

HISTORY I

Candidates should answer **THREE** questions

1. Why do archaeologists of the Classical Greek and the Roman periods have such different research agenda?
2. How original was Punic art and architecture?
3. Did the epigraphic habit differ across the Greek world?
4. What is the contribution of numismatics to the study of Greek political history?
5. How like their mother cities were Greek colonies?
6. What role did hero-cult play in Greek politics?
7. How much did Greek culture owe to the East?
8. Why do studies of ancient identity matter?
9. What impact did Hellenistic technology have?
10. How can we estimate the size of ancient populations?
11. Why was the Christianisation of the Roman Empire so protracted?
12. How helpful is the concept of ethnogenesis to our understanding of the 'barbarian West' in the fourth and fifth centuries?
13. How should we measure the effectiveness of the late Roman state?
14. How evenly matched were the Sassanian and east Roman empires?
15. When and how did the pope become more than the bishop of Rome?
16. Did the success of the early Arab conquests owe more to military organisation than to religious fervour?
17. How predictable was the success of **EITHER** the early Carolingians **OR** the Abbasids?
18. What would we know of the conversion of Anglo-Saxon kings if Bede had not written his *History*?
19. Why is Scotland not Pictland?
20. Was 'Gregorian reform' essentially the imposition of papal monarchy?
21. What was the significance of French expansion southwards in the high Middle Ages?

22. Why did religious orders proliferate in the twelfth century?
23. Compare **ANY TWO** of Henry II of England, Philip Augustus, and Frederick Barbarossa as state builders.
24. Should we be surprised that the Crusades to the Holy Land were not more popular?
25. Why was there no effective 'English empire' before the thirteenth century?
26. What was communal about the Italian communes?
27. To what extent was medieval Christendom unified by the application of Roman and canon law?
28. Why was the Latin Empire of Constantinople so relatively short-lived?
29. Who derived most benefit from the development of the English parliament?
30. To what extent was the Ottoman advance facilitated by internal Byzantine division?
31. Was the concept of *rex in regno suo imperator* anything more than a polemical device in medieval Europe?
32. Why did Germany remain so politically fragmented in the later Middle Ages?
33. Who were the winners and losers in the 'recovery of France' in the fifteenth century?
34. In what ways did the proliferation of pious fraternities alter the religious landscape of the later Middle Ages?
35. Account for the rapid development of the Muscovite state in the fifteenth century.
36. Did **EITHER** the sixteenth century **OR** the seventeenth century see a rise in levels of violence in early modern Europe?
37. **EITHER:**
What role did theology play in the English Reformation?

OR:
To what extent did the Reformation matter to southern Europe in the sixteenth century?
38. Why did the rise of an administrative class take such varied forms in different early modern European states?
39. Why were other European nations so slow to challenge Iberian dominance in the New World?
40. Is it reasonable to describe Elizabethan and Jacobean Ireland as a classic case of colonialism?
41. Was the real military revolution of the seventeenth century a bureaucratic and logistical one?

42. To what extent did early modern people care about liberty?
43. Was the crucial determinant of the strength of early modern states the terms on which they could borrow money?
44. Why did the Ottoman state lose its advantages over its Western opponents so rapidly after the late sixteenth century?
45. How useful is the concept of 'composite monarchies' for understanding the internal problems of major seventeenth-century states?
46. **EITHER:**
Should the English Civil War of 1642-6 be seen as an aristocratic revolt?
- OR:**
Should the English Civil War of 1642-6 be seen as a war of religion?
47. To what extent was English foreign policy in the seventeenth century driven by domestic political concerns? You may confine your answer to any significant part of the century.
48. Who ruled in early modern Scotland? You may confine your answer to any significant part of the period.
49. Is it meaningful to talk of 'Europe' as an entity in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries? If so, where and how should one locate its borders?
50. 'The eighteenth-century House of Commons: one of the most exclusive ruling elites in human history' [JOHN CANNON]. Discuss.
51. 'We have preached morality so much, we have none of it left' [ARCHBISHOP SECKER]. Discuss with reference to the established Church of **EITHER** England **OR** France in the eighteenth century.
52. 'The State swelled up, the people languished' [KLIUCHEVSKY]. How far do you agree with this assessment of Russia after Peter the Great?
53. 'The defection of the army is not one of the causes of the Revolution, it is the Revolution itself' [ANTOINE RIVAROL, 1789]. Discuss.
54. How and why did the US Presidency acquire such great powers, so soon after a revolution opposed to monarchy?
55. What kind of 'European unity' was forged at the Congress of Vienna?
56. 'When revolutions did occur in nineteenth-century Europe, liberals were forever trying to end them.' Do you agree?
57. How did kings 'come out into the sun again' after 1848?
58. 'Secession may have been about slavery. War was about the Union.' Assess this view of the evolution of American politics, c. 1850-1870.

59. 'In Europe we were Asiatics, whereas in Asia we, too, are Europeans.' [DOSTOEVSKY] What, if anything, does this tell us about the nature of Russian imperialism?
60. Why was Ireland denied Home Rule, *c.* 1867–1921?
61. What was the relationship between Gladstonian Liberalism and the Whig tradition?
62. When, and why, did the British Empire begin to matter to the British people?
63. Did Britain deliberately under-develop her Indian Empire in the period 1858–1947?
64. 'There was no scramble for Africa. There was a scramble *in* Africa.' Discuss with reference to the period *c.* 1880-1900.
65. What was the 'Ottoman problem' in international politics, *c.* 1854–1925? You may confine your answer to any significant part of the period.
66. How far did the Bolshevik seizure of power in October 1917 reflect the popular mood?
67. What difference did women's suffrage make, *c.* 1914–1945? You may confine your answer to any one country.
68. Account for the collapse of democracy in Europe, *c.* 1922–1938.
69. How 'alone' was Britain in 1940?
70. Stalin's foreign policy: master-plan, or expediency and opportunism?
71. 'The product more of conflict than of consensus.' Is this a valid description of the British welfare state?
72. What were the consequences of the Suez crisis of 1956?
73. Explain the end of the Soviet Union.
74. Why has water become so significant an element in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict?

HISTORY II

Candidates should answer **THREE** questions

1. Can we identify a middle class in the Roman Republic?
2. Is the term 'globalisation' useful in thinking about the intensification of cultural and economic contacts in the Roman period?
3. Can we identify the Italian in Roman religion?
4. Did Rome ever have a frontier policy?
5. When and why did Roman emperors stop engaging in major public building programmes?
6. What, if anything, was distinctive about Roman slavery?
7. On what basis can we reconstruct the history of the period AD 235–285?
8. What do representations of clothing and fashion contribute to our understanding of Roman society?
9. How might we identify economic growth in antiquity?
10. Did the Greeks ever become Roman?
11. How influential were women in sustaining **EITHER** political power **OR** family identity in any one period within Late Antiquity or the Middle Ages?
12. Was there a distinctive Late Antique style in **EITHER** visual arts **OR** literature?
13. What were the strengths and weaknesses of **EITHER** the Late Roman **OR** the Byzantine economy?
14. Is medieval magic best seen as a form of popular religion?
15. Were the bonds of kinship and the powers of lordship inevitably antithetical in the earlier Middle Ages?
16. To what extent did the Islamic conquest alter the Spanish landscape?
17. Why did religious images become such a major issue in eighth-century Byzantium?
18. For which areas of Europe did Scandinavian expansion have the most profound consequences?
19. What can **EITHER** the *Lives* of early medieval saints **OR** penitentials tell us about the society in which they were read and used?

