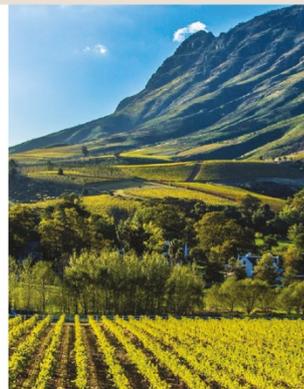




# Tourism

SELF STUDY GUIDE BOOKLET

## Culture and Heritage



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## 2. HOW TO USE THIS SELF STUDY GUIDE?

This Self-Study Guide Booklet covers the content on **Culture and Heritage**. The booklet is designed to explain and improve understanding of the topics that learners find challenging in the Grade 12 NSC Examinations. This booklet does not cover all the topics, but includes only those topics that cover core content in each knowledge area.

**Work your way through this Self Study Guide Booklet to:**

- Improve your understanding of the content.
- Identify your areas of weakness and improve upon these weaknesses.
- Improve your techniques of how-to breakdown a question to answer it more accurately.

The selected **key concepts** are accompanied by **explanatory notes /summaries** and **assessment practice activities** to improve the process of answering of questions in the NSC Examination. The guide also provides **relevant answers** and further provides guidance on **how to use the mark allocation and structure** of a question to develop an **accurate response**.

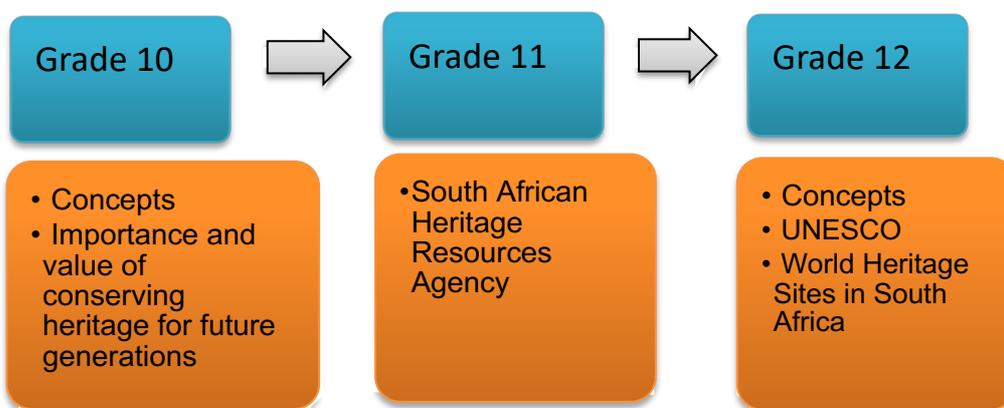
Further guidance is provided on Examination and Study Tips to better prepare yourself in this topic and this section of the National Senior Certificate Examination (NSC) question paper.

To ensure a good performance in Tourism, cover the remaining topics of the curriculum well, by using a textbook(s) and notes /summaries.

This Self Study Guide Booklet serves to ensure that you are prepared for the end-of-year NSC examination. **The importance of your success** cannot be over-emphasised towards preparing a bright future for yourself. **Accept this challenge** towards seeing yourself on the brink of taking the first stepping stone in preparing to participate in the future of the South African economy.

### 3. TOPIC: CULTURE AND HERITAGE

#### 3.1 Notes/Summaries/Key Concepts



#### Grade 10

##### Key concepts

CULTURE	CULTURAL DIVERSITY	LOCAL HERITAGE SITES
HERITAGE	PROVINCIAL	HERITAGE SITES
NATIONAL HERITAGE SITES		

KEY CONCEPTS TO INTRODUCE AND BETTER UNDERSTAND THIS TOPIC	DESCRIPTION
Culture	It is the way of life of a specific group of people. It is the idea, <b>customs</b> , and social behaviour of the society.
Cultural diversity	A variety of <b>cultural</b> groups within a society.
Heritage	It is everything of value that we have <b>inherited</b> and wish to <b>preserve</b> for <b>future generations</b> .

Local heritage sites	Sites which are important to the people or <b>community</b> that live in that specific area.
Provincial heritage sites	Sites which are important to the people that live in that specific province.
National heritage sites	Sites that are of cultural and natural importance to the country.

**What is culture?**

Culture is the way of life of a specific group of people. It can be seen in ways of behaving, **beliefs**, values, and custom followed.

Culture is passed on from one generation to the next. Culture is not static but always changing as each generation contributes its experience of the world and discards things that are no longer useful to them.

Culture is not something you are born with. It is earned from family, school, religious teachings, media and the government of the country. Advertisements, magazines and movies are also very powerful in shaping culture.

[Spot On Tourism Grade 10. ISBN 978-0-796-23670-8]

## HERITAGE

Cultural values of a nation are inherited, preserved and sustained for future generations to come. Heritage can either be cultural or natural.

## CULTURAL DIVERSITY

South Africa is known as a “Rainbow Nation” because of **cultural diversity** that all come together to make one country. Cultural diversity is noticeable in different styles of cultures depicted by different buildings. Handicrafts made can also be easily associated to specific cultural groups.

[Shutters Top Class Grade 10 ISBN 978-0-7960-4423-5]



[[www.magnifisant.co.za/tourism-keyrings](http://www.magnifisant.co.za/tourism-keyrings)]

**Local Heritage Sites**

Each local community has its own heritage sites. These sites are important to the people or community that live in that specific area such as monuments or museums.

**Provincial Heritage Sites**

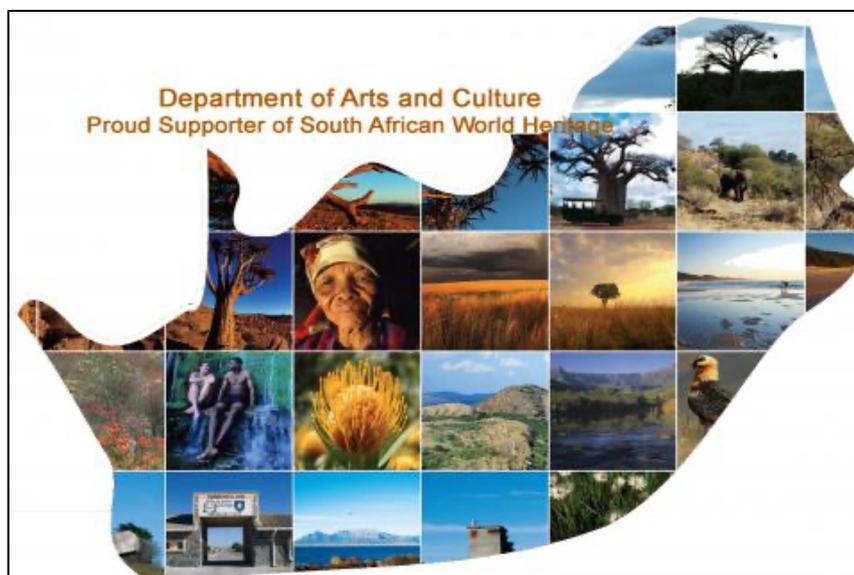
Each province has its own heritage sites. These sites are important to the people that live in that specific province such as sites representing the history of the province.

**National Heritage Sites**

Each country has its own heritage sites. These sites are important to the people of that country representing their history and cultural diversity, such as historical monuments, grave sites or government buildings.

**The importance and value of conserving heritage****Heritage**

- Heritage is a living legacy that helps us to understand our past.
- It provides context for the present and influence the future.
- Heritage is irreplaceable. It should therefore be preserved for future generations.
- This will then create a sense of pride and means of celebrating the past.
- Heritage makes a community aware of what they have and showcase it to the world.
- Heritage sites are examples of what we need to protect as a country for future generations.



[[www.sahistory.org.za/article/definition-natural-and-cultural-heritage-sites](http://www.sahistory.org.za/article/definition-natural-and-cultural-heritage-sites)]

## The importance and value of conserving heritage can be social, economic, or environmental

### Social value of conserving heritage

- Local people develop a sense of pride by showcasing their culture to tourists.
- The style of living change for better if many tourists visit the society. Local people copy good things from tourists that can improve their style of living.



- When local people see that their culture is important and valuable, it helps to build unity and encourage ownership of this heritage by the community.
- Rituals are part of heritage that brings local people together. Rituals are a unifying factor.
- Some of these sites must be protected so that as a country we don't repeat the same mistakes again e.g. The Hector Peterson Museum.
- These sites can also be visited for educational purposes.
- Visiting these sites will create an awareness of what we need to do as a nation.

[Spot On Tourism Grade 10 ISBN 978-0-796-23670-8]

[Shuters Top Class Tourism Grade 10 ISBN 978-0-7960-4423-5]

[[www.greater.krugerpark.co.za/Activities\\_guide.travel/african-culture-art-shangana](http://www.greater.krugerpark.co.za/Activities_guide.travel/african-culture-art-shangana)]

### Economic value of conserving heritage

- Heritage provides employment opportunities for the local people.
- Heritage can also motivate local people to become entrepreneurs by starting new tourism products.



[<https://www.gbnews.ch/a-journey-into-entrepreneurship/>]

### Environmental value of conserving heritage

- Heritage sites are special places for the community. There are laws that protect these environmental sites.
- There is a lot of history around these sites. If heritage sites are not protected, they can become degraded.



- Heritage protection prevents plants and animals from becoming extinct.
- Heritage sites must be protected from massive development that can promote economy at the expense of the environment.
- Environmental impact assessors must be very strict on the development that can take place in and around these beautiful places.

[[http://www.splendecor.com/en/SUSTAINABILITY/Environmental\\_Conservation/](http://www.splendecor.com/en/SUSTAINABILITY/Environmental_Conservation/)]

### Grade 11

#### Key concepts

#### SAHRA:

SAHRA is the South African Heritage Resource Agency and focuses on the national heritage of South Africa. The organisation forms part of the Sports, Arts and Culture department in the government. A set of **criteria** was developed to determine the importance of a site.

It is the South African **administrative** body concerned with heritage of South Africa.

SAHRA is the main body **responsible** for the protection of the cultural heritage of South Africa.

#### The vision of SAHRA:

“A nation united through heritage”

#### Main objectives of SAHRA:

- Regulation of heritage resources
- Protection of heritage resources
- **Marketing** of the sites
- Promotes social **cohesion** (unity) and lift the standard of living of the local community through the management of the resources.

**What is a heritage site?**

- Heritage sites are either local, provincial, or national heritage sites.
- Places with exceptional qualities can be identified by SAHRA (or a member of the public) because the place has special local, provincial, or national significance (value).
- An appointed group of people will visit the site, speak to the local community, and then evaluate the value of the site.
- It is then decided if the site has provincial or national significance.
- The site is placed on the register - national or provincial.
- These places will be marked with a badge or a **plaque**. The plaque shows that the place / site has provincial or national value.

[Shutters Top Class Tourism Grade 10 ISBN 978-0-7960-4423-5]

**The SAHRA logo:**

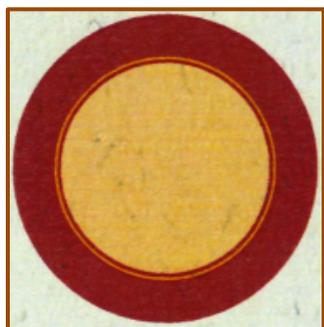
[[www.sahra.org.za](http://www.sahra.org.za)]

**Symbolism of the components of the SAHRA logo:**

	<p>SAHRA's commitment to South Africa is represented by the cupped hands holding the map of South Africa. The mandate of SAHRA states that it will protect the rich cultural resources of South Africa.</p>
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Change and continuity is represented by the open spiral. It shows that the national cultural heritage of the country is dynamic, a living force that has the power to shape our present. It can guide the future and enrich the lives of the people of South Africa.



The colours of the country's earth are represented by the colours used for the logo – the rich ochres of the soil from which we have sprung.

**NDZALAMA  
YA RIXAKA**

“NDZALAMA YA RIXAKA”  
This means heritage for the nation in Xitsonga.

[[www.sahra.org.za](http://www.sahra.org.za)]

**Provincial heritage sites** have cultural and historical value for the provinces where it is located, where national sites have cultural and historical value for the country.

SAHRA has offices in each of the nine provinces in the country to help with the identification and protection of the sites.

[Shutters Top Class Tourism Grade 11 ISBN 978-0-7960-4425-9]

There are special heritage **permits** and protection regulations to help with the preservation of the South African heritage, including:

- Structures older than 60 years
- **Archaeological** and **palaeontological** sites and materials
- Meteorites
- Shipwrecks
- Burial grounds and graves

SAHRA also recommends South African Heritage Sites to become World Heritage Sites through UNESCO.



[\[https://sahris.sahra.org.za/about/news/celebrating-world-heritage-day\]](https://sahris.sahra.org.za/about/news/celebrating-world-heritage-day)

UNESCO and SAHRA are working together.

April the 18<sup>th</sup> is International Day for monuments and Sites, also popularly known as World Heritage Day. To celebrate this day, GoUNESCO, a UNESCO New Delhi supported online challenge, is planning a social media campaign of epic scale to bring heritage and world heritage into focus and needs your help to make this a worldwide effort. The idea is to highlight world heritage sites in every country between 17<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> April and make this trend across the world.

