

Gx 1255

**NOTE: THIS IS FOR REPEAT STUDENTS ONLY**

Ollscoil na hÉireann  
National University of Ireland, Galway

**Special Old Regulations**  
**First University Examination 2000**  
**Paper 2 : European History H1 100**

T.C.W. Blanning  
The Internal Examiners

Time allowed : **Three** hours  
Answer **Four** questions

1. A prudent man must always follow in the footsteps of great men, and imitate those who have been outstanding? Why does Machiavelli, in the Prince, attach such importance to imitation, and what was his standard for judging greatness?
2. Discuss the influence of the classical past upon the literary, artistic and political culture of any one Italian Renaissance City.
3. Consider the impact of economic forces on the social and political development of any one Italian Renaissance City.
4. 'I believe it will be a long time before we accept any of their institutions which are better than ours'. Which institutions of the Utopians were, in the opinion of Thomas More, better than those of Christian Europe?
5. In what respects did the endeavours of Christian humanists prepare the way for the success of the Protestant Reformation?
6. Assess the use of visual images made by Protestant Reformers to communicate their ideas.
7. 'All of us who believe in Christ ... are also priests forever..., as priests we are worthy to appear before God to pray for others and to teach one

another divine things'. Explain how this proposition, from Martin Luther's pamphlet The Freedom of a Christian (1520), represented a revolutionary challenge to existing Christian faith and practice'.

8. Identify the principal characteristics of the 'new monarchies' of sixteenth-century Europe, and explain the ways in which the inheritance of the Emperor Charles V fell short of being a 'new monarchy'.
9. In what ways did inflation and demographic growth fuel social unrest among the German peasantry in the period 1476-1525?
10. Discuss the development of Thomas Müntzer's theology and political ideas. Why did the magistrates regard him as a dangerous revolutionary?
11. Was the Council of Trent convened chiefly to reform the Catholic church or to counter the Reformation?
12. How accurate are representations of the English Reformation as 'a middle way' between Protestantism and Roman Catholicism?
13. "The causes of the French Wars of Religion were more political than doctrinal." Discuss.
14. Assess the importance of the Spanish Armada in the light of Anglo-Spanish relations in the second half of the sixteenth century.
15. To what extent was the Dutch Revolt a war of religion?
16. "The year 1620 represents a turning-point in Central European history." Discuss.
17. Who, if anyone, benefitted from the Peace of Westphalia (1648)?