[OVER]

20. How helpful is 'scriptomania' as a diagnosis of Carolingian culture?
21. How was **EITHER** ethnic **OR** regional identity expressed in the Middle Ages? You may confine your answer to any one period or country.
22. What was the role of Jews in high medieval Europe?
23. How Byzantine was Kievan Russia?
24. When and where should we locate the origins of the European economy?
25. By what means, and with what success, did **EITHER** peasants **OR** towns people resist seigneurial demands during the Middle Ages? You may confine your answer to any one period or region.
26. To what extent can the popular heresies of the high Middle Ages be seen as variations on the theme of how to lead the good Christian life?
27. Did the friars change the message, or were they just the new medium?
28. How far can medieval vernacular literature inform our understanding of aristocratic life?
29. What was the purpose of a university education in the Middle Ages? You may confine your answer to any one country.
30. In which period was Byzantine visual and literary culture at its most innovative?
31. When did the 'age of chivalry' really die?
32. Did the Black Death have any demonstrable impact on the cultural and religious tone of the later fourteenth century?
33. 'The Mongols' one lasting achievement was to make the world seem smaller.' Discuss.
34. Which parts of the European economy were the most dynamic in the fifteenth century and why?
35. **EITHER:**
Humanists and artists apart, did anyone have a Renaissance?
- OR:**
Was there a 'Renaissance sense of the past'?
36. By when had there been a 'printing revolution' in early modern Europe?
37. Discuss the relationship between large-scale impoverishment and economic stagnation in early modern Europe.
38. How reliable is prescriptive literature as a guide to familial and gender relationships? You may confine your answer to a period of your choice.
39. How significant was the discovery of native peoples outside Europe in provoking intellectual change?

40. What can the conspiracies and misdeeds attributed to **EITHER** witches **OR** religious and ethnic minorities tell us about the shared anxieties of their societies?
41. How convincing is the description of the Dutch Republic as the first modern economy?
42. Explain the significance of **EITHER** Paracelsianism **OR** Ramism **OR** Socinianism.
43. How important was social discipline in the formation of the early modern state, and where did it come from?
44. **EITHER:**
Does the term ‘Scientific Revolution’ serve any useful purpose?
- OR:**
Were seventeenth-century natural philosophers more concerned about the religious implications of their work than most clerics were?
45. Does it make sense to write about ‘the history of the self’ with reference to the early modern period?
46. Did the rise of the gentry occur after the Restoration?
47. When and why did the ‘public sphere’ emerge?
48. What contribution did medical professionals make to the development of public health measures between 1400 and 1800? You may confine your answer to any **ONE** century.
49. What features of early modern English society helped to maintain an easy balance between production and reproduction, and how did they change over the long eighteenth century?
50. Was ‘Orientalism’ a significant factor in European culture before the establishment of European rule in the Orient?
51. **EITHER:**
How radical was the Enlightenment?
- OR:**
How contested was the Enlightenment?
52. Why was the eighteenth century ‘the golden age of bandit-heroes’ [ERIC HOBSBAWM]?
53. ‘The eighteenth century has as good a claim to be dubbed “the age of religion” as “the age of reason”’ [TIM BLANNING]. Discuss.
54. Did British experience validate Adam Smith’s assertion in *The Wealth of Nations* that free trade was the basis of national greatness?
55. Did women play a more important role as consumers than as producers in the industrial revolution?

56. Why did the population of Great Britain grow nearly ten times faster than that of France in the nineteenth century?
57. Account for the 'crises of faith' amongst the European intelligentsia, c. 1830–1860.
58. Why did **EITHER** Manet's *Déjeuner sur l'herbe* (1863) **OR** Duchamp's *Urinoir* (1917) cause such a stir?
59. How far could class trump race in determining the social and political hierarchies of the British Empire?
60. 'The most successful economy in the world can do a very great deal to impose its preferred values on less technologically advanced societies' [NIALL FERGUSON]. Do you agree?
61. Why did European trade with China and Japan produce such differing consequences in the nineteenth century?
62. What, if anything, was the 'intellectual aristocracy' of late Victorian England?
63. 'The most popular vehicle for radical social change in the Anglophone world, c. 1830–1930.' Assess this view of the Temperance Movement.
64. Where did the 'new woman' flourish, and why, c. 1875–1914?
65. Did urbanisation secularise Europe, c. 1880–1939?
66. What was 'everyday Stalinism'?
67. Critically analyse the German 'economic miracle', c. 1949–1974.
68. How effectively did the old 'revenge themselves' on the young after 1968? You may confine your answer to one country.
69. To what extent did the twentieth century really turn out to be the 'Age of the Common Man' [F.D. ROOSEVELT]?

HISTORY I

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1. What would an account of the 'Persian Wars' from a Persian viewpoint look like?
2. Why does Thucydides say so little about political institutions?
3. Were persuasion strategies in Greek oratory just a matter of words?
4. What difference has been made to the study of Greek history by the Inventory of Archaic and Classical Poleis?
5. Discuss the importance of inscriptions as a source of Hellenistic economic history.
6. Has the military role played by women in ancient warfare been underestimated?
7. What possibilities did the demos have to express its will in the Roman East?
8. Why does it make a difference whether an ancient coin is found in an excavation or in a Swiss antiquities store?
9. To what extent and with what consequences did the Christian Church become a department of the Late Roman state?
10. What was distinctive about the religious message of Muhammad?
11. Why did the Eastern Empire survive when the Western Empire collapsed?
12. What purposes lay behind Justinian's codification of Roman law?
13. Why were the Anglo-Saxons so slow to convert to Christianity?
14. Why did Anglo-Saxon kings make law codes?
15. How would you explain the Slavicisation of the Balkans?
16. Who benefited from Islamic rule in Spain?
17. What part did feud play in Anglo-Saxon society?
18. Why were so many of the medieval trans-Eurasian *Völkerwanderungen* directed from east to west?
19. How varied was the impact of the Vikings on political structures in the different parts of Europe?
20. How far did the Norman Conquest transform English religious life?
21. Why did English kings have trouble with archbishops of Canterbury?

[OVER]

22. How would you account for the fact that Ireland **AND/OR** Wales was/were culturally unified but politically divided prior to the twelfth century?
23. Was France in the early twelfth century anything more than a geographical expression?
24. What evidence can the historian use to characterise popular religion in the later Middle Ages? You may confine your answer to one or more areas.
25. Did the king or his subjects benefit more from the legal reforms of Henry II?
26. Is there a link between the collapse of the Angevin continental empire and the intensification of English claims to overlordship over the rest of the British Isles?
27. Under what circumstances did popular discontent become dangerous to governments in the later Middle Ages? You may answer with reference to any one or more areas of Western Europe.
28. Did Magna Carta fulfill the intentions of its makers?
29. Is it meaningful to speak of a thirteenth century Mongol 'world empire'?
30. Have historians of the medieval church paid too much attention to heretics?
31. Did the reign of Edward III witness a shift of power from the monarchy to parliament?
32. How would you explain the hostility of the rebels of 1381 towards royal justices?
33. How cohesive was Christian Spain in the fourteenth century?
34. In which of the European states of the fourteenth century was a sense of national identity most pronounced?
35. Was there ever any prospect that the rule of the Lancastrian kings in France would become permanent?
36. Why did the Ottomans' capture of Constantinople occur so long after their initial Balkan conquests?
37. What was new about the 'new monarchies' of sixteenth-century Europe?
38. How far did the methods adopted by the Protestant reformers to put their message across affect that message itself?
39. Why, and how justifiably, did many Spaniards come to see the New World empire as a disaster for their own country?
40. Do the French Wars of Religion tell us more about the weaknesses of the French state or about its inherent strength?
41. Did Elizabeth I's government have policies, or just ad hoc reactions?
42. Was the early modern conception of liberty essentially provincial and conservative?

