SECTION A

Answer all the questions in Section A. For each question there are four possible answers, A, B, C and D. Choose the one you consider correct and mark your choice in soft pencil on the separate answer sheet provided. If you want to change an answer, erase the one you wish to change completely.

NAMIBIAN HISTORY

1. Which SWAPO leader served a sentence of 27 years in prison on Robben Island?
   - A Peter Kalangula
   - B Hosea Kutako
   - C Andimba Toivo yaToivo
   - D Sam Nuyoma

2. Who was the first leader of CANU?
   - A Mishake Muyongo
   - B Bredan Simbwaye
   - C Andreas Shipanga
   - D Fanuel Kozonguizi

3. Which day is commemorated in Namibia as International Human Rights Day?
   - A 4 May
   - B 26 August
   - C 21 March
   - D 10 December

4. What does the word apartheid mean?
   - A Separateness
   - B Unity
   - C Responsibility
   - D Struggle

5. When was Resolution 435 adopted?
   - A 1 April 1989
   - B 21 March 1990
   - C 23 October 1988
   - D 29 September 1978

6. Who was the SA prime minister who wanted to make Namibia a fifth province of SA in 1948?
   - A L. Botha
   - B J.C. Smuts
   - C D.F. Malan
   - D B.J. Voster
7. Which Anglican priest helped Namibians to prepare a petition to the United Nations Organisation in 1946?
   A  Michael Scott  
   B  Collin Winter  
   C  Heinrich Vedder  
   D  Heinrich Goëring  
   (1)

8. Why were independent churches established?
   A  To create support for the South African government.  
   B  To give black people an opportunity to become pastors.  
   C  To lead the struggle for independence.  
   D  To teach black people how to fight as soldiers.  
   (1)

9. Which South African prime minister held talks with church leaders in Namibia in 1971?
   A  B.J. Vorster  
   B  F.W. de Klerk  
   C  P.W. Botha  
   D  D.F. Malan  
   (1)

10. Which UN group monitored the implementation of Resolution 435 in Namibia?
    A  Contact Group  
    B  UNICEF  
    C  CCN  
    D  UNTAG  
    (1)

11. Which high-ranking white SWAPO member was assassinated in Windhoek on 12 September 1989?
    A  Chief Hosea Kutako  
    B  Anton Lubowski  
    C  Samuel Maharero  
    D  D.F. Malan  
    (1)

12. Which one of the following points is a requirement to qualify as a voter in Namibia?
    A  12 years of age  
    B  16 years of age  
    C  18 years of age  
    D  21 years of age  
    (1)

13. What do we call equal treatment of men and women?
    A  Gender mainstreaming  
    B  Gender inequality  
    C  Gender equality  
    D  Sex discrimination  
    (1)
14. What is the age under which children are prohibited from working in mines and factories?
   A  14
   B  15
   C  16
   D  18

AFRICAN HISTORY

15. Who is regarded as the father of Pan-Africanism?
   A  Kenneth Kaunda
   B  Laurent Kabila
   C  Julius Nyerere
   D  Kwame Nkrumah

16. What does the abbreviation UNIA stand for?
   A  Universal Negro Important Association
   B  University of Namibia Identity Association
   C  Universal Negro Improvement Association
   D  Universal Namibia International Association

17. Who was the first president of Zambia?
   A  Jomo Kenyatta
   B  Robert Mugabe
   C  Kenneth Kaunda
   D  Julius Nyerere

18. When was the OAU formed?
   A  26 August 1975
   B  25 May 1963
   C  10 October 1973
   D  20 December 1963

19. When did South Africa become a democratic country?
   A  1948
   B  1902
   C  1953
   D  1994

20. What does Socialism mean?
   A  Socialism is a political and economic theory by means of which production is in the hands of the State.
   B  An economic system based on private ownership.
   C  A combination of capitalism and a Socialist Economic system.
   D  The strength of the economy is based on export rather than import.
21. What does civilian rule mean?
   A a rule by the army/military
   B a rule by ordinary people
   C a rule by one person
   D a rule by king/queen

22. Which of the following African countries were linked as the Central African Federation (CAF)?
   A Southern Rhodesia, Northern Rhodesia and Nyasaland.
   B South West Africa, South Africa and Botswana.
   C Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.
   D Angola and Democratic Republic of Congo.

23. Where was the Sixth Pan-African Congress held in 1945?
   A Hanover
   B San Francisco
   C Manchester
   D New York

24. Which one of the following is a reason for Africa’s underdevelopment?
   A climate
   B motor accidents
   C divorce
   D HIV/AIDS

WORLD HISTORY

25. Which of the following states were set up after the First World War?
   A Germany and Italy
   B Czechoslovakia and Poland
   C Britain and France
   D Japan and Italy

26. Which of the following was one of the terms of Treaty of Versailles?
   A Germany had to pay reparation.
   B Germany had to join the League of Nations.
   C Germany had to be compensated.
   D Germany had to keep her overseas colonies.

