

Candidate Number	Candidate Name
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JUNIOR SECONDARY CERTIFICATE

HISTORY

1301/1

PAPER 1

2 hours 15 minutes

Marks 130

2019

Additional Materials: Multiple-choice answer sheet

Ruler

Soft clean eraser

Soft pencil (type B or HB)

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION TO CANDIDATES

SECTION A

- Make sure that you receive the multiple-choice answer sheet with your **Candidate Number** on it to answer **Section A**.
- There are **thirty four** questions.
- Answer **all** questions.
- For each question there are **four** possible answers, **A, B, C** and **D**. Choose the **one** you consider correct and record your choice in soft pencil on the separate multiple choice answer sheet.
- For example, if you think **B** is the correct answer for a question, shade the circle as below:

Answer: (A) ● (C) (D)

- If you want to change an answer, thoroughly erase the one you wish to delete.

SECTION B

- Write your **Candidate Number** and **Candidate Name** in the spaces at the top of this page.
- Write your answers on the Question Paper on the spaces provided.
- Write in dark blue or black pen.
- Do not use correction fluid.
- Answer **all** questions.
- The number of marks is given in brackets [] at the end of each question or part question.

<i>For Examiner's Use</i>	
Section B: 1	
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<i>Marker</i>	
<i>Checker</i>	

This document consists of **18** printed pages.



Republic of Namibia
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION, ARTS AND CULTURE

SECTION A**Multiple-Choice Questions**

Answer **all** questions.

NAMIBIAN HISTORY

- 1 Why is chief Hosea Kutako regarded as the father of Namibian Nationalism?
 - A He only wanted to work with the Hereros to liberate Namibia.
 - B He was against the idea to petition the United Nations.
 - C He was the first to express the vision of an independent nation.
 - D He was the first to join the South African colonial government.

- 2 Which of the following people were the founding members of the Owambo People's Organisation (OPO)?
 - A Ben Ulenga and Dirk Mudge.
 - B Clemens Kapuuu and Kwaimo Rirwako.
 - C Justus Garoëb and Mishake Muyongo.
 - D Sam Nuuyoma and Toivo ya Toivo.

- 3 Which organisation recruited the contract labourers?
 - A National Unity Democratic Organisation (NUDO)
 - B South West Africa Native Labour Association (SWANLA)
 - C South West Africa Peoples Organisation (SWAPO)
 - D South West Africa Progressive Association (SWAPA)

- 4 Why did SWANU (South West Africa National Union) fail to develop into a broad national movement?
 - A Lack of consensus between young members and traditional leaders in the Herero Chiefs Council.
 - B SWANU had the full support of the majority of the contract workers.
 - C SWANU, just like SWAPO (South West Africa Peoples Organisation) decided to take up the armed struggle.
 - D SWANU was more willing to collaborate with other Nationalist movements in the country.

- 5 Which Namibian Nationalist made the following statement in a Pretoria Court?
"I came here to study and gain more experience in political activity.
I have made many good friends, particularly among the African National Congress."
 - A Andima Toivo ya Toivo
 - B Andreas Shipanga
 - C Jacob Kuhangwa
 - D Sam Nuyoma

- 6 What were the **two** main political parties that represented Namibia in the South African parliament called?
- A Aksie Christelik Nasionaal (ACN) and United Democratic Front (UDF).
 - B Namibia National Democratic Party (NNDP) and Namibia National Front (NNF).
 - C Namibia National Front (NNF) and National Patriotic Front of Namibia (NPF).
 - D United National South West Party (UNSWP) and the National Party (NP).
- 7 Which Plan recommended the division of Namibia into ten homelands for the various ethnic groups?
- A Namibian Plan.
 - B Odendaal Plan.
 - C South West Africa Plan.
 - D Verwoerd Plan.
- 8 Why did SWAPO, the UNO and the OAU refuse to recognise the Turnhalle Constitution?
- A The conference delegates were democratically elected.
 - B The conference was not a true reflection of what was going on in the country.
 - C The United Nations had full control in supervising the conference.
 - D The white National Party in Namibia organised the conference.
- 9 Which countries took South Africa to the International Court of Justice in 1960?
- A Botswana and Zimbabwe.
 - B Ethiopia and Liberia.
 - C Kenya and Malawi.
 - D Mozambique and Ghana.
- 10 A struggle between South Africa and the United Nations over South West Africa only ended in ...
- A 1890.
 - B 1948.
 - C 1978.
 - D 1990.
- 11 A process which gives every citizen the chance to vote directly for or against an issue is called ...
- A a mandate.
 - B a referendum.
 - C an annexation.
 - D an election.
- 12 The western countries with economic interests in South Africa during the 1970's were called ...
- A Western Contract countries
 - B Western Contact group.
 - C Western Four group
 - D Western Three group

[1]

- 13 Which tier government administered the urban areas in homelands?
- A First tier government.
 - B Second tier government.
 - C Second and third tier government.
 - D Third tier government.
- 14 Who became the first bishop of the Evangelical Lutheran Owambo Kavango Church (ELOC) in 1960?
- A Hendrik Witbooi.
 - B Hosea Kutako.
 - C Leonard Auala.
 - D Paulus Gowaseb.

