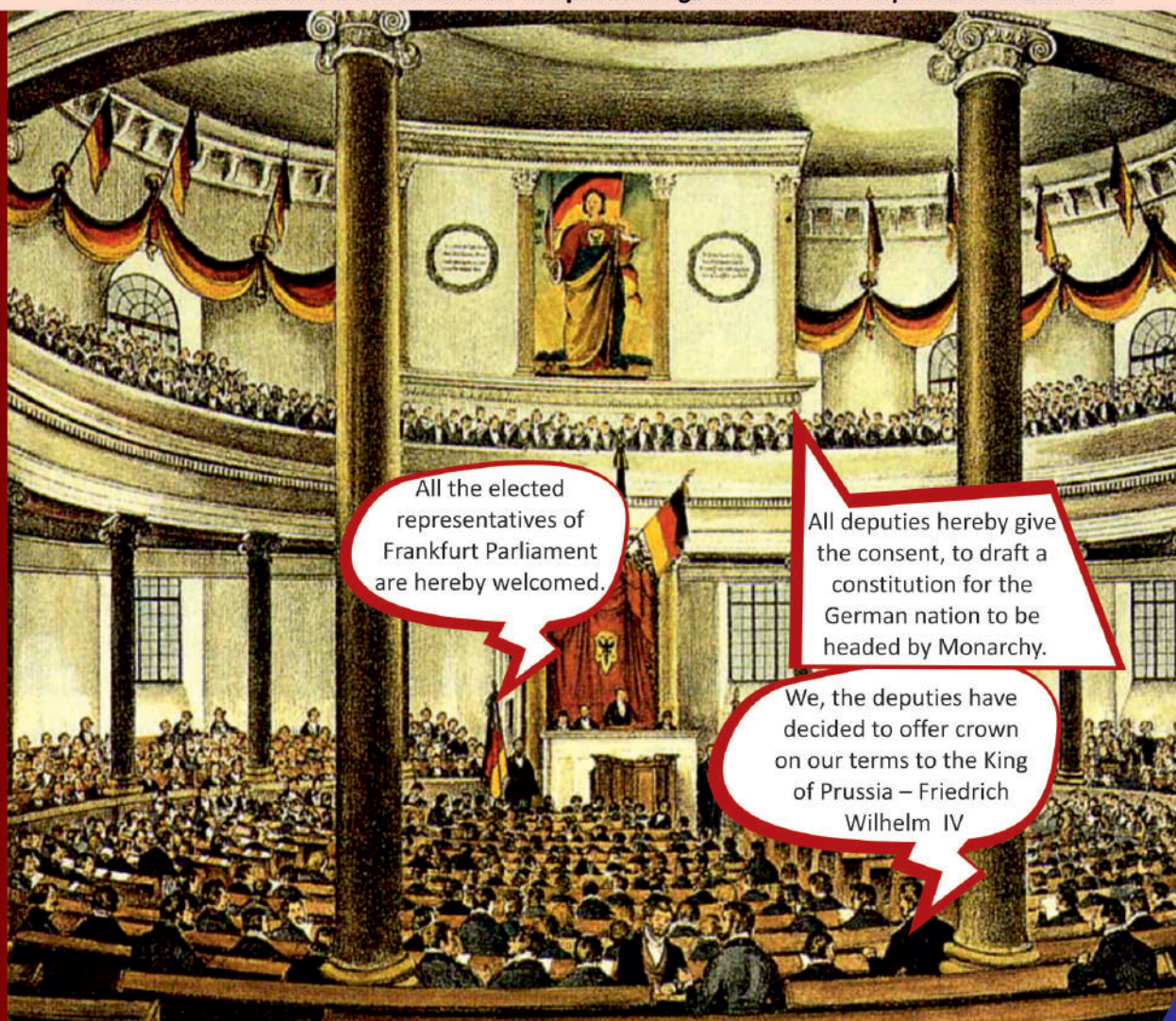
The National Assembly guaranteed the right to work.



Teacher is discussing the revolutions of liberals in Germany with the students.



In 1848 on 18th May, 831 elected representatives of German Confederation marched in a festive procession to take their places in the Frankfurt parliament convened in the Church of St. Paul, to draft the Constitution for a German Nation. The proceedings of the Frankfurt parliament started.



Unfortunately Frankfurt Parliament and the process of nation building suffered a setback. It was attacked by the rulers and their troops. The opposition of aristocracy and military became stronger, the social basis of Frankfurt Parliament got eroded and finally it was dissolved.



The issue of extending political rights to women was a controversial one within the liberal movement. Women in Germany were protesting for their political rights.



Were there any political changes in Europe by the liberal revolutions of 1848? Argus and Adonis sharing the facts related to the consequences of the liberal movements of 1848.





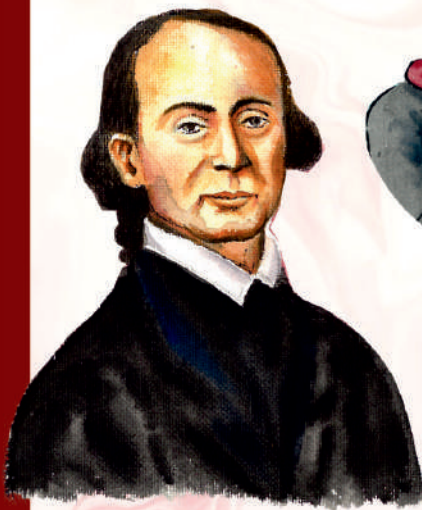
Romanticism, a cultural movement of Europe prevalent in the 19th century glorified art, poetry, dance, music to promote nationalist sentiments. Teacher is introducing the concept of Romanticism. Argus and Adonis are introducing European scholars, philosophers and artistic personnel, who promoted cultural movement.

Nationalism can be developed not only through war and annexation but also through culture.

Friends ! Meet German Philosopher, Johann Gottfried Herder who promoted Volksgeist, that is the true spirit of nation through folk culture.

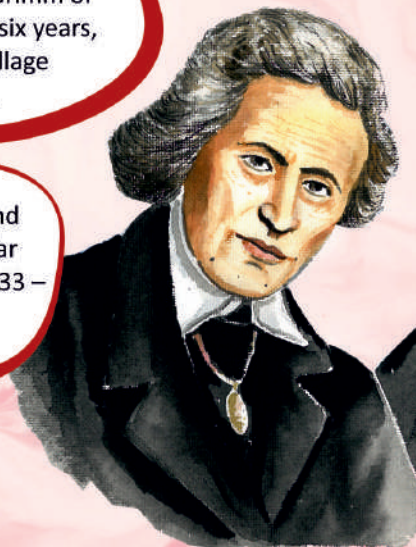


Now meet Polish Musician, Karol Kurpinski who turned folk dances—the polonaise and mazurka into nationalist symbols.



Here meet the Grimm brothers—Jacob and Wilhelm Grimm of Germany who spent six years, traveling from village to village....

..... talking to people and finally wrote the popular "Grimms' Fairy Tales and 33 – Volume dictionary" in German.



Romantic Nationalism was successfully experimented in Poland.
The Romantic philosophers emphasised vernacular languages and folk culture.

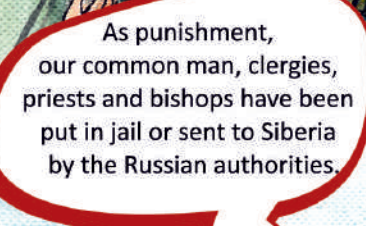


Friends, this is Poland where Romantic nationalism is prominently used and nationalist feelings are kept alive through music and language.



