

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON**

University of London

**EXAMINATION FOR INTERNAL STUDENTS**

For The Following Qualification:–

*B.A.*

**Scand. Studs. SC1613: Introduction to Scandinavian History, c. 1700–1950**

**COURSE CODE : SCAN1613**

**UNIT VALUE : 0.50**

**DATE : 15-MAY-06**

**TIME : 14.30**

**TIME ALLOWED : 3 Hours**

**Answer THREE questions. All questions carry equal marks. Candidates may not in any answer cover the same ground as in a written project or another written paper.**

1. To what extent could EITHER Denmark OR Sweden be considered European 'great powers' at the beginning of the eighteenth century?
2. As one eminent Nordic historian has put it, "it is just about taken for granted in each Nordic country that history is best understood as Danish, Swedish, Icelandic, [Norwegian or Finnish]." How far is this view justified with reference to the history of Scandinavia during the period c.1700-1950?
3. EITHER (a) How effective was 'enlightened absolutism' in EITHER Denmark OR Sweden during the last three decades of the eighteenth century?  
  
OR (b) Why did the Danish monarchy survive the revolutionary upheavals of 1789-1815 more or less intact?
4. Why did the Swedish experiment in parliamentary rule (the so-called 'Age of Liberty' 1718-1772) fail?
5. To what extent did Scandinavia experience an 'agrarian revolution' in the late eighteenth century?
6. "Scandinavianism as a movement was largely confined to the cultural sphere and achieved no lasting political impact." Discuss.
7. Evaluate the role of ONE of the following in the development of national consciousness in ANY ONE Scandinavian country during the nineteenth century: nature, the education system, organised religion, the free peasantry.
8. What were the main causes of the rapid industrialisation in ANY ONE Scandinavian country during the last quarter of the nineteenth century?
9. Examine the role of the popular movements in the relatively peaceful transition to democracy in ANY ONE Scandinavian country.
10. Compare the experience of the Great Depression in ANY TWO Scandinavian countries.
11. Compare the significance of resistance to Nazi occupation in Denmark and Norway, 1940-1945.