



**UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG**  
**DEPARTMENT OF HISTORICAL STUDIES**

**JUNE EXAMINATIONS 2016**

**COURSE:** HISTORICAL STUDIES 2A

**TIME:** 2 HOURS

**MARKS:** 100

**COURSE CODE:** HIS2A11

**EXAMINERS:**

1. Prof. Louis Grundlingh
2. Prof. Groenewald (Moderator)

**(This paper consists of 2 sections and 5 pages).**

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**Answer BOTH sections. Carefully follow the instructions to 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 minutes on this section.**

1. The Zimmermann telegram was
  - a. a direct request from the German government to Woodrow Wilson not to interfere in European matters;
  - b. a message to Woodrow Wilson to stop supporting Britain's militarily;
  - c. A diplomatic communication issued from the German Foreign Office that proposed a military alliance between Germany and Mexico;
  - d. a secret message from the German High Command to the American Secretary of Defence, requesting him to declare neutrality.
  
2. The Red Scare was
  - a. an illness amongst American soldiers in the trenches;
  - b. the name of an American radical left wing group that wanted to establish a Communist Party;
  - c. the name of a new military weapon developed in America that had the potential to destroy German tanks.
  - d. is the promotion of fear of a potential rise of communism in America.

3. What was President Wilson's response to the news that the First World War had broken out in Europe?

- a. He warned the public that a German victory would imperil United States security.
- b. He issued a proclamation of neutrality and asked Americans to refrain from taking sides.
- c. He privately told the warring powers that America would remain neutral but said nothing publicly.
- d. He secretly told American business leaders that he would not restrict their sales to the warring powers.

4. During the first years of the First World War, President Wilson and many officials within his administration

- a. began to lobby foreign governments for the creation of the League of Nations.
- b. pressured Congress to pass a resolution supporting the Allies.
- c. held anti-German views, which often translated into pro-Allied policies and weakened America's official stance as a neutral nation.
- d. secretly entered into a military alliance with Great Britain while publicly proclaiming America's neutrality.

5. In the early years of the First World War, it was difficult for America to remain neutral because

- a. the United States had strong economic ties to the Allies.
- b. most Americans felt the United States should enter the war at once.
- c. many Wilson administration officials held pro-German sympathies.
- d. Secretary of State William Jennings Bryan was decidedly pro-British.

6. Which of the following statements best expresses President Wilson's belief about America's place in the world?

- a. America has an obligation to end intolerance, racism, and bigotry within its society.
- b. America has a mission to end poverty, homelessness, and unemployment within its society.
- c. America has a mission to lead the world into a new era of peace based on open diplomacy, free trade, and democratic politics.
- d. America has a duty to help other nations find the economic and political systems best suited to their cultures.

7. Which of the following beliefs is part of the body of ideas known as Wilsonianism?

- a. Empires must be dismantled in keeping with the principle of self-determination.
- b. Democratic nations should build more arms to demonstrate their resolve against autocracy.
- c. Each nation must protect its own domestic markets through tariff laws.
- d. Secret agreements among nations are often necessary when national security is involved.

8. The Wilson administration came to see American exports to the Allies as
- a contradiction of American ideals.
  - necessary to the economic well-being of the United States.
  - illegal under international law.
  - evidence of the immorality of American business interests.
9. In the most general sense, President Wilson decided in favor of American entry into the First World War for which of the following reasons?
- The German-Mexican alliance threatened the security of the United States.
  - American munitions manufacturers pushed him in that direction.
  - He wanted a peace fashioned in accordance with Wilsonian, and thus American, ideals.
  - He wanted to acquire a colonial empire for the United States.
10. How did the federal government raise most of the money for the war effort during the First World War?
- By raising tariff rates
  - By raising income taxes
  - By imposing a national sales tax
  - By borrowing
11. Which of the following is true of American agriculture during the First World War?
- The trend toward mechanization came to a virtual halt.
  - Farmers were forced to reduce acreage to stabilize prices.
  - Farmers sank deeper and deeper into debt.
  - Gross farm income increased dramatically.
12. Which of the following is true of American women during the First World War?
- Unemployment among women increased significantly during the war years.
  - Working women found that sex-segregated occupations were a thing of the past.
  - A significant number of women moved into jobs that had previously been reserved for men.
  - Many working women left the labor market altogether in response to criticism that they were denying jobs to men.
13. Which of the following is true of the 1918 congressional elections?
- The results greatly enhanced the possibility that the Senate would accept a peace based on Wilsonian principles.
  - The results clearly indicated the voting public's approval of Wilson's Fourteen Points.
  - Republicans gained control of both houses of Congress shortly before Wilson's departure for the Paris Peace Conference.
  - Because of significant Republican gains in both the House and the Senate, Wilson was practically forced to invite Republican congressional leaders to accompany him to Paris.

