

Exercise walk-through

Postwar Nationalism, Ethnic Conflict, and Atrocities ■ 9.5

eXercise

You must be able to

- name the four phenomena the CED lists
- distinguish separatism, ethnic conflict and ethnic cleansing
- explain what 'periodically disrupted' describes
- trace the causes to earlier subtopics

Method — Four phenomena

Nationalist and separatist movements, along with ethnic conflict and ethnic cleansing, **periodically disrupted** the post-Second World War peace.

Method — Three distinctions

Separatism: seeking to leave a state. **Ethnic conflict:** violence between groups within one. **Ethnic cleansing:** the forced removal of a population from a territory. The CED lists them separately, and so should an answer.

Method — 'Periodically'

Neither continuous conflict nor unbroken peace: a real peace repeatedly interrupted.

Method — The causes

7.2's nationalism and 9.4's rise of new nationalisms in Central and Eastern Europe. A state or settlement that suppresses a national claim does not remove it.

Practice 2.1 ■ 2 marks

Name the four phenomena the CED lists.

Solution 2.1

Method: Four phenomena

Worked steps

nationalist movements; separatist movements; ethnic conflict; ethnic cleansing **B2**.

Practice 2.2 ■ 2 marks

Distinguish ethnic conflict from ethnic cleansing.

Solution 2.2

Worked steps

ethnic conflict is violence between groups within a state **B1**; ethnic cleansing is the forced removal of a population from a territory **B1**.

Practice 2.3 ■ 2 marks

The CED writes “periodically disrupted”.

- (a) State what this rules out.
- (b) State the causes traceable to earlier subtopics.

Solution 2.3

Method: Four phenomena

Worked steps

(a) continuous conflict **B1** and unbroken peace **B1**. (b) 7.2's nationalism and 9.4's new nationalisms in Central and Eastern Europe **B1**.

Exam-style 3.1 ■ 1 mark

Separatism is defined by seeking to

A remove a population

B leave a state

C fight within a state

D join a state

Solution 3.1

Method: Three distinctions

A remove a population

B leave a state 

C fight within a state

D join a state

Worked steps

B. leaving a state defines separatism.

Exam-style 3.2 ■ 1 mark

9.4 records that new nationalisms produced

- A** war everywhere
- B** peaceful revolution in most countries but instability in some former Soviet republics
- C** no change
- D** a single new state

Solution 3.2

- A** war everywhere
- B** peaceful revolution in most countries but instability in some former Soviet republics 
- C** no change
- D** a single new state

Worked steps

- B.** the CED distinguishes most countries from some republics.

Exam-style 3.3 ■ 1 mark

A multi-national state holds together while an external structure supports it.

- (a) State what happens when that structure goes.
- (b) Explain why no agreed answer exists.

Solution 3.3

Worked steps

(a) the question of who the state belongs to is reopened **B1**. (b) the intervening decades produced no agreed answer **B1**, because the external structure suppressed the question rather than settling it **B1**.