Comprehensive secondary specialization exam (5MH1)

Minor Modern History of Economic Policy

Content:
The areas of the state exam are based on compulsory courses of the minor.

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<th>Code</th>
<th>Compulsory course title (sP)</th>
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<tr>
<td>5HD280</td>
<td>From Kafka to Havel: Introduction into the History and Culture of Czech Lands</td>
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<td>5HD291</td>
<td>European Integration: Historical Context and Current Developments</td>
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<td>5HD391</td>
<td>From Empire to Twenty-First Century Britain: Economic and Political Development of Great Britain in the 19th and 20th Centuries</td>
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<td>5HD396</td>
<td>America from Independence to 2020: Special Topics in U.S. Economic History</td>
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<td>5HD450</td>
<td>Chapters in History of the Cold War</td>
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The examination is oral and administered by a panel of at least two examiners appointed by the supervisor of the minor. The examination begins by drawing two questions (from different topics). After a 30 minutes written preparation, student will answer the drawn questions orally as well as additional questions from the examiners. The successful candidate is expected to demonstrate creative thinking and the ability to use knowledge acquired from compulsory courses and literature.

Topics:

1. **Economic development of the United States of America in the 1920s and during the Great Depression until 1940** (economic growth, consumer society, standard of living, banking, industrial innovations, agriculture crisis, monetary and fiscal policies, important milestones, significance for the future economic development and economic policy, banking crisis, deflation, unemployment, foreign trade, New Deal and its individual programs, Recession of 1937-1938).

2. **The Golden 1960s in the American economy, the American welfare state development and its subsequent corrections** (main contributors to the economic growth, poverty and its solutions, Keynesianism, civil right movement and relevant federal acts, goals, instruments and outcomes of the New Frontier and Great Society, War on Poverty, Medicare, Medicaid, Republican backlash, changes during Clintonomics).

4. Reaganomics and Clintonomics, development of the American economy and economic policy in the 1980s and 1990s (Reaganomics, theoretical background, trickle-down effect, tax reforms, federal government expenditure programs, federal government debt, Clintonomics, New Economy, Third Way, Dot-Com Bubble, changes in welfare state, NAFTA, federal government fiscal policy).


6. Development of the Cold War in the 1950s and 1960s with an emphasis on proxy wars and international crises (division of Korea, North Korea, South Korea, American, Soviet and Chinese involvement, Truman Doctrine, role of the UN, armistice, Korean Demilitarized Zone, Mutual Defense Treaty, recent political development between North Korea and South Korea, Brain Drain, Berlin Ultimatum, building the Berlin Wall, Checkpoint-Charlie Incident, The July 26th Movement, Fidel Castro, Bay of Pigs Invasion, Cuban Project, naval blockade of Cuba, U.S.-Soviet agreement).


11. Economic and social development of Great Britain in from 1914-1945 (war economy – WW1, economic stagnation in 20s, General Strike 1926, causes and impacts of Great Depression, monetary and fiscal policy, sterling area, imperial preference policy, economic preparation for WW2 and war economy).
12. **Economic and social development of Great Britain after World War II** (impacts of war, labour government 1945–1951, nationalization, full employment, welfare state, economic and social development during 50s and 60s, Swinging Sixties, stagflation, stop-and-go policy, Margaret Thatcher, Thatcherism, premiership of John Major, Blairism – New Labour, Third Way).

13. **Czechs under Habsburg rule** (Battle of White Mountain, Counter-Reformation, Thirty-Years’ War, enlightened absolutism, national revival, school attendance, patent of tolerance, industrialization, French Revolution, wars with Prussia and Bavaria, Catholic Church).

14. **Czechs and Germans – mutual relations and perceptions** (German settlement, ethnicity in social stratification, romantism, national revival, industrialization, Austro-Slavism, First Czechoslovak republic, World War II, forced transfer, Beneš decrees, Great Depression, National Socialism, Sudeten German Party, economic nationalism).

15. **Economic development of the Czech lands since the mid-19th century** (industrialization, engineering, late-comers, manufacturing, breweries, light industry, automotive industry, liberalism, economic nationalism, backwardness).