

**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON**

University of London

**EXAMINATION FOR INTERNAL STUDENTS**

For The Following Qualification:–

*B.A.*

**Scand. Studs. SC5650: The Formation of European Labour Movements, 1870–1918**

**COURSE CODE : SCAN5650**

**UNIT VALUE : 0.50**

**DATE : 06–MAY–05**

**TIME : 10.00**

**TIME ALLOWED : 3 Hours**

**Answer TWO questions. Both questions carry equal marks. Candidates must answer both questions with reference to AT LEAST TWO of the countries they have studied.**

1. To what extent can variations in working-class radicalism be accounted for by different patterns of industrialisation?
2. Assess the role of the state in determining the strategy of the labour movement in ANY TWO countries before 1914.
3. To what extent was the advance of the labour movement hindered by EITHER occupational sectarianism OR religious cleavages OR ethnic divisions in the working class before 1918?
4. Why were women under-represented in virtually all labour and socialist organisations?
5. To what extent did the socialist labour movements of the late nineteenth century demonstrate elements of continuity from earlier popular protest movements?
6. Compare the roles of individual leaders in determining the ideas and strategy of the labour movement in ANY TWO countries before 1918.
7. EITHER (a) How significant were local or regional economic circumstances and occupational cultures in hindering the national integration of the labour movement before 1918?  
  
OR (b) To what extent is it justified to speak of a nationally unified labour movement in ANY TWO countries before 1918?
8. In light of Stefan Berger's comment that comparative labour history remains "a theory without much practice", what do you consider to be the main difficulties in comparing the historical development of labour movements across national boundaries?