



Nationalism and state formation

History Past Exam Questions

Ordinary Level

2013

Section 3-Question 1

Europe and the wider world: Topic 1
Nationalism and state formation in Europe, 1815-1871

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract describes the system of Metternich. Read it and answer the questions which follow.

Metternich always denied that he had a 'system' of any sort. It is true that he dealt with revolutionary threats in different ways according to the circumstances.

In some areas direct action was easier than in others. In Italy he could threaten individual Italian states because of the Austrian presence in Lombardy and Venetia. In Germany he could act directly through the parliament of the German Confederation.

Through the 'Congress System' he could use less direct methods to safeguard Europe and the Austrian Empire from revolution.

Source: Stuart Miller, *Mastering Modern European History*, Macmillan Educational Ltd., London 1988.

1. What did Metternich always deny?
2. How could Metternich deal with revolutionary threats in Italy?
3. How could Metternich deal with revolutionary threats in Germany?
4. Through what system could Metternich safeguard the Austrian Empire?
5. How did the system of Metternich finally come to an end?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. Giuseppe Mazzini.
2. Mikhail Bakunin.
3. Urban growth and migration.
4. Developments in science.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What problems did Balkan nationalism cause for the peace of Europe?
2. Why did the 1848 Revolution in Germany end in failure?
3. How did Robert Owen and/or Robert Peel seek to improve conditions in Britain?
4. How did Otto von Bismarck contribute to moves towards German unity?

2012

Section 3-Question 1

Europe and the wider world: Topic 1
Nationalism and state formation in Europe, 1815-1871

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This edited extract from the diary (1848) of Count von Eckstadt describes revolutionary activity in Vienna in March, 1848. Read it and answer the questions that follow.

- *The streets assume a threatening aspect. Popular orators are surrounded by groups of supporters.*
- *Four battalions stand at the gates of the palace. Artillery is brought up and loaded. The chancellery is surrounded by troops.*
- *The cry 'Down with Metternich!' is heard on all sides and becomes the watchword.*
- *Bayonet attacks. Several deaths. Prince Metternich resigns.*

1. Who is writing, where and when?
2. What 'threatening aspect' did the streets assume?
3. What was done to protect the palace?
4. What was the likely cause of the deaths?
5. What office did Metternich hold, and how was he affected by the events of 1848?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. Karl Marx.
2. Balkan nationalism: Greece and Serbia.
3. Serfdom in Russia.
4. Otto von Bismarck.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Why did Robert Owen set up the model village of New Lanark and how successful was it?
2. What improvements did Haussmann make to the city of Paris?
3. What part did Napoleon III play in the affairs of France?
4. What did Giuseppe Mazzini contribute to moves towards Italian unity?

2011

Section 3-question 1

Europe and the wider world: Topic 1
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A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This is an extract from a description by Robert Owen of the teaching of infants at his school in New Lanark. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

The children were not to be annoyed with books, but were to be taught the uses and nature of the common things around them so as to induce them to ask questions about them.

The school room was furnished with paintings, chiefly of animals, with maps, and often supplied with natural objects from the gardens, fields and woods. These excited their curiosity and created a lively conversation between the children and their teachers.

The children at four and older showed an eager desire to understand the use of maps of the world hung in the room to attract their attention.

It was most encouraging to see the progress which these children made in real knowledge, without the use of books. In the future I doubt whether books will ever be used before children reach the age of thirteen.

Source: www.infed.org/thinkers

1. Where was the school which Robert Owen is describing?
2. How did Owen hope to induce young children to ask questions about their surroundings?
3. What evidence is there that Owen did not approve of books in the teaching of young children?
4. What effect had the presence of maps of the world on the children in the classroom?
5. What was Owen's belief regarding discipline for schoolchildren?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. Clemens Metternich.
2. Serfdom in Russia.
3. Haussmann's Paris.
4. Napoleon III.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What solutions did Karl Marx offer for the problems of society?
2. Why did the 1848 Revolution in Germany fail?
3. What part did Feargus O'Connor and/or Robert Peel play in the affairs of Britain?
4. What role did Giuseppe Mazzini and/or Otto von Bismarck play in the unification of his country?

2009

Section 3-Question 1

Europe and the wider world: Topic 1
Nationalism and state formation in Europe, 1815-1871

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This is an edited extract from a modern writer's response to Haussmann's Paris. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

Haussmann gave Paris eighty-five miles of new streets with wide carriage-ways and pavements shaded with trees.

Haussmann's passion was for vistas [pleasing views]. The Place de l'Étoile looks very fine from the air: it is a pity that it is not normally seen from that angle. Napoleon III complained that Haussmann's love of straight lines neglected the needs of traffic. The new railway station, for example, was left without adequate approaches.

The best things in the re-planning of Paris were due to the influence of Napoleon III. A race-course was developed at Longchamps; it rapidly became a fashionable social resort. Napoleon III was also responsible for the construction of Les Halles, the great central market, as a huge structure of metal and glass.

