

1. For much of the nineteenth century, liberalism was a successful political ideology only in Great Britain. How can we account for its success there and its limited popularity elsewhere in Europe? Do the same factors explain the emergence of neo-liberalism in 1980s Britain?
2. Compare and contrast the role of nationalism in *two* of the following: defeat of Napoleon; revolutions of 1848; outbreak of World War One; Nazism; break up of Yugoslavia.
3. In what ways and to what extent is it problematic to refer to 1870-1871 as the time of German and Italian unification?
4. In the 1870s and 1880s, many Europeans felt that science and rational decision making guaranteed continued human progress. How has this view changed since then and why?
5. "In Europe, the Second World War was a continuation of the First." Discuss.
6. How does the European Union resemble other European political entities we have studied? In what ways does it differ?
7. To what extent do the political ideologies we have studied (communism, fascism, liberalism, etc. etc.) constitute different ideas about the family and gender relations?
8. Which had greater consequences for Europe: the New Imperialism of the 1880s-1890s or decolonization in the 1940s-1960s?
9. What was the European "revolutionary tradition" and what has happened to it?
10. How has nationalism in nineteenth- and twentieth-century Europe been related to religion?
11. How does the history of women in twentieth-century Europe differ from that of men?
12. Many of the readings you have done for this course have been first-hand, personal accounts. What are the advantages *and* disadvantages of using this sort of source material when studying the past?