

# Revision and Assessment

## Key Issues

### Nationalism

- grew in 19th century Europe as a result of the increase of central state power, industrialisation and urbanisation
- grew in 20th century Asia (for example, India) and Africa, to resist colonial rule
- was promoted by middle class intellectuals and professionals
- promoted favourable views of the nation's past as an imagined community
- can often lead to conflict when nationalisms oppose each other
- can have positive effects by uniting people and enabling them to resist foreign or colonial rule (e.g. African nationalism, Indian nationalism)
- can have negative effects by excluding those who are not seen to be part of the nation (for example in the Middle East, Yugoslavia, and incidents of xenophobia in South Africa).

### In South Africa, different forms of nationalism emerged.

#### African nationalism

- originated as a protest against segregation, led by educated elites
- called for the inclusion of everyone in the South African nation
- became a mass movement in the 1940s and 1950s
- took differing forms, including the Freedom Charter's inclusive definition of the nation, and the Africanist emphasis on an exclusively African nation.

#### Afrikaner nationalism

- originated as a protest against British imperial rule, led by educated elites
- defined the Afrikaner nation as white Afrikaans-speakers, excluding all other South Africans
- mobilised white Afrikaners in the 1930s and 1940s
- obtained political power in 1948 and initiated apartheid policies

### In the Middle East two opposing forms of nationalism exist:

#### Jewish nationalism

- took the form of Zionism in the early 20th century, reacting to Jewish persecution and calling for a Jewish homeland
- was manifested in the establishment of the state of Israel in 1947
- was supported by the West during the Cold War
- has claimed further land in the West Bank and Jerusalem, leading to ongoing conflict with the Palestinian population of the region.

#### Palestinian nationalism

- originated in a broader Arab nationalism in the region after the collapse of the Ottoman Empire

- grew in opposition to the establishment and territorial expansion of Israel
- was supported by Soviet and non-aligned countries during the Cold War
- has led to ongoing conflict with Israel.

#### **African nationalism in the British colony of Gold Coast:**

- originated among the educated African elite in the early 20th century
- gained increasing support from striking workers and farmers in the 1930s and 1940s
- was strengthened by the wider growth of pan-Africanism in the 1940s
- gained independence as Ghana in 1957 under Kwame Nkrumah's Convention Peoples' Party.

## **Assessment: Essay test**

### **Analyse the role of nationalism in different situations**

For this test you will write an essay. To help you with your essay-writing skills, study the information below on how to approach essay writing.

#### **SKILLS SUPPORT**

##### **How to approach essay writing**

##### **Read the question carefully**

- Identify the key words, and see how many parts there are to the question. If the verbs say 'outline' or 'describe', your main task is to give a factual account of what happened. If it uses 'assess', 'analyze' or 'discuss', you have to make an argument throughout your essay.
- Sometimes questions ask you to explain more than one thing. Make sure you identify and answer all the parts of the question.

##### **Plan your essay**

- Brainstorm (write down without judging) all the ideas you have on the topic.
- Look at all your ideas and see which ones link together; they will go into one category or group. Arrange the ideas into the various groups. (These categories will form the different paragraphs of your essay.)
- Sort through the content you have. Decide what is relevant to the question you have been given. This is a very important step. You must select the information that is relevant to the question asked and not just write everything you know about the topic in general.
- Decide in what order the information should be written. It should progress logically from paragraph to paragraph.

