



education and sports development

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GENERAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION TRAINING SERVICES CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 10

**HISTORY
ADDENDUM
MID YEAR EXAMINATION 2019**

This addendum consists of 9 pages



NW/JUNE/HIST/EMIS/6*****

QUESTION 1: HOW DID SUNNI ALI CHANGE SONGHAI FROM A VASSAL STATE TO BECOME AN EMPIRE BETWEEN 1463 AND 1492?

SOURCE 1A

The source below explains the origins of the Songhai Empire.

The Songhai Empire (aka Songhay, c.1460 to c1591) replaced Mali as the most important empire in west Africa (covering modern states of Mauritania, Senegal, Nigeria and Mali. Origination (beginning) as a smaller kingdom along the eastern side of the Niger river, the Songhai would expand their territory dramatically from the reign of King Sunni Ali (1464-1492).

By the 11th century Songhai controlled a vast export industry along the Niger river from her administrative city of Gao. In 1323 the armies of the Mali Empire invaded and captured Gao and making Songhai a vassal state of Mali. In the 15th century, unchecked growth and political infighting prevented Mali from addressing the spread of secession (independence) among their vassal states.

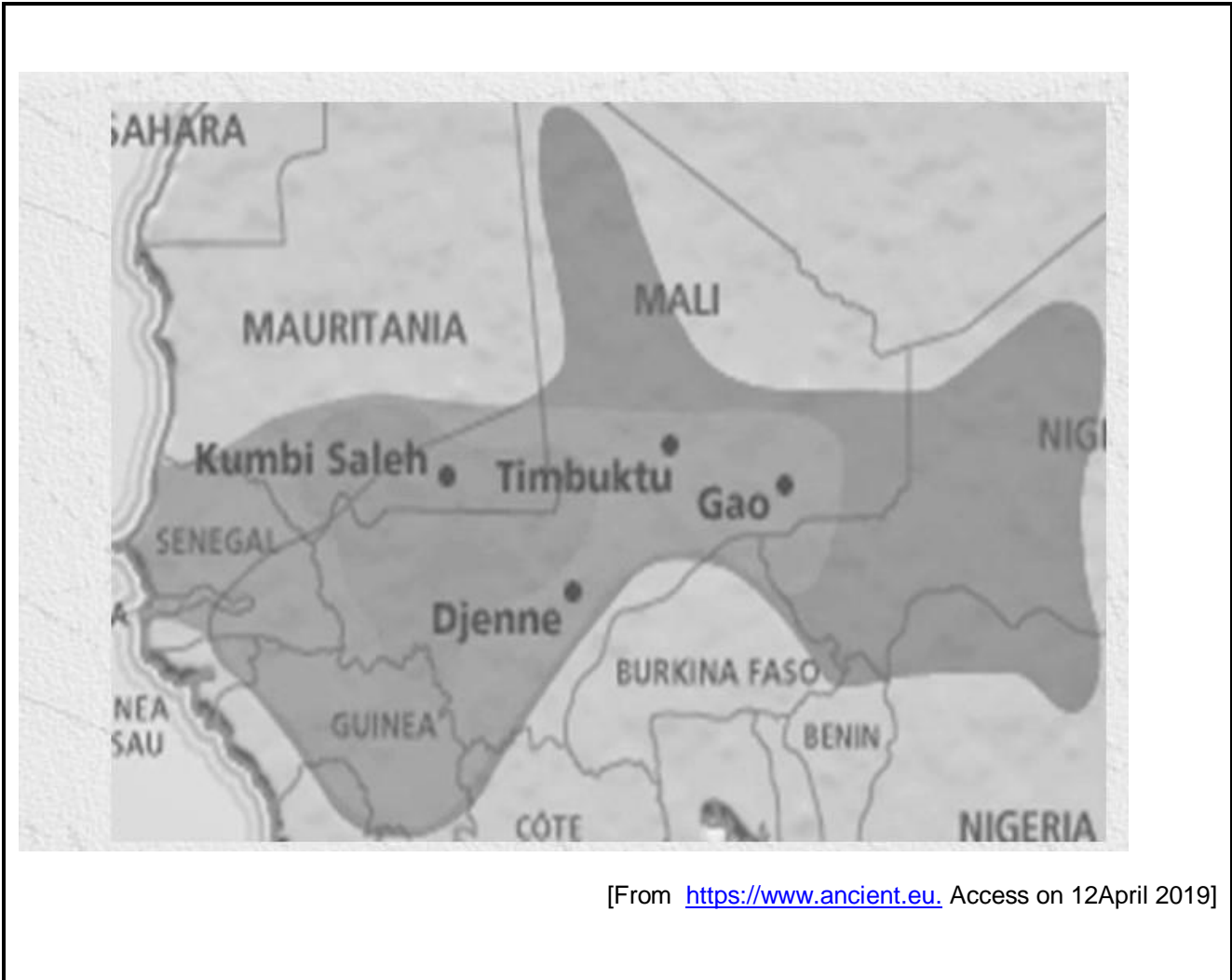
Sunni Ali, who became Songhai king in 1464 led the military in defending Gao from the Mossi kingdom. With the city secured the Songhai began a program of military expansion and eventually controlled the Niger river delta and the trans-Saharan trade. In 1471 Songhai captured intellectual and cultural city of Timbuktu from the Taureg and shortly in 1473 the economic city of Djenne. By 1480s the Islamic kingdoms of Taureg and the Mossi had been subjugated (defeated) and integrated into the Songhai empire ... Sunni Ali's administration angered the Islamic community by granting equal status to native African traditional religion and reducing the power and influence of the Islamic scholars.

