

CULTURE & HERITAGE :SOUTH AFRICA'S WORLD HERITAGE SITESMEMO COMPILED BY: DUBE ZL

Tourism

9

NSC – Marking Guidelines

DBE/November 2025

QUESTION 5

- 5.1 Cultural site ✓✓ CH (2)
- 5.2 Gauteng ✓ CH
Free State ✓
Eastern Cape ✓
KwaZulu-Natal ✓ (4)
- 5.3 Robben Island ✓✓ CH (2)
- 5.4 To protect and preserve the sites that are related to the establishment of our democracy. ✓✓ CH
To acknowledge Mandela's contribution to the liberation struggle of South Africa. ✓✓ (4)
[12]

Tourism

9

SC/NSC – Marking Guidelines

DBE/May/June 2026

QUESTION 5

- 5.1 UNESCO – United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation. ✓✓ CH (2)
- 5.2 5.2.1 C ✓✓ CH (2)
• Barberton Makhonjwa Mountains
- 5.2.2 A ✓✓ CH (2)
• Vredefort Dome
- 5.2.3 D ✓✓ CH (2)
• Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape
- 5.2.4 B ✓✓ CH (2)
• iSimangaliso Wetland Park
• iSimangaliso Wetland Park-Maputo National Park
- 5.2.5 E ✓✓ CH (2)
• #Khomani Cultural Landscape

[12]

QUESTION 5

- 5.1 A: Robben Island ✓✓ CH
B: Cape Floral Region Protected Areas ✓✓ (4)

NOTE: The full names of the World Heritage Sites must be given in the correct order.

Do not accept partial names

Errors in the spelling of World Heritage Sites' names are acceptable if the names of the World Heritage Sites are recognizable.

- 5.2 Nelson Mandela was imprisoned at Robben Island as a political prisoner. ✓✓ CH
Robben Island served as South Africa's maximum-security political prison from 1960 -1991. ✓✓ (4)
• It housed a prison, a hospital for ^{mentally ill people} socially unacceptable groups, and a military base. - concentration camp during Hitler

NOTE: Accept alternative responses about the South African history relating to Robben Island.

- 5.3 UNESCO seeks to encourage the identification of global sites of outstanding value to humanity. ✓✓ CH (2)
• UNESCO is responsible for declaring and facilitating financial support to the identified sites worldwide.
• UNESCO facilitates the protection, preservation and education of people on the importance of global cultural and natural heritage.
• UNESCO monitors the condition of World Heritage Sites and compiles regular reports on the state of conservation.

[10]

QUESTION 5

- 5.1 UNESCO ✓✓ (2)
• United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

- 5.2 Maloti-Drakensberg Park ✓✓ CH (2)

NOTE: Do not accept uKhahlamba-Drakensberg Park

- 5.3 Conservation of wildlife CH
Fundraising events can attract sport and conservation tourists. ✓✓
Money raised through sport can be used for the conservation efforts of the park. ✓✓ (4)
• Events and activities will have a dual purpose of enjoyment and conservation.
• Tourists are interested in supporting activities that will have a benefit to the environment.
• Activities/events can continue to attract responsible tourists.
• Positive word of mouth can be generated about the sustainable and responsible practices of the park.

[8]

QUESTION 5

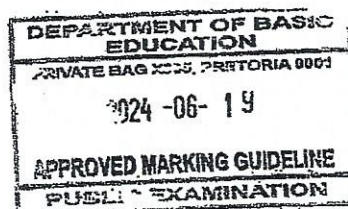
- 5.1 UNESCO ✓✓ (2)
 • United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation

- 5.2 Maloti-Drakensberg Park ✓✓ CH (2)

NOTE: Do not accept uKhahlamba-Drakensberg Park

- 5.3 **Conservation of wildlife** CH
 Fundraising events can attract sport and conservation tourists. ✓✓
 Money raised through sport can be used for the conservation efforts of the park. ✓✓ (4)
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 • Tourists are interested in supporting activities that will have a benefit to the environment.
 • Activities/events can continue to attract responsible tourists.
 • Positive word of mouth can be generated about the sustainable and responsible practices of the park.

