



Subject	History	Examiner	Miss Seedat
Date	June 2021	Total marks	25 marks
Grade	4	Duration	1 hour
		Moderator	Miss Botha
Special instructions/ Equipment	Write as many details as possible. Read and answer ALL questions thoroughly. Write neatly and legibly in blue pen. Use a pencil for any drawings. Good luck! Think before you INK! Write all answers on the line paper provided.		
This assessment has been compiled using notes and information contained in the Tom Newby School resource material. The marking memorandum has been compiled accordingly. While alternative responses will be given due acknowledgement, the official memorandum will be considered a priority document to ensure uniformity of marking.			

Name: _____ Class: 4 _____

Instructions:

1. This paper consists out of 6 questions.
2. Read all the questions carefully.
3. Answer ALL the questions on this question sheet.
4. Do not rush.
5. Be careful of your spelling.
6. Write neatly.
7. Good luck!

Question 1

[3]

State whether the following statements are true or false. If false, correct the statement.

- 1.1. The oldest museum in sub-Saharan Africa is in Johannesburg. (1)

- 1.2. The Apartheid museum opened in 2001. (1)

- 1.3. The only way we get information about the past is through pictures. (1)

Question 2**[3]**

Match column B with column A and write the correct letter down in the table below.

<u>Column A</u>	<u>Column B</u>
2.1. ANC	A. Where Nelson Mandela was born
2.2. Robben Island	B. Apartheid National Congress
2.3. Transkei	C. Prison
	D. African National Congress
	E. Where Nelson Mandela died

2.1.	2.2.	2.3.

Question 3**[6]**

Read the extract below and answer the questions which follow.

Nelson Mandela

Mandela was born in Mvezo, South Africa to a Thembu royal family. His government focused on throwing out the legacy of apartheid by ending racism, poverty, inequality, and on improving racial understanding in South Africa. Politically a believer in socialism, he served as the President of the ANC from 1991 to 1997 and adopted new Constitution of South African in 1996 that prohibits all discrimination, based on language, religion, handicap and sexual orientation, not only on racism. Internationally, Mandela was the Secretary General of the Non-Aligned Movement from 1998 to 1999. Mandela received more than 250 honors, including the 1993 Nobel Peace Prize, the US Presidential Medal of Freedom, and the Soviet Order of Lenin. He is often referred to by his Xhosa clan name, Madiba, or as Tata ("Father"). Mandela was described as a hero, and his actions gave thousands of people hope.

https://kids.kiddle.co/Nelson_Mandela

3.1. Why do you think Mandela is still so well known today even though he is no longer the president of South Africa? (1)

3.2. Explain why the apartheid government banned the ANC in 1960. (1)

3.3. Explain what Mandela did while he was in prison which showed that he was a good leader. (1)

3.4. Did Mandela accept or refuse the offer which the apartheid government made to him that he will be released from prison if he agreed to never be involved in politics again? Explain why he made that choice. (1)

3.5. Explain what Nelson Mandela and F.W. de Klerk did together for South Africa. (1)

3.6. Explain what happened on the 5th of December 2013. (1)

Question 4**[2]**

Read text A and Text B below of two different newspaper articles written on 10 August 1956 and answer the questions which follow.

Text A

The Free Nation, 10 August 1956

Women march against unjust laws

Yesterday, a crowd of about 20 000 black, white and coloured women marched to the Union Buildings in Pretoria to protest against the new Pass Laws. The new laws would mean that black women could not move freely in their own country.

The marchers wanted to speak to Prime Minister J G Strijdom and show him the petitions they had drawn up to protest against the pass laws. But, Strijdom had left the Union Buildings. "We think he fled from us in a helicopter," one of the leaders of the march said. The leaders then left the petitions outside Strijdom's office.

Outside, Lilian Ngoyi, one of the leaders of the protest, spoke to the crowd and explain why they could not speak to the Prime Minister: "Strijdom is too much of a coward to meet with us!" The crowd broke up peacefully and the women went home.

