Instructions: Choose three out of six questions below, answering one from each section. Be sure to discuss specific scholars and publications in your answers.

I General Historiography and Theory

How have definitions of the basic categories around nationalism -- nation, ethnic and national identity, national movements, etc. -- shaped subsequent theories of the phenomenon?

Discuss the road to and reasons for the general historiographical consensus around the modern origins of nations and nationalism. Please give the appropriate historiographical examples. In your view, is this consensus warranted?

II Comparative

How would introduce the dual concepts of “nation” and “state” in an undergraduate course? What distinctions would you make (states that are not nations, nations without states, nation-states, etc.) and what examples would you choose?

Outline the emergence of Balkan nationalism in a general European context. How do existing typologies of nationalism (about big and small nations, about the variable social base of nationalist elites, about organic versus civic, etc.) mark historiographical assessments.

III Area specific

Discuss the applicability and limits of the notion that “we have made Italy, now we have to make Italians” (or “Peasants into Frenchmen”) for one major European nation in the nineteenth century.

What are the historical antecedents to Yugoslav nationalism? Where does it stand in the general debate about Eastern European nationalism as either a foreign import or indigenous ideology?