Answer three questions, at least one question to be taken from each section.

Use separate booklets for each section and hand them in separately.

Candidates for this paper may not draw substantially on material from their dissertations or 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.

The term ‘German’, as used in this paper, should, where the context permits, be understood to include reference to the German-speaking territories in general.
SECTION A

1 Answer one of the following:

(a) ‘Although a preoccupation with interiority tends to be associated above all with Romanticism, the turn inward can also be witnessed in earlier poetry.’
   Discuss with reference to two or more poets of the period 1700 to 1815.

(b) ‘The pace of change in German poetry in this period is such that each writer is also an innovator.’
   Discuss with reference to two or more poets of the period 1700 to 1815.

(c) ‘For all the variations in form, there is a remarkable degree of thematic continuity in Goethe’s poetry throughout his career.’
   Discuss with reference to one or more poems written by Goethe before 1790, and one or more poems written by Goethe after 1790.

2 Answer one of the following:

(a) ‘Late eighteenth-century German drama scrutinizes both everyday conflicts in German society and the deeper and lasting problems of humanity.’
   Discuss with reference to two or more dramas by one or more German writers of the period.

(b) ‘As an art form, German drama of the late eighteenth century evolves ever subtler ways of showing the tension between reason and the emotions.’
   Discuss with reference to two or more dramas by one or more German writers of the period.

(c) ‘Goethe’s plays show the protagonist in conflict with the world around him or her.’
   Discuss with reference to two or more plays by Goethe.

3 Answer one of the following:

(a) ‘Although German prose writing is not naïve about the role of social materiality in human affairs, it tends to adopt a reflective mode which may lay it open to the charge of being divorced from the real world.’
   Discuss with reference to two or more prose narratives by one or more German writers of the period 1700 to 1815.
(b) ‘German prose writing resists offering any kind of certainty. Its speciality is an exquisite type of ambivalence.’
Discuss with reference to two or more prose narratives by one or more German writers of the period 1700 to 1815.

(c) ‘There is something paradoxical about Goethe’s prose: it offers acute analysis of his own time, whilst always standing slightly apart from it.’
Discuss with reference to two or more prose narratives by Goethe.

4 Answer one of the following:

(a) ‘Writing by women requires us to rethink received concepts of literary genre.’
Discuss with reference to two or more women writers from the period 1700-1815.

(b) ‘Gender is just one of a number of aspects of the treatment of freedom and constraint in the work of women writers.’
Discuss with reference to two or more women writers from the period 1700-1815.

5 Answer one of the following:

(a) ‘Faust’s career is a catalogue of failures, but by far his greatest error is that heunderestimates Mephistopheles.’
Discuss with reference to both parts of Goethe’s Faust.

(b) ‘Although Faust ranges widely in both time and space, it is ultimately a portrait of Goethe’s own world.’
Discuss with reference to both parts of Goethe’s Faust.

6 Answer one of the following:

(a) ‘Although we sympathise with Schiller’s characters as victims of their environment, we question their ambitions and their egotism.’
Discuss with reference to two or more dramas by Schiller.

(b) Schiller’s plays explore, in the most stageworthy of ways, the full gamut of human emotions, from the explosiveness of passions to the triumph of spiritual freedom.
Discuss with reference to two or more dramas by Schiller.
SECTION B

7 Answer one of the following:

(a) ‘Aufklärung claimed to aspire to emancipate human beings but in fact merely strove to make them into better subjects.’
    Discuss.

(b) ‘The events of 1789 in France transformed the Aufklärung and very soon extinguished it entirely.’
    Discuss.

8 Answer one of the following:

(a) ‘Reichspatriotismus was not simply an early form of modern nationalism.’
    Discuss.

(b) ‘German nationalism originated in the wars with France between 1792 and 1815.’
    Discuss.

9 Answer one of the following:

(a) ‘The integration of the Jews into German society was advanced more by the Jewish Aufklärung or Haskalah than by any toleration edict.’
    Discuss.

(b) Discuss the significance of one of the following for the development of the German Jews in the late eighteenth century:
    i) Moses Mendelssohn
    ii) Christian Wilhelm Dohm
    iii) The Jewish Salon
    iv) The French Revolution.

10 Answer one of the following:

(a) ‘German philosophies of history in the Enlightenment remained deeply indebted to religious assumptions.’
    Discuss with reference to Herder or Kant or both.

(b) ‘An overly optimistic belief in progress is the chief characteristic German Geschichtsphilosophie in the age of the Enlightenment.’
    Discuss with reference to Herder or Kant or both.
11  Answer one of the following:

   (a) 'German Romanticism was politically conservative.'
       Discuss with reference to Novalis or Schlegel or both.

   (b) 'German Romanticism was deeply opposed to the rationalism and
       universalism of the Enlightenment.'
       Discuss with reference to Novalis or Schlegel or both.

END OF PAPER