[\[https://sahris.sahra.org.za/about/news/celebrating-world-heritage-day\]](https://sahris.sahra.org.za/about/news/celebrating-world-heritage-day)

## Grade 12

**WORLD HERITAGE SITES OF SOUTH AFRICA****Key concepts:****WORLD HERITAGE SITES    UNESCO    UNESCO'S CRITERIA****World Heritage Sites****What is a World heritage site?**

A World Heritage Site is a place of outstanding value to all the people of the world. UNESCO awarded these sites international recognition and regards them as of importance to all people of the world. It is the responsibility of everybody to ensure that heritage sites are protected.

[Shuters Top Class Tourism Grade 10 ISBN 978-0-7960-4423-5]

**UNESCO's Role**

UNESCO is part of the United Nations. It stands for United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation. UNESCO plays a major role in promoting peace and security all over the world through science, education, and culture.

[Focus Tourism Grade 12 ISBN 978-0-636-14196-4]

**UNESCO's logo**

The logo symbolises a Greek Temple, which represents science, learning and culture

### The main functions of UNESCO

UNESCO carries the following main functions to fulfil its role

- Encourage countries to sign heritage convention
- To ensure the protection of natural and cultural heritage
- To improve education in developing countries through science research and training
- To encourage and promote universal access to information
- To aid sites that are in immediate danger of becoming extinct
- To conserve water and other natural resources
- To maintain, and spread knowledge of conservation and sustainability

### The World Heritage Emblem:



The emblem represents the interdependence of the world's natural and the cultural diversity. This emblem is used to identify the properties that are protected by the World Heritage Convention. It shows that the property is inscribed on the official World Heritage List. It represents the universal values that are underwritten by the Convention.

The emblem is sometimes used in conjunction with the UNESCO logo (see picture on the right side)

[<https://whc.unesco.org/en/emblem/>]

**Types of World Heritage Sites**

World Heritage Sites are divided into two main categories. These are natural and cultural heritage sites. Mixed heritage sites are also found in small numbers.

TYPE OF HERITAGE SITE	DEFINITION	EXAMPLES
<p><b>Natural Heritage Site</b></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• These are sites that are habitat to species of <b>fauna</b> and <b>flora</b>.</li> <li>• Sites with great value in terms of science, conservation, or natural beauty.</li> <li>• Natural features of physical and biological formations also fall under this category.</li> </ul>	<p>Forests, mountains, coastal areas, flora and fauna. If an area contains rare natural formations, like unique rock shapes or is very beautiful.</p> <p>[<a href="http://www.hluhluwegamereserve.com/south-african-biomes/">www.hluhluwegamereserve.com/south-african-biomes/</a>]</p> 
<p><b>Cultural Heritage Site</b></p>	<p>A Cultural Heritage Site must meet some of the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It must show an outstanding human creativity in exchanging human values.</li> <li>• It must be a good example of historical site showing culture that is no longer strong.</li> <li>• It can be a building that is showing outstanding archaeological value.</li> <li>• It has to show evidence of tradition or civilisation that has disappeared or is still alive.</li> </ul>	<p>Monuments, sculptures, paintings, caves, buildings, archaeological sites.</p>  <p>[<a href="https://www.alamy.com/huge-nelson-mandela-statue-in-front-of-the-union-buildings-government">https://www.alamy.com/huge-nelson-mandela-statue-in-front-of-the-union-buildings-government</a>]</p>

<p><b>Mixed Heritage Site</b></p>	<p>These are the sites that have both outstanding cultural and natural features.</p>	<p>Maloti-Drakensberg Park</p>  <p>[<a href="https://www.heritagecollection.co.za/places/south-africa/kwazulu-natal/underberg/maloti-drakensberg-world-heritage-site/">https://www.heritagecollection.co.za/places/south-africa/kwazulu-natal/underberg/maloti-drakensberg-world-heritage-site/</a>]</p> 
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## UNESCO SELECTION CRITERIA

To be included on the World Heritage List, sites must be of outstanding universal value and meet at least one out of ten selection criteria.

- (i) to represent a masterpiece of human creative genius;
- (ii) to exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design;
- (iii) to bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared;
- (iv) to be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history;
- (v) to be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change;
- (vi) to be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance. (The Committee considers that this criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria);
- (vii) to contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance;
- (viii) to be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features;
- (ix) to be outstanding examples representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals;
- (x) to contain the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation.

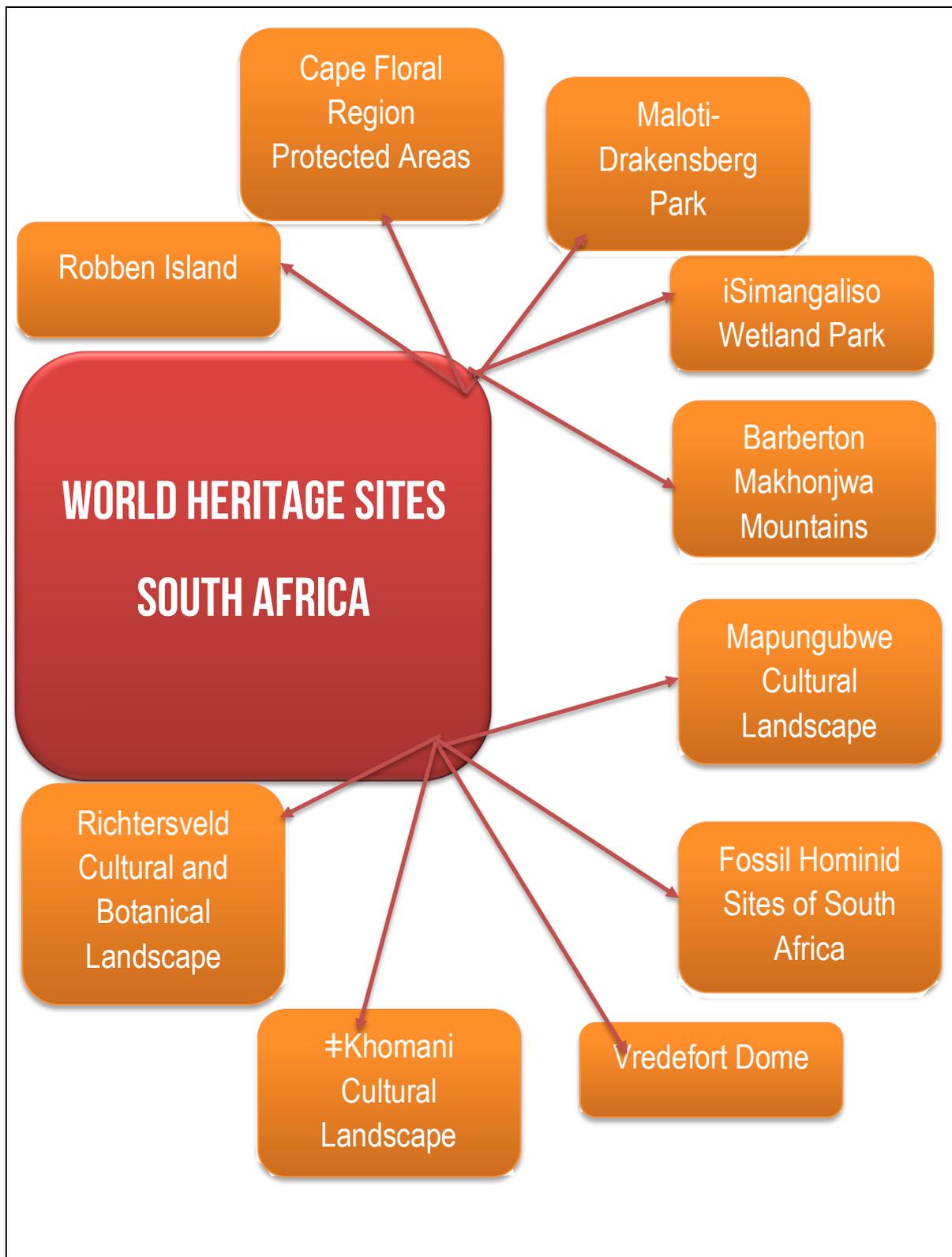
[Adapted from <https://whc.unesco.org/en/criteria/>]

**The link between the Selection criteria of UNESCO and the World Heritages Sites of South Africa**

### The link between the Selection criteria of UNESCO and the World Heritages Sites of South Africa

UNESCO CRITERIA		SOUTH AFRICA WORLD HERITAGE SITES
<b>CULTURAL CRITERIA</b>		
(i)	to represent a masterpiece of human creative genius	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Maloti-Drakensberg Park</li> </ul>
(ii)	to exhibit an important interchange of human values, over a span of time or within a cultural area of the world, on developments in architecture or technology, monumental arts, town-planning or landscape design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape</li> </ul>
(iii)	to bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living or which has disappeared	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape</li> <li>• Robben Island</li> <li>• Maloti-Drakensberg Park</li> <li>• Fossil Hominid Sites of South Africa</li> </ul>
(iv)	to be an outstanding example of a type of building, architectural or technological ensemble or landscape which illustrates (a) significant stage(s) in human history	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape</li> </ul>
(v)	to be an outstanding example of a traditional human settlement, land-use, or sea-use which is representative of a culture (or cultures), or human interaction with the environment especially when it has become vulnerable under the impact of irreversible change	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape</li> <li>• #Khomani Cultural Landscape</li> <li>• Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape</li> </ul>
(vi)	to be directly or tangibly associated with events or living traditions, with ideas, or with beliefs, with artistic and literary works of outstanding universal significance. (The Committee considers that this criterion should preferably be used in conjunction with other criteria)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• #Khomani Cultural Landscape</li> <li>• Robben Island</li> <li>• Fossil Hominid Sites of South Africa</li> </ul>

NATURAL CRITERIA		
<b>(vii)</b>	to contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• iSimangaliso Wetland Park</li> <li>• Maloti-Drakensberg Park</li> </ul>
<b>(viii)</b>	to be outstanding examples representing major stages of earth's history, including the record of life, significant on-going geological processes in the development of landforms, or significant geomorphic or physiographic features;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Vredefort Dome</li> <li>• Barberton Makhonjwa Mountains</li> </ul>
<b>(ix)</b>	to be outstanding examples representing significant on-going ecological and biological processes in the evolution and development of terrestrial, fresh water, coastal and marine ecosystems and communities of plants and animals;	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cape Floral Region Protected Areas</li> <li>• iSimangaliso Wetland Park</li> </ul>
<b>(x)</b>	to contain the most important and significant natural habitats for in-situ conservation of biological diversity, including those containing threatened species of outstanding universal value from the point of view of science or conservation.  [Adapted from <a href="http://whc.unesco.org/en/criteria/">whc.unesco.org/en/criteria/</a> ]	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Cape Floral Region Protected Areas</li> <li>• iSimangaliso Wetland Park</li> </ul>
<p><b>IMPORTANT:</b> It is not expected from you to know the criteria off by heart, but you need to be able to refer to it.</p>		



World Heritages Sites of South Africa

[<https://whc.unesco.org/>]

DATE OF PROCLAMATION	NAME OF THE SITE	PROVINCE	TYPE OF SITE
1999	iSimangaliso Wetland Park	KwaZulu Natal	Natural
1999	Fossil Hominid Sites of South Africa	Gauteng	Cultural
1999	Robben Island	Western Cape Province	Cultural
2000	Maloti-Drakensberg Park	KwaZulu Natal	Cultural Natural
2003	Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape	Limpopo	Cultural
2004	Cape Floral Region Protected Areas	Western Cape Province	Natural
2005	Vredefort Dome	Free State	Natural
2007	Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape	Northern Cape Province	Cultural
2017	#Khomani Cultural Landscape	Northern Cape Province	Cultural
2018	Barberton Makhonjwa Mountains	Mpumalanga	Natural

World Heritage sites – Location on a map of South Africa



[<https://oxfordre.com/view/10.1093/acrefore/9780190277734.001.0001/acrefore-9780190277734>]

## CAPE FLORAL REGION PROTECTED AREAS



**UNESCO  
criteria:**  
Criteria (ix)  
Criteria (x)

**Type of site:**  
Natural site

**Location:**  
Western Cape  
Province

**Description:** One of 18 **biodiversity hotspots** in the world and the richest in plant life in the world. The area consists of 8 **protected areas**. 69% species are **endemic**. The most known of the species is the fynbos vegetation. It is **indigenous** and highly concentrated. The most fascinating of the fynbos is its ability to adapt to fire. A unique, outstanding and spectacular area.

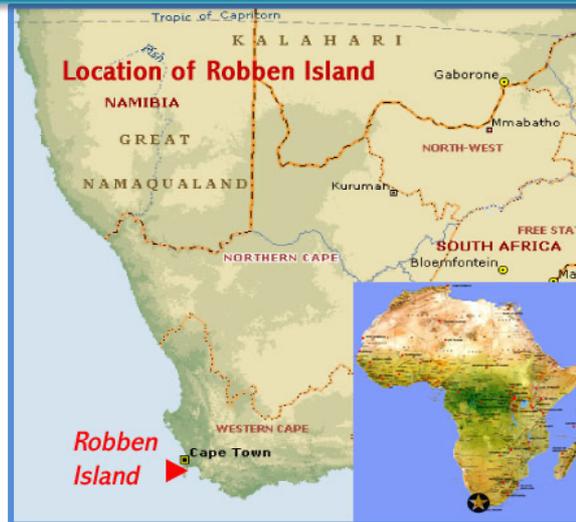




**Location:**  
Western Cape  
Province

## ROBBEN ISLAND

**Type of site:**  
Cultural site



**UNESCO criteria:**  
Criteria (iii)  
Criteria (vi)

**Description:** Robben Island is located in Table Bay, Cape Town. It is the location of the maximum-security prison where the late President Nelson Mandela, the first democratically elected president of South Africa spent 18 of 27 years of imprisonment. Robben Island is a National Monument. There are scheduled boat trips that leave from the V&A Waterfront. Tourists visit the site to see the prison cells and lime quarry. They can also have a talk with ex-political prisoners.



