

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 INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION (25 marks)

1.1 When and where did the Industrial Revolution begin?

_____ (2)

1.2 Name three inventions that were important during the Industrial Revolution.

1. _____
2. _____
3. _____ (3)

1.3 Explain two reasons why the Industrial Revolution started in Britain.

1. _____
2. _____ (4)

1.4 Describe the impact of the Industrial Revolution on cities and urban life.

_____ (5)

1.5 What were the working conditions like in factories during the Industrial Revolution?

_____ (4)

1.6 How did the Industrial Revolution affect social classes?

_____ (4)

1.7 Give two positive effects of the Industrial Revolution on society.

1. _____
2. _____ (3)

QUESTION 2: IMPERIALISM AND COLONIALISM (20 marks)

2.1 Define imperialism.

_____ (2)

2.2 Which European country controlled the largest part of Africa during the late 19th century?

_____ (2)

2.3 What was the Berlin Conference (1884-1885)?

_____ (3)

2.4 Explain two reasons why European countries wanted to colonize Africa.

1. _____

2. _____ (4)

2.5 Describe one negative impact of colonialism on African societies.

_____ (4)

2.6 How did Africans resist colonial rule? Give two examples.

1. _____

2. _____ (5)

QUESTION 3: THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT IN THE USA (25 marks)

3.1 What was segregation in the USA?

_____ (3)

3.2 Who was Martin Luther King Jr., and what was his role in the Civil Rights Movement?

_____ (4)

3.3 Name two methods used by civil rights activists to protest against segregation.

1. _____

2. _____ (4)

3.4 What was the significance of the 1963 March on Washington?

_____ (4)

3.5 Explain two laws that were passed as a result of the Civil Rights Movement.

1. _____

2. _____ (5)

3.6 How did the Civil Rights Movement influence other liberation movements worldwide?

_____ (5)

QUESTION 4: APARTHEID SOUTH AFRICA – LAWS AND RESISTANCE (30 marks)

4.1 What was the Population Registration Act?

_____ (3)

4.2 Explain the purpose of the Group Areas Act.

_____ (4)

4.3 Describe the pass laws and their impact on black South Africans.

_____ (5)

4.4 Name two organizations that opposed apartheid and describe one method each used to resist apartheid.

Organization 1: _____

Method: _____

Organization 2: _____

Method: _____ (6)

4.5 What was the Sharpeville Massacre, and why was it important?

_____ (6)

4.6 How did international pressure contribute to the eventual end of apartheid?

(6)

END OF EXAM



MEMO

QUESTION 1: THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION (25 marks)

1.1 The Industrial Revolution began in Britain (England) in the late 18th century (around 1760). (2)

1.2 Three important inventions:

1. The steam engine
2. The spinning jenny
3. The power loom (3)

1.3 Reasons why it started in Britain:

1. Availability of coal and iron resources
2. Britain had a strong banking system and capital for investment (4)

1.4 Impact on cities and urban life:

- Rapid urbanization as people moved to cities for factory work
- Overcrowded and unsanitary living conditions in slums
- Growth of industrial towns and new social challenges (5)

1.5 Working conditions:

- Long hours (12-16 hours a day)
- Dangerous machinery with little safety
- Low wages and child labour common (4)

1.6 Effect on social classes:

- Growth of a wealthy industrial middle class
- Expansion of the working class who worked in factories
- Increased social inequality (4)

1.7 Positive effects:

1. Economic growth and increased production
2. Technological progress and improved transportation (3)

QUESTION 2: IMPERIALISM AND COLONIALISM (20 marks)

2.1 Imperialism is the policy of extending a country's power and influence through colonization or military force. (2)

2.2 Britain controlled the largest part of Africa during the late 19th century. (2)

2.3 The Berlin Conference was a meeting of European powers (1884-1885) to divide Africa among themselves without African input. (3)

2.4 Reasons for colonization:

1. To gain access to raw materials and resources
2. To increase political power and prestige (4)

2.5 Negative impact:

- Disruption of African societies and cultures
- Exploitation of African people and resources
- Forced labour and loss of land (4)

2.6 African resistance examples:

1. The Zulu resistance under King Cetshwayo
2. The Maji Maji Rebellion in German East Africa (5)

QUESTION 3: THE CIVIL RIGHTS MOVEMENT IN THE USA (25 marks)

3.1 Segregation was the legal separation of races, mainly African Americans and whites, in public places. (3)

3.2 Martin Luther King Jr. was a leader of the Civil Rights Movement who advocated for non-violent protest and equality for African Americans. (4)

3.3 Protest methods:

1. Sit-ins at segregated lunch counters
2. Peaceful marches and demonstrations (4)

3.4 The 1963 March on Washington was significant because it was a massive peaceful protest advocating for civil and economic rights, where MLK delivered his “I Have a Dream” speech. (4)

3.5 Laws passed:

1. Civil Rights Act of 1964 – outlawed discrimination based on race, color, religion, sex, or national origin
2. Voting Rights Act of 1965 – eliminated barriers to voting for African Americans (5)

3.6 Influence:

- Inspired other oppressed groups worldwide to fight for equality
 - Encouraged anti-colonial movements in Africa and Asia (5)
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QUESTION 4: APARTHEID SOUTH AFRICA – LAWS AND RESISTANCE (30 marks)

4.1 The Population Registration Act classified South Africans by race: Black, White, Coloured, or Indian. (3)

4.2 The Group Areas Act assigned racial groups to different residential and business areas, enforcing segregation. (4)

4.3 Pass laws required black South Africans to carry pass books and restricted their movement, controlling where they could live and work. (5)

4.4 Organizations and methods:

Organization 1: African National Congress (ANC)

Method: Organized protests, strikes, and campaigns like the Defiance Campaign

Organization 2: Pan Africanist Congress (PAC)

Method: Organized mass protests such as the Sharpeville protest (6)

4.5 The Sharpeville Massacre (1960) was when police opened fire on peaceful protesters against pass laws, killing 69 people. It drew international condemnation and intensified resistance. (6)

4.6 International pressure:

- Economic sanctions and boycotts against South Africa
 - Diplomatic isolation and cultural boycotts
 - Support for anti-apartheid movements globally (6)
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Total: 100 marks