[From <https://www.encyclopedia.com>. Accessed on 1 April 2019]



SOURCE 1B

The map below shows the Songhai empire and the modern African states it covered.



[From <https://www.ancient.eu>. Access on 12April 2019]

SOURCE 1C

The source below focuses on role played by Sunni Ali in the establishment of the Songhai Empire.

... Around 1468 Sunni Ali changed the traditional Songhai tactic of small and sporadic raids on its enemies to a more sustained campaign of permanent territorial expansion. With an army equipped with armoured cavalry (horse soldiers) and the only naval fleet (river army) in North Africa, which he deployed on the Niger river, Sunni Ali was able to conquer the rump (leftover) of the old Mali empire

Sunni Ali played on his image as magician (wizard) of the indigenous African religion to strike fear into his enemies. He also effectively mixed leniency with complete ruthlessness. For example, defeated warriors were invited to join his army and executing many of the resistant tribes. Hence the emperor was called "Sunni the Merciless". Even more effective was Sunni Ali's battle tactics of attacking the enemy with overwhelming force and utmost speed. Conquered territories were divided into provinces and ruled by a governor appointed by the king himself. Sunni Ali demanded tributes from vassal states, and arranged marriages for the local chiefs, thus creating political alliances. Sunni Ali built many dykes (small dams) along the Niger river which improved the irrigation and agricultural (food) production of many areas

The Islamic religion, long established in Mali had a precarious (risky) existence in Songhai Empire. Sunni Ali was vehemently anti-Muslim. He regarded the Muslims as foreigners who were dominant in the major trade centres and critical of the Songhai's African traditional beliefs. During Sunni Ali's reign Islam was largely limited to the elite and urban populations while the rural communities and greater part of the population remained loyal to their traditional African beliefs.

[From [https:// www.ancient.eu](https://www.ancient.eu). Accessed on 2 April 2019]



SOURCE 1D

This source describes the government of the Songhai empire.

The Songhai Empire was an absolute monarchy. The entire empire was ruled by one person the emperor, who was the direct descendant of the first monarch. The emperor served as head of the state, head of government and chief commander of the armed forces. The emperor was helped by advisors, religious leaders, security personnel and members of the imperial family who assisted in administrative duties. The emperor had final authority to law, which was disseminated by imperial decrees and proclamations, and created treaties with foreign states. The emperor appointed governors to lead the districts with the support of the civil servants.

The empire was held together by a powerful emperor, a central government, divided into executive ministers appointed and dismissed by the emperor and a complex system of taxation.