## Location: Kwa Zulu Natal



## iSimangaliso Wetland Park



### UNESCO criteria:

- Criteria (vii)
- Criteria (ix)
- Criteria (x)

Type of site:  
Natural site

**Description:** The rivers, ocean and wind have produced different landforms. iSimangaliso Wetland Park is the third largest **protected area** and the only marine world heritage site in South Africa. There are 8 independent **natural ecosystems**. It includes dune forests, coral reefs, extensive savannahs and wetlands. The park is famous for its exceptional biodiversity with many bird species, turtles and whales.

## MALOTI DRAKENSBERG PARK



Type of site:  
Natural  
Cultural  
(Mixed)

UNESCO criteria:  
Criteria (i)  
Criteria (iii)  
Criteria (vii)

### Description:

The park is known for its exceptional beauty and together with many endemic bird and animal species it meets the natural criteria. The large concentration of **rock art paintings** is found in the mountains. Therefore, the park meets the cultural criteria as well. This site is the only site in South Africa that is known as a mixed site.

### Location: KwaZulu Natal Natal



### Rock art





Type of site:  
Cultural

UNESCO  
criteria:  
Criteria (iv)  
Criteria (v)

## Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape

Location:  
Northern Cape Province



Nama  
people

Halfmens  
plant



**Description:** The area is a vast, mountainous desert landscape. The area is the only arid **biodiversity hotspot** in the world with the “halfmens” as one of the unique plants.

The local Nama people own and manage the Richtersveld National Park. They live a **semi-nomadic** lifestyle. They live in movable houses and use plant materials for medicine. Tradition is very important to them and they share stories and their values with the local community.

**Location of the Khomani Cultural Landscape**

© Carstén ten Brink

## #Khomani Cultural Landscape

Description:

This site is in the southern part of the Kalahari. The site is bordered by Botswana in the east and Namibia in the west. There is a small group of San people living in the area. Traces that date back to the Stone Age are present here. The San people developed a specific **ethnobotanical knowledge**, cultural practices and a specific view of the area.

Type of site:

Cultural site

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UNESCO criteria:

Criteria (v)  
Criteria (vi)

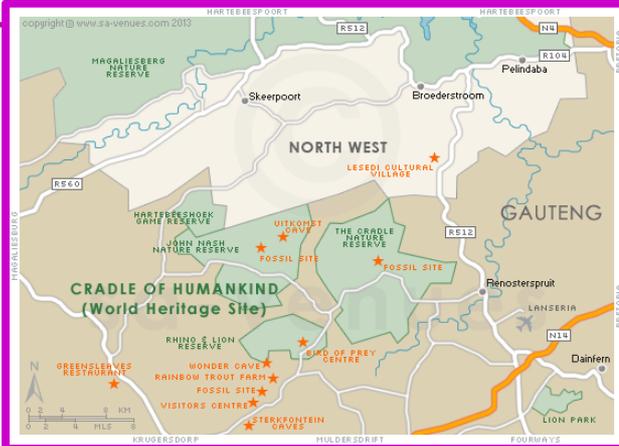
Location:

Northern Cape Province

## Fossil Hominid Sites (Cradle of Humankind)



Mrs Ples



**Location:**  
Gauteng  
Province

**Type of site:**  
Cultural

**UNESCO criteria:**  
Criteria (iii)  
Criteria (vi)

**Description:** The Cradle of Humankind is built which is considered as the birthplace of humankind where the first **hominid** was found in 1924. It has several **fossil sites** which have evidence of the traces of human evolution dating back as far as 3.3 million years. The remains are found in the limestone caves – ancient forms of animals, plants and hominids. The caves started out as coral reefs growing in a warm shallow sea about 2.3 billion years ago.



Maropeng  
Visitor  
Centre



## VREDEFORT DOME

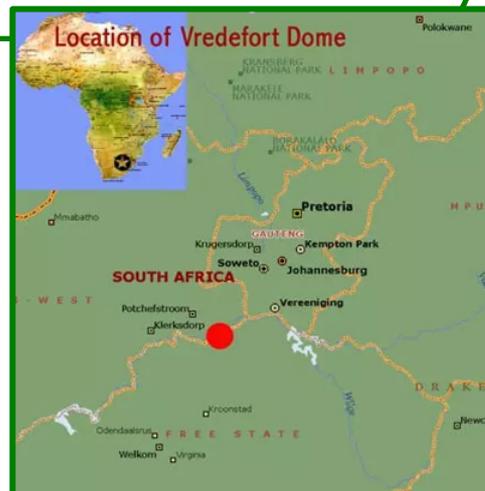
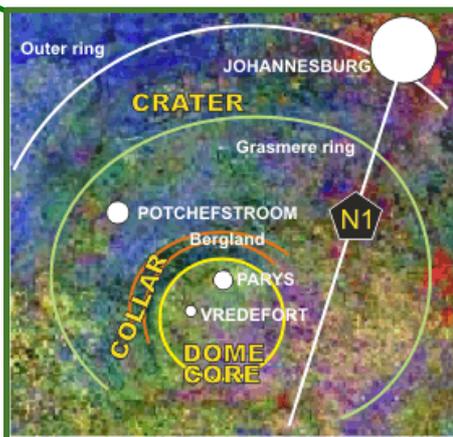
**Location:**  
Free State and  
North west  
provinces

**Type of site:**  
Natural

**UNESCO criteria:**  
Criteria (viii)

### Description:

The Vredefort Dome is the world's largest **impact crater**. It is 300km in diameter. A **meteorite** hit the earth about 2 billion years ago. This impact resulted in the crater that is known as Vredefort Dome. The geological structure is the only remains left of the crater, the rest eroded away. There is a ring of hills left – about 70km in diameter.



# MAPUNGUBWE CULTURAL LANDSCAPE

**Location:**  
Limpopo  
Province

**Type of site:**  
Cultural

**UNESCO criteria:**  
Criteria (ii)  
Criteria (iii)  
Criteria (iv)  
Criteria (v)



## Description:

This site is situated in the extreme north of the country. Mapungubwe dates all the way back to the Iron Age. It was the centre of gold and ivory trade with eastern African ports. It was abandoned in the 1300's. Heritage was left behind by generations passed that indicates this once wealthy kingdom.



The golden rhinoceros was recovered in 1934 from a royal grave at Mapungubwe. Its creation in the 1200's shows the wealth of Mapungubwe, which was southern Africa's earliest known kingdom.

The Mapungubwe Interpretation Centre to familiarize visitors with the site





## Barberton Makhonjwa Mountains

### Description:

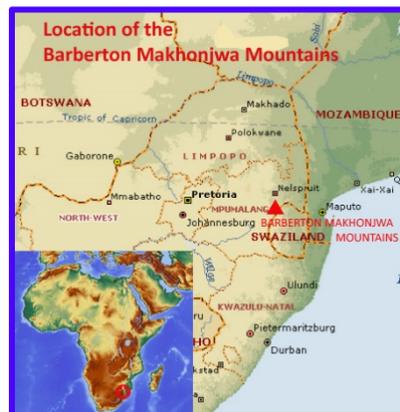
The BMM is the first UNESCO World Heritage Site in Mpumalanga Province. It has exceptional geological value because of very ancient rocks. The site represents the best-preserved, thick and diverse succession of volcanic and sedimentary rocks. It dates from a period when the first continents were starting to form – 3.6 to 3.25 million years ago. It also gives evidence of the appearance of Earth's first cellular life.



Type of site:  
Natural

Location:  
Mpumalanga  
Province

UNESCO criteria:  
Criteria (viii)





[<https://www.cardinalcustomlawn.com/2018/12/27/understanding-cabin-value/>]

#### **Value of World Heritage Sites to the South African tourism industry:**

- The promotion of the World Heritage Sites brings an awareness of the provinces / regions of location.
- The promotion of the sites will lead to higher visitor numbers to the region or provinces.
- The higher visitor numbers bring a higher income for the areas, which results in a better economy for the provinces.
- More tourists to the area mean that more job opportunities are available
- Local communities are having entrepreneurial opportunities.
- The higher income earned by the local community members brings along a higher standard of living.
- It brings a sense of pride and ownership to the communities where the sites are located.
- It betters working relationship between the tourism organisations, tourism establishments and the local community.
- Money earned from higher visitor numbers is utilised to upgrade and maintain the infrastructure in the area.
- The higher revenue from the tourists makes more conservation efforts possible.
- The World Heritage Sites bring a prestige to the area because it gets coverage from the media and is visited by domestic and international tourists.

## Glossary

KEY CONCEPTS	DEFINITIONS
Administrative	Referring to the running of the organisation
Archaeological	Remains of a certain culture in the form of material remains such as tools, jewellery, or pottery
Artefacts	An object made by a human being. This object is usually of cultural or historical interest
Biodiversity hotspots	A place of significant activity or grouping of things like plants
Civilization	Refers to human development that is advanced especially in social and cultural areas
Cohesion	Unity; the action of forming a united whole
Conservation	Refers to the protection of the natural and cultural environments
Criteria	A standard by which the places or sites will be judged
Culture	It is the way of life of a specific group of people. It is the idea, customs and social behaviour of the society
Cultural diversity	A variety of cultural groups within a society
Democracy	A system used by a government whereby representatives are elected by the citizens of the country
Diversity	Refers to the range of human differences that include beliefs, race, religion, gender, age, ethnicity and ethical values
Ecosystems	The relationship between plants, animals and the environment in a particular area
Endemic	Something that grows only in a specific area
Ethnobotanical knowledge	Knowledge of the region's plants and their practical uses
Evolution	The gradual development of something
Extinct	Something that is no longer living or no longer in existence
Fauna	The animals of a particular region or habitat
Flora	The plants of a particular region or habitat

Fossils	Remains of prehistorical plant and animal material that are preserved because they were embedded in rock formations
Future generations	Generations that will enjoy heritage in the years to come
Heritage	It is everything of value that we have inherited and wish to preserve for future generations
Hominid	All modern and extinct humans and primate mammals
Impact crater	A crater that was caused by the impact of a meteorite
Indigenous	Plants and animals that occur naturally in a specific area / place
Inherited	Received from past generations
Landforms	A natural feature of the surface of the earth
Local heritage sites	Sites are important to the people or community that live in that specific area
Man –made attractions	Refers to attractions that are human made rather than occurring as a result of nature
Marketing	Promoting and selling of products and services including market research and advertising
Meteorite	It is a piece of rock or metal that had fallen on the earth from outer space
National heritage sites	Sites that are of cultural and natural importance to the country
Natural attractions	Refers to attractions that have been formed as a result of nature, not made by humans
Natural ecosystems	Where living organisms live in conjunction with the non-living components in the environment to form a system
Palaeontological	The study of plant and animal fossils
Pastoral	Land used for the keeping or grazing of sheep and cattle
Permits	A document from the authorities to give you permission to continue with your plans and actions
Plaque	A tablet, usually from metal or wood, that is fixed to a wall. It gives information about the place for example: National Heritage Site
Preservation	Refers to the setting aside and protection of buildings, objects and landscape

Preserve	To protect something for example cultural traditions, buildings, objects and landscapes
Proclaim	To make an official or public announcement
Protected area	It is an area that are dedicated and managed through legal means to achieve long term conservation of nature
Provincial heritage site	Sites that are important to the people that live in that specific province
Responsible	Part of the job, obligation to do something
Rock art paintings	Human-made paintings on natural surfaces like vertical stone surfaces
Semi-nomadic	Living in temporary dwellings and practice seasonal migration
Sustainability	The ability to be maintained at a certain rate or level without depleting or permanently damaging it
UNESCO	<b>U</b> nited <b>N</b> ations <b>E</b> ducational, <b>S</b> cientific and <b>C</b> ultural <b>O</b> rganisation
Unique	The only one of its kind, nothing else to match it
Universal	Something that is done by all people in the world

### 3.2 Questions

Study and work through the questions that follow. It will assist to determine how well you have understood and mastered the content.

First attempt the questions on your own.

