
Paper 1 – Document question

Question 1

Section A: European Option

Liberalism and Nationalism in Italy and Germany, 1848–1871

The 1848 Revolutions in Germany

- 1 Read the sources and then answer **both** parts of the question.

Source A

The Diet has so far not fulfilled the tasks set it by the Act of the Confederation in the fields of representation by estates, free trade, communication, navigation, freedom of the press etc.; the federal defence regulation provides neither for the arming of the population nor for a uniformly organised federal force. On the contrary, the press is harassed by censorship and the discussions of the Diet are shrouded in secrecy. The only expression of the common German interests in existence, the Customs Union, was not created by the Confederation but negotiated outside it.

The liberation of the press, open judicial proceedings with juries, separation of the executive and judicial powers, freeing the soil and its tillers from medieval burdens, and the reduction of the costs of the standing army were discussed at length, as were the constitutional means that could be used to give force to the just demands of the people.

Programme of reform drawn up at a meeting of German liberals, 1847.

Source B

Today 51 men assembled here from Prussia, Bavaria, Württemberg etc. (almost all members of state assemblies), to discuss the most urgent measures for the fatherland at this moment of decision.

They were unanimously resolved in their devotion to freedom, unity, independence and honour of the German nation, but insisted that the establishment of these highest blessings must be attempted by cooperation of all German peoples with their governments.

They resolved that Germany must not be involved in a war through intervention in the affairs of a neighbouring country and that freedom and independence is a right of the German people.

They resolved that a meeting of a national representation elected in all the German lands must not be postponed.

They resolved that a main task of the national representation will be common defence whereby a great deal of money will be saved, while at the same time the identity and self-administration of the different states remains in existence.

From the Declaration of Heidelberg, March 1848. This was issued when news of the 1848 Revolution in Paris arrived.

Question 1, continued

Source C

In the history of every nation there comes a time when it comes to full self-consciousness and claims the right to determine its own destiny. We Germans have reached this stage. No one will deny that it is hard on a thinking man to be unable to say abroad 'I am a German', and not be able to be proud that a German flag is flying from his ship and to have no German consul in case of emergency, but have to explain 'I am a Hessian, a Bavarian, a Saxon.'

From a memorandum written by Prince Hohenlohe, whose family ruled a small part of Bavaria, in 1847.

Source D

The unfortunate Silesian weavers, unable to support themselves by their usual occupation, were forced to work with cotton, as were thousands of others throughout Germany. This led to overproduction. Factories were shut down, competition declined and the freedom of the worker disappeared. Heartless manufacturers oppressed the poor workers. This is the cause of those sad events which have recently taken place in Silesia. I believe it to be hunger, not communistic ideas, which is the problem.

A Silesian aristocrat describing conditions in Silesia to the Prussian Diet, 1847.

Answer **both** parts of the question with reference to the sources.

- (a) To what extent do Sources A and B agree on what the aims of the reformers in Germany should be? [15]
- (b) 'Nationalism was the principal cause of the revolutions in Germany in 1848.' How far do Sources A to D support this view? [25]

Mark scheme

Section A: European Option

Liberalism and Nationalism in Italy and Germany, 1848–1871

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Indicative Content

- (a) To what extent do Sources A and B agree on what the aims of the reformers in Germany should be? [15]

There is quite a contrast between the two sources. The liberals in Source A specify various aims such as representation by estates, free trade, a free press and also raise concerns over defence issues. Their hostility to censorship and security is also clear. There is an emphasis on 'common German interests', even if not sustained. Source A has less of a focus on national representation than does Source B. In its second paragraph, it states a very clear set of liberal reforms, with the reference to the 'just demands of the people' – though not in terms of national goals.

In Source B the 'German' nation is stressed, as is the theme of co-operation between the people and the existing states. There is also an anti-war theme. The reference to 'freedom' for the German nation is very strong, but there is less reference to the 'people'. It is much less 'liberal' in many respects. National representation should focus on defence (a similarity to A) and other issues like 'self-administration' of the existing states. It is much more of a conservative, middle class document, reacting to the news from France, and the impact of that radical outburst is clear. Source A is a more abstract programme of liberal reform, drawn up before the year of revolutions, whereas Source B combines similar reforms with a concern to develop national unity, but only through the existing state structure.

