



TOURISM

GRADE 12

REVISION QUESTION ANSWERS

TERM 3

TOPIC: CULTURE AND HERITAGE
CONTENT: WORLD HERITAGE SITES

All the answers in this document were sourced from previous DBE NSC and ECDoE provincial marking guidelines.

This document consists of 18 pages.

TOPIC: CULTURE AND HERITAGE
CONTENT: WORLD HERITAGE SITES

NOV 2014 NSC
QUESTION 5

- 5.1 5.1.1 (a) **A** - Cape Floral Region/Kingdom✓
B - Robben Island✓ (2)
- (b) Western Cape✓ (*do not accept Western province*) (1)
- 5.1.2 (a) Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape✓ - 4✓ (2)
- (b) iSimangaliso Wetlands Park✓ - 7✓
(*do not accept St Lucia Wetlands Park*) (2)
- 5.2 5.2.1 An outstanding example of a landscape which illustrates an important stage in human history of the Nama people.✓✓
Outstanding example of traditional human settlement/land use representative of the Nama culture which became vulnerable under the impact of modernisation.✓✓
• Cultural site protects the living heritage of the Nama people (4)
- 5.2.2 Influx of visitors to visit the site will lead to increased tourism revenue for the province.✓✓
• A sense of ownership/pride of the heritage within the local Nama people will develop.
• Income generated in the area will lead to better quality of life for the local community.
• Economic boost, benefiting everyone.
• Experience the multiplier effect – jobs are created.
• Nama people showcasing their culture
• Partnership is formed amongst the various stakeholders (2)

**NOV 2015 NSC
QUESTION 5**

5.1

	WORLD HERITAGE SITE 1	WORLD HERITAGE SITE 2	
5.1.1	Full official name	(a) iSimangaliso Wetlands Park✓ <i>Note: Do not accept "iSimangaliso" only</i>	(b) Cape Floral Kingdom✓ • Cape Floral Region
5.1.2	Type of World Heritage Site	(a) Natural✓	(b) Natural✓

5.2 It is an unusual natural phenomenon, for example leather back turtles after + 30 years return to the same breeding ground to where they were born to lay the eggs. ✓✓

- The Leatherback turtles are a unique and sensitive attraction that adds value to the World Heritage Site.
- The Leatherback turtles are a threatened species and this makes it a sensitive tourism resource that needs protection.
- Leatherback turtles always return to nest in KwaZulu Natal.

(2)

5.3 5.3.1 The fynbos species are only found in this area of South Africa, the only habitat for this flora in the world. ✓✓

- It is one of the biodiversity hotspots of the world.
- The protea is South Africa's national flower and its habitat needs protection.
- Certain Fynbos, Protea, Erica and Renosterveld species are threatened and only grow in this sensitive habitat.
- Fynbos is resilient even when threatened by fires.

(2)

5.3.2 Intervention if threatened by factors like poor management, external factors like drought, floods and fire. ✓✓

- World Heritage Sites are reviewed annually by a UNESCO committee to establish if the site still meets the criteria.
- Ensure the site is not damaged and is correctly protected.
- Promotes the site by having it on the UNESCO website.
- Promotes the site by displaying the UNESCO banner at the sites

(2)

**NOV 2016 NSC
QUESTION 5**

5.1 Limpopo ✓✓ (2)

5.2 Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape ✓✓
• Mapungubwe
• A (2)

5.3 Trading ✓✓
• Exchanging of goods / bartering
• Farming / hunting / mining / manufacturing of artefacts and tools

NOTE: Any example must be linked to an economic activity. (2)

5.4 Constant monitoring to maintain and protect the status of the World Heritage Sites ✓✓

Provide support in terms of management plans. ✓✓

- Assistance with upgrading of facilities in the event of an unforeseen occurrence.
- Financial aid is provided in cases of unforeseen occurrences.
- Engage with relevant stakeholders when the World Heritage Sites are threatened.
- Education / create awareness
- Promote co-operation and development.
- Encourage people to nominate sites to be included in the World Heritage Site list.
- Support countries in building public awareness for the protection of World Heritage Sites.
- Encourage the local population to preserve their cultural and natural heritage. (4)

