

SMARTWIZ

GRADE 12 HISTORY EXAM

MARKS: 150

TIME: 3 HOURS

SCHOOL _____

CLASS (eg. 4A) _____

SURNAME _____

NAME _____

MARKS	
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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 (Choose ONE)

QUESTION 1: THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR (1936-1939) [50 marks]

Source 1A:

“The Spanish Civil War was fought between the Republicans, who supported the elected government, and the Nationalists, led by Franco, who wanted to establish a dictatorship. It became a proxy war with Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy supporting Franco.”

— Adapted from *Modern European History* by Mark Williams

Source 1B (Visual):



Questions:

1.1 What were the two main sides in the Spanish Civil War? (2)

1.2 Who supported Franco's Nationalists? (2)

1.3 Describe the significance of the bombing of Guernica. (4)

1.4 Using Source 1A and your own knowledge, explain why the Spanish Civil War attracted foreign involvement. (6)

1.5 Evaluate the usefulness of Source 1A for understanding the causes of the war. (8)

1.6 Write a paragraph (about 8 lines) explaining how the Spanish Civil War influenced international politics before WWII. (10)

1.7 Do you think the Republican side could have won the war? Explain your answer. (10)

QUESTION 2: THE APARTHEID GOVERNMENT'S INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS (1948-1994) [50 marks]

Source 2A:

“Apartheid South Africa was increasingly isolated from the international community. Many countries imposed sanctions, while some neighboring African states supported the liberation movements.”

— From *South African History: International Relations* by Sarah Jacobs

Source 2B (Visual):



Questions:

2.1 What does Source 2A say about South Africa's international status during apartheid? (2)

2.2 What were sanctions and why were they used? (4)

2.3 Refer to Source 2B. What does the image show about global public opinion on apartheid? (4)

2.4 Explain how neighboring African countries supported liberation movements. (6)

2.5 Evaluate how effective international pressure was in ending apartheid. (8)

2.6 Write a paragraph (about 8 lines) explaining the role of international solidarity in South Africa's liberation. (10)

2.7 Was apartheid South Africa justified in rejecting sanctions? Give reasons for your answer. (10)



SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS (Choose ONE)

QUESTION 3: THE IMPACT OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION (1750–1900) [50 marks]

Write an essay in which you discuss the social, economic, and political impacts of the Industrial Revolution in Britain and globally. Your essay should cover:

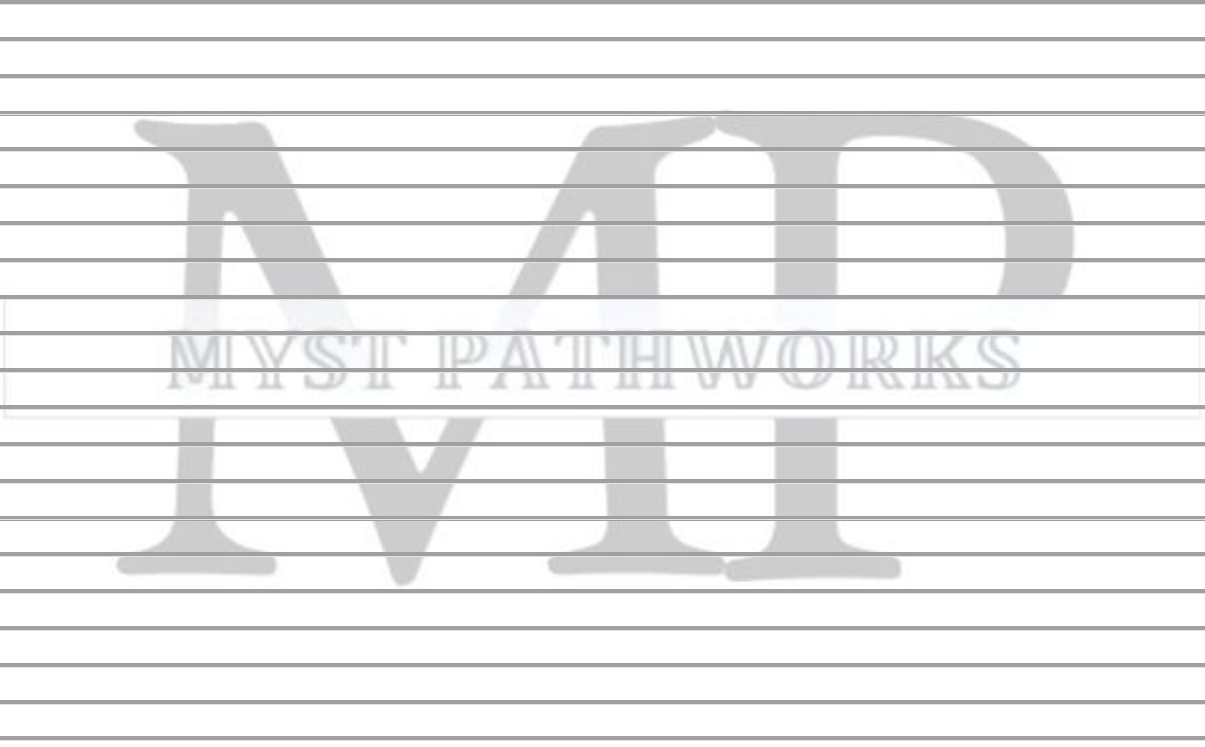
- Changes in industry and technology
- Urbanisation and living conditions
- Labour movements and reforms
- Economic expansion and imperialism
- Conclusion