#### Grade 10

#### Activity 1

#### 1.1

A heritage plaque like the one on the right, is awarded to sites that have obtained ... status



[<https://www.heritagecollection.co.za/places/south-africa/north-west/norlim/taung-heritage-site/>]

- A World heritage
- B National heritage
- C Provincial heritage
- D Local heritage (1)

1.2 Differentiate between heritage and culture (4)

1.3 Explain the importance of our South African cultural diversity and uniqueness by referring to the accompanying pictures (A and B) of the elements of culture



[<https://inafricaandbeyond.com/south-african-foods-you-must-try/>] (2)



[<https://www.pngegg.com/en/png-bytzr/>] (2)

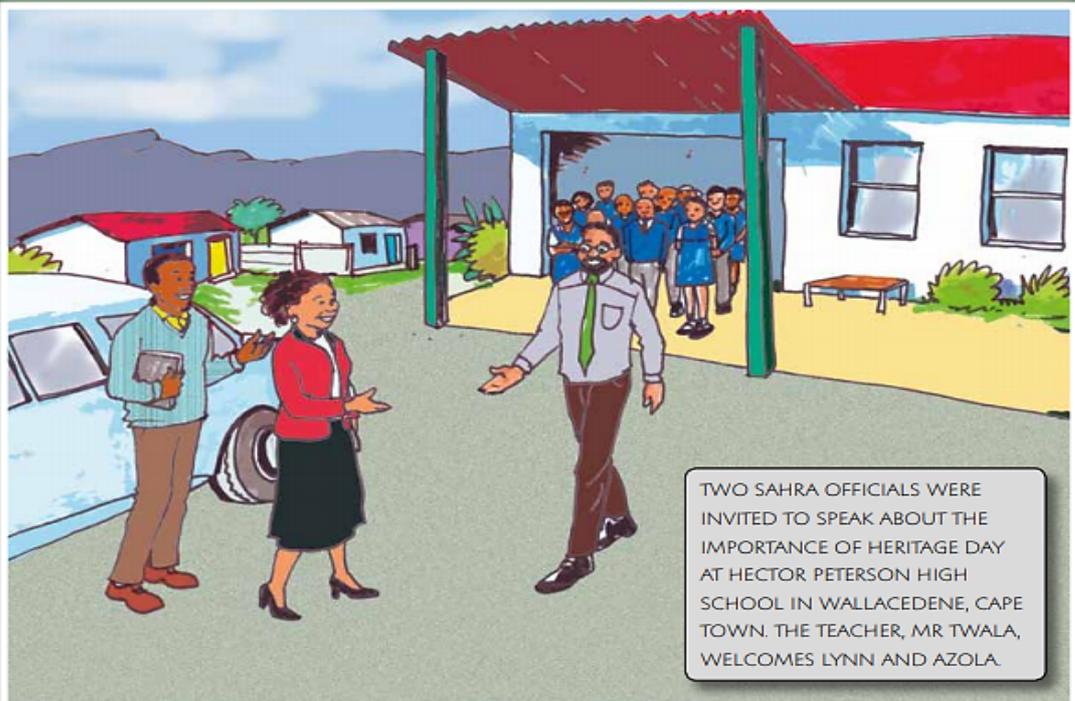
- 1.4 Explain the difference between local, provincial and national heritage sites. (3)
- 1.5 **Choose the appropriate word in brackets to complete the sentence correctly.**
- 1.5.1 Visiting heritage sites for educational purposes is a / an (environmental, social) value of conserving heritage (1)
- 1.5.2 Monuments and buildings are examples of (natural, cultural) heritage (1)
- 1.6 Explain in two reasons why it is important and of value to conserve heritage for future generation (4)

[18]

**Grade 11****Activity 1:**

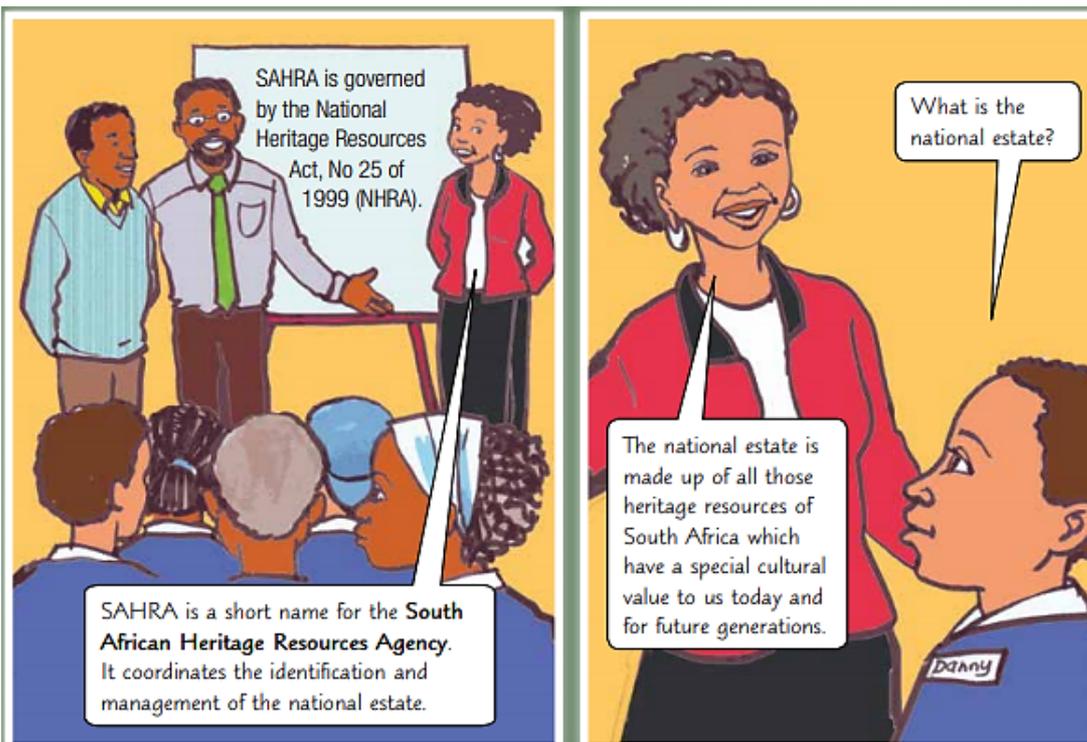
Study the extract from HERITAGE NEWS and answer the questions that follow:

1.

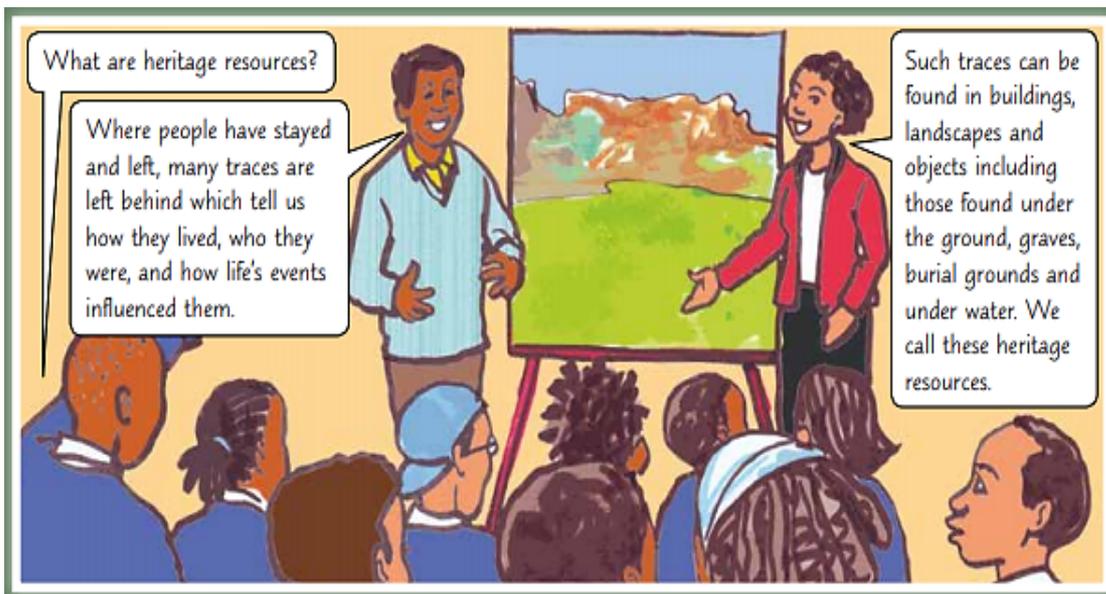


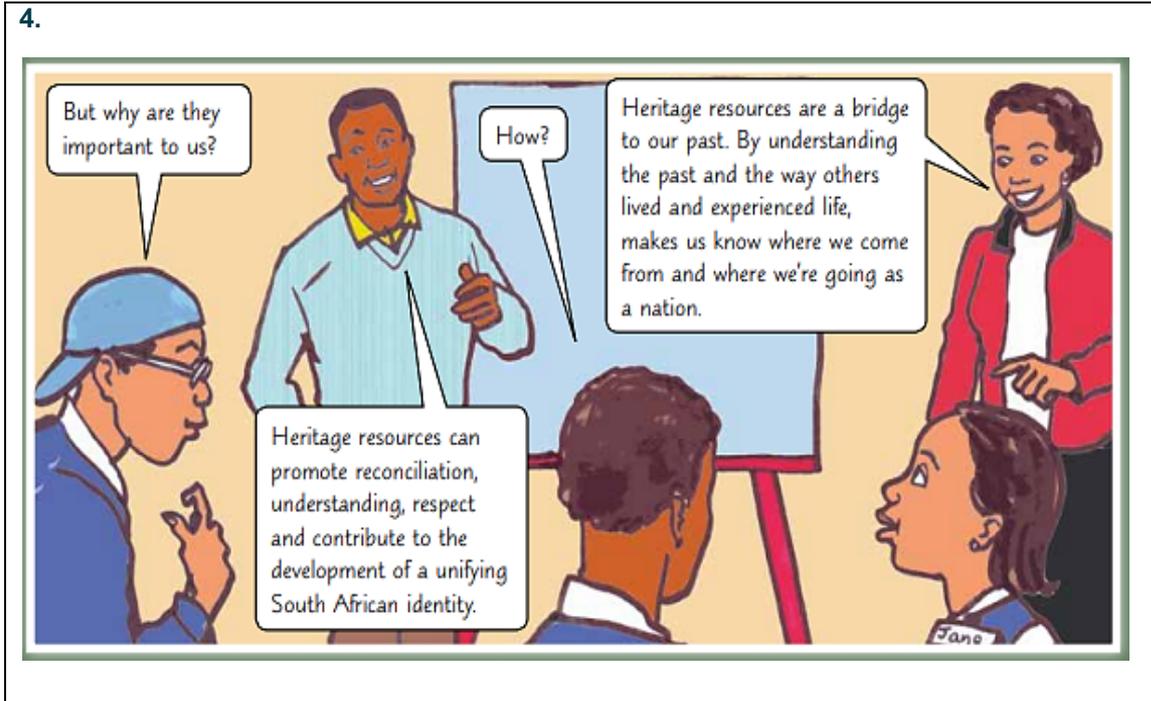
TWO SAHRA OFFICIALS WERE INVITED TO SPEAK ABOUT THE IMPORTANCE OF HERITAGE DAY AT HECTOR PETERSON HIGH SCHOOL IN WALLACEDENE, CAPE TOWN. THE TEACHER, MR TWALA, WELCOMES LYNN AND AZOLA.

2.



3.





[[www.sahra.org.za/Heritage-Object-Comic-Booklet](http://www.sahra.org.za/Heritage-Object-Comic-Booklet)]

- 1.1 Write the abbreviation SAHRA in full. (1)
- 1.2 Explain in your own words:
- What SAHRA is. (2)
  - What SAHRA's main responsibility is. (2)
  - What the national estate is. (1)
- 1.3 Discuss the following in a paragraph:
- Heritage resources. (2)
  - The information that we get from certain resources. (2)
  - TWO examples of such resources. (2)
- 1.4 Study the statement below and answer the question that follow:

**Heritage is an important part in overcoming the history of South Africa and building a new future.**

Refer to the part of the comic strip numbered 4.

Critically discuss the statement above.

(4)

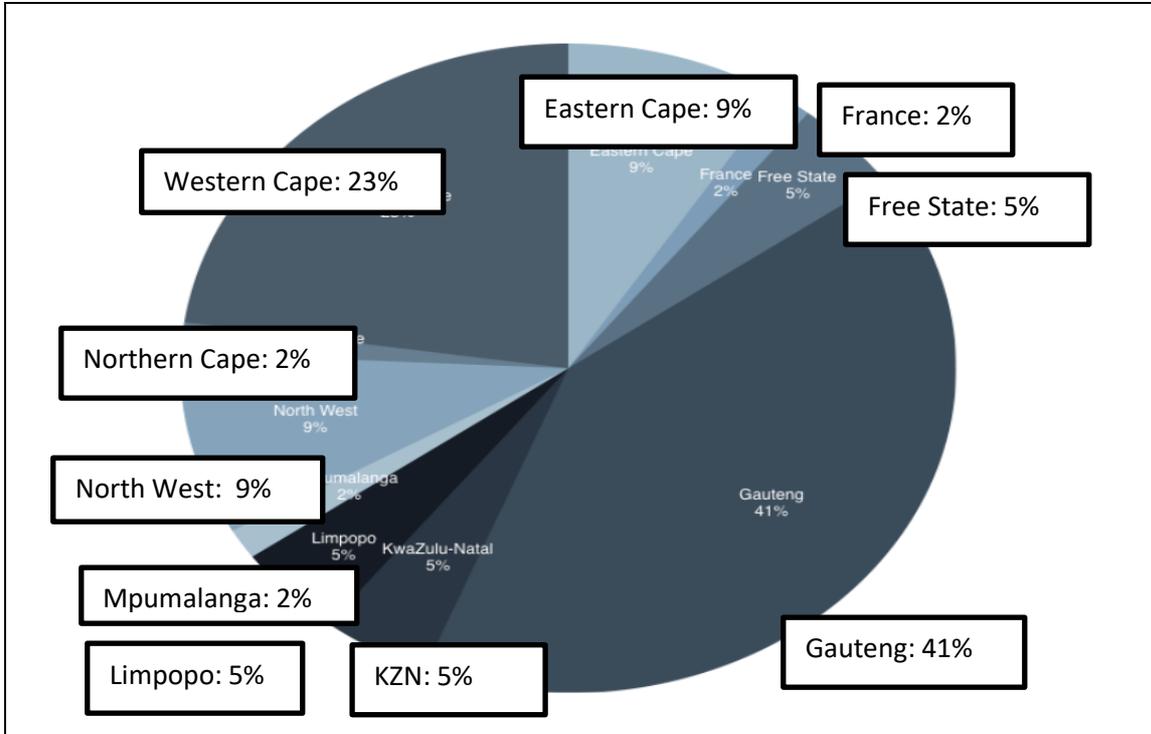
[16]

**Activity 2:**

Study the pie graph that gives a breakdown of the provincial share of national sites.