**NOV 2017 NSC
QUESTION 5**

- 5.1 Cape Floral Region / Cape Floral Kingdom ✓✓
Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape ✓✓

Note: Accept any order. Do not award marks for “Richtersveld or Floral Region” only. (4)

- 5.2 Western Cape ✓ and Northern Cape ✓

Note: Accept any order. (2)

- 5.3 Both WHS contain exceptional examples of natural beauty and unique plant species to be protected for future generations. ✓✓

- Both sites are biodiversity hotspots.
 - Both sites contain plant species unique to the region and to South Africa.
 - Both the sites meet UNESCO’s criteria for being granted World Heritage Status.
- (2)

- 5.4 Showcases the country as a land of natural wealth and beauty and a haven of unique biodiversity. ✓✓

Markets South Africa as a highly attractive tourism destination of choice for those seeking unique experiences or interested in biodiversity hotspots. ✓✓

- Attracts international media interest – publicity for SA.
 - Emphasises South Africa's biodiversity
 - Higher visitor numbers to these sites will increase South Africa's GDP.
 - Higher visitor numbers will set the multiplier effect into motion.
 - Attract foreign investment
- (4)

**NOV 2018 NSC
QUESTION 5**

5.1 5.1.1 Northern Cape✓ (1)

5.1.2 Cultural✓ (1)

5.2 The #Khomani San tribes are still living in this area and they still practise some of their ancient cultural traditions.✓✓ (2)

5.3 Improved quality of life

Increase in tourism will lead to increased revenue and therefore they can spend money on basic necessities to improve their quality of life.✓✓

- With the #Khomani Cultural Landscape becoming a World Heritage Site it will increase the number of tourists visiting this area which will mean increased revenue for the people.
- Increased revenue will alleviate poverty in this rural part of South Africa and improve their quality of life.
- Job creation. (2)

Cultural pride and sustainability

Due to the traditional practises that come from an ancient culture still being practised today, they will protect their cultural practises.✓✓

- Their culture earned them World Heritage Status, so they will now protect and take pride in their culture.
- They will manage the site sustainably as well as their cultural practises as it is an attraction that is earning them an income and bringing tourists to this rural part of South Africa. (2)

Infrastructural accessibility

The #Khomani people will now also enjoy and benefit from the upgrades to infrastructure due to increased visitor numbers and increased interest to visit the new World Heritage Site.✓✓

- Increase in visitor numbers to the World Heritage Site will set in motion the demand for tourism infrastructure and support services which will set the multiplier effect in motion for the region. (2)

Paragraph format

Complete well-constructed sentences were used, written as a complete paragraph without bullets or numbers.✓ (1)

**NOV 2019 NSC
QUESTION 5**

- 5.1 Mpumalanga✓✓ (2)
- 5.2 The route will take tourists on a journey through an ancient time to geologically important sites and viewpoints.✓✓
By following the route it ensures that tourists visit all the relevant sites of significance.✓✓
- The route contains informative interpretation panels.
 - The route can be undertaken at the tourists own time.
 - The Genesis Route consists of an existing established route.
 - The route grants easy access to all sites.
 - The route can be done in one day.
 - There are a number of activities along the Genesis route that tourists can engage in. (4)
- 5.3 It will hinder access to the attraction thus reducing visitor numbers.✓✓
Poor condition of roads can make tourists reconsider their decision to return to the attraction.✓✓
- It can force tourists to visit another attraction.
 - Road closures / repairs can inconvenience tourists.
 - Poor word-of-mouth publicity. (4)

**FEB-MARCH 2015 NSC
QUESTION 5**

- 5.1 5.1.1 A – Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape ✓
 B – Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape ✓
 C – Robben Island ✓
 D – UKhahlamba Drakensberg Park ✓ (4)
- 5.1.2 A – 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 – 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)
- 5.2 Influx of visitors to the provinces 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, benefiting all establishments in the area. ✓✓
- Increased visitor numbers sets 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)