The Songhai empire was divided into urban districts containing 35 cities and rural communities. The territories furthest from the central region contained conquered vassal states and tribes who were required to pay tributes and contribute soldiers to military expeditions.

[From [https://. www.weebly.com](https://www.weebly.com). Accessed on 12 April 2019]



QUESTION 2: HOW DID LOUIS XVI CONTRIBUTE TO THE OUTBREAK OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION IN 1879?

SOURCE 2A

The extract below focuses on the weaknesses of government in France before the revolution.

The inefficient system of government under the *Ancien Regime* was an important cause of the French Revolution. Before the revolution in 1789, France was an absolute monarchy. The king held all the legislative, executive and judicial powers. The French parliament, called *Estates-General*, had last met in 1614. After this date the kings had ruled by royal proclamations, notices and ordinances. The kings did not have to answer to any one and asked advice only of a few ministers appointed by themselves.

Under the rule of weak kings like Louis XVI, the absolute monarchy became an efficient and oppressive system. In the rural areas the king appointed certain royal officials known as *intendants*. These officials often went beyond their legal powers and behave like local despots (tyrants).

On the eve of the revolution Louis XVI lived in isolation from the French people, at the palace of Versailles. Although Louis XVI was a good and kind-hearted person, he lacked intelligence, will power and self-confidence; was indecisive (could not make up his mind) and was easily influenced by the corrupt nobility and his wife Queen Marie Antoinette. The queen, who was from Austria, was unpopular in France. She despised (hated) the common people who, in turn called her "that Austrian woman". She was also an extravagant spendthrift (wasteful of money), who never wore the same pair of shoes twice. She convinced her husband to fire Finance minister Necker who was trying to solve France economic problems.

[Adapted from Active History Standard 8 by APJ van Rensburg]



SOURCE 2B

This cartoon shows the social inequality during the *Ancien regime* in France and the heavy burden (load) of the peasants.



[From *Modern Times: The French Revolution to the Present* by C J Hayes]

SOURCE 2C

This extract focuses on the meeting of the Estates-General from May 1789 and the establishment of the National Assembly.

... The financial problems caused by non-payment of taxes by the nobles and clergy, extravagance of the Versailles palace and prolonged wars that France fought, forced Louis XVI to reappoint Necker as the Minister of Finance. Necker advised the king to summoned the Estates –General (after 150 years) to discuss and to resolve the financial problems of the country... At the suggestion of Necker, the nobles elected 270 members, the clergy 291 and the third estate 575 to attend the meeting of the Estates-General., During the elections of these representatives, from the *cahiers* (list of complaints), it became clear that the people wanted the Estates-General to change all malpractices. The popular cahiers were: The abolition of all feudal taxes; Ending of the exemption of the clergy and nobles from paying tax; Equality before the law; an elected parliament responsible to the people and not the king and a written constitution

It was the usual practice for each Estates (group) to meet and to vote separate (one vote for each estate. In this way the Third Estate was always be outnumbered, making it impossible to loosen the hold of the privileged classes on the government.

When the Estates-General met the Third Estate demanded that they all get together (as one body) and each representative should be entitled to vote (by head) ...The nobles and clergy refused, for 5 weeks they debated this and neither side would give way. Then the third estate took the first step towards overthrowing the old order by proclaiming themselves the National Assembly on 17 June 1789. The Third Estate was now claiming that, as it represent the majority of the French nation, it had the right to manage the nation's affairs and decide on taxation. Three days later when the Third Estate met they found the hall locked, they then met in a large indoor tennis court. Here they took the "Tennis Court Oath" vowing not to go home until they had given a new constitution to France.

[Adapted from *Active History Standard 8* by APJ Van Rensburg]



SOURCE 2D

The extract below explains Louis XVI 's reaction to the establishment of the National Assembly.

