



Province of the  
**EASTERN CAPE**  
EDUCATION

**SENIOR PHASE**

**GRADE 9**

**NOVEMBER 2011**

**SOCIAL SCIENCES  
MEMORANDUM**


**MARKS: 100**

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This memorandum consists of 8 pages.

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**SECTION A MAP READING and ANALYSIS****QUESTION 1****1.1 Map work: Multiple choice**

- 1.1.1 B 3227CA. (1)  
 1.1.2 C A8. (1)  
 1.1.3 D latitude followed by the longitude. (1)  
 1.1.4 A Length x Breadth (1)  
 1.1.5 B  (1)

**1.2 Map Reading and Analysis**

- 1.2.1 The correct measurement is between 9,5 cm and 10 cm on a ruler; when put on a line scale the answer is between 4,25 km and 5 km.  $\sqrt{\sqrt{}}$  (1x2) (2)  
 1.2.2 The evidence is that there are furrows  $\sqrt{}$  which have probably been created by the farmers for their fields and probably for irrigation.  $\sqrt{}$ . (1+1) (2)  
 1.2.3 The evidence shows that there are furrows which have been created probably by the farmers for their fields and probably for irrigation.  $\sqrt{\sqrt{}}$

**OR**

The slopes of the contour lines along the river are slightly far apart, likely to indicate that the land is flat which could result in less water flow.  $\sqrt{\sqrt{}}$ . (Any 1x2) (2)

- 1.2.4
- Environmental effects can be water population
  - River bed, infection of waterborne diseases like cholera, diarrhoea
  - Spillage can lead to aquatic animals to infestation and death
  - Smell around the area, bringing all the mosquitoes, flies and air pollution, etc.
  - Any other factors relevant.  $\sqrt{\sqrt{}}$  (Any 1x2) (2)
- 1.2.5
- Any answer between 39° - 41°  $\sqrt{\sqrt{}}$  (1x2) (2)

**[15]**

**QUESTION 2 HUMAN RIGHTS ISSUES DURING and AFTER WORLD WAR 2**

2.1 Xenophobia ✓ (1)

2.2 Noy Chou raises feelings of:

- Being lonely in a foreign country, feeling of isolation.
- Feelings of being ostracised, labelled, belittled, intimidated, being different, not welcome and being rejected. (Any 2) ✓✓ (2)

2.3 Hitler was a racist, cruel and inhumane. (Any other answer close to this) ✓✓ (2)  
**[5]**

**QUESTION 3 APARTHEID IN SOUTH AFRICA**

3.1 • Pumzile Mlambo-Ngcuka ✓ (1)

3.2 • 2010 ✓ (1)

3.3 • True ✓ (1)

3.4 • Independent Electoral Commission ✓ (1)

3.5 • All of the above. ✓ (1)  
**[5]**

**QUESTION 4 DEVELOPMENT and SUSTAINABLE USE OF RESOURCES**

4.1 Sustainable development is a development that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of people in the future to meet their needs. ✓✓ (2)

- 4.2
- Promote industrial development
  - Improve farming methods, genetic modification of plants
  - Focus on projects that help the poor and appropriate technology
  - Development must be sustainable, last for a long time (Any 3) ✓✓✓ (3)

4.3 As long as:

- a third of our people don't have modern energy services
- woman and children have to forage for firewood
- students cannot read after sunset
- new business and industries cannot get the power they need to operate (Any 3) ✓✓✓ (3)

- 4.4
- Grow and plant trees to absorb pollution.
  - Recycling of aluminium, glass, plastic and paper.
  - Lightening up, replace old bulbs at home and use fluorescent bulbs.
  - Switch off lights, heaters and computers when you don't need them.
  - When you do laundry, use washing machines with warm and cold water rather than hot water only.
  - Use solar power energy instead of electric geysers.
  - Drive less and smart, use new cars.
  - Use clean oil and keep car tires correctly inflated. (Any 2) ✓✓ (2)

- 4.5
- Eradicate poverty
  - Achieve universal education
  - Promote gender equality
  - Reduce child mortality/deaths
  - Improve maternal health
  - Combat HIV and Aids, malaria and other diseases
  - Ensure environmental sustainability
  - Develop global partnerships
- (Any 5) ✓✓✓✓✓ (5)
- [15]**

