

MODERN AND MEDIEVAL LANGUAGES TRIPOS Part IB

Tuesday 26 May 2009 1.30 to 4.30

Paper Ge. 5

MODERN GERMAN CULTURE (I): 1750–1890

Answer THREE questions, including AT LEAST ONE from EACH section.

Use SEPARATE booklets for EACH answer and hand them in SEPARATELY.

Candidates for this paper may NOT draw substantially on material which they have used or intend to use in another scheduled paper. Candidates may NOT draw substantially on the same material in more than ONE question on the same paper.

STATIONERY REQUIREMENTS

3 x 8-Page Answer Books
Rough work Pad

SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS

None

**You may not start to read the questions
printed on the subsequent pages of this
question paper until instructed that you may
do so by the Invigilator**

SECTION A

1 'Despite its sympathetic characterization and unmistakable political edge, the *bürgerliches Trauerspiel* is as much a critique of the middle class as it is of the upper class.' Discuss with reference to *Emilia Galotti* AND *Maria Magdalene*.

2 'On every level *Faust I* is a much more positive work of literature than *Die Leiden des jungen Werthers*.' Discuss.

3 'Despite both writers sharing an urgency to make historical seachange comprehensible in human terms, Büchner's historical vision has a metaphysical edge that Grillparzer would have found hard to live with.' Discuss with reference to *König Ottokars Glück und Ende* AND *Dantons Tod*.

4 'In *Die Judenbuche*, *Romeo und Julia auf dem Dorfe*, and *Der Schimmelreiter*, landscape is a site at once for the conduct of everyday life and for symbolic and psychological investment.' Discuss with reference to TWO OR MORE of those works.

5 'In Fontane it is the roles of women that reveal most about the quandary of contemporary Prussian society.' Discuss with reference to *Irrungen, Wirungen* AND *Effi Briest*.

6 'Eighteenth- and nineteenth-century authors represent an in-between-phase of German literature: already weary of the claims of Enlightenment, but still relatively ignorant of the horrific potentialities of human development.' Discuss with reference to TWO OR MORE works featured in this paper.

SECTION B

7 EITHER (a) 'German national identity before 1848 was shaped by foreign enemies and internal oppressors.' Discuss.

OR (b) 'The *Deutsches Reich* created in 1871 was a Prussian empire rather than a true nation state reflecting the national aspirations that had developed since the early nineteenth century.' Discuss.

8 'Political persuasion is the only real purpose behind the theory of history.' Discuss with reference to the theory of ONE OR MORE of the following:

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|-----------------|--------------|
| (i) Kant; | (iii) Hegel; |
| (ii) Feuerbach; | (iv) Marx. |

9 EITHER (a) 'Philosophical explanations of religion tell us more about their authors' views on secular matters than they reveal concerning religion itself.' Discuss with reference to ONE OR MORE of the following:

(i) Kant; (ii) Feuerbach; (iii) Nietzsche.

OR (b) 'Whatever their ultimate beliefs, eighteenth- and nineteenth-century German writers on religion trusted in the value of a solid religious education.' Discuss with reference to TWO OR MORE of these writers.

10 EITHER (a) 'It is said that in the course of the nineteenth century the role of the "intellectual" quickly moved away from its roots. In fact, its nature was highly contested from the beginning.' Discuss.

OR (b) 'Beyond the usual element of association with university institutions, the public function of the German intellectual has always been largely of the individual's own making.' Discuss with reference to ONE OR MORE of the following:

(i) Fichte; (ii) Schiller; (iii) Nietzsche.

11 EITHER (a) 'There was no German revolution after 1789 but the influence of revolutionary ideas was important nonetheless.' Discuss with reference to the period before 1815.

OR (b) 'The revolutionary movement that developed in Germany after 1815 was too weak to create a true revolution in 1848.' Discuss.

12 'Despite all arguments to the contrary, the intellectual, social and political development of the German territories from the late eighteenth century to the late nineteenth century is a process of radical modernization.' Discuss.

END OF PAPER