

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 What policy was introduced to enforce racial segregation in South Africa? A. Democracy
B. Communism
C. Apartheid
D. Socialism

1.2 Which event marked the end of World War II in Europe? A. D-Day Landings
B. Hiroshima bombing
C. Germany's surrender
D. V-J Day

1.3 Which organisation replaced the League of Nations after WWII? A. NATO
B. European Union
C. United Nations
D. African Union

1.4 What was the purpose of the Berlin Wall? A. To protect Berlin from invasion
B. To divide East and West Berlin
C. To unify Germany
D. To mark the Cold War victory

1.5 The Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC) was led by: A. Oliver Tambo
B. Steve Biko
C. Desmond Tutu
D. Albert Luthuli

1.6 Which country supported apartheid with military assistance? A. China
B. United Kingdom
C. Israel
D. Australia

1.7 What did the Group Areas Act enforce? A. Equal land ownership
B. Racial segregation of residential areas
C. Free education zones
D. Labour protection laws

1.8 The Cuban Missile Crisis occurred in: A. 1949
B. 1962
C. 1953
D. 1971

1.9 The Soweto Uprising was triggered by: A. Lack of transport
B. Increase in food prices
C. Introduction of Afrikaans in schools
D. Poor school infrastructure

- 1.10 Who was South Africa's first democratic president? A. Jacob Zuma
B. Nelson Mandela
C. Cyril Ramaphosa
D. Thabo Mbeki

✓ [10 MARKS]

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

Match Column A with Column B.

Column A	Column B
2.1 Cold War	A. Resistance campaign
2.2 Rivonia Trial	B. Tension between USA and USSR
2.3 Civil disobedience	C. 1963–1964 legal proceeding
2.4 Pan Africanism	D. African unity and solidarity
2.5 Pass Laws	E. Required black South Africans to carry permits

- 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 Berlin Wall was built to unite East and West Berlin.

- 3.2 Apartheid laws restricted freedom of movement for black South Africans.

- 3.3 The United Nations was created during World War I.

- 3.4 The TRC aimed to punish all apartheid offenders without reconciliation.

3.5 The ANC was formed in 1912.

✓ [5 MARKS]

SECTION D: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

QUESTION 4: PASS LAWS (15 MARKS) Use the following fictional source extract:

"The pass laws were hated symbols of apartheid. They required all black South Africans over the age of 16 to carry a passbook. The passbooks controlled where people could live, work, and travel."

4.1 What was the purpose of pass laws? (2)

4.2 How did pass laws impact the daily lives of black South Africans? (3)

4.3 Why were pass laws considered oppressive? (3)

4.4 Name one campaign that aimed to challenge pass laws. (2)

4.5 What was the international reaction to pass laws during apartheid? (3)

4.6 In your opinion, how did pass laws affect the dignity of black citizens? Motivate. (2)

QUESTION 5: PAN AFRICANISM (15 MARKS)

5.1 Define Pan Africanism. (2)

5.2 Name one famous Pan-African leader. (1)

5.3 How did Pan Africanism contribute to the end of colonial rule? (4)

5.4 Why did some African countries support South Africa's liberation struggle? (4)

5.5 Mention two organisations that promoted Pan African ideas. (4)

✓ [30 MARKS]

SECTION E: ESSAY (50 MARKS)

Answer ONE of the following essay questions:

QUESTION 6: THE RIVONIA TRIAL AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE Discuss the events of the Rivonia Trial and its significance in the struggle against apartheid. Your essay should include:

- Reasons for the trial
- Key leaders on trial
- Role of Nelson Mandela
- Outcomes of the trial and public impact

OR

QUESTION 7: THE BERLIN WALL – SYMBOL OF DIVISION Explain the causes and effects of the Berlin Wall. Include the following points:

- Background to the Cold War
- Why the wall was constructed
- Impact on East and West Berlin
- The fall of the wall and its symbolism

✓ [50 MARKS]

TOTAL: 100 MARKS

MEMO

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

- 1.1 C. Apartheid
- 1.2 C. Germany's surrender
- 1.3 C. United Nations
- 1.4 B. To divide East and West Berlin
- 1.5 C. Desmond Tutu
- 1.6 C. Israel
- 1.7 B. Racial segregation of residential areas
- 1.8 B. 1962
- 1.9 C. Introduction of Afrikaans in schools
- 1.10 B. Nelson Mandela

✓ [10 MARKS]

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

- 2.1 B. Tension between USA and USSR
- 2.2 C. 1963–1964 legal proceeding
- 2.3 A. Resistance campaign
- 2.4 D. African unity and solidarity
- 2.5 E. Required black South Africans to carry permits

✓ [5 MARKS]

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

- 3.1 FALSE – The Berlin Wall was built to separate East and West Berlin.
- 3.2 TRUE
- 3.3 FALSE – The United Nations was created after World War II.
- 3.4 FALSE – The TRC aimed at uncovering truth and promoting reconciliation.
- 3.5 TRUE

✓ [5 MARKS]

SECTION D: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)

QUESTION 4: PASS LAWS (15 MARKS) 4.1 To control movement, residence, and employment of black South Africans. (2)

4.2 Restricted their movement; made everyday life stressful and limited job opportunities. (3)

4.3 It violated freedom and human rights; criminalised people for not having documents. (3)

4.4 The Defiance Campaign / Women's March of 1956. (2)

4.5 Many countries condemned it and supported sanctions against South Africa. (3)

4.6 They undermined self-worth and treated people as inferior. (2)

✓ [15 MARKS]

QUESTION 5: PAN AFRICANISM (15 MARKS) 5.1 A movement for the unity and solidarity of African nations. (2)

5.2 Kwame Nkrumah / Julius Nyerere / Haile Selassie (any one). (1)

5.3 Encouraged unity and resistance against colonial powers; inspired liberation movements. (4)

5.4 Shared goal of ending apartheid; belief in African unity and justice. (4)

5.5 Organisation of African Unity (OAU), African Union (AU). (4)

✓ [15 MARKS]

SECTION E: ESSAY (50 MARKS)

QUESTION 6: THE RIVONIA TRIAL AND ITS SIGNIFICANCE Candidates must:

- Describe the background to the Rivonia Trial (arrests at Liliesleaf Farm, sabotage charges).
- Name the accused (e.g., Nelson Mandela, Govan Mbeki, Walter Sisulu).
- Explain Mandela's speech and its impact.
- Discuss the outcomes (life sentences) and international attention it drew.
- Reflect on how it strengthened resistance against apartheid.

✓ [50 MARKS: Mark using a rubric – 10 for intro, 30 for body, 10 for conclusion. Credit structure, relevance, factual accuracy.]

OR

QUESTION 7: THE BERLIN WALL – SYMBOL OF DIVISION Candidates must:

- Explain post-WWII tensions that led to the Cold War.
- Describe the reason for the wall: stopping East Germans from fleeing to the West.
- Highlight social and economic impacts on families and workers.
- Discuss the fall in 1989 and its symbolism in ending the Cold War. ✓ [50 MARKS: Mark using a rubric – 10 for intro, 30 for body, 10 for conclusion. Credit structure, relevance, factual accuracy.]

TOTAL: 100 MARKS