- (b) 'Nationalism was the principal cause of the revolutions in Germany in 1848.' How far do Sources A to D support this view? [25]

Context: By the 1840s, the conservative rulers of German states were facing two challenges to their reactionary government: economic, as a widespread depression caused considerable hardship among the peoples of Germany, and political, as a new generation of middle class reformers began to demand liberal and national reforms. These challenges are reflected in the four sources A to D. In terms of the unity of Germany, the 1815 German Confederation was dominated by the conservative rulers of the two great German powers, Austria and Prussia, e.g. the 1819 Carlsbad Decrees repressing freedom of expression. A form of economic union was developing in the form of the Zollverein, dominated by Prussia, which did stimulate the development of an industrial middle class.

Demographic and cultural changes were bringing about significant changes in German society, changes which resulted in the revolutions of 1848–49. In 1847, the King of Prussia, Frederick William IV decided to call a state Diet to help authorise new taxes. He dissolved it within a few months, causing no real protest as he did so. Then came 1848, the year of revolutions. The German revolution was the last of the revolutions of the spring of 1848, following popular revolts in Italy, France and Austria. The Germans were slow to revolt.

Mark scheme, continued

Analysis: The four sources should enable candidates to develop some clear arguments for and against the assertion. Source C is the strongest in supporting the hypothesis, arguing that Germans travelling abroad wanted to identify themselves as Germans as much as they did with their particular states. Strongest against the hypothesis is Source D, which argues that economic depression and exploitation were causing hardship among the working class. This hardship would lead in turn to political unrest across Germany.

Sources A and B have nationalist elements within them, though they are not predominant; liberalism is just as significant, perhaps more so in A. The opening words of Source A presumably refer to the Prussian United Diet, a very conservative body dependent upon the goodwill of the Prussian King. Source A's most direct reference to national matters is reference to 'common German interests' but that is only to explain the current situation and not to make proposals for strengthening national institutions. It refers to the limited nature of the federal armed forces but without any sense of dissatisfaction or wanting something more effective. In fact, it considers cutting the costs of the army.

There is more evidence of national concerns in Source B but not a great deal more. It talks of national honour, of the need for 'a national representation' but goes on to say that addressing these national concerns must always be done in co-operation with the various states of Germany as well as its peoples. While both Sources A and B suggest that national demands would be a cause of the forthcoming revolution, neither suggest that it was the principal cause of that upheaval.

Evaluation: All sources predate the German revolutions of 1848. Some might therefore question whether these sources can explain events which were yet to happen. However, the causes of 1848 must be found in events before then. If none of the sources clearly support the argument that nationalism was the principal cause of the 1848 revolutions, they still require evaluation to assess the reliability of their arguments.

Source A, written by middle class liberals, almost certainly Prussian given the reference to the Diet, focused on longstanding liberal demands – including reducing the costs of the army. It is narrowly self-serving as a statement of liberal demands. Source A is reliable; in helping to decide whether nationalism was the main cause of the 1848 Revolutions in Germany, it has little value.

Source B is very similar. The 51 men assembled in Heidelberg were either self-appointed or chosen by unrepresentative state assemblies rather than being directly elected. They will not be revolutionaries. The effect of the news of the revolution in Paris on these men is hard to assess. They might be enthused by the revolutionary spring or they might be alarmed. They show little enthusiasm for any national unity; if anything, the opposite is the case. Sources A and B support each other. They show how unrevolutionary, how unnationalistic the potential leaders of the revolution were. They are reliable in helping to challenge the assertion.

Source C is a surprise. A ruler of a small state would not be expected to show nationalist tendencies because a national German would threaten his own self-interest. Thus this is reliable in helping to show that nationalism was more a part of German debate in the 1840s than might have been expected.

Source D is also a surprise. Here a Silesian aristocrat is highlighting the economic distress which caused the pre-revolutionary protests across Germany. Nationalism gets no mention. The unusual nature of these two sources gives them a greater reliability, even if they point in opposite directions. Taken together, none of the evaluated sources support the hypothesis. For that, evidence must be sought elsewhere.

Example candidate response – high

1 (a) During this period of time, Europe experienced a widespread growth of democracy and liberalism. These ideals fueled the 1848 Revolutions. Liberalists in Germany (Prussia) mainly wanted representation and constitutional rights. While sources A and B share some commonalities, they mainly have opposing views.

Source A will contain some bias against the government being that liberals desire change. The year it was written shortly predates the eruption of revolutions so we can expect some uneasy tension from the German Liberals. They mainly crave political and constitutional reforms. The liberals argue that the only document that meets the needs of the people was not even created by the Confederation. They aim to liberate the press, therefore remove the censorship on public communications. A point of conflict between sources A and B is that source A sees these reforms as their basic human rights while source B states them to be a set of the "highest blessings" from the government.