African History

- 15 Which leader of the Pan-African movement became a citizen of Ghana in 1961?
- A Marcus Garvey.
 - B Perez de Guellar.
 - C Sylvester Williams.
 - D William du Bois.
- 16 What was the name of the organisation formed by Marcus Garvey?
- A All African People's Organisation (AAPO)
 - B Organisation of African Unity (OAU)
 - C Southern African Development Community (SADC)
 - D Universal Negro Improvement Association (UNIA)
- 17 Which one of these African leaders spelt the vision of a United States of Africa?
- A Jomo Kenyatta
 - B Kenneth Kaunda
 - C Kwame Nkrumah
 - D Leopold Senghor
- 18 The first OAU-Conference was held in ...
- A Addis Ababa.
 - B Johannesburg.
 - C Lusaka.
 - D Nairobi.
- 19 Which **one** of the following structures of Organisation of African Unity (OAU) was responsible for administration?
- A Council of Ministers
 - B General Assembly
 - C Secretariat
 - D Specialised Committee

- 20** Which financial institution was established to finance Africa's development?
- A** African Development Bank
 - B** Africa Liberty Bank
 - C** Africa Standard Bank
 - D** International Development Bank
- 21** What language led to the demonstrations of school children in South Africa in 1976?
- A** Afrikaans
 - B** English
 - C** Xhosa
 - D** Zulu
- 22** The Group Areas Act law stipulated that ...
- A** different occupations should live apart.
 - B** different racial groups should live apart.
 - C** different religions should live apart.
 - D** different sexes should live apart before marriage.
- 23** When did South Africa become a democratic country?
- A** 1948
 - B** 1950
 - C** 1961
 - D** 1994
- 24** Which economic system was introduced in Namibia after independence?
- A** Capitalism
 - B** Mixed economy
 - C** Socialism
 - D** Ujamaa

World History

- 25** Which of the following is a characteristic of Facism?
- A** Authoritarianism
 - B** Democracy
 - C** Private ownership
 - D** Racial tolerance
- 26** Britain and France did not want to declare war on Germany during the 1930s because ...
- A** Germany had more ammunition.
 - B** Germany was harshly treated.
 - C** They believed in the policy of appeasement.
 - D** They both signed the Rome-Britain Axis agreement.
- 27** Who did the Nazis hate and murder in their millions under the rule of Hitler?
- A** Christians
 - B** Hindus
 - C** Jews
 - D** Muslims

- 28** How did the Communist Party in China work to strengthen its position?
- A** It discouraged people to join the party
 - B** It encouraged high birth rate.
 - C** It encouraged private ownership.
 - D** It got rid of its opponents.
- 29** Who suggested the idea of forming the League of Nations?
- A** George Clemenceau
 - B** Guiseppe Orlando
 - C** Lloyd George
 - D** Woodrow Wilson
- 30** Which agreement divided Germany into four zones after the Second World War?
- A** Berlin-Rome Agreement
 - B** March of Rome
 - C** Munich Pact Agreement
 - D** Yalta Agreement
- 31** Which agreement was signed between Mussolini's government and the Roman Catholic Church?
- A** Munich Putsch
 - B** Nazi-Soviet Pact
 - C** The Lateran Treaty
 - D** The Rome-Berlin Axis
- 32** Which political system did the USSR follow?
- A** Capitalism
 - B** Communism
 - C** Despotism
 - D** Dictatorship
- 33** Which superpower country supported North Korea after World War II?
- A** America
 - B** Australia
 - C** Russia
 - D** United Kingdom
- 34** The World Bank and International Monetary Fund have been criticised for ...
- A** closing public holidays.
 - B** lending money wisely to developing nations.
 - C** receiving large amounts of interests from poor countries.
 - D** supporting wars.

SECTION B

For Examiner's
Use

Answer this section in the spaces provided on the question paper.

1 NAMIBIAN HISTORY

Study the picture and answer Questions (a), (b) and (c).



As many as 30 men lived together in a small room on the mine compounds.

(a) In which ways did the contract labour system affect the lives of the Namibian people? Explain your answer.

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(b) Why did the colonial government decide to introduce the contract labour system in Namibia? Explain your answer.

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(c) How important was the contract labour system to the economic development of Namibia? Explain your answer.

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

(d) Name and explain **two** criticisms of the South African rule in the Open Letter.

Name

Explanation

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Name

Explanation

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(e) Name any **two** leading personalities who were in charge of UNTAG operations in Namibia.

