

HOËRSKOOL NOORD-KAAP

Graad 9



Tyd: 1 ½ uur

Totaal: 75 punte

Eksaminator: Me. M. Vlok

Moderator: Me. E. Wessels
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LOCKDOWN 28 Mei 2019

Memorandum Geskiedenis

Vraag 1 / Question 1

1.1			1.2		
1.1.1	B	✓	1.2.1	Waar / True	✓
1.1.2	E	✓	1.2.2	Waar / True	✓
1.1.3	G	✓	1.2.3	Onwaar / False	✓
1.1.4	I	✓	1.2.4	Waar / True	✓
1.1.5	J	✓	1.2.5	Onwaar / False	✓
1.1.6	H	✓			[5]
1.1.7	D	✓	1.3		
1.1.8	C	✓	1.3.1	Pearl Harbour	✓
1.1.9	F	✓	1.3.2	Hitler	✓
1.1.10	A	✓	1.3.3	Joseph Stalin	✓
		[10]	1.3.4	8 Mei 1945 / 8 May 1945	✓
			1.3.5	Oorwinningsdag / Victory in Europe Day	✓
					[5]
					Totaal / Total: 20

Vraag 2 / Question 2

2.1					
2.1.1	Poskaartkunstenaar		Postcard artist	✓	(1)
2.1.2	Weimar Republiek		Weimar Republic	✓	(1)
2.1.3	1920			✓	(1)
2.2	- Hitler se sjarme		- Hitler's charm	✓	
	- Polisie-optrede		- Police	✓	
	- Werkersklas		- Working class	✓	
	- Boere		- Farmers	✓	
	- Ondermenings		- Businesses	✓	
	- Groot depressie		- Great depression	✓	(2)

Enige 2 / Any 2

- 2.3
- Werkloosheid het toegeneem en die regering het nie daarin geslaag om die protes van die Duitsers te beheer nie. Dit het die president, Von Hindenburg, genoop om 'n noodtoestand af te kondig sonder om die parlement te raadpleeg. ✓
 - Die Amerikaanse banke het hul lenings en beleggings uit Duitsland onttrek. ✓
 - Die regering het besteding gesny deur salarisse te verlaag en belasting te verhoog. ✓
 - Baie mense kon nie bekostig om huur te betaal nie en het in pondokke ingetrek. ✓ (3)

Enige 3

- Unemployment increased and the government could not control the protests of the German people. This forced the president, Von Hindenburg, to introduce states of emergency without consulting the parliament ✓
- The American banks withdrew their loans and investments from Germany. ✓
- The government cut spending by decreasing salaries and increasing taxes. ✓
- Many people could not afford to pay rent and moved into shacks. ✓ (3)

Any 3

- 2.4
- 2.4.1
- Wette wat daartoe gelei het dat Jode hul basiese regte verloor het ✓
 - Laws which led to the Jews losing their basic rights ✓ (1)
- 2.4.2
- Huwelike tussen Duitsers en Jode is nie toegelaat nie. - Mixed marriages between Germans and Jews were not allowed. ✓
 - Jode moes 'n embleem dra wat aangedui het dat hulle Joods was. - Jews had to wear a badge that showed that they were Jewish. ✓
 - Hulle het nie vryheid van spraak gehad nie. - Jews had no freedom of speech. ✓
 - Hulle is nie toegelaat om openbare vervoer te gebruik of na dieselfde strande, restaurante, teaters of skole as die Duitsers te gaan nie. - Jews were not allowed to use public transport or to go to the same beaches, restaurants, cinemas or schools as the German people. ✓
 - Hulle is nie toegelaat om te stem of om regters of skrywers te word nie. - Jews were not allowed to vote or become judges or writers. ✓ (4)

