



TOURISM

GRADE 11

REVISION QUESTIONS

TERM 2

TOPIC: CULTURE AND HERITAGE

CONTENT:

- **THE SOUTH AFRICAN CULTURAL UNIQUENESS**
- **SOUTH AFRICAN HERITAGE BODIES**

All the questions in this document were sourced from previous ECDoE provincial question papers.

This document consists of 12 pages.

TOPIC: CULTURE AND HERITAGE

CONTENT: THE SOUTH AFRICAN CULTURAL UNIQUENESS

**NOV 2014 EC
QUESTION 3**

- 3.3 Study the collage of pictures and the extract below and answer the questions.



Khaya La Bantu
Cultural Village

For a taste of the cultural uniqueness of the Xhosa people make your way down to the Khaya La Bantu Xhosa Cultural Village, 30 km from the city of East London. Upon arrival you will be introduced to the Xhosa spiritual customs, traditions and folklore. You will have the opportunity to experience some fantastic traditional music, sample some traditional dishes and beverages as well as purchase some interesting crafts.

There is a vast range of things to see and do while here and you will leave with a new found respect and understanding of this long-standing culture.

[Adapted from <http://www.sa-venues.com>]

- 3.3.1 Suggest THREE items of Xhosa arts and crafts that visitors will be able to purchase when visiting the Khaya La Bantu Xhosa Cultural Village. (3 x 1) (3)
- 3.3.2 *Umngqusho* is a traditional dish that visitors to the Khaya La Bantu Xhosa Cultural Village will be able to sample. Name ONE of the main ingredients of this dish. (1)
- 3.3.3 Explain your understanding of the term “*folklore*”. (2)
- 3.3.4 Discuss how the Khaya La Bantu Xhosa Cultural Village can contribute to the promotion of domestic tourism. (2)

**NOV 2015 EC
QUESTION 5**

5.1 Study the collage of cultural pictures below and answer the questions.



- 5.1.1 Identify the Eastern Cape cultural group represented by the pictures labelled **A** and **B**. (1)
- 5.1.2 Identify the traditional cultural practice in the picture labelled **B**. (1)
- 5.1.3 Explain the significance of the custom of 'lobola' in arranging the traditional cultural wedding ceremony depicted in the picture labelled **A**. (2)
- 5.1.4 (a) Name the town that hosts the National Arts Festival shown in the picture labelled **C**. (1)
- (b) State the month of the year during which the National Arts Festival is held annually. (1)
- (c) Discuss why the National Arts Festival attracts many domestic and international tourists. (2)
- 5.1.5 Explain your understanding of the concept *cultural uniqueness*. (2)

**NOV 2016 EC
QUESTION 5**

- 5.1 Study the pictures portraying South African cultural uniqueness and answer the questions.



- 5.1.1 Identify **THREE** unique aspects of Xhosa culture shown in picture labelled **A**. (3 x 1) (3)
- 5.1.2 Explain your understanding of the concept *cultural uniqueness*. (2)
- 5.1.3 Discuss why the cultural activity in the picture labelled **B** is an effective way to promote inbound and domestic tourism in South Africa. (2 x 2) (4)

**NOV 2017 EC
QUESTION 5**

- 5.1 Read the statement below and answer the questions.

The Rainbow Nation was the name given to South Africa by Archbishop Desmond Tutu after the first democratic election in 1994. This is a perfectly descriptive name that captures the cultural uniqueness and diversity in South Africa.

- 5.1.1 Explain your understanding of the concepts:
- Cultural uniqueness
 - Cultural diversity
- 5.1.2 Identify the cultural group that best represents the cultural uniqueness of South Africa in the Eastern Cape. (2)
- 5.1.3 Describe **TWO** aspects of the traditional dress of the cultural group identified in QUESTION 5.1.2 that would attract tourists to visit the Eastern Cape. (2 x 2) (4)

**NOV 2018 EC
QUESTION 8**

5.1 Study the information below and answer the questions.



Xhosa Experience Cultural Tour

This tour takes you to a living village where you will learn about Xhosa culture and traditions.

