

Romanticism & Nationalism

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Period 4.

AP Euro

Prompt

Analyze three examples of the relationship between Romanticism and nationalism before 1850.

Foreground of Romanticism & Romantics

- Romanticism was a widespread characterized by a belief in emotional exuberance, imagination, and spontaneity.
- The romantic movement was partly a revolt against classicism and the Enlightenment.
- Romantics rejected the classical emphasis on order and rationality.
- William Wordsworth (1770-1850) was the towering leader of English romanticism.
- Romantic artists had their goals of free expression and emotional intensity with Romanticism.
- Romantics stressed individualism, led bohemian lives, and rejected materialism.
- Romantics used nature as a source of inspiration, and they emphasized the study of history.
- Romantic composers rejected well-defined structure in their efforts to find maximum range and emotional intensity.

Foreground of Nationalism

- Nationalism was originated in the French Revolution and Napoleonic wars.
- Nationalism didn't fully develop until the years after 1815.
- Advocates Early advocates of the “national idea” argued that each people had its own genius and its own cultural unity.
- For nationalists, cultural unity was basically self-evident, manifesting itself especially in common language, history, and territory.
- In fact, in the early nineteenth century such cultural unity was more a dream than a reality as far as most nationalities were concerned.
- Despite these basic realities, sooner or later European nationalists usually sought to turn the cultural unity that they perceived into a political unity. They sought to make the territory for each people coincide with well-defined boundaries in an independent nation-state.
- Early nationalists usually believed that every nation, like every citizen, had the right to exist in freedom and to develop its character and spirit.

Greek Independence

- Since the fifteenth century, the Greeks had been living under the domination of the Ottoman Turks.
- In spite of centuries of foreign rule, the Greeks had survived as a people, united by their language and the Greek Orthodox religion.
- For the result of the revolution, the Greeks wanted to obtain National Liberalism.
- Writers and artists, moved by the romantic impulse, responded enthusiastically to the Greek national struggle.

Greek Independence



Uprising in France

- The fuse which sparked the uprising during 1848 in Paris was the refusal of King Louis Philippe and his chief minister, Guizot, to bring about electoral reform.
- Louis Philippe's "bourgeois monarchy" had been characterized by stubborn inaction and complacency.
- In February 24 , 1848, Louis Philippe had abdicated in favor of his grandson & on the same day, the common people made the decision that they did not want to tolerate a monarchy any longer.
- This revolution was driven by nationalist and republican ideals among the French general public.

Austrian Empire

- Throughout central Europe, the first news of the upheaval in France evoked feverish excitement and eventually revolution.
- Liberals demanded written constitutions, representative government, and greater civil liberties from authoritarian regimes.
- When the governments hesitated, popular revolts followed.
- Hungarian nationalism resulted in revolution against the Austrian overlords.