In the time allotted for this exam, you must write a total of **three (3) questions**, one from each section. Be sure each essay has a clear line of argument, addresses as many dimensions of the question as possible, and offers relevant, persuasive evidence from specific secondary sources wherever appropriate. Good luck!

**Section A**

1. In an influential 1997 essay, anthropologists Akhil Gupta and James Ferguson urge cultural scholars to move “beyond culture,” specifically “beyond naturalized conceptions of spatialized ‘cultures’… to “explore instead the production of difference within common, shared, and connected spaces.” How have historians of cultural and intellectual history in the Western Hemisphere put this call into practice in their approaches to the intersections of culture and space over the last two decades? Discuss in particular the ways in which efforts to reorient the “mapping” of culture in terms of differences produced “within common, shared and connected spaces” have addressed productions of culture and identity in complicated spaces such as borderlands, venues for the production and/or consumption of popular culture, indigenous spaces, domestic spaces, colonized spaces, urban and suburban spaces. Choose at least three such spaces to analyze, considering the cultural practices and politics of “difference” in terms of race, ethnicity, class, gender, sexuality that apply in each case.

2. As Amy Kaplan has shown, cultural concepts and ideals of “home,” “domesticity” and “the domestic” are complicated by the cultural politics of difference elaborated through empire and colonization. Discuss how these concepts are complicated by particular histories of migration, internal and imperial colonization addressed in the transnational field of cultural and intellectual history mapped by your reading list. What dominant notions of “proper homes” are mobilized against emerging politics of difference and mobility? What particular distinctions of class, race, ethnicity, gender and sexuality complicate these ideals and politics? How have these cultural politics of domestic space complicated by mobility shifted from the Progressive era to the Great Depression to the Postwar era?

**Section B**

3. Between Exile and Ex-Pats: Reflecting on your readings on cultural and intellectual history, consider the manner that geographic mobility (migration) impacts the production of national culture(s), identity, and social belonging. Specifically, discuss the manner that cultural expressions are affected by those who migrate within the nation or to other locations within the empire or are compelled to reside outside their native land. How do cultural expressions inform the encounters between individuals and the nation and/or empire? What manifestations of this can be seen in music, art, literature or other cultural expressions?

4. Imagining the Caribbean: The Caribbean has been a location of colonization, empire, anti-colonial struggle, and nation-state building projects. Explore the ways consideration of cultural and intellectual history can enable us to better understand the place and space of the Caribbean.
Discuss the tension that arises from what George Lipsitz’s labels the “dangerous crossroads.” Similarly, how does commodification of cultural expressions and popular consumption of intellectual ideas likewise impact the Caribbean as a space, place, and site of resistance of empire, colonialism, and/or inequality? Be sure to consider the long historical view as well as more recent dynamics.

Section C

5. Raymond Williams, a critic and theorist whose work influenced many cultural historians of the 1970s and 1980s, once reflected that “Culture is one of the two or three most complicated words in the English language.” In historical studies of culture in the Western Hemisphere, such complications have shifted over time as historians have drawn on current debates to address how concepts and practices of culture shape historical experience and narrative. Discuss what you see as some of the major shifts in analyzing and narrating cultural history in the Western Hemisphere over the course of the 20th century. Consider the intersections the following “complications” of culture historical scholars have addressed:
   a. The ways in which historians as well as scholars from related disciplines in the social sciences and humanities have mobilized cultural concepts in relation to social distinctions of class, race, gender, ethnicity.
   b. Conceptualizations of the historical division of culture into categories such as “high” and “low,” “elite” and “mass”, “folk” and “popular”?
   c. Different prioritizations or mixtures of “structure” and “agency” in conceptualizations of culture, and their impact on historical interpretations of cultural practice.
   d. How more recent turns to analysis of culture in relation to empire, colonialism, migration and indigeneity have affected the field.

6. Congratulations! You have been hired as a new assistant professor at a large Midwestern research university, in the Department of History. Your new department chair asks you to develop a new, semester-long course on Cultural and Intellectual History. Describe this new and exciting course by providing:
   a. a 2-page rationale for the course that includes the broad course objectives
   b. the 3 or 4 major subsections of the course, with major readings for each subsection
   c. a media or group project component that will allow students to engage the course objectives
   d. one written course assignment that you would assign to your students, such as the topic of a midterm term paper