



Topic Assessment System

Nationalism

for Component 2: Non-Core Ideas

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Teacher's Introduction

This pack contains 164 questions split between two topics, each with a paired assessment which mirrors the first, for Edexcel A Level Politics Component 2: UK Government (9PL0/02); Section B; Non-core Political Ideas: Nationalism. Each test has been designed to reflect the specification fully, including opportunities to assess AO1, AO2 and AO3.

This ideology is divided between two topics. The first topic covers the core beliefs of nationalism (and in particular its view of human nature, economy, society and the state), and the similarities and differences between various branches of nationalism. The second topic covers the five key thinkers of nationalism as identified in the exam specification.

Remember!

Always check the exam board website for new information, including changes to the specification and sample assessment material.

- **Four write-on multiple-choice quizzes**, primarily testing AO1 knowledge.
 - ✓ Quiz A: a 30-mark multiple-choice quiz with answers for each subtopic.
 - ✓ Quiz B: a second 30-mark multiple-choice quiz for each subtopic, covering the same content as Quiz A, allowing students to try again after completing the first quiz.
 - ✓ The intention is that these quizzes can be used in a variety of ways. For example:
 - Set Quiz A immediately after teaching the content, then use Quiz B later on in the course to check knowledge retention.
 - Set Quiz A as an in-class assessment, discussing the answers afterwards and focusing on those that most students got wrong. Then set Quiz B as a follow-up homework exercise – the questions are different enough that students won't have learnt the answers by rote, but they should have a better understanding from the discussion and correction of answers in class, and score more highly on the second quiz.
 - Students revise as homework using Quiz A before doing Quiz B in class under test conditions.
 - Students work through Quiz B with teacher input to consolidate knowledge in areas of weakness identified from completing Quiz A under test conditions in class.
- **Four write-on short-answer tests** of 40 marks each, designed to take up to 1 hour. These are 4-mark explanation questions, focused primarily on AO2 skills. A non-write-on version follows each test for ease of use.
 - ✓ These tests could be used one after the other, but they are designed to be more effective spaced out throughout the one-year course (e.g. use Test A to consolidate knowledge and provide a standard assessment during the delivery of the course content, and use Test B to identify weaknesses in knowledge and analysis skills prior to revision sessions).
 - ✓ Each 4-mark question includes four possible answers, double the amount required by the question.
- **Four exam-style questions**, designed to cover the most likely types of questions to come up. They are based on a review of past examinations and sample materials, and the author's knowledge of the specification and examination focus.
 - ✓ Set A comes with a full model answer for each question for students to compare with their own.
 - ✓ Set B comes with a possible answer for each question which is indicative rather than exhaustive.
 - ✓ The intention is that these can be used in a variety of ways. For example:
 - Create an essay plan for Set A Question 1 or 2, then compare this to the model answer; did yours miss any key points? Then, adapt your essay plan for Set A Question 1 to Set B Question 1 (or Set A Question 2 to Set B Question 2) and write that essay for homework.
 - Reverse-engineer an essay plan from model essay Set A Question 1 or 2, then adapt that plan for Set B Question 1 or 2 and complete the essay for homework.

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Nationalism – Quiz A

1. Which of the following is the nationalist view of human nature?
 - ☐ a) People are rational and are best placed to make their own decisions
 - ☐ b) People are selfish and unreliable and require authority
 - ☐ c) People are rational and highly socially maladjusted
 - ☐ d) People seek to be unified around common histories and identities
2. Which of the following is the nationalist view of society?
 - ☐ a) A sphere in which conflicting groups and interests compete
 - ☐ b) Determined by economic or cultural similarities and differences
 - ☐ c) A natural order and organisation occurs naturally, but power corrupts
 - ☐ d) An organic structure with a natural hierarchy that should be respected
3. Which of the following is the nationalist view of the economy?
 - ☐ a) Enthusiasm for state institutions, self-sufficiency and exporting
 - ☐ b) Supportive of the removal of rules which govern the economy
 - ☐ c) There should be low taxation and high property ownership
 - ☐ d) The marketplace is a positive force for humanity
4. Which of the following is the nationalist view of the state?
 - ☐ a) Defence, maintenance of order and the protection of property are its main functions
 - ☐ b) The state is immoral and corrupting and should be abolished
 - ☐ c) A means of uniting and preserving the nation
 - ☐ d) Can be used to redistribute wealth and power
5. Which of the following defines a nation?
 - ☐ a) A sovereign political and cultural unit
 - ☐ b) An organisation comprised of sovereign states
 - ☐ c) A social group with a shared identity and values
 - ☐ d) A political and administrative structure
6. Which of the following defines a state?
 - ☐ a) A sovereign political and cultural unit
 - ☐ b) An organisation comprised of sovereign states
 - ☐ c) A social group with a shared identity and values
 - ☐ d) A political and administrative structure
7. Which of the following defines a nation state?
 - ☐ a) A sovereign political and cultural unit
 - ☐ b) An organisation comprised of sovereign states
 - ☐ c) A social group with a shared identity and values
 - ☐ d) A political and administrative structure
8. Which of the following defines a confederacy?
 - ☐ a) A sovereign political and cultural unit
 - ☐ b) An organisation comprised of sovereign states
 - ☐ c) A social group with a shared identity and values
 - ☐ d) A political and administrative structure
9. What is meant by the term 'cultural nationalism'?
 - ☐ a) A nationalism which seeks to emulate the past
 - ☐ b) A nationalism based on ethnic similarities
 - ☐ c) A nationalism which seeks reform or innovation
 - ☐ d) A nationalism based on shared values and ideas
10. What is meant by the term 'progressive nationalism'?
 - ☐ a) A nationalism which seeks to emulate the past
 - ☐ b) A nationalism based on ethnic similarities
 - ☐ c) A nationalism which seeks reform or innovation
 - ☐ d) A nationalism based on shared values and ideas

