

Candidate Name	School Name
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JUNIOR SECONDARY SEMI-EXTERNAL EXAMINATION

HISTORY

2301/1

PAPER 1

2 hours 15 minutes

Marks 130

2018

Additional Materials: Multiple-choice answer sheet

Ruler

Soft clean eraser

Soft pencil (type B or HB)

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION TO CANDIDATES

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

For Examiner's Use	
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Total	
<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.
- For each question there are **four** possible answers, **A, B, C** and **D**.
- Choose the **one** you consider correct and encircle your choice.
Example: The love pride and loyalty people feel for their country is called
A Colonialism **B** Namibianism **C** Nationalism **D** Tribalism
- If you want to change an answer, erase the one you wish to change completely.

NAMIBIAN HISTORY

- 1 Which country's soldiers marched into Windhoek in May 1915 to fight the German soldiers?
A Britain
B France
C Germany
D South Africa
- 2 What were the former German colonies called by the League of Nations in 1920?
A Mandated Territories
B Protectorates
C Sovereign States
D Trust Territories
- 3 Which one of the following was the first Nationalist Movement in Namibia?
A Herero Chief's Council
B NUDO
C SWANU
D SWAPO
- 4 Who took a Namibian petition to the United Nations in 1946?
A Bishop Leonard Auala
B Pastor Paulus Gowaseb
C Reverend Colin Winter
D Reverend Michael Scott
- 5 Which Swapo leader was put on trial in 1968 in Pretoria for acts of terrorism?
A Andimba Toivo Ya Toivo
B Andreas Shipanga
C Fanuel Kozonguizi
D Sam Nuyoma
- 6 Who was the major of Windhoek at the time of the forced removal from the Old Location?
A F.H. Odendaal
B Heinrich Veddar
C Hendrik Verwoerd
D Jaap Snyman

- 7 When did the first major clash between SWAPO fighters and the South African Defence Force (SADF) take place?
- A 4 May 1978
 - B 10 December 1950
 - C 25 May 1960
 - D 26 August 1966
- 8 Which one of the following countries was not a member of the Western Contact Group?
- A Britain
 - B Canada
 - C Soviet Union
 - D United States
- 9 Which of the following was the first “black” newspaper printed in Namibia?
- A Omukwetu
 - B The Namibian
 - C The News Week
 - D The South-West News
- 10 Which Namibian town can be directly linked to the sabotage attack on church property in 1973?
- A /Ai//Gams
 - B Cassinga
 - C Ongululmbashe
 - D Oniipa
- 11 What does CCN stands for?
- A Choice of Churches of Namibia
 - B Churches in Namibia
 - C Community Churches in Namibia
 - D Council of Churches in Namibia
- 12 Which Resolution was passed by the UN to give Namibia its independence?
- A Resolution 345
 - B Resolution 435
 - C Resolution 535
 - D Resolution 823
- 13 Which international holiday is commemorated in Namibia on 10 December?
- A Heroes’ Day
 - B Human Rights Day
 - C Old Location Day
 - D Women’s Day

14 In which city did the first World Women's Conference take place?

- A Beijing
- B Copenhagen
- C Mexico
- D Nairobi

AFRICAN HISTORY

15 Which West African country was established by the freed Afro-American slaves in 1822?

- A Ghana
- B Liberia
- C Nigeria
- D Senegal

16 Which leader of Pan-Africanism used this slogan "Africa for the Africans"?

- A Kwame Nkrumah
- B Leopold Senghor
- C Marcus Garvey
- D William du Bois

17 Who represented Senegal at the Six-Pan African Congress in Manchester?

- A Hastings Banda
- B Joshua Nkomo
- C Leopold Senghor
- D Tom Mboya

18 In which year was the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) established?

- A 1945
- B 1963
- C 1966
- D 1990

19 Which of the following Acts was about the segregation of residential areas along racial lines?

- A Curfew Proclamation
- B Group Areas Act
- C Native Proclamation Act
- D Pass Law

20 Which one of the following African countries was the last to become independent?

- A Angola
- B Namibia
- C South Africa
- D Zimbabwe

- 21 What is the meaning of the word Harambee?
- A Apartheid
 - B Humanism
 - C Let us all work together
 - D Togetherness
- 22 Which country practised a policy of “African Socialism” after independence?
- A Malawi
 - B Mozambique
 - C Tanzania
 - D Zimbabwe
- 23 Which of the following is not a contributing factor to Africa’s continuous economic crisis?
- A Civil Wars
 - B Colonisation
 - C Drought
 - D Famine
- 24 Which of the following is a measure taken by African countries to combat their economic problems?
- A The Dawes Plan
 - B The Lagos Plan
 - C The Marshall Plan
 - D The Young Plan

