



basic education

Department:
Basic Education
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

**NATIONAL ASSESSMENT
EXEMPLAR
2023**

GRADE 9

Subject: Social Sciences

Paper: History

Marks: 75

Duration: 120 Minutes
excluding 15 minutes reading time

This test consists of 21 pages excluding the cover page.

Instructions to the learner

1. You will receive 15 minutes reading time before you begin answering this test.
2. Read all the instructions and questions carefully.
3. Answer all the questions and Sections.
4. Use the provided answer sheet to write all your answers.
5. Carefully study all the **sources** supplied because they contain guidelines which should help you to answer the questions.
6. Write neatly and legibly.
7. Avoid mere rewriting of sources.

The test starts on the next page.



Do not start writing until you are told to do so.

SECTION A

Question 1

Choose the correct option from the responses provided. Write down only the correct letter.

1.1 What was the aim of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights?

- A to keep peace among the countries of the world
- B to improve living conditions in poorer parts of the world
- C to set universal standards on how human beings should behave towards one another and respect everybody's dignity
- D to set standards on how everybody should have access to land so that they have respect and dignity (1)

1.2 Define the word 'racism'.

- A It is a belief passed on from one generation to the next.
- B It is discrimination or unfair treatment based on a person's race.
- C It is people who believe they belong to the same genetic group.
- D It is a belief that is not based on facts. (1)

Use Source A and your own knowledge to answer questions 1.3 to 1.6.

Source A

Extract from a speech delivered by JG Strijdom, Prime Minister 1954-1958:
'It is only through a policy of white *baasskap*, or supremacy, that peaceful co-existence between whites is possible.'

[Adapted from [www.cato.org/pubs/wh/papers/south Africa/chapter1/page1.5pdf](http://www.cato.org/pubs/wh/papers/south%20Africa/chapter1/page1.5pdf).]

1.3 Which party came into power in 1948?

- A South African Party
 - B United Democratic Party
 - C Inkatha Freedom Party
 - D National Party
- (1)

1.4 What is apartheid?

- A It is a policy of the National Party that separated people according to their race.
 - B It is hatred for other people.
 - C It is a set of beliefs, values and ideas.
 - D It is the policy of the ANC that promoted the treatment of people differently.
- (1)

1.5 Which apartheid law controlled people's access to places and amenities?

- A The Urban Areas Act of 1923
 - B Separate Amenities Act of 1953
 - C Groups Areas Act of 1950
 - D Population Registration Act of 1950
- (1)

1.6 Which law prohibited inter-marriages between different races?

- A Immorality Amendment Act of 1950
 - B Suppression of Communism Act of 1950
 - C Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act of 1949
 - D Colour Bar Act of 1926
- (1)

Use Source B and your own knowledge to answer questions 1.7 to 1.9.

Source B

We are going to employ the following weapons: immediate and active boycott, strike, civil disobedience, non-cooperation, making of plans for a national stoppage of work for one day as a mark of protesting policy of the government.

Programme of Action: statement of Policy adopted at the ANC annual conference, 17 December 1949.

[Source:Platinum Social Sciences Grade 9, p192]

- 1.7 What was the role played by the SACP?
- A to organise workers and churches against the government in fighting for freedom
 - B to organise a more militant approach of protesting
 - C to organise the burning of passes
 - D to organise workers around issues of trade union rights and national liberation demands (1)
- 1.8 Why was the SACP banned?
- A for leading the protest
 - B for the government feared the spread of communism
 - C for sending a petition to the government
 - D for deliberately not obeying the laws (1)
- 1.9 Which **THREE** weapons, according to Source B, did the Programme of Action call for?
- A civil disobedience, strikes and boycotts
 - B boycotts, civil disobedience and voting
 - C strikes, boycotts and negotiations
 - D civil disobedience, campaigns and strikes (1)

1.10 Why was Albert Luthuli awarded the Nobel Peace Prize?

- A for leading a violent protest
- B for his role in the non-violent struggle against apartheid
- C for committing high treason
- D for his role in delivering a petition to the government (1)