Answer the questions that follow.

[<http://www.theheritageportal.co.za>]



**Note:** The South African National Memorial at Delville Wood in France is the country's only national heritage site outside of the borders of the country.

- 2.1 Identify the TWO provinces with the highest percentages of national heritage sites (2)
- 2.2 Suggest ONE possible reason (per province) why the mentioned provinces in Question 2.1 have more sites compared to the rest of the provinces. (4)
- 2.3 Identify TWO provinces that have the smallest portion of the heritage sites. (2)
- 2.4 a) Name the section that does not belong to any province. (1)  
 b) Give ONE reason why this country is included on the pie graph. (2)

[11]

**Activity 3:**

- 3.1 Write the abbreviation UNESCO in full (2)
- 3.2 Differentiate between SAHRA and UNESCO by referring to the declaration of sites. (2)
- [4]

**Grade 12****Activity 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 (1.1 to 1.5) e.g. 1.6 D

1.1 UNESCO Criteria (vii) to contain superlative natural phenomena or areas of exceptional natural beauty and aesthetic importance, is linked to the...

- A Maloti-Drakensberg Park
- B Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape
- C Robben Island
- D Vredefort Dome

1.2 Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape is situated in ...

- A KwaZulu Natal
- B Limpopo
- C Mpumalanga
- D Northern Cape

1.3 An example of a natural World Heritage Site is ...

- A #Khomani Cultural landscape
- B Maloti-Drakensberg Park
- C Robben Island
- D Vredefort Dome

1.4 This site is located on the South Africa's border with Zimbabwe and Botswana.

- A Barberton Makhonjwa Mountains
- B Fossil Hominid Sites of South Africa
- C #Khomani Cultural landscape
- D Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape

1.5 This World Heritage Site is made up of five different fossil-bearing cave sites.

- A Barberton Makhonjwa Mountains
- B Fossil Hominid Sites of South Africa
- C #Khomani Cultural landscape
- D Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape

(5)

**Activity 2:**

Choose the World Heritage Site from COLUMN B that matches the type of World Heritage Site in COLUMN A. Write only the letter (A–J) next to the question numbers (2.1 to 2.3) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 2.4 M, O, P

(All letters should be matched to a type of World Heritage Site in Column A)

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
2.1	Cultural Heritage Site	A	Barberton Makhonjwa Mountains
2.2	Mixed Heritage Site	B	Cape Floral Region Protected Areas
2.3	Natural Heritage Site	C	Fossil Hominid Sites of South Africa
		D	iSimangaliso Wetland Park
		E	#Khomani Cultural landscape
		F	Maloti-Drakensberg Park
		G	Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape
		H	Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape
		I	Robben Island
		J	Vredefort Dome

**Activity 3:**

Choose the correct word(s) from those given in brackets. Write only the word(s) next to the question numbers (3.1 to 3.5) in the ANSWER BOOK, e.g. 3.6 Johannesburg

3.1 The (Khomani Cultural landscape / Mapungubwe Cultural landscape) is in Limpopo.

3.2 (Cape Floral Region Protected Areas / Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape) is found in Western Cape.

3.3 Maloti-Drakensberg Park and (Vredefort Dome/ iSimangaliso Wetland Park) are found in KwaZulu Natal.

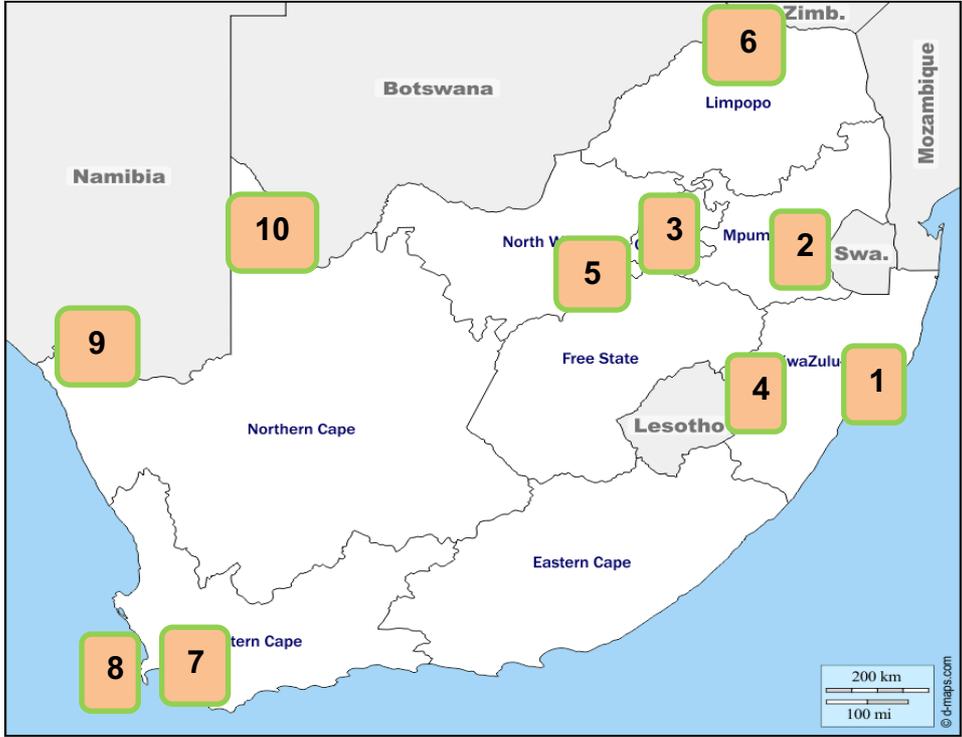
- 3.4 The (iSimangaliso Wetland Park/ Maloti-Drakensberg Park) meets the criterion of being a mixed World heritage Site.
- 3.5 The organization that is responsible for the declaration of World Heritage Sites in the country is, (SAHRA / UNESCO). (5)

**Activity 4:**

- 4.1 Define: World Heritage Site (2)
- 4.2 Describe the role of UNESCO in conservation of heritage. (1x2) (2)
- 4.3 World Heritage Sites are classified according to TWO criteria. List the criteria. (2)
- 4.4 Name the cultural groups that are protected by the following sites:
- 4.4.1 Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape (1)
  - 4.4.2 #Khomani Cultural Landscape (1)

4.5 Study the map of South Africa and identify the World Heritage Sites with the provinces according to the numbers. Present your answer in table format by using the example below.

Number on the map	World Heritage Site	Province
-------------------	---------------------	----------



(20)

4.6 Write the number of the site, the name of the site and ONE fact (sentence) to describe the uniqueness of each site.

(10)

4.7 Discuss, in paragraph form, the value of the World Heritage Sites to the South African Tourism industry

(4x2)

(8)

[46]

**Activity 5**

Study the article from the Cape Business news below and answer the questions that follow.

**Robben Island introduces new price for locals May 3, 2019**

Robben Island Museum will be introducing a *two-tier pricing system*, providing locals with a separate rate from international visitors, that will come into effect from June 2019. Chief Financial Officer at Robben Island Museum (RIM), Blayne Crocker, explained that based on an annual financial analysis and consultation with various stakeholders, they decided to introduce separate pricing for local and international visitors. "We believe that this decision will have a positive turnaround on our long term financial sustainability as an organisation whilst also contributing to an increase in domestic visitors," he said.

The Robben Island tour includes a ferry return trip from Cape Town, transport on the island, a guided island tour and a guided prison tour by an ex-political prisoner. "With such factors in mind, a different pricing structure that can provide for additional revenue that will meet our rising conservation needs, needed to be investigated. It is important that RIM has the financial backing to maintain a high standard of excellence with our tour experience." RIM spokesperson, Morongoa Ramaboa says the funds generated from the tour fees allows the Robben Island Museum to protect and preserve the Island's rich history as a World Heritage Site.

"Preserving Robben Island as a world-class heritage site requires a lot of efforts to balance the conservation of the tangible heritage elements with the mission of increasing local access to the Island," she said.

[www.cbn.co.za/featured/robben-island-introduces-new-price-for-locals](http://www.cbn.co.za/featured/robben-island-introduces-new-price-for-locals)

- 5.1 Explain the two-tier pricing system that was mentioned in the article. (2)
- 5.2 Explain the acronym RIM. (2)

- 5.3 Study the statement from the article below and answer the questions that follow.

**“Preserving Robben Island as a world-class heritage site requires a lot of efforts to balance the conservation of the tangible heritage elements with the mission of increasing local access to the Island”**

- 5.3.1 In your own words explain the meaning of the following: a world-class heritage site. (2)
- 5.3.2 Discuss why they need to have a world-class heritage site. (4)
- 5.4 Explain, in a paragraph, the impact the decision to introduce new prices for locals will have on the World Heritage Site. (4x2) (8)
- [18]



### 3.3 ANSWERS

#### Grade 10

##### Activity 1

- 1.1 B ✓ (1)
- 1.2 Culture refers to the values, attitudes, belief and practices of a particular group of people ✓✓ whereas heritage is what we inherit from our past such as language, food traditions and culture ✓✓ (4)
- 1.3 Picture A- Different kinds of food. Cultural diversity creates different kinds of dishes which is affected by traditional African, Asian and European influences. ✓✓ (2)
- Picture B- Music and dance. South African music has its roots from the mines, traditional Afrikaans and African music to entertain local and international tourists. ✓✓ (2)
- 1.4 Local heritage sites are important to the people or community✓ that live in that specific area such as monuments or museums while provincial heritage sites are important to the people that live in that specific province ✓such as sites representing the history of the province while national heritage sites are important to the people of that country ✓representing their history and cultural diversity, such as historical monuments, grave sites or government buildings (3)
- 1.5.1 Social ✓ (1)
- 1.5.2 Cultural ✓ (1)
- 1.6 Conserving heritage create a sense of pride and means of celebrating a nation past ✓✓ (2)
- It makes future generations to be aware of what they have and showcase to the world ✓✓ (2)
- Heritage protection help to prevent plants and animals from becoming extinct (Any TWO)

**[18]**

## Grade 11

## Activity 1

- 1.1 South African Resources Agency ✓ (1)
- 1.2 a) SAHRA is the body that looks after South Africa's heritage ✓ (1)  
 b) SAHRA coordinates the identification ✓ and management ✓ of resources that are classified as heritage (2)  
 c) The national estate is a term that includes the heritage resources of the country. These resources have a special cultural value to us and must be preserved for future generations ✓ (1)
- 1.3 Heritage resources refer to all the evidence that we have today that was left by people many years ago. ✓✓ The evidence tells us how they lived, who they were and how events in life had an influence on them. ✓✓ (2)  
 Examples of such heritage resources we find in buildings, ✓landscapes✓ and objects like graves, burial grounds, under the ground and under the water. (2)
- 1.4 Heritage resource helps with the resolution (reconciliation), understanding and respect between the different cultures to live in harmony as a country. ✓✓ It builds the bridge between the past and the present because there is a better understanding of what people did and experienced in the past. We understand the past better and helps to build the future ✓✓ (4)
- [15]

## Activity 2

- 2.1 Gauteng ✓(41%)  
 Western Cape ✓ (23%) (2)
- 2.2 Gauteng was the focus point of the Apartheid struggle and these sites were identified and declared as heritage sites. ✓✓ The rich history of Gauteng lead to identification of sites  
 The Western Cape has a rich history as well with regards to slavery, but most of the sites are identified because of the winelands. ✓✓ (4)
- 2.3 Mpumalanga ✓(2%)  
 Northern Cape ✓(2%) (2)

- 2.4 a) France ✓ (2%) (1)  
 b) There is one national heritage site that is not located in South Africa ✓ -  
 Delville Wood is situated in France. ✓ This site has significance for South Africa  
 because of the battles that took place there during WW I. (2)  
 [11]

**Activity 3:**

- 3.1 UNESCO  
 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation ✓✓ (2)
- 3.2 SAHRA is involved in the identification and declaration of national heritage sites  
 (only South Africa) ✓ whereas UNESCO is responsible for the identification and  
 declaration of heritage sites across the world (World Heritage Sites) ✓ (2)  
 [4]

**Grade 12****Activity 1:**

- 1.1 A ✓ (Maloti- Drakensberg Park)  
 1.2 D ✓ (Northern Cape)  
 1.3 D ✓ (Vredefort Dome)  
 1.4 D ✓ (Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape)  
 1.5 B ✓ (Fossil Hominid Sites of South Africa) (5)