Great Powers—Russia, Prussia and Austria have partitioned our nation, Poland.

Polish people protesting against Russian authorities.



As punishment, our common man, clergies, priests and bishops have been put in jail or sent to Siberia by the Russian authorities.

Oh, God! nothing can deter these Polish people from following their language and culture.



Russian authorities have forced out the Polish language from the schools and imposed Russian language everywhere.

But we will speak Polish only...

In 1831, an armed rebellion against Russian rule took place in Poland which was ultimately crushed.

Let us Recap.....

Fill in the blanks with an appropriate word to make it a complete meaningful sentence:

Q1. The July Revolution sparked an uprising in _____ which led to Belgium breaking away from the United Kingdom of the _____.

Q2. Mark the statement which is NOT true-

- (I) The English poet Lord Byron organized funds for the Greek war of independence and later went to fight in the war where he died of fever in 1824.
- (ii) Romantic artists and poets praised and supported the glorification of reason and science and criticized emotions, institution and mystical feelings.

Options:- (A)-i and ii, (B)-i, C) -ii, (D) None of the above

Q3. One of the major change in France after 1848 revolution-

- (a) Food shortages and widespread unemployment brought the population of Paris out on the roads.
- (b) National Assembly granted suffrage to all adult males above 21
- (c) Louise Philippe became the constitutional monarch
- (d) It caused Silesian uprising

Q4. Identify the person

He was the King of Prussia, rejected the crown, offered by the Frankfurt Parliament in 1848.

Options-

- (a) Louise Otto-peters
- (b) Kaiser William I
- (c) Friedrich Wilhelm IV
- (d) Carl Welcker

Q5. Rewrite the statement correctly:

After 1848 revolutions serfdom and bonded labour were abolished in the French dominions and in Britain.

Answers:

1- Brussels, Netherlands

2- C

3- B

4- C

5- After 1848 revolution serfdom and bonded labour were abolished in the Habsburg dominions and in Russia.

Friends, significant changes were seen in Europe after liberal revolution of 1848. The liberal initiative of nation building in Germany was repressed by the combined forces of the monarchy, military and large landowners, called Junkers of Prussia.

Argus and Adonis taking us to the period of nation building in Europe after 1848.

From then on, Prussia took on the leadership of the movement for Germany's unification. Now we will take you to Prussia where the process of unification of Germany has started.

After 1848 revolution – the process of unification of Germany began. Otto von Bismarck, the chief minister of Prussia, the main architect of the unification of the Germany discussing the strategy of unification with his council of ministers.

Sir,
what are you up to?
Why have you called this
urgent meeting? Anything
serious, Sir ?

My apologies, the Divine king
of Prussia desires to meet the
Chief Minister.

After 1848 revolution – the process of unification of Germany began.
Otto von Bismarck in a discussion with his council of ministers.

My Army commander, I desire the King of Prussia, to be the King of unified Germany. My ministers, Prussia has to lead the unification of Germany.



Is the unification of Germany possible even after the failure of 1830 revolution and the failure of Frankfurt Parliament ?

The Chief Minister of Prussia, Otto von Bismarck the main architect of the unification of the Germany, with the help of Prussian Army and bureaucracy completed the process of unification by defeating Austria, Denmark and France. Otto von Bismarck is giving commands to the Prussian army.



My Prussian army, do not put down your arms till the hostile powers are defeated.

Yes, Chief Minister Otto von Bismarck. We will defeat Austria, Denmark and France one after another !

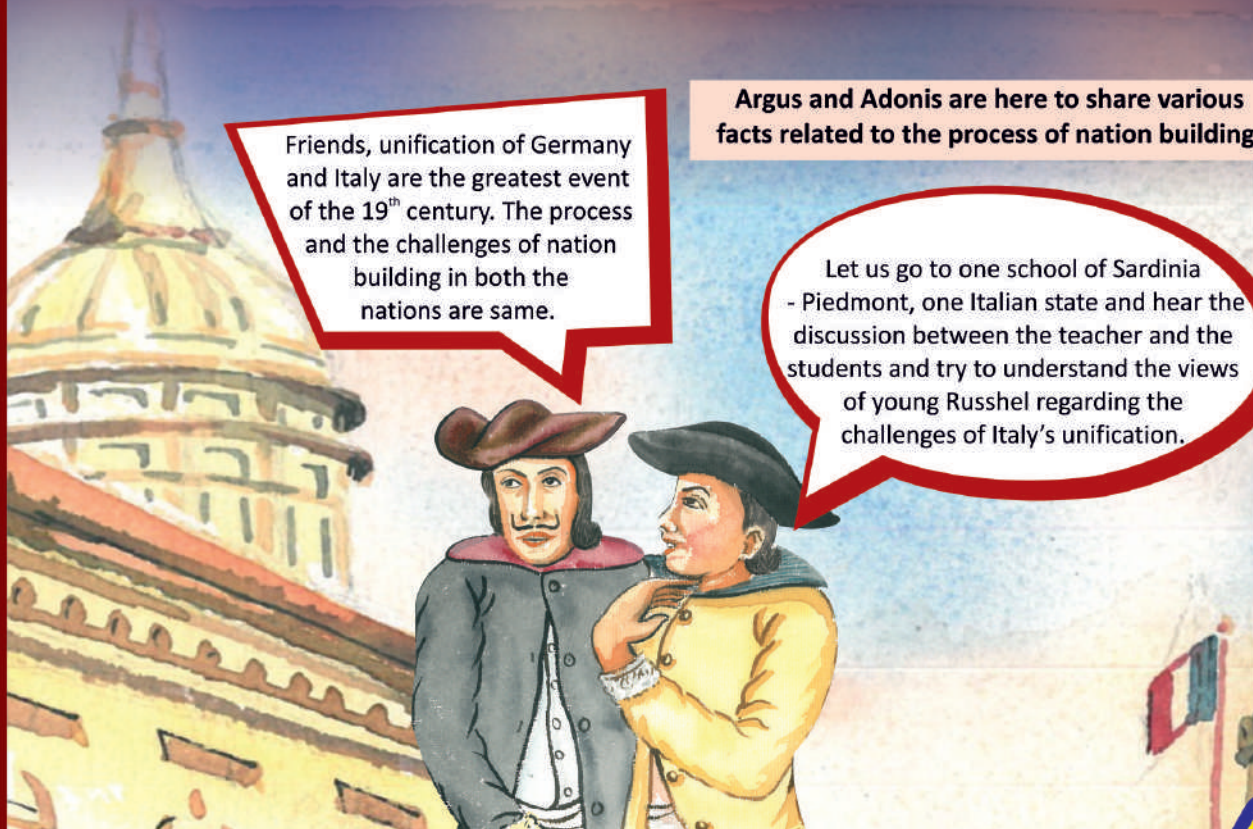
Three wars over seven years with Austria, Denmark and France ended in Prussian victory and thereby completed the process of unification. On 18th January, 1871 in the Hall of Mirrors of the Palace of Versailles – Proclamation of the new German Empire. Otto von Bismarck is addressing.



I, welcome all the princes of German states, army personnel and ministers.

We are proud to attend the ceremony where the new German Empire headed by the King of Prussia – Kaiser William I is proclaimed.

Long live ! Long live the Divine Emperor of the unified Germany and the Chief Minister Otto von Bismarck.



Friends, unification of Germany and Italy are the greatest event of the 19th century. The process and the challenges of nation building in both the nations are same.

Argus and Adonis are here to share various facts related to the process of nation building.

Let us go to one school of Sardinia - Piedmont, one Italian state and hear the discussion between the teacher and the students and try to understand the views of young Russhel regarding the challenges of Italy's unification.

