



2017 specification
first exam in 2019

Activity Pack for A Level AQA

Political Ideas: Other Ideologies

Nationalism

zigzageducation.co.uk

POD
10892

Publish your own work... Write to a brief...
Register at publishmenow.co.uk

Follow us on Twitter [@ZigZagPolitics](https://twitter.com/ZigZagPolitics)

Contents

Product Support from ZigZag Education	ii
Terms and Conditions of Use	iii
Teacher’s Introduction.....	1
Activity-by-activity Plan.....	2
Activities	4
Activity 1: The History of Nationalism	4
Activity 2: The Nation	6
Activity 3: Culturalism	7
Activity 4: Racialism	8
Activity 5: Nation or State?	9
Activity 6: Revision Task – Key Concepts	11
Activity 7: Different Nationalisms	12
Activity 8: Manifesto.....	14
Activity 9: Revision Table – Nationalisms and Notions	15
Activity 10: Essay Practice – Nationalism vs Racialism	16
Activity 11: Quotation Bank.....	17
Activity 12: In-depth Thinker Profile.....	18
Activity 13: Nationalism and Other Ideologies	19
Activity 14: Nationalism Grid Fill	20
Answers	21
Activity 1: The History of Nationalism	21
Activity 2: The Nation	23
Activity 3: Culturalism.....	23
Activity 4: Racialism	24
Activity 5: Nation or State?.....	25
Activity 6: Revision Task – Key Concepts	26
Activity 7: Different Nationalisms.....	27
Activity 8: Manifesto.....	30
Activity 9: Revision Table – Nationalisms and Notions.....	31
Activity 10: Essay Practice – Nationalism vs Racialism	32
Activity 11: Quote Bank	33
Activity 12: In-depth Thinker Profile	35
Activity 13: Nationalism and Other Ideologies	38
Activity 14: Nationalism Grid Fill.....	39

Teacher's Introduction

Welcome to your activity pack for the subject of Nationalism for the A Level AQA Politics specifications. In this pack, you will find activities that cover all the key topics: the key concepts of nationalism, differing views and tensions within nationalism, and key nationalist thinkers and their ideas.

There is a combination of activities, including self-contained work for students (perfect for cover lessons) and more open-ended activities which will require some element of research to complete them. The pack provides opportunities for individual, pair and group work as well as activities which allow for class discussion, all essential to AS and A Level Politics.

Remember!


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

The activities cover the key concepts of nationalism, the two main branches of nationalism and the different nationalist thinkers. They aim to act as overviews of the topics and to be useful and concise revision-style activities.

A comprehensive activity plan is included, and answers for each activity can be found in the rear of the pack.

January 2021


Activity-by-activity

Spec area	Topic	Activity description	Notes	
Nationalism	Activity 1 – The History of Nationalism	Research the origins and development of nationalism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Could be set as a solo task or has the potential to be a group activity also • Access to textbooks and preferably the Internet • An important to this task • Potentially a homework task 	✓
	Activity 2 – Nationalism, self-determination, and nation states	Match statements to the correct strand of nationalism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best for solo or partner work 	✓
	Activity 3 – Culturalism	Assorted tasks on culturalism (definitions)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best for solo or partner work 	✓
	Activity 4 – Racialism	Assorted tasks on racialism (matching, definition)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best for solo or partner work 	✓
	Activity 5 – Nation or State?	Discussion and table on states and nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best for solo or partner work • Access to textbooks and the internet may be helpful to this task 	✓
	Activity 7 – Revision Task: Key Concepts	Table fill activity on the key concepts covered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Useful to have activities 2–6 to hand • Could be done alone or in pairs 	✓
	Activity 8 – Different Nationalisms	Match statements to the correct strand of nationalism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best for partner work 	
	Activity 9 – Manifesto	Writing task on manifesto for one of the nationalisms followed by debate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Write manifesto to a small group and then debate with another group • Useful to have previous activity to hand 	
	Activity 10 – Revision Table: Nationalism and Nationalism	Complete a revision table that matches up the six concepts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Best as a solo revision activity but useful to compare at the end • Useful to have previous activities to hand 	✓

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Spec area	Topic	Activity description	Notes	
Nationalism	Activity 11 – Essay Practice: Nationalism vs Racialism	Essay style question	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be done quietly alone Potentially a homework task 	✓
	Activity 12 – Quote Bank	Match quotes and identify strand of nationalism and key ideas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Best for partner work Revision for quotes necessary 	
	Activity 13 – In-depth Profile	Profile creation of one of the key thinkers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Best for solo research Access to textbooks and preferably the Internet will be important to this task Best to divide up the five thinkers between the class Potentially a homework task 	✓
	Activity 14 – Nationalism and other Ideologies	Matching task on compatibility of nationalism with other ideologies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Best for solo or partner work Prior study of core ideologies needed Access to textbooks and preferably the Internet could aid this task 	✓
	Activity 15 – Nationalism Grid Fill	Question-based grid fill on various concepts/terms/thinkers covered	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Best for solo or partner work, but could be a race to see who finds the middle word first Best as a revision activity once all of the unit has been covered 	✓

