



UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG

DEPARTMENT OF HISTORICAL STUDIES

EXAMINATION NOVEMBER 2018

COURSE: HISTORICAL STUDIES 2B

TIME: 2 HOURS

MARKS: 100

COURSE CODE: HIS2B11

EXAMINERS:
1. Dr J N Klee
2. Dr S Halleen

THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF 2 SECTIONS.

SECTION A (50 Marks)

(Dr. J.N. Klee)

Answer all the MCQ questions in section A and section B.

Answer THREE paragraph questions from section A and THREE paragraph from section B.

QUESTION 1

Answer ALL of these questions.

Choose the correct answer or the odd-one out.

1.) The development of China and Japan shows elements of modernity because

- a. There existed a commercialised consumer culture and existed impressive “gunpowder” empires.
- b. They had democratic governments similar to European countries.
- c. They were open to wide trading relationships with European nations.
- d. They were isolationistic and protective of their traditions and cultures.

2.) Sixteenth-century Europeans introduced more than just firearms into Japan. They also introduced

- a. Fish.

- b. Opium.
- c. Coins system.
- d. Tobacco.

3.) The Jesuits were a that produced some of the best-educated minds.

- a. Roman Catholic counterreformation.
- b. Buddhist religious group.
- c. Intellectual science group.
- d. Chinese political thinking tank.

4.) Shanghai developed into an international city because of

- a. Extensive trade with the British, French, Germans and Russians.
- b. Extensive educational development by the Chinese.
- c. Infrastructure development.
- d. Clamping down on opium trade.

5.) The Korean economy was marked by a low level of commercialization because of

- a. Flooding of crops.
- b. Isolation policies.
- c. Bad infrastructure development.
- d. Lack of water transportation.

6.) China's trade was always domestic and the Ming government helped to facilitate that through maintaining the

- a. Yangzi River.
- b. Chinese economy.
- c. Beijing.
- d. Grand canal.

7.) The Late Ming dynasty stretched from 1368 to

- a. 1646.
- b. 1654.
- c. 1744.
- d. 1644.

8.) Chinese growing trade assisted by government restrictions reached its climax in the period of so-called Japanese pirate raiding between

- a. 1500-1600.
- b. 1545-1555.

- c. 1500-1520.
- d. 1540's-1550's.

9.) The nineteenth-century wave of Westernization foreshadowed globalization and Momentum through advancement in the fields of

- a. Transportation.
- b. Communication.
- c. Economic under development.
- d. Infrastructure development.

10.) The name "Hermit Kingdom" referred to

- a. A country that is wealthy but isolated.
- b. A country that is poor but open for development.
- c. A country that is self-isolated.
- d. A country that was forced into isolation.

11.) The Tongzhi Restoration of 1862 – 1874 saw the opening up of

- a. A College of Foreign Languages.
- b. Extensive trade in tobacco.
- c. 10 Treaty Ports in Japan.
- d. Christian rebellions.

12.) During the eighteenth-century the British merchants developed an appetite for Chinese products such as

- a. Tea.
- b. Opium.
- c. Tobacco.
- d. Porcelain.

13.) The Christian Taiping Rebellion between 1850 and 1864 **initially started** as a revolt driven by

- a. Economic factors.
- b. Political differences.
- c. Religious differences.
- d. External interferences.

14.) The Qing Dynasty was a vast, multi-ethnic conquest empire, which had three official languages

- a. Manchu.
- b. Mongol.
- c. Chinese.
- d. Tibetan.

15.) Opium was introduced to China by the

- a. British.
- b. French.
- c. Cambodians.
- d. Portuguese.

16.) The Boxer Rebellion of 1898-1900 was triggered by

- a. Economic under development in China.
- b. Sinking of the British iron steamship called the *Nemesis*.
- c. Alien religion of Christianity.
- d. To encourage international trade.

17.) The EIC was a trading company belonging to

- a. The French.
- b. The British,
- c. The Dutch.
- d. The Spanish.

18.) The VOC was a trading company belonging to

- a. The French.
- b. The British.
- c. The Dutch.
- d. The Spanish.

19.) The Jesuit missionary who came to China did so to not only spread the Christian faith but also to

- a. Educate the Chinese in reading and writing.
- b. Introduce the European way.
- c. Introduce scientific knowledge.
- d. Impress the Chinese with an accommodating approach.

20.) The Europeans introduced three different elements into the Japanese society during the 1500'-s namely

- a. Tobacco.
- b. The Tempura cooking style.
- c. Christianity.
- d. Opium.

Total = 20.

