

Ollscoil na hÉireann, Gaillimh
National University of Ireland, Galway

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STAIR

**HI 344 NA BALCÁIN LE LINN AOIS
AN NÁISIÚNACHAIS**

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Am a Cheadaítear: Dhá Uair an Chloig
Freagraítear: Trí Cheist, ar a laghad **AON CHEIST AMHÁIN** as gach
Roinn

ROINN A

- 1 "The Balkans have been ill served by discovery and invention. Balkanism and its subject are imprisoned in a field of discourse in which "Balkans" is paired in opposition to "West" and "Europe", while "Balkanism" is the dark side of "western civilisation".
(Maria Todorova. 'The Balkans: From Discovery to Invention', *Slavic Review*, 53/2, Summer, 1994, p. 482.)
Fóint nó mífhóint an téarma 'Na Balcáin' do lucht na staire a phlé.
- 2 "The revolutions [in the 19th century Ottoman Balkans were given] a new ideological goal: the reorganisation of society upon a class and national rather than a corporate and imperial basis and the espousal of the principle of individual as against collective responsibility."
(Traian Stoianovich, 'Factors in the Decline of Ottoman Society in the Balkans', *Slavic Review*, 21/4, December 1962, p. 632).
Cérbh iad na prionsabail Otamánacha rialtais ar thug réabhlóidí náisiúnacha Balcánacha a ndúshlán?
- 3 "It was impossible to speak a hundred different languages...There must be one language, and in Hungary this must be Hungarian."
(Lajos Kossuth, speech to the Hungarian Diet, 8 April 1848).
Cúrsaí teanga agus gnéithe eile den Mhaigiarú [*Magyarisation*] san Ungáir sa 19ú haois a phlé.
- 4 "More important for the origins of the first Yugoslavia [was the *Nacertaniye* with] its ambiguous call for both a Great Serbia and a still larger South Slav state. The document invoked both the romantic nationalism of Serbs standing alone and the *Realpolitik* needed to navigate among the Great Powers."
(John R. Lampe, *Yugoslavia as History*, C.U.P., 2nd ed., 2000, p. 52).
Déan trácht ar thábhacht an *Nacertaniye*, nó an clár, i gcúrsaí náisiúnachais sa tSeirbia.
Tuilleadh...

- 5 Cé mhéid de Chogadh áitiúil Balcánach a bhí sa Chogadh Criméach (1853-1856)?
- 6 “One issue overshadowed all else in Greek politics; this was the ‘Great Idea’ [Megale Idea], a dream of territorial expansion to incorporate the Greek diaspora into the new kingdom, thereby creating a Greater Greece to rival the glories of the Byzantine Empire.” (Mark Mazower, ‘The Messiah and the Bourgeoisie: Venizelos and Politics in Greece, 1909-1912’, *Historical Journal*, 35/4, December, 1992, p. 890.)
Déan trácht ar an ról a bhí ag Eleftheriou Venizelos agus an ‘Idé Mhór’ faoi seach sa Ghréig go dtí an bhliain 1923.
- 7 “Malek (*Counsel for Defence*) to Princip: Listen, Princip, clear up some things a little for us. You said you carried out the murder for revenge. Now you say you did it because of the idea of unity? Which motive was the stronger with you – the personal or the political? Princip: The personal, but the other was strong. They were equal.
Feldbauer (*to Princip*): Do you believe in God?
Princip: I am an atheist.”
(Transcript of the Sarajevo Murder Trial, 1914).
Cuir na fianaisí a thug seachtar feallmharfóirí an Ard-Diúic Franz Ferdinand agus an Ard-Bhandiúic Sophia Chotek i Sarajevo i mí an Mheithimh 1914, i gcomparáid agus i gcodarsnacht le chéile.

ROINN B

- 8 Cén fáth ar mhó an inní a chuir an Eoraip, agus í a bheith ‘daonlathach nó Boilséiveach’ ar lucht Chomhdháil Síochána Phárais, ná mar a chuir iarmhairtí láithreacha an Chéad Chogaidh Dhomhanda?
- 9 Déan trácht ar an bhfrithghíúdachas sna Balcáin, 1919-1945.
- 10 Céan fáth ar leis an Eite Dheis a chuaigh polaitíochta de réir a chéile i gcuid mhaith de na stáit Bhalcánacha, 1919-1945?
- 11 Déan trácht ar an Rómáin nó ar an Iúgslaiv i rith an Chogaidh Fhuair.
- 12 “The constitutional changes of 1974 [in Yugoslavia], however beneficial and welcome, failed to satisfy the widespread desire for an Albanian republic.”
(Branka Magas, *The Destruction of Yugoslavia: tracking the break-up, 1980-92*, London, 1993, p. 38).
É sin a phlé.
- 13 Déan trácht ar an ról a bhí ag Alija Izetbegović nó Franjo Tudjman nó Slobodan Milosević i bpolaitíocht na hIúgslaive, 1969-1995.
- 14 “Nationalism, like love, is one of those strong emotions which everybody acknowledges to be important, but whose qualities few can define precisely.”
(George F. Jewsbury, ‘Nationalism in the Danubian Principalities: 1800-1825 – A Reconsideration’, *East European Quarterly*, vol. XIII, 3, Autumn, 1979, p. 287).
É seo a phlé, ag tagairt don staidéar atá déanta agat ar chúrsaí náisiúnachais sna Balcáin sa naoú haois déag agus san fhichiú haois.