Enige 4 / Any 4

2.5	- Nazisme moes vernietig word, Duitsland moes ontwapen word		✓	
	- Duitsland moes verdeel word in 4 sones, elk gelei deur 'n goewerneur, maar moes verenig bly		✓	
	- Nazi-oorlogsmisdadigers sou tereggestel word		✓	
	- Rusland het ingestem om kos en steenkool aan 'n deel van Duitsland te verskaf in ruil vir nywerheidsgoedere		✓	
	- Alle ekonomiese bedrywighede sou deur die Geallieerdes beheer word		✓	(2)
	Enige 2			
	- Nazism was to be destroyed, Germany had to be disarmed		✓	
	- Germany had to be divided into 4 zones led by a governor, but remained united		✓	
	- Nazi war criminals would be prosecuted		✓	
	- Russia agreed to give food and coal to part of Germany in return for industrial goods		✓	
	- All economic activities were to be controlled by the Allied Powers		✓	(2)
	Any 2			
		Totaal / Total:		15

Vraag 3 / Question 3

3.1				
3.1.1	Churchill	-	Brittanje	✓
	Roosevelt	-	VSA	✓
	Stalin	-	USSR / Rusland / Sowjet Unie	✓
	Churchill	-	Britain	✓
	Roosevelt	-	USA	✓
	Stalin	-	USSR / Russia / Soviet Union	✓ (3)
3.1.2	Churchill, Stalin en Roosevelt wat saamwerk om die Aarde te genes.	✓	Churchill, Stalin and Roosevelt working together to heal the Earth	✓ (1)
3.1.3	Die Aarde is siek / Die Aarde is nie gesond nie	✓	The world is sick / The world is not well	✓ (1)
3.1.4	Keiser Hirohito	✓ ✓	Emperor Hirohito	✓ ✓

3.2	VSA (kapitalisme)		USSR (kommunisme)	
	- Demokrasie en veelpartystelsel	✓	- Outokraties/diktatuur en eenpartystaat	✓
	- Vrye verkiesings	✓	- Geen of gemanipuleerde verkiesings	✓
	- Individualisme en oorlewing van die sterkste	✓	- Kollektiwisme waar almal mekaar help	✓
	- Individuele rykdom aangemoedig (rykste wêreldmoondheid)	✓	- Gedeelde rykdom (arm ekonomiese basis)	✓
	- Persoonlike vryheid	✓	- Geen persoonlike vryheid (geheime polisie, beheerde samelewing)	✓
	- Mediavryheid	✓	- Algehele sensuur	✓ (6)

Enige 3 VSA / Enige 3 USSR

USA (Capitalism)		USSR (Communism)	
- Democratic and multi-party	✓	- Autocratic/dictatorship and one-party	✓
- Free elections	✓	- No or fixed elections	✓
- Individualism and survival of the fittest	✓	- Collectivism where everybody helps everybody else	✓
- Individual wealth encouraged (richest world power)	✓	- Shared wealth (poor economic base)	✓
- Personal freedom	✓	- No personal freedom (secret police controlled society)	✓
- Media freedom	✓	- Total censorship	✓ (6)

Any 3 USA / Any 3 USSR

3.3	Nagasaki	✓	
	Hiroshjima / Hiroshima	✓	(2)

3.4	Ja / Nee	✓	
	- VSA geglo dat die bom die oorlog kan beëndig		✓
	- VSA wou naoorlogse heersing oor die Sowjetunie bewerkstellig		✓
	- Hulle was bekommerd oor hoe Amerikaanse burgers sou reageer as hulle sou weet hoeveel die bom gekos het, en dat hulle dit nie gebruik het nie		✓
	- Dit kon die lewens van duisende Amerikaanse soldate red		✓

Punt gegee vir ja / nee stelling

Enige vanpasde rede kry 2 punte, nog 2 punte vir goeie redenasie vermoë en nie teenstellende idees. (5)

Yes / No ✓

- The USA believed that the atomic bomb would end the war ✓
- The USA could establish post-domination over the Soviets ✓
- Worried about how citizens would react if they knew how much the bomb cost to develop and they did not use it ✓
- It could save lives of thousands of American soldiers ✓

Mark allocated for yes / no answer

One of the reasons will receive 2 marks, 2 more marks for good motivating skills and no conflicting ideas (5)

