# Unit Y314: The challenge of German nationalism 1789-1919

Note: Based on 3x 50 minute lessons per week

Terms based on 6 term year.

This theme focuses on significant developments in Germany which characterised nationalism in different forms from the emerging movement in the early 19th century to the achievement of unification and finally the collapse of monarchy. Learners should understand the reasons for changes in the nature of German nationalism and the consequences within Germany. The strands identified below are not to be studied in isolation to each other. Learners are not expected to demonstrate a detailed understanding of the specification content, except for the named in-depth studies, but are expected to know the main developments and turning points relevant to the theme.

Note – this is a chronological approach – the three depth studies are highlighted within the main body: **1848/1849 Revolutions, Nationalism and Unification 1867–1871, Wilhelmine Germany and the growth of Nationalism 1884–1914.** It is important to note that whilst this approach suggests a chronological route to teaching, this is a **thematic** unit and answers to the thematic questions set should be attempted thematically, not chronologically. It is suggested, if this approach is used, that care should be taken to ensure learners are fully aware of the demands of a thematic unit. Alternatively, this could be approached thematically, using the headings from the indicative content as a guide to approaching the course.

| **Week:** | **Indicative content from specification** | **Chronological Content** |
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| 1 | * Introduction | * Germany in 1789 – political, social, economic situation |
| 1 | * The origins and growth of German nationalism from 1789; | * German ideas and concepts about nationalism, including Friedrich Karl von Moser, Johan Gottlieb Fichte, Johann Gottfied Herder, Immanuel Kant, George Hegel and Ernst Andt |
| 1 | * the impact of Napoleon and the Congress of Vienna; * assessment and comparison of the contributions of Napoleon, Metternich, Bismarck and Wilhelm II; | * Impact of the French revolution and the Napoleonic settlement on Germany |
| 2 | * the impact of Napoleon and the Congress of Vienna; | * Growing German opposition to Napoleon will and development of German Nationalism. |
| 2 | * Managing German nationalism and its opponents; | * Growth of Prussia and increasing importance in early 1800s |