43. How effectively did early modern aristocracies respond to the threat posed by the new breed of lawyer-administrators?
44. What were the key factors governing relations between the Ottoman Empire and European powers in **EITHER** the sixteenth **OR** the seventeenth century?
45. Did early modern popular revolts have characteristic leadership patterns? (You may confine your answer to any **ONE** or **TWO** countries.)
46. Discuss the relationship between the Civil War period and **EITHER** English **OR** Scottish political life under the later Stuarts.
47. Should the term 'absolutism' be banned from any discussion of seventeenth-century European states?
48. Why was it so hard to win decisive victories in early modern wars?
49. How different were the polities east of the Elbe from their western counterparts in **EITHER** the sixteenth **OR** the seventeenth century?
50. Had the office of Prime Minister changed significantly between the time of Walpole and that of the younger Pitt?
51. Why and with what consequences was the Society of Jesus suppressed across Europe?
52. Discuss the conflict between government reform plans and vested interests in any **ONE** of the major European states of the eighteenth century.
53. To what extent did **EITHER** the United States constitution **OR** the French constitutions of the 1790s reflect the political thought of the eighteenth century?
54. What were the implications of the rise of Russia and Prussia for European power politics?
55. How did the Ottoman Empire manage to resist its predatory neighbours for so long? (You may confine your answer to **EITHER** the century before 1815 **OR** that before 1914.)
56. Did Napoleon's Continental System have any chance of success, or was it merely fatal to his own position in Europe?
57. Were efforts to rebuild royal power on an alliance of church and state in post-1815 Europe ever particularly successful?
58. In what sense did the events of 1848 constitute 'revolutions of the intellectuals'?
59. Did the American Civil War have a decisive impact on the relationship between the Federal government and the states?
60. Discuss the interaction between class tensions and politics in Britain, **EITHER** between 1815 and 1850 **OR** between 1890 and 1930.

61. How different was colonialism as practised by the various powers in **EITHER** Africa **OR** Asia?
62. Why did the Russian and Austro-Hungarian empires adopt such different approaches to the nationalities problem?
63. Had some form of parliamentary democracy become the preferred form of political structure for all major European states by 1914?
64. Why did the alliance systems and the diplomats not do a better job in preventing the 1914–18 conflict?
65. What was the importance of colonial rivalries between the Great Powers in the build-up to the First World War?
66. Was Bolshevik success between 1917 and 1921 a triumph of ruthless pragmatism rather than of ideology?
67. Discuss the political role of the press in any one state, **EITHER** before 1939 **OR** after 1945.
68. How far can the problems of interwar Europe be blamed on the Versailles settlement?
69. Why did Japanese imperial ambitions develop as they did over the years between 1914 and 1941?
70. What major historical problems about the nature and policies of the Third Reich remain to be solved?
71. Was naval power the ultimate key to victory in both World Wars?
72. Could the withdrawal from empire have been managed much better than it was? (You may confine your answer to **ONE** imperial power or **ONE** region.)
73. What were the key obstacles to stable government in China during the first half of the twentieth century?
74. How important was the arms trade in the construction of a new international order in the decades after 1945?
75. Identify the roots of the European Social Model.

HISTORY II

Candidates should answer **THREE** questions

1. Do all Roman interventions and diplomacy in the east Mediterranean region during the Third Century BC originate in anti-Macedonianism?
2. Why is prosopography so out of fashion among modern historians of the later Roman Republic?
3. Did the Romans have reasons to believe Augustus when he claimed that he had restored the *res publica*?
4. What difference has been made to our understanding of Roman history and culture by epigraphic finds at **EITHER** Aphrodisias **OR** Klaros?
5. Why would a member of a senatorial family learn Greek?
6. Why do historians disagree whether there was a crisis in the Third Century AD?
7. What were the distinctive forms of cultural mobility in the Roman Empire?
8. 'His researches are not equal to his great views' [MOMMSEN on GIBBON]. Why should the historian, as opposed to the connoisseur of Great literature, still read *The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*?
9. How ethnically homogeneous was the barbarian *gens*?
10. How successfully did Roman institutions and culture survive barbarian conquest?
11. Are the cultural changes which took place in lowland Britain during the fifth and sixth centuries explicable without large-scale Germanic immigration?
12. How much can be learned from early medieval coinage? You may confine your answer to one particular area and/or period.
13. How successful was the 'Carolingian renaissance'?
14. How much does it matter whether king Alfred wrote the 'translations' conventionally attributed to him?
15. 'Archaeology, art and architecture would suggest that the Norman Conquest took place in the twelfth century, not the eleventh'. Discuss.
16. What can building and buildings tell us about the twelfth and thirteenth centuries?
17. What can the study of hagiographies tell us about the socio-economic environments in which they were composed? You may answer with reference to one or more places and or periods.

[OVER]

18. How would you explain the innovations of Gothic architecture?
19. Did the spread of castles and fortifications transform the political, social and economic landscape?
20. Was there a commercial revolution in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries?
21. Why was the Jewish community permanently expelled from England in 1290?
22. How different were the effects of the Black Death in towns and in the countryside?
23. How useful to the historian is the concept of 'bastard feudalism'?
24. Did war make anyone's fortune in the later Middle Ages?
25. What has the vernacular literature of the Middle Ages to tell us about contemporary politics and society? You may answer with reference to literature in any one or more languages and/or periods.
26. Where did banking first develop and why?
27. Why did the Renaissance begin in Italy?
28. How significant was the impact of printing on cultural life?
29. What does the rise and fall of Antwerp tell us about trends in trade and finance?
30. Did more open discussion about the roles and rights of women actually tend to worsen their position in early modern society?
31. Assess the implications of the efforts to Christianize the new discoveries, for both the old world and the new.
32. How far did the role of universities change in the early modern period? (You may confine your answer to any **ONE** century.)
33. Was a repressive moral drive a necessary part of post-reformation religiosity?
34. Was there a 'Machiavellian moment' in European political thought, and if so what did it mean?
35. Why did witchcraft persecutions always remain limited, intermittent, and controversial?
36. In what ways did the great price rise affect social relationships in **EITHER** the urban **OR** the rural world?
37. Was early modern medicine simply bad medicine?
38. Discuss the role of conspicuous consumption among the social elites of early modern Europe. (You may confine your answer to any **ONE** country.)

39. Examine the relationship between scientific thought and technological change in any **ONE** century between 1600 and 1900.
40. Is early modern criminal law only comprehensible in the context of much wider informal means for resolving conflicts?
41. Was bourgeois society more important than courtly society in instilling new forms of manners and politeness? You may confine yourself to any one country
42. When and why did the idea of hell go into decline?
43. How important was better understanding of risk for commercial and financial practices in **EITHER** seventeenth **OR** eighteenth-century Europe?
44. Assess the broader socio-economic **OR** scientific significance of the Royal Navy in the century before 1815.
45. How significant were national differences in the development of the Enlightenment?
46. What can the history of opera tell us about culture and society in **EITHER** eighteenth **OR** nineteenth-century Europe?
47. How effectively did various kinds of cultural relativism contribute to a better understanding of European societies in the eighteenth century?
48. Did greater stress on sensibility in eighteenth-century art and literature either reflect or influence how people actually lived?
49. How vital were slaves and sugar to the economic prosperity of **EITHER** Britain **OR** France **OR** both in the eighteenth century?
50. Was freethinking still a largely marginal phenomenon in an eighteenth century deeply permeated by Christian values?
51. Did the French Revolution prove to be a permanent social revolution?
52. Why did the colonial societies of North and South America evolve so differently? (You may limit your answer to a period of your choice, including the post-1776 era.)
53. Did the crucial stage of the Industrial Revolution require a shift from organic to inorganic raw materials?
54. How was the battle between reactionary and progressive tendencies fought out within **EITHER** the Catholic **OR** the Protestant churches of the nineteenth century?
55. Discuss the reception of Western ideas and practices in **EITHER** China **OR** Japan **OR** India in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries.
56. Should historians pay more attention to the history of drink and drinking, as both a social and an economic phenomenon? (You may confine your answer to a period of your choice.)