Unification of Germany and Italy were the greatest events of the 19th century. Later, somewhere in an Italian state a teacher and the students are discussing the challenges that rose in the process of unification of Italy.

Russel, political fragmentation of Italian states is the biggest challenge in the unification.

Sir, Italians are scattered into seven states. The North, is under Austrian Habsburgs.

Even Italian language has not acquired common form, many dialects are also there.

The center ruled by the Pope and Southern regions under Bourbon kings of Spain.

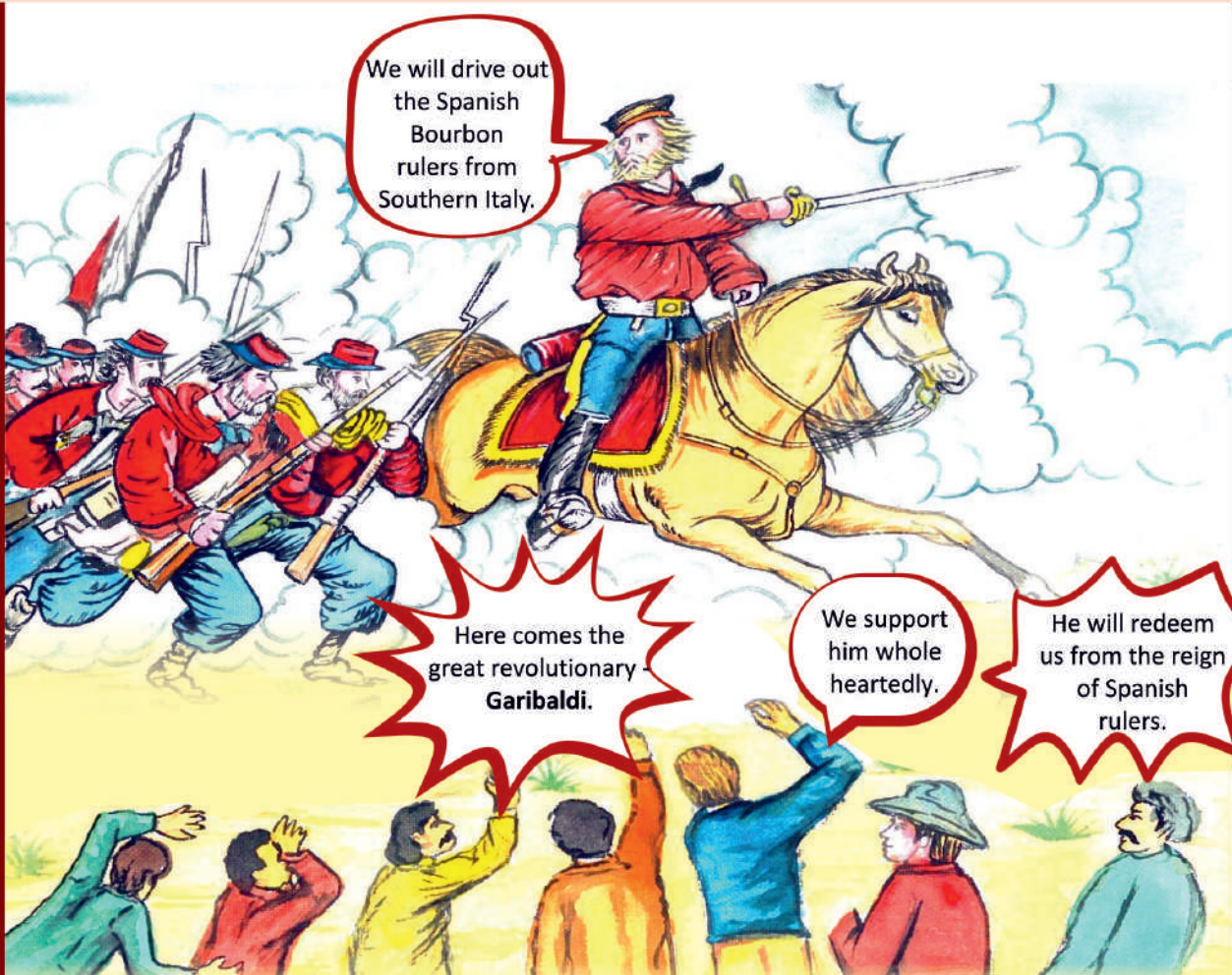
After the failure of 1831 and 1848 revolutions, responsibility of unifying Italy was taken up by King Victor Emmanuel II of Sardinia - Piedmont and his Chief Minister, Count Camillo de Cavour who was neither a revolutionary nor a democrat supported France and defeated Austrian forces in 1859. The political alliance between Count Cavour and French ruler can be seen.

Together we will defeat the Austrian forces. My friend, this war against Austria will surely make you the leader in the unification of Italian States.

French ruler, Sardinia Piedmont is there with you in the war against Austria.



In unification of Italy two revolutionaries Giuseppe Mazzini and Giuseppe Garibaldi played a vital role. In 1860, Garibaldi led 'The Famous Expedition of the Thousand' to the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.



Finally, the united Italy emerged by the efforts of the revolutionaries, diplomats and the ruler. In 1861, Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed the King of united Italy.



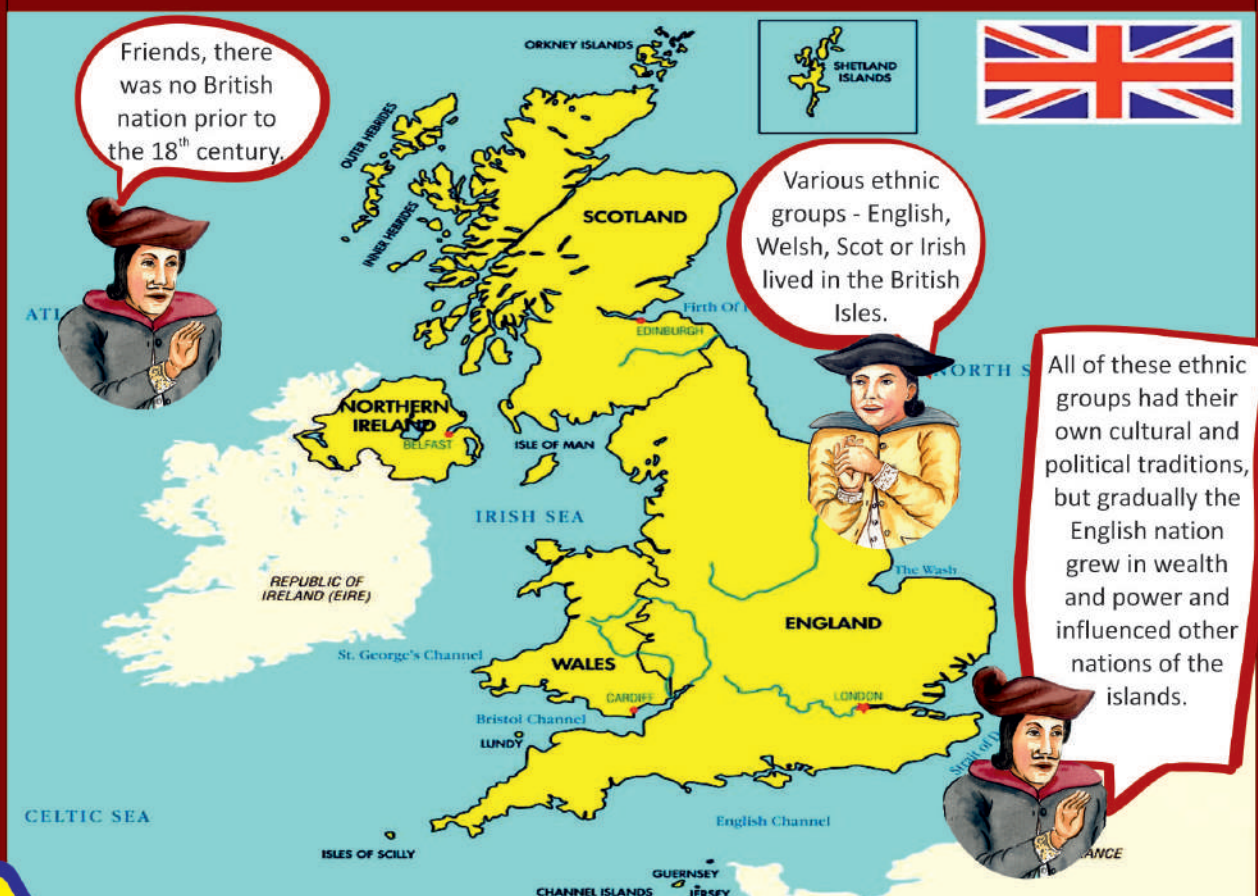
Student has a query, so he asks his teacher.