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11. What is meant by the term 'regressive nationalism'?
 - ☐ a) A nationalism which seeks to emulate the past
 - ☐ b) A nationalism based on ethnic similarities
 - ☐ c) A nationalism which seeks reform or innovation
 - ☐ d) A nationalism based on shared values and ideas
12. What is meant by the term 'racialism'?
 - ☐ a) A nationalism which seeks to emulate the past
 - ☐ b) A nationalism based on ethnic similarities
 - ☐ c) A nationalism which seeks reform or innovation
 - ☐ d) A nationalism based on shared values and ideas
13. Which of the following describes self-determination?
 - ☐ a) The subordination of a nation by a colonial power
 - ☐ b) The belief that democratic nations are cooperative equals
 - ☐ c) The belief that class unites humanity across national boundaries
 - ☐ d) The ability of a nation to autonomously choose its own future
14. Which of the following describes imperialism?
 - ☐ a) The subordination of a nation by a colonial power
 - ☐ b) The belief that democratic nations are cooperative equals
 - ☐ c) The belief that class unites humanity across national boundaries
 - ☐ d) The ability of a nation to autonomously choose its own future
15. Which of the following describes liberal internationalism?
 - ☐ a) The subordination of a nation by a colonial power
 - ☐ b) The belief that democratic nations are cooperative equals
 - ☐ c) The belief that class unites humanity across national boundaries
 - ☐ d) The ability of a nation to autonomously choose its own future
16. Which of the following describes exclusive internationalism?
 - ☐ a) The subordination of a nation by a colonial power
 - ☐ b) The belief that democratic nations are cooperative equals
 - ☐ c) The belief that class unites humanity across national boundaries
 - ☐ d) The ability of a nation to autonomously choose its own future
17. What is meant by exclusive nationalism?
 - ☐ a) The idea that different nationalisms should be treated as equals
 - ☐ b) The idea that a national identity can be adopted by anyone
 - ☐ c) The idea that one's nationalism is superior to others
 - ☐ d) The idea that a national identity can only be determined by birth or culture
18. What is meant by inclusive nationalism?
 - ☐ a) The idea that different nationalisms should be treated as equals
 - ☐ b) The idea that a national identity can be adopted by anyone
 - ☐ c) The idea that one's nationalism is superior to others
 - ☐ d) The idea that a national identity can only be determined by birth or culture
19. Which of the following describes the liberal branch of nationalism?
 - ☐ a) A commitment to the traditions of the nation and authority of the state
 - ☐ b) A commitment to autonomous democratic states around the world
 - ☐ c) A belief in self-rule and the desire to build a new nation state
 - ☐ d) A belief in the fundamental superiority of one's nation
20. Which of the following describes the conservative branch of nationalism?
 - ☐ a) A commitment to the traditions of the nation and authority of the state
 - ☐ b) A commitment to autonomous democratic states around the world
 - ☐ c) A belief in self-rule and the desire to build a new nation state
 - ☐ d) A belief in the fundamental superiority of one's nation

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21. Which of the following describes the expansionist branch of nationalism?
- ☐ a) A commitment to the traditions of the nation and authority of the state
 - ☐ b) A commitment to autonomous democratic states around the world
 - ☐ c) A belief in self-rule and the desire to build a new nation state
 - ☐ d) A belief in the fundamental superiority of one's nation
22. Which of the following describes the postcolonial branch of nationalism?
- ☐ a) A commitment to the traditions of the nation and authority of the state
 - ☐ b) A commitment to autonomous democratic states around the world
 - ☐ c) A belief in self-rule and the desire to build a new nation state
 - ☐ d) A belief in the fundamental superiority of one's nation
23. Which of the following applies only to the liberal branch of nationalism?
- ☐ a) Always opposed to the sovereignty of other nations
 - ☐ b) Often associated with socialist political projects
 - ☐ c) Believes a nation state must always be democratic
 - ☐ d) Seeks to preserve the national hierarchy
24. Which of the following applies only to the conservative branch of nationalism?
- ☐ a) Always opposed to the sovereignty of other nations
 - ☐ b) Often associated with socialist political projects
 - ☐ c) Believes a nation state must always be democratic
 - ☐ d) Seeks to preserve the national hierarchy
25. Which of the following applies only to the expansionist branch of nationalism?
- ☐ a) Always opposed to the sovereignty of other nations
 - ☐ b) Often associated with socialist political projects
 - ☐ c) Believes a nation state must always be democratic
 - ☐ d) Seeks to preserve the national hierarchy
26. Which of the following applies only to the postcolonial branch of nationalism?
- ☐ a) Always opposed to the sovereignty of other nations
 - ☐ b) Often associated with socialist political projects
 - ☐ c) Believes a nation state must always be democratic
 - ☐ d) Seeks to preserve the national hierarchy
27. Which of the following applies only to the liberal branch of nationalism?
- ☐ a) Believes in the idea of racial or cultural superiority
 - ☐ b) View of states reflects an individualist view of human nature
 - ☐ c) A new nation state is needed to emancipate the people
 - ☐ d) Believes all citizens should be equally patriotic
28. Which of the following applies only to the conservative branch of nationalism?
- ☐ a) Believes in the idea of racial or cultural superiority
 - ☐ b) View of states reflects an individualist view of human nature
 - ☐ c) A new nation state is needed to emancipate the people
 - ☐ d) Believes all citizens should patriotically defend the nation state
29. Which of the following applies only to the expansionist branch of nationalism?
- ☐ a) Believes in the idea of racial or cultural superiority
 - ☐ b) View of states reflects an individualist view of human nature
 - ☐ c) A new nation state is needed to emancipate the people
 - ☐ d) Believes all citizens should be equally patriotic
30. Which of the following only applies to the postcolonial branch of nationalism?
- ☐ a) Believes in the idea of racial or cultural superiority
 - ☐ b) View of states reflects an individualist view of human nature
 - ☐ c) A new nation state is needed to emancipate the people
 - ☐ d) Believes all citizens should be equally patriotic