**Activity 2:**

- 2.1 C ✓ G ✓ H ✓ I ✓ E ✓ (5)  
 2.2 F ✓ (1)  
 2.3 A ✓ B ✓ D ✓ J ✓ (4)  
 [10]

**Activity 3:**

- 3.1 Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape ✓  
 3.2 Cape Floral Regions Protected Areas ✓  
 3.3 iSimangaliso Wetland Park ✓  
 3.4 Maloti-Drakensberg Park ✓  
 3.5 UNESCO ✓ (5)

**Activity 4:**

- 4.1 WHS are places of outstanding universal value ✓  
It has been rewarded international recognition by UNESCO. ✓ (2)
- 4.2 UNESCO is one of the United Nations institutions  
It aims to promote co-operation and development across the countries of the world. ✓✓ (2)
- 4.3 Natural ✓  
Cultural ✓ (2)
- 4.4 4.4.1 Nama ✓ (1)  
4.4.2 San ✓ (1)
- 4.5 Map of South Africa (20)

NUMBER	WORLD HERITAGE SITE	PROVINCE
1	iSimangaliso Wetland Park ✓	KwaZulu Natal ✓
2	Barberton Makhonjwa Mountains ✓	Mpumalanga ✓
3	Fossil Hominid Sites of South Africa ✓	Gauteng ✓
4	Maloti-Drakensberg Park ✓	KwaZulu Natal ✓
5	Vredefort Dome ✓	Free State / North West ✓
6	Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape ✓	Limpopo ✓
7	Cape Floral Region ✓	Western Cape Province ✓
8	Robben Island ✓	Western Cape Province ✓
9	Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape ✓	Northern Cape Province ✓
10	ǀKhomani Cultural Landscape ✓	Northern Cape Province ✓

- 4.6 1 iSimangaliso Wetland Park  
It has five interlinked ecosystems that include coral reefs, beaches, sand dunes, lake systems, swamps and wetlands. ✓
- 2 Barberton Makhonjwa Mountains  
It is a range of small mountains and hills that covers about an area of 120km by 60 km – 80% of the area forms part of Mpumalanga. It comprises 40% of the Barberton Greenstone Belt – one of the oldest geological structures. ✓ It contains some of the best preserved volcanic and sedimentary rocks – dating 3.6 to 3.25 billion years ago. It provides information on surface conditions, meteorite impacts, volcanism and environment of early life.

- 3 Fossil Hominid Sites of South Africa  
Distinct paleontological findings. ✓ Sterkfontein and the surrounding area is where Mrs Ples and Little Foot were discovered.
- 4 Maloti-Drakensberg Park  
Mountain and rock formations, grasslands, diverse habitats and a high level of endemic and threatened bird and plant species. ✓  
Cultural features: cave and rock shelters with the biggest and most concentrated group of paintings in Sub-Saharan Africa by the San people
- 5 Vredefort Dome  
The Dome was created by a meteor that hit the earth over two thousand million years ago. ✓ The crater is  $\pm 300$ km in diameter. It is the oldest, biggest and most deeply eroded meteorite crater in the world.
- 6 Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape  
During the Iron Age (900 to 1300AD) this was a flourishing city and the largest trading centre in Southern Africa. ✓ They traded in gold and ivory with people from Africa, China and India. Golden rhino is the symbol for Mapungubwe.
- 7 Cape Floral Region  
It is a site made up of a range of unconnected sites. One of the richest areas of flora in the world. ✓ Threats to this area are invasive plants, fire, human development and climate change
- 8 Robben Island  
Known for the prison where Mr Nelson Mandela was imprisoned for most of the 27 years. ✓
- 9 Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape  
Consists of deserts of succulent Karoo. The site is owned and managed by the Nama community and is the last place where the Nama people live and practice their traditional ways. ✓
- 10 #Khomani Cultural Landscape  
This site gives important information on the traditions and ways of lifestyle of the San cultural group since the Stone Age to present. It reflects on strategies that the San people followed that allowed them to adapt to harsh desert conditions. This landscape shows a respectful relationship between humans, plants and animals ✓

(10)

- 4.7 The promotion of the World Heritage Sites brings an awareness of the provinces / regions of location. ✓✓
- The promotion of the sites will lead to higher visitor numbers to the region or provinces. ✓✓
- The higher visitor numbers bring a higher income for the areas, which results in a better economy for the provinces ✓✓
- More tourists to the area mean that more job opportunities are available ✓✓
- Local communities are having entrepreneurial opportunities
  - The higher income earned by the local community members brings along a higher standard of living
  - It brings a sense of pride and ownership to the communities where the sites are located
  - It better working relationship is established between the tourism organisations, tourism establishments and the local community
  - Money earned from higher visitor numbers is utilised to upgrade and maintain the infrastructure in the area
  - The higher revenue from the tourists makes more conservation efforts possible
  - The World Heritage Sites bring a prestige to the area because it gets coverage from the media and is visited by domestic and international tourists
- (Any 4) (46)

**Activity 5:**

- 5.1 Locals pay a separate rate from international visitors ✓✓ (2)
- 5.2 Robben Island Museum (RIM) ✓✓ (2)
- 5.3 5.3.1 A world-class heritage site is a world heritage site that is on the same standard as the other World Heritage Sites across the world. ✓✓
- It is a site that is maintained well according to the regulations from UNESCO (2)

5.3.2 They need to have a world-class heritage site to:  
attract tourists from other countries to visit South Africa. ✓✓  
To increase their income to be able to preserve the world heritage  
site. ✓✓

- To maintain the infrastructure
- A world class site will attract more domestic tourists (Any 2) (4)

5.4 It will provide a positive turnaround on our long-term financial sustainability as  
an organization ✓✓  
It will contribute to an increase in domestic visitors ✓✓  
It will provide additional revenue that will meet our rising conservation  
needs ✓✓  
They will have financial backing to maintain a high standard of excellence with  
our tour experience ✓✓

- It will allow the Robben Island Museum to protect and preserve the  
Island's rich history as a World Heritage Site
- More domestic tourists will visit the site because it is more affordable.  
(Any 4) (18)

### 3.4 EXAMINATION TIPS TO MASTER THIS TOPIC

#### How to prepare/study for the examination on this topic

Use the resources given in the question papers – most of the answers will be in the source document.

Read the questions well and circle the keywords for example:

Identify the **TWO** provinces with the **highest** percentages of national heritage sites.

Know the location of the provinces on the map of South Africa well

Know the location of EACH of the World Heritage Sites on the map of South Africa very well.

Always write the full name of the site, for example: Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape not only Mapungubwe.

It is important to know the type of each site – natural, cultural, mixed.

Study what makes each site unique that leads to the declaration of the site as a World Heritage Site.

Know the function of UNESCO and SAHRA plus the applicable logos.

Pay attention to the action verb in each question. The action verb tells you how to interpret and analyse the question correctly.

#### Example of how to use the action verbs:

Question 4

4.4 Name the cultural groups that are protected by the following sites:

4.4.1 Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape (1)

4.4.2 #Khomani Cultural Landscape (1)

**STEP 1** Find the **action verb:**

**Name** the cultural groups that are protected by the following sites:

The action verb is **'name**. **Name** requires you to list, mention or give an answer without any extra information or a discussion.

## STEP 2

Identify the **content****Name** the **cultural groups that are protected** by the following sites:

The content is about cultural groups that are protected.

## STEP 3

**Name** the **cultural groups that are protected** by the following sites:

4.4.1 Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape (1)

4.4.2 #Khomani Cultural Landscape (1)

The third step tells you which **instruction** to follow: **cultural groups is needed - the cultural groups that are protected by the two World Heritage Sites mentioned in 4.4.1 and 4.4.2 specifically.**

Refer to the **mark allocation** for the action verb '**Name**'. **ONE mark is allocated to each answer.**

4.2 Describe the role of UNESCO in conservation of heritage. (1x2) (2)

## STEP 1

Find the **action verb**The action verb is **Describe****Describe** the role of UNESCO in conservation of heritage. (1x2) (2)**Describe** refers to '**List the main characteristics of something**'

## STEP 2

Identify the **content****Describe** the **role of UNESCO** in conservation of heritage. (1x2) (2)

The role of UNESCO needs to be described in this question

## STEP 3

Which part of UNESCO's role should be discussed **instruction****Describe** the **role of UNESCO** in conservation of heritage (1x2) (2)

The part that UNESCO plays in the conservation of heritage

**Mark**The mark allocation is **2 marks**.**allocation****(1 x 2)** indicates that ONE fact must be stated and it will earn 2 marks.

### 3.5 PREPARATION FOR THE EXAMINATION IN THIS TOPIC

#### Question 1

Four options are provided as possible answers to the following questions. Choose the answer and write only the letter (A-D) next to the question number (1.1 – 1.6) for example 1.7

D

1.2 (Exemplar 2014: Question 1.1.15)

This World Heritage Site was nicknamed 'Deep Impact' and is the oldest and largest visible meteorite impact site in the world:

- A Sterkfontein
- B iSimangaliso
- C Mapungubwe
- D Vredefort Dome (1)

Answer: D ✓

1.2 (February-March 2016: Question 1.1.10)

Criterion 1 of UNESCO's World Heritage Criteria states that a World Heritage Site must represent a masterpiece of human creative genius. This site meets Criterion 1 for its excellent examples of San rock art:

- A uKhahlamba Drakensberg Park (Maloti-Drakensberg Park)
- B Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape
- C Robben Island
- D Cradle of Humankind (Fossil Hominid Sites of South Africa) (1)

Answer: A ✓

1.3 (May-June 2019: Question 1.1.9)

The World Heritage Site that represents freedom and the triumph of the human spirit:

- A iSimangaliso Wetland Park
- B Robben Island
- C Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape
- D Fossil Hominid Sites (1)

Answer: B ✓

1.4 (November 2016: Question 1.1.16)

This logo is displayed at all the World Heritage Sites:

A



B



C



D



(1)

Answer: B ✓

1.5 (November 2017: Question 1.1.9)

The natural World Heritage Site located in KwaZulu Natal:

- A Vredefort Dome
- B Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape
- C iSimangaliso Wetland Park
- D Cradle of Humankind

(1)

Answer: C ✓

1.6 (November 2019: Question 1.1.10)

The biodiversity hotspot with the highest concentration of plant species in the world:

- A #Khomani Cultural Landscape
- B Cape Floral Region (Cape Floral Region Protected Areas)
- C Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape
- D Robben Island

Answer: B ✓

**Question 2:**

Choose the correct word(s) from those given in brackets. Write only the word(s) next to the question number (2.1 – 2.7) for example 2.8 Robben Island

- 2.1 (February-March 2015: Question 1.3.5)  
The (iSimangaliso Wetland Park / Vredefort Dome) is a World Heritage Site shared by the Free State and North West. (1)
- Answer: Vredefort Dome ✓
- 2.2 (February-March 2017: Question 1.3.1 – 1.3.5)  
(UNESCO / SAHRA) is responsible for declaring World Heritage Sites in a country. (1)
- 2.3 The Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape is located in (Limpopo / North West). (1)
- 2.4 The Vredefort Dome was formed by the impact of a (meteorite / mining) explosion. (1)
- 2.5 The (iSimangaliso Wetland Park / Richtersveld Cultural Landscape) meets the criterion of being a living heritage of the Nama people. (1)
- 2.6 Robben Island was declared a World Heritage Site because it was Nelson Mandela's (retirement home / political prison). (1)

Answers:

- 2.2 UNESCO ✓
- 2.3 Limpopo ✓
- 2.4 Meteorite ✓
- 2.5 Richtersveld Cultural Landscape ✓
- 2.6 Political prison ✓
- 2.7 (November 2017: Question 1.3.4)  
(UNESCO / WHO) is responsible for identifying cultural sites of significance around the world. (1)

Answer: UNESCO ✓

**Question 3:**

Give ONE word(s)/term for each of the following descriptions by choosing a word(s)/term from the list below. Write only the word(s)/term next to the question number (3.1 – 3.2) in the ANSWER BOOK.

**Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape; #Khomani Cultural Landscape;  
Cradle of Humankind; Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape**

3.1 (February-March 2016: Question 1.2.4)

An example of a cultural World Heritage Site in Gauteng.

Answer: Cradle of Humankind ✓

3.2 (November 2019: Question 1.5.3 – adapted)

50% of the profit of a new rest camp in the Kgalagadi Transfrontier Park will go towards the local community.

Answer: #Khomani Cultural Landscape ✓

**Question 4:**

Choose the term from Column B that matches the description in Column A. Write only the letter (A – B) next to the question number (4.1 – 4.2) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 4.3

C

4.1 (November 2014: Question 1.4)

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
4.1.1	The San paintings in the uKhahlamba Mountains	A	Natural World Heritage Site
4.1.2	The Vredefort Dome in the Free State	B	Cultural World Heritage Site

Answers:

4.1.1 B ✓

4.1.2 A ✓

## 4.2 (November 2016: Question 1.4.1 – 1.4.5)

COLUMN A		COLUMN B	
4.2.1	Represents the Iron Age and is the site where the golden rhinoceros was found	A	iKhahlamba Drakensberg Park (Maloti-Drakensberg Park)
4.2.2	Contains evidence of fossil remains dating back millions of years	B	Robben Island
4.2.3	Was once used as a hospital, military base and prison	C	Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape
		D	iSimangaliso Wetland Park
4.2.4	A high-altitude site with rolling grasslands, steep-sided river valleys, rocky gorges and examples of rock art	E	Cradle of Humankind (Fossil Hominid Sites of South Africa)
		F	Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape
4.2.5	A coastal site with the largest bi diverse estuarine (river mouth) system in the Southern Hemisphere.		