This morning, Ngoyi was arrested at her house for the part she played in the protest march.

Text B

The Transvaal Daily, 10 August 1956

Trouble in Pretoria

Yesterday, there was unrest in Pretoria as thousands of women descended upon the Union Buildings. The troublemakers said they were protesting against the new Pass Laws. They demanded to see our Prime Minister, Mr. JG Strijdom. The Prime Minister realized that he was in danger and left the Union Buildings by helicopter.

Among the crowd was Lilian Ngoyi, one of the ring-leaders who had organized the protest march. When the leaders of the march heard they could not see the Prime Minister, they forced their way into the Union Buildings and threw thousands of letters into the Prime Ministers office. The leaders then stirred up the crowd outside by insulting the government and the Prime Minister.

The police arrested Lilian Ngoyi early this morning. The Pass Laws will be a good way to keep people like Ngoyi under control.

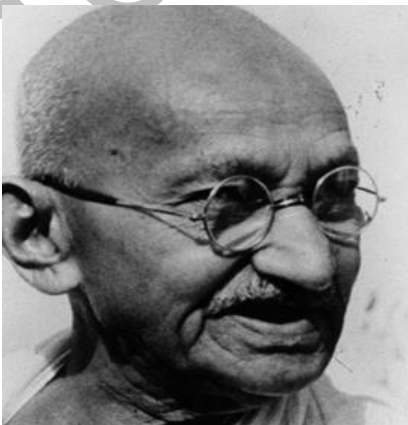
- 4.1. Did Text B see the protest march as a good or bad thing? Write down a sentence from the text to support your answer. (1)

- 4.2. Describe TWO qualities that make someone a good leader. ($\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$)

Question 5

[5]

Read the quote below and answer the questions which follow.



Violence is the weapon of weak,
non-violence that of the strong.

— Mahatma Gandhi —

5.1. Describe ONE of the non-violence methods which Gandhi used. (1)

5.2. Why do you think non-violence methods are better than violent methods? (1)

5.3. How long did Gandhi live in South Africa? (1)

5.4. Explain how Gandhi felt about going to jail. (1)

5.5. Explain how Gandhi died. (1)

Question 6

[6]

Read the extract below and answer the questions follow.

Benoni City Times, 12 May 2021

First Miss Benoni dies of age 85

The first Miss Benoni, Susan Bekker (nee Dyssel), who was crowned in 1954, died on April 16 at the age of 85. She had lived in Northmead, Benoni, with her husband for over five decades. According to her granddaughter, Tania Dekker, Susan was born in Oudshoorn. Her eldest brother and his best friend, Martin Bekker, found employment in the East Rand and decided to move. It was not long after that, that the entire Dyssel family relocated. Martin Bekker was treated as one of the children in the Dyssel household and Susan was only ten years old when they first met. "She married Martin and they were blessed with three daughters, Lynette, Jenny and Madeleine, and a son, Marius, who unfortunately died 32 years ago. "Susan and Martin lived in the same house in Northmead for over 50 years, and they knew each other for more than 70 years at the time he died in 2019. She continued living in their home until her death.

6.1. Explain why it is important to learn about History. (1)

6.2. Why do you think this article was printed in the Benoni City Times newspaper and not in another newspaper? (1)

6.3. Name another example of where we can get written information from besides a newspaper. (1)

6.4. Explain what a museum is. (1)

6.5. Give TWO examples of things you can find in a museum. ($\frac{1}{2} \times 2 = 1$)

6.6. Explain what an artifact is. (1)

Total: 25 marks

**Grade 4 History Exam Analysis
June 2021**

Name: _____ Grade: 4 _____

Teacher use only

Question	1	2	3	4	5	6
Possible mark	3	3	6	2	5	6
Mark achieved						
Moderated mark						

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