Louis XVI ignored Necker's the advice to accept common voting by head of all representatives in the National Assembly on all important matters. Under pressure of the Queen and his brothers Louis XVI ignored the advice and came down very firmly (hard) on the side of the clergy and nobility. He declared null and void the decisions taken by representatives of Third Estate on 17 June. He would not allow the privileges of the nobility and clergy to be discuss in common. He was prepared to accept restrictions on his own power. No taxes would be imposed without the consent of the representatives of the nation, letters de cachet would be abolished and freedom of the press introduced. The *gabelle* and *corvée* were to be abolished. The king ended by ordering the representatives to disperse and meet in their separate assemblies.

The next day 151 clergy joined the Third Estate. The day after 47 nobles, including a royal prince (the Duc de Orleans) did the same. There was popular protest in Paris in favour of the National Assembly. On 27 June 1789 the king gave way. He changed his decision of 23 June and ordered the nobles and clergy to join the Third Estate and vote by head.

Was the king prepared to accept what had happened or was he buying time so that he could call up soldiers to crush the national Assembly? ...In less than a week the strength of the army units called to Paris increased from under 4 000 to over 20 000. It was impossible to doubt that the king and his advisers had decided to dissolve the National Assembly, by force if necessary. In this desperate situation the National Assembly was saved by the revolt of the people of Paris.

[From *France in Revolution* by D Townson]



HIST



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GRADE 10

**HISTORY
MID YEAR EXAMINATION 2019**

MARKS: 100

TIME: 2 hours

This question paper consists of 6 pages



NW/JUNE/HIST/ EMIS/6*****

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

1. This question paper consists of SECTION A and SECTION B based on the prescribed content framework in the CAPS document.

SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1: THE WORLD AROUND 1600

QUESTION 2: THE FRENCH REVOLUTION: THE CAUSES AND COURSE
OF THE REVOLUTION

SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

QUESTION 3: AFRICA: THE PORTUGUESE CONQUEST

QUESTION 4: THE SPREAD OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION IDEAS: CASE STUDY
THE HAITI REVOLUTION

2. SECTION A consists of TWO source based questions. Source material that is required to answer these questions will be found in the ADDENDUM.
3. SECTION B consists of TWO essay questions.
4. Answer TWO questions as follows:
 - 4.1 ONE source based question and ONE essay question.
5. You are advised to spent at least ONE hour in a question
6. When answering questions, you should apply your knowledge, skills and insight.
7. You will be disadvantaged by merely rewriting of the sources as answers.
8. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
10. Write neatly and legibly.



SECTION A: SOURCE BASED QUESTIONS

Answer ONE question from this section.

QUESTION1: HOW DID SUNNI ALI CHANGE SONGHAI FROM A VASSAL STATE TO BECOME AN EMPIRE BETWEEN 1463 AND 1492?

Study Sources 1A, 1B, 1C and 1D and answer the questions that follow.

- 1.1 Refer to Source 1A.
- 1.1.1 According to the source, which empire was replaced as the most important empire in west Africa? (1 x 1) (1)
 - 1.1.2 Define the concept *trans-Saharan trade* in your own words. (1 x 2) (2)
 - 1.1.3 Explain why Mali declined as an empire and was eventually replaced by Songhai. (1 x 2) (2)
 - 1.1.4 Identify the TWO Islamic kingdoms that were defeated by Sunni Ali. (2 x 1) (2)
 - 1.1.5 Explain Sunni Ali's relationship with Islamic religion (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.2 Consult Source 1B
- 1.2.1 Name THREE major cities of the Songhai empire. (3 x 1) (3)
 - 1.2.2 Identify FOUR modern states whose territories (land) is covered by the Songhai Empire. (4 x 1) (4)
 - 1.2.3 Comment on the usefulness of this source to a historian researching about the Songhai empire. (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.3 Study Source 1C.
- 1.3.1 Who was responsible for the establishment of the Songhai Empire? (1 x 1) (1)
 - 1.3.2 Explain how Sunni Ali was able to conquer the rump of the old Mali Empire. (1 x 2) (2)
 - 1.3.3 Identify the non-military innovation (change) that Sunni Ali brought to Songhai that improved food production of many areas. (1 x 2) (2)
 - 1.3.4 Comment on the importance of Niger river in the development of the Songhai empire. (1 x 2) (2)
 - 1.3.5 Define the term vassal state. (1 x 2) (2)