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| **Week:** | **Indicative content from specification** | **Chronological Content** |
| 2 | * Managing German nationalism and its opponents; | * The War of liberation and its impact on German nationalists |
| 3 | * Managing German nationalism and its opponents; | * The impact of the Vienna Congress – increase in prominence of Austria and Prussia in the region. |
| 3 | * Managing German nationalism and its opponents; | * The creation of the German Confederation and impact on German nationalists |
| 4 | * Managing German nationalism and its opponents; * assessment and comparison of the contributions of Napoleon, Metternich, Bismarck and Wilhelm II; * the contribution of political groups (liberals, conservatives, socialists and communists); | * Influence of Metternich and opposition from German liberals – including their aims of social and political freedoms and a united Germany and issues they faced following withdrawal of French. |
| 4 | * Managing German nationalism and its opponents; | * Student movements and the Wartburg Festival and responses from Metternich, including the Congress of Troppau and continued repression of nationalism |
| 4 | * The origins and growth of German nationalism from 1789; | * Increasing nationalism in the 1830s and Liberal revolutions in 1830, aims and demands. |
| 4 | * Managing German nationalism and its opponents; | * Reforms made in the 1830s |
| 5 | * the impact of external forces and circumstances on German nationalism including the decline of Austria; | * Reactions from Austria |
| 5 | * the treatment of Germany’s minorities; | * Young Germany movement |
| 5 | * Economic nationalism and modernisation; | * Economic Developments contributing to unification |
| 6 | * Economic nationalism and modernisation; | * The Prussian Customs Union and other unions in Germany – impact on nationalism |
| 6 | * the Zollverein; | * The Zollverein – Prussian aims |
| 7 | * the impact of railways; | * Development of the railway and its impact in reducing the barriers between states |
| 7 | * the economic and social effects of industrialisation including the rise of socialism; | * Impact of growing economic unity |
| 8 | * radical nationalism | * Growing nationalism in the 1840s created by external events – the 1840 crisis and the Schleswig and Holstein crisis with Denmark. |
| 8 | * the contribution of political groups (liberals, conservatives, socialists and communists); | * Continued growth of liberalism in the 1840s in the German states and in particular the South West and Prussia. |
| **9** | * **1848/1849 Revolutions** | * Factors contributing to the growth of liberalism in Germany, including newspapers and the Hippenhelm meeting. |
| **9** | * **1848/1849 Revolutions** | * Causes of the revolutions of 1848/9 |
| 10 | * the economic and social effects of industrialisation including the rise of socialism; * **1848/1849 Revolutions** | * Increasing economic and social problems, including population growth, impact of urbanisation and industrialisation, the economic crisis of 1846-7 and issues with the class system. |
| 10 | * the contribution of political groups (liberals, conservatives, socialists and communists); * **1848/1849 Revolutions** | * The strength and influence of the intellectuals and the conservative forces. |
| **10** | * **1848/1849 Revolutions** | * Short term reasons for the outbreak of revolutions in Germany |
| **10** | * **1848/1849 Revolutions** | * Events in Baden |
| 11 | * assessment and comparison of the contributions of Napoleon, Metternich, Bismarck and Wilhelm II; * **1848/1849 Revolutions** | * Fall of Metternich |
| 11 | * Managing German nationalism and its opponents; * **1848/1849 Revolutions** | * Revolutions in Prussia and the reactions of the authorities |
| **11** | * **1848/1849 Revolutions** | * The Frankfurt Parliament – aims, organisation and work. |
| **11** | * **1848/1849 Revolutions** | * Aims of the new constitution and issues in its creation |
| **12** | * **1848/1849 Revolutions** | * The Provisional Central Power |
| **12** | * **1848/1849 Revolutions** | * The Fifty Articles |
| 12 | * different views, Kleindeutsch v Grossdeutsch; * **1848/1849 Revolutions** | * The German Question and the concepts of Kleindeutschland and Großdeutschland |
| 13 | * radical nationalism * Managing German nationalism and its opponents; * **1848/1849 Revolutions** | * Weaknesses of the Frankfurt Parliament:   + Lack of popular support   + Divisions with the parliament   + Ineffective leader   + Events of Schleswig-Holstein   + Challenges from radical elements   + Decree of rights   + Prussian reaction to 1848-9 and the Frankfurt parliament   + Failure of the parliament |
| 13 | * the impact of the 1848/1849 revolutions and the Frankfurt Parliament; * the contribution of political groups (liberals, conservatives, socialists and communists); * **1848/1849 Revolutions** | * Factors leading to the failure of the revolutions:   + Importance of military   + Role and restoration of Austria   + Situation in Prussia   + Lack of popular support   + Divisions within leadership   + Strength of the Conservatives |
| 14 | * the impact of external forces and circumstances on German nationalism including the decline of Austria; | * Position of Austria after the revolutions – strengths and weaknesses |
| 14 | * the impact of external forces and circumstances on German nationalism including the decline of Austria; * the role of Prussia in the development of Germany; * the extent to which the new Germany was made and subsequently dominated by Prussia hence ‘extent’ to which it was genuinely united. | * Position of Prussia after the revolutions – strengths and weaknesses |
| 14 | * assessment and comparison of the contributions of Napoleon, Metternich, Bismarck and Wilhelm II; * **Nationalism and Unification 1867–1871** | * Political career of Bismarck |
| 14 | * assessment and comparison of the contributions of Napoleon, Metternich, Bismarck and Wilhelm II; * the extent to which the new Germany was made and subsequently dominated by Prussia hence ‘extent’ to which it was genuinely united. * **Nationalism and Unification 1867–1871** | * Bismarck’s aims for Prussia |
| 15 | * the impact of external forces and circumstances on German nationalism including the decline of Austria; * wars as a unifying or divisive influence; * **Nationalism and Unification 1867–1871** | * Growing Prussian/Austrian tension |
| 15 | * wars as a unifying or divisive influence; * **Nationalism and Unification 1867–1871** | * The Polish Revolt |