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Key Nationalist Thinkers – Quiz

Question	Answer	Explanation
1	B	
2	A	Although Rousseau is not always regarded as a liberal, his idea of the general will is very similar to a liberal nation's perspective.
3	B	Rousseau was an early proponent of the idea that a nation is simply an agreement over.
4	B	
5	B	The idea of the general will appears not very liberal as it rests on the majority. However, Rousseau's support for a political community and equality is very liberal.
6	C	
7	D	Although largely a conservative, von Herder was also an Enlightenment thinker who opposed the French Revolution and opposed racist ideas.
8	B	Von Herder can be regarded as a conservative due to his rejection of radical patriotism and preference for order over reform.
9	A	
10	D	Von Herder defined a nation strictly on the basis of its culture.
11	D	Volksgeist means the spirit of the people, or the spirit of the nation, and the unique qualities each nation possesses.
12	A	
13	C	
14	A	Mazzini was not a strict liberal, but he held many liberal ideas such as self-determination and international cooperation.
15	D	Mazzini's deep religious convictions led him to believe that his mission was a divine mission.
16	D	
17	A	Mazzini's 'thought and action' refers to his rejection of pure political action which provokes change and reform.
18	C	
19	A	
20	C	
21	C	
22	C	Integral nationalism represents Maurras's rejection of individualism.
23	C	
24	D	Maurras's rejection of republicanism demonstrates his conservative view of hereditary systems of rule and power.
25	B	
26	D	Garvey's approach is more commonly known as 'black nationalism', however, he shares much with the postcolonial approach.
27	D	
28	A	Garvey believed that the African diaspora should move to Africa to unite with white civilisation.
29	C	
30	B	

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Nationalism – Test A (Writing)

1. Explain **two** similarities between liberal nationalism and conservative nationalism.



2. Explain **two** differences between conservative nationalism and expansionist nationalism.



3. Explain **two** similarities between liberal nationalism and postcolonial nationalism.



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4. Explain **two** differences between liberal nationalism and expansionist nationalism.

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5. Explain **two** similarities between postcolonial nationalism and expansionist nationalism.

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6. Explain how culturalism is used by **two** branches of nationalism.

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7. Explain **two** historical examples of liberal nationalism.

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8. Explain **two** historical examples of expansionist nationalism.

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9. Explain **two** advantages of internationalism.

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10. Explain **two** differences between liberal internationalism and socialist internationalism.

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Nationalism – Test A (Non-w

1. Explain **two** similarities between liberal nationalism and conservative nationalism.
2. Explain **two** differences between conservative nationalism and expansionist nationalism.
3. Explain **two** similarities between liberal nationalism and postcolonial nationalism.
4. Explain **two** differences between liberal nationalism and expansionist nationalism.
5. Explain **two** similarities between postcolonial nationalism and expansionist nationalism.
6. Explain how culturalism is used by **two** branches of nationalism.
7. Explain **two** historical examples of liberal nationalism.
8. Explain **two** historical examples of expansionist nationalism.
9. Explain **two** advantages of internationalism.
10. Explain **two** differences between liberal internationalism and socialist internationalism.

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Key Nationalist Thinkers – Test

1. Explain how **two** key nationalist thinkers embrace racialism.
 - Marcus Garvey advocates racial segregation, arguing that black people will never prosper in white countries run by white people, and so should take their destiny into their own hands.
 - Charles Maurras expressed both racialist and racist views – connecting race and national identity, racial superiority, and in particular blaming Jewish people for France's social problems.
2. Explain how **two** key nationalist thinkers prioritised the individual over the nation.
 - Jean-Jacques Rousseau placed more emphasis on the freedom of the individual than the 'general will' so that individuals will not become subject to the will of the majority.
 - Marcus Garvey's concept of black pride was of great benefit and individual comfort to African Americans and other members of the African diaspora who were subject to inferiorisation.
3. Explain how **two** key nationalist thinkers support exclusive nationalism.
 - Johann Gottfried von Herder strongly believed that a person must possess the 'Volksgeist' to be considered part of the nation. Although a cultural and not a racial distinction, it was an inherent understanding of nationhood which cannot be easily learned or acquired.
 - Charles Maurras held a strongly exclusive view of nationhood, arguing that the French were superior to inferior races, with which they should not mix.
 - Marcus Garvey believed that only black people should be part of his Pan-Africanist movement, and untrusting of people from a mixed-race background, for instance.
4. Explain how **two** key nationalist thinkers favour democracy.
 - Giuseppe Mazzini was an ardent believer in a republican and democratic Italian government should be for and by the people.
 - Jean-Jacques Rousseau held a strong commitment to democracy and argued that the 'general will' of all should be encouraged.
5. Explain how **two** key nationalist thinkers prioritise the nation ahead of the state.
 - Johann Gottfried von Herder believed in the innate organic qualities of the nation, its importance, and that the state should respect and reflect those qualities.
 - Marcus Garvey's focus was on the creation of a sense of nationhood and community among the black diaspora.
 - Giuseppe Mazzini argues that the state should exist to serve the nation and express its common cause.
6. Explain how **two** key nationalist thinkers emphasise the need for self-determination.
 - Giuseppe Mazzini was a passionate advocate of self-determination as part of his vision for a united Italian state.
 - Marcus Garvey was a clear advocate of self-determination as part of his anti-colonialism, that the black diaspora should form their own African nation.
 - Jean-Jacques Rousseau argued that, much like individuals should be autonomous, nation states exercise self-determination.
7. Explain **two** similarities between the writings of Jean-Jacques Rousseau and Johann Gottfried von Herder.
 - Both argue that patriotism is an extremely important quality within a nation state.
 - Both contend that a nation state can only be successful if it embodies a 'national spirit' to unite people.
 - The concepts of Rousseau's 'general will' and von Herder's 'Volksgeist' as means of legitimating the existence of the nation state are similar.
 - Neither thinkers emphasised a racial or an ethnic dimension to their definition of nationhood, but rather a cultural unity.