1.3.6 Explain how Sunni Ali was able to integrate the conquered territories and expand the Songhai empire. (1 x 2) (2)

1.4 Compare Sources 1A and 1C. Explain how the information in Sources 1A and 1C supports each other regarding the growth the Songhai Empire. (2 x 2) (4)

1.5 Refer to Source 1D

1.5.1 Define the Historical term *absolute monarchy*. (1 x 2) (2)

1.5.2 How, according to the source, Sunni Ali protected his position and authority as an absolute monarch (emperor). (3 x 1) (3)

1.5.3 Explain how Sunni Ali ensured that the conquered vassal states remained loyal to the Songhai empire. (1 x 2) (2)

1.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words) explaining how Sunni Ali changed Songhai from a vassal state to become an empire between 1463 and 1492. (8)

[50]

QUESTION 2: HOW DID LOUIS XVI CONTRIBUTE TO THE OUTBREAK OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION IN 1879?

Study Sources 2A, 2B, 2C and 2D and answer the questions that follow.

2.1 Refer to Source 2A.

2.1.1 What, according to the source, was the main cause of the French revolution? (1 x 2) (2)

2.1.2 Define the term absolute monarchy. (1 x 2) (2)

2.1.3 Using the information in the source and your own knowledge, explain why you think the Louis XVI's government was oppressive. (1 x 2) (2)

2.1.4 Identify the THREE characteristics that made Louis XVI a bad leader. (3 x 1) (3)

2.1.5 Explain why the common French people called Queen Marie Antoinette" that Austrian woman". (1 x 2) (2)

2.2 Study Source 2B

2.2.1 Identify the THREE estates (social classes) depicted in this source. (3 x 1) (3)

2.2.2 Explain the message the cartoonist is trying to portray (say) about the French society in this cartoon. (1 x 2) (2)



- 2.2.3 Explain why you think the cartoonist drew the representative of one estate(class) carrying the others on his back. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.2.4 Comment on the usefulness of this source to a student researching the French society before the revolution. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.3 Read Source 2C
- 2.3.1 According to the source, what were the THREE causes of the financial problems in France? (3 x 1) (3)
- 2.3.2 In which year, before 1789, was the last meeting of the Estates- General held? (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.3.3 Identify TWO cahiers, from the source, that dealt with political problems in France. (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.3.4 Using the information in the source, explain why you think the third estate demanded that the Estates-General should get together as one body and each representative of the three estates should vote by head. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.3.5 Quote evidence in the source that suggests that the Third Estate wanted to end absolute monarchy in France. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.4 Refer to Source 2D
- 2.4.1 Explain why, according to the source, Louis XVI ignored Necker's advice regarding the seating and voting in the National Assembly. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.4.2 Name the TWO taxes that were imposed on the third estate mentioned in this source. (2 x 1) (2)
- 2.4.3 Explain why Louis XVI gave way and accepted the decisions of the National Assembly on 27 June 1879. (2 x 2) (4)
- 2.4.4 What, evidence in the source, suggest that Louis XVI was against the National Assembly?_ (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.5 Compare Sources 2C and 2D. Explain how the information in Source 2C supports the evidence in Source 2D regarding the work of the Third estate in the Estates- General meetings in June 1789. (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.6 Using the information in the relevant sources and your own knowledge, write a paragraph of about EIGHT lines (about 80 words), explaining how king Louis XVI contributed to the outbreak of the French Revolution. (8)

[50]

SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

Answer ONE question from this section.

Your essay should be about TWO pages long.

QUESTION 3: EUROPEAN EXPANSION AND CONQUEST IN THE 15TH AND 18TH CENTURIES: THE PORTUGUESE CONQUEST IN THE AFRICA

Discuss why Portugal was able to spread its influence and conquer of African territories between the 15th and 18th centuries [50]

QUESTION 4: THE FRENCH REVOLUTION

Discuss how the French Revolution influenced the Haitian revolution. [50]

TOTAL: 100

