

appeal of nationalism across the first decades of 19 th Century.								
<u>4 The 1840s</u> Examples of how nationalism changed and grew in the 1840s. Divisions still within 'Germany' religious, political, urban/rural. Extent of popular nationalism, likely success of attempts to unify.								
Key topic 2: The German Revolutions								
<u>1 Causes</u> Causes of the revolutions: social /intellectual/economic. Long and short term causes.								
<u>2 Role of the intellectuals.</u> Liberalism, middle classes, role and relative strength of ideas as opposed to social causes. Actions of the intellectuals as the revolutions progressed. (examples)								
<u>3 Reactions of the authorities</u> Fall of Metternich, actions of Frederick Wilhelm IV and other leaders.								
<u>4 Frankfurt Parliament, its failure and its legacy.</u> Vorparlament, 50 Articles, aims Gross vs Kleindeutschland. Reasons for failure. Junker Parliament and aftermath including martial law in some states. Impact on future Prussian constitution.								
Key topic 3: The 1850s								
<u>1 Relative strengths of Prussia and Austria in 1850s</u> Erfurt Plan, revival of the Diet, 3 Kings' Alliance, division still within 'Germany'								
<u>2 Growth of Prussia</u> Industrial developments in Prussia and the impact on nationalism. Popular nationalism and the								

growing ambition of politicians. The changing nature of nationalism and beginnings of 'Prussification'. Role of Manteuffel and foreign policy. Parallel decline of Austria.								
<u>3 Emergence of Bismarck</u> His role in strengthening Prussia in 1860s and the impact of this. Measuring his contribution against Metternich and Napoleon.								
Key topic 3: The Wars of Unification								
<u>1 Danish War of 1864</u> Causes of war, reasons for Prussian success, role of nationalism as a cause, impact on nationalism, role of Bismarck. Significance as a turning point in the growth of nationalism.								
<u>2 Austro-Prussian war of 1866</u> Causes of war, reasons for Prussian success, role of nationalism as a cause, impact on nationalism, role of Bismarck. Significance as a turning point in the growth of nationalism.								
<u>3 Franco-Prussian war of 1870</u> Causes of war, reasons for Prussian success, role of nationalism as a cause, impact on nationalism, role of Bismarck. Significance as a turning point in the growth of nationalism. Legacy of Franco-Prussian war in the shape of the new Germany.								
Key topic 4: Bismarck's Germany								
<u>1 The role of Prussia in the development of German constitutional developments.</u> The extent to which the new Germany was made and subsequently dominated by Prussia hence 'extent' to which it was genuinely united.								
<u>2 The new German constitution and Prussian dominance in the new Germany.</u>								
<u>3 Role of Bismarck as imperial chancellor.</u>								

The strengths and weaknesses of the Reichstag.								
The role played by the Army.								
4 Bismarck relation with the church and <u>the Kulturkampf</u> and its results.								
5 <u>Economic developments post 1871</u> , including protectionism and the Tariff Act and its effect on national unity.								
6 <u>State Socialism</u>								
7 Assessment and comparison of the contributions of Napoleon, Metternich, Bismarck.								
8 <u>Context</u> Comparing Germany post 1871 to earlier eras and explaining the differences and similarities because of economic, technical, military and social developments. How popular was nationalism across the period? How united were people across the period? How effective were different leaders in managing nationalism?								
Key topic 5: Wilhelmine Germany								
<u>1 Politics</u> Radical nationalism. The contribution of political groups (liberals, conservatives, socialists and communists). The effect of economic change on nationalism and national unity. The effect of economic change on nationalism and national unity.								
<u>2 Popular nationalism</u> The treatment of Germany's minorities. The extent to which the new Germany was made								

<p>and subsequently dominated by Prussia hence 'extent' to which it was genuinely united.</p> <p>Mass nationalism and its appeal in the 19th and early 20th centuries.</p> <p>Radical nationalism.</p> <p>Pan-Germanism.</p>								
<p><u>3 Foreign policy</u></p> <p>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.</p>								
<p><u>4 Economics</u></p> <p>Economic modernisation and gearing towards war economy.</p>								
<p>Key topic 6: War and revolution</p>								
<p><u>1 The War</u></p> <p>Germany at War – brief overview.</p> <p>Domestic impact of war.</p> <p>Reasons for defeat.</p>								
<p><u>2 The aftermath</u></p> <p>The German revolution and subsequent reforms.</p> <p>Impact of Versailles on Germany.</p> <p>Uprisings from left and right.</p> <p>War as a unifying or divisive force</p>								