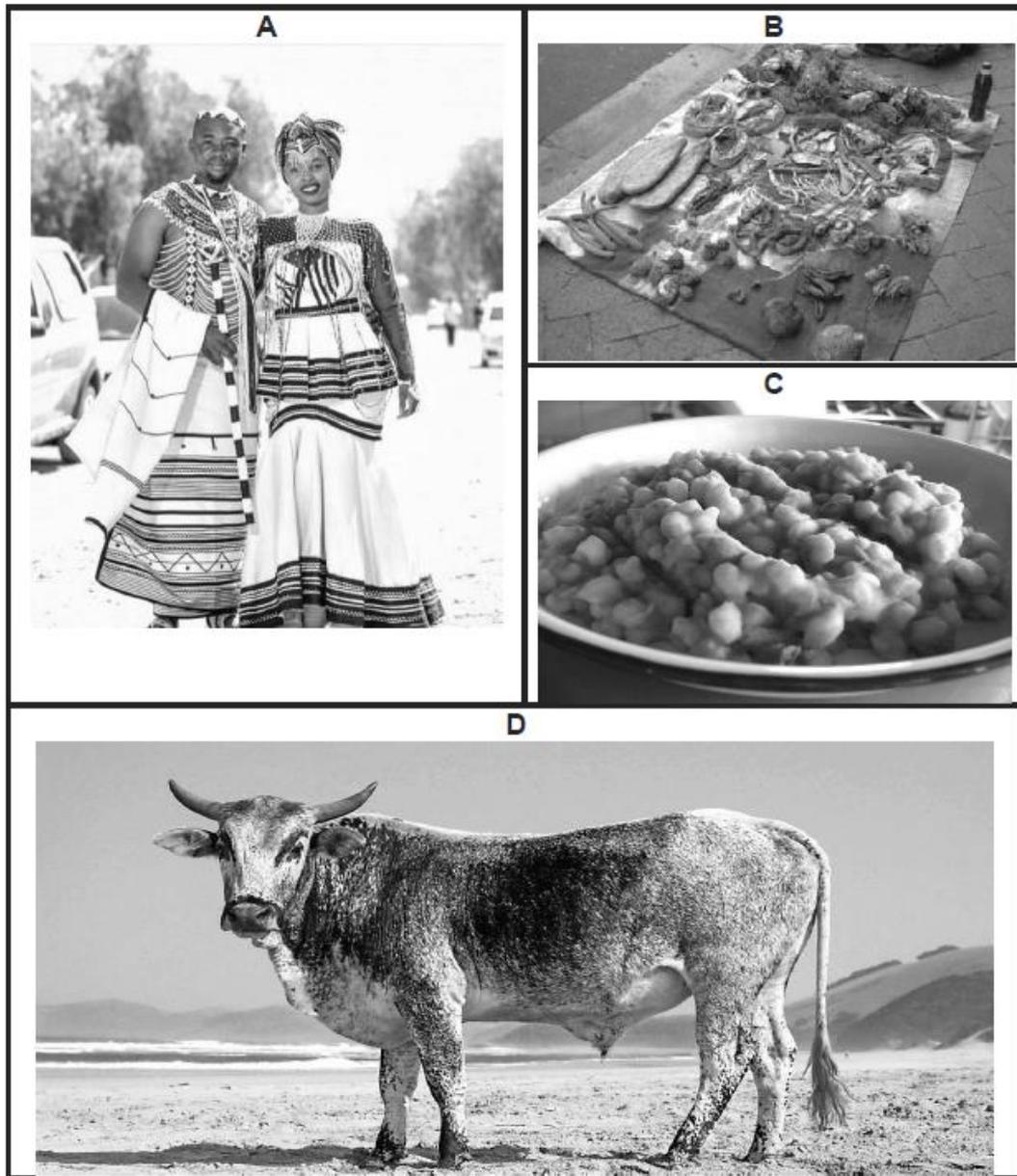
<p>Highlights</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traditional dancing and singing • Storytelling • Local craft • Traditional meals 	<p>Rates</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From R420,00 per person <p>Details</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Duration: 4 hours
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[Adapted from www.imontitours.co.za]

