

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON**

*University of London*

**EXAMINATION FOR INTERNAL STUDENTS**

*For The Following Qualification:-*

*B.A.*

**German B106: An Introduction to German History Take-home**

**COURSE CODE : GERMB106**

**UNIT VALUE : 0.50**

**DATE : 01-MAY-03**

**TIME : 12.00**

**TIME ALLOWED : Hours**

## GERMB106

### INTRODUCTION TO GERMAN HISTORY

#### Take-home paper

To be collected on 1 May 2003 from 12 noon onwards.

To be returned on 6 May 2003 by 5.00 pm.

Essays should be approximately 1,000 words in length. Importance is attached to the clarity of your argument. All questions carry equal marks.

**DO NOT PLAGIARIZE:** all quotations should be acknowledged and full references to source and page number given. A bibliography including all sources consulted should be listed at the end of each essay.

Please type if possible.

ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS.

1. 'The Reformation was more important for its long-term impact on German politics and society than for the theological ideas propounded by Martin Luther.' Discuss.
2. What were the consequences of the Thirty Years War for economy, society, politics and culture in the Holy Roman Empire of the German Nation?
3. 'The German Enlightenment did not attack worldly authority because it had no need to; ironically, it was precisely the pattern of *Kleinstaaterei* which allowed the German Enlightenment to flourish.' Discuss.
4. 'The revolutions of 1848-49 in Germany were mainly about the defence or restoration of established liberties, privileges or traditions rather than about a break with the past.' Discuss.
5. To what extent was Bismarck's 'unification from above' between 1862 and 1871 a response to the wishes of political parties, public opinion and other governments in the states of the German Confederation?
6. 'The German Empire under William II had become little more than a "sham democracy".' Discuss with reference to the period between 1890 and 1914.
7. 'Weimar democracy collapsed, not because of weaknesses of political structure and political culture, but because of the Wall Street Crash.' Discuss.
8. To what extent, and in what respects, was there a 'social revolution' in Nazi Germany?
9. How do you account for the fact that the GDR was so stable for forty years, and yet collapsed so fast?
10. 'The political stability of the Federal Republic of Germany has since its foundation in 1949 been highly dependent on economic success; this remains true even after unification.' Discuss.

END OF PAPER