



education

Department:
Education
North West Provincial Government
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

PROVINCIAL ASSESSMENT

GRADE 9

SOCIAL SCIENCES (HISTORY)

JUNE 2024

MARKS: 75

TIME: 2 hours

This question paper consists of 8 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

Read the following instructions carefully before answering the questions.

1. This question paper consists of TWO sections, namely

SECTION A: Events leading up to and World War II: 1919–1945
SECTION B: Nuclear Age and the Cold War
2. Read ALL the instructions carefully.
3. Read all the sources thoroughly before answering questions.
4. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
5. Note the mark allocation to help you answer the questions.
6. Write neatly and legibly.

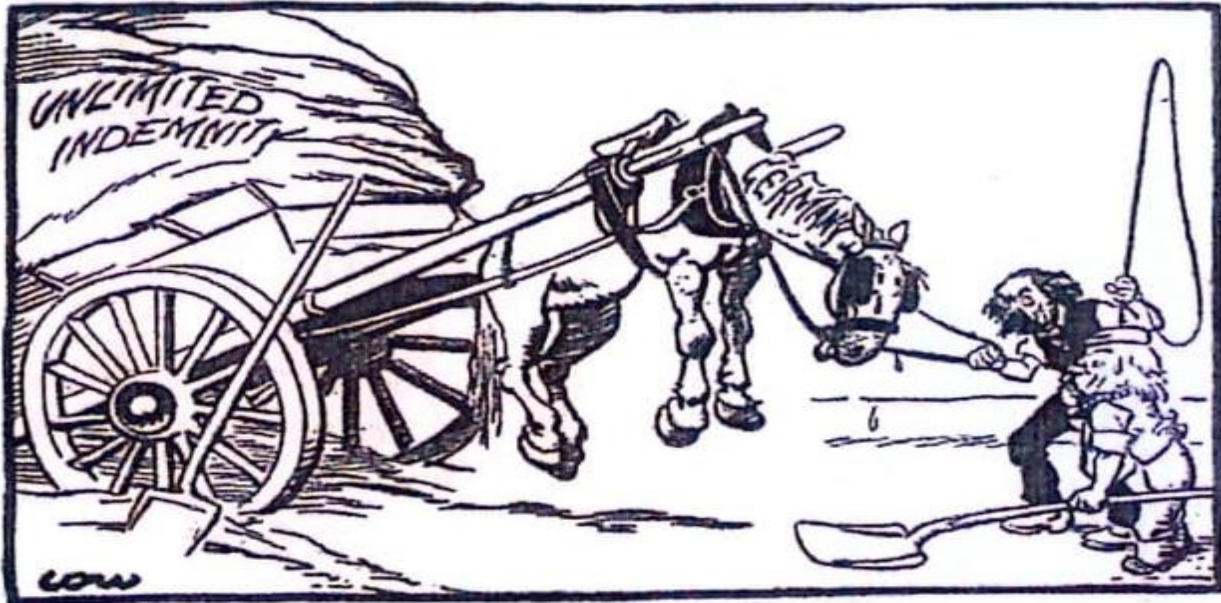
SECTION A: EVENTS LEADING UP TO AND WORLD WAR II: 1919-1945**QUESTION 1**

- 1.1 Various options are provided as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A–D) next to the question numbers. e.g. 1.1.1 E
- 1.1.1 After the German Kaiser (emperor) was overthrown, the newly elected democratic government was called ...
- A Nazi government.
 - B Weimar government.
 - C National Socialist.
 - D Coalition government. (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.1.2 The Peace Treaty of Versailles was signed in ...
- A 1919.
 - B 1918.
 - C 1939.
 - D 1941. (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.1.3 The Peace Treaty of Versailles marked the end of ...
- A the Cold War.
 - B World War II.
 - C World War I.
 - D Austro-Prussian War. (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.1.4 One of the reasons why the Germans felt angry about the Treaty of Versailles ...
- A It led to the emergence of dictatorship in Germany
 - B It led to the formation of the League of Nations
 - C It ended the war between the Allies and Axis Powers
 - D It forced Germany to pay reparations for war damages (1 x 1) (1)
- 1.1.5 He wrote a book about his political ideas, called Mein Kampf (My Struggle) while in prison ...
- A Lloyd George.
 - B Adolf Hitler.
 - C Kaiser Wilhelm II.
 - D Joseph Goebbels. (1 x 1) (1)

[5]

1.2 Study SOURCE A below and answer the following questions:

Source A A cartoon drawn in 1921 by a British cartoonist



This cartoon was drawn in 1921 by David Low, a famous British cartoonist. It shows that Germany was unable to get going again after the war because of the massive reparations ('unlimited indemnity') that Germany had to pay the Allies for war damages. The two men on the right are the leaders of France and Britain in the 1920s.

Taken from Oxford Successful Social Sciences, grade 9

- 1.2.1 Name TWO countries represented by the two men in the source. (2 x 1) (2)
- 1.2.2 Define the term "*reparations*". (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.2.3 Why was Germany forced to pay reparations to the Allies? (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.2.4 Give a reason why the horse in Source A is lifted up? (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.2.5 Use Source A, and your own knowledge to explain why Germany struggled to pay reparations. (1 x 2) (2)
- 1.2.6 Explain why the Germans called the Treaty of Versailles a 'dictated peace'. (1 x 2) (2)

[12]

1.3 Study SOURCE B and answer the following questions:

SOURCE B: AN EXTRACT ABOUT THE NUREMBERG LAWS AND PERSECUTION OF THE JEWS IN NAZI GERMANY.

The Nazis believed some races were superior. They used these theories to discriminate against those they thought were inferior. Nazis believed that Germans belonged to the Aryan race, a superior, or 'master race'. They thought others, especially Jewish people were inferior.