Source We can expect a lack of truth from the members of state assemblies

Example candidate response – high, continued

1 (a) because of the date of their meeting. Since it takes place shortly after the Revolution in Paris, they will ~~mostly~~ most likely be trying to calm their people down in order to prevent future revolts. They see these reforms are gifts to the German people while the liberals in Source A see them as basic rights. They are attempting to pacify the liberals with these reforms in order to maintain cooperation.

The members in Source B try to play off their lack of intervention as a respect to France but they truly just do not want their people getting encouraged by revolts.

While Source A and B may agree on the types of reforms, their methods of execution and reasons for the changes are quite different. Liberals see them as basic rights while the government wants to use them to relax their people and try to prevent revolutions.

Example candidate response – high, continued

1(b) The Revolutions of 1848 were ~~file~~ fueled by four main ideas: liberalism, opposition to the government, democracy and political reforms, and lack of food. ~~Albeit~~ source C supports a nationalistic ~~the~~ view, most of the sources seem to state that the revolutions had ulterior motivations.

~~All four sources (A-D) are dated at the breaking point of the revolts, this~~

Source A displays the causes of the revolutions through a liberal perspective. Putting aside their vested interest in change, we can see that political reforms perpetuated their want to revolt. They felt no sense of "uniformly organized" country, therefore their level of nationalism would be low. Militarism was typically a source of unity for the German people, being that Prussia was highly militaristic, but the liberal ~~and~~ even want to decrease army budgets. They advocate for constitutional rights that fall short of dealing with nationalism. They feel as if their country lacks the constitutional ability to represent the common man, therefore they feel no sense of association. Source D

Example candidate response – high, continued

1(b) contradicts Source A in saying that the most needed reforms deal with the insufficient quantity of food, but they also fail to show how nationalism played a part in the revolutions.

1848 experienced a great deal of food shortages across Europe, including the massive Irish Potato famine. Source D may be deemed highly reliable because the content is not expected to from an aristocrat, being that it could harm his position. The horrid living and working conditions are ~~disc~~ discussed, these were quite evident during periods of urbanization and industrialization. Source D furthers the idea that the 1848 Revolts were caused by food shortages and inadequate working conditions.

Source B perpetuates the idea that people revolted due to the need for political reforms. Despite their offering for "changes", it is evident that this government ~~would~~ was not in favor of ~~making~~ ref allowing ~~the~~ reforms. This connects to liberalism and democracy

Example candidate response – high, continued

1 (b) being the principal causes for the revolutions.
 Source C can be very much valid and reliable since it was a personal memo and those are to be considered truthful since ~~the~~ the author does not expect many people to see it. The highly nationalistic take on ~~source~~ ^{source} C is a little surprising since it is uncommon for a Prince. He argues that every person should "be proud" to call themselves a German, an ideal worth revolting over. The Prince even states that ~~Germany~~ Germans have the right to control their ~~own~~ own destiny, it is as if he were pushing for a revolution—one caused by nationalism.

These sources negate the view that nationalism fueled the 1848 revolutions. While source C mildly addresses this cause, Sources A and B shine light on the people's cravings for political reform. This played a grand role since an era of political changes was occurring in Europe. Lastly, Source ~~B~~ ~~C~~ D displays the argument that the living and working conditions were so bad that a

Example candidate response – high, continued

1(b) change needed to occur. In essence, ~~political~~ the desire for political (and constitutional) changes, and food shortages were far heavier causes for the ~~revolutions~~ revolutions than nationalism.

Examiner comment – high

Part a

The candidate shows a sound overall knowledge of the period and some understanding of the sources. They are able to explain some of the motivations of the sources and highlight broad differences between the two, as well as some general similarities. However, this answer does not always focus on comparing the two sources or establishing to what extent they agree, as requested by the question. In order to move higher up the mark scheme for this part of the question, the candidate needed to analyse the sources closely to highlight key similarities and differences in relation to the question asked. The candidate could then have used knowledge and understanding of the provenance of the sources to greater effect.

Mark awarded for part a = 6 out of 15

Part b

The candidate demonstrates good understanding of the sources and focuses clearly on the question from the start. There is useful evaluation of the content of the sources in relation to the assertion in the question, and each source is grouped according to whether it agrees or disagrees with it. Although grouping sources B and D together as disagreeing with the assertion, the candidate can still recognise their differences. The candidate comments on the nature, origin and purpose of the sources, using these as a context for their evaluation. This moves the candidate into Level 4 of the mark scheme. To move into Level 5, the answer needed to spend more time weighing up the sources in order to give an overall conclusion.