## QUESTION 5 THE COLD WAR AND NUCLEAR AGE

- 5.1 According to Source 4A they wanted to avoid a war because of the policy they used which is called MAD (Mutual Assured Destruction) prevented both sides from starting a war they knew no one could win. ✓✓ (1x2) (2)

- 5.2 The Berlin Wall was the symbol of the Cold War; it separated the East from the West, it separated capitalist countries from communist countries. ✓✓ (2)

- 5.3
- | Source        | Cause<br>(write the weapon)             | Possible results<br>(what the weapon can do)                   |
|---------------|---|--|
| 4A            | 5.3.1 <b>Nuclear weapons</b> ✓          | 5.3.2 <b>They destroy the world &amp; environment</b> ✓        |
| 4B<br>(Photo) | 5.3.3 <b>Bomb/s</b> ✓                   | 5.3.4 <b>They kill people and destroy the environment</b> ✓    |
| 4C            | 5.3.5 <b>Extremely powerful bombs</b> ✓ | 5.3.6 <b>They destroy large areas and their surroundings</b> ✓ |
- (6x1) (6)

- 5.4 Learners can site these and other facts below:

### PARAGRAPH 1: CHANGES IN THE WAY WARS ARE FOUGHT TODAY.

- The dropping of the first atomic bomb during the last stages of World War 2 showed the changing nature of war.
- The killing of almost 100 000 people at once showed how destructive wars can be.
- The deaths that followed months later after the bomb was dropped showed that the way war is fought is different in our days.
- The Second World War proved that the way wars are fought today has changed.
- People had never been exposed to such kinds of bombs because during the First World War such weapons did not exist.
- Nuclear warfare changed the world.
- Another World War today could spell worse disaster today due to the advances in technology.
- This shows the dangers of nuclear technology today. (Any 5) ✓✓✓✓✓ (5)

**PARAGRAPH 2: THE DANGERS OF NUCLEAR TECHNOLOGY.**

- Nuclear technology is the art of war today.
- These weapons are generally called weapons of mass destruction as they have the potential of wiping the entire nations.
- The heat of the first atomic bomb which on its blast swept people away shows the dangers of this technology.
- The long term effects of people who died painful deaths as a result of radiation also point to the dangers of nuclear technology.
- The diseases suffered by the people even years after the bomb was dropped also prove the seriousness and the impact of this technology that nuclear technology must be condemned.
- The competition between the USSR and USA during the Cold War on arms race also brought tension in the world, likely to lead to a war not needed by the world as that could have probably led to more deaths.
- The United Nations Security Council was set up to actually monitor these weapons and other issues, therefore nuclear technology must be condemned.

(Any 5)✓✓✓✓✓

(5)

**[20]****QUESTION 6      HUMAN RIGHTS AND ANTI COLONIAL STRUGGLES**

- 6.1    A      Robert Mugabe ✓ (1)  
        B      Osama Bin Laden ✓ (1)  
        C      Kwame Nkrumah ✓ (1)  
        D      Samora Machel ✓ (1)  
        E      Nelson Mandela ✓ (1)

- 6.2    Colonialism is a policy by which a foreign nation/ country maintains and extends its control over another country.

**OR**

Colonialism also means a country ruled by a foreign country. (Any 1)✓✓ (2)

- 6.3    European countries ...

- saw Africa as a place to get raw materials.
- wanted investors to make money in Africa by selling their own European products.
- saw Africa was a place for cheap labour.
- viewed Africa as a place where they could get food, space and control.
- wanted territorial expansion and influence. (Any 3)✓✓✓ (3)

- 6.4 This is a guide to what learners can write about – 5 sentences are acceptable.

### **Rosa Parks**

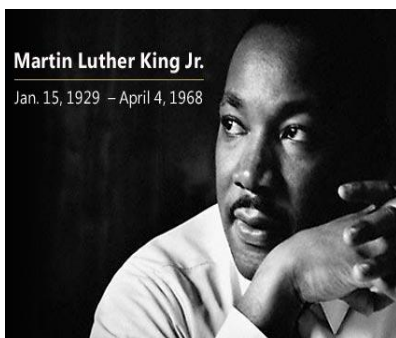


Rosa Louise McCauley Parks (February 4, 1913 – October 24, 2005) was an African-American civil rights activist, whom the U.S. Congress called "the first lady of civil rights", and "the mother of the freedom movement".

On December 1, 1955 in Montgomery, Alabama, Parks, aged 42, she refused to obey a bus driver, James Blake's order that she give up her seat to make room for a white passenger.

