

**UNIVERSITY OF JOHANNESBURG
DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY**

HIS1B11: History 1B

January examination 2020

**TIME: 3 hours
Marks: 100**

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Section A (Dr K Moguerane)

Instructions:

This paper consists of three parts. Part 1 consists of multiple choice questions, Part 2 of short identification questions, Part 3 of a medium-length paragraph question.

Part 1:

MCQ = 10 questions (10 marks)

Ring or tick the ONE most correct answer

1. Historians have to apply their minds to “periodization” in order to grapple with historical transformation. As far as the “modern” period is concerned
 - a. Historians cannot agree on the periodization of “modern” history because periodization is a question of debate and not merely historical fact.

- b. This is not necessary because being “modern” is something that we are born with and does not belong to any specific historical period.
 - c. This is not necessary because historians all agree that this is only the history of the twentieth and the twenty-first century where computers have a significant role to play in history.
 - d. Historians all agree that the early modern period begins in the 1400s.

- 2. We can think of fifteen century Venice as a ‘frontier’ because
 - a. it was the most beautiful amongst the cities that overlooked the sea. It was characterised by romance, magic and chocolate.
 - b. it was the first city to capture the imagination of William Shakespeare. It was characterised by theatres dedicated to his tragedies.
 - c. it was a city where people from different parts of the world encountered one another, exchanging ideas, goods and cultural practices.
 - d. It was the first city where people from different parts of the world discovered trade and commerce.

- 3. The Ottoman Empire relied extensively on slaves to run their administration and to become soldiers. This practice was
 - a. unsuccessful because Christian families would not surrender their sons to serve the Empire as slaves.
 - b. successful because the transatlantic slave trade in West Africa provides slave to the Americas and the Ottomans
 - c. successful because the Ottomans used powerful magic potions to abduct boys.
 - d. successful because slavery was associated with a code of honour and a system for promotion.

- 4. The nature of Spanish power in the Americas from the 15th to the 17th century
 - a. was a wide array of relationships between Europeans and indigenous people which could allow some indigenous people opportunities for power and economic success.
 - b. was of complete and total domination of the indigenous peoples

- c. allowed Spain to export so much silver that it developed one of the strongest economies in Europe.
 - d. can be accurately described in one word, which is genocide.

- 5. According to historian John Mills,
 - a. Europe was the only region in the region to experience a ‘mood’ of “Renaissance” in the sixteenth century.
 - b. the “Renaissance” was a strong tradition that rejected the idea of God and religion.
 - c. the European ‘Renaissance’ inspired a rediscovery of the classical Greek and Roman worlds.
 - d. Europeans considered the “Renaissance” as the most perfect expression of the great achievements of the Middle Ages.

- 6. From the late sixteenth century the history of Japan suggests that
 - a. maritime trade with Europe was persistently disruptive of peace and order.
 - b. this country
 - c. maritime trade with and the presence of Europeans could strengthen the Japanese’s own political tradition and encourage their innovation.
 - c. this country was always inward looking, suspicious of Europeans and reluctant to allow ordinary people the freedom to trade with whomever they chose.

- 7. The family dynamics of Henry VIII of England (reigned 1509 – 1547) had a significant consequence on ordinary people’s participation in matters of rule, but this was not the only part of the world where ordinary people were shaping the “legitimacy” of political states. This is because
 - a. this was a moment where maritime trade was enabling a new class of citizens who understood political legitimacy to be directly connected with their own individual flourish.
 - b. this was the beginning of the ‘Enlightenment’. Rulers had to prove that royal power was based on “reason”.
 - c. this was a moment when rule by royal power was fast on the decline because of the “Renaissance”.
 - d. this was the onset of the “Glorious Revolution” which gave parliament significantly more powers to constrain the actions and decision of royal power.

8. The fall of Constantinople in 1453 after conquest by the Ottomans meant
- a. the end of Christianity in the former Byzantine Empire
 - b. the protection of women and children against men
 - c. the beginning of slavery in the former Byzantine Empire
 - d. the protection of the Orthodox church by an Islamic ruler

9. According to historian John Darwin

- a. by the 1400s, Western Europe had become the only civilization to attain the degree of socio-political organisation and material culture that could enable it to become the preeminent world power from the 1400s.
- b. Empire and particularly the conquest of other peoples in distant lands is a political characteristic unique (exclusive) to Western Europe.
- c. by the 1400s, Western Europe was still a 'backward hinterland' of a much more economically advanced Islamic Near East. It competed for preeminence with China and Islamic powers of Eurasia.
- d. Empire and particularly the conquest of other peoples in distant lands is not 'history in reality' but a story developed in European novels.

10. Choose the answer that is not correct: The success of British trade in West Africa depended on

- a. collaboration between company and independent European traders on the one hand, and local communities on the other
- b. a set of reciprocal relations between local inhabitants and newcomers, including marriage and friendship.
- c. a set of military practices that forced local people to work for company and European traders.
- d. a set of reciprocal relations between African landlords and European rentiers.

Part 2: Identification: 4 marks each (20 marks)

Choose 5 (only) from Section A. Provide two sentences that sufficiently demonstrates your understanding and significance of the following historiographical concepts.

Here is an example of an answer that would receive full marks:

Tortilla A kind of flat bread made of maize flour and prepared with minerals, part of the diet of Mesoamerican people. In the period we studied in class, tortillas were useful during military campaigns because of its nutritional value and because its shape made it efficient to carry over long distances.