Totaal / Total: 20

Vraag 4 / Question 4

- 4.1
- 4.1.1 'n Supermoondheid is 'n land wat 'n dominante posisie in die wêreld beklee. ✓
A superpower is a country with a dominant position in the world. ✓ (1)
- 4.1.2 - Het die vermoë om wêreldgebeure te beïnvloed ✓
- Eie belange uit te brei en ✓
- Mag oor die res van die wêreld uit te oefen om dié belange te beskerm ✓
- Influence world events ✓
- Further its own interests and ✓
- Project power on the rest of the world to protect those interests ✓ (3)
- 4.1.3 - Militêre ✓ - Military ✓
- Ekonomiese ✓ - Economic ✓
- Politieke ✓ - Political ✓
- Kultuurgebied ✓ - Cultural ✓ (4)
- 4.1.4 - VSA ✓ - USA ✓
- USSR ✓ - USSR ✓ (2)
- 4.2 Wapenwedloop ✓ Arms Race ✓
Ruimtewedloop ✓ Space Race ✓ (2)
- 4.3 - Die waterstofbom (H-bom) ✓ - The hydrogen bomb (H-bomb) ✓
- Langafstandmissiele ✓ - Intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBMs) ✓ (2)
- Totaal / Total: 14**

Vraag 5 / Question 5

- Gedurende 1989 was daar burgerlike onrus in die Oosblok omdat die mense in opstand gekom het teen hulle onderdrukkende kommunistiese regerings. ✓
- Hierdie onrus is aangevuur deur die Amerikaanse president Ronald Reagan se uitdaging aan Michail om die muur af te breek as 'n simbool van die toenemende vryheid in die Oosblok. ✓
- Hongarye het sy grens met Oostenryk op 23 Augustus 1989 oopgemaak. As gevolg daarvan het meer as 13 000 Oos-Duitsers binne drie dae in September 1989 via Hongarye na Oostenryk ontsnap. ✓
- Die Oos-Duitse regering het gereageer deur beperkings op beweging te plaas. Dit het tot massabetogings gelei wat toegeneem het. ✓
- Die nuwe regering het teen ongeveer 19:00 op 9 November 1989 regulasies afgekonding wat beperkings op die beweging van die Oos-Duitse burgers opgehef het. ✓
- Duisende Oos-Berlyners het na die grensoorgange gegaan. In Bornholmerstrasse het mense geëis dat die soldate die grens oopmaak, wat uiteindelik teen 22:30 gebeur het. Daardie tydstip dui die einde van die Berlynse Muur aan. ✓ (6)
- During 1989 there was civil unrest in the Eastern Bloc as people rose up against their repressive communist governments. ✓
- This unrest was fueled by US president Ronald Regan's challenge, on 12 June 1987, to Mikhail Gorbachev (General Secretary of the Communist Party of the USSR) to tear down the wall as a symbol of increasing freedom in the Eastern Bloc. ✓
- Hungary then opened its border with Austria on 23 August 1989. As a result, in September 1989, over a three-day period, over 13 000 East Germans escaped to Austria via Hungary. ✓
- The East German government responded by clamping down on travel. This led to mass demonstrations that forced Erich Honecker, East Germany's head of state, to resign on 18 October 1989. However, the demonstrations intensified. ✓
- At about 7pm on 9 November 1989, the new government announced regulations that lifted travel restrictions for East German citizens. ✓
- Thousands of East Berliners went to the border crossings. At Bornholmer Strasse people demanded that the soldiers open the border, which they eventually did at 10.30pm. That moment meant the end of the Berlin Wall. Soon other border crossing points were opened to the West. ✓ (6)