INSPECTION COPY



INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED

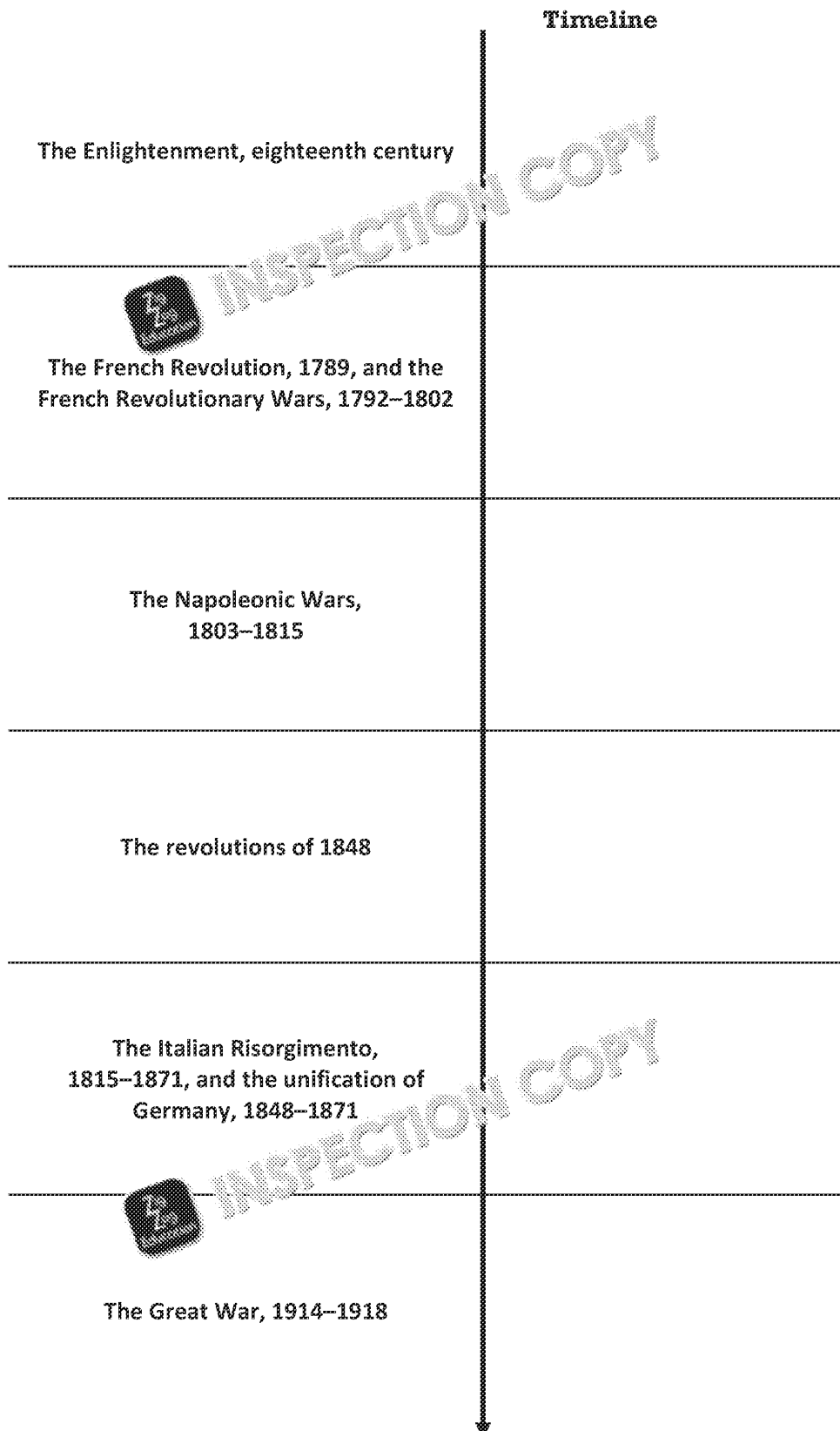


Activity 1: The History of Nationalism

While some historians argue for the existence of nationalism earlier in history, modern nationalism arose and developed over the last 200 years.

Task

Research the events below and how they influenced the development of nationalism.



INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



The formation of the League of Nations,
1920

The rise of fascism, early twentieth
century

The formation of the United Nations, 1945

Decolonisation, mid-late
twentieth century

The revolutions of 1989



Nationalism through History

Then, consider which of the five key thinkers you have been active or influential at various points in history.

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Activity 2: The Nation

The 'nation' is a central part of nationalism, as well as its state form.

Task 1

Match up the definitions on the right to the correct term on the left.

Nation
State
Self-determination
Nation State
Sovereignty of the People

A distinct and independent government and has clear borders
A distinct and defined political entity with a specific people united by common culture
The authority of a state is made up of the will and consent of its people
Ruling yourself/selves, making decisions and being independent
A people united by cultural, historical and geographical ties as well as common geographical boundaries

Task 2

Not all states are nation states and not all nations have their own states. To help you put your own knowledge as well as textbooks or the Internet, put the terms below into the correct column.

<i>Russia</i>	<i>Korea</i>	<i>Catalonia</i>
<i>The United Kingdom</i>	<i>The United States of America</i>	<i>Texas</i>
<i>Scotland</i>	<i>The Soviet Union</i>	<i>South Korea</i>

Nation (<i>not a state</i>)	State (<i>not a nation state</i>)

With a particular country in mind, say it could be difficult to define the United Kingdom as a nation state.

¹ Note on Task 2: All nation states are also, by definition, states. The intention here is to separate them so you do not need to put nation states in the states column as well. The same applies for the states that do not have states.

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Activity 3: Culturalism

Culture is often a key part of a national identity and so culturalism is associated with

Task 1

To understand culturalism, we must first understand culture. Culture refers to the group of people who consider themselves as having a shared identity. Name three of the term culture.

1.
2.
3.

Task 2

Now complete your own definition of culturalism. You need to make mention of the boxes below.

identity	people
----------	--------

.....

.....

.....

Task 3

Keeping in mind your definition of culturalism, try to decide which nations are best described by the culture below.

1. This nation is known for its bakeries and love of wine. There is a famous, tall monument in its capital city, known as the City of Light, where many important philosophical ideas were also born and discussed.
2. This nation is known for its films that reach the whole world, its unique sports that no others play, and for its strong belief in democracy and individualism.
3. This nation is known for its pubs and its quaint villages, for its breakfast and politeness, and for being a place where you can always talk about the weather.

Now think up your own cultural description of a nation and try to see whether you can identify that nation you are describing.

.....

.....

- 1) Considering Task 3, discuss with a partner whether you think that it is meaningful to consider a nation through its culture.
- 2) Now briefly consider how culturalism has been used in a darker sense, by the

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Activity 5: Nation or State?

When studying nationalism it is very important to grasp the difference between

Case Study 1: The United States of America

The USA is a country that is made up of 50 states.

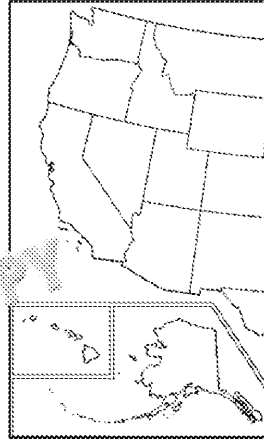
Each state has laws specific to that state; it elects its own governors, police officers and judges.

If you break the law in one state you must face trial under a state-run court.

However, they are also run under federal law.

The federal law is that of the central government and applies to everyone living in the USA.

There is also a national constitution and a Bill of Rights, which all states are required to follow.



Case Study 2: The European Union

The EU is a union comprised of many different nations.

Each nation votes in its own leaders, appoints its own judges and has its own system of laws and regulations.

However, in some EU countries, the EU controls and monitors their currency.

They also have federal courts and all nations in the EU must sign up to a charter on human rights. This determines each nation's laws and how it treats its citizens.



Discussion Point: Why is the United States a nation consisting of many states, and consisting of many different nations? Your task is to write all the differences you see between the states of the USA and the nations in the EU and try to determine what the difference between a state and a nation is.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Political theorists have decided that nations are formed from many different social and political elements within a large community. In your discussion on the differences between the EU and the USA, you may have come up with a few of these elements defining a nation:

- Language
- Religion
- Race
- Culture
- Civic, e.g. nations based on common laws and rights, such as democracy
- Economy

For each of these factors write in the grid below an example of a nation (either current or historical) where this factor is at the heart of its nation. Then give one example where this factor is not at the heart of a nation, e.g. one where there are multiple official languages in regular use.

	Example for:	Example where not at heart of nation:
Language		
Religion		
Race		
Culture		
Civic		
Economy		

Activity 6: Revision Task – Key Concepts

Task

Complete the table below. In the far-right column, include at least **one** thinker and what they have said

Concept	Definition	How it was used in nat
Nation		
Self-determination		
Nation State		
Culturalism		
Racialism		

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Activity 7: Different Nationalisms

Nationalism is a very diverse ideology, with lots of different forms.

Task 1

Nationalism can be broadly divided into **state** nationalism and **minority** nationalism. Between the two, including how they relate to each other. Use the prompts below.

loyalty	domination

Task 2

State nationalism and minority nationalism are quite broad structural concepts and different types of ideological nationalism. The main ones are liberal nationalism, expansionist (or chauvinist) nationalism, and anti-colonialism.