- While her action was not the first of its kind to impact the civil rights issue, Parks' individual action of civil disobedience created further impact by sparking the Montgomery Bus Boycott.
- Parks' act of defiance became an important symbol of the modern Civil Rights Movement and Parks became an international icon of resistance to racial segregation.
- She organized and collaborated with civil rights leaders, including boycott leader Martin Luther King, Jr., helping to launch him to national prominence in the civil rights movement. At the time of her action, Parks was a secretary of the Montgomery chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People (NAACP).
- She stood for workers' rights and racial equality.
- Although widely honoured in later years for her action, she suffered for it, losing her job as a seamstress in a local department store. Parks eventually received many honours.
- Her death in 2005 was a major story in the United States' leading newspapers. She was granted the posthumous honour of lying in honour at the Capitol Rotunda.

(Any 5) ✓✓✓✓✓ (5)

Dr Martin Luther King

**Martin Luther King, Jr.** (January 15, 1929 – April 4, 1968). Was an American clergyman, activist, and prominent leader in the African-American Civil Rights Movement.

He is best known for being an iconic figure in the advancement of civil rights in the United States and around the world, using nonviolent methods following the teachings of Mahatma

Gandhi.

King is often presented as a heroic leader in the history of modern American liberalism. King's efforts led to the 1963 March on Washington, where King delivered his "I Have a Dream" speech. There, he expanded American values to include the vision of a colour blind society, and established his reputation as one of the greatest orators in American history. In 1964, King became the youngest person to receive the Nobel Peace Prize for his work to end racial segregation and racial discrimination through civil disobedience and other nonviolent means. By the time of his death in 1968, he had refocused his efforts on ending poverty and stopping the Vietnam War.

(Any 5) ✓✓✓✓✓

(5)

[20]

## QUESTION 7 ISSUES OF OUR TIME, SOCIAL and ENVIRONMENTAL CONFLICTS

7.1 The author of the source is: Rwandan Radio Broadcast OR Station called Radio television called *Libre des Mille Collines* (RTL) ✓ (1)

7.2

- linyezi (cockroaches)
- All Tutsis will perish/ vanish from this country
- They are also killed like rats
- Exterminate the cockroaches

(Any 3) ✓✓✓ (3)

7.3 These words refer to one of the ethnic groups in the area (the Tutsis). One cannot refer to the people as cockroaches and rats. One cannot promote destruction of the other race especially on national media like radio. These words demean people and are used to create hatred. ✓✓ (2)

7.4 The first approach was **Retributive Justice**: a justice system used by the Allies of trial and punishment to German offenders for the Holocaust crimes during the Nuremberg Trials. ✓✓ (2)

and

The other approach was **Restorative Justice**: a justice system used by the South African government (TRC) to reconcile both the perpetrators and victims of the apartheid crimes. ✓✓ (2)

[10]

## QUESTION 8      GLOBALISATION and THE ROLE OF SCIENCE and TECHNOLOGY

- 8.1 Globalization is a process of interaction and integration among the people, companies, and governments of different nations, a process driven by international trade, investment and aided by information technology. ✓✓ (2)
- 8.2 The Green Revolution was a time of big changes when developing countries produced more food because of scientific changes in their farming methods. ✓✓ (2)
- 8.3 The article could look like this ...  
**Gender Inequality in South Africa and beyond**

Date:.....

Dear Mr. Editor

Gender inequality is still a problem in our country and beyond. Gender Inequality is associated with the traditional African culture that had clearly stipulated the different roles of men and women in the society.

Boys and girls grew up knowing what society required of them. Both in Africa and elsewhere in the world, gender inequality seems to be blossoming. Injustices against women seem to be on the increase.

Women suffer rape, physically abuse and women are murdered. Destructive customs affect them. It is not uncommon for teenage girls to be married off by force and widows to be inherited along with other 'possessions'. Wife beating is very much a part of our modern life too. This onslaught of violence seems to be unstoppable.

Yet this despicable violence is just one of the many injustices against women. Many girls in these regions have to drop out of school because preference is given to boys especially when they are pregnant. While men in many African countries are on the forefront of political and corporate leadership, women are on the forefront of community development and home leadership. Gender inequality must not be just on paper but practical – now is the time for women.

From .Learners' full names.....

(6)  
[10]

**TOTAL: 100**