Mark awarded for part b = 19 out of 25

Total marks awarded = 25 out of 40

Example candidate response – middle

a)

Sources A and B stand on somewhat of a common ground as to what the aims of the reformers in Germany should be. In both documents, they aim to have defense representation, however all their aims are not the same nor are they in tact.

In Source A, the German liberals clearly state some of their aims, one being to have ~~an~~ arms provided for a uniformly organised federal force. They basically speak of giving freedom to the press also. The liberals also discussed the matter of reducing the cost of the army.

Whereas, in Source B, the article from the Declaration of Heidelberg, which was issued during the Revolutions of 1848, speaks of what was discussed when majority of the members of state assemblies gathered together. They all agreed on freedom, unity, independence and honour of the German nation, however that could only be possible with the cooperation of all German people with their government. They also spoke of how Germany was not to intervene in the affairs of neighboring countries and agreed that the German people have the right of freedom and independence. They clearly stated that their main task would be common defense, this way money would be saved because that way, they could have the money of each nation would go towards this.

Sources A and B both agree on the idea of saving money when it comes towards a federal force.

Example candidate response – middle, continued

They also both agree on the matter of the freedom of the nations people to a certain extent. That being said both sources agree somewhat on what the aims of the reformers in Germany should be.

Example candidate response – middle, continued

b)

Though Nationalism the principal cause of the ~~revolutions in~~ 1848 Revolutions in Germany, Source A does not go very far to support this claim. While Sources B and C state a lot that can ~~support~~ support this claim, the same cannot be said for Source D which supports it to a minimal extent.

Seen in Source B, was the gathering of members of states. This in a sense can ~~sum~~ sum up the whole concept of nationalism. However, nationalism wasn't working against them but with them because they were coming together to find a common ground.

In Source C, the author gives a glimpse of how Nationalism came ~~divide~~ cause a divide. Prince Hohentlohe briefly explains how, ~~not having a~~ in other words, not having a unified Germany can ~~aff~~ cause an effect. ~~He believes this, because they have no~~ He speaks on the matter that Germany has no consul in case of an emergency and the fact that there has to be an explanation of what specifically he is, the fact that he cannot just say that he is a German.

As stated before, Source D. does not really support this claim. However, it does ~~give~~ go hand in hand with Source A as it described the conditions in Silesia to the Prussian Diet.

Example candidate response – middle, continued

Source A, speaks of how the Diet have really not fulfilled any of the tasks set by the Act of Confederation. Source D explains how that has affected the people of Silesia. It speaks of how they are unable to support themselves and were forced to work in the cotton industry along with many others throughout Germany. That being said, sources A to D somewhat support the claim that Nationalism was the principal.

Examiner comment – middle

Part a

The candidate tries to focus on the content of the sources, which makes this a sound answer. Marks are awarded for identifying a similarity between the two sources at the beginning of the response, although this could have been explained and/or illustrated more clearly. The candidate then goes on to try to discuss differences between the sources, but struggles to make a clear comparison of their content or link them directly to the question. As part of this the candidate indirectly identifies a similarity and is credited accordingly. Overall the candidate is credited within Level 2 of the mark scheme, having failed to clearly identify both similarities and differences.

Mark awarded for part a = 5 out of 15

Part b

The candidate makes a clear start by focusing on the sources and linking them to the question in the introduction. The candidate then identifies the way in which the sources agree or disagree with the assertion about nationalism being the principal cause of the revolutions in Germany. This puts the response firmly within Level 3, as the candidate is able to both support and challenge the assertion using evidence from the sources. In order to improve, the candidate would need to look beyond the face value evidence of the sources to comment on their nature, origin and purpose, and use these to help them assess the level of support they give to the assertion. At this stage the candidate could also use more contextual knowledge to test the weight of the sources.

Mark awarded for part b = 13 out of 25

Total marks awarded = 18 out of 40

Example candidate response – low

1 a) In the reforms discussed in both documents A and B, there are both similarities in differences in their needs and desires.

In the program of reform created in a meeting of German liberals before the revolutions^{of 1848} begin, the liberals discuss reforms for freedom and liberty throughout Germany. As liberals the collective group would agree in the basic democratic beliefs of free speech and freedom of press which is an important issue^{of} discussion in the document, and these liberal feelings align with the information presented. An important mention is the fact the meeting is between German liberals, as most likely as some sort of assembly. The idea of drawing up reforms for a set of separate states is impossible, as it cannot be justly enforced. The assembly itself does not have the power to govern over these states.

