Directions: In the time allotted for this exam, you must write a total of three questions, one from each part.

Each of your essays should include both a discussion of the history (content) and historiography. Be sure each essay has a clear line of argument and addresses as many dimensions of the question as possible. Your historiographical discussion should include assessments of the literature and preferably include titles and publication dates in parentheses. You should pick questions that will enable you to discuss a wide range of scholarship over the course of the exam.

Good luck!

Part I.

1. How have recent transnational approaches and scholarship on indigenous history changed the way historians have studied and understood U.S. slavery and emancipation?

2. How does centering women as political actors affect our periodization of political activism – right, left, and otherwise -- from the 1850s to 1950s?

Part II.

3. How does the concept of internal colonialism (as used by scholars such as Robert Blauner, Robert Allen, William Tabb, Mario Barrera, and Ramon Gutierrez) transform how we understand the lynching of African Americans and Mexicans from the 1870s to 1930s?

4. How do (or might) histories of sectional divisions and immigration look different if seen through the framework of settler colonialism?

Part III.

5. You have recently been hired by the history department at a major university and have been asked to develop a new undergraduate course at the 200-300 level on the history of anarchism in the United States from 1870 to the Great Depression. Provide a discussion and rationalization of your teaching/learning goals and objectives, identify and discuss five books and ten articles, and discuss the pedagogical techniques you would use and why.

6. During the industrializing era, 1870-1914, anarchists were one group among several groups of radicals or leftists who struggled to speak for the down trodden, white male industrial workers, white women, African Americans and other racial minorities. Emphasizing anarchists, trace and interrogate the successes and failures of the broad and often competing network of radicals during the US’s second industrializing era.