INSTRUCTIONS:

1. There are THREE sections in this exam paper. You must answer all three sections.

**Section 1**

1) Write approximately TEN lines on FIVE of the following: (25 marks)

   a) The Bloody Code
   b) Majesty, Mercy and Justice
   c) Indentured servitude
   d) Transportation to Australia
   e) Stolen Generation
   f) Middle Passage
   g) Road to Guantanamo
   h) Drone attacks
   i) Ed Snowden

**Section 2**

2) Write short essays of approximately one and half to two pages on TWO of the following (40 marks):

   a) Discuss the ideas behind the prison as articulated by Jeremy Bentham in *Panopticon* (1801), and its application in Britain from the building of Pentonville in 1828 to the passing of the Prison Act in 1877.

   b) What role did law and the judicial system play in apartheid rule over 46 years? Your answer should consider not only repressive legislation, but trials, prison sentences and the death penalty.

   c) Some historians have argued that the Amistad story highlights, at its core, a conflict over different rights that were at stake in the USA in the early 1800s. What was this case about and what are some of the key rights/issues that were debated at this time?

   d) Explain the reason for the abolition of Sati in 1829 and make a clear argument as to whether or not you believe that this was a founding moment in the history of women in modern India.
Section 3

3) Write an essay of approximately four pages on ONE of the following (35 marks):

a) In his book *Discipline and Punish*, Michel Foucault argued that reformist thinking in the early 19th century transformed the significance of the body as a subject of political power or power relations in society. Do you see evidence of this modern rationality at work in the film *Rabbit Proof Fence*?

b) Compensation is a controversial issue that has been highlighted in this course. Using Kenya as a case study, discuss Mau Mau activities in the period from 1952 to 1960 and the British response, and whether you think compensation should have been awarded to those Mau Mau who suffered injustices in Kenya during this period of British rule.

c) Outline the reasons for the formation of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) in post-apartheid South Africa and the nature of its work. Critically evaluate whether, in your opinion, the TRC achieved its objectives.

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