57. Why did women prove so effective as campaigners in fields other than voting rights from the late nineteenth century onwards?
58. Did the nineteenth-century city necessitate an 'engineering revolution' in such areas as transport and sanitation?
59. Discuss the development and influence of ideas about race and heredity in the modern period. (You may confine your answer to a period of your choice.)
60. To what factors do you attribute the very characteristic artistic style of the 1920s? You may confine your answer to a single country.
61. Assess the successes and failures of the Soviet 'command economy'.
62. How can one explain the enormous prestige and influence of Parisian intellectuals during the twentieth century?
63. Were the 1960s the time when European secularization really took place?

HISTORY I

Candidates should answer **THREE** questions

1. **EITHER:**
Have historians of ancient Greece made the most of the material culture of the period?
OR:
Has field survey proved its worth?
2. Was stasis an intrinsic part of community in the ancient Greek world?
3. Were Greeks glad to come under Roman rule?
4. Did Greek states have a religious policy?
5. **EITHER:**
Were the Successors true to their roots?
OR:
How superficial was Greek culture in the 'Greek East'?
6. What have been the most exciting trends in ancient Greek history in recent years, and why?
7. Is Greek sexuality worth studying?
8. 'Killing was what he did best': is Bosworth's assessment of Alexander too narrow?
9. Would the Greeks have understood the word 'nationalism'?
10. Was Aristotle the first to 'discover the economy' [KARL POLANYI]?
11. Why were the Christological disputes of such concern to the imperial authorities?
12. How were **EITHER** the Merovingians **OR** the Abbasids able to hang on for so long?
13. What role did the papacy play in the governance of the Western Church in any period of your choice before 1050?
14. What justifies the prominence of Saxony in modern accounts of early-medieval Germany?
15. What made the English English according to **EITHER** Bede **OR** the West Saxon kings?
16. Assess the role of literacy at Charlemagne's court.
17. Were there any constants in Byzantine policy towards the Steppe peoples?

[OVER]

18. 'By 1000 the Carolingian State was a thing of the past; the future belonged to the castellan.' Is this an accurate assessment of events in West Francia?
19. What vision of the Church did Gregory VII's opponents have?
20. To what end did William the Conqueror assert continuity between his rule and that of Edward the Confessor?
21. When and how was Scotland unified?
22. Had bureaucratic developments strengthened kingship in either England or France by the early thirteenth century?
23. Why were the Komnenoi unable to reverse the Seljuq conquests?
24. Why was the Reconquista such slow work?
25. 'Medieval kings were like modern drinks dispensers; when they didn't do their job, you kicked them till they did.' Discuss.
26. 'Footnotes to Innocent III.' Is this an accurate portrayal of the thirteenth-century papacy?
27. How had crusading changed by the later middle ages?
28. What drove imperial expansion in the Mediterranean?
29. How despotic was signorial rule in the Italian cities of the later middle ages?
30. How important was naval power to medieval English kings? (You may answer on any reign or reigns of your choice.)
31. How did the Angevin conquest affect the stability of the Kingdom of Sicily?
32. **EITHER:**
Why did the West take so long to wake up to the Mongol threat?

OR:
What were the long-term effects of the Mongol invasions?
33. 'More cabbages than kings.' What does the reign of **EITHER** Henry VI of England **OR** Charles VI of France reveal about their respective polities?
34. Comment on the role of Islam in Ottoman expansion.
35. To what extent was sixteenth-century Muscovy a 'third Rome'?
36. What difference did it make that there were so many women rulers or regents in Britain and Europe during the 1560s?
37. Why did measures to strengthen royal finances in the late sixteenth century prove so unsuccessful? (Answer with reference to at least **TWO** states.)

38. Explain allegiance in **EITHER** the French wars of religion **OR** the English Civil War.
39. How important was the Reformation in southern Europe?
40. What did writers in English understand by the word 'empire' in either the sixteenth or the seventeenth century?
41. Why did schemes to unite the Protestant Churches in the mid-seventeenth century fail?
42. 'Two of the most successful states of seventeenth-century Europe had no central government.' Was this true of the Dutch Republic and the Commonwealth of Poland-Lithuania?
43. How successfully did British monarchs cope with the political crises of the 1620s?
44. Discuss the significance of **EITHER** the theatre **OR** the printing press in relation to at least **ONE** early modern state.
45. Did the establishment of the Protestant ascendancy indicate the success or the failure of the English in Ireland?
46. 'The restoration of the monarchy in 1660 owed more to the English Republicans than to Charles II.' Do you agree?
47. 'The main debate in Scotland has been not between those for the Union and those against it, but between those holding different interpretations of it.' Discuss, for any period after 1707.
48. 'Toleration for Catholics and toleration for Dissenters were quite different issues.' Discuss, for any period between 1660 and 1832.
49. Which was the more successful as an imperial power, Spain or Portugal? (You may confine your answer to any century you wish.)
50. 'The stability of a regime was a direct outcome of its skill in managing public debt.' Discuss, with reference to at least **TWO** countries.
51. What did contemporaries mean by 'corruption' in eighteenth-century British political life?
52. What, if anything, was enlightened about the absolutism of Catherine the Great's reign?
53. What factors weakened the Mughal Empire?
54. **EITHER:**
In what respects was the 'American Revolution' revolutionary ?

OR:
How much respect did the American framers pay to 'the ordinary opinions of mankind'?
55. 'Like all revolutions, the French Revolution was deeply reactionary.' Do you agree?

56. When were European diplomats faced with an Eastern Question?
57. Which was the greatest of Russia's 'Great Reforms', and why?
58. To what extent did the collapse of the Whig party in the United States bring about the American Civil War?
59. Did Chartism develop a coherent notion of democracy?
60. Did all parts of Italy gain from Italian unification?
61. Did Peel or Disraeli do more to found the Conservative Party?
62. 'Land of the future – always was, always will be.' Assess this verdict on South America's development from the era of independence.
63. Compare the policies of the European powers **EITHER** in Africa **OR** in the Pacific.
64. How popular was the notion of the 'small state' in nineteenth-century Britain?
65. 'There is not, and never was an India, or even any country of India, possessing, according to European ideas, any sort of unity, physical, political, social or religious; no Indian nation, no "people of India" of which we hear so much' [SIR JOHN STRACHEY, 1880]. Discuss.
66. Why did Germany possess the largest socialist party in the world by 1912?
67. How far were the hopes and expectations of the Russian intelligentsia fulfilled in 1917?
68. Did the decline of the Liberal Party in Britain coincide with the decline of liberalism?
69. In what sense did the fall of the Weimar Republic contribute to 'a crisis of classical modernity'?
70. 'The years that the locust hath eaten.' Was Churchill's quotation a fair indictment of the foreign policy of the Macdonald-Baldwin government of 1931–35?
71. To what extent was the war in the Pacific 1941–45 fought as a racial conflict?
72. 'The Labour Party is a moral crusade or it is nothing' [HAROLD WILSON]. Was this ever true?
73. To what extent was there a realignment in American politics during the 1960s?
74. Assess the role of the diaspora in the politics of at least ONE state during the twentieth century.
75. Has European integration propped up the nation state since 1950?
76. Has truth and reconciliation ever been realised in the aftermath of violent political conflicts during the twentieth century?

