



University of Fort Hare  
*Together in Excellence*

HISTORY DEPARTMENT

Contemporary Themes in the Global and African Past  
HIS124E

DEGREE EXAMINATIONS

NOVEMBER

2019

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Time: 120 minutes  
Subject: History HIS124E  
Marks: 100

This paper consists of 8 (EIGHT) pages including the cover page

Internal Examiners

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INSTRUCTIONS

Answer ALL questions from Section A,  
and answer only ONE (1) Question from Section B.

**Section A:**  
**Multiple Choice Questions**

**Answer ALL of the following questions** on the Multiple Choice Answer Sheet provided. **Carefully follow the instructions** on the answer sheet **how to mark your student number and the letter standing for the ONE correct answer per question.**

(25 questions x 2 = 50 marks)

**Question 1:** According to current scientific knowledge, the ancestor virus of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV-1) was transferred from chimpanzees to humans around the year: (2)

- Answer A: 1885
- Answer B: 1908
- Answer C: 1959
- Answer D: 1981

**Question 2:** In which country did medical personnel first discover the existence of the new disease syndrome that came to be known as Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS)? (2)

- Answer A: The United States of America (USA)
- Answer B: Haiti
- Answer C: Cameroon
- Answer D: South Africa

**Question 3:** John Iliffe has convincingly argued that 'the fundamental reason why Africa had the worst Aids epidemic was because ...' (2)

- Answer A: '...Africans generally appear to be less able to control their sexual urges than people elsewhere in the world.'
- Answer B: '... it had been used to test a genetically modified virus as a new biological weapon.'
- Answer C: '... Aids is directly caused by poverty [and] Africa is the poorest and least developed continent in the world.'
- Answer D: '... it had the first Aids epidemic [which was] spreading silently for many years before anyone recognized its existence.'

**Question 4:** All of the following factors historically contributed greatly to the spread of HIV all over Africa, **except:** (2)

**Answer A:** Refugee movements and sexual violence associated with civil war

**Answer B:** The use of migrant labour, especially in the mining industry

**Answer C:** The improvement of the economic and legal position of women

**Answer D:** Rapid population growth and increasing urbanisation

**Question 5:** True or false: Compared to Africa, it was much easier in America, Europe and Asia to slow down the spread of HIV with information campaigns aimed to change people's risk behaviors: (2)

**Answer A:** True

**Answer B:** False

**Question 6:** All of the following factors historically contributed to the abolition (end) of the Atlantic Slave Trade, **except:** (2)

**Answer A:** Africans increasingly realised their shared humanity and stopped selling their brothers and sisters to Europeans

**Answer B:** Freed former slaves and white American and European activists campaigned against the slave trade in America and Europe

**Answer C:** Profits in the slave trade and in the production of sugar with slave labour progressively decreased

**Answer D:** Slave revolts in America increased, and in the Haitian Revolution, an entire French colony was liberated by former slaves

**Question 7:** True or false: In tropical Africa, diseases worked the opposite way than they had in America: Instead of providing Europeans with a 'bio-weapon' that helped them to conquer the big American states in the 1500s, diseases provided a strong obstacle for would-be colonisers in Africa, because they were far more deadly for outsiders than for local African populations. (2)

**Answer A:** True

**Answer B:** False

**Question 8:** All of the following provided Europeans with great military advantages over Africans, and considerably assisted their conquest and colonization of Africa from 1875 onward, **except:** (2)

- Answer A: Horses  
Answer B: Breech-loading rifles  
Answer C: Machine guns  
Answer D: Improved (water-resistant) ammunition

**Question 9:** All of the following were important motives for large groups of Europeans to seek colonies in Africa for their countries, **except:** (2)

- Answer A: A hope to bring down overpopulation in Europe by acquiring land in tropical Africa for millions of European settlers  
Answer B: A hope to end the extended economic crisis in Europe by acquiring sources of raw materials and protected markets in tropical Africa  
Answer C: A sense that having colonies would increase the national prestige and secure the future wealth of a European country  
Answer D: A sense that it was the 'white man's burden' [duty] to bring civilisation, Christianity and an end to slavery to Africa

**Question 10:** The form of colonial rule that tried to govern Africans as much as possible through the existing precolonial political leaders, systems and structures, and keep intact as much of customary law as possible is known as: (2)

- Answer A: African rule  
Answer B: Direct rule  
Answer C: Indirect rule  
Answer D: Non-interventionist rule

**Question 11:** Which of the following countries was the most prominent white settler colony outside of South Africa? (2)

- Answer A: Kenya  
Answer B: Ethiopia  
Answer C: Nigeria  
Answer D: Congo

**Question 12:** Which sector of the colonial economy was most profitable for capital investment by European powers during colonial rule? (2)

- Answer A: Colonial government *[answer options continue overleaf]*

**Answer B:** Land and agriculture

**Answer C:** Mining

**Answer D:** Industry

**Question 13:** In which part of colonial Africa did African peasants control almost the entire production of cash crops for export? (2)

**Answer A:** East Africa

**Answer B:** Southern Africa

**Answer C:** West Africa

**Question 14:** Which factor do you consider most important in the winning of independence from colonial rule in Africa? (2)

**Answer A:** The rise of African nationalism

**Answer B:** The rise of socialism

**Answer C:** The rise of capitalism

**Answer D:** The rise of liberal democracies

**Question 15:** Which African nationalist leader and newly elected leader of his country was murdered in the early 1960s in a plot by a combination of American and European governments and local accomplices? (2)