Ma'am, we have read about nation building process of France, Germany and Italy but what led to the formation of the Great Britain? Had Britain witnessed the liberal revolutions of Europe?

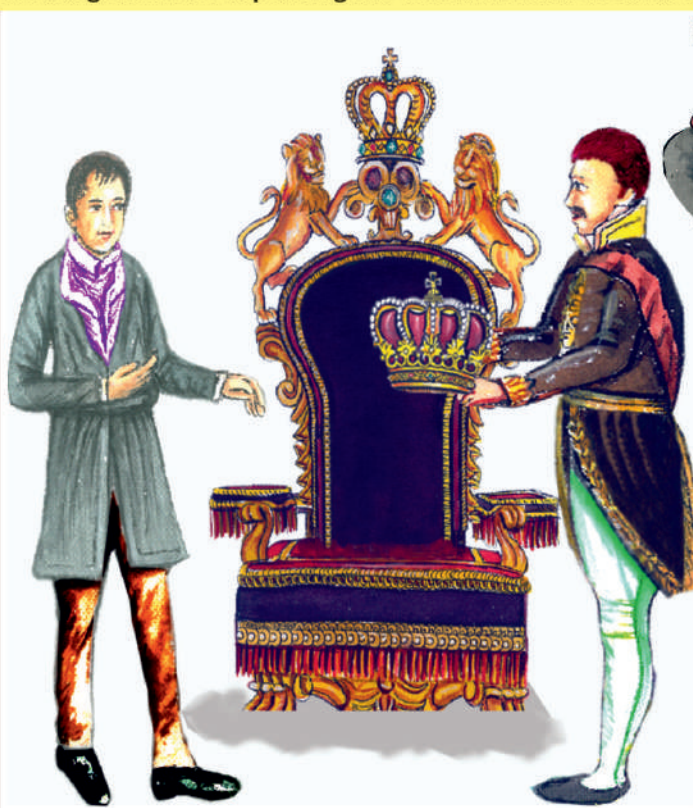
Very interesting question! So, let's ask Argus and Adonis to help us understand the process of the formation of the Great Britain.



Great Britain was powerful and influential nation of Europe. Let us now unfold the interesting story regarding the formation of 'British Nation'.



Various factors helped in the formation of the Great Britain. The process began in the 17th century in England. Habsburg character explaining the first factor and the student is thinking.....



In 1688, the English Parliament had seized power from the monarchy at the end of a protracted conflict. Look students, English parliamentarians holding the crown. It symbolised the beginning of a new era of constitutional monarchy in England.

So, this factor made England very powerful



Another factor which helped in the formation of the Great Britain was the **Act of Union (1707)** signed between England and Scotland. The Scottish Highlanders suffered terrible repression. The English soldiers threatening the Scottish old couple.

You, English soldiers! You have suppressed Scotland's distinctive cultural and political institutions.

My beautiful country and its culture, all is lost.

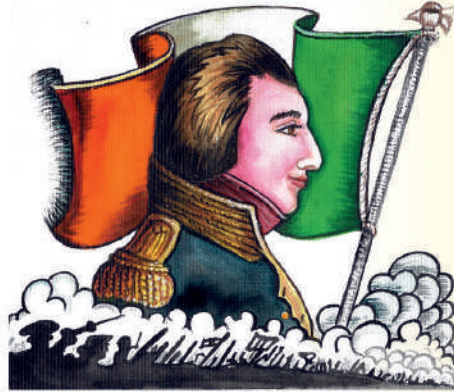
Do not dare to speak your Gaelic language.

You ! old Scottish High landers, also change your national dress.



Argus and Adonis explaining the incorporation of Ireland into the United Kingdom.

Friends, setting up of the constitutional monarchy and the Act of Union made England very powerful. The expansion policy of England continued. Not only Scotland but also Ireland suffered a similar fate.



The English helped the Protestants of Ireland to establish their dominance over Catholics. The Catholic revolts against the British were suppressed.



After a failed revolt led by Wolfe Tone and his United Irishmen in 1798, Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom in 1801.



Thus, emerged the new Britain with new symbols—The British Flag, the National Anthem and the English Language.



Let us Recap.....

Q1. Match the following

List I	List II
(I) Junkers	a) Italian State
(ii) Red shirts	b) Large Landowners
(iii) Sardinia-piedmont	c) United Irishmen
(iv) Wolfe Tone	d) Army of Volunteers

Options:-

	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
A)	b	a	c	d
B)	a	c	d	b
C)	b	d	a	c
D)	c	d	c	a

Q2. Identify the person-

Renowned Italian freedom fighter who in 1867 led an army of volunteers to fight the last obstacle to the unification of Italy but the Red Shirts proved to be no match for combined French and Papal troops.

Options:-

- a) Giuseppe Mazzini, b) Count Cavour
c) Giuseppe Garibaldi, d) King Victor Emmanuel II

Q3. Given below are two statements, one labelled as Assertion A and the other labelled as Reason C.

Assertion (A) – The nation-building process in Germany had demonstrated the dominance of Prussian state power.

Reason (R) – The new German state placed a strong emphasis on modernising the currency, banking, legal and judicial systems in Germany.

Options:-

- A) Both (A) and (R) are correct and (R) is the correct explanation of (A)
B) Both (A) and (R) are correct but (R) is not the correct explanation of (A)
C) (A) is correct, but (R) is not correct, D) (R) is correct, but (A) is not correct.

Q4. The “ Act of Union” that resulted in the formation of the ‘ United Kingdom of Great Britain’ was signed between-

- a) England and Scotland
b) England and Ireland
c) England and Wales
d) England and Denmark.

Answers:

1-C, 2-C, 3-B, 4-A



We are understanding the process of nation building in Europe but remember nation is an abstract concept. So, a simple question to all, can we visualise the nation?

Young friends! the European artists in the 18th and the 19th century found a way out by personifying a nation. Here, we are talking about allegory of France.



French Revolution gave new wings to allegory. Friends, allegory means—an abstract idea expressed through a person or a thing.



Statues of Marianne were erected in public squares to remind the people of the national unity. Marianne images were marked on coins and stamps. She promoted nationalism in France.



Look at the beautiful image of Marianne, allegory of France. Her attributes are the Red Cap, the Tricolor, the Cockade.



Let's understand one more Allegory -
that is of Germany.



'Germania guarding the Rhine' by the artist
Lorenz Clasen in 1860.