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(f) Write a paragraph about the role Sam Nuyoma played in the formation of OPO.

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(g) What did the Namibians think about the Western Contact group (WCG)? Explain your answer

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(h) The following are the main features of the Namibian Constitution.

- The Executive branch
- The Legislative branch
- The Judicial branch

Which **one** of the main features above do you think is the most important?
 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.

Choice.....

Reasons

1.....

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Explanations on choices not so important.

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[32]

2 AFRICAN HISTORY

Study the Cartoon below, then answer Questions (a), (b) and (c).



A cartoon by Paul Cavadino about foreign Aid

(a) In which ways did the IMF and World Bank affect the economy of African countries? Explain your answer.

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(b) Why were the IMF and World Bank formed? Explain your answer.

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(c) How important were the IMF and World Bank in developing Africa? Explain your answer.

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

(d) Name and explain **two** measures that Namibia took to overcome underdevelopment.

Name

Explanation

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Name

Explanation

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(e) List any **two** examples of dictators in Africa.

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(f) Write a paragraph about the origin and main features of apartheid.

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(g) What did the African leaders think about uniting Africa into a single government? Explain your answer.

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(h) The following are **three** economic policies that were adopted to accelerate the economic growth in Africa:

- Harambee
- Ujamaa
- Humanism

Which **one** of these economic policies was more successful? Write down your choice and give **three** reasons why you have chosen it. Also explain why the other **two** were not as successful as your choice.

Choice.....

Reasons

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Explanations on choices not so important.

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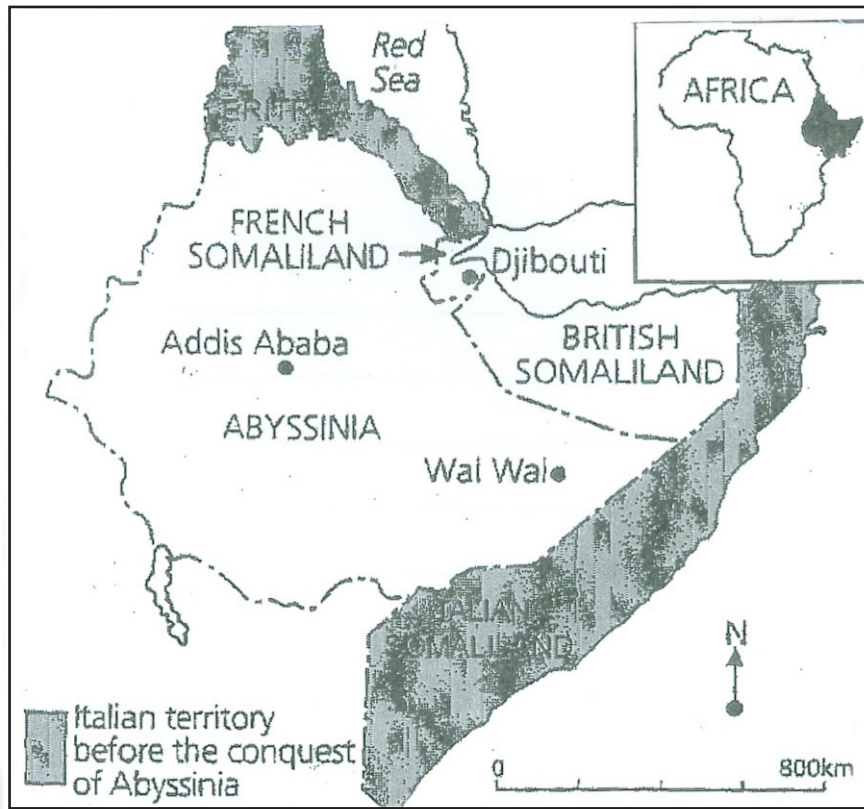
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3 WORLD HISTORY

For Examiner's Use

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



(Understanding History)

(a) In which ways did the Italian forces' attack on Ethiopians affect the people of Ethiopia? Explain your answer.

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(b) Why did Benito Mussolini decide to attack Ethiopia? Explain your answer.

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(c) How important was the Ethiopian attack to the Italian economy? Explain your answer.

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

(d) Name and explain any **two** aims of the United Nations.

Name

Explanation

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Name

Explanation

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(e) Name **two** aims that Hitler wrote in his book, Mein Kampf (My struggle).

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(f) Write a paragraph about why the superpowers became involved in the Korean War.

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(g) What did the Chinese people think about Communism in their country? Explain your answer.

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(h) The following are **three** regional and national organisations that were set up to encourage co-operation.

- Comecon (Council for Mutual Economic Assistance)
- SADC (Southern African Development Community)
- OPEC (Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries)

Which **one** of these organisations do you think improved the lives of the people in the world? 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.

Choice.....

Reasons

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Explanations on choices not so important.

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