

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.

Code	Compulsory course title (sP)
5HD280	From Kafka to Havel: Introduction into the History and Culture of Czech Lands
5HD291	European Integration: Historical Context and Current Developments
5HD391	From Empire to Twenty-First Century Britain: Economic and Political Development of Great Britain in the 19th and 20th Centuries
5HD396	America from Independence to 2020: Special Topics in U.S. Economic History
5HD450	Chapters in History of the Cold War

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).
- 3. The oil crises in the American economy in the 1970s and early 1980s, their implications and economic policies in response** (economic stagnation, inflation, unemployment, New Economic Policy, federal government regulations, Whip Inflation Now program, Oil Patch, federal government deregulations and counter-crisis provisions, monetary policy).

- 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).
- 5. The beginnings of the Cold War, bipolarization of the world, and the first international crisis, until the end of the 1940s** (Yalta Conference, Soviet sphere of influence, Truman Doctrine, Eastern Bloc formation, Marshall Plan, Molotov Plan, COMECON, 4D policy, division of Germany, integration of occupation zones, monetary reform, Berlin Blockade, role of Germany in the European integration).
- 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).
- 7. Détente period during the Cold War, factors of origin, significant results, causes of its end** (division of Vietnam, role of the U.S., Soviet Union, and China, Viet Cong, Gulf of Tonkin Resolution, Tet Offensive, Vietnamization, Paris Peace Accords, unification of Vietnam, Soviet Bloc economic issues, Sino-Soviet Split, Third World countries, Non-Aligned Movement, ping-pong diplomacy, triangular diplomacy SALT I, ABM Treaty, Ostpolitik, Helsinki Accords, Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, SALT II, War in Afghanistan).
- 8. United States-Soviet Union relations in the 1980s and the end of the Cold War** (Ronald Reagan, Margaret Thatcher, Mikhail Gorbachev, Reagan Doctrine, economic issues in the Soviet Union and Eastern Bloc, perestroika, military spending, INF Treaty, arms race, Reykjavík Talks, Geneva Talks, Malta Talks, Solidarity, revolutions in Eastern Bloc countries, fall of the Berlin Wall, unification of Germany, Soviet Union and Eastern Bloc collapse, START I).
- 9. Economic cooperation and integration in Western Europe from 1951-1993** (European Recovery Program, Cold War, Truman Doctrine, North Atlantic Treaty Organization, European Steel and Coal Community, European Economic Community, European Atomic Energy Community, process of enlargement of European Communities, Single European Act, single market, external trade policy).
- 10. The European Union - the establishment and further development** (Maastricht Treaty, Euro Area, Schengen Area, process of enlargement, institutions – European Parliament, European Council, Council of European Union, European Commission, Foreign and Defense Policy of EU, Brexit).
- 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, romanticism, 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).