

# 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 AND IMPERIALISM (25 marks)

1.1 Explain the meaning of the term **Industrial Revolution**.

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(3)

1.2 Name two inventions from the Industrial Revolution and describe their impact.

Invention 1: \_\_\_\_\_ Impact: \_\_\_\_\_  
Invention 2: \_\_\_\_\_ Impact: \_\_\_\_\_ (4)

1.3 What were the main reasons European countries engaged in imperialism in the 19th century? List three reasons.

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

1.4 Explain the concept of the "Scramble for Africa".

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(4)

1.5 What was the significance of the Berlin Conference (1884–1885)?

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(4)

1.6 Discuss two negative effects of imperialism on African societies.

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

1.7 Explain one way in which African people resisted imperialism.

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(4)

## QUESTION 2: THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (20 marks)

2.1 When was the Union of South Africa formed?

\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

2.2 What was the main purpose of forming the Union?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (3)

2.3 Briefly describe the political structure of the Union of South Africa.

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

2.4 Who were the main political leaders involved in the creation of the Union? Name two and their roles.

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

2.5 Describe one reason why the Union was unpopular with some African people.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ (3)

2.6 Explain the impact of the 1913 Land Act on African land ownership.

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

2.7 Name one social or economic change in South Africa that occurred during the Union period.

\_\_\_\_\_ (3)

## QUESTION 3: APARTHEID POLICY AND RESISTANCE (30 marks)

3.1 What was apartheid? Give a brief definition.

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (3)

3.2 Name and explain two apartheid laws.

Law 1: \_\_\_\_\_ Explanation: \_\_\_\_\_

Law 2: \_\_\_\_\_ Explanation: \_\_\_\_\_ (6)

3.3 What role did the African National Congress (ANC) play in resisting apartheid?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

3.4 Explain the significance of the Sharpeville Massacre (1960).

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

3.5 Describe the role of Nelson Mandela in the struggle against apartheid.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

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

3.6 What was the effect of international pressure on the apartheid government?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (3)

3.7 Identify one way ordinary South Africans resisted apartheid policies in their daily lives.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_ (3)

## QUESTION 4: SOUTH AFRICA AFTER 1994 (25 marks)

4.1 When did South Africa hold its first democratic elections?

\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

4.2 Name the first president elected in the democratic South Africa.

\_\_\_\_\_ (1)

4.3 What is the significance of the 1996 Constitution in South Africa?

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(4)

4.4 Explain the purpose of the Truth and Reconciliation Commission (TRC).

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(5)

4.5 Discuss two major challenges faced by South Africa after 1994.

1. 

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2. 

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(6)

4.6 Name one major social development that improved post-apartheid South Africa.

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(3)

4.7 Why is it important for South Africans to understand their history?

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MYST PATHWORKS

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(5)

**END OF EXAM**

## MEMO

### QUESTION 1: THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION AND IMPERIALISM (25 marks)

1.1 The Industrial Revolution was the period of rapid industrial growth during the late 18th and 19th centuries, characterized by the development of machinery, factories, and new technologies. (3)

1.2

- Invention 1: Steam engine – Impact: Increased production and transportation efficiency.
- Invention 2: Spinning jenny – Impact: Improved textile manufacturing and mass production. (4)

1.3 Reasons for imperialism:

1. Desire for raw materials and new markets
2. Strategic military and naval bases
3. Spread of Western civilization and Christianity (3)

1.4 The "Scramble for Africa" refers to the rapid colonization and division of African territory among European powers in the late 19th century. (4)

1.5 The Berlin Conference regulated European colonization in Africa, establishing rules to claim territories and avoid conflicts among European countries. (4)

1.6 Negative effects:

1. Exploitation of African people and resources
2. Destruction of African political and social systems (3)

1.7 African resistance included armed uprisings, formation of nationalist movements, and passive resistance like strikes and boycotts. (4)

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### QUESTION 2: THE UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA (20 marks)

2.1 The Union of South Africa was formed in 1910. (1)

2.2 The Union was formed to unite British colonies and former Boer republics under one government for political stability and economic development. (3)

2.3 The Union was a parliamentary democracy with a Governor-General representing the British monarch and a Prime Minister heading the government. (4)

2.4

1. Louis Botha – First Prime Minister
2. Jan Smuts – Deputy Prime Minister and influential leader (2)

2.5 The Union was unpopular among Africans because it excluded them from political power and maintained white minority rule. (3)

2.6 The 1913 Land Act restricted African land ownership to certain areas, dispossessing many Africans of their land. (4)

2.7 Economic change: Growth in mining and industry; Social change: Increased urbanization. (3)

### **QUESTION 3: APARTHEID POLICY AND RESISTANCE (30 marks)**

3.1 Apartheid was a policy of racial segregation and discrimination enforced by law in South Africa from 1948 to the early 1990s. (3)

3.2

- Law 1: Population Registration Act – classified people by race.
- Law 2: Group Areas Act – segregated residential areas by race. (6)

3.3 The ANC organized protests, strikes, and campaigns like the Defiance Campaign to oppose apartheid laws and promote racial equality. (5)

3.4 The Sharpeville Massacre was a 1960 event where police killed 69 peaceful protestors, leading to increased international condemnation of apartheid. (5)

3.5 Nelson Mandela was a leader of the ANC, imprisoned for his activism, and later became a symbol of the anti-apartheid struggle. (5)

3.6 International pressure included economic sanctions and political isolation, pressuring the apartheid government to reform. (3)

3.7 Ordinary South Africans resisted through boycotts, underground movements, and refusing to comply with apartheid laws. (3)

### **QUESTION 4: SOUTH AFRICA AFTER 1994 (25 marks)**

4.1 The first democratic elections were held in 1994. (1)

4.2 Nelson Mandela was the first elected president of democratic South Africa. (1)

4.3 The 1996 Constitution is significant because it enshrines human rights, equality, and democracy in South Africa. (4)

4.4 The TRC aimed to uncover human rights abuses during apartheid and promote reconciliation through truth-telling and forgiveness. (5)

4.5 Challenges:

1. Poverty and inequality
2. High unemployment and crime rates (6)

4.6 Social development: Improved access to education and healthcare. (3)

4.7 Understanding history is important to build national identity, avoid repeating past mistakes, and promote unity. (5)

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**Total: 100 marks**

MYST PATHWORKS