- 5.1.1 The *Xhosa Experience Cultural Tour* of Imonti Tours introduces tourists to the cultural uniqueness of the Eastern Cape.
- (a) Suggest TWO examples of Xhosa cuisine that tourists will be able to sample while on the tour. (2 x 1) (2)
 - (b) Suggest TWO types of local Xhosa crafts that tourists will be able to buy as souvenirs. (2 x 1) (2)
 - (c) Explain your understanding of the concept *cultural uniqueness*. (2)
- 5.1.2 Discuss TWO ways how the *Xhosa Experience Cultural Tour* offered by Imonti Tours contributes to the promotion of inbound tourism. (2 x 2) (4)

**NOV 2019 EC
QUESTION 8**

- 5.1 Study the images depicting the Xhosa cultural uniqueness of the Eastern Cape and answer the questions.

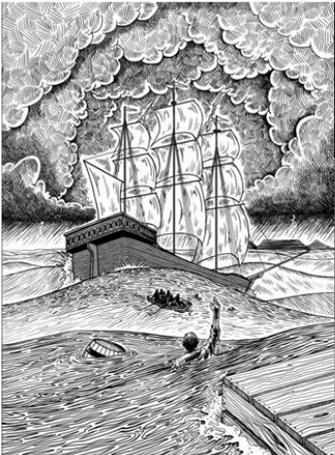


- 5.1.1 (a) Name the TWO main ingredients used to make the Xhosa cuisine in the image labelled **C**. (2 x 1) (2)
- (b) Identify the person in Xhosa culture that would utilize the articles in the image labelled **B**. (2)
- (c) Explain the link, in traditional communities, between the images labelled **A** and **D**. (2 x 2) (4)
- 5.1.2 Discuss how the cultural uniqueness of the Xhosa people could influence international tourists to visit South Africa. (2 x 2) (4)

CONTENT: SOUTH AFRICAN HERITAGE BODIES

NOV 2014 EC QUESTION 4

4.1 Study the images and extract and answer the questions.



PRESERVING OUR UNDERWATER HERITAGE



Many of South Africa's heritage sites lie beneath the waves, hidden from view. Our modern history was significantly influenced by ships that came to our shores in the past. This is evidenced along the South African coastline which is littered with the remains of ships that met their fate on such journeys.

Many shipwrecks are popular diving sites and offer a unique experience to divers who are encouraged to minimise their impact on the underwater environment.

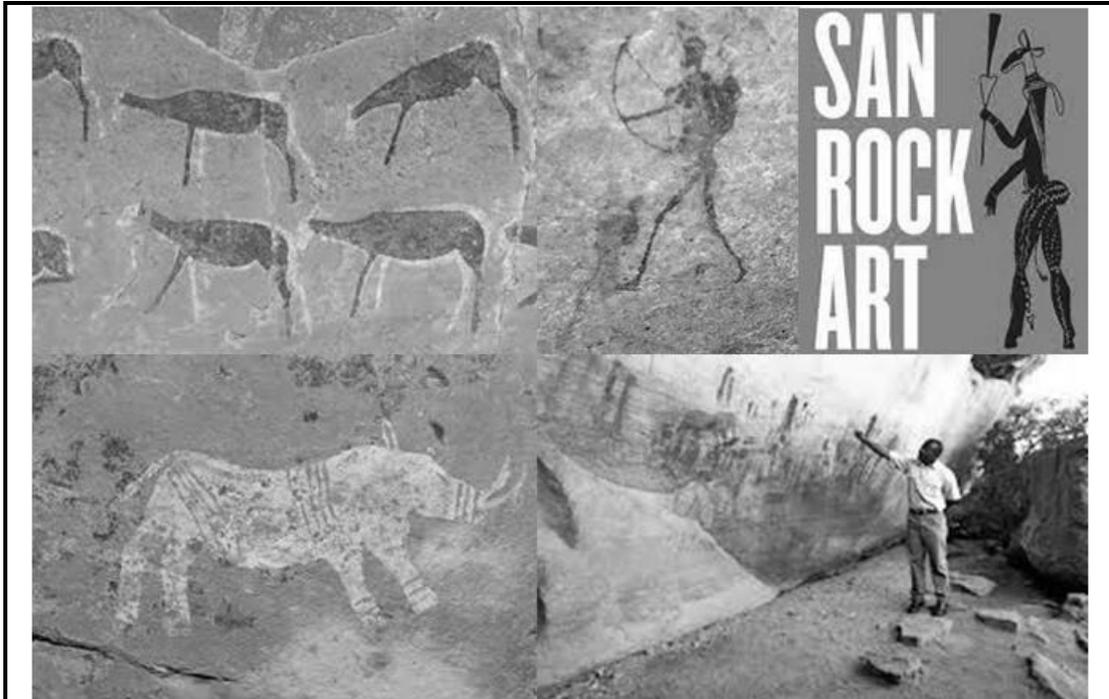
Historical shipwreck sites are legally protected by the National Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999).