[8]



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4.2.3 **A: The Great Wall of China** was constructed to protect China from invasions by other tribes. ✓

B: The Berlin Wall was constructed to separate East and West Berlin.

• T

•

4.3

(4)

[32]

QUESTION 5

A: Fossil Hominid Sites of South Africa ✓✓

CH (2)

B: Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape ✓✓

CH (2)

C: iSimangaliso Wetland Park ✓✓

CH (2)

D: Robben Island ✓✓

CH (2)

E: Maloti-Drakensberg Park ✓✓

CH (2)

[10]

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CULTURE & HERITAGE:
WORLD HERITAGE SITESMEMOWEEK 4

Tourism

10

NSC - Marking Guidelines

DBE/November 2022

QUESTION 5*sites must be in full names*

5.1 A - #Khomani Cultural Landscape ✓✓

CH (2)

B - Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape ✓✓

CH (2)

5.2 5.2.1 The culture of the San and Nama should be protected for future generations to experience traditions and culture of the San and Nama people. ✓✓

CH

- Creates a sense of pride for their culture.

(2)

5.2.2 They take tourists on hunting expeditions and show them how to track the animals. ✓✓

CH

- The visitors are taken on a tour and are exposed to their simple way of living, their traditions and culture.

(2)

NOTE: Accept examples that refers to their culture and traditions.

5.3 Greater publicity for the province ✓✓

CH (2)

- Revenue generated can be used to upgrade and maintain the infrastructure.
- Financial benefits for the province, product owners and service providers.
- Decrease in unemployment, poverty and crime.
- Creates jobs, entrepreneurial and investment opportunities which will improve their standard of living.
- It sets the multiplier effect into motion.

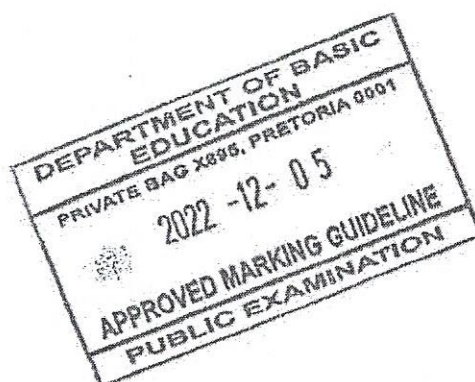
[10]

1.5	1.5.1	Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape✓	CH
	1.5.2	Barberton Makhonjwa Mountains✓	CH
	1.5.3	Maloti-Drakensberg Park✓ • uKhahlamba-Drakensberg Park	CH
	1.5.4	Fossil Hominid Sites of South Africa✓ • Cradle of Humankind • Maropeng • Sterkfontein Caves	CH
	1.5.5	Robben Island✓	CH

(5)

TOTAL SECTION A:

40



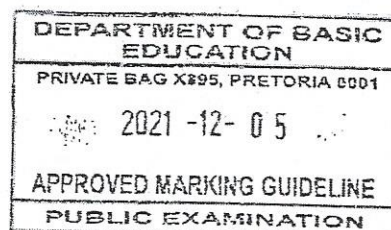
QUESTION 5

- 5.1 KwaZulu Natal ✓
• KZN CH (1)
- 5.2 natural ✓ CH (1)
- 5.3 5.3.1 UNESCO ✓✓
• United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation CH (2)
- 5.3.2 The status of iSimangaliso Wetland Park as a World Heritage Site could be threatened. ✓✓ CH (2)
• It was declared a natural site, and human interference (e.g. use of heavy duty equipment) compromises its natural status.
- 5.3.3 More special interest tourists like anglers will come to fish. ✓✓
Water-based tourism activities will be able to take place with increased flow of water, marine life and wildlife. ✓✓ CH (4)
• Ecotourism will increase.
• Lodges and accommodation establishments will receive more visitors.
• Promote scientific research and training as well as environmental awareness.
- 5.4 Maloti-Drakensberg Park ✓✓ CH (2)
• uKhahlamba Drakensberg Park [12]

QUESTION 6

- 6.1 South African Tourism ✓✓
• SATourism M (2)
- Note: Do not accept SAT
- 6.2 Partnerships with industry role-players unify the advertising efforts. ✓✓
Media such as Google Arts and Culture assist in exposing what South Africa has to offer to domestic and international markets. ✓✓ M (4)
• The use of the Inspiring New Ways logo provides brand identity to attract more tourists to a recognised destination.
• Bringing together various images, videos, street views and stories shows South Africa's diversity in culture and scenery to the rest of the world.
• Using an online platform connects SATourism's marketing efforts to virtual reality and the global digital world.
• It is a cost-effective platform to market South Africa both domestically and internationally

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QUESTION 5

5.1 5.1.1 ~~Richersveld~~ /Cradle of Humankind✓

Note: Accept any order

CH (2)

5.1.2 Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape✓/ #Khomani San Cultural Landscape✓

CH

5.1.3 Cape Floral Region✓/Robben Island✓

(2)

Note: Accept only the correct names of the WHSs

CH (2)

5.2 C ✓✓ Mpumalanga Province

CH (2)

5.3 Increase in profitability for the travel agency. ✓✓
There will be an increase in demand for tourism products and services in turn expanding the business. ✓✓

CH

(4)

- Expansion of their business and their profile.
- Increase in local and international awareness.
- More opportunities for special interest tourists.

[12]

QUESTION 5

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

CH (2)
CH (2)

Note: Accept any order. Do not award marks for "Richtersveld or Floral Region" only.

5.2 Western Cape✓ and Northern Cape ✓

Note: Accept any order.

CH

(2)

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

CH

- 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. ✓✓

CH

- 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)

[12]

CULTURE & HERITAGE:
WORLD HERITAGE SITESMEMOWEEK 4

Tourism

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NSC

DBE/November 2019

QUESTION 5

5.1 Mpumalanga ✓✓

CH (2)

5.2 The route will take tourists on a journey through an ancient time to geologically important sites and viewpoints. ✓✓

CH

By following the route, it ensures that tourists visit all the sites of significance. ✓✓

(4)

- The route contains informative interpretation panels.
- The route can be undertaken at the tourists own time.
- The Genesis Route is an existing 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.

5.3 It will be more difficult to reach the attractions, therefore reducing visitor numbers. ✓✓

CH

The poor condition of roads can result in tourists being reluctant to return to the attraction. ✓✓

(4)

- It can force tourists to visit other attractions.
- Road closures / repairs can inconvenience tourists.
- Poor word-of-mouth publicity.

[10]

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APPROVED MARKING GUIDELINE

QUESTION 5

- 5.1 5.1.1 Northern Cape✓ CH (1)
- 5.1.2 Cultural✓ CH (1)

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

- 5.3 **Improved quality of life** CH (2)
- 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.

Cultural pride and sustainability

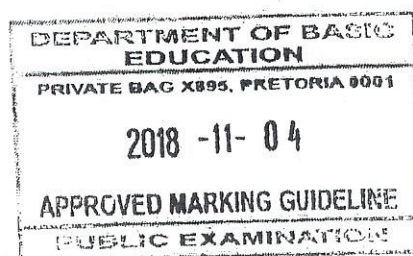
- Due to the traditional practises that come from an ancient culture still being practised today, they will protect their cultural practises. ✓✓ (2)
- Their culture earned them World Heritage Status, so they will now protect and take pride in their culture.
 - They will manage the site sustainably as 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.

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. ✓✓ (2)
- 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.