1.11 What was the Defiance Campaign?

- A It was a reaction to the ANC programme of Action.
- B It was a banned organization.
- C It was a strategy to enforce apartheid.
- D It was a programme of deliberately breaking the apartheid laws. (1)

1.12 What was the objective of the Defiance Campaign?

- A It ensured that people would be free from apartheid.
- B It hoped to free many people from political injustices of apartheid and unfair treatment.
- C It hoped that many people would be arrested, that the jails would be full and the government would change the laws.
- D It was to ensure that the resistance was violent in nature. (1)

1.13 Why was the Freedom Charter important?

- A It called for a non-racial South Africa where all people would be treated equally.
- B It was a document stating how the government should operate.
- C It was a document that called for the participation of blacks in government.
- D It was a policy of the PAC. (1)

- 1.14 What was the reaction of the people towards the Freedom Charter?
- A Many Africanists stayed in the ANC.
 - B The National Party appreciated the Freedom Charter.
 - C All the people agreed with the Freedom Charter.
 - D Not everybody agreed with the terms of the Freedom Charter. (1)
- 1.15 Why were 156 people arrested in 1956 and charged with high treason?
- A They were members of the PAC, who were accused of going against the ANC.
 - B They were accused of using violence to overthrow the government and replace it with a communist state.
 - C They joined the ANC as a political party.
 - D They fought against apartheid. (1)
- 1.16 What is the connection between the Treason Trial and the Freedom Charter?
- A The people arrested for treason were against the Freedom Charter.
 - B The Freedom Charter was adopted due to the Treason Trial.
 - C The people charged with high treason were in favour of the Freedom Charter.
 - D The Freedom Charter demanded the release of political leaders. (1)
- 1.17 What was the reason for the Women's March of 1956?
- A To deliver a petition against carrying of passes by women.
 - B To deliver a petition against non-violent resistance by women.
 - C To complain about the shortage of land.
 - D To share their day-to-day hardships as women. (1)

1.18 Who were the leaders of the Women's March?

- A Helen Joseph, Adelaide Tambo, Lillian Ngoyi and Rahima Moosa
- B Rahima Moosa, Lillian Ngoyi, Helen Joseph and Sophia William
- C Rahima Moosa, Lillian Ngoyi, Helen Joseph and Winnie Mandela
- D Lillian Ngoyi, Helen Joseph, Albertina Sisulu and Sophia William (1)

1.19 In which year was the PAC formed?

- A 1969
- B 1947
- C 1994
- D 1960 (1)

1.20 Why was the PAC formed?

- A They believed that South Africa must be liberated by black Africans.
- B They wanted to form a non-racial political party.
- C They believed in acting against injustices and inequality by whites.
- D They wanted to work with other racial groups. (1)

Use Source C and your own knowledge to answer questions 1.21 to 1.23

Source C: A picture depicting the Soweto Uprisings



[Source: Drum social histories/Africa Media online (www.africamediaonline.com)]

1.21 What was the Soweto uprising of 1976?

- A It was a series of demonstrations and march by Soweto police against non-racialism.
- B It was a demonstration led by the South African Communist Party.
- C It was a series of demonstrations by students of Soweto against the use of Afrikaans as a medium of instruction.
- D It was a demonstration against carrying of passes. (1)

1.22 What is the law that resulted in the Soweto uprising?

- A Group Areas Act of 1950
- B Bantu Education Act of 1953
- C Separate Amenities Act of 1953
- D Land Act of 1913 (1)

1.23 Who was the main leader of the Soweto Uprising?

- A Tsietsi Mashinini
- B Steve Biko
- C Hastings Ndlovu
- D Sibongile Mkhabela

(1)

Use Source D and your own knowledge to answer questions 1.24 to 1.27

Source D: Picture taken on 16 June 1976



[Source: www.sahistory.org.za]

1.24 Who was the 'student' carried in the picture?

- A Thabo Ndabeni
- B Murphy Morobe
- C David Kufumala
- D Hector Peterson

(1)