Friends, aren't
you all mesmerised
by the cover page
of the novel?

Yes! The image of
Germania became
an allegory of
Germany.

Teacher is discussing the concept of Germania with the students.

Attributes of Germania

Broken Chains -
Breastplate with Eagle
Crown of Oak leaves
Sword
Olive Branch -
around the Sword
Tricolour



The fallen Germania, Julius
Hübner, 1850

The first painting of
Germania was drawn
by the artist - Philip Veit
in 1848. Over the years
this popular allegorical
image of Germania was
drawn by other artists too.

Very interesting!
An allegory gave
the abstract idea
of the nation, a
concrete form.

A gorgeous and
strong political
representation
of a nation!



Young friends!
Look at the death and
the destruction caused
by the First World War.

Liberal initiation strengthened
the idea of nation building. But
unfortunately by the last quarter
of the 19th century, idealistic liberal-
democratic sentiments of nationalism
were replaced by the beliefs of
narrow nationalism.



Many reasons were responsible for the First World War.

Major European powers
manipulated the nationalist
aspirations of their people
which resulted in this War.

Nationalist groups
became intolerant and
were always ready
for war.



Balkans became the epicenter of nationalist tension in Europe, which led to the First World War.
But, why Balkans became such an explosive region?



Balkans, a region of geographical and ethnic variations, whose inhabitants were broadly known as the Slavs.



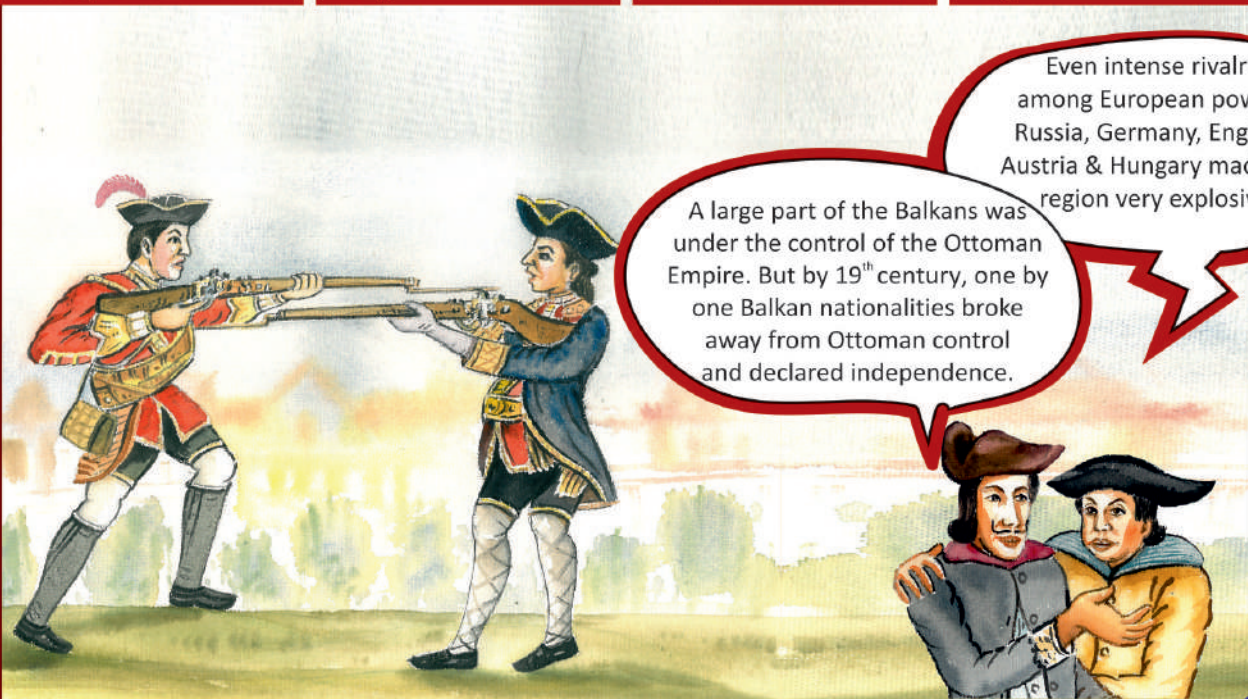
There was a fierce jealousy and rivalry, among these Slavic Nationalities.

Serbian are the best.



Albanians are superior.

Spread of romantic nationalism together with disintegration of the Ottoman Empire made the Balkans very explosive.



Even intense rivalries among European powers - Russia, Germany, England, Austria & Hungary made this region very explosive.

A large part of the Balkans was under the control of the Ottoman Empire. But by 19th century, one by one Balkan nationalities broke away from Ottoman control and declared independence.



Nationalism, aligned with imperialism, led Europe to disaster followed by the First World War in 1914.

Twentieth century was the beginning of a New Era of Nationalism in colonies.

The story of Nationalism in Vietnam

European powers colonised the weaker nations and exploited them vigorously.....

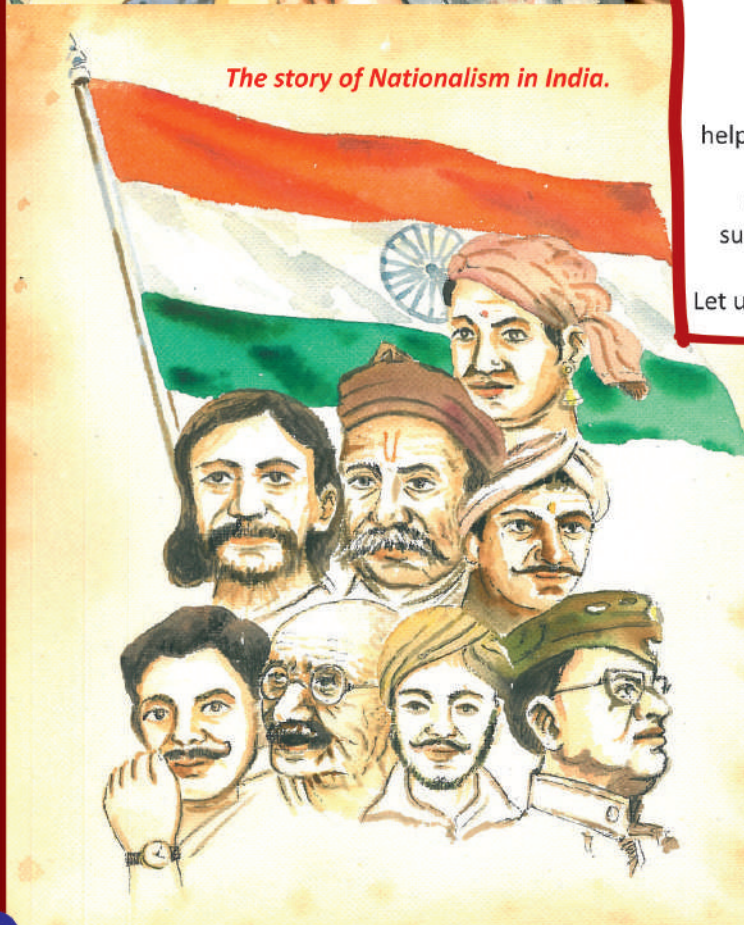
....And then began the anti - imperial movements in colonies, demanding independent nation states.

These anti - imperial movements in the colonies were truly nationalists by nature.



The story of Nationalism in India.

After a long struggle, independent nations emerged in Asia and Africa. Dear students, nation-building is a continuous process. Nationalism helps in the formation of a nation but narrow nationalism or military nationalism can cause huge destruction. Thus, we sum up the lesson with a promise to work for the nation and for global peace. Let us bid a farewell to dear **Argus** and **Adonis**.