For each of the following statements, indicate which of these four branches of nationalism it fits. Some might fit more than one branch of nationalism. Then indicate whether each statement relates to state nationalism or minority nationalism , or both.	Liberal Nationalism	Conservative Nationalism
1. Nations are entities that have their own rights.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
2. It is inward-looking as it focuses on the interests and identity of its own nation and so has little interest in the self-determination of other nations.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
3. Nation states are the only legitimate form of government.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
4. Adheres to chauvinism, which is a belief that one nation is superior to all other nations, which are inferior.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
5. It is focused on maintaining order and stability in society, and nation states can do this because they bring together similar people.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
6. Rejects the notion of a nation being ruled by another nation; therefore, imperialism (conquering and ruling other nations) and colonialism (forcing people to take and live on land from other nations) are opposed.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
7. As one nation is superior, it is free to pursue its interests at the expense of other nations, which can be subjugated if need be. Therefore, militarism, the upkeep of a strong army, is pursued.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
8. There is inclusive nationalism, meaning that anyone is free to join the nation as long as they can share the values of the nation.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



For each of the following statements, indicate which of these four branches of nationalism it fits. Some might fit more than one branch of nationalism. Then indicate whether each statement relates to state nationalism or minority nationalism , or both.	Liberal Nationalism	Conservative Nationalism
9. There is exclusive nationalism, meaning that not anyone can join a nation because this takes time as you need to have shared experiences.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
10. Traditional ways should be followed rather than external influence, which should sometimes be actively rejected.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
11. The nation state is rational in that it is logical for people of the same nation to live together and rule themselves.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12. Racism is mostly meaningless, so meaning that race is considered an important characteristic of a nation and so membership of a nation is restricted to membership of a particular race.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
13. Immigrants need to assimilate completely in order to be truly part of the nation.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
14. Empires and imperialism are perfectly acceptable as they show the superiority of one nation over others.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
15. Civic nationalism is subscribed to, which means that having and upholding common values is the only requisite for membership of a nation.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
16. There is integral nationalism, meaning that the individual is subsumed into the nation through intense patriotism (having strong support and pride for one's nation/country).	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
17. Nationalism is a way of reminding people of the things they have in common and so is a force for order and reducing conflict between people.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
18. Influenced by socialist ideas as a critique of capitalism and as a unifying force.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
19. It is a progressive form of nationalism, in that the nation should look to improving itself and the lives of those within it.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
20. Black nationalism, a reaction to white imperial and colonial oppression and a call for all blacks to unite under one nation, is related to it.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
21. It is a regressive form of nationalism in that traditional and perhaps old-fashioned ideas are supported which see society revert to a former state.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
22. Independent nation states will cooperate with each other and so will not fight each other.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

COPYRIGHT PROTECTED



- 1) With a partner, consider the four ideological branches of nationalism. Which is associated with state nationalism, which with minority nationalism, and which with both? Explain the reasons for your answers.
- 2) With a partner, come up with examples for each of the different types of nationalism (e.g. different countries, etc.). Then explain your choice for each.

Activity 8: Manifesto

Task

In groups, write a manifesto for either **liberal nationalism**, **conservative nationalism** or **anti-colonialism**. You will be using this in a debate with groups writing for the other two strands of your political party. In your manifesto, you should aim to promote your strand and explain why you will shape society utilising your ideology. Use your answers for Activity 8 to help you.

MANIFESTO FOR THE

Individual rights and self-determination...

The economy...

Immigration...

Culture...

International relations...

Signed and approved by the

Now debate with other groups and present arguments for why your version is better than theirs or why theirs is worse!

INSPECTION COPY



COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Activity 9: Revision Table – Nationalisms and Notions

Task

Complete the table below, explaining how the different branches of nationalism view each of the following concepts. You can refer back to Activity 7 to remind yourself of these concepts.

	Liberal Nationalism	Conservative Nationalism	Exclusionary Nationalism
Nations 			
Nation State			
Self-determination			
Culturalism			
Racialism 			

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Activity 10: Essay Practice – Nationalism vs Racism

The writing frame below is a suggestion for how to approach the essay question.

Analyse and evaluate the view that nationalism is the same as racialism.

Introduction: Show your awareness of the meaning of nationalism and racialism.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

First section: Discuss the ways in which nationalism is different from racialism.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Second section: Discuss the ways in which nationalism is similar to racialism.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Conclusion: Write a brief conclusion about your view on the question, remembering to refer back to the question.

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Activity 11: Quotation Bank

Task

Nationalism had many important thinkers! Complete the table.

Name of philosopher or thinker	Summarise their most influential idea(s)	The crucial role of nationalism this can apply to (see Activity 7)	The broader context
Jean-Jacques Rousseau			
Johann Gottfried von Herder			
Giuseppe Mazzini			
Marcus Garvey			
Charles Maurras			

INSPECTION COPY


COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Activity 12: In-depth Thinker Profile

Task

Nationalism has many key thinkers, five of whom are on the specification: Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Johann Gottfried von Herder, Giuseppe Mazzini, Marcus Garvey and Charles Maurras. Choose one and complete the profile using the structure below as a framework.

<p>Profile Picture</p> 	<p>Name:</p> <p>Dates:</p> <p>Nationality:</p>
<p>Profession</p> <p>Type of Nationalism</p> <p>Background</p> <p>Legacy</p>	<p>Contributions to Nationalism / Life</p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p> <p></p>

Play one of the following games in pairs:

- **Guess Who:** Read each other parts from your profile, using them as clues to guess the other's profile in fewer clues.
- **Twenty Questions:** Ask each other questions about the other's profile and answer as many questions as possible (guessing the name counts as a question!).

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Activity 13: Nationalism and Other Ideologies

While the different types of nationalism do account for other ideologies somewhat (conservative nationalism), due to the fact that the existence of nations has been by most people for over a century now, it is helpful to consider how other ideologies view nation. This will also serve as a recap of some types of nationalism.

Task 1

Match the statements on the right to the correct ideology on the left.

Liberalism

Conservatism

Socialism

Anarchism

Fascism

The nation is brought together by history as well as a common purpose

The nation is a useful myth that helps to ensure its own existence and growth

Internationalism should be based on cooperation, which should be designed to assist the ruling class

Subscription to common values is more significant than cultural differences

The nation is often defined by its ability to compete with each other

The nation has potential to be considered as more important than class

The nation is a unified whole of the individuals within it

Class is a more significant distinction than nationalism, which isn't natural

Nations and the individuals within them are equal and should cooperate

The nation is discredited by the state and is, therefore, wrong and up humanity artificially

Discuss with a partner if you think nationalism is a positive or a negative ideology. There is no right or wrong answer to this but try to relate your reasoning to aspects of the ideology.