## Answers:

- 4.2.1 C ✓  
 4.2.2 E ✓  
 4.2.3 B ✓  
 4.2.4 A ✓  
 4.2.5 D ✓

(5)

**Question 5** (Feb/March 2018 Question 5.1)

Study the map below and answer the questions that follow.



[Adapted from Google Maps]

Match the location of the World Heritage Sites (A–H) on the map with the names of the World Heritage Sites (5.1–5.5).

Write only the letters (A–H) next to the question number (5.1–5.5) in the ANSWER BOOK, for example 5.6 J.

- 5.1 iSimangaliso Wetland Park (2)
- 5.2 Vredefort Dome (2)
- 5.3 Cradle of Humankind (2)
- 5.4 Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape (2)
- 5.5 Maloti-Drakensberg Park (2)

**Answer Question 5**

- 5.1 E✓✓ (2)
- 5.2 B✓✓ (2)
- 5.3 C✓✓ (2)
- 5.4 A✓✓ (2)
- 5.5 F✓✓ (2)

**Question 6** (Feb/March 2018 Question 5.2)

<b>THE ROLE OF UNESCO</b>	
UNESCO strives to build networks among nations and created the idea of World Heritage to protect unique sites across the world for future generations to enjoy.	

6.1 Name ONE province in South Africa that do NOT have World Heritage Sites (1)

6.2 State TWO aspects UNESCO looks for when considering sites for World Heritage Site status. (4)

6.3

**UNESCO'S CRITERION (iii)**

... to bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilization which is living, or which has disappeared.

Name ONE South African World Heritage Site that matches the description in criterion (iii) above. (2)

6.4 Discuss TWO advantages for the South African tourism industry if South Africa is awarded another World Heritage Site. (4)

[11]

Question 6 (Feb/March 2018 Question 5.2) Answers

6.1 Eastern Cape✓ (1)

6.2 Sites must be of outstanding universal value✓✓ (4)  
 Sites must meet at least one out of ten of UNESCO's selection criteria✓✓

6.3 Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape✓✓ (2)

- Maloti Drakenberg Park
- Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape
- Khomani San Cultural Landscape
- Cradle of Humankind
- Robben Island

6.4 Will attract more special interest tourists to South Africa✓✓ (4)

More exposure / publicity for South Africa internationally✓✓

- Increased visitor numbers to the province / area where the new WHS is located.
- Local traditions and cultures at the new site will be showcased.
- More opportunities for entrepreneurship at the new site
- Multiplier effect will come into motion
- Increased GDP
- More sites of significance are protected for future generations
- Job opportunities are created
- Positive impact on the geographical spread

**Question 7:** (Exemplar 2014 – Question 5)

7.1 Study the picture below and answer the questions that follow:



[Source: [www.ezakwantu.com](http://www.ezakwantu.com)]

7.1.1 (a) Name the South African World Heritage Site (WHS) where the golden rhino artefact above was recovered. (1)

(b) Name the location of discovery. (1)

7.1.2 For an attraction to be awarded WHS status, it has to meet certain criteria. State TWO criteria met by the WHS in Question 7.1.2 (4)

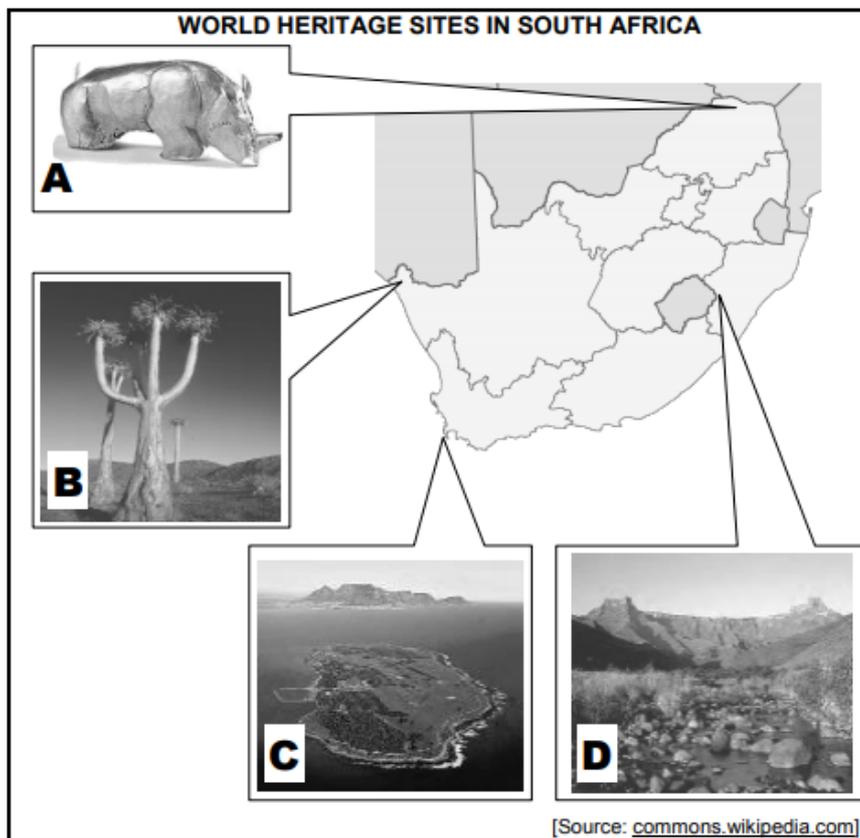
- 7.2 State ONE function of UNESCO as an organisation declaring World Heritage Sites. (2)
- 7.3 Discuss TWO ways in which an attraction which is declared a WHS will add value to the South African tourism industry. (4)  
[12]

**Answers: Question 7**

- 7.1 7.1.1 a) Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape ✓ (1)  
b) Limpopo (1)
- 7.1.2 Bears a unique testimony to a culture or civilisation which has disappeared ✓✓  
Outstanding landscape which illustrates an important stage in human history ✓✓
- An example of human interaction with the environment which became vulnerable under the impact or irreversible change. (4)
- 7.2 UNESCO serves to promote cooperation and understanding of people through communication ✓✓
- Contributes to peace and security through education, science and culture
  - Ensures rational management of natural resources (2)
- 7.3 Gain prestige – making a country proud of the achievement. More people deciding to visit the country ✓✓  
People show added care for the heritage and learn to conserve for future generations ✓✓
- Increased revenue for a country – multiplier effect
  - Increased job opportunities
  - Infrastructural improvement
  - Uplifts the overall standard of the area (4)

**Question 8:** (February-March 2015 Question 5)

8.1 Study the map and pictures below and answer the questions that follow



- 8.1.1 Refer to the pictures above and identify the World Heritage Sites (A to D) on the map. Write only the name of the World Heritage Site next to the letter (A – D) in your answer book. (4)
- 8.1.2 State ONE cultural criterion met by Site A and ONE cultural criterion met by Site C to have been declared World Heritage Sites. (2x2) (4)
- 8.2 Discuss THREE ways in which the South African tourism industry benefits from having eight World Heritage Sites. (3x2) (6)
- [14]

**Answers: Question 8**

- 8.1 8.1.1 A – Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape ✓  
 B – Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape ✓  
 C – Robben Island ✓  
 D – uKhahlamba Drakensberg Park (Maloti-Drakensberg Park) ✓ (4)

8.1.2 **A – Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape**

Contains evidence of human cultural activities over a period of time that led to cultural and social changes between the AD 900 and 1300. ✓✓

- Remains in the area serve as evidence to the growth and decline of the culture / civilisation which existed in the Mapungubwe State.
- Mapungubwe served as a powerful trading state through East African ports with Arabia and India.
- The remains found show the impacts of climate change and mark the growth and decline of the Mapungubwe Kingdom.

(2)

**C – Robben Island**

The buildings on Robben Island bear unusual evidence to our history. ✓✓

- Robben Island symbolises freedom and democracy over oppression stemming from our history of apartheid which signifies universal significance.
- Prison site where Nelson Mandela was detained for 20 years.

(2)

8.2 Influx of visitors to the province to visit the World Heritage Sites will lead to increased tourism revenue. ✓✓

A sense of ownership / pride of the heritage within the local community ✓✓

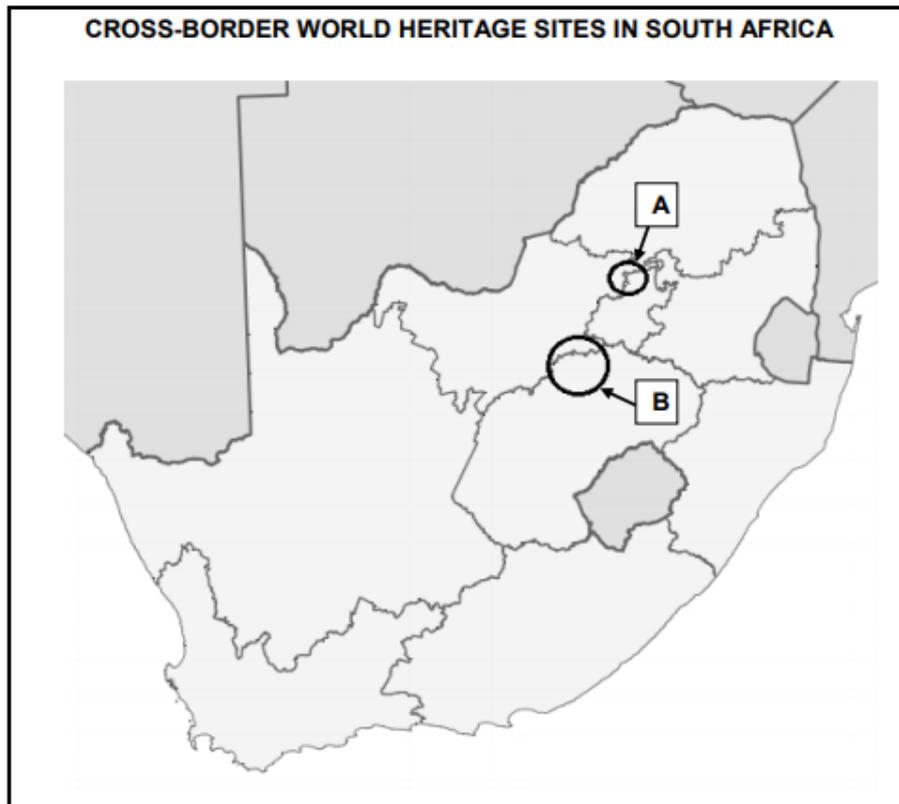
Boost in the economic activity lending itself to increased GDP, benefitting all establishments in the area ✓✓

- Increased visitor numbers set the multiplier effect into motion
- Encourage closer working relationships between all stakeholders
- Increased visitor numbers result in the creation of job opportunities due to increased demand for services.

(6)

**Question 9:** (February-March 2016 Question 5)

Study the map below and answer the questions that follow.



- 9.1 Identify the TWO World Heritage Sites labelled **A** and **B** on the map. (2)
- 9.2 Identify the province that shares a border with both World Heritage Sites **A** and **B**. (2)
- 9.3 Discuss ONE point of value for the province identified in Question 9.2 of having TWO World Heritage Sites. (2)
- 9.4 Explain how World Heritage Site B was created millions of years ago. (2)
- 9.5 Explain ONE reason why World Heritage Site A is regarded as the origin of man. (2)

(2)  
[10]

**Answers: Question 9**

9.1 A – Cradle of Humankind ✓  
B – The Vredefort Dome ✓

9.2 North West ✓✓

9.3 Increases the marketability of the TWO attractions and North West as a destination ✓✓

- These TWO sites become primary attractions with secondary attractions also visited during the trip.
- More tourists are interested in visiting these two sites because it is of importance to all humanity, increasing demand for tourism in the North West
- Increase in tourism revenue and local benefits as souvenirs and other products and services are in demand
- More jobs are created to handle the higher influx of tourists in the North West and in the areas where the World Heritage Sites are located.
- Tourism development in these rural border areas
- Cross-border benefits for North West from tourists to these World Heritage Sites in Gauteng and the Free State.

(2)

9.4 Meteorite hit the earth thousands of years ago creating the largest meteorite impact site in the world. ✓✓

- Inner and outer circles as a ripple effect from such force from outer space (a meteorite) smashing into the surface of the earth.

(2)

9.5 Earliest forms of fossilised human remains were discovered thousands of years later in the underground caves ✓✓

(2)

[10]

**Question 10:** (February-March 2017 Question 5)

Study the information on the uKhahlamba-Drakensberg Park (Maloti-Drakensberg Park) below and answer the questions that follow.

**UKHAHLAMBA-DRAKENSBERG PARK 9 (Maloti-Drakensberg Park)**

The uKhahlamba-Drakensberg Park is a World Heritage Site. This World Heritage Site protects the mountain wilderness area and ancient rock art.

