



AP[®] European History 2003 Sample Student Responses

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The development of Romanticism, ~~not~~ ^{heaviness} a movement stressing emotion, spontaneity, and ~~and~~ ~~is~~ often compared to nationalism, which promotes political and individual devotion to one's country.

From the early to middle 19th century a strong affinity could be seen between the two movements throughout Europe, but particularly in Germany, England and France.

While Germany was yet a confederation it experienced an artistic revival, ~~the~~ often called the Sturm und Drang movement, ~~the~~ glorifying German volksgeist or folk spirit. It was during this time that Germany produced some of its greatest musicians, such as Ludwig van Beethoven, and ^{most famous} literary works, such as ~~the~~ Grimm's Fairy Tales. Pride in German artistry and cultural tradition coincided the rise of Otto von Bismarck and the creation of Germany as a single nation, instilling in the German people a dual sense of pride both for their newfound country and for their arts.

19th century England saw one of its greatest artistic periods ~~romanticism~~ ^{romanticism}, as an outpouring of art and literature occurred, ~~the~~ The "Lake Poets" such as Keats, Shelley, ^{and} Byron heightened the intellects of educated England and as Coleridge and Wordsworth

published "~~Lyrical Ballads~~", the English could find ^{practically} pride in the fact that their country turned out ~~not~~ a New genre of poetry. ~~The~~ Painters such as Constable and Turner also got rifred English landscape and novelists such as Jane Austen instilled in the English middle class a sense of society.

Profound Romanticism in England contributed to Nationalism in that it gave the English a sense of intellectual and cultural superiority which may have been responsible for the period of nationalism and imperialism in England during the Victorian Era.

The connection between Romanticism and nationalism is most explicitly evident in France, where art and literature directly promoted ~~the~~ political liberty and revolt against the monarchy. In Delacroix's *Liberty Leading the People*, for example, Liberty is personified by a woman leading Frenchmen of all classes in revolt against the government. This directly reflects the spirit of the French during the period of minor rebellions after the re-installment of the monarchy. Victor Hugo's novel *Les Misérables* is also a social commentary on the nature of the French government as it describes ~~the~~ one man's struggle for justice against the corruption of society.

C-6

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P3

Of all the parallel movements in history, ~~the French Revolution and the English Revolution~~ ~~the Reformation~~ ~~the Renaissance~~ ~~the Protestant Reformation~~, Romanticism and Nationalism can be ranked among the most similar in that they both instilled pride in those they effected ^{and} political change where they were produced.

During the late 18th and early 19th centuries, Europe was going through an extremely complex and very obvious change. With the end of the Enlightenment and the beginnings of the more emotionally charged Romantic reaction, a new wave of thought and policy emerged onto the scene. Nationalism became a very prevalent feeling in Europe during this time, and was the cause of many new developments in Europe. As Nationalism began to appear, The Romantic movement took hold and helped skyrocket it to new and more eventful heights. These two developments and trains of thought were closely related during this time period. Three very prevalent cases of this intense relationship can be described as Mazzini in Italy, years before and during Bismarck's reign in Germany, as well as Austrian-Hungarian policies and happenings. These all show intense relationships between these two schools of thought.

During this time period in Italy, there were many new nationalistic sparks flying. Giuseppe Mazzini, a very influential nationalistic figurehead during this time, was enamored with Romantic beliefs and ideas. Thought of as being the soul of the Italian reunification, his ideas and teachings helped inspire Garibaldi and Cavour in this time period. Mazzini helped influence the new Italian Peninsula unification thought and was very influential in its rebirth. He helped spread this thought across the peninsula, and his national democratic beliefs were also spread. He had opposition, mainly from Pope Leo X, but was ~~not~~ influential none the less. His Romantic fervor helped fuel excitement for this new Italian Nationalistic feeling. Romanticism helped take nationalism,

in this case, and turn it into a more popular ideology.

Just as this relationship can be seen during Mazzini's time, it can also be seen during the time before and during Bismarck's reign in Germany. During this time period, Prussian nationalism began to grow with Metternich's policies and the growing of the German states under Frederick the Great. When Bismarck took over with the reunification, nationalism was fueled by German poets and writers, and also by Bismarck. The time period before Bismarck also gives good insight into the relationship between these two new ideologies. German nationalists used art and also literature to fuel fervor for a unification of the states, and was a predecessor to Bismarck's "blood and iron" policies with the glorification and emotionally charged ideas of war. This displays the overall development of nationalism into an extremely important aspect of national politics.

The same way the Italy and Germany felt the effects of Romanticism and nationalism, Austria-Hungary began to feel them as well. In the late 18th and Early 19th Centuries in Austria-Hungary, the Hapsburg rule slowly began to weaken and the nationalities of the area began to quarrel. The Romantic fervor of these revolts and ideas was unmistakable, and the Romanticism was obviously the major factor in this strengthening in nationalism. The decline of the Hapsburg empire in general could be associated with Romantic nationalism, as even before the unifications and their expulsion from German affairs, the Hapsburgs grip was loosening on Austria-Hungary.

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H3

Overall, Romantic-nationalism had a great role in European politics during the late 18th and early 19th centuries. This was a very descriptive and eventful time period in European history and shows a great deal of change over time. Nationalism caught and rode on the coat tails of Romanticism, which was what made it so appealing and intriguing to many. This relationship was complex in nature and was very emotionally based, but it did have very prevalent causes and also consequences. Romanticism changed the face of not only nationalism, but also of Europe.