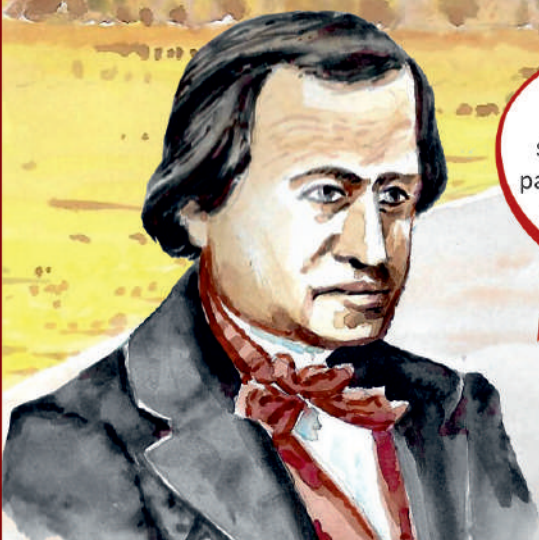


Dear students, the journey of "The Rise of Nationalism in Europe" was intriguing yet inspiring. We should treasure our freedom as it has come with a cost. We should respect the sacrifices done by the great men and women.



Let us remember the words of **Ernst Renan**...,
The French Philosopher

A nation is the culmination
of a long past of endeavours,
sacrifice and devotion. A heroic
past, great men, glory... that is the
social capital upon which one
bases a national idea.



Europe after the Congress of Vienna, 1815.



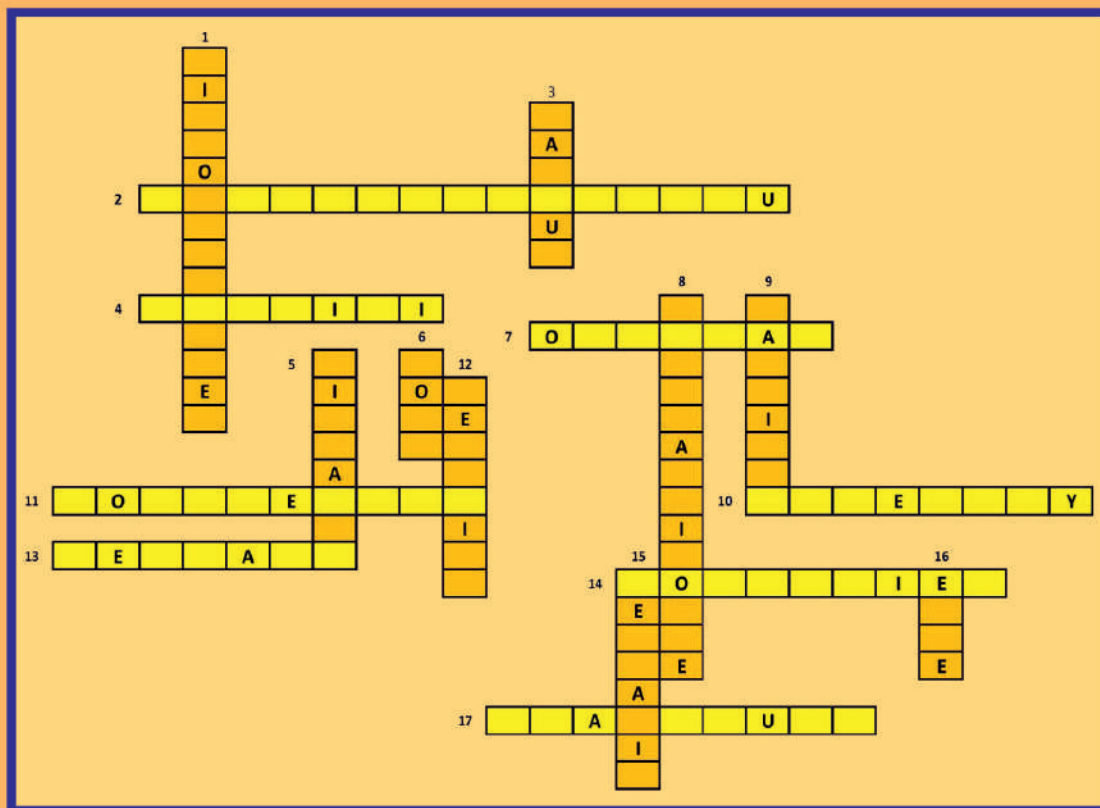
Europe after the Congress of Vienna, 1815.



Calendar

1688 English Parliament seized the power from Monarchy.	1707 Act of Union between England and Scotland.	1789 The French Revolution.	1797 Napoleon invaded Italy, Napoleonic wars began.	1798 Revolt led by Wolf Tone and his United Irishmen against Great Britain failed.	1801 Ireland was forcibly incorporated into the United Kingdom.
1804 Napoleon proclaimed himself as the Emperor of France.	1804 Napoleonic Code Or Civil Code.	1812 Grimm Brothers published their first collection of tales.	1813 Napoleon was defeated in the battle of Leipzig.	1815 Napoleon was defeated in the battle of Waterloo.	1815 Treaty of Vienna.
1821 Greek war of Independence began.	1824 English poet Lord Byron died.	1830 July Revolution.	1830 Louis Philippe was chosen as the constitutional monarch in France.	1830 Revolution in Brussels, Belgium breaking away from Netherlands.	1831 Armed rebellion in Poland against Russian rule.
1831 Mazzini was sent into exile for attempting a revolution in Liguria.	1832 Treaty of Constantinople, Greece recognised as an independent nation.	1833 Young Europe founded in Berne.	1834 Zollverein was formed.	1845 Silesia uprising.	1848 Revolution in France, Louis Philippe fled, National Assembly proclaimed a Republic.
1848 The Revolution of Liberals in Europe.	1848 Frederic Sorrieu gave colours to his dream.	1848 Elected Frankfurt Parliament convened on 18 th May.	1860 Garibaldi led the famous Expedition of the Thousand to South Italy, Kingdom of the Two Sicilies.	1861 Victor Emmanuel II was proclaimed as the king of united Italy.	1867 Garibaldi led an army of volunteers to Rome.
1867 The Habsburg rulers granted more autonomy to the Hungarians.	1870 Rome joined Italy.	1870 War between Prussia and France.	1871 Kaiser William I was proclaimed as the German Emperor.	1905 Slav nationalism gathers force in the Habsburg and Ottoman Empires.	1914 First World War.

CROSSWORD PUZZLE



ACROSS

2. A French artist prepared a series of four prints in 1848.
4. Founder of Young Italy and Young Europe.
7. Greece was a part of this Empire.
10. An abstract idea is expressed through a person or a thing.
11. Customs union created in 1834 at the initiative of Prussia.
13. Other than Austria and France this nation was defeated by Bismarck in the process of Germany's unification.
14. German philosopher who promoted Romanticism.
17. The all - German National Parliament convened in the church of St. Paul was known as ____

DOWN

1. The ruler was proclaimed king of United Italy.
3. Chief Minister of Sardinia Piedmont who engineered the process of Italy's unification.
5. The chief architect of Germany's unification.
6. This Italian state finally joined Italy in 1870.
8. Greece was recognized independent in 1832 by the Treaty of ____
9. Cavour was a Chief Minister of this kingdom
12. Awareness of women's rights and interests on the belief of equality of genders.
15. The artist Philip Veit prepared this painting in 1848.
16. Measuring unit of Germany in the 19th century.

