

## The Rise of Nationalism in Europe: Glossary of Key Terms

- **Absolutist:** A form of government or system of rule that has no restraints on the power exercised; typically centralized, militarized, and repressive monarchical governments.
- **Allegory:** When an abstract idea (e.g., liberty, justice) is expressed through a person or a thing; an allegorical story or figure has both a literal and a symbolic meaning.
- **Aristocracy:** A privileged social class, typically a landed nobility, that held significant political and social power in Europe during this period.
- **Balkans:** A region in Southeast Europe characterized by geographical and ethnic variation, which became a focal point of nationalist tensions and international rivalries in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.
- **Carbonari:** A secret revolutionary society in Italy, active in the early 19th century, advocating for liberal and nationalist ideas.
- **Censorship:** The suppression or prohibition of any parts of books, films, news, etc., that are considered obscene, politically unacceptable, or a threat to security. Imposed by conservative regimes to control information.
- **Civil Code of 1804 (Napoleonic Code):** A comprehensive set of laws introduced by Napoleon, which abolished privileges based on birth, established equality before the law, and secured the right to property.
- **Conservatism:** A political philosophy that emphasizes the importance of tradition, established institutions, and customs, typically favouring gradual development over rapid change.
- **Constitutional Monarchy:** A form of government in which a monarch acts as head of state within the parameters of a written (or unwritten) constitution.
- **Das Volk:** A German term meaning "the common people," used by Romantics like Johann Gottfried Herder to denote where true national culture resides.
- **Duchies:** Territories ruled by a duke or duchess, smaller than kingdoms.
- **Elle:** A measuring unit for cloth, which varied in length from region to region in Germany, highlighting economic fragmentation before unification.
- **Estates General:** A legislative assembly of the different classes (estates) of French subjects. Renamed the National Assembly during the French Revolution.
- **Ethnic:** Relating to a common racial, tribal, religious, or cultural origin or background that a community identifies with or claims.
- **Feudalism:** A medieval social system in which peasants (serfs) were tied to the land and owed labour and allegiance to a lord in exchange for protection.

- **Frankfurt Parliament:** An all-German National Assembly convened in 1848 in Frankfurt, which attempted to draft a constitution for a unified Germany under a parliamentary monarchy.
- **Fraternité:** French for "brotherhood" or "fraternity," a key slogan of the French Revolution, emphasizing unity and solidarity among citizens.
- **Germania:** The female allegory representing the German nation, typically depicted wearing a crown of oak leaves, symbolizing heroism.
- **Guild Restrictions:** Regulations imposed by medieval and early modern associations of craftsmen or merchants, which limited entry into trades and production, seen as obstacles by emerging commercial classes.
- **Habsburg Empire:** A multi-national dynastic empire that ruled over vast territories in Central and Eastern Europe, including Austria-Hungary, with diverse peoples and languages.
- **Imperialism:** A policy of extending a country's power and influence through colonization, use of military force, or other means.
- **Jacobin Clubs:** Political clubs formed by students and educated middle-class members across Europe, which campaigned and prepared the way for French revolutionary armies.
- **Junkers:** Large landowners in Prussia who supported the monarchy and military, playing a role in repressing liberal initiatives for German unification in 1848.
- **La Patrie:** French for "the fatherland," an idea emphasized during the French Revolution to foster a sense of collective identity and shared nationhood.
- **Le Citoyen:** French for "the citizen," an idea emphasized during the French Revolution, asserting equal rights for all members of the united community.
- **Liberalism (Liberal Nationalism):** An ideology advocating for individual freedom, equality before the law, government by consent (parliamentary representation), and freedom of markets.
- **Marianne:** The female allegory representing the French nation, symbolizing Liberty and the Republic, often depicted with a red cap, tricolour, and cockade.
- **Nation-state:** A state in which the majority of its citizens, and not just its rulers, come to develop a sense of common identity and shared history or descent, exercising sovereign control over a clearly defined territory.
- **Nationalism:** A strong identification with one's own nation and support for its interests, especially to the exclusion or detriment of the interests of other nations, leading to the desire for political independence.
- **Ottoman Empire:** A vast empire, largely controlling the Balkans, whose disintegration contributed to nationalist struggles for independence in the region.
- **Pauperism:** The state of being extremely poor; widespread poverty, often linked to economic hardships and food shortages.

- **Peasantry:** The social class of peasants, typically agricultural labourers, often at the bottom of the social hierarchy.
- **Plebiscite:** A direct vote by which all the people of a region are asked to accept or reject a proposal.
- **Romanticism:** A cultural movement in Europe (late 18th to mid-19th century) that emphasized emotion, intuition, and individual imagination, often used to develop nationalist sentiments.
- **Sardinia-Piedmont:** The only Italian state ruled by an Italian princely house in the mid-19th century, which led the unification of Italy under King Victor Emmanuel II.
- **Serfdom:** A condition of feudal servitude, where a labourer is bound to the land and works for the lord, often abolished during 19th-century reforms.
- **Sovereignty:** Supreme power or authority; during the French Revolution, it transferred from the monarchy to the body of French citizens.
- **Suffrage:** The right to vote.
- **Tricolour:** The three-coloured flag, notably the French flag (blue, white, and red), adopted during the French Revolution as a symbol of the new nation.
- **Treaty of Constantinople (1832):** The treaty that recognized Greece as an independent nation, concluding the Greek War of Independence.
- **Treaty of Vienna (1815):** A diplomatic conference held in Vienna after the defeat of Napoleon, which aimed to restore old monarchies and establish a new conservative order in Europe.
- **Utopian:** A vision of a society that is so ideal that it is unlikely to actually exist.
- **Volksgeist:** A German term meaning "spirit of the people" or "national spirit," popularized by Romantics like Herder as the true essence of a nation, found in its folk culture.
- **Zollverein:** A customs union formed in 1834 at the initiative of Prussia, joined by most German states, which abolished internal tariff barriers and standardized currencies, promoting economic unity.