

7.2 Nationalism

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 11 marks

KEY WORDS nationalism 民族主义 • napoleon iii 拿破仑三世 • romantic idealism 浪漫主义理想 • bismarck 俾斯麦
• cavour 加富尔

Objective

Build the skills to explain **nationalism** 民族主义 in the nineteenth century.

You must be able to:

- name the methods nationalists used to encourage loyalty
- state how conservative leaders used nationalism
- describe the dual monarchy as an alternative strategy
- explain why nationalism cannot be given a single moral valence

1 Worked examples

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

■ The methods

Nationalists encouraged loyalty in a variety of ways, including romantic idealism, liberal reform, political unification, racialism with a concomitant anti-Semitism, and chauvinism justifying national aggrandisement. The list runs from the benign to the dangerous in one sentence.

■ Conservatives using it

A new generation of conservative leaders, including Napoleon III, Cavour and Bismarck, **used** popular nationalism to create or strengthen the state. The verb describes instrumental adoption, not conversion.

■ The dual monarchy

Austria-Hungary recognised the political power of the largest ethnic minority as an **attempt** to stabilise the state by reconfiguring national unity — the alternative to unification where one nation cannot supply a state.

■ Not one valence

Because the same force served liberal reform and racial exclusion, nationalism is a set of methods used differently by different movements.

2 Practice

2.1 Name four methods nationalists used. [2]

2.2 Explain what the verb “used” indicates about conservative leaders. [2]

2.3 Austria-Hungary becomes a dual monarchy.

(a) State the strategy. [1]

(b) State the CED’s careful word for it. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

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

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

(a) State what this shows. [1]

(b) Explain how an answer should describe nationalism.

[2]

Solutions

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

2.2 instrumental adoption rather than conversion to the ideology.

2.3 (a) recognising the political power of the largest ethnic minority to stabilise the state.
(b) “attempt”.

3.1 B. the CED places both in one list.

3.2 B. the CED’s own description.

3.3 (a) that nationalism is a set of methods rather than a single position. (b) as methods used differently by different movements, with the particular use named in each case.