

# 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 The Soweto Uprising began in which year?

- A. 1974
- B. 1976
- C. 1980
- D. 1985

1.2 Which document called for a democratic South Africa?

- A. Group Areas Act
- B. Bantu Education Act
- C. Freedom Charter
- D. Population Registration Act

1.3 The Cold War was primarily a conflict between:

- A. Britain and Germany
- B. USA and USSR
- C. France and China
- D. USA and Japan

1.4 Who was the first black president of South Africa?

- A. Thabo Mbeki
- B. Jacob Zuma
- C. Cyril Ramaphosa
- D. Nelson Mandela

1.5 The Truth and Reconciliation Commission was led by:

- A. Desmond Tutu
- B. Nelson Mandela
- C. Steve Biko
- D. Chris Hani

1.6 Which system of governance did the USSR follow during the Cold War?

- A. Democracy
- B. Capitalism
- C. Communism
- D. Monarchy

1.7 The pass laws were designed to:

- A. Promote equality
- B. Restrict movement of black South Africans
- C. Encourage migration
- D. Build schools

1.8 The ANC was banned in:

- A. 1952

- B. 1960
- C. 1976
- D. 1985

1.9 The fall of the Berlin Wall took place in:

- A. 1985
- B. 1987
- C. 1989
- D. 1991

1.10 The Sharpeville Massacre occurred in:

- A. 1960
- B. 1976
- C. 1985
- D. 1990

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### SECTION B: MATCHING ITEMS ( $5 \times 1 = 5$ MARKS)

Match Column A with Column B. Write only the correct letter next to the number.

Column A	Column B
2.1 Nelson Mandela	A. Led the Black Consciousness Movement
2.2 Steve Biko	B. Brought apartheid to an end
2.3 CODESA	C. Negotiation forum for democratic change
2.4 Cold War	D. Conflict between USA and USSR
2.5 1994	E. First democratic elections

- 2.1 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.2 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.3 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.4 \_\_\_\_\_
- 2.5 \_\_\_\_\_

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### SECTION C: TRUE OR FALSE ( $5 \times 1 = 5$ MARKS)

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

3.1 The ANC was unbanned in 1994.

3.2 The Berlin Wall divided East and West Berlin.

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3.3 Communism supports private ownership of businesses.

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3.4 The Freedom Charter was adopted in 1955.

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3.5 The Soweto Uprising was against poor housing conditions.

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## **SECTION D: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)**

### **QUESTION 4: THE FREEDOM CHARTER**

Study the following source and answer the questions.

"The people shall govern! All national groups shall have equal rights! The people shall share in the country's wealth!"

4.1 Who adopted the Freedom Charter? (2)

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4.2 In what year was the Freedom Charter adopted? (1)

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4.3 Explain what is meant by "The people shall govern". (3)

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4.4 Why was the Freedom Charter considered a threat by the apartheid government? (4)

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4.5 How did the Freedom Charter influence the new democratic constitution? (4)

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### **QUESTION 5: THE COLD WAR AND SOUTH AFRICA**

5.1 Define the Cold War. (2)

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5.2 How did the Cold War affect Africa? Provide two examples. (4)

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5.3 Describe one way the USA and USSR tried to spread their ideologies during the Cold War. (4)

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5.4 Explain why the Cold War came to an end. (3)

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### **SECTION E: ESSAY (50 MARKS)**

#### **QUESTION 6: THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL PRESSURE IN ENDING APARTHEID**

Discuss how international organisations, governments, and individuals contributed to ending apartheid in South Africa. Include:

- Economic and political sanctions
- The role of the United Nations and anti-apartheid movements abroad
- Cultural and sports boycotts
- The impact of these efforts on the apartheid regime

**OR**

#### **QUESTION 7: SOUTH AFRICA'S TRANSITION TO DEMOCRACY**

Write an essay discussing South Africa's transition from apartheid to democracy. Include:

- Key events leading to the unbanning of political parties
- Role of leaders such as Nelson Mandela and F.W. de Klerk
- The importance of the CODESA negotiations
- The 1994 democratic elections

**TOTAL : 100**

**MEMO****SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE ( $10 \times 1 = 10$  MARKS)**

- 1.1 B. 1976 ✓
- 1.2 C. Freedom Charter ✓
- 1.3 B. USA and USSR ✓
- 1.4 D. Nelson Mandela ✓
- 1.5 A. Desmond Tutu ✓
- 1.6 C. Communism ✓
- 1.7 B. Restrict movement of black South Africans ✓
- 1.8 B. 1960 ✓
- 1.9 C. 1989 ✓
- 1.10 A. 1960 ✓

**[10 MARKS]**

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**SECTION B: MATCHING ITEMS ( $5 \times 1 = 5$  MARKS)**

- 2.1 B ✓
- 2.2 A ✓
- 2.3 C ✓
- 2.4 D ✓
- 2.5 E ✓

**[5 MARKS]**

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**SECTION C: TRUE OR FALSE ( $5 \times 1 = 5$  MARKS)**

- 3.1 FALSE – The ANC was unbanned in 1990 ✓
- 3.2 TRUE ✓
- 3.3 FALSE – Communism opposes private ownership ✓
- 3.4 TRUE ✓
- 3.5 FALSE – The uprising was against the use of Afrikaans in schools ✓

**[5 MARKS]**

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**SECTION D: SOURCE-BASED QUESTIONS (30 MARKS)**

#### QUESTION 4: THE FREEDOM CHARTER

- 4.1 The African National Congress (ANC) ✓ (2)
- 4.2 1955 ✓ (1)
- 4.3 It means that all people will have the right to vote and be part of decision-making in the government ✓ (3)
- 4.4 It opposed the apartheid ideology and called for equal rights, challenging the government's authority ✓ (4)
- 4.5 Its values were used to shape the new constitution which promotes equality and democracy ✓ (4)

#### QUESTION 5: THE COLD WAR AND SOUTH AFRICA

- 5.1 A period of political tension and rivalry without direct warfare between the USA and USSR ✓ (2)
- 5.2 Angola and Mozambique experienced civil wars supported by Cold War superpowers ✓ (4)
- 5.3 Through propaganda, financial aid, and support for friendly governments or rebels ✓ (4)
- 5.4 Economic problems in the USSR and the fall of communist governments in Eastern Europe ✓ (3)

[30 MARKS]

#### SECTION E: ESSAY (50 MARKS)

Mark according to the following guidelines:

- **Introduction** (5 marks)
- **Main Body** (35 marks)
  - Relevant content and facts
  - Logical flow and organisation
  - Use of examples and clarity
- **Conclusion** (5 marks)
- **Language and presentation** (5 marks)

#### QUESTION 6: THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL PRESSURE IN ENDING APARTHEID

- Sanctions reduced economic activity and isolated the government ✓
- UN imposed embargoes and supported anti-apartheid groups ✓
- Boycotts brought global attention and limited South African participation ✓
- All these efforts weakened apartheid and led to negotiations ✓

OR

#### QUESTION 7: SOUTH AFRICA'S TRANSITION TO DEMOCRACY

- 1990: Unbanning of ANC and release of Mandela ✓
- Leadership and reforms by de Klerk and Mandela ✓

- CODESA negotiations helped design a new constitution ✓
- 1994 elections marked a peaceful transition to democratic rule ✓

**[50 MARKS]**

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**TOTAL: 100 MARKS**