| 15 | * the role of warfare in uniting Germany; * wars as a unifying or divisive influence; * **Nationalism and Unification 1867–1871** | * The problem of Schleswig and Holstein and the consequences of the Danish War |
| **15** | * **Nationalism and Unification 1867–1871** | * Causes of War with Austria and outcomes |
| 16 | * the role of warfare in uniting Germany; * wars as a unifying or divisive influence; * **Nationalism and Unification 1867–1871** | * Results of the War and creation of North German Confederation |
| **16** | * **Nationalism and Unification 1867–1871** | * Popular support for Bismarck and the establishment of the Reichstag |
| 16 | * the effect of economic change on nationalism and national unity. * assessment and comparison of the contributions of Napoleon, Metternich, Bismarck and Wilhelm II; * **Nationalism and Unification 1867–1871** | * Factors enabling Bismarck’s success, including the role of the army, the power of the economy and economic unity, the weakness of Austria and support of the nationalists |
| **17** | * **Nationalism and Unification 1867–1871** | * Relations between Bismarck and France |
| **17** | * **Nationalism and Unification 1867–1871** | * French fears of German unity |
| **17** | * **Nationalism and Unification 1867–1871** | * The Luxemburg crisis and its consequences |
| 18 | * assessment and comparison of the contributions of Napoleon, Metternich, Bismarck and Wilhelm II; * the role of warfare in uniting Germany; * **Nationalism and Unification 1867–1871** | * The causes of the war with France, Bismarck’s political manoeuvring, including the Hohenzollern candidature and the Ems telegram |
| **18** | * **Nationalism and Unification 1867–1871** | * Reasons for German victory |
| 18 | * wars as a unifying or divisive influence; * **Nationalism and Unification 1867–1871** | * Consequences of the war and Germany unity, including the Treaty of Frankfurt. |
| 19 | * the role of Prussia in the development of Germany; * constitutional developments; | * The new German constitution and Prussian dominance in the new Germany |
| 19 | * assessment and comparison of the contributions of Napoleon, Metternich, Bismarck and Wilhelm II; | * Role of Bismarck as imperial chancellor |
| 19 | * the extent to which the new Germany was made and subsequently dominated by Prussia hence ‘extent’ to which it was genuinely united. | * The strengths and weaknesses of the Reichstag |
| 19 | * the role of warfare in uniting Germany; | * The role played by the Army |
| 20 | * The extent to which Germany and the German people became a united nation in the course of the period; * the extent to which the new Germany was made and subsequently dominated by Prussia hence ‘extent’ to which it was genuinely united. * continuing cultural, religious and regional differences; | * Extent of Germany unity by 1871 * continuing cultural, religious and regional differences; |
| 20 | * the Kulturkampf; * assessment and comparison of the contributions of Napoleon, Metternich, Bismarck and Wilhelm II; | * Bismarck relation with the church and The Kulturkampf and its results |
| 20 | * arguments for free trade and protection; | * Economic developments post 1871, including protectionism and the Tariff Act and its effect on national unity. |
| 21 | * assessment and comparison of the contributions of Napoleon, Metternich, Bismarck and Wilhelm II; * **Wilhelmine Germany and the growth of Nationalism 1884–1914** | * Character and ideas of Wilhelm II |
| 21 | * radical nationalism * the contribution of political groups (liberals, conservatives, socialists and communists); | * Tensions with the left and right and Bismarcks actions, in particular towards socialism and the development of state socialism. |
| 21 | * assessment and comparison of the contributions of Napoleon, Metternich, Bismarck and Wilhelm II; * **Wilhelmine Germany and the growth of Nationalism 1884–1914** | * Bismarck’s main aims and actions in foreign policy   + French isolation   + peace with Austria and Russia   + Balkan crisis   + Three emperors league   + Congress of Berlin   + Dual Alliance   + Three emperors alliance   + Triple alliance   + Overseas expansion   + Bulgarian crisis   + Reinsurance treaty |
| 22 | * the effect of economic change on nationalism and national unity. * assessment and comparison of the contributions of Napoleon, Metternich, Bismarck and Wilhelm II; * constitutional developments; * **Wilhelmine Germany and the growth of Nationalism 1884–1914** | * Reasons for Bismarck’s fall from power * Changes made following Bismarck’s fall:   + Changes in the political system   + Economic and social developments   + Changes in beliefs and thoughts |
| 22 | * the treatment of Germany’s minorities; * the extent to which the new Germany was made and subsequently dominated by Prussia hence ‘extent’ to which it was genuinely united; * **Wilhelmine Germany and the growth of Nationalism 1884–1914** | * Domestic issues – including the role of the army and treatment of minorities |
| 22 | * the role of Prussia in the development of Germany; * the extent to which the new Germany was made and subsequently dominated by Prussia hence ‘extent’ to which it was genuinely united. | * Continuing dominance of Prussia |
| 23 | * mass nationalism and its appeal in the 19th and early 20th centuries; * radical nationalism; * Pan-Germanism. | * Growth of nationalist associations, including Pan-German League. |
| **23** | * **Wilhelmine Germany and the growth of Nationalism 1884–1914** | * Development in Foreign policy – 1890-1914 and the causes of World War One including responsibility of the Kaiser and his government for the First World War |
| 23 | * the impact of the First World War and defeat * the effect of economic change on nationalism and national unity. * **Wilhelmine Germany and the growth of Nationalism 1884–1914** | * Economic modernisation and gearing towards war economy |
| 24 | * the impact of the First World War and defeat * wars as a unifying or divisive influence; | * Germany at War – brief overview |
| 24 | * the impact of the First World War and defeat * wars as a unifying or divisive influence; | * Domestic impact of war |
| 24 | * the impact of the First World War and defeat * wars as a unifying or divisive influence; | * Reasons for defeat |
| 25 | * the impact of the First World War and defeat * wars as a unifying or divisive influence; | * The German revolution and subsequent reforms |
| 25 | * the impact of the First World War and defeat * the Treaty of Versailles; | * Impact of Versailles on Germany |
| 25 | * the impact of the First World War and defeat * political challenges from the left and right. | * Uprisings from left and right |

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