

Past-paper walk-through

Nationalism ■ 7.2

eXercise

Questions in this set

- 2025 Set 1 Q4
- 2024 Set 1 Q2
- 2023 Set 1 Q3

Reading the mark scheme

- **B1** a mark that stands on its own – the point is either made or not.
- **M1** a *method* mark: the right approach, even if the number is wrong.
- **A1** an *answer* mark, and it usually needs its M mark first.
- **C1** a working mark on the way to the answer.
- **//** separates answers the examiner accepts equally.
- **ecf** = error carried forward: a later part is marked on your own earlier answer.
- **owtte** = “or words to that effect” – the wording need not match.

Question 4

2025 Set 1 ■ Q4

Respond to parts A, B, and C.

- (a)** Describe one significant feature of industrialization in Europe in the period 1750 to 1800.
- (b)** Describe one significant change in industrialization in the period 1800 to 1900.
- (c)** Explain one way that industrialization affected European politics in the period 1800 to 1900.

Solution 4

(a)

Mark scheme

- Describe one significant feature of industrialization in Europe in the period 1750 to 1800. (1 point) — accept any: Industrialization in Europe was prompted by the new discoveries of the Scientific Revolution.; The Industrial Revolution began in Great Britain, which became the biggest power.; Great Britain extracted resources from the colonies in the Americas to help launch its industrialization.; Britain had significant natural resources that promoted the Industrial Revolution [coal, waterways, iron ore, etc.].

Solution 4

(b) Mark scheme

- Describe one significant change in industrialization in the period 1800 to 1900. (1 point) — accept any: The Industrial Revolution spread from Great Britain to the European continent.; Industrialization on the continent oftentimes required state support and investment.; In the 1800s, countries adopted new technologies for transportation such as locomotives and steamships.; The availability of factory work in cities led to rapid urbanization.; Women and children were increasingly employed in work outside the home, particularly in factories and coal mines.; The Second Industrial Revolution diversified production and expanded consumerism.

Solution 4

(c) Mark scheme

- Explain one way that industrialization affected European politics in the period 1800 to 1900. (1 point) — accept any: Industrialization led to the emergence of unions and political parties devoted to the interests of the working class.; New political ideologies, including Marxism, emerged as a response to the social problems caused by industrialization.; Due to a rising awareness of industrial working conditions, particularly for children, political officials launched investigations and introduced regulatory legislation to ameliorate them.; Relative degrees of industrialization exacerbated international tensions, as governments sought out sources of raw materials and developed new military technologies.;

Solution 4

Industrialization helped Prussia to become the leader of a unified Germany through economic and military dominance over other German states.

Question 2

2024 Set 1 ■ Q2

Germania, nationalist painting attributed to German artist Philipp Veit, 1848 Artepics / Alamy Stock Photo The figure holds an olive branch (symbol of peace) and a sword. The tricolor flag represents Germany.

Using the image, respond to parts a, b, and c.

- (a)** Describe a goal that the artist likely intended to support by creating the painting.
- (b)** Explain one way in which political conditions in the period 1800 to 1850 hindered a goal expressed in the painting.
- (c)** Explain one way in which political developments in the period after 1850 helped to achieve a goal expressed in the painting.

Question 2



Question 2



Solution 2

(a)

Mark scheme

- Describe a goal that the artist likely intended to support in the painting. (1 point) — accept any: The German states should become a unified country under a single government.; Germany should embrace modernization while preserving its past traditions.; Germany should revive the Holy Roman Empire as a means of unifying the German nation.; A unified Germany would afford greater protection to German peoples.

Solution 2

(b) Mark scheme

- Explain one way in which political conditions in the period 1800 to 1850 hindered the goal referenced in the painting. (1 point) — accept any: The conservative Concert of Europe was attempting to maintain traditional political divisions such as the German states.; Metternich attempted to suppress the nationalist movements that followed the French Revolution.; The governments of the various small German states were often wary of giving up too much independence.; Disagreements between liberal reformers who sought a unified Germany under a constitutional government and conservatives and traditionalists who preferred a monarchical form of government prevented the formation of a single movement for German unification.; Napoleon formally abolished the Holy Roman Empire, and it

Solution 2

was not revived after his defeat, which eliminated a possible means of unification.; Rivalry between Prussia and Austria after the Napoleonic Wars slowed Prussian efforts to unify German-speaking areas outside the Austrian Empire.

Solution 2

(c) Mark scheme

- Explain one way in which political developments in the period after 1850 helped to achieve the goal referenced in the painting. (1 point) — accept any: Under the leadership of Otto von Bismarck, Prussia led an aggressive campaign of unification through war, military alliances, and manipulation of nationalist sentiment.; The fall of Metternich and the decline of Austrian influence in the German States after the Revolutions of 1848 removed a major obstacle to unification.; The collapse of the Concert of Europe, which marked the end of the cooperation of conservative regimes to restrain nationalist movements, allowed German unification efforts to gain momentum.; Liberal revolutionaries in 1848

Solution 2

tried but failed to achieve German unification under a constitutional form of government, giving Prussia the opportunity to lead a more conservative effort.

Question 3

2023 Set 1 ■ Q3

Respond to parts a, b, and c.

- (a)** Describe one cause for the development of the Concert of Europe in the early 1800s.
- (b)** Explain one way in which the Concert of Europe affected Europe during the first half of the 1800s.
- (c)** Explain one reason why the Concert of Europe broke down in the mid-1800s.

Solution 3

(a)

Mark scheme

- Describe one cause for the development of the Concert of Europe in the early 1800s. (1 point) — accept any: An alliance of countries that came together to defeat Napoleonic/Revolutionary France.; The agreements reached at the Congress of Vienna to contain France and prevent Napoleon's return.; The desire to forestall revolutionary sentiment and maintain the conservative political order.; Fears of the political effects of the spread of nationalism during and after the French Revolutionary wars/Wars of Napoleon.

Solution 3

(b)

Mark scheme

- Explain one way in which the Concert of Europe affected Europe in the first half of the 1800s. (1 point) — accept any: Conservative monarchies intervened to suppress revolutions and liberal movements.; Nationalist movements for independence/unification were suppressed.; Resentment toward conservative institutions grew across Europe, helping lead to the Revolutions of 1848.; France sought to divide the Concert of Europe and create a new diplomatic order. Balance of power was maintained in Europe after the Napoleonic Wars.

Solution 3

(c) Mark scheme

- Explain one reason why the Concert of Europe broke down in the mid-1800s. (1 point) — accept any: The Revolutions of 1848 challenged conservative governments and pushed Metternich, the architect of the Concert of Europe, out of office.; Nationalist movements grew in strength, eventually forcing some constitutional reforms and/or revolutionary change.; European countries were increasingly concerned with Russian expansionism, leading to open conflict between members of the Concert of Europe in the Crimean War.; Great Britain's parliament was increasingly liberal and highly skeptical of the commitment to intervene in internal European affairs on behalf of conservative monarchies.