14. As a result of the Paris Peace Conference at the Versailles palace, the Allies
- applied the principle of self-determination to all former colonial empires.
  - established free trade among all of the world's industrialized nations.
  - accepted Wilson's arguments in favor of a small indemnity against Germany.
  - created a chain of pro-Western buffer states around Russia.
15. Which of the following did Wilson believe to be the most important part of the League Covenant?
- The agreement to outlaw war
  - The provision for collective security
  - The council of five permanent members
  - The World Court
16. Wilson's 14 points was
- a declaration confirming America's neutrality during the First World War;
  - an effort by President Wilson to convince Congress to participate in the First World War;
  - a statement of principles for world peace that was to be used for peace negotiations in order to end the First World War;
  - a document accepted by all Allied forces to ensure Germany's defeat.
17. Article 10 of the League Covenant determined
- that Germany should surrender unconditionally;
  - that the political independence of all the members of the League of Nations should be protected;
  - that America should be the mediator in international conflicts;
  - that Britain, France and America should force Germany to pay reparations after the war.
18. Which of the following was one of the Lodge reservations to the Treaty of Versailles?
- The provision affirming the racial equality of all people should be stricken from the treaty and from the League Covenant.
  - Any American obligation to use armed force to ensure collective security should require congressional approval.
  - The League of Nations should not have jurisdiction over the domestic matters of any member state.
  - The Monroe Doctrine should be exempt from the jurisdiction of the League of Nations.

19. Taking all things into consideration, which of the following is the most important reason for the Senate's defeat of the Treaty of Versailles and United States membership in the League of Nations?

- a. Wilson was unable to lobby effectively for the treaty because of his stroke and subsequent incapacitation.
- b. Americans were unwilling to abandon the nation's traditional attachment to nonalignment and freedom of choice in international affairs.
- c. Wilson's refusal to compromise with his opponents in the Senate doomed the treaty.
- d. The treaty was condemned to defeat because of the bitter personal feud between Wilson and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge.

20. Which of the following was a consequence of the First World War?

- a. Wartime experiences left the American people united.
- b. The government's wartime policies nourished the trend toward bigness in American industry.
- c. Wartime experiences brought a renewed commitment to progressivism after the war.
- d. Decolonization placed America at a disadvantage in the competition for foreign markets.

(20 x 2 = 40 marks)

## SECTION B

**Answer any TWO questions.**

**Please indicate clearly the number of the question you are answering. Your answer should be approximately two to three pages per question. Do not spend more than 80 minutes on this section.**

### QUESTION 1

Defend the following statement: "The New Deal was a liberal, evolutionary reform program that did not represent a revolutionary break with the past."

(30 marks)

### QUESTION 2

Discuss the rise and main characteristics of the "middle class" in the USA during the 1950's. Examine the factors that facilitated the emergence of a national middle-class culture during the 1950s, and discuss the characteristics of that culture.

(30 marks)

### QUESTION 3

Discuss the nature and actions of the Civil Rights Movement in the USA and President Kennedy and Johnson's reactions to it.

(30 marks)

(2 x 30 = 60 marks)

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