ANSWERS

1. VICTOR EMANUEL
3. CAVOUR
5. BISMARCK
6. ROME
8. CONSTANTINOPLE
9. SARDINIA
12. FEMINIST
15. GERMANIA
16. ELLE

DOWN

2. FREDERIC SORRIEU
4. MAZZINI
7. OTTOMAN
10. ALLEGORY
11. ZOLLVEREIN
13. DENMARK
14. GOTTFRIED
17. FRANKFURT

ACROSS

WORD HUNT

A	H	V	L	M	A	R	I	A	N	N	E	B	A	Y	K	N	N	U	M	V	C	L	P
L	D	R	O	W	S	Y	O	P	V	J	O	C	G	E	R	M	A	N	Y	K	V	J	K
B	U	U	Z	M	S	X	I	U	P	P	R	U	S	S	I	A	O	J	I	X	D	B	F
Z	N	U	M	M	R	A	W	J	W	H	F	V	H	Y	T	W	B	F	D	N	O	R	Q
W	A	Y	R	A	T	I	L	I	M	U	H	O	N	L	K	I	I	J	J	R	B	E	P
I	U	Y	Y	Z	B	U	B	J	U	N	I	F	Y	K	S	I	S	S	H	E	K	P	Z
K	L	M	S	Z	T	U	R	A	B	D	F	G	H	B	S	T	M	A	S	T	J	K	L
X	P	Q	R	I	T	U	V	W	X	Y	C	D	A	G	H	T	A	V	W	S	U	T	Y
I	K	L	O	N	P	A	A	N	A	P	O	L	E	O	N	S	R	V	N	I	N	A	D
Y	H	A	V	I	R	A	G	C	A	V	K	A	N	W	E	N	C	D	R	N	I	S	I
M	E	T	T	E	R	N	I	C	H	A	G	H	I	M	P	R	K	K	A	I	O	H	I
S	C	C	H	A	R	I	N	D	N	R	A	L	G	A	N	D	H	I	D	M	N	V	M
H	R	A	G	H	A	V	J	S	I	P	H	R	A	K	W	A	C	H	N	E	J	L	P
N	S	H	R	C	O	N	F	E	D	E	R	A	T	I	O	N	H	J	A	M	A	A	E
X	I	V	Y	B	N	S	H	I	L	K	A	N	I	S	L	H	A	A	R	I	C	M	R
Z	A	L	I	R	O	G	H	M	U	B	I	R	I	I	F	N	N	H	A	R	K	A	I
Z	D	K	R	I	S	N	G	N	A	G	A	L	E	S	E	H	C	A	D	P	D	U	A
G	O	P	A	L	B	M	A	H	H	E	E	M	A	L	T	N	E	A	N	E	S	H	L
R	I	T	A	L	Y	H	I	R	V	S	S	H	N	U	O	I	L	A	X	M	I	S	I
S	R	A	N	A	U	S	T	R	I	A	W	A	T	I	N	A	L	M	B	E	S	H	S
O	N	I	S	U	R	Y	A	A	H	A	N	D	A	I	E	R	O	O	V	E	Y	O	M
U	A	R	E	S	I	A	K	L	L	Y	O	U	C	O	F	B	R	I	T	A	I	N	K
L	A	L	L	A	R	E	M	Y	F	A	M	I	L	Y	M	Y	L	I	F	E	I	R	E
S	A	R	D	I	N	I	A	P	I	E	D	M	O	N	T	Y	O	U	A	C	A	T	E

Identify :

4 Nations

1 Principality of German Confederation

1 Italian State before Italy's unification

Name of 5 Personalities

9 Others

ANSWERS:

*** AUSTRIA, ITALY, GERMANY AND BRITAIN**

*** PRUSSIA**

*** SARDINIA-PIEDMONT**

*** NAPOLEON, MAZZINI, WILHELM, BISMARCK, METTERNICH**

*** CHANCELLOR, CONFEDERATION, UNION JACK, SILESIA, IMPERIALISM, WOLFE TONE, MARIANNE, BALKANS, CARBONARI**

LEARNING OUTCOMES

At the completion of the unit students will be able to -

- ⇒ Compare and analyse different phases in which nationalism developed in Europe- administrative changes after the French Revolution 1789, after Napoleonic Code 1804, after the Treaty of Vienna 1815, after 1848 revolutions.
- ⇒ Elucidate the political, social, economic and new ideological aspects of Europe in 18th-19th century.
- ⇒ Explain the attributes of landed aristocrats, the new middle class, the new conservative regime.
- ⇒ Examine the difference between the ideologies of Liberal - Nationalists and Conservatives and even between the Dictator like Napoleon and Revolutionaries like Giuseppe Mazzini and Garibaldi Giuseppe.
- ⇒ Analyse the significance and an ideology of Romanticism, the cultural movement.
- ⇒ Examine the great economic hardship in Europe responsible for 1830 and 1848 revolutions.

- 
- ⇒ **Comprehend the process of Unification of Germany, Italy and the formation of Great Britain.**
 - ⇒ **Assess the significance of political allegories like Germania and Marianne in nation building.**
 - ⇒ **Examine how nationalism was responsible for imperialism which triggered the First World War.**
 - ⇒ **Explain the nationalist approach of the anti - imperial movements which developed in European colonies.**
 - ⇒ **Enthuse nationalism, patriotism, pride of cultural heritage and integrity.**
 - ⇒ **Amalgamate art integration with the historical events to make it lucid and vivid.**
 - ⇒ **Understand and appreciate how to blend IT and its latest tools with the subject.**

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2. A study of Modern Europe and the world : by Prof. L. Mukherjee
M.L. Mukherjee (Publisher) by Surjeet Publications (Chapter:
Liberation and Unification of Germany)
3. History of the Modern World by B.V. Rao

Image Sources:

1. Images from www.google.co.in
2. Images from CBSE NCERT Book: India and the contemporary world II

TOOLS:

1. Software: Microsoft powerpoint2007
2. Adobe Photoshop
3. Auto Cut Paste App
4. Paint
5. Corel Draw18

GLOSSARY

- **Absolutist** - Literally, a government or system of rule that has no restraints on the power exercised. In history, the term refers to a form of monarchical government that was centralised, militarised and repressive.
- **Utopian** - A vision of a society that is so ideal that it is unlikely to actually exist.
- **Plebiscite** - A direct vote by which all the people of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal.
- **Suffrage** - The right to vote.
- **Conservatism** - A political philosophy that stressed the importance of tradition, established institutions and customs, and preferred gradual development to quick change.
- **Feminist** - Awareness of women's rights and interests based on the belief of the social, economic and political equality of the genders.
- **Ideology** - System of ideas reflecting a particular social and political vision.
- **Ethnic** - Relates to a common racial, tribal, or cultural origin or background that a community identifies with or claims.
- **Allegory** - When an abstract idea (for instance, greed, envy, freedom, liberty) is expressed through a person or a thing. An allegorical story has two meanings, one literal and one symbolic.

MIND MAP

Prelude

In 1848, Frederic Sorrieu, a French artist, prepared a series of four points visualizing his dream of a world made up of democratic and social republics.
Art is the best form of expression.

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION AND THE IDEA OF NATIONALISM

- The first clear expression of nationalism came up with the French Revolution in 1789.
- The French Revolutionaries introduced various administrative measures and practices that could create a sense of collective identity amongst the French people.
- To make the administrative system more rational and efficient, Napoleon introduced the Civil Code of 1804 or the Napoleonic code.
- As administrative arrangements did not go hand in hand with political freedom, people turned against the French rule.