[Source: Adapted from www.southafrica.info]

- 4.1.1 Name the agency of the Department of Arts and Culture, established under the National Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999), that is tasked with the management of the nation's heritage estate. (2)
- 4.1.2 List any ONE function of the agency mentioned in QUESTION 4.1.1. (2)
- 4.1.3 Shipwrecks are a valuable source of historical information. Suggest TWO types of artefacts that divers can encounter when exploring a shipwreck. (2 x 1) (2)
- 4.1.4 Explain ONE way in which the agency mentioned in QUESTION 4.1.1 protects shipwrecks along the South African coastline. (2)

**NOV 2015 EC
QUESTION 5**

- 5.2 Study the images and read the extract on South African heritage before answering the questions that follow.



All rock paintings and engravings done by indigenous people in South Africa are protected by the National Heritage Resources Act. They may not be destroyed, damaged, altered, excavated, removed from their original site or exported without a permit. Any person found writing his/her name on or near to rock paintings or engravings, or removing them is committing an offence and is liable for prosecution.

[Source: Adapted from www.southafrica.info]

- 5.2.1 Write the full name of the agency, referred to in the extract that can issue a permit if a person wants to export San rock art from South Africa. (2)
- 5.2.2 State TWO functions of the agency mentioned in QUESTION 5.2.1. (2 x 2) (4)
- 5.2.3 Suggest TWO reasons why San rock art should be protected. (2 x 1) (2)

**NOV 2016 EC
QUESTION 5**

- 5.2 Study the images and read the extract on South African heritage and answer the questions.

**BATTLE OF ISANDLWANA - 1879**

The Battle of Isandlwana was a battle in the Anglo-Zulu War in which King Cetshwayo's Zulu 20 000 strong army wiped out a British force of 1 400 men on 22 January 1879, during which he lost 2 000 of his own soldiers. Afterwards the bodies of the British casualties at Isandlwana were buried in mass graves where they had fallen. Today piles of white stones mark the burial sites of the unidentified men who died in the battle. The Isandlwana battlefield and burial grounds have been declared a national heritage site and are legally protected by the National Heritage Resources Act (No. 25 of 1999) through SAHRA, an agency of the Department of Arts and Culture.

[Source: Adapted from: www.dailymail.co.uk]

- 5.2.1 Write out the acronym SAHRA in full. (2)
- 5.2.2 List ONE function of SAHRA. (2)
- 5.2.3 Suggest TWO reasons why the burial site at Isandlwana is part of South Africa's national estate. (2 x 2) (4)