Paragraph format

- Complete well-constructed sentences were used, written as a complete paragraph without bullets or numbers. ✓ (1)
- [11]



QUESTION 5

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

CH (2)
CH (2)

Note: Accept any order. Do not award marks for "Richtersveld or Floral Region" only.

- 5.2 Western Cape✓ and Northern Cape ✓

Note: Accept any order.

CH

- 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

(2)

(4)
[12]

QUESTION 5

- 5.1 Limpopo✓✓ CH (2)
- 5.2 Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape✓✓ CH (2)
- Mapungubwe
 - A
- 5.3 Trading✓✓ CH (2)
- Exchanging of goods / bartering
 - Farming / hunting / mining / manufacturing of artefacts and tools
- NOTE:** Any example must be linked to an economic activity.
- 5.4 Constant monitoring to maintain and protect the status of the World Heritage Sites ✓✓ CH (4)
- 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.

[10]

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QUESTION 5

5.1

5.1.1

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

5.2

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

- 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. ✓✓ CH

- 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 ✓✓ CH

- 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)

[10]

QUESTION 5

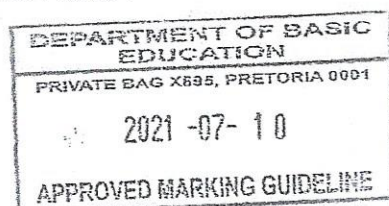
- 5.1 5.1.1 Ten ✓✓ CH (2)
• 10
- 5.1.2 Vredefort Dome ✓✓ CH (2)
• Cape Floral Region Protected Areas
• Fossil Hominid Sites of South Africa
• Cradle of Humankind
- 5.1.3 Gives feedback and suggestions to improve nomination CH
information in the file. ✓✓
Visits and evaluate the site for its universal value. ✓✓ (4)
• Meets as a committee to discuss findings and make decisions.
• Announces newly-declared World Heritage Sites and adds these sites to the list on their website.
• Regular on-site inspections to ensure standards are being maintained.

- 5.2 5.2.1 The golden rhino is an item crafted by the ancient CH
Mapungubwe civilisation. ✓✓ (2)
• It symbolises gold and other trade the Mapungubwe people had with other parts of the world.
• The golden rhino was buried with the king, showing a civilisation with a social structure.
- 5.2.2 The Nama people were nomadic (moved around seasonally), CH
moving their housing with them. ✓✓ (2)
• It is part of the past lifestyle and oral traditions of the Nama people that is still practised and protected.
• The mats used to build the huts, help to regulate the intense heat that is experienced in the area.

[12]

QUESTION 6

- 6.1 6.1.1 UNESCO is responsible for the protection, preservation and development of heritage. ✓✓ CH (2)
- Encourages international cooperation in the conservation of our heritage.
- 6.1.2 World Heritage Sites are selected by UNESCO for having cultural, historical and scientific significance. They become demarcated protected zones by UNESCO. ✓✓ CH (2)
- UNESCO provides the support in respect of training/ emergency assistance for World Heritage Sites in danger/ awareness activities for World Heritage Site conservation.
- 6.2 6.2.1 A- Barberton Mkhonjwa Mountains ✓ CH (2)
- B- Fossil Hominid Sites of South Africa ✓
- Cradle of Humankind
 - Maropeng
 - Swartkrans
 - Sterkfontein caves
 - Kromdraai



SVH
WP
ST

- 6.2.2 C✓✓ CH (2)
- 6.2.3 The facility was used as a prison for political prisoners of South Africa's apartheid regime. ✓✓ CH (4)
- The buildings represent freedom and the victory of democracy over oppression. ✓✓
- The island represents resilience and triumph over hardship and adversity.

