

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

Nationalism is a concept referring to the common sense of loyalty and belonging that developed among groups of people in the 18th and 19th centuries, and romanticism was the new form of art that moved away from the emotionlessness of the Enlightenment. In the time of the Industrial Revolution leading up to 1850, Romanticism and nationalism shared an often close relationship, influencing each other in several ways, particularly the former affecting the latter. For one, the passion that drove Romanticism as part of its move away from the coldness of the Enlightenment helped to inflame the passion that burned among nationalists, inspiring them to look towards cultural identity through observance of and respect of the past much as Romanticism observed as part of its artistic manifestation. The idea of a Romantic hero also helped to curry favor among peoples for nationalist leaders, such as the case of Napoleon in France being viewed as a hero of passion and pride, helping him to bind the nation together with a true French identity. Furthermore, the Romantic movement in Britain resulted in increased intellectual diversity and pride, naturally lending itself towards nationalistic tendencies in the country.

During the time of the Industrial Revolution, many artistic individuals became disillusioned with the styles and norms which had become commonplace during the Age of Enlightenment. During the Age of Enlightenment, what was emphasized was the quest for knowledge, scientific value, and perfection. This arguably resulted in very emotionless artistic achievements in the realms of paintings and literature, at least from the perspective of those who dwelled in the time of the Industrial Revolution. Finding this lack of emotion distasteful, intellectuals that had grown in number thanks to the increased leisure time of the Industrial Revolution's results worked to encourage artistic and cultural achievements that demonstrated inner feelings and passion. Some ideas of the Enlightenment, such as those regarding individual rights, lent themselves towards emphasis in Romantic art of individualism and individual passion and emotion. This passionate form of art and culture that emphasized an identity helped to give rise to certain nationalistic tendencies. As Romantic art included as part of its characteristics an ingrained sense of reverence for the past, and as individuals during the time of the Industrial Revolution began seeking to find themselves with an identity and a sense of belonging, Romanticism naturally began to affect the rise of nationalism. Groups of people, emboldened by Romantic ideals and reminded to think highly of the cultural traits of the past that bound them together, the heroes of mythos that inspired them to great heights, adopted nationalist movements. In the case of Greece, many Greeks were encouraged by the Romantic movement to push back towards the increasing dominance of Muslim and Turkish culture that predominated as a result of the Ottoman Empire's centuries long rule. Eventually, this culminated in the Greek War of Independence that would result in the establishment of an

independent Hellenic state based around nationalistic Greek/Hellenic culture inspired by Romantic ideals.

France was similarly no stranger to this relationship that existed between Romanticism and nationalism. Similar feelings that developed among the Greek populace developed among the French populace. As a result of the Romantic movement, many Europeans, including the French, had placed in their minds an idea of a Romantic hero, a figure that would be willing to make all sacrifices necessary to attain great victory for a great cause that would change the world. Fitting well with the ideals and passions of the French Revolutionaries, Romanticism emboldened the French Revolutionaries to seek out a leader who would be their Romantic hero, who would lead them onwards against the rest of the world unwavering in his resolve and ever willing to lay down his life, passionate and emotional for the ideals of the French Revolution. The French people found the answer to this question in Napoleon Bonaparte. Bonaparte established himself well as a hero of France through his victory during the Siege of Toulon and his later experience as a military star in the French revolutionary army. His victories in Italy (and early on in Egypt) made it easy for him to gain power and become First Consul and later Emperor. He was the Romantic hero of France, and France stood behind him. Much as Louis XIV had felt that France was him and he was France, the same held very true for Napoleon, who as a Romantic hero, embodied Romantic and nationalist ideals. The passion, the cultural history of France, was represented by Napoleon to the French people. This gave them a sense of pride and 'Frenchness' that would endure even after Napoleon's fall from grace.

Romanticism's effects upon the rise of nationalism in Europe were also felt even on the island nation of Britain. Britain, where the Industrial Revolution had begun, saw a great rise in the amount of free time allotted to civilians. As machines made work easier, those in higher social positions were enabled to have open time in the day to pursue leisurely or intellectual activities. As the Romantic movement got underway and spread from Germany, it really took hold in England. It was here in England that the Romantic movement, taking advantage of the growing middle class and growing leisure time of the populace that resulted from the British Industrial Revolution, would inspire intellectual challenge of the norms that existed in Europe, urging for a new ideal and a new identity. Passion and emotion were high, and intellectual thought ran a course that saw great respect for rediscoveries and remembrance of the history of the country. Naturally advantageous to keeping the country stable with its growing class of free thinkers, nationalism proved an answer to these questions and emotions raised by the Romantic movement. Romanticism was very sentimental while also taking great advantage of intellectual achievements, and this tied in well with the brand of nationalism that would come to rise in Britain in the wake of many intellectual and cultural achievements in art, science, and technology.

In the early 19th century, Romanticism's rise proved instrumental in the rise of nationalism in European states. It achieved this by naturally lending itself to nationalistic tendencies by emboldening populaces to feel pride and passion once more while also reopening the treasure troves of cultural history. The search for identity of the populace combined with a sense of individualism in the Romantic movement resulted in peoples banding together in tight cultural units to give themselves some other identity besides the individual self. The Romantic ideas of preserving culture while also moving away from coldness and emotionlessness and instead towards burning passion fanned the flames of sedition in some

areas. Examples of the effects of Romanticism upon nationalism could be observed in the Greek revolt against the Ottomans, the romantic hero figure the French found in Napoleon, and the rise of nationalism in England as a result of the Industrial Revolution's effects upon the country.