EWF8: Enlightenments and Revolutions: Europe, 1680-1848
Specimen Paper

Candidates must answer THREE questions, and COMPLETE all their answers.

1. In what circumstances was serfdom subject to reform?
2. Why was there not more opposition to the Atlantic slave trade?
3. How secure were the rights of the nobility in ANY TWO COUNTRIES you have studied for this paper?
4. What were the major pressures limiting population growth?
5. How significant was university reform in ANY TWO COUNTRIES you have studied for this paper?
6. How far did women profit from Enlightenment?
7. Was this an age of industrialization?
8. Why was travel to Italy considered so important?
9. Why were Catholics so divided in their attitudes to the Papacy?
10. Which was the more significant for international relations, the balance of power or the balance of trade?
11. Why did Cameralism prove so influential a practice?
12. Why was the classical style held in such esteem?
13. Was Spain doomed to decline?
14. Was war made more likely by advances in technology?
15. Is it accurate to describe this as the Dutch Silver Age?
16. Why was there so much instability in Scandinavia?
17. How successful a reformer was Pombal?
18. Have the social and economic problems of eighteenth-century France been exaggerated?
19. Why did the Americans form a Republic rather than a monarchy?
20. How far was revolution the product of political theory?
21. How consistent were the aims of reformers in Russia?
22. Who was opposed to Joseph II’s reforms, and why?
23. Was Prussia’s success largely bought at the cost of other states?
24. Why was bureaucracy so important in China?
25. How stable was Tokugawa Japan?
26. Why was territorial expansion in India pursued so keenly by the European powers?
27. What were the major objects of Persia’s foreign policy?
28. How much of a threat to other powers was the Ottoman Empire?
29. Was the Enlightenment a purely secular movement?
30. What distinguished popular from elite religious practice?