

HISTORY – EUROPE & AMERICA

Time Allowed – 90 minutes

Answer ONE question from Section A and ONE question from Section B.

SECTION A

1. In what ways is imagination necessary for the historian, and how far do historians have to keep their imagination in check?
2. Have individuals ever really changed the course of history?
3. Can history be written dispassionately? If so, should it?
4. 'History belongs to the victors.' Do you agree?
5. "Chaps and maps." Is this a fair assessment of Political History?
6. Is there a difference between history and memory?

SECTION B

Early and Medieval Period

7. What role did barbarian invasions play in the fall of the Roman Empire?
8. Do the 'Dark Ages' deserve their name?
9. Why did Charlemagne receive the title of Roman Emperor?
10. Account for the rise of towns in medieval Europe.
11. To what extent was medieval Sicily's society multi-cultural?
12. What does the Chronicle of Vincent Kadlubek tell us about Polish society in the twelfth century?

13. Why did people go on crusade?

14. How 'Christian' were the middle ages?

15. To what extent was Europe 'Europeanized' during the Middle Ages?

Early Modern Period

16. What factors led to military conflict in early modern Europe?

17. Is it true to say that, for most of those living in early modern Europe, life was 'short, sharp and brutish'?

18. How much of Martin Luther's revolt against Rome reflected a struggle to overcome the influence of an over-bearing father?

19. In what ways did the voyages of Discovery alter Europeans' view of human nature?

20. At what point did 'wars of religion' cease to feature in European history?

21. Does the study of women's history make any significant difference to our view of the past in the Early Modern period?

22. To what extent did the 'discovery' of the New World revolutionise the Old?

22. Examine the role of national identity in the American War of Independence.

23. What were the characteristics of 'enlightened despotism'? Discuss with particular reference to at least one 'enlightened despot'.

24. What have historians learned from studying the history of crime in the sixteenth to the eighteenth centuries?

Modern Period

25. In what ways did the nature of warfare in Europe change between the Napoleonic Wars and the First World War?

26. Why is the French Revolution considered to mark the beginning of the late modern period?

27. Examine the contribution of any one French Revolutionary leader to the French Revolution up to Thermidor 1794.

28. Account for the rise of nationalism in nineteenth-century Europe. Answer with particular reference to one case-study.
29. Account for the unification of Germany in 1871.
30. Why did the Great Powers of Europe go to war in 1914?
31. Why was the February Revolution in Russia followed by the October Revolution?
32. Was Soviet foreign policy in the 1920s more concerned with revolution or with security?
33. Account for the rise of Fascism in Europe after the First World War.
34. Why was the Weimar Republic established?
35. Who voted Nazi, and why?
36. How 'New' was the New Deal?
37. Did the Third Reich rest on coercion, or on consent?
38. Account for the division of Germany into two ideologically opposed states in 1949.
39. Why was the Berlin Wall built in 1961?
40. Why did the Berlin Wall fall in 1989?
41. Account for the successes of the black civil rights movement in 1950s and 1960s America.
42. How convincing is the argument that American involvement in Vietnam was an inevitable result of a policy of containment?
43. Who won the Cold War, and why?
44. Why has Vladimir Putin refused to allow a state commemoration of the 100th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution?