



TOM NEWBY SCHOOL EXAMINATION



Subject	HISTORY	Examiner	MRS P SINGH
Date	14 NOVEMBER 2016	Total marks	50
Session	1	Duration	1 HOUR
Grade	6	Moderator	MISS M ALBERTYN
Special instructions/ Equipment	1. Read all questions carefully. 2. Answer all questions on the question paper.		

This Exam has been compiled using notes and information contained in the Tom Newby School book. The marking memorandum has been compiled accordingly. While alternative responses will be given due acknowledgement, the official memorandum will be considered a priority document to ensure uniformity of marking.

Name: **Memo** _____ Grade 6 _____

Question 1: The Constitutional Court [5]

Multiple Choice: Underline the correct answer.

- 1.1 Which court is the most powerful in South Africa?
 a) The High Court
 b) The Constitutional Court ✓
 c) The Supreme Court of Appeal (1)
- 1.2 President _____ opened the court in 1995.
 a) Thabo Mbeki
 b) F.W. de Klerk
 c) Nelson Mandela ✓ (1)
- 1.3 The front of the court has the words "Constitutional Court" written in _____ official languages of South Africa.
 a) 11 ✓
 b) 9
 c) 10 (1)
- 1.4 The door of the Constitutional Court has the Bill of Rights.....
 a) Written on it
 b) carved into it ✓
 c) painted on it (1)

- 1.5 The logo of the Constitutional Court shows justice taking place under a tree because _____:
- There is a lot of shade under a tree.
 - They could write on the tree.
 - This is where people traditionally would meet to resolve disputes in African societies. ✓

(1)

Question 2: Fatima Meer

[5]

Fill in the missing facts.

- Fatima Meer was born in Durban in 1928.
- She started working for her family who owned the newspaper ✓ when she was still in school. (1)
- After she completed school, she attended university. ✓ (1)
- She was the founding member of the Federation of South African Women in 1955. (1)
- At the University of Natal, Fatima became the first black appointed lecturer at a white University in 1956. (1)
- In 1976 her house was petrol bombed when someone tried to have her killed. ✓ (1)

Question 3: The National Coat of Arms

[7]

Look at the picture of South Africa's coat of arms and complete the questions that follow:



- 3.1 Complete the following:
 "South Africa got a new coat of arms on the 27th ✓ of April ✓ 2000.
 It replaced the old coat of arms, which had been used since 1910 ✓. (3)

3.2 Translate the motto at the bottom of the coat of arms, from the Khoisan language into English.

Unity in Diversity / Diverse people unite. ✓ (1)

3.3 The other symbols also have deeper meanings. Choose any two symbols, name them and briefly explain what each one symbolises.

- Wheat (symbol of growth and development)
- Elephants (strength, wisdom, moderation and eternity)
- Shield (spiritual defence and national identity)
- Figures greeting each other (symbolising unit)
- Spear and knobkierrie (symbols of defence, authority, power and because they are lying down, peace)
- Protea (emblem of our land's beauty and the flowering of our land's potential)
- Secretary bird (a protector, a messenger of the heavens and of power)
- Sun (rebirth and a symbol of the source of light)

(Any 2, ½ for naming and 1 for explanation) (3)

Question 4: South Africa's National Anthem

[5]

Read the anthem and then answer the questions about the anthem.

Anthem	Translation
Nkosi sikelel' iAfrika Maluphakanyisw' uphondo lwayo, Yizwa imithandazo yethu, Nkosi sikelela, thina lusapholwayo.	Lord bless Africa May her spirit rise high up Hear thou our prayers Lord bless us.
Morena boloka setjhaba sa heso, O fedisedintwa le matshwenyeho, O se boloke, O se boloke setjhaba sa heso, Setjhaba sa South Afrika – South Afrika.	Lord, bless Africa Banish wars and strife Lord, bless our nation Of South Africa
Uit die blou van onse hemel, Uit die diepte van ons see, Oor ons ewige gebergtes, Waar die kranse antwoord gee, Sounds the call to come together, And united we shall stand,	Ringling out from our blue heavens From our deep blue seas breaking round Over everlasting mountains Where the echoing crags resound ...

Let us live and strive for freedom, In South Africa our land.	
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4.1 Who composed “Nkosi Sikelel’ iAfrika” and also include the year that it was composed.

Composer: Enoch Sontonga ✓ Year: 1897 ✓ (2)

4.2 Identify at least FOUR of the FIVE official languages that are included in the National Anthem.

1. English ✓
2. Afrikaans ✓
3. IsiXhosa ✓
4. IsiZulu ✓
5. Sesotho ✓ (any 4) (½ x 4 = 2)

4.3 Name the official South African National Anthem used before 1994.

Die Stem (1)

Question 5: Medicine through time [10]

Match column A with the correct answer from column B.

	Column A	Column B
5.1	Isangomas	a. Vaccination against small pox.
5.2	Louis Pasteur	b. Members of our community who have died. (passed away).
5.3	Alexander Fleming	c. The first world heart transplant in South Africa.
5.4	Inyanga	d. Discovery of X-rays in 1895.
5.5	Edward Jenner	e. A traditional word for medicine.
5.6	Robert Koch	f. The germs that cause TB.
5.7	Muti	g. This is a healer who uses herbs and medicines to make people better.
5.8	Wilhelm Roentgen	h. The discovery of the first antibiotic (penicillin).
5.9	Ancestors	i. This is a spiritual leader.
5.10	Dr. Chris Barnard	j. The connection between germs and disease.

5.1 i ✓ 5.2 j ✓ 5.3 h ✓ 5.4 g ✓ 5.5 a ✓
 5.6 f ✓ 5.7 e ✓ 5.8 d ✓ 5.9 b ✓ 5.10 c ✓

Question 6: Indigenous Healing

[8]

True or False – State whether the following sentences are True or False.
If False, correct the sentence.

6.1 When sangomas diagnose illnesses, they listen to their friends?

False, ✓ (½) they listen to the ancestors. ✓

6.2 Sangomas look at social factors that could make someone ill.

True ✓

6.3 When sangomas are consulting, they put on special clothes and beads.

True ✓

6.4 The bones that sangomas use are those of people.

False, ✓ (½) they are the real bones of scarified animals. ✓

6.5 Anyone can become a sangoma or inyanga.

False, ✓ (½) they have to be called by the ancestors through dreams or visions. ✓

6.6 Hoodia makes people hungry.

False, ✓ (½) Hoodia stops people from feeling hungry. ✓

Question 7: Long questions

[10]

7.1 Democracy

7.1.1 The Constitutional Court rules that the death penalty was unconstitutional; as a result, the death penalty no longer exists in South Africa.

Name 3 other famous rulings that were changed by the Constitutional Court.

a) Corporal punishment is illegal. ✓

b) The right to healthcare and access to HIV / AIDS treatment. ✓

c) The right of prisoners to vote. ✓

The right for same-sex couples to get married. ✓

The right for a person not to be discriminated against by their employer because of the HIV status. ✓

(3)

7.1.2 List any 2 children's rights which you consider very important.

(Any 2 below)

(2)

- All children have a right to a name.
- All children have a right to a place to live.
- Children should be able to grow up with love, affection and security.
- Children should not be made to work before a certain age.
- Children should not be beaten or abused.
- All children should be cared for when sick.
- Handicapped children have a right to special treatment and education.
- Children should not be used as soldiers in times of war.
- All children have the right to free education.
- Children should not be arrested and put in jail.
- All children have the right to enough food to eat.

7.2 Indigenous Healing

7.2.1 The Aloe plant is used by Inyangas. State 2 uses of the Aloe plant.

a) Liquid is used for excema / stress and / eye infection. ✓

b) The sap can be applied to burns and / bruises. (any 2). ✓

(2)

7.2.2 Compare indigenous medicine to Western medicine. Name 1 similarity.

Both indigenous medicines and Western medicine is used to treat diseases. ✓

(1)

7.3 Western Medicine

7.3.1 In your opinion, is it important for people to donate clean, healthy blood? Why or why not?

During operations or car accidents people lose a lot of blood and donated blood helps doctors to give them to these people. ✓

(1)

7.3.2 Do you agree that x-rays help doctors? If so, how do they help?

X-rays show doctors the inside of the body in case of broken bones or illnesses. ✓

(1)