Activities in the mountainous park include hiking along the footpaths, exploring caves with rock art, having a picnic, swimming in rock pools, taking photographs, visiting a vulture restaurant, abseiling, rock climbing and ice climbing in winter. Various adventure tour operators offer guided activities and tours.

Some visitors to the uKhahlamba-Drakensberg Park will be required to complete the mountain rescue registers at certain entry points to ensure their safety.

[Adapted from [www.zulu.org.za](http://www.zulu.org.za)]

- 10.1 Name the cultural group whose legacy resulted in the uKhahlamba-Drakensberg Park receiving World Heritage Status. (2)
- 10.2 Explain how the cultural group named in Question 10.1 still contributes to the popularity of the uKhahlamba- Drakensberg Park area. (2)
- 10.3 According to UNESCO World Heritage Sites are classified as natural, cultural and mixed heritage sites.
- 10.3.1 Give the classification of the uKhahlamba-Drakensberg Park. (2)
- 10.3.2 Give ONE reason from the extract to explain your answer to QUESTION 10.3.1 (2)

**Answers: Question 10**

10.1 San ✓✓ (2)

10.2 The San created many outstanding examples of rock art across the uKhahlamba-Drakensberg Park area ✓✓

- Legacy of a cultural group's way of life in art form
- Rock Art murals have revealed a history of a cultural group that existed many year ago. (2)

10.3 10.3.1 It is a mixed World Heritage Site ✓✓  
• It meets both natural and cultural criteria (2)

10.3.2 Natural – the unique mountain wilderness habitat ✓✓

- Natural caves in the mountains

Cultural – protecting the San heritage ✓✓

- Ancient rock art
- Evidence of human inhabitants in the caves in the form of San rock art (2)

## 4. GENERAL EXAMINATION TIPS

How to prepare/study for the Tourism examination.

In preparing for your final exams work through as many past examination papers as you can. Remember, your success in the final exam will depend on how much extra time you put into preparing.

1. Have all your materials ready before you begin studying – pencils, pens, highlighters, paper, etc.
2. Be positive. Study time must become a habit - keep reminding yourself why you are studying.
3. Self-discipline is key. Be strict with yourself.
4. Draw up a study timetable. Include enough sleep and break times. During break times take a walk outside.
5. Break up your learning sections into manageable parts. Trying to learn too much at one time will only result in a tired, unfocused, and anxious brain.
6. Keep your study sessions short but effective and reward yourself with short, constructive breaks.
7. Teach your concepts to anyone who will listen. It might feel strange at first, but it is worth reading your revision notes aloud.
8. When you make notes remember your brain learns well with colours when you underline, highlight, circle key words.
9. You can also use Mnemonics – words, or short sentences to help you remember.
10. Be confident with the learning areas you know well and focus your brain energy on the sections that you find more difficult to take in.
11. Repetition is the key to retaining information you must learn. Keep going – don't give up!
12. Sleeping at least 8 hours every night, eating properly, and drinking plenty of water are all important things you need to do for your brain. Studying for exams is like strenuous exercise, so you must be physically prepared.
13. Use the correct terminology and subject language as you are preparing, that way you are used to them by the time you are writing exam (e.g. correct names for icons)
14. Compile a glossary in your notebook for all the sections of the work.
15. Practise writing paragraph type questions using complete sentences when working through past examination papers.
16. Engage with resources like the ones used in the examination papers while you are studying. For example: study the picture and ask yourself questions like: what is the topic of the picture? (look at the heading). What is the resource telling me? Does it show a positive or negative impact?
17. It is important that you practise how to present your answers in a logic way that show logical reasoning. That is when you write down how your thoughts led you to an answer.
18. How to study definitions: Break the word or words up into understandable parts e.g. inter (between) national (nations/ countries) thus international means between different countries.

## The Tourism Examination

Format of the exam paper

- The Tourism examination paper consists of a 3-hour paper of 200 marks.
- There are five sections and all the questions are compulsory
- The format of the exam is shown on the table below. Use the table as a guide to allocate your time according to each section.

SECTION	TOPIC	MARKS	TIME (minutes)
A	Short Questions	40	20
B	Map Work and Tour Planning; Foreign Exchange	50	50
C	Tourism Attractions; Culture and Heritage Tourism; Marketing	50	50
D	Tourism Sectors; Sustainable and Responsible Tourism	30	30
E	Domestic, Regional and International Tourism; Communication and Customer Care	30	30
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>180</b>

### What to expect in the Tourism examination

#### Section A

Section A must not be mistaken as the 'easy' part of the question paper. All topics and sub-topics in Grade 12 CAPS may be assessed in this section.

Type of questions you can expect in this section:

Type of Question	Tips how to answer this question
Multiple choice questions	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Read through all the distractors</li> <li>• Cancel out the ones that are totally wrong</li> <li>• Read the other distractors again</li> <li>• Decide which one is correct, don't guess</li> </ul>
Matching items	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Read all choices before selecting an answer</li> <li>• Try to predict the correct answer before you look at the choices offered</li> <li>• Match the easy ones first using the process of elimination • Look for clues to help match</li> </ul>
Choose the correct word from the options given	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Know the tourism terminology / abbreviations and acronyms well</li> <li>• Read the entire question then answer it in your mind first</li> <li>• Eliminate the wrong answers</li> <li>• Read the question again using your selected answer</li> <li>• Answer the questions you know first</li> </ul>

## Section B

Type of questions you can expect:

- Each question will cover a new topic.
- It can be shorter answers or longer answer and include paragraph-type questions.
- Source-based questions like tables, pictures, maps, flow diagrams, case studies, infographic, and cartoons.
- It will cover from remembering question to understanding and problem-solving questions.

How to answer these questions:

1. Read through the paper carefully during the 10 minutes reading time.
2. Read the questions at least twice and underline the important words in the questions. This helps you to focus on what is really asked and to understand the question better. Break up the questions
3. Read carefully, then re-read them again, to check if you understood. Learners lose marks because they misread exam questions
4. Engage with the resources in the paper, ask questions like- What is it about (look at the heading), what is it telling me? To which topic does it relate?
5. Questions with short answers
  - Give one word only if you are asked to do so.
  - Don't write full sentences unless you are asked to do this
6. Questions that require longer answers
  - Look at the mark allocation as your guide
  - Understand the instructions, for example do you have to explain or compare
  - Highlight/ underline the most important word as your guide
  - Plan your answer
  - Make a few notes
  - Usually your answer should be in full sentences
7. Use the time at the end of the paper to reflect on your answers

### Question words to help you answer questions

It is important to look for the question words (the words that tell you what to do) to correctly understand what the examiner is asking. Use the words in the following table as a guide when answering questions.

QUESTION WORD	WHAT IS REQUIRED OF YOU
Analyse	Separate, examine and interpret
Classify	Divide into groups or types so that things that are similar, are in the same group
Comment	Write generally about
Compare	Point out or show both similarities and differences
Define	Give a clear meaning
Describe	List the main characteristics of something
Discuss	Consider all information and reach a conclusion
Evaluate	Express an opinion based on your findings
Explain	Make clear, interpret and spell out
Forecast	Say what you think will happen in the future
Give/provide	Write down only facts
Identify	Name the essential characteristics
Interpret	Give the intended meaning of
List	Write a list of items
Mention	Refer to relevant points
Name	State something – give, identify or mention
State	Write down information without discussion
Suggest	Offer an explanation or solution

## 5. REFERENCES

### Mindmaps of World Heritage Sites:

**Maps used for all sites except Gauteng:** <https://www.africanworldheritagesites.org/>

**Fossil Hominid Sites of SA (map):** [https://www.sa-venues.com/maps/gauteng\\_cradle\\_of\\_humankind.htm](https://www.sa-venues.com/maps/gauteng_cradle_of_humankind.htm)

### Cape Floral Region Protected Areas:

Fynbos picture: [www.satourisonline.com/blog-south-africa/](http://www.satourisonline.com/blog-south-africa/)

(8-unesco-world-heritage-sites-in-south-africa-worth-adding-to-your-bucket-list)

Biodiversity word art: [www.sitn.hms.harvard.edu/](http://www.sitn.hms.harvard.edu/)

### Robben Island:

Picture of the island: [www.satourisonline.com/blog-south-africa/](http://www.satourisonline.com/blog-south-africa/)

Nelson Mandela: [www.history.com/news/remembering-nelson-mandela](http://www.history.com/news/remembering-nelson-mandela)

### iSimangaliso Wetland Park:

Picture of fish: [www.satourisonline.com/blog-south-africa/](http://www.satourisonline.com/blog-south-africa/)

Turtle on the beach: [www.evaneos.com/experiences/426-explore-the-wetlands-of-isimangaliso-wetland-park/](http://www.evaneos.com/experiences/426-explore-the-wetlands-of-isimangaliso-wetland-park/)

Aerial view: [www.evaneos.com/experiences/426-explore-the-wetlands-of-isimangaliso-wetland-park/](http://www.evaneos.com/experiences/426-explore-the-wetlands-of-isimangaliso-wetland-park/)

### Maloti-Drakensberg Park:

Drakensberg Mountains: <https://www.portfoliocollection.com/visit/maloti-drakensberg-world-heritage-site>

Rock art: <http://www.maloti-drakensberg.co.za/>

### Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape:

Picture of landscape: [www.satourisonline.com/blog-south-africa/](http://www.satourisonline.com/blog-south-africa/)

Nama people: <https://rsasearchblog.wordpress.com/tag/richtersveld-cultural-and-botanical-landscape/>

Half mens: <https://za.pinterest.com/pin/488640628310070623/>

### ‡Khomani Cultural Landscape:

Huts: <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1545/>

San people: <https://whc.unesco.org/en/list/1545/>

### Fossil Hominid Sites of South Africa:

Maropeng Visitor Centre: [www.satourisonline.com/blog-south-africa/](http://www.satourisonline.com/blog-south-africa/)

Mrs Ples: <https://www.maropeng.co.za/news/entry/visit-mrs-ples-and-friends-at-maropeng>

Map: [https://www.sa-venues.com/maps/gauteng\\_cradle\\_of\\_humankind.htm](https://www.sa-venues.com/maps/gauteng_cradle_of_humankind.htm)

### Vredefort Dome:

Landscape: [www.southafrica.net/gl/en/travel/article/in-search-of-south-africa-s-meteor-impact-sites-craters-and-domes](http://www.southafrica.net/gl/en/travel/article/in-search-of-south-africa-s-meteor-impact-sites-craters-and-domes)

Impact crater: <https://za.pinterest.com/pin/388505905325498055/>

### Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape:

Visitor Centre: [www.theconversation.com/the-continued-threat-of-coal-mining-at-the-mapungubwe-world-heritage-site-138153](http://www.theconversation.com/the-continued-threat-of-coal-mining-at-the-mapungubwe-world-heritage-site-138153)

Golden rhino: <http://www.hubert-herald.nl/RSA.htm>

### Barberton Makhonjwa Mountains:

Information panel: <http://www.nhc.org.za/declared-world-heritage-sites-in-south-africa/>

Mountains: [www.naturalworldheritagesites.org/sites/barberton-makhonjwa-mountains/](http://www.naturalworldheritagesites.org/sites/barberton-makhonjwa-mountains/)

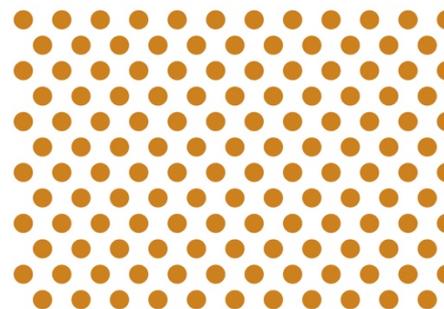
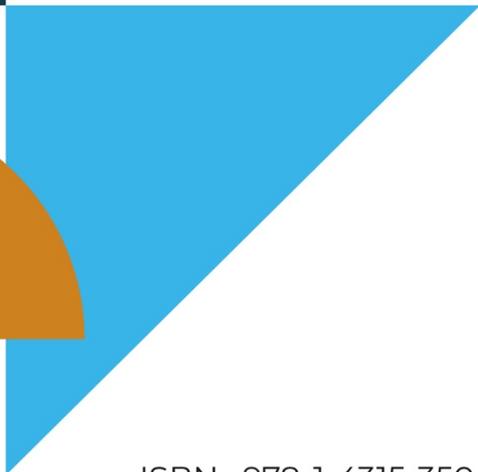
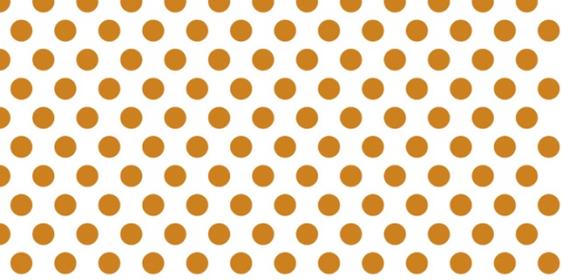
Row of Information panels: [www.naturalworldheritagesites.org/sites/barberton-makhonjwa-mountains/](http://www.naturalworldheritagesites.org/sites/barberton-makhonjwa-mountains/)

**Definitions (glossary):** [www.languages.oup.com](http://www.languages.oup.com)

**Robben Island pictures** (page 50): [www.geography.org.uk/Images-of-Southern-Africa--Robben-Island](http://www.geography.org.uk/Images-of-Southern-Africa--Robben-Island)

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