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8. Explain **two** differences between the writings of Johann Gottfried von Herder and Giuseppe Mazzini.
- Mazzini was a passionate advocate for republicanism and democracy, whereas von Herder opposed both creating disorder and undermining the organic society.
 - Mazzini was a revolutionary seeking to unite the Italian states, whereas von Herder who favoured German unification but opposed revolution.
 - Mazzini was a believer in self-determination and the right of the people to form their own states, whereas von Herder argued that fixed rules cannot be applied to all nations with a different history.
 - Mazzini also advocated a future united Europe, whereas von Herder firmly believed that a nation can only be legitimised by a coherent nation, and thus would argue against a united Europe.
9. Explain **two** similarities between the writings of Giuseppe Mazzini and Marcus Garvey.
- Both argued in favour of self-determination and the right for their people to determine their own future.
 - Both were progressive nationalists who laid out positive visions of the future for their people.
 - Both rejected imperialism, with Mazzini strongly opposed to the occupation of Italy by the Austrian Empire, and Garvey taking a clear anti-imperial stance.
 - Both sought to unite their people into a single coherent unit, with Mazzini's hopes for a united Italy resembling Garvey's Pan-African ambitions.
10. Explain **two** differences between the writings of Marcus Garvey and Charles Maurras.
- Maurras argues that certain races are superior to others, which justifies their domination of other nations. Garvey does not advocate expansion or emphasis on race.
 - Garvey is opposed to imperialism and the forced domination of one race by another, whereas Maurras essentially advocates both.
 - Maurras was intensely militaristic, whereas Garvey did not advocate violence or war.
 - Maurras advocates integral nationalism, an intense absorption of the individual into the nation, whereas Garvey's ideas helped to create a sense of individual worth among black people.



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Nationalism – Quiz B

1. 'Determined by ethnic or cultural similarities or differences' refers to the nationalist view of

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Human nature	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Economic
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Society	<input type="checkbox"/> d) State
2. 'Enthusiasm for state institutions, self-sufficiency and expansion' refers to the nationalist view of

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Human nature	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Economic
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Society	<input type="checkbox"/> d) State
3. 'People seek to be united around common themes' refers to the nationalist view of

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Human nature	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Economic
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Society	<input type="checkbox"/> d) State
4. 'A means of uniting and preserving the nation' refers to the nationalist view of

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Human nature	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Economic
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Society	<input type="checkbox"/> d) State
5. Which of the following is a term for a social group with a shared identity and culture?

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Nation state	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Confederation
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Nation	<input type="checkbox"/> d) State
6. Which of the following is a term for a political and administrative structure?

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Nation state	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Confederation
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Nation	<input type="checkbox"/> d) State
7. Which of the following is a term for a sovereign political and cultural unit?

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Nation state	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Confederation
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Nation	<input type="checkbox"/> d) State
8. Which of the following is a term for an organisation comprised of sovereign states?

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Nation state	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Confederation
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Nation	<input type="checkbox"/> d) State
9. What is the term for a nationalism based on ethnic superiorities?

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Cultural nationalism	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Progressivism
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Regressive nationalism	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Racism
10. What is the term for a nationalism which seeks reform or innovation?

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Cultural nationalism	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Progressivism
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Regressive nationalism	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Racism
11. What is the term for a nationalism which seeks to emulate the past?

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Cultural nationalism	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Progressivism
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Regressive nationalism	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Racism
12. What is the term for a nationalism based on shared values and ideas?

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Cultural nationalism	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Progressivism
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Regressive nationalism	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Racism
13. What is the term for the belief that all nations are equals which should be respected?

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Self-determination	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Liberalism
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Imperialism	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Socialism
14. What is the term for the subordination of a nation by a colonial power?

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Self-determination	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Liberalism
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Imperialism	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Socialism
15. What is the term for the belief that class unites humanity across national boundaries?

<input type="checkbox"/> a) Self-determination	<input type="checkbox"/> c) Liberalism
<input type="checkbox"/> b) Imperialism	<input type="checkbox"/> d) Socialism

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16. What is the term for the ability of a nation to autonomously choose its own
☐ a) Self-determination ☐ c) Liberal nationalism
☐ b) Imperialism ☐ d) Social nationalism
17. What is the term for the idea that a national identity is determined by birth
☐ a) Integral nationalism ☐ c) Expansionist nationalism
☐ b) Inclusive nationalism ☐ d) Exclusive nationalism
18. What is the term for the idea that a national identity can be adopted by anyone
☐ a) Integral nationalism ☐ c) Expansionist nationalism
☐ b) Inclusive nationalism ☐ d) Exclusive nationalism
19. 'A belief in the fundamental superiority of one's nation' describes which form of nationalism
☐ a) Liberal nationalism ☐ c) Expansionist nationalism
☐ b) Conservative nationalism ☐ d) Post-imperial nationalism
20. 'A belief in self-rule and the desire to build a new nation state' describes which form of nationalism
☐ a) Liberal nationalism ☐ c) Expansionist nationalism
☐ b) Conservative nationalism ☐ d) Post-imperial nationalism
21. 'A commitment to the traditions of the nation and authority of the state' describes which form of nationalism
☐ a) Liberal nationalism ☐ c) Expansionist nationalism
☐ b) Conservative nationalism ☐ d) Post-imperial nationalism
22. 'A commitment to autonomous democratic states around the world' describes which form of nationalism
☐ a) Liberal nationalism ☐ c) Expansionist nationalism
☐ b) Conservative nationalism ☐ d) Post-imperial nationalism
23. Which branch of nationalism believes that a nation state must always be defended
☐ a) Liberal nationalism ☐ c) Expansionist nationalism
☐ b) Conservative nationalism ☐ d) Post-imperial nationalism
24. Which branch of nationalism is often associated with socialist political projects
☐ a) Liberal nationalism ☐ c) Expansionist nationalism
☐ b) Conservative nationalism ☐ d) Post-imperial nationalism
25. Which branch of nationalism is always opposed to the sovereignty of other nations
☐ a) Liberal nationalism ☐ c) Expansionist nationalism
☐ b) Conservative nationalism ☐ d) Post-imperial nationalism
26. Which branch of nationalism seeks to preserve the national hierarchy?
☐ a) Liberal nationalism ☐ c) Expansionist nationalism
☐ b) Conservative nationalism ☐ d) Post-imperial nationalism
27. Which branch of nationalism believes all citizens should be equally patriotic
☐ a) Liberal nationalism ☐ c) Expansionist nationalism
☐ b) Conservative nationalism ☐ d) Post-imperial nationalism
28. Which branch of nationalism believes in the 'idea of racial or cultural superiority'
☐ a) Liberal nationalism ☐ c) Expansionist nationalism
☐ b) Conservative nationalism ☐ d) Post-imperial nationalism
29. Which branch of nationalism believes that a new nation state is needed to express a national identity
☐ a) Liberal nationalism ☐ c) Expansionist nationalism
☐ b) Conservative nationalism ☐ d) Post-imperial nationalism
30. Which branch of nationalism has a view of states which reflects an individualist approach
☐ a) Liberal nationalism ☐ c) Expansionist nationalism
☐ b) Conservative nationalism ☐ d) Post-imperial nationalism

