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EASTERN EUROPE

Preliminary Examination

Answer 3 of the following:

1. What elements 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 early decades of the nineteenth ?
2. What were the chief elements of cohesion in the Habsburg Monarchy in the latter eighteenth and in the nineteenth century down to 1914 ? Do any important changes occur over this time ? Why ?
3. What were the main aspects of the nationality problem in the Habsburg Monarchy between the Compromise of 1867 and World War I ? How successful were the Austrian and Hungarian governments in dealing with it ?
4. Explain why democratic, liberal political systems did not prosper in Eastern Europe between 1919 and 1939 . Is Czechoslovakia an exception ? Why ?
5. In surveying the development of Eastern Europe since the second half of the nineteenth century, do you find that the Communist regimes installed after World War II represented a break with the past ? To what extent did they represent continuity ?

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PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION: SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE

ANSWER THREE (3) OF THE FOLLOWING:

- (1) What was the significance of Ottoman domination for the peoples of the Balkans?
- (2) What has been the role of the Orthodox Church in the development of the modern Balkans?
- (3) In the achievement of their national aspirations and eventual independence how much did the Rumanians and Bulgarians themselves contribute and how much did the Great Powers contribute? Who was mainly responsible for the achievement of independence? Why?
- (4) Describe the most important extremist political groups (right and left) in the Balkans between 1920 and 1944. What conditions favored their rise and what success did they have?

PLEASE RETURN THIS SHEET WITH YOUR EXAMINATION BOOKLETS.