1.25 Who carried the 'student' who had been shot?

- A Elias Masinga
- B Sam Nzima
- C Mbuyisa Makhubo
- D Sibongile Mkhabela

(1)

- 1.26 What was the reaction of the South African police towards the protest?
- A The police started shooting at the '*students*'.
 - B The police asked the '*students*' to start negotiations.
 - C The police were very angry at the '*students*'.
 - D The police decided to close the schools. (1)
- 1.27 How did '*students*' react after learning that the '*student*' who had been shot, had died?
- A They ran away from their homes.
 - B They burned buildings belonging to the state and destroyed police houses.
 - C They attacked anyone they came across.
 - D They burned the cars that belonged to the police and ended the protest. (1)
- 1.28 What action was imposed by the apartheid government that triggered the Soweto Uprising?
- A the use of Afrikaans to teach Mathematics and Social Studies
 - B banning of the teaching of Mathematics in black schools
 - C the arrest of teachers by the police
 - D the abolishment of SRCs in schools (1)
- 1.29 What was the role played by the media in exposing the 1976 event?
- A The media did not play any role in this event.
 - B The media was biased in their reporting making it difficult to understand what was happening in South Africa.
 - C The media only showed the damage caused by the '*students*'.
 - D The media helped in exposing the real picture of what was happening in South Africa. (1)

- 1.30 How did the international community respond to media reports on the uprising?
- A They supported the ANC to come into power.
 - B They imposed economic and cultural sanctions against South Africa.
 - C They turned a blind eye to what was happening in South Africa.
 - D They supported the National Party government. (1)
- 1.31 What is the meaning of sanctions?
- A It is a contract entered into by two countries.
 - B It is a practice of not trading with a country that has an unjust system of government.
 - C It is a trading agreement between African countries.
 - D It is a system of government that promotes just economic trade between countries. (1)
- 1.32 What type of sanctions were imposed on South Africa by the international community?
- A South Africa was banned from participating in international cultural and trading activities.
 - B South Africa was given an award for its apartheid system by the international community.
 - C South Africa was not allowed to vote.
 - D South Africa was made a member of the United Nations. (1)
- 1.33 Explain the impact of sanctions on the South African economy.
- A Sanctions improved trade in South Africa.
 - B Sanctions allowed South Africa to choose her trading partners.
 - C Foreign investments dropped and countries refused to trade with South Africa.
 - D The International community became eager to do business with South Africa. (1)

Use Source E and your own knowledge to answer questions 1.34 to 1.37.

Source E: Extract from a speech given by Reverend Alan Boesak, leader of the UDF.

‘Let me remind you of three little words... The first word is “all”. We want all our rights... And we want all of South Africa’s people to have their rights.

The second word is the word “here”. We want all our rights here in a united, undivided South Africa. We do not want them in impoverished homelands, we do not want them in our separate little group areas.

The third word is “now”. We want all our rights, we want all our rights, we want them here, and we want them now’.

[Source: Adapted from <http://historymatters.co.za/All,Here,Now> lecture by Allan Boesak.]

1.34 What does UDF stand for?

- A United Democratic Front
- B United Democratic Force
- C Universal Democratic Front
- D Universal Democratic Fund (1)

1.35 What strategy was followed by the Mass Democratic Movement?

- A negotiations
- B submission
- C civil disobedience
- D civil compliance (1)

1.36 What role was played by the UDF in the struggle for liberation?

- A It helped the apartheid government to impose unjust laws.
- B It organised the communities to oppose the Tricameral Parliament.
- C It organised the people to vote for their parties.
- D It did not support the black people against apartheid. (1)

1.37 Who formed the Mass Democratic Movement?

- A It was formed by the UDF and COSATU.
- B It was formed by the ANC and PAC.
- C It was formed by the IFP and DA.
- D It was formed by the UDM and the PAC. (1)

Use Source F and your own knowledge to answer questions 1.38 to 1.41.

Source F

The collapse of the USSR in 1989 meant that the National Party could no longer use communism as a justification for their oppression. The ANC could also no longer rely on the Soviet Union for economic and military support.

