

Past-paper walk-through

Postwar Nationalism, Ethnic Conflict, and Atrocities ■ 9.5

eXercise

Questions in this set

- 2023 Set 2 Q4

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

2023 Set 2 ■ Q4

Respond to parts a, b, and c.

(a) Describe one significant change to European politics or society caused by nationalism in Europe during the period 1900 to 1950.

(b) Explain one way in which nationalism led to a change in European politics or society during the period 1950 to 2000.

(c) Explain one way in which nationalism contributed to a continuity in European politics or society during the period 1950 to 2000.

Solution 4

(a) Mark scheme

- Describe one significant change to European politics or society caused by nationalism in Europe during the period 1900 to 1950. (1 point) — accept any: Nationalism and national rivalries led to two major and highly destructive European conflicts (the world wars).; Nationalism encouraged greater government control over society in totalitarian governments.; Nationalism contributed to the breakup of some multiethnic empires (Austria Hungary, the Ottoman Empire) at the end of the First World War and loss of territory by others (e.g., Germany and Russia losing territory to Poland).; Nationalism led to the creation of new states in Eastern Europe at the end of the First World War.; Growth of nationalism and

Solution 4

independence movements in European colonies forced a change in domestic politics in Europe as countries faced the possible loss of empire.

Solution 4

(b) Mark scheme

- Explain one way in which nationalism led to a change in European politics or society during the period 1950 to 2000. (1 point) — accept any: The excesses of nationalism discredited it in the eyes of many people after the Second World War and encouraged support for organizations like the UN.; In reaction to nationalistic politics and war, Western European governments pushed for the creation of the European Union.; The Soviet Union attempted to suppress nationalism in the Eastern bloc.; With the collapse of the Soviet Union, some multiethnic countries in Eastern Europe split into smaller countries based on nationality (Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia).; In some areas of Europe, national minorities within existing states began to agitate for autonomy or independence (Catalans, Basques, Scots,

Solution 4

Ireland).; The Cold War, rising out of competitive nationalism, created changes in politics and society within the European continent (Space Race, Arms Race).

Solution 4

(c) Mark scheme

- Explain one way in which nationalism contributed to a continuity in European politics or society during the period 1950 to 2000. (1 point) — accept any: Nationalism continued to fuel conflict, as in the breakup of Yugoslavia or the “the Troubles” in Northern Ireland.; Migration continued to be a contentious issue in European countries, raising issues of national and religious identities.; Nationality continued to be an important component of most people’s identity in Europe, despite transnational organizations and ideologies and despite globalization and greater interconnectedness.; Despite changes in boundaries, the nation-state continued to be the primary basis for the political systems and political structures of Europe in the postwar period.; National cultures and languages continued to

Solution 4

provide most Europeans with a sense of belonging.; Germans continued to see themselves as one nation, contributing to the reunification of Germany at the end of the Cold War.; Some of the motivations that led to nineteenth-century Imperialism continued to inform European politics and society after World War II.