[12]

TOTAL SECTION C: 50

QUESTION 5

- | | | | |
|-----|-------|------|--------|
| 5.1 | 5.1.1 | E ✓✓ | CH (2) |
| | 5.1.2 | B ✓✓ | CH (2) |
| | 5.1.3 | C ✓✓ | CH (2) |
| | 5.1.4 | A ✓✓ | CH (2) |
| | 5.1.5 | F ✓✓ | CH (2) |

QUESTION 5

- | | | |
|-----|--|--------|
| 5.1 | A✓ / Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape | CH (1) |
| 5.2 | C✓ / Maloti-Drakensberg Park / uKhahlamba-Drakensberg Park | CH (1) |
| 5.3 | KwaZulu Natal✓/KZN | CH (1) |
| 5.4 | Cape Floral Region ✓ | CH (1) |
| 5.5 | It is the ancestral land of the nomadic (drifting) Nama cultural group✓✓ | CH (2) |
| 5.6 | 5.6.1 Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape✓
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • #Khomani Cultural Landscape • Maloti-Drakensberg Park / uKhahlamba-Drakensberg Park • Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape | CH (1) |
| | 5.6.2 Cradle of Humankind ✓
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fossil Hominid Site • Sterkfontein caves • Fossil Hominid Sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai and Environs | CH (1) |
| 5.7 | iSimangaliso has natural flora, fauna and marine biodiversity ✓✓ while Cape Floral region is known for its floral biodiversity✓✓
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Cape Floral Region has the world's highest concentration of floral species, while the iSimangaliso Wetland Park has the world's third highest level of biodiversity. | CH (4) |

[12]

QUESTION 5

- 5.1 Cultural World Heritage Site ✓
• Cultural ✓ CH (1)
- 5.2 Limpopo ✓ CH (1)
- 5.3 UNESCO was responsible for declaring the site a World Heritage Site. ✓✓ CH (2)
• 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 ✓
- 5.4 Evidence of an early human settlement in the form of a kingdom including palaces was discovered. ✓✓✓ CH (4)
An advanced early civilisation with evidence of iron age tools and artefacts showing economic prosperity. ✓✓✓
• Evidence of trading as an economic activity. ✓
- 5.5 The future generations will earn an income from tourist guiding or other economic activities at Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape. ✓✓ CH (4)
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. ✓
• Scientific / developmental tool / Research / Teach / learn [12]

QUESTION 5

- 5.1 5.1.1 A World Heritage Site is a cultural and/or natural heritage site that is considered to be of outstanding value to humanity and that should be identified, protected and preserved by UNESCO. ✓ (1)
- 5.1.2 A – Robben Island ✓
B – Mapangubwe Cultural Landscape ✓ (2)
- 5.1.3 The Vredefort Dome was formed about 2000 million years ago as a result of a large meteorite impacting the earth. ✓ (1)
• The size of the meteorite in more or less 10km in diameter.
- 5.1.4 (a) Natural Heritage Site ✓✓ (2)
(b) Cultural Heritage Site ✓✓ (2)
- [8]

QUESTION 5

- 5.1 San ✓✓ CH (2)
- 5.2 The San created many outstanding examples of rock art across the uKhahlamba-Drakensberg Park - area. ✓✓ CH
- 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 CH
- It meets both natural and cultural criteria. ✓✓ (2)
- 5.3.2 Natural – the unique mountain wilderness habitat ✓✓ CH
- 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 (4)
- 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. ✓✓ TA
- 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)
- [12]**

QUESTION 5

- 5.1 A The Cradle of Humankind✓
B The Vredefort Dome✓ CH (2)
- 5.2 North West✓✓ CH (2)
- 5.3 Increases the marketability of the TWO attractions and North West as a destination. ✓✓ (2)
- 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. CH
 - 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.
- 5.4 Meteorite hit the earth thousands of years ago creating the largest meteorite impact site in the world. ✓✓ (2)
- Inner and outer circles as a ripple effect from such force from outer space (a meteorite) smashing into the surface of the earth. CH
- 5.5 Earliest forms of fossilised human remains were discovered thousands of years later in underground caves. ✓✓ CH (2)
- [10]**

