

The National University of Ireland, Galway
Ollscoil na hÉireann, Gaillimh

3rd B.A. Examinations 2002-2003

Semester I

History

**HI 305 Culture & Society in South-east Europe,
1800-1945**

Professor John Horne
Professor Nicholas Canny
Dr William O'Reilly

Time Allowed: **Two Hours**

Answer: **Three Questions**

- 1 "Asia begins at the Landstrasse." (Metternich)
Discuss changing views of the location and meaning of the term 'Balkan'.
- 2 Consider how nationalist revolutions in south-east Europe in the nineteenth century challenged the principles of Ottoman and Habsburg rule.
- 3 How were western ideas about nationalism transmitted to south-east Europe?
- 4 What dilemmas were created for Magyars and Croats by the ideas of 1848?
- 5 "The Crimean War was the first conflict between major powers in which products of 19th century technology played a significant role."
(J.H. Jensen and Gerhard Rosegger)
Discuss, with particular reference to railways.
- 6 Considering the failures of Ottoman and Habsburg reforms, could a better solution have been reached to settle the conflicts over Macedonia and Bosnia in the nineteenth century?

Please turn over

7 Were similar forces at work in the *Nacertanje* and the *Megale Idea*?

8 “*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.”

(Transcript of the Sarajevo Murder Trial, 1914)

Discuss the motivations for the seven assassins of Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Archduchess Sophia Chotek as presented in the transcript of the Sarajevo murder trial.

9 Why did the Paris Peace Conference fail to solve the ‘Hungarian Question’?

10 How does the experience of the Balkan Jews shed light on the limitations of contemporary attempts to apply western political models to south-eastern Europe?

11 To what extent did the Axis occupation of south-eastern Europe reveal implicit tensions in inter-war Balkan society?

12 What factors allowed Tito’s Yugoslavia to avoid Soviet Russian control?

13 “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)

Discuss, with reference to your study of south-eastern Europe, 1800-1945.