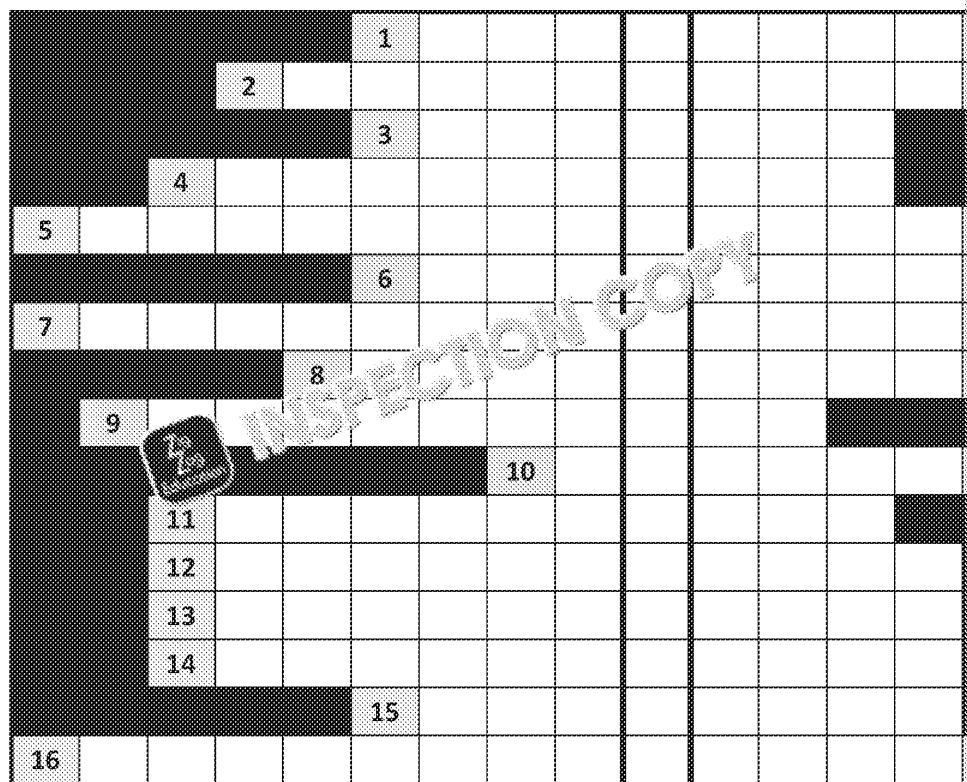
**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Activity 14: Nationalism Grid Fill

Task

Fill in the grid using the clues underneath.



Clues

1. Idea that different races have distinct differences from each other and that features of their race.
2. Idea that membership of a political community should be based on a set of anyone can become a citizen of such a (democratic) state so long as they up
3. The art, music, customs and traditions of people.
4. German word referring to the unique identity that culture gives a people.
5. An individual or a group having independence and being able to make their
6. The term for a group of people who share a common heritage, language and
7. Nationalist thinker who developed the idea of integral nationalism, which in
8. Idea that a country should maintain a strong military and be prepared to pro
9. When a group of people aim to break away from a political state in order to fo
10. German philosopher who stated that every nation was unique and had its on
11. A French word based on the legendary, superhuman deeds of a soldier with a patriotic and believed that his nation was superior over all others.
12. The desire to control other countries and form an empire.
13. Idea that governments should determine their actions based on the cumula
14. Whoever is in charge of the nation is said to hold this.
15. Famous enlightenment philosopher who said that 'Man is born free but goe
16. Italian nationalist who maintained that people needed nations in order to b

BONUS: What is the word in the middle? Make your own clue for this word.

.....

.....

INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Answers

Activity 1: The History of Nationalism

These are just suggested answers to the research activity and not intended as a conclusive

The Enlightenment, eighteenth century

Time period which saw the development of many new ideas across Europe. These ideas challenged traditional forms of absolute authority. Rationalism, individualism and external control were among the important and, at the time, revolutionary ideas. These ideas also challenged the traditional divine right of kings and so new forms of these were based on the people themselves, and that different peoples had their own rights. These would come to be central to nationalism later on.

Jean-Jacques Rousseau, Johann Gottfried Herder

The French Revolution, 1789, and the French Revolutionary Wars, 1792–1802

Influenced in part by the American War of Independence, the French Revolution was an important event in history. Seen as the 'triumph of liberalism', it gave many people a new sense of purpose and established republicanism as an enduring governmental option. The revolution led to the 'National Convention' that represented the people of France. The wars that followed resulted in new ideas that were being explored within the new French Republic across Europe.

Johann Gottfried von Herder

The Napoleonic Wars, 1803–1815

The French Revolutionary Wars were continued in the Napoleonic Wars, which spread and extended over much of the European continent. The French reorganised the territories into somewhat national puppet states such as the Kingdom of Italy and a German Confederation. In this short-term affair, the ideas that the French brought with them remained long after the future events.

Giuseppe Mazzini

The revolutions of 1848

The year 1848 saw revolutions break out all across Europe, spreading new ideas of nationalism across the continent. While the end of the year saw all revolutions defeated, remained but, more importantly, a precedent had been set for granting people more political rights. Most revolutions went through two stages; first, a more moderate, middle-class revolution. This was followed by a predominantly working-class, socialist revolution because the first wave to have not gone far enough. However, the middle classes grew frightened of the lower orders and tended to come to a compromise with the ruling classes to prevent a revolution, which defeated the revolutions. Nationalism was pursued in Germany and called for the creation of a German and Italian state respectively.

Giuseppe Mazzini

The Italian Risorgimento, 1815–1871, and the unification of Germany, 1848–1871

The nineteenth century saw the establishment of many new nation states in Europe. A German state was particularly significant. Italian nationalists attempted to create a unified Italian state in the nineteenth century, and had to fight the Austrian occupation in the north of the Kingdom of Sardinia, the most powerful state in Italy, led the charge. A nationalist revolutionary called Giuseppe Garibaldi led an irregular army that conquered Italy and subsequently unified it with the north. German unification was spearheaded by the military diplomacy of its Chancellor, Otto von Bismarck. A series of wars between Prussia and the many independent German states. As well as Italy and Greece were created in the nineteenth century, both gaining independence from the Ottoman Empire.

Giuseppe Mazzini

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



The Great War, 1914–18

The First World War, also known as the Great War at the time, has often been considered a conflict of nations. It was Serbian nationalists’ assassination of the Archduke of Austria while the blocks that followed mirrored national factors. Austria and Germany were both Slavic nations. However, more crucially, the end of the war saw the formation of many new nation states, such as Poland. Woodrow Wilson, the American President, proposed a basis for a peace settlement.

Charles Maurras, Marcus Garvey

The formation of the League of Nations, 1920

The conclusion of The Great War saw the establishment of the League of Nations, a body of suggestions. This was an international body where many different nations met and aimed to keep the peace by being a forum of discussion where countries could raise

Charles Maurras, Marcus Garvey

The rise of fascism, early to mid-twentieth century

Fascism was a political ideology that had a strong focus on nationalism, advocating that each nation had the right to take whatever they wished from weaker nations. From the 1920–1940s and Nazi Germany in the 1930–1940s, encouraged national sentiment. Nazism also considered that the Aryan race was biologically distinct from and superior to others, this justified the subjugation of other races and even the extermination of some of them.

Charles Maurras, Marcus Garvey

The formation of the United Nations, 1945

The end of the Second World War saw a new attempt to unite the nations of the world. The League of Nations had failed and been disbanded during the war, but this seemed more enduring and effective.