HISTORY II

Candidates should answer **THREE** questions

1. Was the Roman family really 'dysfunctional' [KEITH BRADLEY]?
2. Was there a difference between public and private art in the Roman world?
3. Why has 'Romanization' become a dirty word?
4. Does the 'petition-response' model of the Roman emperor tell us anything about real emperors?
5. Why did it take so long for Roman government to discover the advantages of Christianity?
6. Can we envisage the Mediterranean world as a 'liquid continent'?
7. Should we argue that Egypt was a typical province?
8. Is it intellectually respectable to work on Roman Republican history?
9. **EITHER:**
Account for the decline of slavery in late antiquity.

OR:
What factors made slavery a dominant mode of production in some areas and periods and not in others?
10. 'They mainly reflect the mentality of the post-office official' [A.H.M. JONES]: are Roman coin types no more useful to historians than postage stamps?
11. What sort of economic 'decline' happened in the early middle ages, and how can it be explained?
12. What factors affected ethnogenesis in the early middle ages?
13. Was there a 'Viking achievement'?
14. What difference did literacy in English make to Anglo-Saxon England?
15. Comment on the changes in the role of monasteries in the West in any period of your choice before 1200.
16. Was there a commercial revolution in the eleventh and twelfth centuries?
17. Did scholastic humanism unify Europe?
18. How did the concept and practice of marriage change from c. 1100 to c. 1300?

[OVER]

19. Account for the rise of the professional lawyer in the twelfth and thirteenth centuries.
20. Assess the importance of the 'Palaiologan Renaissance'.
21. Where and why was the Gothic style most rapidly adopted?
22. How far was the Black Death really responsible for the social changes of the fourteenth century?
23. Which were the most effective methods in the fight against heresy?
24. Why was so much devotional literature produced by and for women between 1300 and 1500?
25. Why did it take so long to call a general council of the Church to heal the Great Schism?
26. Did European women gain anything from the Renaissance?
27. 'Catholicism was a religion for peasants, but Protestantism was a religion for townsmen': what might this observation explain about the Reformation?
28. Do you agree that 'Loyola did more to shape the Reformation than Luther'?
29. What did the Huguenots teach the English?
30. How and why did the English develop a choral tradition during the early modern period?
31. Were any of the Jesuit missions successful?
32. Was there a crisis of charity in the late sixteenth century?
33. Was the sale of offices a strength or a weakness of an early modern state?
34. What factors promoted the growth of service industries in Britain during the period 1650–1750?
35. Why did economies based on slave labour develop in the Americas in the period before 1700?
36. What were the main factors behind population growth in the early modern period?
37. Was there a decline in the use of Latin in western Europe during the seventeenth century? If so, why?
38. Did increased literacy prove subversive in **EITHER** Protestant **OR** Catholic Europe during the early modern period?
39. 'Judged in relation to the circumstances which produced it, and to the rival doctrines it was formed to extirpate, the theory of the Divine Right of Kings may prove to be necessary and even sensible' [J.N. FIGGIS]. Do you agree?

40. Were monopolies bad for seventeenth-century economies?
41. What did kings want from their courts in the seventeenth century?
42. Were early modern criminals protesting against the social order?
43. Did fathers rule in early modern Europe?
44. **EITHER:**
What, if anything, was special about the Dutch market for art in the seventeenth century?

OR:
To what extent did art reflect power in any early modern society?
45. Is it meaningful to describe any seventeenth-century thinker as 'scientific'?
46. What contributed more to the 'disenchantment of the world', the Reformation or the Enlightenment?
47. How porous were early modern frontiers?
48. Was the Enlightenment enlightened?
49. Did the idea of 'feudalism' have contemporary political force in eighteenth-century France?
50. How useful are terms such as baroque and rococo as categories in seventeenth- and eighteenth-century art history?
51. Could Napoleon's continental system have been made to work?
52. Did Romanticism invent sincerity?
53. 'Total factor productivity was considerably lower in Britain than in the USA throughout the nineteenth century.' Why?
54. Why did it prove so difficult for the European powers to penetrate Chinese markets in the nineteenth century?
55. What were the main turning-points in the history of medicine between 1500 and 1900?
56. Was the Great Irish Famine inevitable?
57. Was childhood an invention of the nineteenth century?
58. How far did financial constraints determine the policies of the Habsburg Empire between 1815 and 1848?
59. How justified was Pogodin in likening Russia at the end of the reign of Nicholas I to 'a graveyard, rotting and stinking, both physically and morally'?

60. How far can regional imbalances in the British economy be traced back to the era of industrialisation?
61. How far did a distinct bourgeois culture exist in Europe in the early to mid-nineteenth century?
62. What role did religion play in nineteenth-century European expansion?
63. Did the rise of the 'breadwinner family' in nineteenth-century England enhance or diminish the status of women?
64. What was 'Victorian culture'?
65. Analyse the significance of anti-Catholicism in **EITHER** Britain **OR** America **OR** Germany during the nineteenth century.
66. What were the social consequences of Russia's rapid industrialisation after 1890?
67. What is the difference between the Great War in modern memory and the Great War in modern history?
68. Did it require the war on the eastern front to make the Holocaust possible?
69. How important was the Marshall Plan to the post-war economic recovery of Europe?
70. 'The global growth of population is the most fundamental and pervasive disturber of human society in modern times' [WILLIAM H. MCNEILL]. How true has this been in **EITHER** Asia **OR** Africa during the nineteenth and twentieth centuries? (You may confine your answer to any one century.)
71. Why was the US civil rights movement so successful?
72. 'The European Community was nothing if not an expression of Catholic social teaching.' Discuss.
73. Has any country been blessed by the discovery of oil?
74. Assess the progress of a 'gender-neutral' society in the West since the 1970s.

HISTORY I

Candidates should answer **THREE** questions

Any candidate who answers exclusively from the first ten questions on both History I and History II must sit the translation paper on Saturday, 2 October

1. What is the legacy of Herodotus **OR** Thucydides to Hellenistic historiography?
2. How has our understanding of the world of Odysseus changed since Finley's study?
3. How does the study of Greek religion illuminate Greek political history?
4. How should one write a history of trade in the Classical period?
5. Is the Athenian empire archaeologically visible?
6. Where did the Hellenistic world end?
7. Does the archaeology of the ancient Greek world need a new agenda?
8. Could one write a history of Carthaginian imperialism?
9. Of what use is the Greek novel to the ancient historian?
10. What light does epigraphy shed on the Second Sophistic?
11. Why did Rome, but not Constantinople, fall in the fifth century?
12. Why could Justinian's successors not maintain his reconquests?
13. Can we describe any early medieval kingdom as a 'state', and, if so, why?
14. How far did the Christian Church unite the early medieval West?
15. What made Islam different from earlier religions?
16. What were the main differences between the Umayyad and the 'Abbasid caliphates?
17. Under what circumstances were royal women powerful in medieval Europe?
18. Cut King Alfred down to size.
19. **EITHER**
How far was the history of West Francia typical of the history of Europe between 900 and 1100?