QUESTION 4: THE COLD WAR AND ITS IMPACT ON AFRICA [50 marks]

Write an essay explaining how the Cold War influenced the political and social development of African countries from 1945 to 1990. Include:

- Superpower rivalry in Africa
- Proxy wars and support for regimes
- Effects on independence movements
- Impact on economic and social development
- Conclusion



✔ **END OF EXAM**

TOTAL MARKS: 150

MAP
MYST PATHWORKS
IVII

MEMO

SECTION A: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS**QUESTION 1: THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR (50 marks)****1.1**

- Republicans and Nationalists (2 marks)

1.2

- Nazi Germany and Fascist Italy supported Franco's Nationalists (2 marks)

1.3

- The bombing of Guernica was significant because:
 - It was one of the first aerial bombings targeting civilians
 - It caused massive destruction and loss of life
 - Inspired Pablo Picasso's famous painting highlighting war atrocities
 - Demonstrated Nazi Germany's military involvement (any 2 points) (4 marks)

1.4

- The Spanish Civil War attracted foreign involvement because:
 - It was seen as a battle between fascism and democracy/communism
 - Nazi Germany and Italy wanted to test their military
 - The Soviet Union supported Republicans to fight fascism
 - International Brigades came to support Republicans (any 3 points) (6 marks)

1.5

- Source 1A is useful because it summarises the two sides and foreign involvement
- It lacks detail on causes like social and economic issues in Spain
- Limited perspective, mostly political/military
- Does not discuss international reactions fully (8 marks)

1.6

- The war influenced international politics by:
 - Polarising nations into fascist and anti-fascist camps
 - Testing military tactics and alliances before WWII
 - Demonstrating the failure of appeasement and League of Nations
 - Increasing tensions between Axis and Allied powers (10 marks)

1.7

- Arguments for Republicans winning: international support, popular support in cities
 - Against: less organized, internal divisions, less military aid than Nationalists
 - Franco's superior leadership and foreign backing decisive (10 marks)
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QUESTION 2: THE APARTHEID GOVERNMENT'S INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS (50 marks)

2.1

- South Africa was isolated internationally (2 marks)

2.2

- Sanctions are penalties such as trade restrictions
- Used to pressure South Africa to end apartheid policies (4 marks)

2.3

- The protest shows global opposition and activism against apartheid
- Public demand for change and solidarity with South Africans (4 marks)

2.4

- Neighboring states provided refuge to activists
- Supplied arms and support to liberation movements (e.g. ANC, PAC)
- Used diplomacy to highlight apartheid abuses internationally (any 3 points) (6 marks)

2.5

- Sanctions and isolation hurt South Africa economically and politically
- Some argue internal resistance was more decisive
- International pressure increased awareness and legitimacy of resistance
- Limitations include inconsistent enforcement and support from some countries (8 marks)

2.6

- International solidarity gave moral and material support
- Helped break South Africa's legitimacy
- Influenced negotiations and reforms leading to apartheid's end (10 marks)

2.7

- Justifications South Africa used: economic harm to citizens, sovereignty
- Counterarguments: human rights violations justified sanctions
- Sanctions necessary for change (10 marks)

SECTION B: ESSAY QUESTIONS

QUESTION 3: THE IMPACT OF THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION (50 marks)

Marking criteria:

- Introduction and thesis: 5 marks
- Social impacts: urbanisation, living conditions, labor movements (10 marks)
- Economic impacts: industrial growth, capitalism, imperialism (10 marks)
- Political impacts: reforms, class changes, global influence (10 marks)
- Analysis, examples, and coherence: 10 marks
- Conclusion: 5 marks

QUESTION 4: THE COLD WAR AND ITS IMPACT ON AFRICA (50 marks)

Marking criteria:

- Introduction and thesis: 5 marks
- Explanation of superpower rivalry and proxy wars (10 marks)
- Impact on independence movements (10 marks)
- Effects on economic and social development (10 marks)
- Use of examples, analysis, and clarity (10 marks)
- Conclusion: 5 marks

TOTAL MARKS: 150