Charles Maurras

Decolonisation, mid–late twentieth century

The Second World War had weakened all of the old colonial powers of Europe and led to a rise of nationalism to the rest of the world. Therefore, the break-up of the old colonial empires. However, because such distinctions were newer abroad, such divisions caused

The revolutions of 1989

These revolutions saw the fall of Communism in Europe and the reformation of nations. The Soviet Union dissolved and national movements within it formed the countries of the former Soviet Union and others, separate from the Russian state that succeeded the Soviet Union. Yugoslavia broke up into several nations, including Croatia and Serbia. Today, nation states dominate

Extension

See italics above.

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Activity 2: The Nation

Task 1

- *Nation* – A people united by cultural, linguistic and historical factors as well as geography
- *State* – A distinct and independent area that is ruled by one government and has a defined territory
- *Self-determination* – Ruling yourself/selves, making your own decisions and being able to do so
- *Nation State* – A distinct and defined political community made up of a specific nation
- *Sovereignty of the people* – The authority of a state is made and legitimised by the people

Task 2

- *Nation:* Korea, Catalonia, Scotland, England
- *State:* The Vatican, Texas, The Soviet Union
- *Nation State:* Russia, The United Kingdom, The United States of America, Spain

Extension

Suggested answer.

The United Kingdom can be seen as a nation state because it represents the British identity within this state. There are English, Scottish, Welsh and Irish identities, and each of these identities itself is a nation. Therefore, the United Kingdom can be seen as an example of a multinational state in which more than one national group lives.

Bonus points: Spain could likewise be seen as a multinational state as it contains Spanish, Catalan, Basque and Galician groups, the latter two of which seek independence.

The Soviet Union was a multinational state as well; it was a common ideology that brought together many different nationalities into one state.

The United States of America has many different states but only one nation across them: the United States.

Activity 3: Culturalism

Task 1

These are intended as suggested answers only.

Art, music, dance, language, clothes, religion, tradition, history, myths

Task 2

This is a suggested answer.

Culturalism is the idea that people have a common identity that draws them to each other and their country. This can be based on cultural aspects such as tradition or art. Such a strong, emotional connection to their nation.

Task 3

1. France
2. America
3. Britain (England)

Extension

- 1) *This is a suggested answer and is intended to generate discussion and as such there are no fixed answers. However, it is suggested that students should be encouraged to think about how culture can be very important to national identity. They may notice that the examples given are very similar to the sorts of things that were listed as defining a nation, though this is not necessarily true.*
- 2) *Culturalism has been used in a darker way by taking the idea of different cultures and creating a hierarchy whereby some cultures are superior to others (this links to expansionism). This is linked to the idea that one culture can or should dominate others that are inferior to it. This is linked to this since imperial or colonial powers would argue that as their culture was superior they had the right to conquer other lands and 'civilise' them.*

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Activity 4: Racialism

Task 1

- *Nation* – A people united by cultural, linguistic and historical factors as well as geographical boundaries.
- *Race* – A group that is united by biological factors; essentially, common physical characteristics.
- *Ethnicity* – A group that is united by non-physical attributes, such as language and culture.

Task 2

Suggested answer

Racialism is the idea that humanity can be divided into distinct races that can be defined by physical characteristics, qualities, or abilities. All members of a particular race exhibit the same characteristics. These differences are fixed. In addition, these differences are usually used to create racial hierarchies, with some races considered superior to others and this leads to segregation sometimes being advocated as a means of maintaining the status quo.

Extension

Suggested discussion points

- 1) While the two are now often used somewhat interchangeably, there are differences. Racialism is a theory that dividing humanity into races based on characteristics is a natural and inevitable process. Racism is the practice of discriminating against someone because of their race, ethnicity or even national differences.
- 2) Some racialists state that nationhood is entirely dependent on race. This means that to become part of a nation is dependent wholly on what race they are from. As a result, people of different races are or should be of the same nation as well; the two are considered to be overlapping. Marcus Garvey is linked to this as he considered that all Africans, all black people should be part of the same nation.

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Activity 5: Nation or State?

Discussion Point:

Students could say one of the biggest factors is the language barrier between countries with different languages. Although there is a large Hispanic population in the US, the majority speak English; the EU has no one official language.

The other reason could be based on cultural history. Most Americans have grown up with a shared history: the same role models and heroes such as George Washington and Benjamin Franklin. Invention and all the countries had developed their own distinctive culture before the war.

Another factor could be the differences between Europe's and America's histories. In Europe, where wars occurred, including the last two world wars, so it is naturally much divided. It is difficult to form a nation. The USA did temporarily split in two during the American Civil War, a civil war fought between the states.

Extension Task

Language

Example for: A country's unique language is very much seen as a sign of their national identity. *Example against: (explain why)* There are many countries with both a strong national identity and multiple languages, often languages they share with other nations. For example, in Switzerland, German, French, and Italian, which are all national languages elsewhere.

Religion

Example for: Many Arab nations are created on the basis of religion, especially Islam, which is uniting people.

Example against: Many modern-day countries in Europe are secular having no dominant religion. As the Netherlands have many faiths, and the growing trend for atheism means that religion is not a factor for these countries.

Race

Example for: In Nazi Germany race was seen as a uniting factor among people and a key part of Nazi policy; it was used as justification to gain *Lebensraum* (living space) to have more land.

Example against: Most nations now have a variety of different races; for example, the USA all incorporate different races.

Culture

Example for: Many different nations could be said to have a common culture; this was a key part of a fascist regime, where only one culture is acceptable, such as Nazi Germany.

Example against: Some would argue that Britain is now a multicultural society, with many different traditions. Some of these cultures have been integrated into British life, e.g. the use of chicken tikka masala.

Civic

Example for: Many countries are bound by the principles of democracy and common values. Switzerland would be cited as the best champion of democracy.

Example against: However, not all countries can be said to give true equality to all their citizens. Some minorities are discriminated against, e.g. ban on gay marriage.

Economy

Example for: Fascist nations, such as Franco's Spain, Nazi Germany, and Mussolini's Italy, had a strong focus on attaining self-sufficiency. The nation, they believed, needed to produce its own goods and not rely on others.

Example against: Many of the nations within the European Union today have granted their citizens the right to move freely within the European Union, or have a shared currency, for instance. Therefore, the economy is shared.

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Activity 6: Revision Task – Key Concepts

As these are complex concepts, the content below should simply be seen as a guide to one way that students can approach them.

Concept	Definition	How it was used in nationalism
Nation	A collection of people bound together by shared factors such as social values, religion, language, and/or race, and who usually live in the same geographic area.	It is the key concept in all nationalism. In a nation there can be no nationalism.
Self-determination	The idea that peoples should be able to declare their independence without any interference from any other parties. Usually applied to the creation of free nation states.	Used by those who wish to create their own based on shared culture. Allows nations to form unions.
Nation State	This is a state that declares it is politically responsible for the sovereignty of that country.	It gives power to the will of the people of an autonomous group of people.
Culturalism	A belief that people are defined by cultural concerns which is a basis for identity, both personal and social.	People are united into nations based on common cultural traits that they all have an emotional tie to their culture.
Racialism	A belief that there are distinct differences between races and that this is politically significant when forming a nation.	Can be used to separate nations based on race. The peoples of Eastern Europe were separated from the Germans and nations because of their race. Germany merging with Austria.

INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Activity 7: Different Nationalisms

Task 1

Suggested answer:

State nationalism focuses on the idea that the state is the most important, and that only focus of its citizens' loyalty. In contrast, minority nationalism focuses on protection and rights of minority groups that do not have a state. The link between state nationalism to dominate all those living within a state can result in minority groups sprouting that resist such state nationalism. These two types of nationalism refer to promote a certain thing: the state, or a minority group.

Task 2

1. Nations are entities that have their own rights.	<i>Liberal Nationalism (State and Minority Nationalism)</i>
2. It is inward-looking and focuses on the interests and identity of its own nation, rather than the interests of other nations.	<i>Conservative Nationalism; Expansionist Nationalism (State Nationalism)</i>
3. Nation states are the only legitimate form of government.	<i>Liberal Nationalism; Anti-colonialism (State and Minority Nationalism)</i>
4. Adheres to chauvinism, which is a belief that one nation is superior to all others.	<i>Expansionist Nationalism (State Nationalism)</i>
5. It is focused on maintaining order and stability in society, and nation states together similar people.	<i>Conservative Nationalism (State Nationalism)</i>
6. Rejects the notion of a nation being ruled by another nation; therefore, imperialism (sending people to take and live on land belonging to other nations) and colonialism (sending people to take and live on land belonging to other nations).	<i>Anti-colonialism; Liberal Nationalism (Minority Nationalism)</i>
7. As one nation is superior, it is free to pursue its interests at the expense of other nations, and to subjugate if need be. Therefore, militarism, the upkeep of a strong army, and imperialism.	<i>Expansionist Nationalism (State Nationalism)</i>
8. There is inclusive nationalism, meaning that anyone is free to join the nation and share its values of the nation.	<i>Liberal Nationalism (State and Minority Nationalism)</i>
9. There is exclusive nationalism, meaning that not anyone can join a nation but those who need to have shared experiences.	<i>Conservative Nationalism; Expansionist Nationalism (State Nationalism)</i>
10. Traditional ways should be followed rather than external influence, which is actively rejected.	<i>Anti-colonialism (Minority Nationalism)</i>
11. The idea of nationalism is rational in that it is logical for people of the same nation to rule themselves.	<i>Liberal Nationalism (State and Minority Nationalism)</i>
12. Racialism is mostly adhered to meaning that race is considered an important factor so membership of a nation is restricted to membership of a particular race.	<i>Expansionist Nationalism (State Nationalism)</i>
13. Immigrants need to assimilate completely in order to be truly part of the nation.	<i>Conservative Nationalism (State Nationalism)</i>

INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



14. Empires and imperialism are perfectly acceptable as they show the superior
<i>Expansionist Nationalism (State Nationalism)</i>
15. Civic nationalism is subscribed to, which means that having and upholding
requisite for membership of a nation.
<i>Liberal Nationalism (State and Minority Nationalism)</i>
16. There is integral nationalism, meaning that the individual is subsumed into
patriotism (having strong support and pride for one's nation/country).
<i>Expansionist Nationalism (State Nationalism)</i>
17. Nationalism is a way of reminding people of the things they have in comm
reducing conflict between people.
<i>Conservative Nationalism (State Nationalism)</i>
18. Influenced by socialist ideas and the rise of capitalism and as a unifying fo
<i>Anti-colonialism (Minority Nationalism)</i>
19. It is a regressive form of nationalism, in that the nation should look to imp
those who have it.
<i>Liberal Nationalism (State and Minority Nationalism)</i>
20. Black nationalism, a reaction to white imperial and colonial oppression and
under one nation, is related to it.
<i>Anti-colonialism (Minority Nationalism)</i>
21. It is a regressive form of nationalism, in that traditional and perhaps old-fa
which see society revert to a former state.
<i>Expansionist Nationalism (State Nationalism)</i>
22. Independent nation states will cooperate with each other and so benefit eac
<i>Liberal Nationalism (State and Minority Nationalism)</i>

Extension

These are suggested answers.

1) Liberal Nationalism

This can relate to **state nationalism** because it focuses on establishing nation. It can also relate to **minority nationalism** as it supports a minority group that independence from a state dominated by another national group.

Conservative Nationalism

This relates to **state nationalism** because it focuses on the values and culture having little or no interest in others.

Expansionist Nationalism

This relates to **state nationalism** because it holds the belief that one nation is may seek to exploit for its own gain.

Anti-colonialism

This relates to **minority nationalism** because it seeks to establish independent powers and focuses on the traditions and culture of nationalities ruled external.

2) Liberal Nationalism

- *The Scottish National Party* – Seeks national independence for Scotland but international community; for instance, by seeking to remain part of the UK
- *Catalonia* – Wishes for independence from Spain but, likewise, wishes to membership and to continue wider international cooperation

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Conservative Nationalism

- *The United Kingdom* – The Brexit vote was partially influenced by fear of erode the national identity, as well as of immigration, which could do the not assimilate

Bonus Point: The current Conservative Government in the UK is also against Scotland interested in the self-determination of other national groups but just in the interest would suffer if the smaller national groupings within it broke away.

- *Spain* – Maintaining a united nation is seen as a method of keeping order other self-declared nations within that nation

Expansionist Nationalism

- *Nazi Germany* – Sought to expand its territory at the expense of other nations to the Aryan race that Nazi Germany represented
- *American 'Manifest Destiny'* – In the nineteenth century, the United States of taking land from Native Americans, who were considered inferior, so there instead

Anti-colonialism

- *India* – Mahatma Gandhi and the Indian independence movement sought the British rule of India and its replacement with national self-determination
- *Algeria* – After a war, Algeria gained independence from France and sought and its own identity

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Activity 8: Manifesto

Below are just suggested responses to the exercise.

Liberal Nationalism

- *Individual rights and self-determination:* We will support the individual rights of self-determination for all people. Nations should be formed where people have rights.
- *The economy:* Free trade and cooperation with other countries should be pursued.
- *Immigration:* This is perfectly fine and immigrants can even join the nation if they share our values of our nation.
- *Culture:* This is something that is free to be developed by the nation and others within and outside the nation.
- *International relations:* Cooperation with other nations, which are equal, is crucial worldwide. International organisations such as the EU and UN are beneficial.

Conservative Nationalism

- *Individual rights and self-determination:* It is important to focus on our nation and not other nations. At a national level, we will be ensuring the self-rule and rights of our nation from a lack of external control.
- *The economy:* Similarly, we will focus on our own economy, protecting it from foreign competition.
- *Immigration:* Not just anyone can join our nation because to be a part of our nation is the experiences of our people and this takes time to do. We want to restrict immigration so that our national heritage remains safe and secure.
- *Culture:* The national culture should be promoted, especially to protect it from being lost. This can be done by teaching the nation's history and limiting the potential for foreign culture.
- *International relations:* Other nations must be kept at a bit of a distance so that they do not threaten our nation. The EU and UN are, likewise, potential threats to our unique spirit and must be avoided.

Expansionist Nationalism

- *Individual rights and self-determination:* Our nation is supreme and should have the right to self-determination, not the individual, that is most important. Therefore, the nation should be in the pursuit of its interests and other nations are inferior and so forfeit such rights.
- *The economy:* Self-sufficiency is crucial and our nation should aim to ensure that it does not take land or resources from other nations to accomplish this.
- *Immigration:* Immigrants should be expelled as they pollute our superior nation. Only those who will be allowed.
- *Culture:* As our nation is the best we must promote our own culture and traditions.
- *International relations:* The rest of the world is there for our glorious nation to conquer. It should just be ignored as it is irrelevant to our own progress.

