SMARTWIZ

GRADE 12 HISTORY EXAM

MARKS: 150	MARKS	
TIME: 3 HOURS		
SCHOOL		
CLASS (eg. 4A)		
SURNAME		
NAME		

Instructions for Learners:

- Read all instructions carefully before you begin the exam.
- Write your full name and student number clearly on the answer sheet/book.
- Answer all questions unless otherwise instructed.
- Show all your work/calculations where necessary.
- Write neatly and clearly.
- Use only a blue or black pen. Do not use correction fluid or tape.
- Electronic devices (calculators, cell phones, etc.) are not allowed unless explicitly permitted.
- Raise your hand if you have any questions.
- Do not talk to other learners during the exam.
- Any form of dishonesty will result in immediate disqualification from the exam.

This exam consists of Five pages, including the cover page.

SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS (Answer ONE)

QUESTION 1: DECOLONISATION IN THE CONGO [50 marks]

Source 1A:

"On 30 June 1960, the Congo gained independence from Belgium. However, Belgian companies and military continued to influence politics. The Congo faced regional conflict, a lack of infrastructure, and political instability."

— Adapted from *Africa Since 1940* by Frederick Cooper

Source 1B (Visual Source):





Questions:

1.1 Who was Congo's first Prime Minister? (1)

1.2 What role did Belgium play in post-independence Congo? (2)

1.3 Mention one major challenge faced by the newly independent Congo. (2)

1.4 Refer to Source 1B. What impression does the image give about Lumumba's leadership? (4)

.5 Using Source 1A and yo	our own knowled	ge, explain ho	w foreign now	vers influence	d the Congo after
ndependence. (6)	own knowied	ge, explain no	w totelgh pow	ers mirachee	a the congo arter
.6 Evaluate the reliability of	of Source 1A for	a historian stu	dying decolon	isation in Cen	ntral Africa. (8)
	V				
8 Do you think Congo wa	e truly independe	ant in 10602 Fa	vnlain (10)		
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QUESTION 2: THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS (UN) SINCE 1945 [50 marks]

Source 2A:

"The UN was created after World War II to promote peace and security. Since then, it has helped with peacekeeping, humanitarian aid, and supporting human rights. However, critics argue that powerful nations dominate its decisions."

— Adapted from *A History of the United Nations* by Paul Kennedy

Source 2B (Visual Source):



Questions:	MYST PATHWORKS	
2.1 When was the	e UN established? (1)	
2.2 List two main	roles of the UN. (2)	
2.3 What criticism	n is raised about the UN in Source 2A? (2)	
2.4 Refer to Source	ce 2B. What role is the UN performing in the image? (2)	
2.5 Why are UN po	peacekeeping missions often controversial? (4)	

omoting pe	eace. (6)	
		_
		_
		_
7 Evaluate	the usefulness of Source 2A for a historian researching international relations. (8)	
		_
		_
	MIYST PATHWORKS	
.8 Write a p	paragraph (about 8 lines) explaining whether you believe the UN is still relevant today.	(10
		_
		_
		_
		_
9 Do you a	gree that powerful countries have too much influence in the UN? Justify your answer. (5)
		_

QUESTION 3: THE RISE OF CHINA AS A GLOBAL POWER [50 marks]

Write an essay in which you examine how China transformed from an isolated country in the 1950s to a global economic and political power by the 21st century.

Your essay should include:

- Mao Zedong's leadership
- Economic reforms (Deng Xiaoping era)
- Trade, technology, and diplomacy
- China's global influence today
- Conclusion

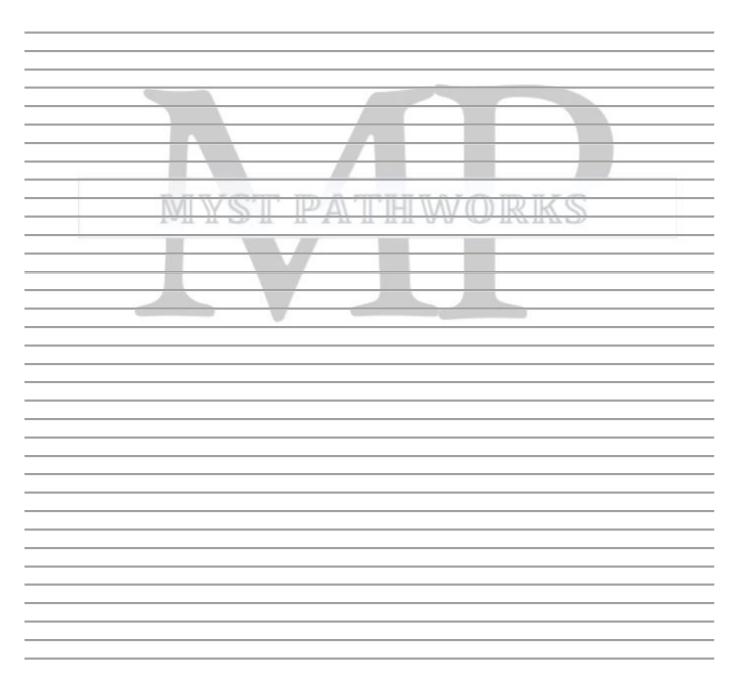
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MYSTPATHWORKS