27. What does the concept “cold war” mean?
   A War fought in the winter season.
   B War fought using weapons.
   C A hostile relationship between USA and USSR.
   D War between Central Powers and Allied Powers.
28. Which one of the UN special agencies deals with international refugee welfare?
   A WHO
   B ILO
   C FAO
   D UNHCR

29. What did Hitler’s "Lebensraum" mean?
   A More space to live.
   B Demilitarisation of Rhineland.
   C To blame Jews for everything.
   D To unite all German-speaking people.

30. Who is the father of communism?
   A Benito Mussolini
   B Karl Marx
   C Mao ZeDong
   D Adolf Hitler

31. Which one of the following is an aim of SADC?
   A To fight the aggressive countries.
   B To promote and defend peace and security.
   C To discourage economic cooperation among member states.
   D To encourage aggression among nations.

32. Which of the following leaders introduced the "fourteen points" in 1918?
   A Woodrow Wilson
   B George Clemenceau
   C Lloyd George
   D Orlando

33. When was the World Bank established?
   A 1965
   B 1948
   C 1945
   D 1955

34. Who is the current Secretary-General of the United Nations organisation?
   A Kofi Anan
   B Trygve Lie
   C Perez de Cuellar
   D Ban Kim Moon

TOTAL: 34
QUESTION 1

NAMIBIAN HISTORY

Study the map and then answer questions (a), (b) and (c).

(a) How did the recommendations of the Odendaal Commission affect the lives of the Namibian people? (4)

(b) Why did the South African colonial authority introduce the system of homelands in Namibia? Explain your answer. (3)

(c) How important were the recommendations of the Odendaal Commission to the economic development of Namibia? (3)
Now answer questions (d), (e), (f), (g) and (h).

(d) Name and explain any two fundamental human rights in Namibia.  
    (4)

(e) Give two points of Resolution 435.  
    (2)

(f) Write a paragraph on the Windhoek Massacre.  
    (5)

(g) What did the Namibians think about the destruction of the ELOC printing press at Oniipa? Explain your answer.  
    (5)

(h) The following are the main branches of the Namibian government:
    - Legislature
    - Executive
    - Judiciary
    Which one of these branches is the most important in your opinion? Write down your choice and give three reasons why you have chosen it. Also explain why the other two are not as important as your choice.  
    (6)

[32 Marks]
QUESTION 2

AFRICAN HISTORY

Read the following extract and then answer questions (a), (b) and (c).

We want you to stay and to farm well in this country. This is the policy of this government... What the government needs is experience, and I don't care where it comes from. I will take it with both hands. Continue to farm your land well, and you will get all the encouragement and protection of the government. The only thing we will not tolerate is wasted land.

Kenya is large enough, and its potential is great. We can all work together harmoniously to make this country great, and to show other countries in the world that different racial groups can live and work together.

Speech of Jomo Kenyatta on 12 August 1963
Source: Understanding History

(a) How did the speech of Jomo Kenyatta affect the lives of white farmers in Kenya? (4)

(b) Why did Jomo Kenyatta make this speech to the white farmers? Explain your answer. (3)

(c) How important was the speech of Kenyatta in the history of Kenya? Explain your answer. (3)

Now answer questions (d), (e), (f), (g) and (h).

(d) Name and explain any two forms of government in Africa. (4)

(e) Give any two factors and events that contributed to the rise of African nationalism. (2)

(f) Write a paragraph on a socialist economic system (Ujamaa) with reference to Tanzania. (5)

(g) What did the leaders of Africa’s independent states think about Kwame Nkrumah’s idea of the United States of Africa? Explain your answer. (5)

(h) The following were the apartheid laws introduced in South Africa by 1948.
- Prohibition of Mixed Marriages Act of 1949
- Group Areas Act of 1950
- Bantu Education Act of 1953

Which one of these affected the black South Africans most? Write down your choice and give three reasons why you have chosen it. Also explain why the other two are not as important as your choice. (6)

[32 Marks]
QUESTION 3

WORLD HISTORY

Study the cartoon and then answer questions (a), (b) and (c).

(a) How did the terms of the Treaty of Versailles affect the lives of the German people? (4)

(b) Why did the Allied powers decide to punish Germany? Explain your answer. (3)

(c) How important were the terms of the Treaty of Versailles to the Allied Powers? (3)

Now answer questions (d), (e), (f), (g) and (h).

(d) Name and explain two aims of COMECON. (4)

(e) Give any two major powers which were not members of the League of Nations when it was formed. (2)

(f) Write a paragraph on the Marshall plan. (5)

(g) What did the developing countries think about the establishment of the World Bank and IMF? Explain your answer. (5)

(h) The following were the reasons for the failure of the League of Nations:
   - Absence of super powers
   - No military force
   - Own interest was put before world peace

Which one of these is the most important in your opinion? Write down your choice and give three reasons why you have chosen it. Also explain why the other two are not as important as your choice. (6)

[32 Marks]