WORLD HISTORY

- 25 What is the meaning of the word homogenous?
- A Colonialism
 - B Imperialism
 - C Of different nationalities
 - D Of the same nationality
- 26 What was point 14 of Woodrow Wilson’s Fourteen Points?
- A Disarmament
 - B Nationalism
 - C Setting up the League of Nations
 - D Setting up the United Nations
- 27 Which of the following was not a punishment in the Treaty of Versailles?
- A Germany had to accept blame for starting the war.
 - B Germany had to demilitarised the Rhineland.
 - C Germany had to re-arm.
 - D Germany lost some of her important land to other countries.

- 28** What was the title of Hitler's book he wrote while in prison?
- A** Fascist
 - B** Mein Kampf
 - C** Swastika
 - D** Treasure Island
- 29** Which of the following is a characteristic of Fascism?
- A** Authoritarianism
 - B** Democracy
 - C** Private ownership
 - D** Racial tolerance
- 30** When was the League of Nations formed?
- A** 10 January 1920
 - B** 28 June 1919
 - C** 28 July 1914
 - D** 11 November 1918
- 31** In which city was the Charter of the United Nations signed?
- A** California
 - B** New York
 - C** San Francisco
 - D** Washington DC
- 32** Which superpower used Communism as an economic system?
- A** Britain
 - B** Germany
 - C** USA
 - D** USSR
- 33** What was the Cold War?
- A** A hostile relationship between USA and USSR.
 - B** War between the Central Powers and the Allied Powers.
 - C** War fought at the North Pole.
 - D** War fought in the winter months.
- 34** Who is the current Secretary-General of the UN?
- A** Antonio Guterres
 - B** Ban Ki-moon
 - C** Kofi Annan
 - D** Trygve Lie

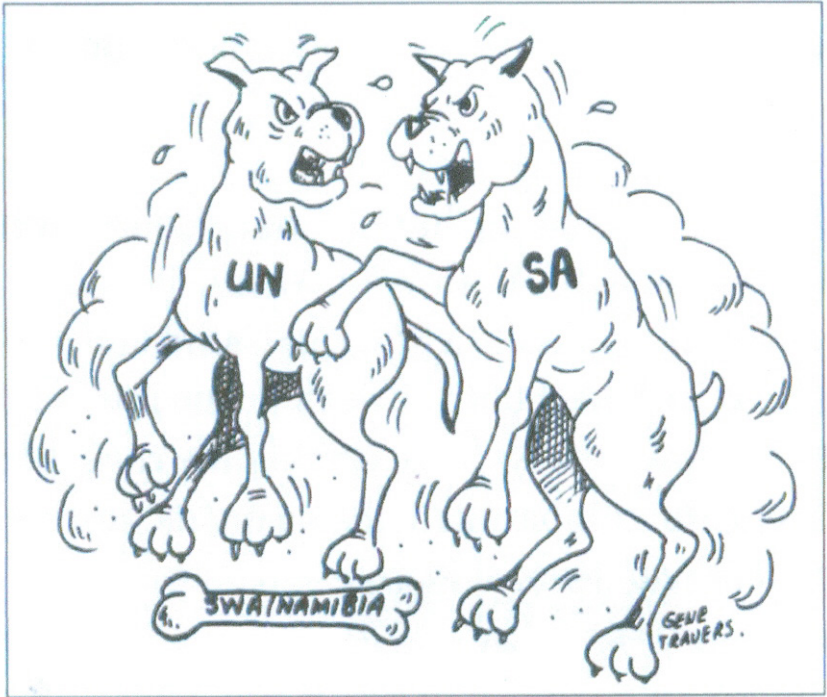
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SECTION B

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

1 NAMIBIAN HISTORY

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



UN: "Let go, this I mine!" Sotha Africa: Never, I've got my right"
(Understanding History in Context, grade 10, page 72, 2007)

(a) How did South African rule affect the lives of people in South West Africa? Explain your answer.

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(b) Why did South Africa refuse to hand over Namibia (SWA) to the United Nations Organisation? Explain your answer.

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(c) How important was the South African administration to the economic development of South West Africa? Explain your answer.

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

(d) Name and explain **two** ways how the South African government tried to suppress the work of the independent churches during the liberation struggle in Namibia?

Name

Explanation

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Name

Explanation

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(e) Name **two** factors which contributed to Namibian independence?

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(f) Write a paragraph on the role played by UNTAG during Namibia's independence?

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(g) How did the Contract Labour System affect the contract workers? Explain your answer.