QUESTION 2**Answer THREE of these questions.**

- 2.1 Briefly discuss the development of Tibetan Buddhism (1578) and explain the role of the Dalai Lama in the Manchu empires. (10)
- 2.2 Briefly discuss, by referring to examples, why you would say the seventeenth- century was a time of remarkable tolerance in China? (10)
- 2.3 Briefly discuss how the Warlord Era between 1916 -1928 affected Chinese political Unity. (10)
- 2.4 Explain why Korea was referred to as a “hermit kingdom” since 1392 and briefly discuss how the military invasions of the Japanese warlords (since 1592) effected the economic development of Korea? (10)
- 2.5 Briefly explain what you understand of the ‘Opium wars’ in China which began in 1760, who were involved and how these wars influenced the relations between Western- Europe and China up to the 1870’s. (10)
- 2.6 Discuss the nature of the role played by Commodore Perry in the opening up of Japan in 1853-1854. (10)

Total = 30.

SECTION B (50 marks)

(Dr S Halleen)

QUESTION 1

Answer ALL of these questions.

(1.) Which of the following is the most widely spoken language in the world?

- a. English
- b. Spanish
- c. Mandarin
- d. Urdu

(2.) Which of the following is the most populated country in the world?

- a. India
- b. China
- c. South Korea
- d. Japan

(3.) What historical event led to the United States entering the Second World War?

- a. Germany's invasion of Poland
- b. Japan's invasion of Manchuria
- c. The attack on Pearl Harbour
- d. Japan's expansionist policy

(4.) Which of the following events brought about an end to the Second World War?

- a. Suicide of Hitler
- b. Bombing of Hiroshima
- c. German surrender
- d. Japanese surrender

(5.) Who was the commander in charge of the Allied powers' occupation of Japan in 1945?

- a. Commodore Perry
- b. General MacArthur
- c. Captain John McCain
- d. Emperor Hirohito

(6.) Women were permitted to vote in Japan since...

- a. 1945
- b. 1946

- c. 1950
- d. 1980

(7.) Confucianism emphasizes...

- a. individuality
- b. conformism
- c. exclusivity
- d. communalism

(8.) McDonalds opened its first branch in Japan in...

- a. 1971
- b. 1981
- c. 1984
- d. 1990

(9.) Who succeeded Roosevelt as president of the US?

- a. Nixon
- b. Jimmy Carter
- c. George Bush
- d. Truman

(10.) Who were the respective first leaders of North and South Korea?

- a. Syngman Rhee and Kim II Sung.
- b. Syngman Rhee and Roh Tae Woo.
- c. Kim II Sung and Park Chung Hee.
- d. Chun Doo Hwan and Park Chung Hee.

(11.) North and South Korea is divided along the ... parallel.

- a) 33rd
- b) 35th
- c) 37th
- d) 38th

(12.) Roosevelt and Stalin proposed a four-power trusteeship at the Yalta conference. Which four countries were to act as trustees?

- a. The Koreas, China, Japan and USA
- b. Britain, France, USA and the Soviet Union
- c. Britain, Germany, France, Russia
- d. Japan, China, France and USA

(13.) Which political system was/is followed by North Korea?

- a. Capitalism
- b. Socialism
- c. Socialist Monarchy
- d. Communism

(14.) The Cold War was a battle over...

- a) Ideological beliefs
- b) Religious beliefs
- c) Territory
- d) Resources

(15.) To which Island did Chiang Kai-Shek retreat to after the Communist victory in mainland China?

- a. Hong Kong
- b. Indonesia
- c. Taiwan
- d. Singapore

(16.) On October 1,, Mao Zedong stood on Tiananmen - the old Gate of Heavenly Peace and proclaimed the establishment of a new country, called the People's Republic of China (PRC).

- a. 1953
- b. 1949
- c. 1950
- d. 1948

(17.) Which economic system was/is followed in the People's Republic of China?

- a. Orthodox Marxism
- b. Socialist Monarch
- c. Communism
- d. Market-Leninism

(18.) Mao believed that industrialisation and economic take-off could be achieved through

- a. New technologies
- b. Capital investment
- c. People power
- d. Elitist centralized planning

(19.) is the most remote from the People's Republic of China (PRC) of the three Chinese territories.

- a. Taiwan
- b. Singapore
- c. Hong Kong
- d. Philippines

(20.) Who was the Chinese leader who rose to power in 1978 representing the economic reform faction?

- a. Hua Guofeng
- b. Deng Xiaoping
- c. Hu Yaobang
- d. Kim Young Sam

QUESTION 2**Answer THREE of these questions.**

2.1. The study of East Asian History is an example of decolonized knowledge. Discuss whether you agree or disagree with this statement.(10)

2.2. Japan adopted a “developmental state” economic policy following the Second World War, which assisted with its economic recovery. Discuss what is meant by a developmental state and whether you think this policy is appropriate for African economies or not.(10)

2.4Japan is regarded as a cultural super-power globally. Discuss whether you agree or disagree with this statement.(10)

2.4 Discuss how economic and political reforms following the assassination of President Park in 1979 contributed towards South Korea achieving the status of a modern, democratized state. (10)

2.5. What was the *Great Leap Forward* campaign? Did it succeed?(10)

2.6. China has the second largest economy in the world. Discuss the historical factors that contributed to China attaining this position.(10)

Total = 30.