**FEB-MARCH 2016 NSC
QUESTION 5**

- 5.1 A The Cradle of Humankind✓
B The Vredefort Dome✓ (2)
- 5.2 North West✓✓ (2)
- 5.3 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 of these rural border areas.
 - Cross-border benefits for North West from tourists to these World Heritage Sites in Gauteng and the Free State. (2)
- 5.4 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)
- 5.5 Earliest forms of fossilised human remains were discovered thousands of years later in underground caves. ✓✓ (2)

**FEB-MARCH 2017 NSC
QUESTION 5**

- 5.1 San ✓✓ (2)
- 5.2 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 years ago. (2)
- 5.3 5.3.1 It is a mixed World Heritage Site
It meets both natural and cultural criteria. ✓✓ (2)
- 5.3.2 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)
- 5.4 Tourists who participate in some adventure activities in the park must fill in a rescue register at certain entry points into the park. ✓✓
Trained guides will take tourists to uKhahlamba in order to ensure their safety. ✓✓
• Adventure tour operators accompany tourists to do activities like abseiling, rock climbing and mountain climbing using the essential safety equipment.
• Adequate sign posting has been erected and tourists are advised to use designated paths. (4)

**FEB-MARCH 2018 NSC
QUESTION 5**

- 5.1 5.1.1 E ✓✓ (2)
- 5.1.2 B ✓✓ (2)
- 5.1.3 C ✓✓ (2)
- 5.1.4 A ✓✓ (2)
- 5.1.5 F ✓✓ (2)
- 5.2 5.2.1 Eastern Cape✓and Mpumalanga✓ (2)
- 5.2.2 Sites must be of outstanding universal value.✓✓
Sites must meet at least one out of ten of UNESCO's selection
criteria.✓✓ (4)
- 5.2.3 Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape✓✓
• Ukahlamba Drakensberg Park
• Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape
• Khomani San Cultural Landscape
• Cradle of Humankind
• Robben Island (2)
- NOTE: Only accept the correct official name of the WHS*
- 5.2.4 Will attract more special interest tourists to South Africa.✓✓
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.
• Increase in the GDP.
• More sites of significance are protected for future generations.
• Job opportunities are created.
• Positive impact on the geographical spread. (4)

**MAY-JUNE 2018 NSC
QUESTION 5**

- 5.1 Cultural World Heritage Site✓
• Cultural (1)
- 5.2 Limpopo✓ (1)
- 5.3 UNESCO was responsible for declaring the site a World Heritage Site. ✓✓
• It is inscribed as a World Heritage Site by UNESCO
• UNESCO is the controlling body of this site.
• UNESCO can be contacted with regards to the site
• Gives the site status and credibility (2)
- 5.4 Evidence of an early human settlement in the form of a kingdom including palaces was discovered. ✓✓
An advanced early civilisation with evidence of iron age tools and artefacts showing economic prosperity. ✓✓
• Evidence of trading as an economic activity. (4)
- 5.5 The future generations will earn an income from tourist guiding or other economic activities at Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape. ✓✓
It traces the history of human development from iron age to present age enabling the future generations to reflect on the past and prepare for the future. ✓✓
• It can be used as a resource for scientific study by the future generations and development of skills. (4)

**MAY-JUNE 2019 NSC
QUESTION 5**

- 5.1 A✓ (1)
- 5.2 C✓ (1)
- 5.3 KwaZulu Natal✓ (1)
- 5.4 Cape Floral Region ✓ (1)
- 5.5 It is the ancestral land of the nomadic(drifting) Nama cultural group✓✓ (2)
- 5.6 5.6.1 Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape✓ (1)
- 5.6.2 Cradle of Humankind✓
• Fossil Hominid Site
• Sterkfontein caves (1)
- 5.7 iSimangaliso has natural flora, fauna and marine biodiversity ✓✓ while Cape Floral region has only floral biodiversity.✓✓ (4)