The declaration of Heidelberg completely agrees with the liberal reforms of the German liberals. The declaration coming in 1848, during the revolution may have a significance in its purpose. The declaration released after the word of the Paris revolution insinuates that the document was released to comfort the people. With word of revolution in Paris

Example candidate response – low, continued

German states ~~could~~ would use this as inspiration for their own revolution, ~~and if the~~ but if the people were to hear word of possible liberal reforms, it ~~might~~ ~~eat~~ would calm the people down. Because of the ~~German~~ Carlsbad decrees preventing freedom of press and speech being enforced by the Austrians, the Germans had a lot to rebel about. For this reason the documents agree on liberal reforms.

When it comes to the military agenda there is controversy ~~between~~ between the two documents. The German liberals take a more militaristic stance demanding for some sort of federal defense. This is to be expected as Germans are very militaristic, similar to the Prussians. In the declaration of Heidelberg, the officials take a less militaristic stance, declaring that Germany would not be involved in neighboring wars. This is also a technique used to help calm the people and maintain peace by excluding violence, yet it ~~doesn't~~ does not agree with the demands of the liberals a year prior. The declaration also does not mention anything about judicial and executive power, an important issue to the liberals as it is another important liberal ideal.

Example candidate response – low, continued

1 b) The documents presented discuss three very different views of the revolutions of 1848 and their motivations. A common, or repeated motive, is the need for freedom of speech and press within Germany. The program of reform by the German Liberals (Source A) show a disappointment in recent democratic failures, of the failure of previously stated beliefs. The document being written by liberals ~~prove~~ support the idea that they believed in democracy, but the document may prove to be unreliable. Because liberals are writing the document, the ~~ideals within~~ people writing it ~~are~~ would most likely not see other issues due to ~~the~~ blindness by their radical liberal beliefs, yet their complaints are supported by their oppression by the Carlsbad decrees, and their loss of freedom of speech, this makes it a valid initiator for the revolutions.

The declaration (Source B) also supports the idea of liberalism as a factor. The document being written in 1848 during the revolution gives an good idea of the issues that needed to be addressed, and the writers are also not limited to a liberal bias. If liberal ideals are being addressed, then liberal ~~ideals~~ ideals are what began the revolutions in the first place. The declaration was also meant to

Example candidate response – low, continued

calm the people from rebelling as it was issued after Paris's revolution. This means that liberal ideals were an important factor in Germany's revolution.

The Prince Hohenlohe gives an interesting view of nationalism as a factor for nationalism. As a prince he should be conservative set on keeping his land and territory, against unification or liberal ideals, yet he agrees with unification and possibly losing his power. True he did rule a small amount of land but it came from a memorandum and should be relatively truthful.

The Silesian aristocrat also gives an interesting view of economic issues. As an aristocrat he would not value industry as it devalues him, but he recognizes ^{some} the issues and wants to fix them giving his words ^{some} truth. The 1848 revolution was also during the happenings of the hungry 40's and famine giving his word more value as a reason for revolution. Economic and food issues could also have had an impact yet liberalism seems to be more supported.

Examiner comment – low**Part a**

The candidate demonstrates some understanding of the sources and the period but struggles to make a direct comparison between the two sources that is relevant to the question. The sources are mostly discussed and analysed separately and so, while the comments made are reasonable, the candidate does not meet the requirements of the question. The answer does identify an overall similarity between the two sources although this is largely implied. This means, however, that the answer is placed at the bottom of Level 2. To improve, the candidate needs to directly compare the content of the two sources in relation to the question, and look for similarities and differences.

Mark awarded for part a = 4 out of 15

Part b

This response is based on the four sources given and the candidate makes some reasonable comments about their content. The candidate analyses the content of each source but in quite general terms. There are also references to the nature, origin and purpose of the sources. The main weakness of the answer is the lack of clear links between the source analysis and the assertion 'Nationalism was the principal cause of the revolutions in Germany in 1848'. The candidate only really mentions nationalism when dealing with Source C and this is already clearly in the source. Overall, the sources are not really used to test the assertion but rather the sources are analysed on their own. The candidate is given some Level 2 marks for the simple references to nationalism but to improve there would need to be clear agreement and disagreement with the assertion based on the sources.

Mark awarded for part b = 9 out of 25

Total marks awarded = 13 out of 40