



UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORICAL STUDIES
JUNE EXAMINATIONS 2015

COURSE: HISTORICAL STUDIES 2A

TIME: 2 HOURS
MARKS: 100

COURSE CODE: HIS2A11 & HIS2AA2

EXAMINERS:

1. Prof. G.J. Groenewald
2. Prof. L.W.F. Grundlingh
3. Dr S.J.W. Sparks (moderator)

(THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF 3 SECTIONS AND 8 PAGES.)

Answer ALL THREE sections. Carefully follow the instructions for each section.

SECTION A

Answer ALL of these questions on the multiple choice answer sheet at the BACK of your answer book. Please draw a cross (X) over the letter of the correct answer. Do not spend more than 40-50 minutes on this section.

- 1.) Why did Britain start increasing the tax burden on its American colonies from the mid-1760s?
 - a. to punish Americans for their demand of 'no taxation without representation'.
 - b. to make up for the territorial losses it suffered as a result of the Pontiac Rebellion of 1764.
 - c. because it was in need of revenue after the Seven Years' War it fought against France in America.
 - d. in order to help the ailing East India Company whose tea trade suffered due to American boycotts.
- 2.) Which one of the following statements does *not* describe how the US government's system of 'checks and balances' operate in terms of its constitution?
 - a. the legislative branch writes laws.
 - b. the executive branch enforces laws.
 - c. the judicial branch interprets laws.
 - d. the federal branch adjudicates laws.
- 3.) From which country did the US government purchase the Louisiana territory in 1803, thereby doubling the USA in size?
 - a. Britain.
 - b. France.
 - c. Mexico.
 - d. Spain.

- 4.) What precipitated the outbreak of the Mexican-American War of 1845?
 - a. the ill-treatment of Hispanics in the Southwest.
 - b. Mexico's unhappiness over the expansion of slavery into new states.
 - c. the annexation of the Republic of Texas by the USA.
 - d. the unilateral declaration of independence by Americans living in Texas.
- 5.) Which one of the following was *not* one of the aims of the Freedmen Bureau?
 - a. to protect freedmen against their former owners.
 - b. to provide medical and food aid to freedmen and whites.
 - c. to establish schools and provide education to freedmen.
 - d. to distribute free land to freedmen.
- 6.) In order to have the truly independent, self-sufficient life they wanted after the Civil War, many freed slaves sought...
 - a. a fair employer.
 - b. land of their own.
 - c. the chance to move North.
 - d. social equality.
- 7.) After the Civil War, freed slaves...
 - a. fought hard to establish racially integrated public schools.
 - b. concentrated solely on providing primary school education for their children.
 - c. showed a great desire for education as the means of escaping the ignorance of slavery.
 - d. disappointed northern reformers with their apparent lack of interest in education.
- 8.) Which of the following was true of sharecropping when it originated?
 - a. it allowed African Americans to buy land on credit.
 - b. it gave African Americans freedom from daily supervision by white owners.
 - c. it was forced on African Americans by ruthless landowners.
 - d. it was a humanitarian system of poor relief.
- 9.) The 'black codes' enacted in the South after the Civil War showed that southerners...
 - a. were willing to allow African Americans equality under law.
 - b. would leave the destiny of African Americans up to themselves.
 - c. recognized the need for providing basic education for African Americans.
 - d. sought to return African Americans to a position of servility.
- 10.) The section of the Fourteenth Amendment that had the greatest legal significance in subsequent years was the section that...
 - a. granted citizenship to freed slaves and protected their constitutional rights.
 - b. guaranteed the war debt of the United States.
 - c. withheld political power from prominent Confederates.
 - d. penalized states that did not allow African Americans to vote.
- 11.) In what sense was President Andrew Johnson *not* a typical Southerner of his time?
 - a. he was vehemently opposed to racism in all forms.
 - b. he favoured small yeoman farmers over large planters.
 - c. he supported and stood for the Democratic Party.

