



education and sports development

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GENERAL AND FURTHER EDUCATION TRAINING SERVICES CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT SERVICES

**NATIONAL
SENIOR CERTIFICATE**

GRADE 10

**HISTORY
ADDENDUM
MID YEAR EXAMINATION 2019**

This addendum consists of 9 pages



NW/JUNE/HIST/ EMIS/6*****

QUESTION 1: HOW DID SUNNI ALI CHANGE SONGHAI FROM A VASSAL STATE TO BECOME AN EMPIRE BETWEEN 1463 AND 1492?

SOURCE 1A

The source below explains the origins of the Songhai Empire.

The Songhai Empire (aka Songhay, c.1460 to c1591) replaced Mali as the most important empire in west Africa (covering modern states of Mauritania, Senegal, Nigeria and Mali. Origination (beginning) as a smaller kingdom along the eastern side of the Niger river, the Songhai would expand their territory dramatically from the reign of King Sunni Ali (1464-1492).

By the 11th century Songhai controlled a vast export industry along the Niger river from her administrative city of Gao. In 1323 the armies of the Mali Empire invaded and captured Gao and making Songhai a vassal state of Mali. In the 15th century, unchecked growth and political infighting prevented Mali from addressing the spread of secession (independence) among their vassal states.

Sunni Ali, who became Songhai king in 1464 led the military in defending Gao from the Mossi kingdom. With the city secured the Songhai began a program of military expansion and eventually controlled the Niger river delta and the trans-Saharan trade. In 1471 Songhai captured intellectual and cultural city of Timbuktu from the Taureg and shortly in 1473 the economic city of Djenne. By 1480s the Islamic kingdoms of Taureg and the Mossi had been subjugated (defeated) and integrated into the Songhai empire ... Sunni Ali's administration angered the Islamic community by granting equal status to native African traditional religion and reducing the power and influence of the Islamic scholars.

[From <https://www.encyclopedia.com>. Accessed on 1 April 2019]



SOURCE 1B

The map below shows the Songhai empire and the modern African states it covered.



SOURCE 1C

The source below focuses on role played by Sunni Ali in the establishment of the Songhai Empire.

... Around 1468 Sunni Ali changed the traditional Songhai tactic of small and sporadic raids on its enemies to a more sustained campaign of permanent territorial expansion. With an army equipped with armoured cavalry (horse soldiers) and the only naval fleet (river army) in North Africa, which he deployed on the Niger river, Sunni Ali was able to conquer the rump (leftover) of the old Mali empire

Sunni Ali played on his image as magician (wizard) of the indigenous African religion to strike fear into his enemies. He also effectively mixed leniency with complete ruthlessness. For example, defeated warriors were invited to join his army and executing many of the resistant tribes. Hence the emperor was called "Sunni the Merciless". Even more effective was Sunni Ali's battle tactics of attacking the enemy with overwhelming force and utmost speed. Conquered territories were divided into provinces and ruled by a governor appointed by the king himself. Sunni Ali demanded tributes from vassal states, and arranged marriages for the local chiefs, thus creating political alliances. Sunni Ali built many dykes (small dams) along the Niger river which improved the irrigation and agricultural (food) production of many areas

The Islamic religion, long established in Mali had a precarious (risky) existence in Songhai Empire. Sunni Ali was vehemently anti-Muslim. He regarded the Muslims as foreigners who were dominant in the major trade centres and critical of the Songhai's African traditional beliefs. During Sunni Ali's reign Islam was largely limited to the elite and urban populations while the rural communities and greater part of the population remained loyal to their traditional African beliefs.

[From [https:// www.ancient.eu](https://www.ancient.eu). Accessed on 2 April 2019]



SOURCE 1D

This source describes the government of the Songhai empire.

The Songhai Empire was an absolute monarchy. The entire empire was ruled by one person the emperor, who was the direct descendant of the first monarch. The emperor served as head of the state, head of government and chief commander of the armed forces. The emperor was helped by advisors, religious leaders, security personnel and members of the imperial family who assisted in administrative duties. The emperor had final authority to law, which was disseminated by imperial decrees and proclamations, and created treaties with foreign states. The emperor appointed governors to lead the districts with the support of the civil servants.

The empire was held together by a powerful emperor, a central government, divided into executive ministers appointed and dismissed by the emperor and a complex system of taxation.

The Songhai empire was divided into urban districts containing 35 cities and rural communities. The territories furthest from the central region contained conquered vassal states and tribes who were required to pay tributes and contribute soldiers to military expeditions.

[From [https://. www.weebly.com](https://www.weebly.com). Accessed on 12 April 2019]



QUESTION 2: HOW DID LOUIS XVI CONTRIBUTE TO THE OUTBREAK OF THE FRENCH REVOLUTION IN 1879?