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Nationalism – Test B (Writing)

1. Explain **two** differences between liberal nationalism and conservative nationalism.



2. Explain **two** similarities between conservative nationalism and expansionist nationalism.



3. Explain **two** differences between liberal nationalism and postcolonial nationalism.



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4. Explain **two** similarities between liberal nationalism and expansionist nationalism.

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5. Explain **two** differences between postcolonial nationalism and expansionist nationalism.

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6. Explain how socialism is used by **two** branches of nationalism.

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7. Explain **two** historical examples of conservative nationalism.

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8. Explain **two** historical examples of postcolonial nationalism.

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9. Explain **two** disadvantages of internationalism.

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10. Explain **two** similarities between liberal internationalism and socialist internationalism

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Nationalism – Test B (Non-w

1. Explain **two** differences between liberal nationalism and conservative nationalism.
2. Explain **two** similarities between conservative nationalism and expansionist nationalism.
3. Explain **two** differences between liberal nationalism and postcolonial nationalism.
4. Explain **two** similarities between liberal nationalism and expansionist nationalism.
5. Explain **two** differences between postcolonial nationalism and expansionist nationalism.
6. Explain how racialism is used by **two** branches of nationalism.
7. Explain **two** historical examples of conservative nationalism.
8. Explain **two** historical examples of postcolonial nationalism.
9. Explain **two** disadvantages of internationalism.
10. Explain **two** similarities between liberal internationalism and socialist internationalism.

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Key Nationalist Thinkers – Test

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- Explain how **two** key nationalist thinkers embrace culturalism.
 - Johann Gottfried von Herder has a deep belief in the importance of the culture, highlighting how each nation has a unique and specific culture which should be preserved.
 - Giuseppe Mazzini held a deeply religious conviction in the culture of the nation, believing that the history, culture and language of the nation is a divine revelation which commands obedience.
 - Jean-Jacques Rousseau argued that shared cultural reference points are essential for the formation of a nation. Rousseau was an early proponent for organic nationalism in which culture and patriotism bind a nation together, rather than merely shared ethnicity.
- Explain how **two** key nationalist thinkers emphasise the nation over the individual.
 - Charles Maurras's concept of 'integral nationalism' strongly advocates the subordination of the individual to the nation, which he argues should be immersed in, and dominated by, a powerful state.
 - Giuseppe Mazzini believes that freedom could be achieved through the embrace of the nation, and so prioritised national freedom over individual freedom.
 - Johann Gottfried von Herder emphasised the common spirit of a nation – the 'Volksgeist' – as the basis for the liberation of any single individual or social group.
- Explain how **two** key nationalist thinkers support inclusive nationalism.
 - Giuseppe Mazzini was an ardent believer in inclusive nationalism and the view that the nation-state must involve all of those within the nation.
 - Similarly, Jean-Jacques Rousseau's concept of the 'general will' argues that society should be governed democratically by the consensus of the nation, rather than by any specific social class.
- Explain how **two** key nationalist thinkers show disinterest in democracy.
 - Charles Maurras opposed the ideas of republicanism and democracy introduced by the French Revolution, and argued in favour of autocracy and hereditary rule.
 - Johann Gottfried von Herder opposed any single rule being applied to all nations, instead emphasising national specificities, meaning that while democracy might work for some nations, it would not for others.
- Explain how **two** key nationalist thinkers prioritise the state ahead of the nation.
 - Jean-Jacques Rousseau believed that the institutions of the state were of crucial importance to the survival of the nation.
 - Charles Maurras argued that the state should dominate all aspects of society and politics, rather than being derived from the nation.
- Explain how **two** key nationalist thinkers show disinterest in self-determination.
 - Charles Maurras opposed self-determination, arguing that the naturally superior nations should always dominate.
 - Johann Gottfried von Herder argued that a state can only be legitimate if it reflects the organic special character. A state without this characteristic has no inherent right to exist.
- Explain **two** differences between the writings of Jean-Jacques Rousseau and Johann Gottfried von Herder.
 - Rousseau advocated republicanism and democracy, which von Herder generally opposed, holding a conservative view in an organic society and opposition to reform and revolution.
 - Rousseau strongly supported self-determination, whereas von Herder only regarded a nation as having the right to exist if it represented a deep-seated, coherent and established nation.
 - Rousseau was an Enlightenment thinker who believed in rationalism, whereas von Herder was a Romantic who rejected rationalism and also Enlightenment more broadly, regarding them as abstract and impractical.
 - Rousseau believed that principles such as liberal democracy could be applied to all nations, whereas von Herder emphasised the specificity of nations and opposed universal principles.
- Explain **two** similarities between the writings of Johann Gottfried von Herder and Giuseppe Mazzini.
 - Both rejected rationalism and believed intellectualism to often be abstract and impractical.
 - Both had a firm belief in a national spirit, supported the concept of patriotism and nationalism for their respective nations (Germany and Italy).
 - Both rejected a racialised view of nationhood, instead stressing the importance of culture and shared history.
 - Both prioritised the freedom of the nation over and above the liberal idea of individual rights.

