Social Sciences: History · Grade 6

Democracy, Citizenship and Medicine

Term 3–4 | 5 questions | CAPS-aligned

TOTAL 68 MARKS

NAME AND SURNAME _____ CLASS _____ DATE _____

Instructions

1. This question paper consists of TWO sections. Answer all the questions.
2. Answer all the questions on the question paper itself, in the spaces provided.
3. Use the SOURCES to answer the questions where the question asks you to.
4. Write neatly and legibly. Work that cannot be read cannot be marked.
5. Think carefully and write full answers.
6. This paper covers Term 3 and Term 4 work. Paper 1 covers Term 1 and Term 2 work.

Question	Content of the question	Marks	Obtained
1	Democracy and citizenship	20	
2	Medicine through time	20	
3	Indigenous healing in South Africa	8	
4	People who changed medicine	10	
5	The Constitution, Parliament and the Constitutional Court	10	
	Total	68	
	Percentage		%

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Section A

1 Democracy and citizenship

20 marks

Study Source A and answer the questions that follow.

SOURCE A · THE VOTING PROCESS



Three things you would see at a polling station.

1.1 Write next to each letter in Source A what it shows. **(3)**

A: _____ B: _____ C: _____

1.2 Why does a country need RULES and LAWS? Give TWO reasons. **(2)**

_____

_____

1.3 What does it mean that a vote is SECRET, and why is that important? **(2)**

_____

_____

1.4 Write next to each statement whether it is a RIGHT or a RESPONSIBILITY. **(3)**

Statement	Right / Responsibility
To vote once you turn 18	
To respect other people's opinions	
To be protected from unfair treatment	

1.5 What is a DEMOCRACY, and in which year did South Africa become one? **(2)**

_____

_____

1.6 Fatima Meer is remembered as a leader in building democracy in South Africa. Name THREE things she did. **(3)**

1.7 South Africa got new national symbols after 1994. Name TWO of these symbols, and explain what ONE of them tells us about the new South Africa. **(3)**

1.8 The Children's Charter of South Africa lists the rights of children. Name ONE right of children, and ONE responsibility that goes with it. **(2)**

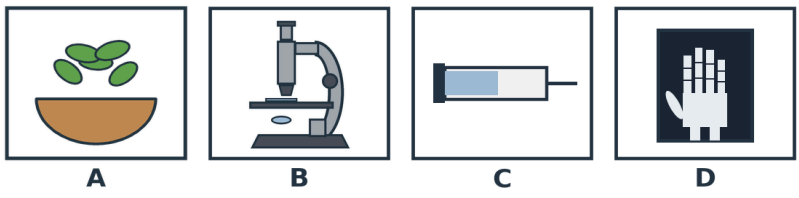
Section B

2 Medicine through time

20 marks

Study Source B and Source C and answer the questions that follow.

SOURCE B · FOUR THINGS FROM THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE



Four objects used at different times in medicine.

2.1 Write next to each letter in Source B what it is. **(4)**

A: _____ B: _____

C: _____ D: _____

2.2 Arrange the letters A to D from OLDEST to NEWEST. **(2)**

SOURCE C · THE INVISIBLE ENEMY

For centuries doctors believed that illness was caused by bad air. They carried scented waters and closed windows to keep the “infected air” out.

The microscope changed that. When researchers began to see tiny living things in water and in wounds, a new explanation emerged: illness is caused by germs.

This led to something very simple that saved millions of lives. Doctors began cleaning their hands and instruments with antiseptic before operating on a patient. In hospitals where this was done, the number of deaths fell sharply.

Later came vaccines and antibiotics. Diseases that once wiped out whole towns can today be prevented with a single injection.

A report on how germ theory changed medicine.

2.3 What did doctors believe for centuries caused illness? Answer in a full sentence. **(2)**

2.4 Explain how the microscope changed doctors' understanding of illness. **(3)**

2.5 What simple habit followed from germ theory, and what effect did it have? **(3)**

2.6 In 1928 Alexander Fleming discovered PENICILLIN. What is penicillin, and why was this discovery so important? **(3)**

2.7 The world's first human heart transplant (1967) was only possible because of earlier discoveries in medicine. Name THREE of these discoveries. **(3)**

3 Indigenous healing in South Africa

8 marks

SOURCE D · TRADITIONAL HEALERS

In South Africa many people visit traditional healers. A sangoma is a healer who is believed to communicate with the ancestors and often uses dreams to find the cause of an illness. An inyanga is a herbalist with a deep knowledge of medicinal plants.

Healers train for years with an experienced healer before they may practise. Traditional healing treats the whole person — body and spirit together. Today some medicines sold in pharmacies are made from plants that healers have used for hundreds of years, such as African potato and devil's claw.

Healing in South Africa.

3.1 What is the difference between a sangoma and an inyanga? **(2)**

3.2 How does a person become a traditional healer? **(2)**

3.3 Give TWO ways in which traditional healing and Western medicine are linked, or work together, in South Africa today. **(2)**

3.4 Traditional healing is called HOLISTIC. What does that mean? **(2)**

4 People who changed medicine

10 marks

SOURCE E · FOUR NAMES FROM THE HISTORY OF MEDICINE

EDWARD JENNER (1749–1823) noticed that milkmaids who had had cowpox did not get smallpox. In 1796 he gave a boy cowpox. The boy did not get smallpox. This was the first vaccination.

LOUIS PASTEUR (1822–1895) proved that tiny living things — GERMS — make food go off and cause disease. He showed that heat kills the germs.

JOSEPH LISTER (1827–1912) used Pasteur's work on germs to make operations safer. From 1867 he cleaned his hands, his instruments and the wound itself with a germ killer. Many more patients got better after an operation.

CHRISTIAAN (CHRIS) BARNARD (1922–2001) performed the world's first human heart transplant at Groote Schuur Hospital in Cape Town in 1967.

4.1 Match the name to the contribution. **(4)**

Contribution	Name
The first vaccination	
Proved that germs cause disease	
Made operations safer by killing germs	
The first human heart transplant	

4.2 How did Jenner's OBSERVATION of the milkmaids lead to his discovery? **(2)**

4.3 Why was Lister's work important? Give TWO reasons. **(2)**

4.4 Why do you think Barnard's operation of 1967 is remembered as a South African milestone? **(2)**

5 The Constitution, Parliament and the Constitutional Court

10 marks

5.1 What is the CONSTITUTION, and what is its purpose? **(2)**

5.2 The Bill of Rights says that everyone is EQUAL BEFORE THE LAW. What does this mean? **(2)**

5.3 What is the job of PARLIAMENT? **(2)**

5.4 What does the CONSTITUTIONAL COURT do? **(2)**

5.5 Pius Langa was the Chief Justice of South Africa from 2005 to 2009. What does the Chief Justice do, and why is Pius Langa's life story an example to others? **(2)**

Total **68 marks**



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