OR
Was the twelfth century a period of political crisis in continental western Europe?
20. Was the English Church in as bad a state as Bishop Æthelwold claimed?

21. Did Salian kingship differ from Ottonian?
22. Which is the more significant date for the estrangement of Latin West and Byzantine East, 1054 or 1204?
23. 'It is almost as if there are two Englands and one of them is called Scotland' [JAMES CAMPBELL]. How far is this true for the twelfth and thirteenth centuries?
24. Was the English invasion of Ireland an accident waiting to happen?
25. What is meant by the expression 'papal monarchy'?
26. Why did the barons who rebelled against King John look back to Edward the Confessor and Henry I?
27. Assess the significance of Lateran IV.
28. What were the effects of the Sicilian Vespers on politics in Italy?
29. How did sedentary kingship affect the growth of monarchical power?
30. **EITHER**
Why did most Italian communes become *signorie*?
- OR**
Explain the rise of *condottieri*.
31. Who stood to gain what from the Hundred Years War?
32. Account for the rebellion of Owain Glyn Dŵr.
33. Why was medieval state-building easier in China than in India?
34. Why did the Byzantine empire last so long?
35. What, if anything, was the significance of neo-Roman theories of liberty in the political life of early-modern Europe?
36. Compare and contrast the political vision of a 'Christian commonwealth' in the theological writings of Martin Luther and John Calvin.
37. Was there a military revolution in sixteenth-century Europe?
38. Account for the 'protestant internationalism' of Edwardian ecclesiastical government in England, 1547–1553.
39. 'To understand the importance of the Battle of Lepanto, it is vital to appreciate what had gone before, rather than consider only what happened afterwards' [FERNAND BRAUDEL]. Discuss.
40. Explain the 'institutional miracle' of the Dutch Republic, c. 1588–1609.

41. Did 'Spain [really] succeed only in extracting utter poverty out of its great wealth' during the sixteenth century? [MARTÍN GONZÁLEZ DE CELLORIGO, *Treatise on the Restoration of Spain, 1600*]?
42. Account for the 'triumph of the Mughal state' in northern India, to 1605.
43. Why did dynastic union prove so disastrous for Anglo-Scottish relations during the seventeenth century?
44. How did French Canada forge 'relations of *amitié* and *concorde* with its neighbouring Indian nations to 1635' (and beyond)?
45. 'Civil War was fought so bitterly in England ... not because it was the most revolutionary of Charles's Kingdoms, but because it was the least' [CONRAD RUSSELL]. Discuss.
46. What did the Peace of Westphalia achieve?
47. Account for the emergence of Austria as a great power after 1683.
48. So, was it a 'Glorious Revolution', after all?
49. Explain the outbreak of a world-wide struggle over the question of the Spanish Succession, from May 1702.
50. Evaluate the revival of the fortunes of the Ottoman Empire in early eighteenth-century Europe.
51. What was settled at the Battle of Plassey?
52. Why was there an epidemic of pretenders for the Russian throne between 1762 and 1794?
53. Explain the decay of Manchu power in China after 1795.
54. Why were the 'absolutist governments' of eighteenth-century Europe always so short of money? (You may confine your answer to any one country if you wish.)
55. How did the Constitutional Convention (1787) effect a revolution in the nature of American government?
56. Elucidate the causes and consequences of the resurgence of heterodoxy in England, after 1772.
57. Why did 'divine right monarchy' collapse in France between 1787 and 1789?
58. Critically analyse the polemical uses of the word 'aristocrat' in European political argument, c. 1780–1820.
59. 'In 1825, there were more antislavery societies in the slave states than in the free states [of the USA] but by 1837 there was not one antislavery society remaining in the whole of the South.' Why?

60. Why was nationalism a young man's creed in early nineteenth-century Europe?
61. What did the papal encyclical *Quanta Cura* (1864) achieve?
62. How did Franco-German hostilities escalate into 'the world's first total war' in 1870?
[MICHAEL HOWARD]
63. To what extent and with what effect did the United Kingdom evolve into a 'disguised republic', c. 1870–1939?
64. Why did so few of Argentina's immigrants become Argentinean citizens, c. 1850–1930?
65. What did the European powers gain – and what did they lose – during the 'the age of Empire', c. 1875–1914?
66. 'We Arabs ... look with deepest sympathy on the Zionist Movement [and] will do our best to [afford] the Jews a most hearty welcome home' [EMIR FAISAL IBN HUSSAIN of Mecca, March 1919]. Discuss.
67. Account for the rise and fall of popular self-government in the Russian Empire, c. 1917–1925.
68. Explain the reversion to authoritarianism in German politics between 1930 and 1932.
69. 'For ten years before the war, I warned the British people against Hitler and Gandhi' [WINSTON CHURCHILL, 1943]. Comment.
70. What became of 'the spirit of Yalta'?
71. Explain the Communist takeover of China.
72. How effectively did Britain build a substitute for India in Africa, after 1945?
73. Account for the survival of fascist regimes on the Iberian peninsula, to c. 1975.
74. What was wrought by the Treaty of Rome in 1957?
75. 'There has never been an era in American history when so much was done for so many in such a short time' [LYNDON JOHNSON, 1968]. To what effect?
76. Account for the collapse of the *ancien régime* in Ethiopia, January-June 1974.
77. Why did Northern Ireland's 'Long War' eventually end?

HISTORY II

Candidates should answer **THREE** questions

Any candidate who answers exclusively from the first ten questions on both History I and History II must sit the translation paper on Saturday, 2 October

1. Is Etruscan art unfairly neglected?
2. Has the study of ancient identities produced results commensurate with the popularity of this topic?
3. Why did the Roman Republic take so long to develop systems for the administration of newly acquired territory?
4. Why did Rome have so many 'bad emperors'?
5. Is the current trend towards studying Roman imperialism a significant advance over the study of 'Romanisation'?
6. What impact did the Antonine Plague have?
7. To what extent do you believe in a third-century 'crisis'?
8. Was external trade important to the Roman empire?
9. Does it make sense to start a modern history syllabus in AD 285?
10. How stagnant was Roman technology?
11. Have 'holy men' been over-rated as an element in late Roman Christian spirituality?
12. What can medieval historians learn from coins? (You may confine your answer to any one region and/or period.)
13. What caused economic growth in the early medieval West?
14. Why did a literary culture matter less for the identity of the aristocracy after the Roman empire fell in the West?
15. Why did the Byzantines reject sacred images in the eighth century?
16. What is the most likely reason for the construction of the dyke generally ascribed to Offa?
17. Was the Carolingian Renaissance an unsustainable luxury?
18. How varied was the Scandinavian impact on different parts of Europe during the Viking age?
19. Does the term 'feudalism' have any utility?

