

SMARTWIZ

GRADE 12 HISTORY EXAM

MARKS: 150

TIME: 3 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.

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE & MATCHING (30 marks)

Question 1: MULTIPLE CHOICE (10 marks)

Choose the correct answer and write the letter next to the question number.

1.1 Which event sparked the start of World War I? (2)

- A) The invasion of Poland
- B) The assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand
- C) The bombing of Pearl Harbor
- D) The Russian Revolution

Answer: _____

1.2 Who was the leader of the Soviet Union during World War II? (2)

- A) Vladimir Lenin
- B) Joseph Stalin
- C) Nikita Khrushchev
- D) Leon Trotsky

Answer: _____

1.3 The Marshall Plan was designed to: (2)

- A) Rebuild war-torn Europe
- B) Spread communism
- C) End the Cold War
- D) Create NATO

Answer: _____

1.4 The main purpose of the Berlin Wall was to: (2)

- A) Prevent East Germans from fleeing to West Berlin
- B) Divide East and West Germany permanently
- C) Mark the border between France and Germany
- D) Protect Berlin from Soviet invasion

Answer: _____

1.5 The Non-Aligned Movement was formed during the Cold War to: (2)

- A) Support the USA
- B) Support the USSR
- C) Stay neutral between superpowers
- D) Promote nuclear weapons

Answer: _____

Question 2: MATCHING (20 marks)

Match the figures in Column A with their correct descriptions in Column B. Write the letter of the correct description next to the question number.

Column A	Column B
2.1 Nelson Mandela	A. Leader of the Cuban Revolution
2.2 Fidel Castro	B. Prime Minister of India during independence
2.3 Mahatma Gandhi	C. First democratically elected President of South Africa
2.4 Jawaharlal Nehru	D. South African anti-apartheid activist and President
2.5 Kwame Nkrumah	E. Leader who helped Ghana gain independence

Answers:

- 2.1 _____
 2.2 _____
 2.3 _____
 2.4 _____
 2.5 _____

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 marks)

Question 3: THE COLD WAR (20 marks)

3.1 What was the "Iron Curtain"? (2)

3.2 Explain the purpose of NATO. (3)

3.3 What was the Cuban Missile Crisis and why was it significant? (5)

3.4 How did the Korean War reflect Cold War tensions? (5)

3.5 Describe two effects of the Cold War on African countries. (5)

Question 4: DECOLONISATION IN AFRICA (20 marks)

4.1 Define decolonisation. (2)

4.2 Name two African countries that gained independence in the 1960s. (2)

4.3 What role did the United Nations play in the decolonisation process? (4)

4.4 Explain the impact of colonial borders on post-independence African countries. (6)

4.5 What was the significance of the Mau Mau Uprising in Kenya? (6)

SECTION C: SOURCE-BASED QUESTION (40 marks)

Question 5: APARTHEID RESISTANCE

Source 5A:

"The apartheid system in South Africa denied the majority of its citizens basic political rights and freedoms. Resistance against apartheid took many forms, from peaceful protests to armed struggle."
— Adapted from *The History of Apartheid*

Source 5B (Visual):



5.1 According to Source 5A, what were two forms of resistance against apartheid? (4)

5.2 Refer to Source 5B. What does this image tell you about the role of youth in apartheid resistance? (6)

5.3 Explain why the apartheid government introduced Afrikaans as a medium of instruction in schools. (5)

MYST PATHWORKS

Write a well-structured essay discussing how globalisation has affected African countries since 1990. Your essay should include:



 **END OF EXAM**

TOTAL: 150 MARKS

MEMO

SECTION A: MULTIPLE CHOICE & MATCHING (30 marks)**Question 1: MULTIPLE CHOICE (10 marks)**

- 1.1 B — Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand (2)
 1.2 B — Joseph Stalin (2)
 1.3 A — Rebuild war-torn Europe (2)
 1.4 A — Prevent East Germans fleeing to West Berlin (2)
 1.5 C — Stay neutral between superpowers (2)

Question 2: MATCHING (20 marks)

Number	Answer	Explanation
2.1	D	Nelson Mandela: Anti-apartheid leader, first democratic president of South Africa
2.2	A	Fidel Castro: Leader of the Cuban Revolution
2.3	B	Mahatma Gandhi: Leader in India's independence, non-violent resistance
2.4	C	Jawaharlal Nehru: First Prime Minister of India after independence
2.5	E	Kwame Nkrumah: Leader who helped Ghana gain independence

SECTION B: SHORT ANSWER QUESTIONS (40 marks)**Question 3: THE COLD WAR (20 marks)**

3.1

- The “Iron Curtain” was the symbolic and physical division between the communist East and capitalist West in Europe after WWII. (2)

3.2

- NATO was created as a military alliance to defend Western countries against the Soviet threat. (3)

3.3

- The Cuban Missile Crisis (1962) was a 13-day confrontation between the USA and USSR over Soviet missiles in Cuba.
- It was significant because it brought the world close to nuclear war and showed the dangers of Cold War tensions. (5)

3.4

- The Korean War was a proxy war where the communist North (supported by USSR/China) fought the capitalist South (supported by USA), reflecting Cold War rivalry. (5)

3.5

- Cold War effects on Africa included:
 - Superpowers supporting different regimes or liberation movements
 - Increased conflicts and proxy wars
 - Economic aid or sanctions used to influence governments (any two) (5)

Question 4: DECOLONISATION IN AFRICA (20 marks)

4.1

- Decolonisation is the process where African countries gained independence from European colonial powers. (2)

4.2

- Examples: Ghana, Nigeria, Kenya, Algeria, etc. (any two) (2)

4.3

- The UN promoted self-determination and helped monitor independence processes; passed resolutions supporting decolonisation. (4)

4.4

- Colonial borders were arbitrary, splitting ethnic groups or grouping rivals together, causing conflicts and instability post-independence. (6)

4.5

- The Mau Mau Uprising was a violent rebellion against British colonial rule in Kenya; it highlighted African resistance and hastened independence. (6)

SECTION C: SOURCE-BASED QUESTION (40 marks)

Question 5: APARTHEID RESISTANCE

5.1

- Peaceful protests and armed struggle. (4)

5.2

- The image shows youth played a key role in resistance, organizing protests and risking their lives for change. (6)

5.3

- Afrikaans was imposed to enforce cultural dominance and control education; to suppress African languages and identities. (5)

5.4

- The Soweto Uprising exposed apartheid brutality to the world, increasing international condemnation and pressure. (5)

5.5

- Source 5A is useful because it gives an overview of resistance types but lacks detail and examples. (5)

5.6

- Resistance movements, including protests, strikes, and armed struggle, increased internal pressure and international awareness.
- They undermined apartheid legitimacy and paved the way for negotiations and reform. (15)

SECTION D: ESSAY QUESTION (40 marks)

Question 6: THE IMPACT OF GLOBALISATION ON AFRICA

Marking guide:

- Introduction and thesis (5)
- Positive effects: trade, technology, cultural exchange (10)
- Negative effects: economic dependency, inequality, cultural loss (10)
- Use of examples (10)
- Balanced conclusion (5)

Look for clear, balanced arguments with relevant examples such as:

- Positive: increased trade opportunities (China-Africa), technology (mobile phones), cultural diffusion
 - Negative: exploitation by multinational corporations, increased inequality, erosion of local cultures
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TOTAL MARKS: 150