5.1

5.1.1

CH

(4)

5.1.2

CH

(2)

CH

(2)

5.2

CH

(6)

[14]

QUESTION 5

5.1

5.1.1 UNESCO ✓

(1)

5.1.2 Diepkloof Rock Shelter ✓
Pinnacle Point Site Complex ✓
Sibhudu Cave ✓

(3 x 1) (3)

5.1.3 Contributing to peace and security by promoting international
collaboration through Education, Science and Culture. ✓✓

(2)

5.1.4 **This inscription of the sites will promote:**

Sustainable tourism. ✓✓

Economic development – will uplift the standard of living to the
community. ✓✓

Job creation for many residents of the Western Cape. ✓✓

- It will increase the revenue of the local area.
- It will increase the GDP of the Western Cape.
- Multiplier effect in motion.

(6)

5.1.5 Robben Island ✓

Cape Floral Region Protected Areas ✓

(2)

[14]

[28]

QUESTION 5

5.1 5.1.1

Site	Province	Category (cultural/natural)	Description
A	(I) Mpumalanga. ✓	(II) Natural. ✓	The site has presented evidence of the oldest fossilised bacteria on the planet.
B	(III) Limpopo ✓	(IV) Cultural. ✓	(V) The site has shown that its people traded gold and ivory with other African peoples and with countries such as India and China. ✓
C	Gauteng and North West.	(VI) Cultural. ✓	This site provides insight into the evolution of mankind.
D	KwaZulu Natal.	(VII) Natural. ✓	(VIII) It has five interlinked ecosystems namely marine, coastal, wetland, estuarine and terrestrial (land-based) which are scenically beautiful and basically unmodified by people. ✓

DUBE ZL

(8)

5.1.2 E = Vredefort Dome. ✓

F = Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape. ✓

(2 x 1)

(2)

5.1.3 United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation. ✓✓

(2)

5.1.4 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)

(2 x 2)

[16]**QUESTION 5**

- 5.1 A = iSimangaliso Wetland Park ✓✓
B = Robben Island ✓✓
C = Cradle of Humankind ✓✓

CH

(6)

- 5.2 #Khomani Cultural Landscape ✓

- Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape

CH

(1)

- 5.3 5.3.1 Limpopo – 7 ✓✓ (Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape)

CH

(2)

- 5.3.2 Western Cape – 1 ✓✓ (Cape Floral Region Protected Areas)

CH

(2)

- 5.4 UNESCO: United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation. ✓✓

CH

(2)

(NO spelling errors)

[13]

QUESTION 5

- 5.1 A – Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape ✓
 B – Maloti-Drakensberg Park ✓
 C – #Khomani Cultural Landscape ✓
 CH (3)
- 5.2. KwaZulu-Natal ✓
 • KZN
 CH (1)
- 5.3. They are both cultural world heritage sites. ✓✓
 • They represent important moments in South African/African history.
 • They represent unique cultural groups.
 • They illustrate a profound relationship between people and the environment, ancient ways of life and traditional knowledge.
 • Both sites are located against the northern border of South Africa.
 • Both sites border Botswana.
 • Both sites share borders with two SADC countries.
 • Both sites span vast areas.
 CH (2)
- 5.4 5.4.1 Site A ✓
 Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape
 CH (1)
- 5.4.2 To learn more about the important history of trade in SA. ✓✓
 • Preserves evidence of Southern Africa's earliest kingdom.
 • Heritage is a living legacy that helps us to understand our past.
 • The site is irreplaceable and therefore should be preserved for future generations.
 • It will create a sense of pride and is a means of celebrating the past.
 • It was the site where the famous golden rhino and other artifacts were discovered that future generations can also visit and perhaps more discoveries can be made in future.
 CH (2)
- 5.5 Creation of jobs for the local community ✓✓
 The San people have entrepreneurial opportunities. ✓✓
 • Generation of income.
 • Money earned is used to improve infrastructure.
 • Improved quality of life/higher standard of living
 • Better working relationships between the San people and the tourism organisations and the Kalahari Gemsbok National Park and governing institutions of bordering countries.
 • More foreign income makes more conservation efforts of the heritage landscape possible.
 • It creates awareness of the San culture.
 • It brings a sense of pride and ownership to the San people.
 CH

NOTE: No marks allocated for paragraph format.