Anti-colonialism

- *Individual rights and self-determination:* We must respect the rights of our people and not allow foreign influence so that our own people can influence their own affairs.
- *The economy:* Our native economy should be protected so that it does not fall into the hands of foreign domestic industry needs to be protected to avoid this.
- *Immigration:* This should be limited, especially from any colonial powers, to avoid them from dominating us.
- *Culture:* Our own culture must be allowed to flourish and so we must restrict the influence of our former oppressors.
- *International relations:* We should work together with countries that have developed and limit the international influence of countries that once ruled others.

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Activity 9: Revision Table – Nationalisms and Notions

	Liberal Nationalism	Conservative Nationalism	Imperialism
Nations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nations are entities with their own rights Inclusive nationalism – joining a nation is easy because it is based on past experiences and shared values that have been adopted 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A nation is a way of ensuring stability and longevity for society. It's a good way to focus on similarities between people and so avoid conflict Exclusive nationalism – to be part of a nation you need to have past shared experiences 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nations are created by imperial powers Nations are created to expand the power of the imperial power
Nation State	<p>This is the ideal form of government, and the only legitimate basis of rule for a government. It is also the best state form that ensures national independence</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Originally opposed nation states as it would cause multinational empires to collapse, but as nation states become the norm they are accepted as a way of maintaining order 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The nation state is a way of ensuring justice for all
Self-determination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All nations are equal and are entitled to determine their own destiny; anti-colonial 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Self-determination for other nations is not considered important 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As nations are created by imperial powers, self-determination is not considered important
Culturalism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Culture is a useful way to subdivide nations but is not a hierarchical system and people can join different nations 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Culture is important as a determinant for a nation as it shows things that people have in common which allow them to work and live together in an ordered society 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Culture is used to divide nations into different groups
Racialism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Race is not considered a factor in relation to nationality as people can join a different nation 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Race is not as important as past experiences in determining nationality 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Race is used to divide nations into different groups

INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Activity 10: Essay Practice – Nationalism vs Racialism

Indicative content

These are suggested responses only. Students may find alternative ways to answer the questions.

Indicative content for how nationalism and racialism are different:

- Liberal nationalists believe all citizens of a nation should have the same human rights. Liberal nationalists do not believe in racial discrimination. Rather, this nationalism is based on the nation's values to be a member. This nationalism is, therefore, based on the nation's values to be a member. This nationalism is, therefore, based on the nation's values to be a member. This nationalism is, therefore, based on the nation's values to be a member.
- Liberal nationalists believe that nations can look beyond each other to find common ground. This is a multiracial idea that does not segregate people but brings people together regardless, so it is contrary to racialism, which does segregate people.
- The liberal nationalist idea that you should be able to be in the society suggests you have a right to be included in a nation, and likewise, nothing about your birth necessarily excludes you from a nation. Under racialism, birth can exclude you from a nation and so liberal nationalism is more inclusive than racialism.
- Liberal nationalists share a belief that nations are built on political lines and so different races can share the nation. This would not be the case with racialism as nations would only be open to specific races, thus making liberal nationalism more inclusive than racialism.
- Conservative nationalists focus mostly on cultural differences. These are not racial differences and so even here race is not a guaranteed national divider. This makes it different from racialism as it maintains that cultural and racial differences would make the same or very similar nations.

Indicative content for how nationalism and racialism are similar:

- Conservative nationalists focus on a cultural identity; they think different cultures should be restricted. This could lead to immigration restriction against certain groups. Racialism because racialism likewise seeks to divide humanity into races and restricts access to a nation.
- Conservative nationalists insist on cultural purity, which can legitimise bigotry. This is an idea that maintains that races should be kept pure, especially as it considers the nation's identity. These two ideas are, therefore, similar as both promote the idea of being suspicious of outsiders.
- Expansionist nationalists believe, through imperialism, that their nation and identity are superior. This is consistently showing that Europeans were morally superior to Africans in the past. This advocates a fixed racial hierarchy, with one race being superior to others. This is similar as this hierarchy is exactly how expansionist nationalists justify their actions.
- Expansionist nationalists also believe that their nation is fundamentally superior to others. This is based along biological lines on determinations such as race. This makes it similar to racialism as it maintains that racial factors are a useful way of dividing people, and expansionist nationalists determine national groupings.
- Post/Anti-colonialism maintains that indigenous peoples should govern their own land. This involves a division between the indigenous population and the colonials, who are seen as a way of dividing the people that should be part of its nation, which is a form of racialism.

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Activity 11: Quote Bank



Below are suggested possible answers. Some other points could be made and the quotes are just examples.

Name of philosopher or thinker	Summarise their most influential idea(s)	The concept of nationalism that they apply
Jean-Jacques Rousseau	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The idea that people should not be ruled by monarchs, that they could voluntarily and create a civic nation Constitutions should be based on the general will of the people, and a state where there is active participation of the people is the only legitimate form of government, as state authority should derive from the people (sovereignty of the people) 	Self-determination
Johann Gottfried von Herder	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The idea that each nation needs to create its own unique beauty and identity to help unite its people. This can be through folklore of traditional legends passed down through generations (cultural nationalism) It is the people (<i>Volk</i>) themselves who form the national culture and every nation has its own special and unique spirit (<i>Volksgeist</i>) 	Nationalism National Spirit Cultural Nationalism
Giuseppe Mazzini	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The idea that nations should become republics and self-determination. However, this should be done with a national spirit in mind and develop a national identity. The existence of many nations would help to promote peace The creation of nation states is the only way to ensure freedom and the ability for people to truly express themselves (nationalism) Rationalism alone is not good enough; action must follow thought 	Nationalism Self-determination National Spirit Internationalism

INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Name of philosopher or thinker	Summarise their most influential idea(s)	The concept of nationalism that they apply
Marcus Garvey 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> All Africans, be they in Africa, America, or anywhere else, are part of one and the same nation. They need to unite to develop national greatness (pan-Africanism, black nationalism) Black people should not be ashamed of their skin colour but rather be proud of it as a symbol of the African nation that it marks them as being a part of (black pride) He encouraged African Americans to unite based on their common African heritage and return to Africa (Garveyism) 	Nationalism Self-determination Racialism Internationalism
Charles Maurras 	<p>Developed an idea of integral nationalism, where the identity of an individual is lost as he submits to the identity of the nation. This can lead to more militaristic tendencies and desire for war, as well as a totalitarian state. It also involved a rejection of democracy and democratic principles such as equality and giving a voice to all; this was because Maurras considered inequality to be natural, and so insisting on equality went against nature.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nations should focus on maintaining a strong military in order to protect their own interests (militarism) Nations, not communities or individuals, are the most important 	Nationalism Self-determination Nationalism

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Activity 12: In-depth Thinker Profile

Below are suggested answers for this activity.

