

# SMARTWIZ

## GRADE11 GEOGRAPHY EXAM

MARKS: 100

TIME: 2 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.**

## QUESTION 1: THE GREAT DEPRESSION AND ITS IMPACT (25 marks)

1.1 What was the Great Depression?

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(3)

1.2 Identify and explain two causes of the Great Depression.

Cause 1: \_\_\_\_\_

Explanation: \_\_\_\_\_

Cause 2: \_\_\_\_\_

Explanation: \_\_\_\_\_ (6)

1.3 Describe how the Great Depression affected the economy of the United States.

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(4)

1.4 How did the Great Depression influence political developments in Europe? Provide two examples.

1. \_\_\_\_\_

2. \_\_\_\_\_ (4)

1.5 Explain the social consequences of the Great Depression for ordinary people.

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(4)

1.6 Describe one government response to the Great Depression in any country.

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(4)

## QUESTION 2: THE COLD WAR (20 marks)

2.1 Define the Cold War.

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(2)

2.2 Name the two superpowers involved in the Cold War.

\_\_\_\_\_ (2)

2.3 What was the Iron Curtain?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (3)

2.4 Describe the purpose of the Marshall Plan.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (3)

2.5 Explain the significance of the Cuban Missile Crisis.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (5)

2.6 What impact did the Cold War have on Africa?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (5)

### **QUESTION 3: SOUTH AFRICAN HISTORY: THE 1976 STUDENT UPRISING (25 marks)**

3.1 What was the main cause of the 1976 student uprising in South Africa?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (3)

3.2 Describe how the government responded to the Soweto uprising.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (4)

3.3 Explain the role of the South African students in the struggle against apartheid.

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(5)

3.4 What was the significance of the Soweto uprising in the history of South Africa?

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(5)

3.5 Name two consequences of the 1976 uprising on the anti-apartheid movement.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (4)

3.6 How did international communities react to the events of 1976?

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(4)

## **QUESTION 4: THE DEVELOPMENT OF DEMOCRACY IN SOUTH AFRICA (30 marks)**

4.1 What was the role of the United Democratic Front (UDF) in the 1980s?

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(5)

4.2 Explain the purpose of the Release Mandela Campaign.

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(4)

4.3 Describe the significance of the 1990 announcement by President F.W. de Klerk.

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(5)

4.4 Discuss the role of the negotiations leading to the 1994 democratic elections.

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(6)

4.5 Name two challenges South Africa faced during the transition to democracy.

1. 

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  2. 

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- (4)

4.6 How has democracy in South Africa improved the rights of citizens?

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(6)

**END OF EXAM**

MYST PATHWORKS

## MEMO

### QUESTION 1: THE GREAT DEPRESSION AND ITS IMPACT (25 marks)

1.1 The Great Depression was a severe worldwide economic downturn that started in 1929 and lasted through the 1930s. It caused widespread unemployment and poverty. (3)

1.2 Causes:

Cause 1: Stock market crash of 1929 – Explanation: Led to loss of wealth and confidence.

Cause 2: Overproduction and underconsumption – Explanation: Factories produced more goods than people could buy, leading to layoffs. (6)

1.3 The Great Depression caused massive unemployment, bank failures, business closures, and reduced industrial output in the USA. (4)

1.4 Political impact in Europe:

1. Rise of extremist parties like the Nazis in Germany.
2. Increased support for communist movements in some countries. (4)

1.5 Social consequences:

- High unemployment caused poverty and homelessness.
- Families suffered from hunger and lack of basic needs. (4)

1.6 Example of government response:

The New Deal in the USA by President Franklin D. Roosevelt involved public works programs, social welfare, and financial reforms to stimulate recovery. (4)

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### QUESTION 2: THE COLD WAR (20 marks)

2.1 The Cold War was a period of political and military tension between the USA and USSR from 1945 to 1991, without direct warfare. (2)

2.2 The two superpowers were the United States of America (USA) and the Soviet Union (USSR). (2)

2.3 The Iron Curtain was a political boundary dividing Eastern (communist) and Western (democratic) Europe after WWII. (3)

2.4 The Marshall Plan was a US program providing economic aid to help rebuild Western European economies after WWII to prevent the spread of communism. (3)

2.5 The Cuban Missile Crisis in 1962 was a 13-day confrontation between the USA and USSR over Soviet missiles in Cuba, nearly causing nuclear war but leading to improved communication and arms control. (5)

## 2.6 Impact on Africa:

- The Cold War influenced African independence movements as the USA and USSR competed for influence.
- Some African countries became proxy battlegrounds for Cold War conflicts. (5)

## **QUESTION 3: SOUTH AFRICAN HISTORY: THE 1976 STUDENT UPRISING (25 marks)**

3.1 The main cause was the imposition of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction in schools, which students rejected. (3)

3.2 The government responded with police brutality, including shooting and killing protesting students. (4)

3.3 Students played a key role by organizing protests and strikes, raising awareness nationally and internationally about apartheid injustices. (5)

3.4 The Soweto uprising was significant because it marked a turning point in the anti-apartheid struggle, inspiring more widespread resistance. (5)

3.5 Consequences:

1. Increased internal resistance against apartheid.
2. Greater international condemnation and sanctions against South Africa. (4)

3.6 International communities condemned the violence, imposed sanctions, and supported the anti-apartheid movement. (4)

## **QUESTION 4: THE DEVELOPMENT OF DEMOCRACY IN SOUTH AFRICA (30 marks)**

4.1 The UDF united anti-apartheid groups, coordinating mass protests and civil disobedience campaigns in the 1980s. (5)

4.2 The Release Mandela Campaign aimed to pressure the government to free Nelson Mandela from prison. (4)

4.3 In 1990, President F.W. de Klerk announced the unbanning of liberation movements and Mandela's release, starting negotiations to end apartheid. (5)

4.4 Negotiations involved multiple parties working together to draft a new constitution and organize free democratic elections, leading to the end of apartheid rule. (6)

#### 4.5 Challenges during transition:

1. Political violence and unrest.
2. Economic inequality and poverty. (4)

4.6 Democracy improved citizens' rights by introducing equal voting rights, freedom of speech, and protection under the law regardless of race. (6)

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**Total: 100 marks**