**NOV 2017 EC
QUESTION 5**

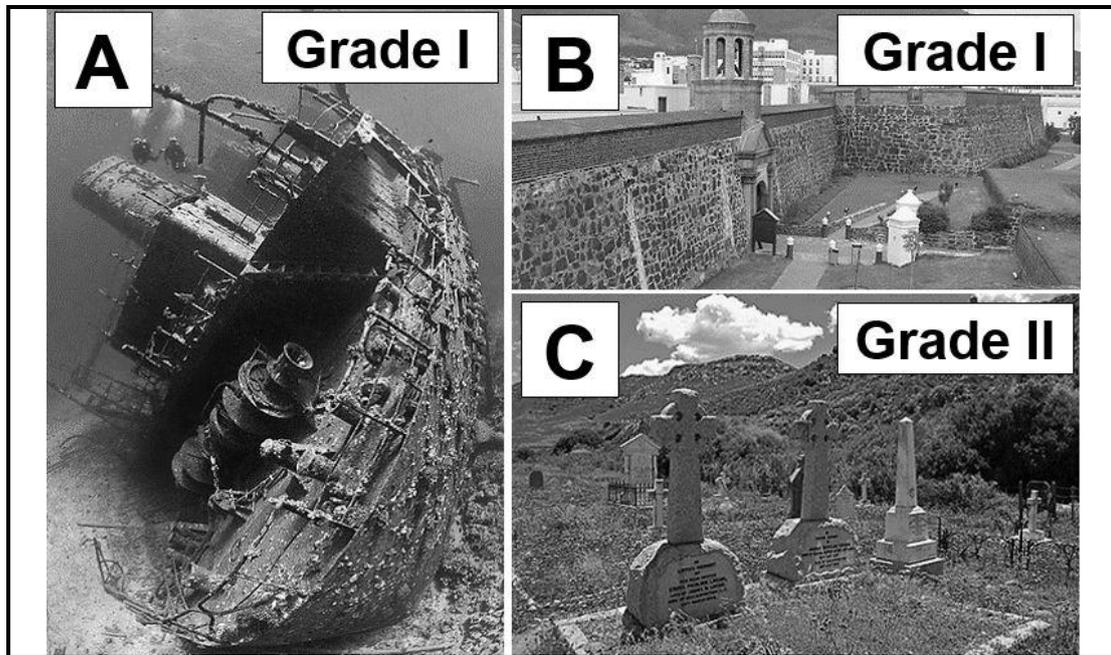
5.2 Study the logo of SAHRA and answer the questions that follow.



- 5.2.1 Write the missing information labelled **A** to complete the logo. (2)
- 5.2.2 Write a paragraph explaining THREE functions performed by SAHRA in relation to the national estate. (3 x 2) (6)
- 5.2.3 Explain why special heritage permits are required to make changes to, or demolish structures older than 60 years. (2)

**NOV 2018 EC
QUESTION 5**

5.2 Study the images and answer the questions.



- 5.2.1 Identify the categories of Grade I and II heritage resources represented by the images labelled **A**, **B** and **C**. (3 x 1) (3)
- 5.2.2 (a) Name the agency that is tasked with the management of Grade I heritage objects and sites. (1)
- (b) Name the agency in your province that is tasked with the protection of Grade II heritage objects and sites. (1)
- (c) Explain TWO other functions of the agency identified in QUESTION 5.2.2 (a). (2 x 2) (4)
- 5.2.3 Motivate why heritage resources need to be managed and protected. (2)

**NOV 2019 EC
QUESTION 3**

5.2 Study the information and answer the questions.

The Bo-Kaap, formerly known as the Malay Quarter, has been the traditional home of Cape Town's Muslim population. Much of the Cape Muslim community draws its roots from slaves brought in from Indonesia and other eastern countries. When slavery was abolished in the 1830s, many of these slaves settled in the Bo-Kaap.

NOTICE

NOTIFICATION OF THE INTENTION TO DECLARE A NUMBER OF SITES WITHIN THE BO-KAAP, CAPE TOWN AS NATIONAL HERITAGE SITES IN TERMS OF SECTION 27 OF THE NATIONAL HERITAGE RESOURCES ACT NO. 25 OF 1999

The Bo-Kaap Museum is one of twenty Bo-Kaap sites to be declared a national heritage site. Built in the 1760s, the Bo-Kaap Museum is the oldest house in the area still in its original form.



[Adapted from www.sahra.org.za and www.portfoliocollection.com]

5.2.1 Refer to the notification above:

- (a) Identify the legal body that issued the notification. (2)
- (b) Explain how the notification is linked to one of the functions of the legal body identified in QUESTION 5.2.1 (a). (2)

5.2.2 After the 20 Bo-Kaap sites are declared national heritage sites, strict conditions will apply in order to protect them.

Motivate this statement. (2 x 2) (4)

5.2.3 Give ONE reason why the buildings in the Bo-Kaap should become part of the national estate. (2)