20. Which was more important as a focus of long-distance exchange in the central middle ages, the Mediterranean or the Indian Ocean?
21. Could medieval and early modern China have had an industrial revolution?
22. How much can one learn about the Anglo-Saxon period from Domesday Book?
23. Assess the architectural impact of the Norman Conquest of England.
24. Why were major cities so much larger in the Byzantine and Arab worlds than in the Latin West before 1200?
25. When and why did the English come to consider the Irish, the Scots and the Welsh to be barbarians?
26. How did one become a saint before the twelfth century?
27. Were women more attracted than men to movements of religious dissent?
28. How did Louis IX's building programme contribute to his power?
29. Was the Black Death a turning-point in European economic history?
30. Assess the economic impact of Venice in the later Middle Ages.
31. Is *convivencia* a useful way of thinking about religious and social relations in medieval Iberia?
32. Why does there seem to be more 'popular religion' in the high and later Middle Ages than previously?
33. How did Dar al-Islam contribute to learning in Christian Europe?
34. 'By the sixteenth century, the English were a nation and conscious of the fact' [G.R. ELTON]. Discuss.
35. How did the Reformation 'transform the cosmic battle against evil' in sixteenth- and seventeenth-century Europe [EUAN CAMERON]?
36. Account for the 'golden age of Antwerp', c. 1471–1570.
37. Was there 'an agrarian boom' in sixteenth-century Europe?
38. Critically analyse the socio-economic effects of global climate change after c. 1580. (You may confine your answer to any one part of the world if you wish.)
39. Why was the idea of ambition so much frowned upon in Tudor and Stuart Britain?
40. Assess the causes and consequences of the emergence of a 'Paracelsian movement' in early-modern Europe.
41. Assess the consequences of Iberian migration to the Americas before 1650.

42. Did European drama really develop on essentially national lines during the seventeenth century?
43. How did painting become a major industry in the Dutch republic after 1600?
44. Why did Bunyan believe that most of his contemporaries ‘would rather go for a walk with a dog than a Christian’?
45. Does it make sense to speak of a generic ‘court society’ in seventeenth-century Europe?
46. What was at stake in the argument between Boyle and Hobbes about the air-pump and the vacuum?
47. Account for the emerging significance of the concept of ‘taste’ in later seventeenth-century Europe.
48. Critically analyse the causes and consequences of Deist Controversy in England, c. 1690–1750.
49. ‘The distinction between gentlemen and commoners was more conspicuous to contemporaries ... in eighteenth-century America ... than the line separating freemen and slaves’ [GORDON S. WOOD]. Comment.
50. What was at stake in the argument between ‘Romans’ and ‘Greeks’ in European aesthetics after c. 1750?
51. Evaluate the connection between aristocracy and enterprise in eighteenth-century Europe. (You may confine your answer to any one country if you wish.)
52. Account for the dominance of the *shenshih* in Ch’ing China.
53. ‘William Robertson’s ... Charles V ... has a [powerful] claim to be regarded as the first modern work of history’ [JOHN BURROW]. Do you agree?
54. Was Hanoverian England really ‘a land without music’?
55. How did Diderot’s *Encyclopédie* become so successful?
56. Why was there no industrial revolution in eighteenth-century India?
57. Account for the European influence of *Ossian*.
58. ‘The Prussian struggle for liberation against Napoleon constituted the first war of cultures’ [JULIAN BENDA]. Discuss.
59. Assess the impact of German biblical criticism on English religious argument, c. 1830–1860.
60. How effectively did contemporary technological advances ‘confound the tyranny of distance’ in the advanced world, c. 1840–1870? (You may confine your answer to one country if you wish.)

61. Evaluate the significance of the notion of ‘degeneration’ in European social thought during the nineteenth century.
62. Explain the popularity of Catholic pilgrimage in France, after *c.* 1870.
63. What, if anything, was the ‘intellectual aristocracy’ of later Victorian England?
64. ‘Anti-semitism is the socialism of fools’ [AUGUST BEBEL]. Discuss with reference to all (or any part) of Europe, prior to 1914.
65. Critically analyse the comparative failure of British agriculture, *c.* 1880–1914.
66. For what was the Eiffel Tower a ‘monumental political argument’?
67. ‘In or about 1910, human nature changed’ [VIRGINIA WOOLF]. Did it?
68. What made the Great Depression *great*?
69. Account for the Southern Renaissance in American letters, *c.* 1925–1955.
70. Was there a Christian revival in the West after 1945?
71. Explain the Japanese economic miracle, *c.* 1950–1980.
72. What did the ‘soixante-huitards’ achieve? (You may confine your answer to one country if you wish.)
73. Why was the one-hundred-and-fiftieth anniversary of The Great Famine so much more expansively commemorated in Ireland than its centenary?
74. How did Mumbai [Bombay] become the world’s ‘maximum city’?

HISTORY I

Candidates should answer **THREE** questions

Any candidate who answers exclusively from the first ten questions on both History I and History II must sit the translation paper on Saturday, 1 October

1. What year would you set as the beginning of an undergraduate ancient history syllabus?
2. Does it matter where the alphabet was invented?
3. Has the importance of the symposium for early Greek social history been exaggerated?
4. Which Greek polis would you most like to see excavated and why?
5. How should one write the history of Achaemenid Persia?
6. What can the economic historian learn from Herodotus?
7. Would it matter for our understanding of the Athenian empire if no fifth-century Athenian decree could be dated by letter-forms?
8. **EITHER:**
Why did philosophy make more impact on public life in the Hellenistic period than before?

OR:
What was new about Hellenistic religion?
9. How and why did Greek theories of kingship evolve?
10. Ai Khanoum or Kandahar: from which site has the Hellenistic historian learnt more?
11. What can we learn from hagiographies?
12. Which king of the Anglo-Saxon period has been most underrated by modern historians?
13. How far did the English 'parliament' change between the tenth and the fourteenth centuries?
14. What happened to the Picts?
15. What is the most plausible explanation of Einhard's motives in writing his *Life* of Charlemagne?
16. Why did Iran not Arabise under the Caliphate?
17. Why have historians debated so ferociously about early medieval ethnic identity?
18. How important are nomads in understanding the pre-Mongol history of China?

[OVER]

19. How far is it true to say that the Byzantine empire was the strongest European power in the early middle ages?
20. 'The century of women' [STAFFORD]. Is this a truer description of the tenth than the eleventh? You may answer with reference to any part of Europe.
21. Why did church reformers in the eleventh century suddenly seem to menace the secular power structure of Europe?
22. Is there any point in calling twelfth-century intellectual activity a 'Renaissance'?
23. If Frederick II was no more than a typical medieval emperor why was he so controversial?
24. 'Justice and warfare were the only functions of European governments before 1200'. Discuss.
25. Did Capetian government change in quality as well as quantity between the reigns of Louis IX and Philip IV?
26. What were the constituents of Angevin kingship?
27. Who managed to defeat the Mongols and why?
28. Does it make any sense to think of Outremer as a colonial possession?
29. What was the importance of the Islamic example for European expressions of power? You may answer with reference to any period or place.
30. Was there a 'Komnenian system'?
31. How stable was English government in the fifteenth century?
32. 'The authority of a superior is necessary both to eliminate ambiguous matters by the judgement of timely definition, settle disputes, break up quarrels, and cut through obscurities, as well as, with the hoe of the provident farmer, to uproot vices, plant virtues, correct excesses and reform morals' (JOHN XXII, 1317). Did the Avignon popes deliver?
33. How despotic were Italian despots?
34. 'By 1400 there was no longer an international aristocracy in Europe.' Discuss.
35. 'A fiction, but a robust one.' Is this an accurate description of the Holy Roman Empire EITHER during the later middle ages OR the early modern period?
36. When if at all did armed resistance to rulers become unacceptable in medieval Europe?
37. Why did the Reformation matter to people who were not theologians?
38. Why did Denmark fail to become a great power in the seventeenth century?
39. When was France?