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(h) The following **three** movements were formed during the 1960s to gain independence for the country:

- National Unity Democratic Organisation (**NUDO**)
- Caprivi African National Unity (**CANU**)
- Damara Tribal Council (**DTC**)

Which **one** of these contributed most to Namibian independence? 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 successful

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2 AFRICAN HISTORY

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

Kaunda's government had several complex problems. Colonialism had made a society with distinct divisions along class, regional, racial and ethnic lines, and with great differences between rural and urban populations.

The Lozi separatist movement in the south-western region of the country threatened the integrity of the newly independent state. The issue was resolved through negotiation, as were other tribal issues, but Kaunda was unable to prevent political violence.

To deal with the problems of the country Kaunda declared an official policy which he termed 'Zambian humanism'.

(Understanding History in Context, grade 10, page. 207, 2007)

(a) How did Zambian Humanism affect the people? Explain your answer.

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(b) Why did Kenneth Kaunda introduce Zambian Humanism in Zambia? Explain your answer.

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(c) How important was Zambian Humanism to the economic development of Zambia? Explain your answer.

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

(d) Name and explain **two** reasons why African Nationalism gained strength after the Second World War.

Name

Explanation

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Name

Explanation

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(e) Give **two** aims of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU).

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(f) Write a paragraph on a mixed economic system with reference to Namibia.

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(g) What did African leaders think about Kwame Nkrumah's idea of African unity? Explain your answer.

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(h) The following are **three** factors that contribute to Africa's economic crisis:

- **Foreign Aid**
- **Famine**
- **HIV and AIDS**

Which **ONE** of these factors contributes more to Africa's economic crisis? 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 successful

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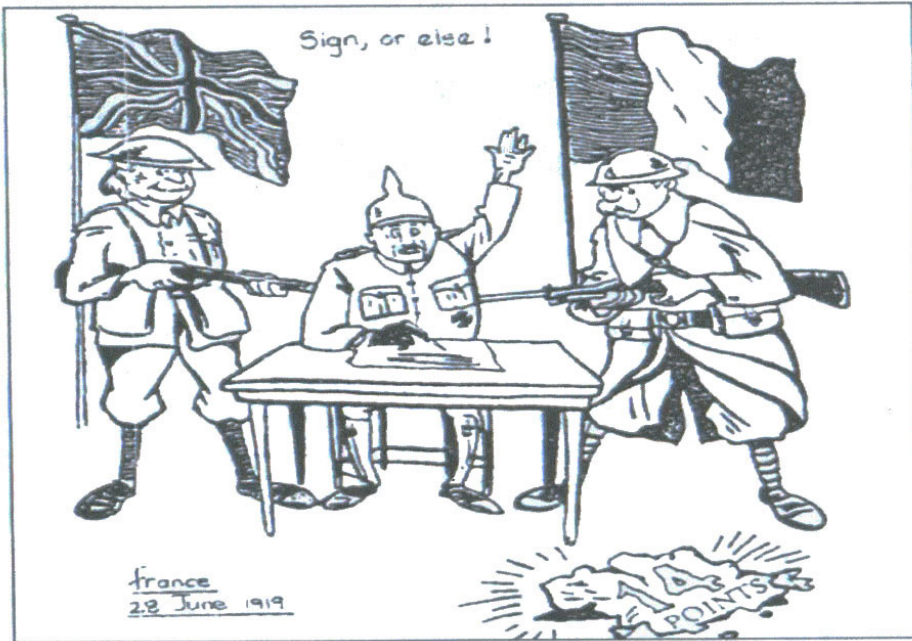
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3 WORLD HISTORY

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



(Understanding History in Context, grade 10, page 255, 2007)

(a) How did the Treaty of Versailles affect Germany? Explain your answer.

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(b) Why did the Weimar Republic refuse to sign the Treaty of Versailles? Explain your answer.

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(c) How important was the Treaty of Versailles for France? Explain your answer.

For Examiner's Use

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

(d) Name and explain **two** bodies of the United Nations Organisation (UNO).

Name

Explanation

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Name

Explanation

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(e) Give **two** features of Communism as an economic system.

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(f) Write a paragraph on how the Cold War originated.

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(g) What did the people in the world think about the League of Nations?
Explain your answer.

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(h) Below are **three** criticisms against the World Bank:

- Money was lent to developing countries with corrupt governments.
- The Bank imposed a free market system on developing countries.
- Many of its projects had poor social and environmental results.

Which **one** of these can have a great impact on developing countries? Give **three** reasons for your choice. Also explain why the **other two** are not as important as your choice.

Choice.....

Reasons

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Explanations on choices not so successful

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