



Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

SENIOR PHASE

GRADE 9

NOVEMBER 2016

**SOCIAL SCIENCES
HISTORY
MEMORANDUM**

MARKS: 100

This memorandum consists of 8 pages.

SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS**QUESTION 1: NAZI GERMANY AND THE COLD WAR**

- 1.1 1.1.1 *Mein Kampf* ✓✓ (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.1.2 Aryan ✓✓ (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.1.3 The Wall Street Crash ✓✓ (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.1.4 The Enabling Act ✓✓ (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.1.5 Holocaust ✓✓ (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.2 1.2.1 A uranium bomb/nuclear bomb/atomic bomb ✓✓ (1 x 2) (2)
- B America developed the atomic bomb in secret. ✓✓ The code name of the project was the *Manhattan Project*. ✓✓ (2 x 2) (4)
- 1.2.2 A Enola Gay ✓✓ (1 x 2) (2)
- B Nuclear warfare ✓✓ (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.2.3 Reasons given why USA dropped the bomb:
- To end the war in the Pacific Ocean as Japan refused to surrender. ✓✓
 - USA did not want to deploy any more troops. ✓✓
 - Concern that Japan was negotiating with the USSR. USA did not want to lose their strength in the Pacific.
 - To test the atom bomb they had developed.
 - Revenge for Pearl Harbour. (Any 2 x 2) (4)

1.2.4 Learner needs to argue their point of view. They need to use a logical argument.

Choice 1: It was morally wrong to drop the bomb. ✓ (1)

- It was cruel and many people suffered. ✓
- 70 000 people were killed instantly. ✓
- Many died later from radiation sickness. ✓
- The Japanese weren't warned about the severity of the bomb. ✓
- Citizens (regardless of age) suffered not just soldiers. (Any 3 x 1) (3)

OR

Choice 2: It was not morally wrong to have dropped the bomb. ✓ (1)

- USA felt the Japanese were not going to surrender. ✓
- People in Europe and USA were tired of the war and wanted a swift end. ✓
- USA had spent much money and effort on developing the bomb and wanted to experiment with this form of warfare. ✓
- The USA wanted to establish their dominance in the Pacific. ✓ (Any 3 x 1) (3)

Mark allocation:

One mark for the learner that indicates a choice.

Three marks awarded for 3 relevant answers. 1 + (3 x 1) (4)

1.3 1.3.1 The Cold War was a period of ideological conflict between the USA and USSR. ✓ Although the two powers never actually went to war against each other ✓ they did support wars between other countries that supported their ideology. ✓ (3)

1.3.2 That bear which represented USSR was trying to take over the world. Was a bully. Was slobbering over taking more territory. ✓✓
Any logical explanation that relates to the cartoon (Any 1 x 2) (2)

1.3.3 The USSR had invaded and taken control of a number of Eastern European countries (the darkened area) and had refused to withdraw. ✓✓ (1 x 2) (2)

[35]

QUESTION 2: TURNING POINTS IN SOUTH AFRICAN HISTORY SINCE 1948

- 2.1 2.1.1 D ✓ This Act prohibited (did not allow) sexual relationships between white and black people
- 2.1.2 A ✓ This Act forced a physical separation between races by creating different residential areas for them
- 2.1.3 E ✓ This Act enforced segregation in all public places and on public transport
- 2.1.4 B ✓ This Act provided for the establishment of black homelands
- 2.1.5 C ✓ This Act led to the creation of a national register in which every person's race was recorded (5 x 1) (5)
- 2.2 2.2.1 Kliptown ✓ (1)
- 2.2.2 Congress of the People/members of the political opposition ✓ (1)
- 2.2.3 Lay down the ideals for future leadership amongst opposition members ✓ lay down the ideals for future governance in South Africa. ✓ Lay down basic constitutional rights of all citizens. ✓ (Any 1 x 2) (2)
- 2.2.4 The people shall govern/All National groups have equal rights/The people shall share in the country's wealth/The land shall be shared among those who work it/All shall be equal before the law/There shall be work and security/The doors of learning and of culture shall be opened/There shall be peace and friendship. (Any two relevant terms of the Freedom Charter). (Any 2 x 2) (4)
- 2.2.5 The police arrested the members of the political opposition ✓ and charged them with treason. ✓ (1 x 2) (2)
- [15]**

QUESTION 3: TURNING POINTS IN SOUTH AFRICAN HISTORY SINCE 1960

- 3.1 3.1.1 **March 21st Human Rights Day** This day is to commemorate the Sharpeville Massacre, a protest against pass laws. √√ (1 x 2) (2)
- April 27th Freedom Day** To commemorate the country's first democratic elections held in 1994. √√ (1 x 2) (2)
- August 9th National Women's Day** To commemorate the march of 20 000 women of all races to the Union Buildings in Pretoria. They presented a petition against the pass laws. √√ (1 x 2) (2)
- September 21st National Heritage Day** To commemorate South African Heritage. It has now become known as National Braai Day. √√ (1 x 2) (2)
(Any 3 x 2) (6)
- 3.1.2 **March 21st Human Rights Day** Is important to remember those that lost their lives demonstrating for a democratic South Africa. √√ (Any relevant answer). (1 x 2) (2)
- April 27th Freedom Day** For many adults it was the first time they had voted. It was a very proud moment in South African history. √√ (1 x 2) (2)
- August 9th National Women's Day** It is important to recognise the role of women in the political opposition. √√ (1 x 2) (2)
- September 21st National Heritage Day** Encourages South Africans to come together and celebrate our rich cultural heritage and our differences. (Rainbow nation). √√ (1 x 2) (2)
(Any 3 x 2) (6)
- 3.2 3.2.1
- The look on their faces summarises the horror of the situation. √√
 - School children that had been shot. √√ (Any 1 x 2) (2)
- 3.2.2
- Being taught difficult subjects like science and maths in Afrikaans. √√
 - The detention of some teachers and fellow learners. √√
 - A protest against Bantu education. √√ (Any 1 x 2) (2)
- 3.2.3 They opened fire on the students. √√ (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.2.4
- The police shot at innocent youngsters/learners. √√
 - Learners didn't have any weapons. √√ (Any 1 x 2) (2)