40. Were the United Provinces Protestant?
41. Did Spain decline after 1640?
42. To what extent did political power derive from ownership of land in early modern Europe?
43. What was the 'British problem' in **EITHER** the sixteenth **OR** the seventeenth century?
44. Did predestination ever matter politically in the British Isles?
45. How successfully did people justify loyalty to the crown **EITHER** during the French Wars of Religion **OR** during the English Civil Wars?
46. What happened to crusading after 1500?
47. How significant a problem was localism for the Ottoman empire?
48. To what extent did people's clothes signify their rank in early modern Europe?
49. Were there political benefits to be gained from information technology in early modern Europe?
50. Why were taxes on goods so widespread in early modern Europe?
51. Why did female rulers prove so unsuccessful in Europe in the latter part of the sixteenth-century?
52. Why did the Irish not become Protestant?
53. In what ways was the Polish-Lithuanian Commonwealth unusual as an early modern state?
54. Why do we distinguish between the 'Gunpowder Empires' and 'modern' European Imperialism?
55. Did Peter the Great succeed in turning Russia into a European power?
56. Did European powers in the eighteenth century find it easier to fight one another outside Europe?
57. Was Japan closed to external influences in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries?
58. What was the nature of rebellion in Qing China?
59. Was the national debt the single most effective tool of British statecraft in the long eighteenth century?
60. Why did Catherine the Great introduce religious toleration?
61. What role was played by Republican ideas in the American Revolution?
62. Should we distinguish between the Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars?

63. Was Latin America truly the crucible of modern nationalism?
64. What was the role of public opinion in British politics in the nineteenth century?
65. What were the consequences for Africa of the attempts to abolish the slave trade?
66. How was American society 'whitened' in the course of the 19th century?
67. How successful was Habsburg nationality policy from 1867 to 1917?
68. Was Italian Unification a mistake?
69. Did the Islamic world face a crisis of political authority in the nineteenth century? You may answer with reference to any one country or region
70. Was Tsarist Russia any more than a 'prison of peoples'?
71. Were 'Plural Societies' the most characteristic products of British Imperialism?
72. 'Modernization is about everyone becoming Jewish' [SLEZKINE]. Discuss.
73. 'The peak of radicalism in British politics was reached in 1911.' Discuss.
74. Why did German generals command political respect in the early twentieth century?
75. How far had conventional diplomacy between the European powers disintegrated by 1939?
76. What did Muhammad Ali Jinnah mean when he demanded 'Pakistan'?
77. Could the Cold War have been averted?
78. What caused famine in Communist China?
79. Was the suppression of Mau-Mau 'Britain's Gulag'?
80. How far did the OPEC crisis form modern western views of the Muslim World?
81. Why did the Iranian Revolution become Islamic?
82. 'Everything was forever, until it was no more' [YURCHAK]. Was the collapse of the Soviet Union unexpected?
83. 'The politics of greed.' Is this a fair description of American politics since the New Deal?

HISTORY II

Candidates should answer **THREE** questions

Any candidate who answers exclusively from the first ten questions on both History I and History II must sit the translation paper on Saturday, 1 October

1. Why has prosopography gone out of fashion in the study of Roman history?
2. How important is an understanding of Roman law for the student of Roman history?
3. Why did the Romans see such a close connection between history and poetry?
4. Discuss the use of speeches in Livy and/or Tacitus.
5. Was there ever a Roman 'cultural revolution'?
6. Has archaeology deconstructed the Celts?
7. How did the Roman imperial system cope with bad emperors?
8. How political were Roman calendars?
9. How useful is to apply the notions 'competition' and 'markets' to Roman religion?
10. Did the loss of North African grain cause inevitable imperial collapse?
11. What sorts of factors made medieval economies expand?
12. Is it possible to write historical narrative based on archaeology and material culture alone?
13. How significant were towns in the late Anglo-Saxon period?
14. Does it matter whether King Alfred wrote any of the texts traditionally ascribed to him?
15. How far was the Carolingian economy dependent upon plunder and tribute?
16. 'A European economy was created in the eleventh century.' Discuss.
17. Why did so much ancient learning survive in the Islamic world?
18. In economic terms, how different was twelfth-century England from the rest of the British Isles?
19. Why did so many medieval monarchs and aristocracies present themselves as foreigners?
20. How important was pastoralism in **EITHER** medieval **OR** early modern Britain?

21. Was ecclesiastical reform unthinkable without papal leadership by the time of Urban II's pontificate?
22. Why were the mendicant orders tolerated in the thirteenth century?
23. 'Medieval heresy was usually the expression of religious sensibilities, not social discontent.' Do you agree?
24. How important was the concept of nature in later medieval political reflection?
25. Are there any themes common to troubadour lyric and knightly epic?
26. Did the Black Death improve the fortunes of English villeins and free smallholders?
27. How important was the availability of credit in the later medieval European economy?
28. How can historians gain an insight into later medieval domesticity?
29. In what ways did historical writing change in any period of your choice between 1000 and 1500?
30. Account for the differences in the treatment of Jews across later medieval Europe.
31. 'The professions and professionalism were later medieval inventions.' Do you agree?
32. Account for the popularity of mystic piety in later medieval Europe.
33. What did rulers hope to gain from the universities they founded?
34. Who supported the cult of female saints and why?
35. Did the voyages of discovery have any significant impact on the trade systems of Europe before the early sixteenth century?
36. Were early modern theorists right to be sceptical about the value of free trade?
37. Why was rhetoric so important in early modern culture?
38. Why were early modern engineers so concerned with water management?
39. To whom did piracy appeal in early modern Europe and why?
40. Were early modern children principally an economic commodity?
41. What was moral about 'the moral economy of the crowd'?
42. What did new foodstuffs contribute to the early modern diet?
43. Who were the principal patrons of religious art in early modern Protestant Europe?
44. Why did religious theatre decline in early modern Britain?
45. Why did the industrial revolution not take place in the Southern Netherlands?

46. Why was popular music so conservative in Europe before 1900? You may answer on any period.
47. When was the Baroque?
48. Why did the gentry stop going to university in the late seventeenth and eighteenth centuries?
49. What prevented eighteenth-century France from exploiting its technological and scientific superiority?
50. Why did the 'nabobs' cause such anxiety in eighteenth-century British society?
51. Had eighteenth-century China reached a technological plateau?
52. Could colonial economies have functioned, after the abolition of slavery, without forced and indentured labour?
53. When was it last possible to know everything?
54. What brought about the Gothic revival?
55. Was cotton the first 'global commodity'?
56. Did 'traditional' handicrafts survive the impact of industrialisation?
57. Why did cricket fail to establish itself in North America?
58. Why was post-Enlightenment German philosophy so influential?
59. Did historical writing become professionalised in the course of the nineteenth century?
60. Was the telegraph revolutionary?
61. Was increasing religiosity a pan-European phenomenon in the nineteenth century?
62. Account for the popularity of eugenics in early twentieth-century Europe
63. Is urbanisation, rather than industrialisation *per se*, the key to understanding European societies in the late nineteenth century? (Answer with reference to at least **TWO** countries)
64. 'The master stands in no relation to the moment at which he occurs – a monument of isolation – hinting at sadness' [WHISTLER]. What was the significance of this sentiment for *fin-de-siècle* British art?
65. How far was European anti-semitism fostered by the state?
66. Was there something distinctive about the economic dynamism of the 'Anglo-Settler World' in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries?
67. Account for the decline of riot in nineteenth and twentieth-century Britain.

68. Did the significance of war memorials change in the twentieth century?
69. Was the New Deal accompanied by any significant artistic developments?
70. Why were there so many 'public intellectuals' in France in the second half of the twentieth century?
71. Why did temperance decline in twentieth-century Britain?
72. Account for the flowering of Indian writing in English since independence.
73. What does the fate of Vilna tell us about Eastern Europe in the twentieth century?
74. Has the British welfare state been in cultural retreat since the 1980s?