

SMARTWIZ

GRADE10 HISTORY EXAM

MARKS: 100

MARKS	

TIME: 2 hours

SCHOOL _____

CLASS (e.g. 4A) _____

SURNAME _____

NAME _____

Instructions for Learners:

- Read all the instructions carefully before you begin the exam.
- Write your name and learner number clearly on the answer sheet/booklet.
- Answer all the questions unless otherwise instructed.
- Show all your work/calculations where applicable.
- Write neatly and legibly.
- Use only blue or black ink. *Do not use correction fluid or tape.*
- No electronic devices (calculators, phones, etc.) are allowed unless explicitly permitted.
- Raise your hand if you have any questions.
- Do not talk to other learners during the exam.
- Any form of cheating will lead to disqualification.

This test consists of 6 pages including the cover page.

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE (10 × 1 = 10 MARKS)

Choose the correct answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question number.

1.1 Which country was divided by the Berlin Wall?

- A. France
 - B. Germany
 - C. Italy
 - D. Russia
-

1.2 What was the main aim of the United Nations formed after WWII?

- A. Promote communism
 - B. Divide countries
 - C. Maintain peace and security
 - D. Build nuclear weapons
-

1.3 Which ideology was followed by the USSR during the Cold War?

- A. Capitalism
 - B. Socialism
 - C. Communism
 - D. Liberalism
-

1.4 What is apartheid?

- A. A democratic policy
 - B. Racial segregation laws in South Africa
 - C. Peace agreement
 - D. A system of voting
-

1.5 Who was the first democratic president of South Africa?

- A. Thabo Mbeki
 - B. Jacob Zuma
 - C. Nelson Mandela
 - D. FW de Klerk
-

1.6 What does ANC stand for?

- A. African Nations Committee
- B. African National Congress

- C. Allied Nations of Colonies
D. African Neutral Council
-

1.7 What was the Cold War mainly about?

- A. Nuclear destruction
B. Space travel
C. Ideological conflict between the USA and USSR
D. Colonisation of Africa
-

1.8 Which event symbolised the end of the Cold War?

- A. End of WWII
B. Collapse of the Berlin Wall
C. Start of apartheid
D. Formation of NATO
-

1.9 What was the role of Steve Biko in South African history?

- A. A president
B. A writer
C. A leader of the Black Consciousness Movement
D. A war general
-

1.10 When did South Africa hold its first democratic elections?

- A. 1990
B. 1994
C. 1989
D. 1996
-

✓ [10 MARKS]

SECTION B: MATCHING ITEMS (5 × 1 = 5 MARKS)

Match the historical figures/events in Column A with the correct descriptions in Column B.

Column A	Column B
2.1 Nelson Mandela	A. Ended apartheid laws
2.2 Cold War	B. Leader of Nazi Germany

2.3 Adolf Hitler	C. USA vs USSR ideological conflict
2.4 1994	D. South Africa's first democratic election year
2.5 Apartheid	E. Laws of racial segregation in South Africa

- 2.1 _____
 2.2 _____
 2.3 _____
 2.4 _____
 2.5 _____

☒ [5 MARKS]

SECTION C: TRUE OR FALSE (5 × 1 = 5 MARKS)

Write TRUE or FALSE. If false, correct the statement.

3.1 The United Nations was formed after World War I.

3.2 The Berlin Wall separated East and West Berlin.

3.3 Apartheid promoted equality in South Africa.

3.4 The Cold War led to direct warfare between the USA and USSR.

3.5 Nelson Mandela was imprisoned for over 20 years.

☒ [5 MARKS]

SECTION D: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

QUESTION 4: THE COLD WAR (15 MARKS) Study the source below and answer the questions.

Source A: "The Cold War was a period of tension between the United States and the Soviet Union, marked by the arms race, space race, and proxy wars in Korea and Vietnam."

4.1 What two superpowers were involved in the Cold War? (2)

4.2 Name one country where a proxy war occurred. (2)

4.3 Explain what is meant by 'arms race'. (3)

4.4 Mention two impacts of the Cold War on global politics. (4)

4.5 Do you think the Cold War affected African countries? Give a reason for your answer. (4)

QUESTION 5: APARTHEID (15 MARKS)

Study the source below and answer the questions.

Source B: "Apartheid was a legal system in South Africa that separated people based on race, giving rights and privileges to white South Africans while oppressing others."