**SEPT 2014 EC
QUESTION 5**

- 5.1 United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation ✓✓ (2)
- 5.2 5.2.1 protects ✓
- 5.2.2 preserves ✓ (2)
- 5.3 Cradle of Humankind ✓
- The Fossil Hominid Sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai and Environs Cultural Site
 - Sterkfontein Caves (1)
- 5.4 Mrs Ples ✓
- Taung Skull
 - Little Foot (1)
- 5.5 Cape Floral Kingdom/Cape Floral Protected Areas✓
iSimangaliso Wetland Park ✓
- Vredefort Dome (2)
- 5.6 (b) ✓✓
To bear a unique or at least exceptional testimony to a cultural tradition or to a civilisation, which is living or which has disappeared. (2)
- 5.7 The site receives national and international recognition which will result in an increase in visitor numbers. ✓✓
An increase in tourist numbers will lead to the creation of job opportunities for local residents in tourism establishments. ✓✓
- Tourism will stimulate the investment in infrastructure, e.g. roads.
 - Tourism will lead to economic growth for both the area and its people
 - The influx of tourists will increase the awareness of the site and promote conservation of the world heritage site.
 - Tourism will provide alternative income opportunities for people living in and around the protected area e.g. sale of locally-made goods
 - Tourism will generate income due to a demand for products and services e.g. accommodation, transport, entry fees, food, drink, etc.
 - The increase in tourism revenue may reduce poverty by stimulating business development and job creation as well as enhancing local services. (4)

**SEPT 2015 EC
QUESTION 5**

- 5.1 A The Cradle of Humankind ✓
- The fossil hominid sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai and surrounding areas, and the Makapan Valley and Taung Skull fossil site.
 - The Sterkfontein Caves
- B Robben Island ✓ (2)
- 5.2 Such sites have outstanding universal natural, cultural or historical value. ✓✓ (2)
- Such sites meet at least one of UNESCO's ten selection criteria.
- 5.3 The Vredefort Dome landscape, with a radius of 190 km, was formed by the impact of a massive meteorite that hit the earth over two thousand million years ago. ✓✓
- It is the oldest, biggest and most deeply eroded meteorite crater in the world. ✓✓
- It is estimated that the meteorite was 10 km in diameter and it left a crater that is 300 km in diameter and stretches from Johannesburg to Welkom.
 - The Vredefort Dome landscape is regarded as one of the biggest and oldest clearly visible meteor impact structures on Earth. (4)
- 5.4 During the Iron Age, the ancient Kingdom of Mapungubwe was the largest known kingdom in the African sub-continent. ✓✓
- The Kingdom of Mapungubwe was a flourishing city and traded gold and ivory with China, India and Egypt. ✓✓
- In the 1400's it appears that all the citizens of the kingdom left leaving palaces and the settlements behind.
 - It is believed that the climate in the area changed, which made it much harder to grow crops and feed animals, this might have caused the civilization to move. (4)

**SEPT 2016 EC
QUESTION 5**

- 5.1 Robben Island ✓ (1)
- 5.2 Western Province ✓ (1)
- 5.3 It is a place that has outstanding natural, cultural or historical value and has been awarded international recognition by UNESCO. ✓✓
• It is a place that meets at least one of UNESCO's ten selection criteria. (2)
- 5.4 Buildings on Robben Island bear stirring evidence to our history. ✓✓
Robben Island and its prison buildings symbolise freedom over oppression and democracy. ✓✓
• Buildings on Robben Island were used at various times between the 17th and the 20th century as a prison, a hospital for socially unacceptable groups, and a military base.
• Prison site where Nelson Mandela was detained for 20 years.
- Note:** Do not award marks for direct quotations from the cartoon if not substantiated. (4)
- 5.5 The site receives national and international recognition which will result in an increase in visitor numbers. ✓✓
• An increase in tourist numbers will lead to the creation of job opportunities in tourism establishments
• Tourism will generate income due to a demand for products and services e.g. accommodation, transport, entry fees, food, drink, etc.
• Increased visitor numbers will set the multiplier effect into motion. (2)