As soon as the Nazis came to power, they started their policy of persecution against the Jews. They encouraged people to boycott Jewish owned businesses. All Jews had to wear a yellow star on their clothes so they could be easily identified.

In 1935, the Nazis introduced the 'Nuremberg Laws'. They stated that the Jews could not be German citizens, they banned marriages between Jews and Germans.

The Jews were not the only people who were persecuted by the Nazis. They also targeted anyone who opposed their policies, for example, political opponents who spoke out against the Nazis were arrested. Thousands of Roma (gypsies) were imprisoned, as they thought that their lifestyle was a drain to the economy. Homosexuals were also sent to concentration camps. The Nazis saw them as a threat to their idea of the German nation. People with physical or mental disabilities were placed in special homes where they were treated badly.

Taken from Oxford Successful Social Sciences, grade 9

- | | | | |
|-------|--|---------|-----|
| 1.3.1 | Why would it be correct to argue that under Nazi government people were not treated equally? Give TWO reasons. | (2 x 2) | (4) |
| 1.3.2 | Explain why the Nazis introduced the Nuremberg laws in 1935. | (1 x 2) | (2) |
| 1.3.3 | Who was discriminated against in Germany because the Nazis believed they: | | |
| | (a) did not contribute to creating healthy Aryan babies? | (1 x 1) | (1) |
| | (b) did not accept the authority of the state? | (1 x 1) | (1) |
| | (c) were an economic drain on the country? | (1 x 1) | (1) |
| | (d) were racially inferior? | (1 x 1) | (1) |

[10]

1.4 Study SOURCE C and answer the following questions.

SOURCE C: AN EYEWITNESS ACCOUNT ON THE GAS CHAMBERS DURING THE WORLD WAR II

Joann Kremer, a Gestapo doctor who oversaw the gassings, testified that:

'Shouting and screaming of the victims could be heard through the opening and it was clear that they fought for their lives. When they were removed, if the chamber had been very congested, as they often were, the victims were found half-squatting, some foaming at the mouth or bleeding from the ears. The gas was then pumped out, the bodies were removed, which would take up to four hours, gold fillings in the teeth were extracted with pliers by dentist prisoners, and women's hair was cut. The floor of the gas chamber was cleaned, and the walls whitewashed'.

Taken from Spot on Social Sciences, grade 9

1.4.1 PARAGRAPH WRITING

Use the Sources and your own knowledge to discuss in a paragraph of 6 – 8 lines, how the Nuremburg laws resulted in the abuse of human rights of the Jews.

(1 x 8) (8)

TOTAL SECTION A

**[08]
35**

SECTION B: NUCLEAR AGE AND THE COLD WAR**QUESTION 2**

2.1 Study SOURCES D and E, and answer the following questions:

SOURCES D and E: Revelations of the attitudes of the ‘Big Three’ leaders after their meeting at Potsdam in July 1945.

SOURCE D	SOURCE E
<p>Although Churchill thought that it was vital to co-operate with the Russians in order to defeat Hitler, he did not completely trust Stalin. Near the end of the war he suggested to the Americans that it was important to reach the city of Berlin before the Russians.</p>	<p>Roosevelt’s vice president, Harry S Truman did not trust the Russians and disliked Stalin on a personal level. After having met Stalin, he wrote: The personal meeting with Stalin enabled me to see what the West had to face in the future. Force is the only thing that the Russians understand. Stalin showed what he was after... the Russians were planning world conquest.</p>

Taken from Spot on Social Sciences, grade 9

- 2.1.1 Quote evidence from Source D which shows that Churchill did not trust Stalin. (1 x 1) (1)
- 2.1.2 Name the ‘Big Three’ leaders highlighted in the caption of Sources D and E. (3 x 1) (3)
- 2.1.3 What was the reason behind the break-up of friendship between Truman and Stalin? (1 x 2) (2)
- 2.1.4 Use your own knowledge and words to show the difference between Capitalism and Communism. (2 x 2) (4)
- [10]**

2.2 Study SOURCE F and answer the following questions:

SOURCE F: THE “COLD WAR”

The tension between the two superpowers became known as the Cold War, which lasted from 1945 to 1989. The Cold War never broke out into actual conflict. However, the superpowers became involved separately in conflicts around the world, such as the Vietnam war. The "weapons" of the Cold War were propaganda, spying, economic influence and trying to gain the most power and status. The Cold War was fought in Asia, Africa, Europe and even in space. With the discovery of nuclear weapons, both superpowers realized that they could not have a "hot" war, as they could actually blow up the whole world.

Taken from Spot on Social Sciences, grade 9

- | | | | |
|-------|---|---------|-----|
| 2.2.1 | Name the TWO superpowers which were leading the ‘Cold War’. | (2 x 1) | (2) |
| 2.2.2 | Mention ONE continent where the ‘Cold War’ was fought. | (1 x 1) | (1) |
| 2.2.3 | Define the following concepts: | | |
| | (a) Cold War | (1 x 2) | (2) |
| | (b) Superpowers | (1 x 2) | (2) |
| 2.2.4 | In which year did the Cold War end? | (1 x 1) | (1) |
| 2.2.5 | What stopped the superpowers from actually fighting each other during the Cold War? | (1 x 2) | (2) |

[10]

2.3 **ESSAY QUESTION**

- 2.3.1 With the discovery of nuclear weapons, both superpowers realised that they could not have a hot war as they could actually blow up the whole world”.

Using SOURCE F and own knowledge, discuss how the superpowers were involved in the Cold War with reference to the division of Germany in 1946 and the construction of Berlin wall.

(20)

TOTAL SECTION B:	[20]
GRAND TOTAL:	40
	75