

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 : 25–MAY–06

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. EITHER (a) To what extent can variations in working-class radicalism be accounted for by different patterns of industrialisation?

OR (b) Assess the relevance of the materialist concept of class in explaining differences between labour movements.
2. Assess the role of the state in determining the strategy of the labour movement in ANY TWO countries before 1914.
3. Compare the role of popular religious practices and ideas on the development of the labour movement in ANY TWO countries before 1918.
4. EITHER (a) In so far as it is possible to generalise, what were the major differences between the political outlook of skilled and unskilled workers?

OR (b) What were the main influences in generating support for anarcho-syndicalism among the working class in different parts of Europe?
5. “Modern industrial labour, modern subjection to capital, the same in England as in France, in America as in Germany, has stripped [the proletariat] of every trace of national character.” Critically examine this statement, by Marx and Engels in the *Communist Manifesto*, in relation to ANY TWO countries during the period 1870-1914.
6. Why were women underrepresented in virtually all labour and socialist organisations?
7. “Political ideas, and the struggle for parliamentary democracy, were more important than the pursuit of economic improvement for the working class in the European labour movement before 1918.” Discuss.
8. What do you consider to be the main difficulties in comparing the historical development of labour movements across national boundaries?