Name and Dates:	Jean-Jacques Rousseau (1712–1778)
Nationality and Profession:	Swiss philosopher and writer
Type of Nationalism:	Liberal nationalism
Background:	Born in Geneva to a middle-class family that had voting rights, his father was a watchmaker but was also interested in the arts. He was interested in the arts for a while. At a young age, he left home due to family troubles and started doing odd jobs. He then became more interested in his studies where he worked as a writer in earnest.
Contributions:	He developed the idea of the Social Contract, which maintained that a government is legitimate if it was based on the active participation of the people. He represented the people by abiding by their will. He preferred direct representation, as this did not allow for the same level of active participation necessary to legitimise a government. This he termed the general will, which had a right to govern itself. This general will is the concept of civic nationalism, which involves people adhering to the principles of a national community.
Legacy:	His ideas influenced nationalism, especially ideas about self-determination as a basis for the community leading to a nation state, though he did not support the idea of a nation state.

Name and Dates:	Johann Gottfried von Herder (1744–1803)
Nationality and Profession:	German philosopher, poet and theologian
Type of Nationalism:	Conservative nationalism
Background:	Born in Prussia to a poor household, he taught himself by reading and went to the University of Königsberg and later joined the clergy. He started his writing.
Contributions:	Advocated culturalism, the idea that cultural factors such as language, religion and customs together contributed to a nation's unique identity, which he termed as the <i>Volksgeist</i> . He believed that all nations were different. This was also a rejection of the liberal nationalism. Rather than creating cultural differences, nations should focus on their own. For Herder, it was important to be in touch with your national identity. Giving strong support for your country is a key aspect.
Legacy:	His ideas about the <i>volk</i> influenced many future nationalists.

INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Name and Dates:	Giuseppe Mazzini (1805–1872)
Nationality and Profession:	Italian nationalist and revolutionary
Type of Nationalism:	Liberal nationalism
Background:	Born in Genoa (North Italy), then under French rule. He showed young age, entering university at the age of just 14. He went though they were soon closed down by the authorities.
Contributions:	He maintained that true liberty could only be achieved when single nation, and a people needed to achieve this themselves bulk of the people rather than from above by political leaders. new national society should be elected and also should be administered government.
Life Events:	Mazzini went to Italy and joined the Carbonari (an Italian secret society for Italian independence) in 1827 but was arrested and exiled to Marseille in France and here he decided to pursue the creation of national unity. He contributed greatly to the cause, doing more than anyone else. In 1831 he founded the nationalist society Young Italy. He also founded Young Europe in 1834, an international movement of nationalist movements of Europe to work together.
Legacy:	His inspiring of nationalists all over Europe led to him being called 'the father of modern nationalism' by Metternich, the Austrian foreign minister. His creation of groups similar to Young Italy, such as Young Ireland.

Name and Dates:	Marcus Garvey (1887–1940)
Nationality and Profession:	Jamaican political activist
Type of Nationalism:	Anti-colonialism (pan-Africanism)
Background:	Born in Jamaica to a reasonably well-off family, he attended school and experienced racism. While still young, he moved to the capital in union activities.
Contributions:	He encouraged all black people to be proud of the fact that they were black and consider themselves as part of one nation. His dream was for a united Africa which would be a home for all blacks worldwide. The repatriation of all African Americans, including their wealth, needed to be freed from all imperialist and colonial influence. Segregation, he did not think blacks and whites were superior, Separatism would simply give black people more power and control.
Life Events:	In 1907 he took part in an unsuccessful strike, which nevertheless led to the formation of the Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA) to help black people. He started his first business and acquired a ship. Garvey then sought to develop Africa (founded by blacks emigrated from the USA), though it was met with European disapproval. Due to a conviction for mail fraud in 1915 he was deported to the United States.
Legacy:	He has influenced many countries in Africa, and the UNIA flag (black) being used by the group Black Liberation. Martin Luther King Jr. was the first man of colour to lead and develop a mass movement.

COPYRIGHT PROTECTED



Name and Dates:	Charles Maurras (1868–1952)
Nationality and Profession:	French author and poet
Type of Nationalism:	Expansionist nationalism
Background:	Born in France, he was brought up in a Catholic and Monarchist family. As a young man, he became deaf. He would change his religious beliefs and become agnostic. In his late teens he went to Paris, where he spent time during the immediate aftermath of the loss of the Franco-Prussian War, which influenced his ideas.
Contribution:	He posited that it was nations that were the most important unit of the community. He advocated integral nationalism as a result, where the individual would be absorbed into the nation he/she was part of and be completely committed to the interests of the nation rather than to personal interests. He also advocated corporatism, meaning a state that has completely replaced such a system to democracy, which he considered to be a natural inequality. Militarism, the upkeep of a strong army, was promoted as a method of achieving the aims of the nation, which was more important than those of other nations. There was an element of anti-Semitism considered that the reason for France's decline in his time was 'France' which was comprised of foreigners, but also Jews, Protestants, and he saw as internal foreigners.
Legacy:	His ideas influenced many right-wing movements and ideologies. He has a strong nationalistic element and particularly subscribes to integral nationalism.

INSPECTION COPY

INSPECTION COPY

**COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED**



Activity 13: Nationalism and Other Ideologies

Task

Liberalism:

- Nations and the individuals within have their own rights and are equal and
- Subscription to common values and political allegiance is more significant than

Conservatism:

- The nation is brought together by shared experiences and history as well as a
- The nation has potential to promote order and so should be considered as more than social groups

Socialism:

- Class is a more significant divider of humanity than nationalism, which isn't
- Internationalism should be pursued over nationalistic cooperation, which should be designed to assist the ruling classes.

Anarchism:

- The nation is a useful myth propagated by the state to ensure its own existence
- The nation is discredited by its close association with the state and is, therefore, designed to divide up humanity artificially

Fascism:

- The nation is a unified whole which is superior to the sum of the individuals
- The nation is often defined by race and different nations compete with each other

Extension

Suggested discussion points

Nationalism can be seen in a positive light as it brings people together more than just emphasising the similarities between people. This fosters friendship and understanding. Nationalism is also progressive, meaning that it aims to use the nation as a way of

Nationalism can be seen in a negative light as it defines people into specific groups and emphasises the difference between these groups. Expansionist forms of nationalism use this to sue for territory from one to another and has the right to suppress nations that they deem inferior.

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED



Activity 14: Nationalism Grid Fill

Task

					1	R	A	C	I	A	L	I	S								
			2	C	I	V	I	C	N	A	T	I	O								
					3	C	U	L	T	U	R	E									
			4	V	O	L	K	S	G	E	I	S	T								
5	S	E	L	F	D	E	T	E	R	M	I	N	A								
					6	E	T	H	N	I	C	I	T								
7	C	H	A	R	L	E	S	M	U	R	R	A									
					8	M	I	N	I	T	A	R	I	S							
			9	S	E	P	T	A	T	I	S	M									
									10	V	O	N	H	E	R						
										C	H	A	U	V	I	N	I	S	M		
										12	I	M	P	E	R	I	A	L	I	S	M
										13	G	E	N	E	R	A	L	W	I	L	L
										14	S	O	V	E	R	E	I	G	N	T	Y
										15	R	O	U	S	S	E	A	U			
16	G	I	U	S	E	P	P	E	M	A	Z	Z	I								

Suggested answer for bonus:

The idea that people should unite above and beyond national differences and work along national lines.

INSPECTION COPY

INSPECTION COPY

COPYRIGHT
PROTECTED