Totaal / Total: 6

**Totaal Vraestel : 75 punte
Total Question Paper: 75 Marks**

Vraag 1 / Question 1

- 1.1
- 1.1.1 Sawmill / Meule ✓ (1)
- 1.1.2 Garden of Remembrance ✓ (1)
- 1.1.3 Caravan Park / Karavaanpark ✓ (1)
- 1.1.4 Sewage works / Rioolwerke ✓ (1)
- 1.2
- 1.2.1 25° 46' 20" S ✓ 31° 02' 30" O/E ✓ (2)
- 1.2.2 25° 46' 35" S ✓ 31° 04' 00" O/E ✓ (2)
- 1.2.3 25° 46 '50" S ✓ 31° 03' 15" O/E ✓ (2)
- 1.3
- 1.3.1 Vertel ons hoeveel meeteenhede op die oppervlak van die aarde is gelyk aan een eenheid van dieselfde meeteenheid op 'n kaart ✓
 Tells us how many units of measurement on the earth's surface are equal to one unit of the same measurement on a map ✓ (2)
- 1.3.2 'n Skaal wat in spesifieke, akkuraat getekende meeteenhede 'n aantal eenheid van 'n ander meeteenheid op die grond verteenwoordig ✓ ✓
 Is a scale on a map shown as a line which indicates how many units of measurement that are accurately drawn on a map represents how many units of measurement on the ground ✓ ✓ (2)
- 1.4
- 1.4.1 15cm ✓ x 50 000 ✓
 = 750 000cm
 = 7,5 km ✓ (3)
- 1.4.2 5.7cm ✓ x 50 000 ✓ (3)

= 285 000 cm

= 2,85 km ✓

1.5

1.5.1 Golfbaan / Golf course ✓ (1)

1.5.2 Plek van aanbedding / Place of worship ✓ (1)

1.5.3 Uitgraving / Mine dump ✓ (1)

1.6

1.6.1 OP BYLAAG / ON ANNEXURE (1)

1.6.2 OP BYLAAG / ON ANNEXURE (1)

Totaal / Total: 25

Vraag 2 / Question 2

- 2.1
- See, natuurlike baaie, kuste, eilande ✓
 - Berge ✓
 - Riviere, mere, natuurlike damme ✓
 - Bosse, woude, plantegroei ✓
-
- Sea, natural bays, shores, islands ✓
 - Mountains ✓
 - Rivers, lakes and natural dams ✓
 - Bushes, forests and vegetation ✓

Enige 2 / Any 2

(2)

- 2.2
- Vervoerinfrastruktuur ✓
 - Nedersettings en nywerhede ✓
 - Damme ✓
 - Verboude landgoedgebiede ✓
 - Geboude hawens ✓
 - Kultuur geboue en museums ✓
-
- Transport infrastructure ✓
 - Settlements and industries ✓
 - Dams ✓
 - Cultivated, farmed areas ✓
 - Purification plants ✓
 - Constructed harbors ✓
 - Cultural buildings and museums ✓

Enige 3 / Any 3

(3)

- 2.3
- Punthoogte ✓
 - Trigometriese (trig) bakens ✓
-
- Spot heights ✓
 - Trig beacons ✓

2.4

2.4.1 Koppie / Hill ✓

(1)

2.4.2 Riviervallei / River Valley ✓

(1)

2.4.3 Rif / Ridge ✓

(1)

2.5

2.5.1 Def: Gebiede toegewy vir spesifieke doel

- Residensieel
- Nywerheid
- Sake en of kleinhandel sektore
- Groen stroke of buffersones
- Beskermdde natuurreserve
- Landbougrond

2.5.2

- Hoëdigtheid-sakekern ✓
- Hulle het wyerliggende ligtenywerheidsone ✓
- Hoë geboue ✓
- Swaar verkeersopeenhopings ✓
- Verskeidenheid funksies wat wissel van openbare en privaat kantore tot kleinhandel- en kos-ondernemings, sowel as woonstelle en parkeerruimtes ✓
- Huur is baie duur ✓

- High density business zones ✓
- They have outer-lying light industrial zones ✓
- High-rise buildings ✓
- High traffic congestions ✓
- Variety of functions that range from public and private offices to retail and food establishments, as well as flats and parking lots ✓
- Rent is very expensive ✓

Enige 2 / Any 2

(2)

