

Fall 1989

EASTERN EUROPE

Preliminary Examination

Answer 3 of the following

1. What elements both from within the respective peoples and from the outside stimulated and sustained the national awakenings of the East European peoples in the latter half of the eighteenth century and the first few decades of the nineteenth ?
2. What were the chief elements of cohesion in the Habsburg Monarchy in the latter eighteenth and the nineteenth century? Do any significant changes occur over time ? Why ?
3. Explain why democratic, liberal political systems did not prosper in Eastern Europe between 1919 and 1939. Is Czechoslovakia an exception ? Why ?
4. How did the Soviet Union establish and exercise its domination over the political and economic development of Eastern Europe in the decade after the end of World War II ?
5. Relate the national movements in Eastern Europe in the nineteenth century to the confessional issue. What was cause and what was effect ?

NOTE: Provide a discussion of bibliography where appropriate in each of the questions you choose

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Preliminary Examination

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Answer 3 of the following

1. Describe and account for the common characteristics of the national awakenings of the non-Germans of the Habsburg Monarchy in the period roughly 1750-1830. What did the Austrian government do to stimulate these movements ?
2. The revolutions of 1848 have been called "a turning-point at which history failed to turn." Does a comparison of the political, economic, and social conditions in Eastern Europe in the decade or two before the revolutions of 1848 with the situation in the following decade or two shows the revolutions in Eastern Europe to have been a failure ?
3. How did the role of the peasantry in the economic and political life of Eastern Europe change (or not change) between the latter half of the eighteenth century and 1939 ?
4. Explain why Western-style, democratic, liberal government failed in Poland and Hungary in the period between the two World Wars.

SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE

Preliminary Examination

Spring, 1987

Answer 3 of the following:

1. Explain why the Ottoman Turks were able to maintain control over Southeastern Europe in the 16th and 17th centuries.
2. Describe the nature and goals of the national movements of the Rumanians between the 18th century and 1859.
3. Analyze the various fascist movements in Southeastern Europe. To what extent were they adaptations of the Italian or German models, and to what extent were they based upon native elements ?
4. Describe the chief features of Yugoslav political and economic development under Tito.