SOURCE 2A

The extract below focuses on the weaknesses of government in France before the revolution.

The inefficient system of government under the *Ancien Regime* was an important cause of the French Revolution. Before the revolution in 1789, France was an absolute monarchy. The king held all the legislative, executive and judicial powers. The French parliament, called *Estates-General*, had last met in 1614. After this date the kings had ruled by royal proclamations, notices and ordinances. The kings did not have to answer to any one and asked advice only of a few ministers appointed by themselves.

Under the rule of weak kings like Louis XVI, the absolute monarchy became an efficient and oppressive system. In the rural areas the king appointed certain royal officials known as *intendants*. These officials often went beyond their legal powers and behave like local despots (tyrants).

On the eve of the revolution Louis XVI lived in isolation from the French people, at the palace of Versailles. Although Louis XVI was a good and kind-hearted person, he lacked intelligence, will power and self-confidence; was indecisive (could not make up his mind) and was easily influenced by the corrupt nobility and his wife Queen Marie Antoinette. The queen, who was from Austria, was unpopular in France. She despised (hated) the common people who, in turn called her "that Austrian woman". She was also an extravagant spendthrift (wasteful of money), who never wore the same pair of shoes twice. She convinced her husband to fire Finance minister Necker who was trying to solve France economic problems.

[Adapted from Active History Standard 8 by APJ van Rensburg]



SOURCE 2B

This cartoon shows the social inequality during the *Ancien regime* in France and the heavy burden (load) of the peasants.



[From *Modern Times: The French Revolution to the Present* by C J Hayes]

SOURCE 2C

This extract focuses on the meeting of the Estates-General from May 1789 and the establishment of the National Assembly.

... The financial problems caused by non-payment of taxes by the nobles and clergy, extravagance of the Versailles palace and prolonged wars that France fought, forced Louis XVI to reappoint Necker as the Minister of Finance. Necker advised the king to summoned the Estates –General (after 150 years) to discuss and to resolve the financial problems of the country... At the suggestion of Necker, the nobles elected 270 members, the clergy 291 and the third estate 575 to attend the meeting of the Estates-General., During the elections of these representatives, from the *cahiers* (list of complaints), it became clear that the people wanted the Estates-General to change all malpractices. The popular cahiers were: The abolition of all feudal taxes; Ending of the exemption of the clergy and nobles from paying tax; Equality before the law; an elected parliament responsible to the people and not the king and a written constitution

It was the usual practice for each Estates (group) to meet and to vote separate (one vote for each estate. In this way the Third Estate was always be outnumbered, making it impossible to loosen the hold of the privileged classes on the government.

When the Estates-General met the Third Estate demanded that they all get together (as one body) and each representative should be entitled to vote (by head) ...The nobles and clergy refused, for 5 weeks they debated this and neither side would give way. Then the third estate took the first step towards overthrowing the old order by proclaiming themselves the National Assembly on 17 June 1789. The Third Estate was now claiming that, as it represent the majority of the French nation, it had the right to manage the nation's affairs and decide on taxation. Three days later when the Third Estate met they found the hall locked, they then met in a large indoor tennis court. Here they took the "Tennis Court Oath" vowing not to go home until they had given a new constitution to France.

[Adapted from *Active History Standard 8* by APJ Van Rensburg]



SOURCE 2D

The extract below explains Louis XVI 's reaction to the establishment of the National Assembly.

Louis XVI ignored Necker's the advice to accept common voting by head of all representatives in the National Assembly on all important matters. Under pressure of the Queen and his brothers Louis XVI ignored the advice and came down very firmly (hard) on the side of the clergy and nobility. He declared null and void the decisions taken by representatives of Third Estate on 17 June. He would not allow the privileges of the nobility and clergy to be discuss in common. He was prepared to accept restrictions on his own power. No taxes would be imposed without the consent of the representatives of the nation, letters de cachet would be abolished and freedom of the press introduced. The *gabelle* and *corvée* were to be abolished. The king ended by ordering the representatives to disperse and meet in their separate assemblies.

The next day 151 clergy joined the Third Estate. The day after 47 nobles, including a royal prince (the Duc de Orleans) did the same. There was popular protest in Paris in favour of the National Assembly. On 27 June 1789 the king gave way. He changed his decision of 23 June and ordered the nobles and clergy to join the Third Estate and vote by head.

Was the king prepared to accept what had happened or was he buying time so that he could call up soldiers to crush the national Assembly? ...In less than a week the strength of the army units called to Paris increased from under 4 000 to over 20 000. It was impossible to doubt that the king and his advisers had decided to dissolve the National Assembly, by force if necessary. In this desperate situation the National Assembly was saved by the revolt of the people of Paris.

[From *France in Revolution* by D Townson]