2.5.3 OOP VRAAG / OPEN QUESTION

2.5.4 ISCOR

2.5.5 Toyota – fabriek in Durban
Toyota assembly plant in Durban

Totaal / Total: 20

Vraag 3 / Question 3

- 3.1
- 3.1.1 - Maatskaplike ontwikkeling ✓
- Ekonomiese ontwikkeling ✓
- Omgewings ontwikkeling ✓
- Social development ✓
- Economic development ✓
- Environmental development ✓ (3)
- 3.1.2 Die modern betekenis van ontwikkeling is dus die volhoubare, gesamentlike poging van beleidmakers en die gemeenskap ✓ om die standard van lewe en gesondheid van 'n spesifieke gebied te bevorder. ✓
- The modern meaning of development is the sustained, combined effort of policy makers and the community ✓ to promote the standard of living and economic health in a specific area. ✓ (2)
- 3.1.3 Ekonomies / Economic ✓ ✓ (2)
- 3.2
- 3.2.1 Getal babas per 1000 mense ✓ wat gedurende 1 jaar in 'n land gebore word ✓
- Number of babies born in a country per 1000 ✓ people during 1 year ✓ (2)
- 3.2.2 "Groeikoers" is toename van land se bevolking in jaar ✓ uitgedruk as persentasie van die bevolking ✓
- "Growth rate" is the increase in a country's population during one year, ✓ expressed as percentage of the population ✓ (2)
- 3.3
$$\frac{560\,000 - 500\,000 \times 100}{500\,000} \checkmark$$

= 12 % ✓
- Jare / Years = 4
- $$\frac{12}{4} \checkmark = 3 \% \text{ per jaar / per year } \checkmark$$
- 3.4 Daar is meer sterftes as geboortes ✓
Die bevolking raak minder of neem toe ✓
- There are more deaths than births ✓
The population is getting less or decreasing ✓ (2)

3.5

3.5.1 Menslike ontwikkelingsindeks ✓ ✓

Human development index ✓ ✓

- 3.5.2
- Min toegang tot geboortebeperking en gesondheidsorg
 - Gebrek van kennis oor voorkoming of genesing van siektes
 - Nie genoeg skoon drinkwater en 'n tekort aan ordentlike rioleringsstelsel
 - Swak koshygiëne

 - Little access to birth control and healthcare
 - Lack of knowledge about preventing or curing disease
 - Not enough clean drinking water and lack of proper sewage systems
 - Poor food hygiene

Totaal / Totaal: 20

Vraag 4 / Question 4

- 4.1
- 4.1.1 Waar / True (1)
- 4.1.2 Onwaar / False (1)
- 4.1.3 Waar / True (1)
- 4.1.4 Onwaar / False (1)
- 4.1.5 Onwaar / False (1)

4.2

- 4.2.1
- Skep van geleenthede vir ekonomies benadeelde lande ✓
 - Oop vir almal en die wat daaraan deelneem dra verantwoordelikheid vir hul optrede ✓
 - Ontwikkel die onafhanklikheid van produsente ✓
 - Betaling van 'n billike prys ✓
 - Geslagsgelykheid waar vroue se werk behoorlik waardeer en vergoed word ✓
 - Werkomstandighede waar dit gesond en veilig is ✓
 - Die omgewing: moedig volhoubare omgewingspraktyke en verantwoordelike produksiemetodes aan ✓
-
- Creating opportunities for economically disadvantaged producers ✓
 - Fair trade is open to all and those who participate in it are responsible for their actions ✓
 - Develops producers' independence ✓
 - Payment of fair prices ✓
 - Gender equity that means that women's' work is properly valued and rewarded ✓
 - Strive for safe and healthy working conditions for producers ✓
 - Encourages sustainable environmental practices and responsible methods of production ✓

Enige 3 / Any 3 (3)

- 4.2.2 Negatiewe handelswanbalans ✓
- Negative trade imbalance ✓ (1)
- 4.2.3 Nee / No ✓ (1)

Totaal / Total : 10

TOTAAL / TOTAL: 75