- d. he advocated the right of women to vote.
- 12.) Which of the following is viewed by modern scholars as President Johnson's most serious and indictable offense?
- a. his decision to fire Secretary of War Stanton.
 - b. his losing battle with alcoholism.
 - c. his advice to southern states that they reject the Fourteenth Amendment.
 - d. his systematic efforts to block enforcement of the Reconstruction Act of 1867.
- 13.) The Fifteenth Amendment...
- a. guaranteed African Americans equal protection under the law.
 - b. stipulated that states could not deny the right to vote on the basis of race, colour, or previous condition of servitude.
 - c. extended the right to vote to women and blacks.
 - d. was immediately ratified by all northern states.
- 14.) The term *scalawag* was used to describe...
- a. homeless unemployed freedmen in the South.
 - b. former plantation owners who had lost their lands.
 - c. native white southerners who supported or co-operated with the Republicans.
 - d. Union soldiers who occupied the South during Reconstruction.
- 15.) After the Civil War, the main purpose of the Ku Klux Klan in the South was to...
- a. use intimidation and violence to weaken the Republican coalition so that the Democratic Party could be returned to power.
 - b. close integrated schools.
 - c. maintain law and order.
 - d. persecute African Americans.
- 16.) The outcome of the disputed presidential election of 1876 was significant because it...
- a. signalled the demise of the second party system.
 - b. brought an end to Reconstruction.
 - c. marked the beginning of a long era of Democratic presidents.
 - d. demonstrated that African American voters held the balance of power in the South.
- 17.) The economies of all of the western Indian tribes were based to some extent on four activities. Three such activities were (1) trading and raiding; (2) crop growing, and (3) hunting, fishing and gathering. What was the fourth?
- a. mining.
 - b. weaving.
 - c. manufacturing.
 - d. livestock raising.
- 18.) Everyday life for Indians on the Great Plains centred on...
- a. sheep.
 - b. deer.
 - c. the buffalo.
 - d. horses.

- 19.) Which of the following reasons was *not* responsible for the dramatic decline in the numbers of buffalo in the American West between 1820 and 1880?
- over-hunting by Indians for trade with whites.
 - wide-scale slaughtering for the meat-packing industry of Chicago.
 - diseases introduced by the livestock of white farmers.
 - the decrease in grazing area as a result of white farming and expansion of railroads.
- 20.) Prior to the 1880s the federal government believed that Indians could best be civilized by...
- relegating them to reservations.
 - Christianizing them.
 - democratizing tribal government.
 - teaching them the concepts of capitalism.
- 21.) Which of the following was a consequence of the reservation policy of the U.S. government?
- it led to the assimilation of most western Indians into mainstream American culture.
 - it increased the possibility of unity among Indians and thus of violence against whites.
 - it allowed Indians the independence they needed to protect and preserve their way of life.
 - it weakened just about every aspect of Indian life.
- 22.) In decisions handed down in 1884 and 1886, the Supreme Court held that Indians...
- could have their own independent military force to protect their reservations.
 - could not be relegated to reservations against their will.
 - were not citizens of the United States.
 - were protected by the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Amendments.
- 23.) Which one of the following was *not* an outcome of the Dawes Severalty Act of 1887?
- Indian children were forced to attend special boarding schools.
 - communal lands were privatized.
 - whites could buy unallocated lands in the former reserves.
 - Indian men with private property could become US citizens.
- 24.) Most whites associated with Indian reform groups of the 1880s believed that...
- Indians could never be successfully assimilated into US society.
 - Indian cultures should be protected and preserved.
 - Indians could succeed in US society only if they adopted middle-class values.
 - Indians should be protected from white encroachment by the US Army.
- 25.) Most whites who migrated to the West and the Great Plains did so because...
- they wanted to Christianize the native peoples.
 - they were lured there by mining syndicates and lumber companies promising good jobs.
 - they were supposed to conduct government-financed agricultural research.
 - they were desirous of material success and quick wealth.
- 26.) The rapid development of railroads in the United States was accomplished...
- in large measure through the investment of European banking firms.
 - exclusively through the support of large numbers of small investors.

- c. with the help of some of the largest government subsidies ever granted.
 - d. almost totally through the investment of a handful of shrewd millionaires.
- 27.) Name the industrialist who developed the US Steel Corporation which by 1901 controlled about 60% of the steel business in America:
- a. Henry Ford.
 - b. Alfred du Pont.
 - c. Thomas Edison.
 - d. Andrew Carnegie.
- 28.) Which one of the following industries gave an impetus to industrial development in the US South during the late 19th century?
- a. tobacco industry.
 - b. chemical industry.
 - c. automobile industry.
 - d. electrical industry.
- 29.) One of the effects of research by Frederick W. Taylor was that...
- a. automation was reduced because of its harmful impact on workers.
 - b. time, as much as quality, became the measure of acceptable work.
 - c. respect for the traditional craftsman increased.
 - d. costs of production increased.
- 30.) Under Frederick W. Taylor's theory of scientific management, ...
- a. workers' skills came to be valued more highly.
 - b. workers increasingly controlled the pace and scale of production.
 - c. workers became another kind of interchangeable part.
 - d. workers were encouraged to shift frequently from one task to another.
- 31.) Advocates of Social Darwinism believed that...
- a. the government should use tax to bring about a more equitable distribution of wealth.
 - b. wealth is a mark of well-deserved power and responsibility.
 - c. the government should protect the weak in society by regulating industry.
 - d. wealth carries no responsibilities except to get more of it.
- 32.) In the early 1900s, was it difficult for working-class families to buy their own homes? Why or why not?
- a. yes, because it was impossible for such families to save enough money for the down payment.
 - b. yes, because mortgage interest rates were high and repayment periods were short.
 - c. no, because employers often helped to finance homes.
 - d. no, because government programmes made home-ownership possible for all.
- 33.) What impact did the urban growth of the late 19th century have on industrialization?
- a. urbanization greatly slowed industrialization in the United States.
 - b. urbanization had little effect on industrialization.
 - c. urban growth and industrialization fed off and promoted each other.
 - d. urban growth negated the positive aspects of industrialization.