Section A

Frontier
Middle Passage
Reformation
Holy Roman Empire
Diaspora
Exile
“Reawakening”
Bureaucracy
Collaboration
Thirty Year War

Part 3: Longer answer (20 marks)

Choose and answer ONE (only) of the following topics/questions. Write a well-developed and highly informative paragraph of 10 to 15 sentences.

1. The following quote is from novelist and Nobel Laureate Toni Morrison, “*No one ever talks about the moment you found that you were white. Or the moment you found out you were black. That’s a profound revelation. The minute you find that out, something happens. You have to renegotiate everything.*” This quote comes from an interview for the Salon in 1993. She is suggesting that race, as skin colouring, is something that each of us, at some point in our lives, comes to learn and confront. In other words, it is a product of history - something that is not necessarily “there”. Write a paragraph about the fluid relationship between ‘race’, skin colouring and social position in the early modern world of the Americas.
2. In the very last pages of his book, *The World from 1450 to 1700*, historian John Wills describes life in late seventeenth century China under the Qing emperor, Kangxi who associated closely with European Jesuits: “*An emperor who was himself a conqueror, heir to two cultures and languages, Chinese and Manchu, was reaching out to strangers who spoke other languages and had beliefs he did not share ... The Qing rulers knew how to shape a changing world in their own ways and how to choose among what other peoples had to offer in a moving, changing, interactive, early modern world.*” Why does Wills consider the late seventeenth century the very beginning of the modern period and not the 1400s?

Section B (Dr JN Klee)

Instructions:

This paper consists of three parts. Part one consists of multiple choice questions, Part 2 of short identification questions, part 3 of medium-length paragraph questions.

Part 1.

MCQ = 10 questions (10 marks)

Ring or tick the ONE most correct answer

Note that in some questions there might be the odd one out. Meaning three answers could be correct but one will be incorrect. The incorrect one must be chosen.

- 1.) World War 1 or The Great War – 1914-1919 marked a major break in the course of world history because:
 - a. The duration of the war was longer than expected with many lives lost.
 - b. Not only were the maps of Europe and southwest Asia redrawn but nationalist movements took root and spread across Asia.
 - c. Only Europe took part in this war, which resulted in major economic setbacks for European countries.
 - d. The Great War would eventually cause the outbreak of World War 2.
- 2.) World War 1 or The Great War was caused by:
 - a. Germany and its economic and political expansion since the late 1890's.
 - b. Nationalism, one of the major ideologies of the late nineteenth century and its armed companion namely militarism.
 - c. The development and expansion of socialism.
- 3.) The heir to the Austro-Hungarian empire and his wife was assassinated on the 28th of June 1914 by an:
 - a. German national-socialist supporter belonging to the German labour Party.
 - b. Austrian, supporting the movement of the Young Turks.

- c. Ultra-nationalist Serb.
- d. Member of a radical French movement against British imperial expansion in West Africa.

4) The Treaty of Versailles:

- a. Signalled the establishment of the League of Nations.
- b. Identified France and its aggressive economic policies as the main cause for the outbreak of World War 1.
- c. Ended the South African War which lasted from 1898-1902.
- d. Of 1919 formally ended World War 1 and declared Germany responsible for the outbreak of the war.

5) Why did modern nationalism develop in Asia between World War 1 and World War 2?:

- a. Nationalism had to become the means of ending imperialism and bringing about freedom.
- b. Nationalism had to unite the Arab nations.
- c. Nationalism had to provide clear economic and political policies to resist the impact of colonialism.
- d. Nationalism had to replace old religious beliefs.

6) The Ottoman Empire was also known as the:

- a. Roman Empire.
- b. Turkish Empire.
- c. German and Italian alliance.
- d. British Empire.

7) The Arab revolt of 1916 was encouraged by the British and the French with the aim to:

- a. Expanding new-imperialism into India and neighbouring China.
- b. Destroy the Ottoman Empire.
- c. Unite the Turkish, Iranians and even Jewish nationalists.
- d. Start the process of de-colonisation in Asia.

8) The Sykes-Picot agreement was a secret World War 1 treaty between
andto divide the old Ottoman Empire:

- a. France and Germany.
- b. Britain and Germany.
- c. Germany and Italy.
- d. Britain and France.

9) The Balfour declaration laid the foundations for the establishment of a new-nation
state in Palestine. This agreement was made in:

- a. November 1917.
- b. April 1914.
- c. November 1915.
- d. October 1917.

10) The Great Depression of 1929-1939 had worldwide effects such as:

- a. Mass Unemployment worldwide.
- b. It contributed to the outbreak of World War 2.
- c. Devastating effects for vulnerable commodity economies such as Latin America.
- d. The call of ultranationalist and militarists in Japan for less dependence on global markets.

Part 2: Identification: 4 marks each (20 marks)

Choose 5 (only) from section B

Provide two sentences that sufficiently demonstrates your understanding of the
basic meaning and significance within the historical context discussed during the
semester.

Section B

Industrial Revolution
Steam-Powered Transportation
New Imperialism
Scramble for Africa
De-colonisation
National Socialism
Holocaust
World War 1
World War 2
Cold War

Part 3: longer answer (20 Marks)

Chose and answer One (only) of the following topics/questions. Write a well-developed and highly informative paragraph of 6 or 7 sentences.

Section C

The Arab revolt of 1916 was an example and result of nationalism movements in the Middle East. Discuss.

Economic depressions or crisis are a common phenomenon in the world but the Great Depression of 1929-1933 serves as an exceptional example of such an economic crisis. Discuss.