

7.9 Causation in 19th-Century Perspectives and Political Developments

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____ Total: 12 marks

KEY WORDS stability 稳定 • positivism 实证主义

Objective

Build the skills to weigh **stability** 稳定 against the century’s forces.

You must be able to:

- state nationalism’s double effect
- state imperialism’s double effect
- explain why the cultural thread supplied no shared standard
- answer an ‘influence on stability’ question with a judgment

1 Worked examples

Study these first. Each one shows the method for a task used later.

■ Nationalism

It built Italy, Germany and a reconfigured dual monarchy, **and** its Balkan tensions drew the powers into crises. Which it did depended on whose state was in question.

■ Imperialism

It gave the powers markets, prestige and a place to compete outside Europe, **and** the CED links intensified control directly to increased Great-Power tension, with resistance created abroad.

■ No shared standard

Positivism’s claim collapsed into doubt about objectivity, and Darwin’s account was taken up for racial hierarchy. The culture supplied no common ground on which the political disputes could have been settled.

■ A judgment

The objective asks about influence on stability, and the CED’s own verb — **struggled** — indicates the direction of the answer.

2 Practice

2.1 State nationalism’s double effect. [2]

2.2 State imperialism’s double effect. [2]

2.3 The cultural thread is said to supply no shared standard.
(a) State one reason. [1]

(b) State the consequence for political disputes. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Whether nationalism built or destabilised a state depended on [1]

- A the year
- B whose state was in question
- C the climate
- D the ruler’s name

3.2 The CED’s verb indicating the direction of the verdict is [1]

- A achieved
- B struggled
- C guaranteed
- D abandoned

3.3 Write a judgment on the influence of nationalism and imperialism on European stability by 1914. [4]

Solutions

- 2.1** it built states such as Italy and Germany and drew the powers into Balkan crises.
- 2.2** it exported rivalry, giving markets and prestige; and it increased Great-Power tension and created resistance abroad.
- 2.3** (a) positivism's claim collapsed and Darwin's account was taken up for hierarchy.
(b) there was no common ground on which the disputes could be settled.
- 3.1 B.** the same principle builds one state and divides another.
- 3.2 B.** "struggled" concedes the outcome.
- 3.3** a positive and a negative effect for each force; a judgment about which dominated; the judgment tied to evidence from the period.