- 34.) As a result of the introduction of mass transit or transport in cities, ...
- working-class neighbourhoods were broken apart.
 - members of the middle class could live in neighbourhoods on the urban outskirts and commute to work in the inner city.
 - more mixed-use areas consisting of residences, shops, and factories emerged.
 - human resources were drawn inward toward the central city.
- 35.) Which one of these factors was *not* a main reason for the large number of emigrants leaving Europe for the USA in the late 19th and early 20th centuries?
- religious persecution.
 - continuous warfare.
 - land redistribution.
 - population pressure.
- 36.) The USA received some 26 million new immigrants during 1870-1920. The source of these immigrants shifted significantly after 1900. From which of these areas did most of these immigrants hail in the period *after* 1900?
- The Caribbean.
 - East Asia.
 - North and West Europe.
 - South and East Europe.
- 37.) Which of the following is true of late 19th-century immigrants to the United States?
- Most settled in agricultural areas.
 - Family tended to be the focus of their lives.
 - They usually flocked together on the edges of major American cities.
 - The vast majority of them were female.
- 38.) Most immigrant newcomers of the late 19th and early 20th centuries...
- converted to a Protestant sect.
 - supported liberalizing trends in church services.
 - sought to retain their familiar religious practices.
 - did not go to church because they worked on Sundays.
- 39.) Thanks to immigration the United States became a religiously diversified country by the early 20th century. Which one of these groups did *not* contribute to this diversity?
- Jews from Eastern Europe.
 - Protestants from Northern Europe.
 - Muslims from the Middle East.
 - Catholics from Southern Europe.
- 40.) Which of the following statements about urbanization is accurate?
- as bad as American cities are, they were more orderly and beautiful than European ones.
 - American cities proved the truth of the saying "America, the melting pot."
 - American cities were dull, boring and lifeless.
 - American cities were characterized by a mixture of social classes, ethnic groups and racial groups that sometimes lived in harmony and sometimes did not.

[40 marks]

SECTION B

Answer ONE of these questions in essay format. Please indicate clearly the number of the question you are answering. Your answer should be approximately two to four pages long. Do not spend more than 40 minutes on this question.

QUESTION 1

Discuss the regulatory legislation supported by President Theodore Roosevelt during his presidency, and explain its relationship to his social, political, and economic beliefs.

OR**QUESTION 2**

Discuss the causes and consequences of the Hawaiian crisis of the 1890s. How and why did Hawaii become part of the American empire?

OR**QUESTION 3**

Discuss the underlying and immediate causes of the Spanish-American-Cuban-Filipino War of 1898, and indicate what the provisions of the Treaty of Paris were.

[30 marks]

SECTION C

Answer ONE of these questions in essay format. Please indicate clearly the number of the question you are answering. Your answer should be approximately three to four pages long. Do not spend more than 40 minutes on this question.

QUESTION 4

By the 1920s the USA was a consumer society. Discuss how music, the automobile, new technologies and labour-saving devices, as well as modern advertising, transformed the American life style.

OR

QUESTION 5

Discuss the ideas on which the First New Deal was based, and examine and assess the effectiveness of at least five programmes or agencies created to implement those ideas.

OR

QUESTION 6

“The Cold War ... also shaped African-American struggles for social justice and the nation’s responses to them.” Discuss the validity of this statement with reference to the achievements and failures of the Civil Rights movement of the 1950s and early 1960s.

OR

QUESTION 7

Examine the factors and forces that led to the rebirth of feminism in the 1960s. What did it accomplish for American women during the 1960s and 1970s?

[30 marks]

---oOo---