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9. Explain **two** differences between the writings of Giuseppe Mazzini and Marcus Garvey.
- Mazzini's nationalism was inclusive and argued for a democratic republic in which all races were equal, whereas Garvey's nationalism was exclusive to the black diaspora.
 - Mazzini was not interested in racialism and defined his concept of nationhood in terms of culture, whereas Garvey's nationhood was based on both culture and race.
 - Mazzini wanted Italy to become a democratic republic, whereas Garvey indicated an autocratic African state, with himself as leader.
 - Mazzini was a deeply religious individual whose religious beliefs influenced his politics, whereas Garvey was largely secular in public, though he did advocate the worship of a black god.
10. Explain **two** similarities between the writings of Marcus Garvey and Charles Maurras.
- Both seek to create a common identity and nation based on racial categories.
 - Both seek to bring a race and ethnicity into a nation, with Garvey's Pan-Africanism and Maurras's French nationalism.
 - Maurras is opposed to democracy and favours autocratic and hereditary rule, and appears sceptical of democracy and sought to position himself as a possible ruler.
 - Both view patriotism and pride in their nation as synonymous with racial pride.



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Essays – Set A

Set A

1. To what extent do nationalists share a common view of internationalism?

You need to refer to relevant thinkers as well as cover both sides of the argument

2. To what extent do nationalists have a common understanding of the nation?

You need to refer to relevant thinkers as well as cover both sides of the argument



Essays – Set B

Set B

1. To what extent do nationalists share a common view of human nature?

You need to refer to relevant thinkers as well as cover both sides of the argument

2. To what extent do nationalists have a common understanding of the state?

You need to refer to relevant thinkers as well as cover both sides of the argument



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24-mark Essay Checkli

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AO	Marks	Level description
AO1 Knowledge	8	Student portrays accuracy with visible attention to detail. Knowledge and understanding of theories and concepts is integrated consistently to support analysis. The result is convincing general points throughout the answer.
	6–7	Student portrays accurate and accurate knowledge and understanding of theories and concepts of political ideas, which are used effectively to support analysis and evaluation. Relevant points are made.
	4–5	Student portrays accurate knowledge and understanding of theories and concepts of political ideas. Knowledge is used effectively to support analysis and evaluation. Mostly relevant points are made.
	2–3	Student portrays some knowledge and understanding of theories and concepts of political ideas, which are sometimes used to support analysis and evaluation. Some relevant general points are made.
	1	Student portrays surface knowledge and understanding of theories and concepts of political ideas, with little or no analysis or evaluation.
	0	No content worthy of marking.
AO2 Analysis	8	Student shows strong perception in formulating a reasoned analysis of political concepts or theories, making consistent links between material and concepts.
	6–7	Student shows consistently good reasoned analysis of political concepts or theories, making multiple relevant links between material and concepts.
	4–5	Student shows mostly reasoned analysis of political concepts or theories, making relevant links between material and concepts.
	2–3	Student shows some signs of analysing political concepts or theories, making some relevant links between material and concepts.
	1	Student shows little or no reasoned analysis of political concepts or theories, making simple links between material and concepts.
	0	No content worthy of marking.
AO3 Evaluation	8	Student engages in building an entirely relevant evaluation, making strongly effective and reasoned judgements and arguments. Conclusions are entirely reasoned as a result.
	6–7	Student builds an almost fully relevant evaluation on political concepts or theories, making strong judgements and arguments throughout. This results in reasoned conclusions.
	4–5	Student builds a mostly reasoned evaluation, making good judgements and arguments throughout. This leads to generally reasoned conclusions.
	2–3	Student engages in formulating some evaluative work, making some relevant judgements. Some of these arguments are still in content, leading to poorly reasoned arguments.
	1	Student engages in little or no evaluative work, making many poor judgements. Many of these arguments are only descriptive, leading to poorly reasoned arguments.
	0	No content worthy of marking.
Balance	The answer must be balanced and consider other points of view to achieve above a level 2 (2–3 marks per AO).	
Thinkers	The answer must reference key thinkers on the topic or it cannot achieve above a level 2 (2–3 marks per AO).	

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Set A: Indicative Content & Model Answer

1. To what extent do nationalists share a common view of internationalism?

Indicative content

AO1		
Agreement		
It is in the mutual interest of all nations to seek cooperation with one another.	A consistent liberal belief, highlighted by Mazzini's advocacy of a United States of Europe.	Value
Nationalism is the only means of unifying individuals in a diverse international system.	Liberal, conservative and expansionist nationalists all prioritise a national identity.	Method
Self-determination is a fundamental principle of internationalism.	Rousseau is an ardent believer in the principle of autonomy for states – as are liberals in general.	Value
Disagreement		
All nations are unique and have their own aims. There are no universal goals, just national goals.	Conservatives, such as von Herder, and expansionists argue that states should follow their own interests.	Value
Some nationalists seek to build both a national and an international identity simultaneously.	Garvey seeks to create an international racial identity, and socialists an international class.	Social
The powerful will always dominate and dictate international affairs, and perhaps they should.	Expansionist nationalists such as Maurras certainly believe that strength defines power.	We

Model answer

While nationalism is a definition primarily focused on affairs within their own nation, nationalists do not necessarily reject internationalism. This essay will be divided with regard to their attitudes to internationalism, with some embracing it and others outright rejecting even the possibility of internationalism.