[Source: Adapted from: <https://www.sahistory.org.za/article/grade-12-topic-4-end-war-end-new-global-world-order-1989-present>.]

1.38 When did the Cold War end?

- A 1988
- B 1975
- C 1990
- D 1991 (1)

1.39 What were the frontline states?

- A The frontline states were countries that were oppressed by white minority.
- B The frontline states were a coalition of African countries from the 1960s to 1990s committed to end apartheid and white domination in South Africa.
- C The frontline states were countries placed in the frontline.
- D The frontline states were countries that were fighting each other from 1961 to 1995 during the apartheid era in South Africa. (1)

1.40 Which of the following are frontline states?

- A Tanzania, Botswana, Zambia and Angola
- B Swaziland, Ghana, Uganda and Lesotho
- C Mozambique, Botswana, Zambia and Uganda
- D Tanzania, Swaziland, Lesotho and Mozambique (1)

1.41 Evaluate the impact of the end of the Cold War on South Africa.

- A It resulted in the strengthening of political movements in South Africa and had a major impact on apartheid.
- B It led to the downfall of the National Party.
- C It strengthened the struggle for liberation.
- D It resulted in the unbanning of political movements and the release of Nelson Mandela and all political prisoners. (1)

1.42 Who was the president of South Africa at the time of the unbanning of political parties?

- A FW de Klerk
- B PW Botha
- C Nelson Mandela
- D BJ Vorster (1)

1.43 What does the term unbanning mean?

- A to arrest someone for committing the same offence again and again
- B to remove something permanently
- C to allow something or someone, who was prevented from operating, to operate again
- D to put someone in jail for a very long time (1)

1.44 When were the political movements unbanned?

- A 10 March 1985
- B 12 February 1990
- C 25 December 1992
- D 2 February 1990 (1)

1.45 Who were the leaders released from prison in 1989?

- A Andrew Mlangeni, Raymond Mhlaba, Thabo Mbeki and Lillian Ngoyi
- B Walter Sisulu, Robert Sobukwe, Ahmed Kathrada and Andrew Mlangeni
- C Walter Sisulu, Raymond Mhlaba, Andrew Mlangeni and Ahmed Kathrada
- D Govan Mbeki, Winnie Mandela, Ahmed Kathrada and Raymond Mhlaba (1)

1.46 How did South Africa address its political differences after 1989?

- A through civil war
- B through negotiations
- C through civil disobedience
- D through revolution (1)

1.47 When was Nelson Mandela released from prison?

- A 11 February 1990
- B 25 September 1989
- C 13 November 1982
- D 2 February 1990

(1)

1.48 What does CODESA stand for?

- A Congress of Democratic Students
- B Congress of Democratic South Africa
- C Convention for a Democratic South Africa
- D Convention of Democratic Students

(1)

1.49 What was the role played by CODESA in the history of South Africa?

- A It played a role in spreading violence among political parties.
- B It played a role in making 19 political parties reach an agreement that South Africa should be a non-racial and democratic country.
- C It tried to stop the negotiations that were taking place in the country.
- D It played a role in preventing the 15 political parties from reaching an agreement that South Africa should be a democratic country.

(1)

1.50 Why were the CODESA negotiations not as peaceful as expected?

- A Many people did not fear the unknown future of the country while other groups left the country and went overseas.
- B Most political parties were planning to fight each other.
- C Leaders of political movements were planning a civil war.
- D Many people doubted that the process would be fair while other groups decided to use violence to destabilise the country. (1)

1.51 When did the first democratic elections take place?

- A 27 April 1994
- B 07 April 1992
- C 27 June 1994
- D 02 September 1992 (1)

1.52 Who was the first President of a democratic South Africa?

- A Thabo Mbeki
- B Jacob Zuma
- C Nelson Mandela
- D Kgalema Motlanthe (1)

[52]

SECTION B

Question 2

Use Source G and your own knowledge to answer the questions that follow:

Source G

Case study: Group Areas Act: Sophiatown Forced Removals

...the first families were forcibly removed from their homes in Sophiatown, their possessions loaded on the back of police trucks and relocated in Meadowlands, Soweto.