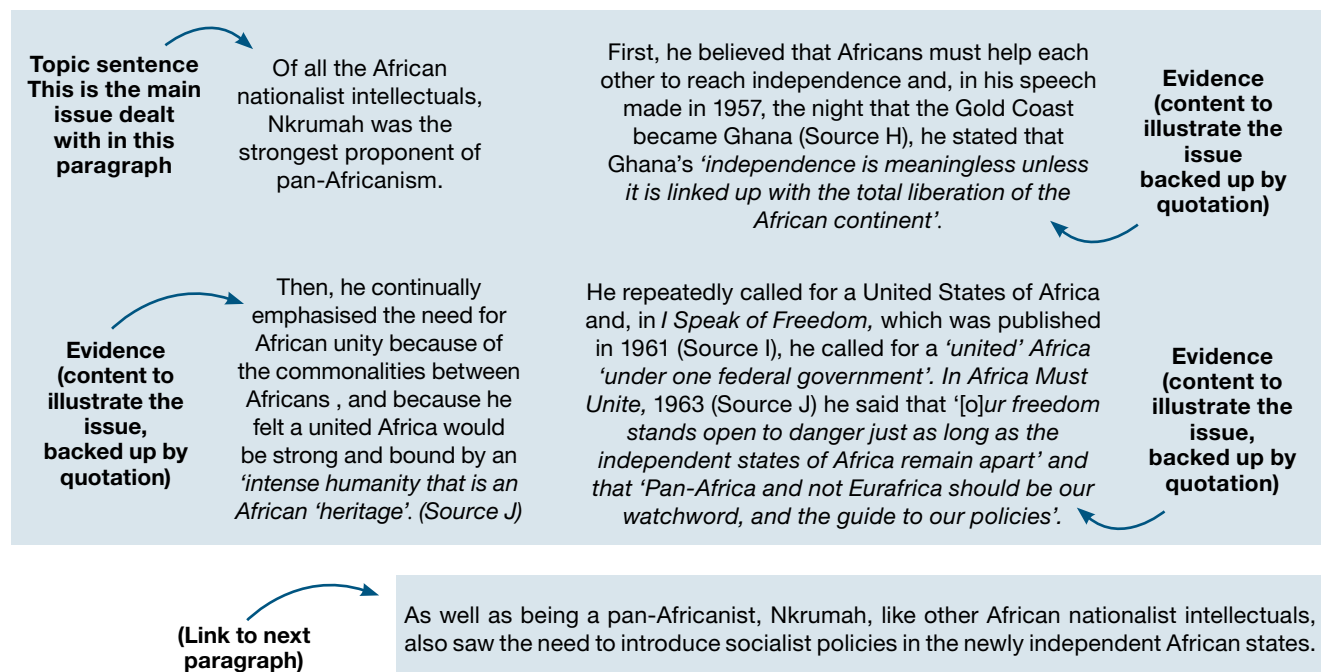
- Now you have your categories and the order of the information that the essay will follow. Add more factual detail where you think there are gaps.
- In a test or examination situation you do not have time to do all of this thoroughly. Therefore, when learning the content, you should think about what possible essay questions you might be asked and, as part of your preparation, sort the content into useful categories. If you have time, try preparing essay questions for yourself.

### The introduction

- Your introduction must relate directly to the topic, and show the overall argument you will develop through the essay.
- It is important to write a strong, powerful, clear introduction, particularly in examination essays. A marker can see very clearly from your introduction whether you understand what is required or not. It is therefore important to think carefully about what you will say before you start writing. It should be about five to seven lines.

### Body of the essay

- It must be structured in paragraphs. (Leave a line between each paragraph, and indent the first line of the new paragraph. See the diagram below to get an idea of this structuring.)
- 1 The first sentence of a paragraph will usually state the topic / main issue of that paragraph.
  - 2 The rest of the paragraph will back it up with evidence.  
The last sentence could make a link to the content of the paragraph that follows it.



Another point about quotations: You will not always have quotations to back up your argument. Then you will back it up with detailed factual information.

- One issue should be fully explained before moving on to the next one and it may take more than one paragraph.
- The explanation or description must develop carefully and logically from one paragraph to the next.
- Refer to the question directly in most paragraphs. This will make you build your argument, and will make sure your work is relevant.
- Even though you take a position with regard to the topic, your argument must show knowledge of all the other points of view. By showing these, you will build a stronger case for your own position.
- Support your general comments and insights with thorough factual detail.

### Conclusion

- Do not start with 'in conclusion' or 'thus we can see'.
- Keep it brief and link it back to the question. It will be similar to the introduction.

### Points about style

- Remember that someone else will read your work. They must understand what you are saying. You need to make yourself clear.
- You must write in full sentences and use paragraphs to structure your writing.
- Express yourself concisely. Cut out repetition in your expression.
- Do not use headings.
- Avoid using 'I' or 'we'.
- Do not use numbers. If you want to list information, you must use 'First' or 'Firstly', 'Second' and so on.
- Do not use slang, short-hand expressions or abbreviations. This is an academic essay and must be written in a formal style.

### Write an essay of about 900–1000 words on one of the following:

Either

- 1 Various nationalist movements emerged in South Africa between 1912 and 1940. Discuss why each one came into being, what they stood for and what actions they carried out. (In your essay make sure you cover African nationalism and the Charterist position; the formation of the Pan African Congress and Afrikaner nationalism.)

OR

- 2 'The clash of nationalisms in the Middle East has had a destructive impact on the history of the region'.  
Discuss the accuracy of this statement by examining the impact of Zionism, Palestinian nationalism and Arab nationalism.

OR

- 3 Explain how the pan-African movement began, how it was linked to African nationalism, and what influence these ideas had in bringing about independence in Ghana.