



**COURSE NAME:** HISTORICAL STUDIES 3B

**TIME:** 3 HOURS

**COURSE CODE:** HIS3B21/HIS3BB3

**MARKS:** 300

**EXAMINERS:** Internal

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External

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(THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF 2 SECTIONS AND 3 PAGES)

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You are required to answer **THREE** questions in total in this exam. You may choose to answer **ONE** question in **Section A** and **TWO** questions in **Section B** OR **TWO** questions in **Section A** and **ONE** question in **Section B**.

Please note the time allocation for each section. Please submit your answers to Section A in one answer book, and Section B in another answer book. Clearly indicate at the top of each answer the number of the question that you are answering. Read the questions closely and answer them as directly as possible. Please note that you may refer to the same readings/sources and examples in answering more than one question.

### **SECTION A**

1. Discuss how the Enlightenment project influenced competing discourses that stressed the equality between men and women, while at the same time embracing the notion that men and women have fundamentally different natures. [100]
2. The first decades of the twentieth century saw a "rejection of Victorian gender segregation and sexual reticence" (Stephanie Coontz) in the United Kingdom and the United States of America. What form did this rejection take, what caused it and how did it affect the institution of marriage? [100]
3. Explain how ideological connections between early marriage, sexual containment and traditional gender roles merged in the context of the Cold War in the United States of America, with particular reference to the long 1950s. [100]

4. What was the Columbian Exchange, and how did it impact both sides of the Atlantic? [100]
5. Catherine McNear considers cities to be "hybrid spaces". Use specific examples to critically discuss what she means by this phrase. [100]
6. What role did market demand and the availability of natural resources play in the colonisation of the Congo Free State? [100]

## **SECTION B**

1. David Courtwright writes that "The term 'drugs' is an extremely problematic one." Why is this term difficult to define? Discuss, drawing upon and developing two historical examples from course readings to illustrate your points. [100]
2. Choose one drug (legal or illegal) and, drawing upon materials from this course, discuss how its social meanings and uses have varied across time and place. [100]
3. What impact did nineteenth century science have both on drugs themselves and on understandings of habitual drug use? Use concrete examples from course materials in your discussion. [100]
4. The invention of new desires and needs was a fundamental component of the consumer revolution wherever it has occurred in the world. Discuss the above statement in relation to the development over time of the key components of the so-called 'consumer apparatus' in driving the growth of consumerism in the modern world. [100]
5. Instead of seeing consumerism's advance as an inevitable, unstoppable process unfolding without encountering any opposition over the course of the last few centuries, it is important to pay attention to the resistances, criticisms and ambivalence which consumerism provoked in different parts of the world as it emerged and expanded.

Discuss this statement with specific reference to historical examples of the diverse, complicated and changing trajectories of consumerism in different parts of the world which you learned about during this course.

6. Consumerism has been very politically contentious in the history of modern South Africa. Use prescribed texts from the course to show:
  - a) how consumption has been a source of debate and controversy in the history of this region;
  - b) how the politics of class, race, ethnicity, gender and aspiration have made themselves visible via consumption; and
  - c) how the struggle against apartheid was tied up with consumerism.