Former residents tell their stories:

'It was very difficult for me to lose the house which I was born in', says Patricia Mokoena-Harvey, who stayed at Gibson Street.

'Children were screaming and crying. They didn't understand what was happening – and it was very cold and raining. It was very traumatic'.

'We got a notice that we were going to be moved on 12 February 1955, but we were taken by surprise by thousands of policemen and soldiers, who were heavily armed', Mokhine adds.

'We were still preparing ourselves to protest the removals, and we had no choice because no one was ready for them – and besides, they were armed'.

[Source: <https://www.brandsouthafrica.com/south-africa-fast-facts/history-facts/sophiatown50/>]

- 2.1 Under which apartheid law were people moved from Sophiatown? (1)
- 2.2 Why do you think the people of Sophiatown were forcefully removed? (2)
- 2.3 What impact did the forced removals have on the people of Sophiatown? Provide **TWO** points. (2)

Question 3

Use Source H and your own knowledge to answer the questions that follow.

Source H

Contradicting Newspaper reports on the Sharpeville Massacre

On March 21, Pan Africanist leaders in Sharpeville assembled a demonstration of 5,000 to 7,000 people, in part through intimidating locals to join. In the morning, they led the protest to the Sharpeville police station, where they demanded to be arrested for not carrying passes. Police reinforcements arrived during the incident. The [March 22 New York Times](#) reported: 'South African Air Force planes flew over the trouble spot in a show of force. But the Africans ignored all orders to disperse.'

In the afternoon, small scuffles broke out and some demonstrators began throwing rocks at the police. As the crowd moved forward toward one scuffle, the police began firing into the crowd.

The April 3 New York Times published an account by Humphrey Tyler, an assistant editor at *Drum* magazine who was white, who described the demonstration as peaceful and little threat to the officers' safety. He wrote: 'We heard the chatter of a machine gun, then another, then another. Bodies were falling. Hundreds of children were running. Some of the children were shot, too. Still the shooting went on.'

[Source: [March 21, 1960 | South African Police Kill 69 Black Protesters in Sharpeville Massacre - The New York Times \(nytimes.com\)](#)]

- 3.1 Why did the people march to the Sharpeville police station on the 21st of March 1960? (2)
- 3.2 Who was the leader of the Sharpeville March and to which organisation did he belong? (2)

- 3.3 The newspaper articles give us two different points of view on the events of the Sharpeville Massacre.
Discuss the **TWO** points of view shown by Source H on the events of the Sharpeville Massacre. (2)
- 3.4 As a historian, what do you think was the reason for the different points of view of the same event? (2)
- 3.5 Explain why the Sharpeville Massacre is regarded as the turning point in South African History. (2)

EXEMPLAR

Question 4

Use Source I and your own knowledge to answer the question that follows.

Source I

An extract from the speech of the Deputy Minister of Bantu Education
'No, I have not consulted the African people on the language issue and I'm not going to. An African might find that "the big boss" only spoke Afrikaans or only spoke English. It would be to his advantage to know both languages.'

- Punt Janson (The Deputy Minister of Bantu Education in the Apartheid regime)

[Source: [Soweto Uprising and Riots \(1976\) – Key Facts, Causes & Consequences - Worldhistoryedu.com](#)]

4.1 In a paragraph of 8 – 10 lines, discuss the causes of the Soweto Uprising. Paragraphs should be structured as follows:

- Topic sentence
- The main points
- The concluding sentence

(8)

Paragraph-writing guide

Indicators	Marks
Controlling/introductory sentence, Six facts and concluding sentence	8
Controlling/introductory sentence, Five facts and concluding sentence	7
Controlling/introductory sentence, Four facts and concluding sentence	6
Controlling/introductory sentence, Three facts and concluding sentence	5
Controlling/introductory sentence, Two facts and concluding sentence	4
Controlling/introductory sentence, One fact and concluding sentence	3
One fact and controlling/introductory sentence or concluding sentence	2
One fact	1
Question not answered at all/incorrect or irrelevant responses.	0

[23]

End of test

EXEMPLAR