



Oxford Cambridge and RSA

A Level History A

Unit Y314

The Challenge of German Nationalism 1789–1919

Sample Question Paper

Version 0.14

Date – Morning/Afternoon

Time allowed: 2 hours 30 minutes



<p>OCR supplied materials:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 12 page Answer Booklet <p>Other materials required:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • None



First name											
Last name											
Centre number							Candidate number				

INSTRUCTIONS

- Use black ink.
- Complete the boxes above with your name, centre number and candidate number.
- Answer Question 1 in Section A and any 2 questions in Section B.
- Write your answer to each question on the Answer Booklet
- Do **not** write in the bar codes.

INFORMATION

- The total mark for this paper is **80**.
- The marks for each question are shown in brackets [].
- Quality of extended responses will be assessed in questions marked with an asterisk (*).
- This document consists of **4** pages.

Section A

Read the two passages and then answer Question 1.

- 1 Evaluate the interpretations in both of the two passages and explain which you think is a more convincing explanation of the role of nationalism in the Unification of Germany.

[30]

Passage A

At the time the Prussian military victories were regarded as proof of the strength of nationalism and by a strange chain of reasoning Bismarck himself was decked out as a national enthusiast. In fact German nationalism had little more to do with the victories of 1866 and 1870 than those of 1813. In 1866 German national feeling, in so far as it existed, was almost united against Prussia. National wars were fought by a Prussian officer class for whom national feeling was repugnant. The Prussian soldiers brought the irresistible feeling of the crusaders. But in what cause? In nothing higher than the cause of conquest. German nationalists had long regarded the weakness of Germany as evidence of their lack of freedom; therefore if Germany were powerful, Germans would automatically be free. Dispirited by the political failures of the nineteenth century, the Germans sought freedom in the conquest of others. The Germans, it was argued, were merely conquering France as, seventy years before, Napoleon had conquered Germany, but Napoleon's armies marched under the banner of an idea, the German army had none. Prussia for the sake of Prussia; Germany for the sake of Germany; ultimately world power for the sake of world power: such was the creed of the new crusaders.

Adapted from: A.J.P. Taylor, *The Course of German History*, published in 1945

Passage B

Bismarck received gratifying demonstrations of support for the national cause from southern Germany. Particularism and distrust of Prussia were swept aside on the flood of patriotic exaltation that welled up in all parts of the nation in July 1870. In face of what was believed to be a premeditated French assault motivated by arrogance and envy, who could stand idly by? There was no hesitation about carrying out the terms of military treaties concluded with Prussia in 1866, and army reservists rallied to their units with enthusiasm. Thanks to the promptness of the response 1,830,000 regulars and reservists passed through German barracks within a period of eight days. Within a few days the annexation of Alsace and Lorraine was being widely discussed in the country, especially in southern Germany where a threat of French invasion recalled the history of French aggression since the days of Louis XIV in the seventeenth century and encouraged determination to end it once and for all by acquiring protection. Bismarck could not ignore this popular clamour but it did not determine his policy which had been for annexation from the first. After the French defeat, a fair percentage of Germans thought that it was a natural reward for German moral and cultural excellences. One could compose a reasonably plausible argument that the German Empire of 1871 was the creation of the German people, or at least the Reich would never have come into being if it had not been for the persistent and growing popular desire for unification.

Adapted from: G. Craig, *Germany 1866–1945*, published in 1978

Section B

Answer **TWO** of the following three questions.

2* 'Bismarck's appointment as minister president of Prussia in 1862 was the most important turning point in the course of German nationalism.' How far do you agree with this view of the period from 1789 to 1919?

[25]

3* Assess the view that the German nation was just as divided from 1871 to 1919 as it was from 1789 to 1870.

[25]

4* Assess the impact of industrialisation on the development of German nationalism in the period from 1789 to 1919.

[25]

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Passage B: Adapted from: Craig, G. (1978), *Germany 1866–1945 (Oxford History of Modern Europe)*. Oxford University Press, Oxford, UK.
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