

SMARTWIZ

GRADE11 GEOGRAPHY EXAM

MARKS: 100

TIME: 2 HOURS

SCHOOL _____

CLASS (eg. 4A) _____

SURNAME _____

NAME _____

MARKS	

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 AND ITS IMPACT (25 marks)

1.1 When did World War I begin and end?

_____ (2)

1.2 List three causes of World War I.

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

1.3 What was the significance of the assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand?

_____ (4)

1.4 Describe the role of trench warfare during World War I.

_____ (4)

1.5 Explain how World War I affected the political map of Europe after 1918.

_____ (4)

1.6 Discuss two social impacts of World War I on soldiers or civilians.

1. _____
2. _____ (4)

1.7 Why did the Treaty of Versailles lead to future conflicts? Give two reasons.

1. _____
2. _____ (4)

QUESTION 2: THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION (20 marks)

2.1 What were the main causes of the Russian Revolution in 1917?

_____ (4)

2.2 Who was Vladimir Lenin, and what role did he play in the revolution?

_____ (4)

2.3 Describe the differences between the Bolsheviks and the Mensheviks.

_____ (4)

2.4 What changes did the Bolsheviks introduce after the revolution?

_____ (4)

2.5 How did the Russian Revolution influence other countries?

_____ (4)

QUESTION 3: THE RISE OF NAZI GERMANY (25 marks)

3.1 What were the main problems facing Germany after World War I?

_____ (4)

3.2 Explain the impact of the Treaty of Versailles on Germany's economy and politics.

_____ (4)

3.3 Who was Adolf Hitler, and what was the main idea of his political party?

_____ (4)

3.4 How did Hitler become Chancellor of Germany in 1933?

(4)

3.5 Describe two ways in which the Nazi regime controlled German society.

1.

2.

 (4)

3.6 Explain the impact of Nazi policies on minority groups, especially Jews.

(5)

QUESTION 4: THE STRUGGLE AGAINST COLONIALISM IN AFRICA (30 marks)

4.1 Define colonialism in your own words.

(2)

4.2 Name two African countries that gained independence before 1960 and the leaders involved.

Country 1:

 Leader:

Country 2:

 Leader:

 (4)

4.3 Explain the role of the Pan-African Congresses in the anti-colonial movement.

(4)

4.4 Discuss two strategies used by African nationalists to fight colonial rule.

1.

2.

 (4)

4.5 Describe the importance of the Mau Mau Uprising in Kenya.

(4)

4.6 How did international opinion affect colonialism in Africa?

(4)

4.7 What challenges did newly independent African countries face?

(8)

END OF EXAM



MEMO

QUESTION 1: WORLD WAR I AND ITS IMPACT (25 marks)

1.1 World War I began in 1914 and ended in 1918. (2)

1.2 Causes of World War I:

1. Militarism
2. Alliances between countries
3. Nationalism

(Also acceptable: Imperialism, Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand) (3)

1.3 The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary triggered a chain reaction of alliances leading to the outbreak of World War I. (4)

1.4 Trench warfare was a type of combat where soldiers fought from deep trenches, leading to long stalemates and huge casualties. It defined much of the Western Front fighting. (4)

1.5 After 1918, the political map of Europe changed with the breakup of empires like Austria-Hungary and the Ottoman Empire, creating new countries like Czechoslovakia and Yugoslavia. (4)

1.6 Social impacts:

1. Many soldiers suffered physical and psychological trauma.
2. Civilians faced food shortages and displacement. (4)

1.7 Treaty of Versailles led to future conflicts because:

1. It placed harsh reparations and blame on Germany, creating resentment.
2. It failed to resolve underlying nationalist tensions and did not include Russia or Germany in negotiations. (4)

QUESTION 2: THE RUSSIAN REVOLUTION (20 marks)

2.1 Causes:

- Poor working conditions and food shortages
- Autocratic rule of the Tsar
- Defeat in World War I
- Desire for political change (4)

2.2 Vladimir Lenin was the leader of the Bolshevik Party who led the October Revolution, overthrowing the provisional government and establishing communist rule. (4)

2.3 Bolsheviks wanted a small, disciplined party of revolutionaries to lead; Mensheviks wanted a broad, democratic party. (4)

2.4 Changes introduced:

- Nationalization of land and industry
- Redistribution of land to peasants
- Withdrawal from World War I
- Creation of a one-party communist state (4)

2.5 The Russian Revolution inspired communist movements worldwide, influencing revolutions in China, Cuba, and elsewhere. (4)

QUESTION 3: THE RISE OF NAZI GERMANY (25 marks)

3.1 Problems:

- Economic hardship and hyperinflation
- Political instability and weak governments
- National humiliation from Treaty of Versailles (4)

3.2 The Treaty of Versailles forced Germany to pay heavy reparations, reduce its military, and lose territory, leading to economic crisis and resentment. (4)

3.3 Adolf Hitler was the leader of the National Socialist German Workers' Party (Nazi Party), which promoted Aryan supremacy, nationalism, and anti-Semitism. (4)

3.4 Hitler was appointed Chancellor in 1933 due to political deals, Nazi electoral gains, and the failure of other parties to control the government. (4)

3.5 Nazi control methods:

1. Use of propaganda and censorship
2. Establishment of the Gestapo and concentration camps to suppress opposition (4)

3.6 Nazi policies persecuted Jews through laws stripping them of rights, forced segregation, and eventually the Holocaust, leading to the murder of six million Jews. (5)

QUESTION 4: THE STRUGGLE AGAINST COLONIALISM IN AFRICA (30 marks)

4.1 Colonialism is when a country controls and exploits another territory and its people for political and economic gain. (2)

4.2 Countries and leaders:

- Ghana – Kwame Nkrumah
- Algeria – Ahmed Ben Bella (or Kenya – Jomo Kenyatta) (4)

4.3 Pan-African Congresses brought together African leaders and intellectuals to promote unity and independence from colonial powers. (4)

4.4 Strategies:

1. Peaceful protests and petitions
2. Armed resistance and uprisings (4)

4.5 The Mau Mau Uprising was a major armed revolt against British colonial rule in Kenya, highlighting African resistance and leading to eventual independence. (4)

4.6 International opinion shifted against colonialism after WWII due to ideas of self-determination and human rights, pressuring colonial powers to grant independence. (4)

4.7 Challenges after independence:

- Political instability and ethnic conflicts
- Economic dependence on former colonial powers
- Lack of infrastructure and development
- Social inequalities and poverty (8)

Total: 100 marks