5.1 Define apartheid. (2)

5.2 List any two apartheid laws. (2)

5.3 Name one anti-apartheid organisation. (2)

5.4 Briefly describe the role of international pressure in ending apartheid. (4)

5.5 Do you think apartheid still has effects in modern-day South Africa? Explain. (5)

✓ [30 MARKS]

SECTION E: ESSAY (50 MARKS)

Answer ONE essay question in full sentences. Your answer should have an introduction, body, and conclusion.

QUESTION 6: THE STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM IN SOUTH AFRICA

Discuss the internal and external resistance to apartheid. Include:

- Examples of anti-apartheid organisations
- The role of leaders such as Nelson Mandela and Steve Biko
- How the international community supported the struggle
- The results of the democratic election in 1994

✓ [50 MARKS]

OR

QUESTION 7: THE IMPACT OF THE COLD WAR

Explain how the Cold War affected countries globally. Your essay should include:

- The causes and features of the Cold War
- How proxy wars were fought
- Examples of Cold War events
- The end of the Cold War and its consequences

✓ [50 MARKS]

TOTAL: 100 MARKS

MEMO**SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE (10 × 1 = 10 MARKS)**

- 1.1 B. Germany ✓
 - 1.2 C. Maintain peace and security ✓
 - 1.3 C. Communism ✓
 - 1.4 B. Racial segregation laws in South Africa ✓
 - 1.5 C. Nelson Mandela ✓
 - 1.6 B. African National Congress ✓
 - 1.7 C. Ideological conflict between the USA and USSR ✓
 - 1.8 B. Collapse of the Berlin Wall ✓
 - 1.9 C. A leader of the Black Consciousness Movement ✓
 - 1.10 B. 1994 ✓
- ✓ [10 MARKS]
-

SECTION B: MATCHING ITEMS (5 × 1 = 5 MARKS)

- 2.1 A. Ended apartheid laws ✓
 - 2.2 C. USA vs USSR ideological conflict ✓
 - 2.3 B. Leader of Nazi Germany ✓
 - 2.4 D. South Africa's first democratic election year ✓
 - 2.5 E. Laws of racial segregation in South Africa ✓
- ✓ [5 MARKS]
-

SECTION C: TRUE OR FALSE (5 × 1 = 5 MARKS)

- 3.1 FALSE – The United Nations was formed after World War II ✓
 - 3.2 TRUE ✓
 - 3.3 FALSE – Apartheid promoted inequality and segregation in South Africa ✓
 - 3.4 FALSE – The Cold War did not result in direct warfare between the USA and USSR ✓
 - 3.5 TRUE ✓
- ✓ [5 MARKS]
-

SECTION D: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

- QUESTION 4: THE COLD WAR (15 MARKS)**
- 4.1 United States and Soviet Union (2) ✓
 - 4.2 Korea or Vietnam (any one) (2) ✓

4.3 Arms race is a competition between nations to build up the most powerful weapons, especially nuclear (3) ✓

4.4 - Increased military spending

- Global tension and alliances (4) ✓

4.5 Yes, because African countries were sites of proxy wars or influenced by the ideology of the superpowers (4) ✓

QUESTION 5: APARTHEID (15 MARKS) 5.1 Apartheid was a legal system that separated races and oppressed non-white South Africans (2) ✓

5.2 Examples: Group Areas Act, Bantu Education Act (2) ✓

5.3 Examples: ANC, PAC (2) ✓

5.4 Countries imposed sanctions, boycotts, and supported anti-apartheid movements (4) ✓

5.5 Yes, because the inequalities and socio-economic imbalances still affect people today (5) ✓

✓ [30 MARKS]

SECTION E: ESSAY (50 MARKS)

QUESTION 6: THE STRUGGLE FOR FREEDOM IN SOUTH AFRICA

Content should cover:

- Internal resistance: ANC, PAC, Black Consciousness
 - Leaders: Mandela, Biko
 - International support: Sanctions, boycotts
 - 1994 elections: end of apartheid, Mandela elected president
- Structure, relevance, factual content, and logical flow assessed.

✓ [50 MARKS]

OR

QUESTION 7: THE IMPACT OF THE COLD WAR

Content should include:

- Causes: ideological conflict between capitalism and communism
- Arms and space race, propaganda
- Proxy wars: Korea, Vietnam
- Collapse of Berlin Wall, Soviet disintegration, USA's role ✓ [50 MARKS]

TOTAL: 100 MARKS

MAP

MYST PATHWORKS

IVII