One aspect of internationalism upon which some nationalists are agreed is the principle of self-determination. This is the view that it is in the mutual interest of all nations to work together to achieve a common goal, particularly associated with liberal nationalists, who believe that a liberal internationalism is the best means of protecting liberal values and institutions around the world, such as democracy and the rule of law. The nationalist key thinker Giuseppe Mazzini was a particular advocate of internationalism, sharing the same belief in the unification of Italy to Europe, and being an early voice pushing for a United States of Europe. Mazzini believed that it was possible to achieve more when people are united, and saw unity as a means of liberation. The principle of this nationalistic approach to internationalism is common across liberal thought, and can find some support in the writings of Rousseau, whose concept of the 'general will' could be applied internationally. However, nationalists often disagree with this approach to internationalism. Conservative nationalists in particular believe that nations should prioritise their own interests first and foremost. This is reflected in the writings of von Herder, who argued that each nation has its own unique national spirit and character. As a result, any attempt to apply universal rules or customs to all nations is futile. For von Herder, the nation is what is important, and this by extension means all nations will have different priorities, not in their best interests to work together. Expansionist nationalists go further, arguing that the interests of one nation should be prioritised above all else, even if this is to the detriment of other, smaller nations.

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For expansionists, internationalism is nothing more than the extension of their own power and force. On balance, we can see that while liberal nationalists are supportive of close international forms of nationalism are at best ambivalent or at worst openly hostile to the idea of internationalism.

Another aspect of internationalism upon which most nationalists are agreed is the means of unifying people in a diverse world. It should come as no surprise that nationalist and expansionist tendencies all believe in the construction of a national identity first. International alliances or an 'internationalist' identity are a later thought. The power of nationalist thinkers, such as Rousseau, and romantic thinkers, such as Mazzini and others, is that they provide an important means of unification that exists, and the most effective way of organising people. Postcolonial nationalists in particular seek liberation within their own national struggles. The key thinker Marcus Garvey argued that black people of all nationalities form their own state in which they can be equal, like that Garvey is making an appeal to an internationalist identity on the basis of race sentiment as expressed by von Herder or Mazzini. Such an emphasis is common and draw a distinction between the race of colonisers and the colonised in order to advance their own. Similarly, many postcolonial nationalists are also socialists who make an appeal to class rather than nationality. The Cuban Revolution of 1959 led by Fidel Castro was an example which also made an international appeal to the working classes around the world, to join the Cuban people. Similarly the Soviet Union combined nationalism with the construction of a common class. On balance, we can see that some nationalists also seek to promote international class, race or other forms of identity, while others are solely focused on constructing a national identity. Therefore conclude that not all nationalists share the same level of focus on the construction of internationalism.

A further aspect of internationalism where we can find nationalist agreement is self-determination. The idea that nation states should be a sovereign authority which can determine its own fate is a core concept within both liberal and postcolonial nationalism. Rousseau held a fundamental view of nation states, and the key point is that he believed in the autonomy of the individual and therefore of the state, and autonomous states coexisting peacefully. This is a vision of internationalism. Nationalists, whose fundamental opposition to imperialism naturally leads them to support self-determination, should be equal and free to decide their own affairs. Once again, however, we can find disagreement among nationalists with regard to self-determination. Expansionist nationalists are fundamentally holding the view that powerful states will always seek to dominate weaker states and therefore self-determination is impossible. Furthermore, an expansionist such as the key thinker Charles Maurras would argue that the French race are justified in their domination of less powerful states, as the French race is superior. Many conservative nationalists may take a similar view, arguing that the dominance of certain nations in international affairs is inevitable, and thus abstract concepts such as self-determination are meaningless. Conservative nationalists generally do not go as far in justifying imperialism, some may argue that they are culturally superior, while not making the same racist argument as Maurras. On balance, we can see that nationalists regard self-determination as a fundamental principle of international relations purely in terms of power, and thus view it as a concept of self-determination in the face of fundamentally unequal power relations between nations. In this regard, we can conclude that there is a fundamentally different approach to internationalism among nationalists.

Overall, it is clear that some nationalists see internationalism as a means to advance their national cause, and others still as an obstacle to the formation of a national identity. As a result, we can conclude that there is far from a common view of internationalism among nationalists.

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2. To what extent do nationalists have a common understanding of the nation?

Indicative content

AO1	AO2	
Agreement		
The nation is a cultural unit united by shared history, traditions, language and experiences.	Von Herder argues that the nation is an organic formation comprised of cultural commonalities.	
The state exists to serve the nation, which gives it political and legal legitimacy.	Mazzini and von Herder agree that the state is a means of uniting the all-important nation.	The state is a means of uniting the nation.
The nation is an inclusive community which includes anyone who participates within it.	Mazzini and Rousseau agree that all those living in the nation are included and should participate.	All those living in the nation are included and should participate.
Disagreement		
The nation is not simply cultural but also defined by racial similarities and differences.	Maurras and Garvey believe that nationality should be determined by one's racial status.	Cultural similarities and differences are not enough to define a nation.
The nation should be controlled by the political institutions and authority of the state.	Rousseau and Maurras contend to different extents that nationalism should be used to build the state.	The state should be controlled by the nation.
The nation is an exclusive community and only those with a certain understanding can join.	Von Herder, Maurras and Garvey put varying restrictions on who can be considered part of the nation.	Not everyone can join the nation.

Model answer

While clearly fundamental, the concept of the 'nation' is also a highly contested matter. This essay will analyse the disparate nature of different strands of nationalism and different understandings of the nation, and on such basis we can conclude that nationalism is a concept with a multitude of different ideological commitments.

