



UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY
DECEMBER EXAMINATIONS 2018

COURSE : HISTORICAL STUDIES 3A **TIME:** 3 HOURS
CODE : HIS3A11/3AA3 **MARKS:** 200
EXAMINERS : PROF G GROENEWALD
PROF LWFG GRUNDLINGH
PROF N ERLANK
DR K MOGUERANE
MODERATOR : MR N SOUTHEY (UNISA)

THIS PAPER CONSISTS OF 2 SECTIONS AND 3 PAGES.

INSTRUCTIONS TO CANDIDATES:

- YOU MUST ANSWER TWO QUESTIONS IN TOTAL
 - ANSWER ONE QUESTION FROM SECTION A
 - ANSWER ONE QUESTION FROM SECTION B
 - ANSWER EACH QUESTION IN A SEPARATE BOOKLET
-

SECTION A

ANSWER ONE QUESTION FROM THIS SECTION

QUESTION 1

Critically discuss how and why the development of slave religion differed in Cuba and Brazil from what happened in this regard in the United States of America during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

QUESTION 2

Could the impact of slavery on marriage and family life among slaves be seen as a form of oppression? Critically discuss with reference to the situation in the United States of America during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

QUESTION 3

What made the commercialisation of leisure possible and how did entrepreneurs provide for this new demand between the 1920s and the 1960s? Refer to specific examples in your answer.

QUESTION 4

Discuss how the cinema and automobility changed the lives of Americans from the 1950s to the 1970s.

TOTAL FOR THIS SECTION: 100

SECTION B

ANSWER ONE QUESTION FROM THIS SECTION

QUESTION 5

How did existing dynamics of empire in the “New World” of the Americas and the “Old World” of Eurasia shape Europe’s expansion into these territories during the long sixteenth century?

QUESTION 6

“Social order and cultural cohesion”, according to John Darwin, ‘[are] the vital conditions of imperial stability...’. How did these dynamics orientate Ming and Ch’ing (Qing) China away from open maritime trade and Inner Asian politics during the long sixteenth century?

QUESTION 7

7a. What methods of contraception (pre- and post-conception) did people use before the discovery of hormonal contraceptives? In your answer you should list the methods of contraception, provide detail on their benefits and disadvantages, as well as discuss the evidence for their earliest use. (60)

AND (ANSWER BOTH PARTS)

7b. Consult the table of figures supplied on the last page of this exam (40).

1. Which countries have populations larger than 1 million? List them all, in order, from smallest to largest. (8)
2. Which four countries have the lowest absolute birth rates on the list? List them. (8)
3. Write out in full the figure for the country with the highest infant mortality rate. (2)

4. What is the definition of infant mortality rate? (4)
5. What is the population density in the country with the highest death rate? Provide its name. (2)
6. Which out of the following three countries has the lowest average population growth (taken as the average of the crude death and birth rate): Tanzania, Somalia, Swaziland? (2)
7. What is being measured in the last two columns? What is the difference between these measurements? (6)
8. Why do you think that some countries with relatively similar population growth rates have different assessments in the final column. Refer to Sierra Leone and Botswana to explain your answer. (8)

QUESTION 8

What made for the difference in success between birth control clinics in Johannesburg operated by the Race Welfare Society, and other clinics in South Africa (in the 1930s)? Discuss the strategies of these clinics in relation to how their practices were a) informed by eugenics and b) sensitive to the needs of women seeking out contraception.

Table for Question 7

TABLE 1 Other Anglophone countries: Selected basic population data, by country, 1969

Country	Population (in thousands)	Density (persons per square kilometer)	Crude birth rate	Crude death rate	Infant mortality rate ^a	Government perception of population	
						Size	Rate of growth
Gambia	357	30	42 ^b	21	125 ^b	OK	OK
Sierra Leone	2,585	33	45 ^b	24	136 ^b	low	OK
Liberia	1,150	10	51	16	137	OK	u
Ethiopia	24,559	19	52	27	200	u	u
Somalia	2,749	4	46 ^b	24	190 ^b	OK	OK
Uganda	9,526	34	43	19	160	OK	OK
Tanzania	12,886	13	47	22	162	OK	OK
Malawi	4,332	34	49 ^b	25 ^b	120 ^b	low	OK
Zambia	4,054	5	49.6	21	159 ^b	OK	OK
Rhodesia	4,877	11	48 ^b	14 ^b	122 ^b	u	u
Botswana	610	1	44	24	175 ^b	OK	high
Swaziland	409	22	52 ^b	24 ^b	168 ^b	u	u
Lesotho	1,025	29	37	23	181 ^b	OK	high
South Africa	19,645	15	41 ^b	17 ^b	138 ^b	u	u
Mauritius	840	396	27	8	69	high	high

u = unavailable.

^a Per thousand live births.

^b Source: Population Reference Bureau, 1973 World Population Data Sheet.

SOURCE: Size, density, birth, death, and infant mortality rates from UN ECA, *Demographic Handbook for Africa, June 1971*; government perceptions prepared from diverse statements by government leaders and documents of governments.

Studies in Family Planning, Vol. 6, No. 8, Family Planning Programs: World Review 1974 (Aug., 1975), pp. 293-297

TOTAL FOR THIS SECTION: 100