Source: Alfred Cobban, *A History of France*, vol. 2

1. From which angle does the Place de l'Étoile look its best?
2. Why did Napoleon III complain?
3. How was Longchamps developed?
4. From what material was the market at Les Halles constructed?
5. Whom does the writer favour, Haussmann or Napoleon III? Explain your answer.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. Robert Peel.
2. Serfdom in Russia.
3. Charles Darwin.
4. Victor Hugo.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. Why did Robert Owen set up a model village at New Lanark and how successful was it?
2. Why did the 1848 Revolution in Germany fail?
3. What did Giuseppe Mazzini and/or Otto von Bismarck contribute to the unification of his country?
4. What were the strengths and weaknesses of Napoleon III as ruler of France?

2008

Section 3-question 3

Europe and the wider world: Topic 1
Nationalism and state formation in Europe, 1815-1871

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This adapted extract describes the origin of Marxism in Europe after 1848. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

The year 1848 saw the greatest single development in the history of socialism with the publication in London of the work entitled 'The Communist Manifesto'.

One of its authors was Friedrich Engels (1820-59), son of a prosperous manufacturer. His co-author was Karl Marx (1813-83), a Rhinelander by birth, and a member of a family that had converted from Judaism.

In 1867 Marx further explained his ideas in 'Das Kapital'. He held that the proletariat (workers) are everywhere exploited (unfairly treated) by the capitalist class (property owners). When this exploitation became sufficiently great, the workers would rise in revolt and create a classless society.

Source: T.A. Morris, *European History 1848-1945*. Collins Educational. (London.2000).

1. When and where was *The Communist Manifesto* published?
2. Where was Marx born and what was his family background?
3. What book did Marx write in 1867?
4. According to Marx, how, eventually, would the exploited workers respond?
5. Mention one change in society that led to the rise of socialism in Europe before 1871.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. The system of Metternich between 1815 and 1848.
2. The movement towards the unification of Italy.
3. Napoleon III.
4. Charles Darwin.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What were the causes of the 1848 Revolution in Germany, and how did it end?
2. How did the political thinker Mikhail Bakunin contribute to politics and society in Tsarist Russia?
3. In what ways did Baron Haussmann improve the city of Paris?
4. How did Otto von Bismarck help to establish the Second German Empire in 1871?

2007

Section 3-Question 3

Europe and the wider world: Topic 1
Nationalism and state formation in Europe, 1815-1871

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This is an edited extract from a speech given by Otto von Bismarck to the Prussian Parliament in 1862. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

The other German states look up to the power of Prussia. We must gather our strength for the favourable moment of victory.

This opportunity has been missed several times in the past. Prussia's borders are not favourable to safety.

The great decisions of the day will not be made by speeches and elections. That was the mistake made in 1848.

Today they will be made by blood and iron.

1. Why do other German states look up to the Prussian state?
2. What must Prussia do in order to gain victory?
3. Has Prussia secure borders?
4. How will the great decisions of the day be made?
5. Why did Bismarck go to war with France in 1870?

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. Serfdom in Russia.
2. Giuseppe Mazzini.
3. Chartism.
4. The events of the 1848 Revolution in Germany.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What were the strengths and weaknesses of Robert Owen's model village in New Lanark?
2. What role did Karl Marx play in the development of socialism?
3. What changes did Baron Haussmann bring about in the city of Paris?
4. What was the importance of the life and work of Charles Darwin?

2006

Section 3-Question 1

Europe and the wider world: Topic 1
Nationalism and state formation in Europe, 1815-1871

A (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

This is an edited extract from the Decree of Tsar Alexander II of Russia emancipating (freeing) the serfs, 3 March 1861. Study it and answer the questions which follow.

Having called upon Divine assistance, we have decided to carry out this task. The nobles, while retaining their property rights on all the lands belonging to them, grant the peasants all time use of their houses and lands in return for a specified duty; and the nobles... grant the peasants a portion of good land fixed by the said arrangement.

At the same time that the peasants are granted the right to purchase their houses and lands, they may acquire full ownership of the good lands, which are allotted them, for permanent use.

Following this, the peasants will be freed from their obligation to the nobles for the land thus purchased and will be free peasant landowners.

1. What was the intention of the Tsar in issuing this decree?
2. On whom does the Tsar call for assistance before deciding on the emancipation of the serfs in Russia?
3. What type of land must the nobles grant to the Russian serfs?
4. Does this grant of land reduce the rights of the nobles? Explain your answer.
5. Was the emancipation of the serfs in Russia a success or a failure? Explain your answer.

B (30 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 10 minutes

Write a short paragraph on **one** of the following:

1. Moves towards Italian unity.
2. Charles Darwin.
3. The contribution of Georges Haussmann to the city of Paris.
4. Developments in science, 1815-1871.

C (40 marks)

Recommended maximum time: 15 minutes

Answer **one** of the following:

1. What were the causes of the 1848 Revolution in Germany?
2. What were the main characteristics of Robert Owen's model village in New Lanark?
3. How did Otto von Bismarck contribute to the unification of Germany?
4. What were the successes and failures in the career of Napoleon III of France?