

## English summary

Andrzej Olechnowicz  
*The United Kingdom and its Monarchy (1837-1914)*

The United Kingdom in 1914 was an oddity: a unitary state in which one parliament governed four nations. Yet the political challenges faced by the British monarchy were perhaps less serious than those faced by other European states. The widespread attachment to a 'constitutional monarchy' which reigned but did not rule meant that the monarch was accepted as standing outside partisan party politics, and ensured that periods of heightened party political division had little impact on the popular standing of the institution. Furthermore, nation-building seemed more an established fact, than an on-going process. The post-Victorian monarchy paid some attention to the four component parts of its realm; but even in Ireland the monarchy was not called upon to play a decisive role or to face a determined opposition. As an imperial monarchy it gave symbolic force to the idea of 'the British Empire'. Finally, royal secretaries almost always succeeded in containing any ill-conceived personal initiatives by monarchs.

Key words: monarchy, United Kingdom, national identity, empire, constitutionalism, 'common sense'.

Volker Sellin  
*Monarchy and Nation in Germany (1848-1914)*

During the revolution of 1848 the Frankfurt national assembly failed in their attempt to create a German national state by reconciling the existing monarchies with popular sovereignty. When in 1871 the unification of Germany was accomplished under Prussian leadership, the monarchical principle was respected. The preservation of the monarchies, however, had made the exclusion of the multi-national Austrian empire and of the Austrian Germans from the process of German national unification inevitable, since Austria refused to accept division into a German and a non-German part, connected by personal union only. Ideologically, the new Reich was styled as a restoration of the Holy Roman Empire, regardless of the fact that it was national and not universal and that the Hohenzollern dynasty of Prussia was protestant and not catholic. While

monarchy in Germany was increasingly identified with the national emperor alone, the visibility and political importance of the other German princes declined.

Key words: German unification, Frankfurt national assembly, monarchical principle, German empire of 1871, Austrian question, national and monarchical monuments

Henk te Velde, Anne Petterson

*Nationalism as Negotiation and Interaction.*

*'Orangism' and Nation Building in the Netherlands in the 19<sup>th</sup> Century*

In the Netherlands a popular attachment to the later royal family existed even before its accession to the throne in 1813-1815. In the second half of the nineteenth century this popular 'Orangism' was stimulated by Liberal politics, commerce and the House of Orange itself and it was used as a means to overcome socio-religious divisions. In this case nation building appears to be much more a process of negotiation and interaction between social classes and groups rather than a top-down process, as it has often been presented. The case of the Dutch monarchy demonstrates the shift from an early nineteenth-century state-centred type of nation building, in which the monarchy played an important political role, to a more societal type of nationalism that wanted to please and mobilize the masses. Around 1900 Dutch nationalism would reach a peak and it was hard to conceive of an element of cultural nation building that did *not* involve the monarchy.

Key words: The Netherlands, monarchy, nationalism, nation building, "Orangism"

Catherine Brice

*Monarchy and the nationalization of the Italians (1861-1900)*

Though considered for a long time by historians as a minor actor of Italian's nation building process, monarchy did play a part in the decades between 1861 and the turn of the century.

The Author tries to reconstruct this role around four main aspects. The first one lies in identifying the piedmontese dynasty with its Italian destiny. The story of the Savoia has been rewritten and presented as a genuinely Italian one, along with the invention of a history of the Risorgimento tending to become always more consensual, erasing as much as possible the differences between the King, Victor Emanuel II and Garibaldi, for instance. The second aspect lies in the «possession» of the territory by the King Humbert I<sup>st</sup> and his wife, Queen Margherita, through a regular practice of royal visits, aimed at a better knowledge of the populations, at a staging of Monarchy under different aspects (visiting the workers, the Church, local aristocracies etc). Third, Italian monarchy has tried to build up new national/dynastic rituals though festivities such as the festa dello Statuto or royal funerals. And the king and queen have build up a strong network for philanthropy, in a country where on this field, the State was

competing with the traditional catholic chrity. Finally there has been a political issue in monarchical circles or groups that have been active in the Italian territory at the end of the XIXth century.

Key words: monarchy, Italy, royal trips, rituals, monuments, politics

Javier Moreno Luzón  
*Performing Monarchy and Nationalist Discourses  
 in the Spain of "Regenerattonism" (1902-1913)*

This article studies the links between monarchy and Spanish nationalism in the first decade of Alfonso XIII's reign (1902-1913). It focuses on three different aspects: the great monarchical ceremonies, specially the royal oath to the Constitution –or coronation—; the royal trips, extraordinarily developed; and the military ceremonies containing a strong nationalist meaning as the annual swearing of loyalty to the national flag by new soldiers. Through those performances, the crown was integrated in a national imaginary dominated by discourses and practices of regeneration of the fatherland in the aftermath of the colonial disaster of 1898: in such a regeneration, the king was thought as a necessary force. At a lower level of pomp and splendor than other european monarchies, the Spanish king was perceived as a national symbol by different groups. Among them, local élites, various associations and the heterogeneous public of the royal spectacles, shown by the mass media. Those performances reinforced the political role of a king that enjoyed constitutional executive powers.

Key words: Spain, monarchy, nationalism, dynastic ceremonies, royal tours, army

Daniel Unowsky  
*Supra-National Patriotism and Dynastic Celebrations  
 in the late Habsburg Monarchy*

Many students of the Habsburg Monarchy continue to describe the last decades before World War I as a period in Habsburg history characterized by fierce nationalities problems that supposedly threatened the very existence of the state. Until recently, Habsburg historians paid far less attention to the factors considered that bolstered state cohesion, such as the dynasty itself, the Catholic Church, the Habsburg military, the bureaucracy, and so on. This article attempts to place the 1908 Kaiser-Huldigungs-Festzug, the most grandiose of all imperial celebrations during the reign of Franz Joseph, into context. Despite its failures and shortcomings, this article argues that the *Kaiser-Huldigungs-Festzug* of 1908 contributed to a broad public culture of patriotic celebration, participation, and consumption that punctuated the calendar and pervaded everyday life in the decades before the First World War.

Key words: Austria, Habsburg monarchy, patriotism, nationalism, dynastic celebrations

Dunja Dogo

*Two cinematographic interpretations about Decembrist revolts:  
historical reconstruction and fabrication in Dekabristy and S.V.D. (1927)*

From mid 1920s on, in Soviet Russia the 1825 Decembrist revolts were considered not only as an historical inheritance whether be hoarded (from the Bolshevik Party point of view) but also an object of study for the purpose of telling a story of different voices. Also the Soviet cinematography of the period paid a particular attention to these historical events. In my paper, I address the case-study regarding the narratives of two mainstream Soviet long feature-films—appeared in 1927 and whose subjects concerned the 1825 Decembrist revolutionists. One is *Dekabristy* (A. Ivanovskij, 1927), a historical reconstruction of the 1825 armed uprising. The other is *S.V.D.* (The Union of the Great Cause, I. Kozincev and L. Trauberg), a melodrama on the background of history. Apparently both in these works, the Decembrist deeds were shaped for moulding a politically-oriented memory of a history yet to be fully written. Given this consideration, one key-question shall be guiding my analysis: how were the stories of the revolutionary past reorganised and reinterpreted in these two specific films?

Key words: Russian cultural history, history of Soviet cinema, adaptation studies, film and history, history of Russian revolutionary movement, memory studies

Raffaello Ares Doro

*From radios pirates to radios locales privées:  
the free radios in France and the fall of monopoly (1977-1989)*

The evolution of free radios in France between 1977 and 1989 contributed to redefine the French audiovisual landscape determining the end of the public monopoly of the broadcasting service. Free radios represented one of the last evolutions of May '68, expressing the point of view of minority political groups and of local communities. After a period of illegality between 1977 and 1981, free radios were allowed with the election of François Mitterrand in May 1981. Despite various attempts by the socialist government to maintain these new media inside the associative sector, forbidding fundings from commercials and the concentration among radios, the broadcasting stations started to be influenced by market logics. However, the intervention of political groups aimed at regulating the radiophonic sector – unlike it was happening in Italy during those same years – guaranteed the existence of associative and community radios through public grants, proving the social importance of alternative mass media, local for contents and radiophonic organization.

Key Words: free radios, broadcasting, deregulation, monopoly, French politics, legal order.

Xavier Tabet  
*Literary italianology*

Taking into account the re-emergence of the «idea of a nation» on the political and the intellectual scenes, the author explores the meaning of this new «longing for a fatherland». Within the context of a return of the question of “italianness”, contrasted as it may be, he stresses the fact that, for at least the last fifteen years (with something like a discrepancy between political time and intellectual time), we have witnessed the appearance of a new interest for the question of Italian “literary identity” among the literary critics and historians. Relying on the analysis of a number of books which lie at the core of what might be called *l'italianologia letteraria*, he tries to understand how the questioning relative to national identity seems to be spreading, as if by contamination, to the field of literary criticism. He focuses on how we have come to reexamine the fundamental characteristics of Italian literary historiography in a sometimes highly critical manner toward the “risorgimental” paradigms elaborated at the inception of the “literary nation”.

Key words: literary, italianology, memory, identity, Risorgimento, nation

Dario Miccoli  
*Beyond the archive? Histories and memories  
of the Egyptian Jews on the Internet*

Starting with the 1948 Palestine War and ending with the 1956 Suez War, virtually all the Jews left Egypt and in most cases migrated to Europe, Israel and the USA. However, even decades after the migration, Egypt remains for them an unforgettable homeland and a much-loved lieu de mémoire. This article aims to reconstruct how, in the last years, Egyptian Jews have historicized and remembered Egypt on the Internet. Looking at the websites of two Egyptian Jewish associations based in France and Israel respectively, it will become clear to what extent the Internet can contribute to there-narration and circulation of one's past. Furthermore, the websites analyzed can be interpreted as part of a new kind of archive in which history, memory and autobiography mix together. Even though focused on a specific case-study, the article also investigates some of the challenges that historians are increasingly facing when it comes to the Internet and the usage of digital sources.

Key words: digital history, archives, memory, Egyptian Jews; France; Israel.

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