One area in which a common understanding between some nationalists can be found is the importance of culture to the nation. The idea of a 'cultural nationalism' contends that a deeply emotional collective connection based on shared history, customs and traditions is what defines a nation. A key view is the conservative nationalist Johann Gottfried von Herder, who argues that a shared national spirit which is unique and specific to them. Von Herder argues that a shared language and in particular universal language are the defining traits which create a nation, and the Volksgeist is largely inherent and organic: it is difficult to learn or adopt. This view is also shared by Mazzini and Jean-Jacques Rousseau both concur that the nation can be defined on cultural terms. While demonstrating nationalist support for the notion of the cultural state across ideological strands, this understanding of the nation is not universal among nationalists. While accepting the cultural view, the expansionist nationalist, such as the key thinker Charles Maurras, would contend that the nation is also of great importance. Across nationalist strands, Maurras's chauvinistic nationalism is determined by both social and racial factors, and as such the nation cannot be defined on cultural terms alone. Maurras's racialised understanding of the nation is a common view among many nationalists. The nation can also be found in the writings of postcolonial nationalists, who argue for the separation of black people and white people into different nations, thus deriving the idea that the nation is not just a cultural but also a racial concept. On balance, while some nationalists are all in agreement that the nation can be understood on cultural terms, there is also a strong view that a racial definition is also integral to the concept of the nation.

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Another area where a common understanding of the nation can be found is with the state. For many nationalists – and particularly those who take a romantic rather than a rationalist view of nationalism – the purpose of the state is to serve and unite the all-important nation. Mazzini, a passionate advocate for Italian unification who sees the state as a means to an end for the people, and regards the freedom of the nation the ultimate priority, making the state a means to an end. This view is shared by von Herder, who believes that the state can derive its legitimacy on the grounds that it represents an organic community. Both would agree that the nation in spirit – is thus fundamental to the coherence of a legitimate state, which exists purely as a means to an end. An opposing formulation can be found among rationalist nationalists who take a rational rather than a romantic view of nationalism, however. Rousseau in particular argues that the nation is the means by which to create a state, and the principles of republicanism and democracy, which in turn give the nation a sense of purpose. In other words, for Rousseau the nation is a means to an end, and the state is the end. The nation and the state are inseparable. Maurras makes the same formulation of state over nation, though he is more extreme, and contends that the nation should be completely subjugated and dominated by the state, which is practically inseparable. On balance, then, we can say that nationalists have opposing views on the relationship with the state: for some it is the nation that gives the state coherence, for others it is the state that gives the nation coherence.

A further area of common understanding between some nationalists is the idea of an inclusive nation. Inclusive nationalism refers to the view that membership of the nation is open to all who participate within it. This is a view strongly espoused by Rousseau, who emphasises the importance of participation in creating a sense of national identity which can belong to all. An exclusive formulation is made by Mazzini, whose vision of a democratic and republican Italy is based on a sense of national identity. Their common belief in an inclusive nation demonstrates the view that a nation should be a unifying force for all consenting people, rather than a barrier to particular social or ethnic groups. Nationalists are divided over this understanding of the nation, with many favouring an exclusive view. Von Herder's *Volkgeist* implies a national identity which is extremely difficult to learn, and so only those who belong to the nation and so cannot be assimilated by others are those facing a cultural barrier. Garvey and Maurras go further, explicitly excluding those who do not share the same biological characteristics. For Maurras this is purely chauvinistic, and a superior population should be entitled to nationhood. Garvey's view is more nuanced, and he argues that non-white people cannot achieve equal rights in a nation run by white people, and so should form their own nation. We can say that the division between an inclusive and an exclusive vision of the nation prevents a common understanding of the nation among all nationalists.

Overall, we can conclude that nationalists have very different understandings of what role the state should play in their nationalistic project. Given the broad ideological divisions within the branches of nationalism this should not be surprising, and should instead serve to illustrate the complexity of the project used to achieve a wide variety of aims, and attracts a wide variety of proponents.

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Set B: Indicative Content

1. To what extent do nationalists share a common view of human nature?

Indicative content

AO1		
Agreement		
People are rational actors who are able to make logical decisions in their own interests.	Thinkers such as Rousseau and Maurras argue that people seek the most rational national outcome.	un
Individuals are equal and autonomous, so therefore nations should also be.	This is a liberal view held by Rousseau and Mazzini, and also shared by some postcolonialists.	Som ind
The nation is a unifying force which creates community that people seek.	Particularly Mazzini and von Herder see a unified nation as a natural and liberating phenomenon.	Som un
Disagreement		
People are not driven by rationality but instead are motivated by the society around them.	Thinkers such as von Herder and Mazzini reject rationalism, and advocate emotional national ties.	Na
Individuals, like nations, must be able to defend themselves however they see fit.	On such basis, expansionists and some conservatives disagree that nations are equal or autonomous.	Div the
Nation states should reflect and seek to address fundamental racial divisions.	For Maurras and Gellul the nation is defined by racial divisions, not unifying cultural themes.	Nat se

2. To what extent do nationalists have a common understanding of the state?

Indicative content

AO1	AO2	
Agreement		
The state should be democratic and encourage the political participation of the nation.	Rousseau argues for widespread political participation in order to legitimise the state's authority.	W
All states should be sovereign and are entitled to the right to self-determination.	The principle that states should be autonomous equals is shared by many nationalists.	Li ca
There are certain state formations which can and should be applied universally.	Rousseau and Mazzini both had visions of international cooperation between democratic republics.	The
Disagreement		
State building should sometimes take priority over democracy, which can be disruptive.	Postcolonial nationalists are often more ambivalent about democracy, focused on state building instead.	Wh is
The most powerful states will always dominate others and perhaps it is their right to do so.	Maurras contends that the inherent superiority of some races and cultures justifies domination.	Th re
There are no universal rules when it comes to states; their structure depends on their nation.	Von Herder strongly contends that the unique specificities of each nation preclude any general rule.	Co po

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