

May 2002

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY
Department of History

Senior Comprehensive Exams

EUROPE SINCE 1700

Please answer each question separately. Your answer to each question must not exceed five double-spaced typewritten pages. On the cover of each answer be certain to indicate your name, the appropriate comprehensive field (i.e., The United States, The United Kingdom), as well as the number of the question you have answered. Your answer should be written in your own words and include the correct citations for any sources you use, as in any paper or final exercise. Be sure to include at the end of your essay the statement "This represents my own work in accordance with University regulations" and sign your name.

All answers must be turned in at the History Department office by **3:00 P.M. WEDNESDAY, MAY 15th**. **There will be no extensions.** For further explanation of the Grading of Departmental Comprehensive Exams, see bottom of page 5 of "Information for Majors."

Answer ONE from Part 1 and ONE from Part II

Write two essays, choosing one from each of the following two pairs of topics. Take care in developing clear, well-structured arguments supported by concrete evidence.

I. Choose ONE of the following two topics:

A. When did nationalism become an important ingredient in European history? How do you explain its rise, and how would you assess its appeal to Europeans in contrast with tendencies that had different appeals, such as cosmopolitanism, class solidarity, or the idea of Europe itself?

B. Despite the Enlightenment, Marxism, and various secular causes, religion has remained a powerful force in European culture and politics. Discuss and compare the political and cultural importance of religion in the history of any two European countries since 1700.

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II. Choose ONE of the following two topics.

A. Diplomatic history and social history sometimes seem to run on different tracks, headed in different directions, and yet they ought to be connected. Discuss this proposition in relation to the diplomacy connected with three European wars, one in the eighteenth century, one in the nineteenth century, and one in the twentieth century.

B. In some periods, politics seems to be concerned above all with concrete, bread-and-butter issues; in other periods, it seems to be driven by abstract issues and ideological conflict. Assess the relative importance of these two tendencies in the political history of any two countries between 1700 and 2000.