

Exercise walk-through

7.2

Nationalism

AP European History

The same force, used by the other side

- While western European Jews became more **acculturated** during the century, **Zionism**
 - Jewish nationalism – developed in response to continued exclusion.
- The creation of the **dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary**, which recognised the political power of the largest ethnic minority.

The same force, used by the other side, in detail

The same force, used by the opposite side

1848

Before 1848

**nationalism is
REVOLUTIONARY**

carried by liberals and
aimed against the Vienna
1848 revolutions
largely fail

After 1848

**nationalism is a
TOOL OF
STATE-BUILDING**

taken up by conservative
romantic leaders
Napoleon III, Cavour
Rismarck
Italy and Germany are
unified

What made it possible: the Crimean War broke the Concert of Europe, so territorial change was no longer blocked.

The creation of the **dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary**
recognised the political power of the largest ethnic minority.

, which

Nationalism

- While western European Jews became more socially and politically **acculturated** during the century, **Zionism** – a form of Jewish nationalism – developed in response to continued exclusion.
- The creation of the **dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary**, which recognised the political power of the largest ethnic minority, was an attempt to manage nationalism within a multi-ethnic empire rather than to suppress it.

Cavour and Bismarck, compared on method

	CAVOUR — ITALY	BISMARCK — GERMANY
THE METHOD	diplomacy — bring a great power in on your side	<i>Realpolitik</i> — war chosen deliberately, as an instrument
THE OTHER HALF	Garibaldi's popular campaign in the south	Prussian military and administrative strength
WHAT IT COST	a kingdom assembled around Piedmont	a Europe with a new great power at its centre

Conservative leaders using **popular nationalism** to build states – the movement's romantic idealists are not the ones who finished the job

How nationalism was built, and what Darwin was used for

romantic idealism

nationalists encouraged loyalty through language, folklore, myth and a recovered past

liberal reform

in some states nationalism arrived through constitutions and civic rights

conservative *Realpolitik*

in others through war and state power – Cavour and Bismarck

and racialism

in a third strand, defining the nation by descent and excluding others

Darwin

gave a scientific and material account of biological change and of human development

Social Darwinism

a misapplication: his mechanism used to justify empire, class hierarchy and racial ranking

The same idea served liberals, conservatives and racists in turn. Saying *who used it and to what end* is what the comparison question wants.

Exercises 2.1·2.2

2.1 Name four methods nationalists used.

[2]

2.2 Explain what the verb “used” indicates about conservative leaders.

[2]

Exercises 2.1-2.2

2.1 Name four methods nationalists used.

[2]

2.1

- any four of: romantic idealism; liberal reform; political unification; racialism with concomitant anti-Semitism; chauvinism justifying national aggrandisement

2.2 Explain what the verb “used” indicates about conservative leaders.

[2]

2.2

- instrumental adoption rather than conversion to the ideology

Exercise 2.3 (a)

2.3 Austria-Hungary becomes a dual monarchy.

(a) State the strategy.

[1]

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[1]

(a)

- recognising the political power of the largest ethnic minority to stabilise the state

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 Austria-Hungary becomes a dual monarchy.

(b) State the CED's careful word for it.

[1]

Exercise 2.3 (b)

2.3 Austria-Hungary becomes a dual monarchy.

(b) State the CED's careful word for it.

[1]

(b)

- “attempt”

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 The CED's list of nationalist methods includes

[1]

☐

A only benign ones

B benign and dangerous ones in one sentence

C only dangerous ones

D none

3.2 Napoleon III, Cavour and Bismarck are described as

[1]

☐

A nationalists by conviction

B conservative leaders who used popular nationalism

C liberals

D anarchists

Exercises 3.1-3.2

3.1 The CED's list of nationalist methods includes

[1]

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A only benign ones

B benign and dangerous ones in one sentence

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D none

3.1 B

- the CED places both in one list

3.2 Napoleon III, Cavour and Bismarck are described as

[1]

☐

A nationalists by conviction

B conservative leaders who used popular nationalism

C liberals

D anarchists

3.2 B

- the CED's own description

Exercise 3.3 (a)

3.3 A movement uses nationalism for liberal reform; another uses it for exclusion.

(a) State what this shows.

[1]

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3.3 A movement uses nationalism for liberal reform; another uses it for exclusion.

(a) State what this shows.

[1]

(a)

- that nationalism is a set of methods rather than a single position

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A movement uses nationalism for liberal reform; another uses it for exclusion.

(b) Explain how an answer should describe nationalism.

[2]

Exercise 3.3 (b)

3.3 A movement uses nationalism for liberal reform; another uses it for exclusion.

(b) Explain how an answer should describe nationalism. [2]

(b)

- as methods used differently by different movements, with the particular use named in each case