**Answer A:** Patrice Lumumba

**Answer B:** Jomo Kenyatta

**Answer C:** Kwame Nkrumah

**Answer D:** Agostino Neto

**Question 16:** When did the Gold Coast / Ghana become independent from colonial rule? (2)

**Answer A:** 1948

**Answer B:** 1957

**Answer C:** 1961

**Answer D:** 1967

**Answer E:** 1975

**Question 17:** In which African colony did the Mau Mau anti-colonial resistance movement, led by the Land and Freedom Army, take place in the 1950s? (2)

**Answer A:** Uganda

**Answer B:** Tanzania

**Answer C:** Kenya

**Answer D:** Malawi

**Question 18:** Which of the following problems that arose in the decade after World War I did affect not only Germany, but also France and Great Britain? (2)

**Answer A:** Reparation payments to compensate damage done in the war

**Answer B:** Loss of part of the national territory and overseas colonies

**Answer C:** National pride being hurt by the Versailles Peace Treaty

**Answer D:** Weak economic performance and mass-unemployment

**Question 19:** All of the following policies were part of the programme with which the National-Socialist German Workers Party (the 'Nazis') reduced unemployment and promoted economic growth in Germany, **except:** (2)

**Answer A:** Creating supervised work places for mentally disabled people

**Answer B:** Encouraging women to raise children instead of working

**Answer C:** Buying locally produced arms on a large scale and building up a large conscript army

**Answer D:** Requiring young men to do 6 months of unpaid labour service for the state after finishing school

**Question 20:** True or False: The Holocaust, the mass-killing of around 6 million Jews by the Nazis on an industrial scale, was planned by the Nazis even before they came to power. When they took control of Germany in 1933, they immediately built extermination camps and started killing Jewish citizens in the gas chambers. (2)

**Answer A:** True

**Answer B:** False

**Question 21:** Besides the Jews, the Nazis also killed members of all of the following groups on a large scale, **except:** (2)

**Answer A:** Homosexual men *[answer options continue overleaf]*

- Answer B:** Soviet POWs (prisoners of war)
- Answer C:** Polish people who were not Jews
- Answer D:** Christian priests and pastors

**Question 22:** Why is the population census by the Belgian colonial government in 1933 widely regarded as an important mile-stone in the increasing the division between Hutu and Tutsi in Rwanda? (2)

- Answer A:** It classified the population into Hutu, Tutsi or Twa, and registered each person's classification in their identity document. For the first time, Rwandans now realised that they belonged to one of these groups, and to which.
- Answer B:** It classified the population into Hutu, Tutsi or Twa and registered each person's classification in their identity document. These ethnic categories now became legally defined fixed divisions, including for coming generations who inherited them from their parents.
- Answer C:** It classified the population into Hutu, Tutsi or Twa and published the statistics of how many people belonged to each group. For the first time, the Hutus now realised that they were the majority of the population in Rwanda

**Question 23:** All of the following factors facilitated the 'smooth' and efficient logistical organisation of the Rwandan genocide, **except:** (2)

- Answer A:** Pre-circulated 'hit-lists' with priority targets, including moderate Hutu in influential positions
- Answer B:** The Rwandan national Identity Document containing its owner's ethnic classification as Hutu, Tutsi or Twa
- Answer C:** Rwanda being a small, densely populated country with good communications systems and a disciplined army and civil service
- Answer D:** The rapid military progress of the Rwandan Patriotic Front (RPF) in expanding its territorial control in Rwanda

**Question 24:** True or False: During the Rwandan genocide of 1994, the majority of victims were killed by ordinary civilians, often people they had known all their lives. They were mostly killed with instruments like machetes, clubs, tools and knives, and the number of those taking part in the killing was almost as high as the number of people that were killed. (2)

- Answer A:** True *[answer options continue overleaf]*

**Answer B:** False

**Question 25:** How many people were approximately killed during the three months of genocide in Rwanda 1994?

**Answer A:** Up to 100,000 Tutsi and about 50,000 Hutu

**Answer B:** Around 300,000 to 500,000 Tutsi and 20,000 Hutu

**Answer C:** About 1 million Tutsi and 500,000 Hutu

**Answer D:** Around 800,000 to 1 million Tutsi and 50,000 Hutu

## **Section B**

### **Essay Questions**

**Answer only ONE question in the answer-book provided. Answers should be at least 3-4 pages long and reflect an understanding of the topic as taught in the lectures and covered in the assigned readings.**

1. Why has the global HIV/AIDS epidemic affected sub-Saharan Africa much stronger than any other region of the world? Explain with reference to the origin of the virus and the historical conditions under which it spread through the continent. (50)
2. Explain why most of Africa was only colonised in the late 19th century. Why did it take European states less than a quarter of a century to bring almost the entire continent under colonial control at this time? (50)
3. Outline the main forms of European colonialism in different regions of sub-Saharan Africa. (50)
4. Critically discuss the main causes for the decolonisation of sub-Saharan Africa between 1957 and 1981. (50)
5. Explain the emergence of a fascist dictatorship in Germany in the 1930s, and discuss the subsequent developments that ultimately resulted in the Holocaust. (50)
6. Outline the developments leading to the genocide in Rwanda in 1994, and explain how its planners managed to convince a large part of the population to actively take part in it. (50)