MAKING OF THE NATIONALISM IN EUROPE

- Politically, Europe was divided into kingdoms, duchies and cantons.
- Socially, different groups existed, liberal middle class emerged after industrialization.
- Liberalism promoted the concept of representative government and demanded various social as well as economic changes but did not stand for universal suffrage.
- Formation of a customs union or Zollverein initiated economic changes.
- After Napoleon's defeat in 1815, New conservatism emerged in Europe. Conservative regimes set in 1815 were autocratic.
- The treaty of Vienna of 1815 introduced political changes in Europe.
- The liberal nationalists and revolutionaries like Giuseppe Mazzini combated the conservatives.

THE AGE OF REVOLUTION 1830 - 1848

- A large part of Europe witnessed revolutions in 19th century. Parallel to the revolutions of the liberal nationalists, the revolts of poor and unemployed were widely seen.
- The July Revolution in France (1830), the Greek war of Independence (1821-1832), 1848 Revolution in France, formation and fall of the Frankfurt parliament in Germany after the revolutions of the liberals in 1848 were big political events.
- The Silesian weavers' uprising in 1845 depicts the misery of the common people.
- Though conservative forces suppressed the liberal movements but various political reforms were introduced after 1848.

THE MAKING OF GERMANY AND ITALY

- After 1848 revolution and the fall of the Frankfurt parliament, Otto von Bismarck, the chief minister of Prussia led three wars over seven years to unify Germany in 1871.
- Political fragmentations as well as lingual diversities were main hurdles in Italy's unification. Finally Italy was unified in 1861 by the effort of revolutionaries like Giuseppe Mazzini, Giuseppe Garibaldi, the chief minister of Sardinia-piedmont, Count Cavour and its ruler-King Victor Emmanuel II.
- The formation of the Great Britain in 1801 was the result of a long drawn process.

VISUALISING THE NATION

- European artists personified nations that were portrayed as female figures.
- Germania became the allegory of the German nation whereas Marianne represented France.

NATIONALISM AND IMPERIALISM

- By the last quarter of the 19th century nationalism lost its idealistic liberal democratic sentiments. Thereby, Europe witnessed nationalist tension.
- The Balkans became the area of serious nationalist tension.
- Geographical and ethnic variation, the spread of romantic nationalism, fierce jealousy among the Slavic nationalities, and interference of big European powers made the Balkans very explosive. This led to a series of wars in the region and finally the First World War.
- The anti-imperial movements that developed in the colonies in 19th & 20th century were nationalist.

STUDENT'S REVIEW

This book opens up a wide aspect of knowledge about "The Rise of Nationalism in Europe" and its impact on the other nations. Vividly explained with beautiful illustrations.

-Paras Sharma
XD

Exquisite illustrations are eye catching and the scenes seem quite connected to the story line.

-Anushka Sharma
XC

This book promotes the feeling of nationalism and depicts the importance of liberty and freedom. We should all work together for global peace.

-Ekta Ramani
XB

This graphic novel helped me to dwell into such a vast and essential topic of history which formed opinions beyond marked boundaries, 'The Rise of Nationalism in Europe' with such ease, clarity, incorporating insights, grounded narrative that helped me to draw upon reflections.

This amalgamation of a historical event with such artistic form of storytelling along with the liveliness of its wisdom made it a wholesome experience and broadened my horizon in a whole different way.

I could easily understand how relevant history is even today and relate it with the fact that how it is helping us today as well.

-Sameeksha Sharma
IXD

Vice Principal's Pen



“Teamwork is the ability to work together towards a common vision.”

I am grateful to Ma'am Principal for being utterly patient, for believing in us by putting her faith in our Tagore International School's Graphic Novel team.

Thank you would be a small word to suffice all the hard work, patience, coordination and determination that the team members have showcased during the process of making of the graphic novel. We all have lived up to the spirit of being a true team and this to pull out all stops to lift up TIS in this endeavor. This project will shine with the essence of our proficiency and diligence. I extend my heartfelt gratitude to Madam Anita Karwal (Secretary, Dept. of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education) for being the change maker of the Education landscape in our country and to Mr. Manoj Ahuja (IAS, Chairman, CBSE) for being an immense source of inspiration. The credit to present this opportunity for us to grow, with this exposure broaden our horizon and knowledge as educators goes to, Mr. Sandeep Sethi (Director Education, M.S.M.S II, Museum Trust) . We appreciate his help and his idea of wrapping a knowledge based project with new dynamics, so that, we all learn from each other's opinion and grow together.

I hope this interpretation of ours will find acceptance and recognition from all the corners.

Mrs. Arshi Malik
Vice Principal

From the Principal's Desk



It is my immense pleasure to welcome the readers to the graphic novel based on [The Rise of Nationalism in Europe](#).

“Education is a lifelong process of learning, unlearning, relearning and discovery, making possible the realization.” We, at Tagore International School strive to give our best to the students. In terms of all the modern era substantial learning tools, one based on making learning quick and interesting has always been adulated. Keeping the same in mind our team always wanted to bring in a learning tool that will help the students to learn history in an easy and quick way.

This Graphic Novel is an outcome of hard work and dedication of the subject experts and art teachers who with alluring illustrations and relevant dialogues have compiled this work with integrity. It was the persistent efforts of our Social Science teachers, English teachers, Art teachers and Techno team that has brought the novel into its final shape. As John Ruskin has quoted, “Skill is the unified force of experience, intellect and passion in their operation.” The making of the novel was indeed similar wherein the teachers, subject experts continuously sharpened their skills and added their inputs by constant analytical reasoning and research work through virtual discussions, spading the books and weaving all the research work done in the past few months. The process was continuous and rigorous and the hard work and dedication of the team culminated in the form of this graphic novel.

As quoted by Jim Ryun “Motivation is what gets you started.” A heartfelt gratitude to Madam Anita Karwal (Secretary, Dept. of School Education and Literacy, Ministry of Education) and Mr. Manoj Ahuja (IAS, Chairman, CBSE) for their encouragement and support throughout the journey of making the novel a success. A sincere vote of thanks from us to Mr. Sandeep Sethi (Director Education, M.S.M.S II, Museum Trust) for his persistent involvement and being our guiding light throughout the process.

I hope this novel will find recognition and appreciation from every reader.

Mrs. Kamal Rathore
Principal

Let us summarize

In 1848, Frederic Sorrieu, a french artist, prepared a series of four prints visualizing his dream of a world made up of democratic and social republic. The first clear expression of nationalism came with the French Revolution in 1789 and various administrative changes after the revolution promoted the idea of nation.

The Napoleonic Code of 1804 simplified the administrative divisions and established equality but some darker aspects of it created restlessness. The Habsburg Empire was the powerful empire of the 18th and 19th century. After industrialization, middle class emerged which promoted the concept of liberal nationalism. But liberals did not support universal suffrage.

After Napoleon's defeat in 1815, new conservatism emerged. The conservative rulers restricted liberty and freedom. The conservative regime was challenged by revolutionaries who formed secret societies. The Treaty of Vienna in 1815 introduced various political changes in Europe. The 19th century - 1830 - 1848, known as the Age of Revolutions. Various parts of Europe witnessed revolutions led by liberals. The process of unification of Germany and Italy began after 1848. In unification of Germany, Otto von Bismarck and in Italy Count Cavour, played a vital role. Various factors played significant role in the formation of the Great Britain. Allegories like Germania and Marianne gave the abstract idea of the nation a concrete form. By the last quarter of 19th century, nationalism became a narrow creed with limited ends. The Balkans became the region for the nationalist tension in Europe. Thereby, Europe witnessed the First World War in 1914. The anti - imperial movements in European colonies were nationalists. The colonial people struggled to form independent nation states.

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