**SEPT 2017 EC
QUESTION 5**

- 5.1 **A** – Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape ✓
B – Cape Floral Region ✓/Cape Floral Region Protected Areas (2)
- 5.2 5.2.1 Cultural site ✓ (1)
- 5.2.2 The people living in Mapungubwe were affected by climate change and moved away from the area. ✓✓
• The area shows evidence of the growth and decline of the Kingdom of Mapungubwe. (2)
- 5.3 5.3.1 Fynbos ✓✓
Proteas (2)
- 5.3.2 Invasive species reproduce rapidly and invade large areas of the site which will threaten the continued existence of the fynbos. ✓✓
• Invasive species compete with indigenous plants for water and light.
• Invasive species will disturb the natural balance of the Cape Floral Region.
• If the Cape Floral Region is overrun by invasive species, millions of rand in tourism revenue will be lost which will also have a direct negative impact on job creation. (2)
- 5.4 The sites receive national and international recognition which will result in an increase in visitor numbers. ✓✓
• An increase in tourist numbers will lead to the creation of job opportunities due to increased demand for services.
• Tourism will generate income due to a demand for products and services e.g. accommodation, transport, entry fees, food, drink, etc.
• Increased visitor numbers will set the multiplier effect into motion.
• Standards of living will be improved through money directly or indirectly earned by tourism.
• There will be a boost in the economic activity lending itself to increased GDP and benefiting all establishments in the area. (4)

**SEPT 2018 EC
QUESTION 5**

- 5.1 Northern Cape✓✓ (2)
- 5.2 Botswana✓
Namibia✓ (Any order) (2)
- 5.3 They respect the environment by taking only what can be replaced and only what they need.✓✓
They are excellent trackers.✓✓
(Examples include: On discovering where a herd has gathered, they immediately test the direction and force of the wind by throwing a handful of dust into the air / if the ground is bare and open, hunters crawl on their bellies, sometimes holding a small bush in front of them)
- They kill animals with a bow and arrow using poison made from plants or snake venom.
 - They are knowledgeable about the use of plants for medicinal purposes.
 - They have developed the skill to gather edible plants for food e.g. edible mushrooms, bulbs, berries and tsamma melons.
 - They have developed skills to utilize water that is a scarce resource. (Examples include: They collect moisture by scraping and squeezing roots / when they are out hunting or travelling, they dig holes in the sand to find water / they carry water in an ostrich eggshell).
- (4)
- 5.4 Offer visitors guided nature and heritage trails with San guides and trackers.✓✓
Develop community-owned accommodation establishments to accommodate national and international visitors to the area.✓✓
- Sell arts and crafts made from natural and locally collected materials such as ostrich eggshell, bone and wood.
 - Offer visitors traditional cultural dancing performances.
 - Offer visitors traditional story telling told by the elders of the community.
 - Teach visitors about the traditional culture and the original way of living of the San.
 - Offer visitors an opportunity to participate in bow and arrow shooting, craft making and traditional games.
 - Offer visitors an opportunity to undertake a hunt with experienced San hunters.
 - Offer visitors donkey-car rides.
- (4)

**SEPT 2019 EC
QUESTION 5**

- 5.1 Mpumalanga ✓ (1)
- 5.2 Natural ✓✓ (2)
- 5.3 5.3.1 Criterion 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.” (2)
- 5.3.2 The site contains among the oldest sequence of volcanic and sedimentary rocks on earth. ✓✓
The site contains among the best-preserved sequence of volcanic and sedimentary rocks on earth. ✓✓
- The site provides evidence of the earth’s earliest life forms.
 - The site provides earliest evidence of the way continents were formed.
 - The physical and chemical characteristics of the rocks provide an unparalleled source of scientific information about the early Earth. (4)
- 5.4 5.4.1 The site will receive national and international recognition which will result in an increase in visitor numbers. ✓✓
Influx of visitors to the site will lead to increased tourism revenue. ✓✓
- An increase in tourist numbers will lead to the creation of job opportunities due to increased demand for services.
 - Increased visitor numbers will set the multiplier effect into motion.
 - There will be a boost in the economic activity lending itself to increased GDP and benefiting all tourism businesses in the area.
 - Partnerships will be formed amongst the various stakeholders.
 - The area may attract foreign investment. (4)