

# 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: WORLD WAR I – CAUSES AND OUTBREAK (25 marks)

1.1 What were the MAIN causes of World War I? List and briefly explain each letter in the acronym MAIN.

M: \_\_\_\_\_  
 A: \_\_\_\_\_  
 I: \_\_\_\_\_  
 N: \_\_\_\_\_ (8)

1.2 Who was assassinated in Sarajevo in 1914, sparking the war?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (2)

1.3 Describe the system of alliances before World War I and how it contributed to the outbreak of war.

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

1.4 Explain what trench warfare was and how it affected soldiers during WWI.

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

1.5 Name two new weapons or technologies introduced during World War I and their impact.

1. \_\_\_\_\_  
 2. \_\_\_\_\_ (5)

## QUESTION 2: THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS (20 marks)

2.1 What was the purpose of the League of Nations?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (3)

2.2 Name two weaknesses of the League of Nations that made it ineffective.

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

2.3 How did the League respond to the invasion of Manchuria by Japan?  
 \_\_\_\_\_ (3)

2.4 Explain two reasons why the United States did not join the League of Nations.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_ (5)

2.5 What lessons were learned from the failure of the League of Nations?

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

### QUESTION 3: THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION (25 marks)

3.1 Who was the last Tsar of Russia?

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

3.2 What were the main causes of the Russian Revolution? List any three.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ (6)

3.3 Describe the role of the Bolsheviks in the revolution.

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

3.4 Explain the significance of the October Revolution of 1917.

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

3.5 What changes did the Bolsheviks introduce after coming to power? Name two.

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

3.6 How did the Russian Revolution impact the world?

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

## QUESTION 4: THE RISE OF HITLER AND NAZISM (30 marks)

4.1 What were the main factors that contributed to the rise of Adolf Hitler in Germany? List any three.

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_ (6)

4.2 What was the Treaty of Versailles, and how did it affect Germany?

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

4.3 Describe the role of the Nazi Party in Germany before Hitler became Chancellor.

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

4.4 Explain how Hitler used propaganda to gain support.

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

4.5 What was the significance of the Reichstag Fire in 1933?

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

4.6 How did Hitler consolidate power after becoming Chancellor?

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

**END OF EXAM**

## MEMO

### QUESTION 1: WORLD WAR I – CAUSES AND OUTBREAK (25 marks)

#### 1.1 MAIN causes of WWI:

- M: Militarism – Building up armed forces, creating a arms race
- A: Alliances – Countries formed agreements to support each other in war
- I: Imperialism – Competition for colonies and resources
- N: Nationalism – Pride in one's country and ethnic groups wanting independence (8)

#### 1.2 Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria was assassinated in Sarajevo in 1914. (2)

1.3 Alliances: Europe was divided mainly into two alliance systems – the Triple Alliance (Germany, Austria-Hungary, Italy) and the Triple Entente (France, Russia, Britain). This created a situation where a conflict involving one country could quickly involve others. (5)

1.4 Trench warfare was a type of fighting where soldiers dug deep trenches to protect themselves from enemy fire. It led to long stalemates, harsh living conditions, and many casualties due to disease and constant bombardment. (5)

#### 1.5 New weapons/technologies:

1. Machine gun – increased the killing power of soldiers and defensive advantage
2. Poison gas – caused death and injury, introduced chemical warfare (5)

### QUESTION 2: THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS (20 marks)

2.1 The League of Nations was created to maintain world peace and prevent future wars after WWI. (3)

#### 2.2 Weaknesses of the League:

1. The USA did not join, weakening its authority
2. Lack of military power to enforce decisions (4)

2.3 The League condemned Japan's invasion of Manchuria but took no effective action to stop it. (3)

#### 2.4 Reasons USA did not join:

1. Desire to avoid involvement in European conflicts
2. Opposition by the US Senate and public to joining international organizations (5)

#### 2.5 Lessons learned:

- Need for stronger enforcement mechanisms
  - Importance of including all major powers to maintain peace (5)
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### **QUESTION 3: THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION (25 marks)**

3.1 The last Tsar of Russia was Nicholas II. (2)

3.2 Main causes:

1. Poor working and living conditions for workers and peasants
2. Defeat and losses in World War I
3. Lack of political reforms and autocratic rule by the Tsar (6)

3.3 The Bolsheviks were a radical socialist group led by Lenin who led the October Revolution to overthrow the provisional government and establish a communist state. (4)

3.4 The October Revolution of 1917 was significant because it marked the Bolsheviks taking control of Russia, ending the Tsarist regime, and beginning the first communist government in the world. (5)

3.5 Changes introduced:

1. Nationalization of land and industry
2. Withdrawal from WWI through the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk (4)

3.6 Impact:

- Inspired communist movements worldwide
  - Changed global politics by establishing the USSR (4)
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### **QUESTION 4: THE RISE OF HITLER AND NAZISM (30 marks)**

4.1 Factors for Hitler's rise:

1. Economic hardship and unemployment after the Great Depression
2. National humiliation from the Treaty of Versailles
3. Weakness of the Weimar Republic and political instability (6)

4.2 The Treaty of Versailles was the peace treaty after WWI that imposed heavy reparations and territorial losses on Germany, causing resentment and economic problems. (5)

4.3 The Nazi Party was a far-right nationalist party that gained support by promoting German nationalism, anti-Semitism, and opposing communism. They used rallies and propaganda to build support. (5)

4.4 Hitler used propaganda such as speeches, posters, rallies, and control of the media to promote Nazi ideas and portray himself as Germany's savior. (4)

4.5 The Reichstag Fire was an arson attack on the German parliament building in 1933, which Hitler used as a pretext to blame communists and pass the Reichstag Fire Decree, suspending civil liberties. (5)

4.6 Hitler consolidated power by banning other political parties, establishing a dictatorship, using the Gestapo (secret police) to eliminate opposition, and passing the Enabling Act giving him dictatorial powers. (5)

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**Total: 100 marks**