- 3.3 3.3.1 A Primary ✓✓ (1 x 2) (2)
- B It is text from an interview in 1984. ✓✓ (1 x 2) (2)
- 3.3.2 A **Forced removals**
The Apartheid Government want to remove black communities located in South Africa ✓✓ to areas they had designated as homelands. ✓✓ (2 x 2) (4)
- B **The Homeland system**
A homeland was an area or region that had been set aside by the Apartheid Government ✓✓ for a specific traditional groups of black people. ✓✓ (2 x 2) (4)
- C **The Migrant Labour system**
Mainly black workers work in a mine on a contract basis. ✓✓ Labourers were not allowed to settle permanently in the area that they worked. ✓✓ (2 x 2) (4)
- 3.3.3 Democratic elections in 1994 ✓✓
The National Party being voted out of power ✓✓ by the ANC who took over ✓✓ (2 x 2) (4)

[40]**TOTAL SECTION A: 90****SECTION B****QUESTION 4: PARAGRAPH QUESTION****4.1 Chief Albert Luthuli**

- Albert Luthuli joined the ANC in 1945.
 - He was elected Natal Provincial President of the ANC in 1951.
 - In 1952 he was instrumental in the Defiance Campaign
 - a non-violent protest against the pass laws.
 - He was dismissed from his position as chief because he refused to stop his opposition to Apartheid laws in 1952.
 - At the end of 1952 he was elected as president-general of the ANC.
 - The government responded by banning Luthuli, Mandela and many other members.
 - His ban was lifted in 1954. In 1956 he was arrested and accused of high treason.
 - He was released in 1957 due to lack of evidence.
 - In 1955 and 1958 he was re-elected as president of the ANC.
 - In 1960 he led a protest after the Sharpeville massacre. He was summoned to Pretoria. Riots broke out.
 - Luthuli burnt his pass book. He was detained and a State of Emergency was declared. On release he was confined to his home in Kwazulu-Natal.
 - In 1961 Chief Albert Luthuli was awarded the 1960 Nobel Peace Prize for his part in the anti-apartheid struggle.
 - In 1962 he wrote his autobiography called *Let My People Go*.
- (Any five relevant facts)

OR

Mahatma Gandhi

- Mahatma Gandhi was the pioneer of Satyagraha or passive resistance.
- He advocated non-violent demonstrations and civil disobedience against discriminatory laws.
- Became one of the major political and spiritual leaders of his time.
- Struggled all his life to alleviate poverty, liberate women and put an end to the caste system in India.
- Came to South Africa in 1893.
- He spent 20 years in South Africa fighting discrimination before returning to India.
- In 1908 He encouraged Indians to oppose the Asiatic Registration Act by strikes, refusing to register, burning their registration cards.
- His ideas of passive resistance greatly influenced the strategies used during the Defiance Campaign 1952.
- During the Defiance Campaign protestors contravened pass laws, entered waiting rooms and railway coaches reserved only for whites, ignored curfews sang resistance songs and were arrested for disobedience.

(Any five relevant facts)

OR

Helen Joseph

- Helen Joseph was a white South African anti-apartheid activist.
- A founder member of the Congress of Democrats.
- One of the leaders who read out the clauses of the Freedom Charter at the Congress of the People in Kliptown in 1955.
- Campaigned for equal rights of black women in South Africa.
- Helped form the Federation of South African Women.
- Helen Joseph was one of the leaders that headed a march of 20 000 women to the Union Buildings in Pretoria.
- They were protesting against Pass Laws on 9 August 1956.
- Today this day is celebrated as Women's Day.

(Any five relevant facts)

(5 x 2) (10)

- 4.2
- On 2 February 1990, FW de Klerk (the then President on SA) made an important speech in parliament.
 - The ANC, SA Communist party and PAC were unbanned and were allowed to operate as political parties.
 - Political prisoners were released from prison.
 - The Apartheid government was willing to negotiate with the ANC.

 - On 11 February 1990 Nelson Mandela was released from Victor Verster prison outside Paarl.
 - Televised overseas, thousands lined the streets.
 - Nelson Mandela had spent 27 years in prison.
 - After his release Nelson Mandela visited leaders of the ANC in Lusaka and the decision was made to negotiate with the Apartheid government to end Apartheid.
 - Nelson Mandela also travelled throughout the world to get support for his cause.

 - Between 1990 to 1994 negotiations were held.

 - Some groups tried to prevent peaceful negotiations and tried to bring about a civil war. Was a very tense time.
 - Chris Hani, leader of MK and the SACP, was assassinated which almost ended peaceful negotiations.

 - The talks continued, they were called CODESA (the Convention for a Democratic South Africa).
 - At these talks 19 political parties eventually came to an agreement that South Africa would be a non-racial democracy dedicated to promoting and protecting human rights, equality and dignity.

 - The first democratic election was held on 27 April 1994.
 - Today we celebrate it as Freedom Day.
 - Many adults were excited to vote for the first time in their lives.
 - It was a day a national pride and queues of people lined up outside voting polls to vote.

(Any 5 x 2) (10)

TOTAL SECTION B: 10

GRAND TOTAL: 100