QUESTION 4: GENDER AND RESISTANCE IN SOUTH AFRICAN HISTORY [50 marks]

Write an essay discussing the role of women in resistance movements in South Africa during apartheid.

Include the following:

- Early resistance (e.g. 1913 Bloemfontein women's protest)
- 1956 Women's March to Pretoria
- Role in the 1976 and 1980s struggles
- Legacy of female leaders
- Conclusion



END OF EXAM

TOTAL: 150 MARKS



MEMO

SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS

QUESTION 1: DECOLONISATION IN THE CONGO (50 marks)

- **1.1** Patrice Lumumba (1)
- 1.2 Belgium continued to influence politics through companies and military intervention (2)
- **1.3** Political instability, regional conflict, lack of infrastructure (any one) (2)
- **1.4** Lumumba appears passionate, determined, and charismatic suggesting strong leadership (4)

1.5

- Belgian companies maintained economic control
- Belgium intervened militarily (e.g. Katanga secession)
- Cold War powers influenced politics (USA, USSR)
- Lack of genuine sovereignty due to foreign interference (6)

1.6

- Useful: Gives context on post-independence issues
- Limitations: Possibly biased, brief overview, no Congolese voices
- Focuses on political/military aspects but not social or economic in detail (8)

1.7

- Colonial legacy caused divisions
- Poor infrastructure, lack of education/skills
- Exploitation created economic dependency
- Ethnic tensions exacerbated by divide-and-rule policies
- Political instability linked to colonial exploitation (10)

1.8

- Arguments YES: Formal independence gained
- Arguments NO: Continued foreign influence, economic control, internal conflict
- Support with examples (10)

QUESTION 2: THE ROLE OF THE UNITED NATIONS (50 marks)

2.1 1945 (1)

- **2.2** Peacekeeping, humanitarian aid, supporting human rights (any two) (2)
- **2.3** Powerful nations dominate decisions (2)
- **2.4** Peacekeeping patrols to protect civilians (2)

2.5

- Peacekeepers sometimes ineffective or biased
- Limited resources and mandates
- Conflicts of interest among Security Council members
- Failures to prevent atrocities (4)

2.6

- UN has helped reduce conflicts and provided aid
- Success in many peacekeeping missions
- However, failures and criticism exist
- Evidence from peacekeepers in South Sudan (6)

2.7

- Reliable for broad overview
- Lacks detail and critical perspectives
- Written from a possibly Western or neutral viewpoint
- Does not cover failures extensively (8)

2.8

- Still relevant for global cooperation and peace efforts
- Faces challenges adapting to modern conflicts
- Provides humanitarian support and forums for dialogue (10)

2.9

- Agree: Veto power and Security Council dominated by 5 powers
- Disagree: UN can still act independently and coordinate international efforts
- Examples to support views (5)

SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

QUESTION 3: THE RISE OF CHINA AS A GLOBAL POWER (50 marks)

Key points to include:

- Mao Zedong's communist revolution, Great Leap Forward, Cultural Revolution
- Deng Xiaoping's economic reforms, "Open Door" policy, Special Economic Zones
- Growth in manufacturing, exports, technology
- Belt and Road Initiative, diplomatic relations, global institutions
- Increasing military strength and influence
- Balanced conclusion discussing successes and challenges

Marking:

Introduction & structure: 5 marks
Knowledge & content: 30 marks
Analysis & argument: 10 marks
Conclusion & coherence: 5 marks

QUESTION 4: GENDER AND RESISTANCE IN SOUTH AFRICAN HISTORY (50 marks)

Key points to include:

- Early protests (e.g. Bloemfontein 1913) and women's role in society
- 1956 Women's March protesting pass laws
- Women's involvement in 1976 uprisings and 1980s activism
- Female leaders (Albertina Sisulu, Winnie Mandela, etc.)
- Legacy and impact on post-apartheid society
- Well-structured conclusion

Marking:

Introduction & structure: 5 marks
Knowledge & content: 30 marks
Analysis & argument: 10 marks
Conclusion & coherence: 5 marks

TOTAL MARKS: 150