

OLLSCOIL NA hÉIREANN, GAILLIMH  
THE NATIONAL UNIVERSITY OF IRELAND, GALWAY

2<sup>ND</sup> ARTS EXAMINATIONS 1998-1999

SEMESTER 2

HISTORY

COURSE HI257 - EUROPE 1815-1914: REFORM AND REVOLUTION

O. DUDLEY EDWARDS

N. P. CANNY

R. HEALY

Time Allowed: Two Hours  
Answer any THREE questions.

1. "No more just or moral than any other, but, given the anti-liberal and anti-national purpose of its makers, realistic and sensible." (Hobsbawm) How valid is this assessment of the Congress of Vienna?
2. Why were nationalists typically liberals in the first half of the nineteenth century?  
or  
Assess the importance of the frustrations of liberals in the outbreak of the 1848 revolutions.
3. "Despite their differences, conservatives and socialists were united by a naïve belief in a perfect society, whether in the past or the future." Assess the validity of this statement with reference to specific thinkers of the nineteenth century.
4. "The most significant difference between Russia and the rest of Europe was not the lack of political rights but the persistence of social and economic inequality." How valid is this statement for the period from 1815 to 1881?
5. "Austria's diplomatic record from 1848 to 1914 was a failure of spectacular proportions." How fair is this verdict?
6. "The most significant political development of the nineteenth century was the expansion of the politically active population." How valid is this statement for the period from 1815 to 1871?

PLEASE TURN OVER

7. Why did Germany and Italy not unify in 1848?

or

Compare the roles of Bismarck and Cavour in the unification of Germany and Italy respectively.

8. "Despite the revolutionary moments of 1830 and 1848, France's political system changed little from the Restoration to the Second Empire." Evaluate this statement.

9. How effectively did the Habsburg Monarchy deal with its national minorities from the 1848 revolutions to 1914?

10. "Nationalists were only concerned with the rights of their own nations. For other nations, they felt nothing but contempt." Assess the validity of this statement for the period from 1848 to 1914 in the case of at least two groups of continental nationalists.

11. How widespread was the belief in the inevitability of progress in the period from 1815 to 1914?

12. Account for the strength of hostility to the Catholic church in the nineteenth century.