(4)
[13]

QUESTION 5

5.1.1 Natural.✓✓

(2)

5.1.2 A. KwaZulu-Natal.✓

B. Western Cape.✓

(2)

5.1.3 A. Maloti-Drakensberg Park✓✓

B. Robben Island✓✓

(4)

5.1.4 A. Big diversity between different ecosystems.✓✓

- The iSimangaliso Wetland Park is one of the outstanding natural wetland and coastal sites of Africa.
- It has five interlinked ecosystems namely marine, coastal, wetland, estuarine and terrestrial (land-based) which are scenically beautiful and basically unmodified by people.
- These include coral reefs, beaches, sand dunes, lake systems, swamps and wetlands.
- The different ecosystems support over 6500 animal and plant species.
- It is the last place on earth where giant leatherback and loggerhead turtles still nest.
- Current threats: overuse from tourism and unsustainable fishing; invasive alien vegetation.

(2)

B. Smallest of the six floral regions, but have the largest amount of flower species.✓✓

- The Cape Floral Region consists of eight areas that stretch from the West Coast of South Africa to the Eastern Cape.
- It is one of the richest areas for plants in the world e.g. fynbos.
- It represents less than 0.5% of the area of Africa but is home to nearly 20% of the continent's flora.
- It is of outstanding value to science because of its unique plant reproductive strategies that are adaptive to fire and seed dispersal by ants and termites.

(2)

5.1.5 UNESCO ✓✓

(2)

[14]

Please turn over

QUESTION 5

- 5.1 KwaZulu-Natal ✓
• KZN

(1)

- 5.2 Natural ✓

(1)

- 5.3 Constant monitoring to maintain and protect the status of the World Heritage Site. ✓✓

- Provides support in terms of management plans.
- Education / create awareness.
- Encourages the local population to preserve their cultural and natural heritage.
- Engages with relevant stakeholders when the World Heritage Site is threatened.
- Financial aid is provided in cases of unforeseen occurrences.
- Assistance with upgrading of facilities in the event of an unforeseen occurrence.
- Promote cooperation and development.
- Review the site annually to establish if the site still meets the UNESCO criteria.
- Promotes the site by having it on the UNESCO website.
- Promotes the site by displaying the UNESCO banner at the site.

(2)

- 5.4 **Creating a positive impact on the eNkokukeni community:**

It will benefit the community through initiatives such as raising ocean awareness, providing training, supporting small business development, offering youth employment opportunities, and conducting conservation activities. ✓✓

- The community will have access to computers and the internet.
- They will not have to travel long distances for computer and internet access.
- The hub will serve all age groups.
- The resource centre offers access to sewing machines and provides skills training.
- The facility will offer income-generating opportunities and skills training.
- The resource hub creates jobs and entrepreneurial opportunities which will improve the standard of living of the community.
- Decrease in unemployment, poverty, and crime.

Raising awareness and providing education about conservation:

Through the hub's efforts, such as ocean awareness programs and nature-based solutions, the local community learns about conservation. This knowledge is likely to be shared with tourists, improving the educational experience of tourism at iSimangaliso Wetland Park. ✓✓

- The project builds a stronger bond between iSimangaliso Wetland Park and the local community.
- By involving the community in conservation efforts, there will be a greater understanding and sense of responsibility towards the ecological significance of the park.
- By involving the local community in conservation tasks, the eNkokukeni project helps protect iSimangaliso Wetland Park's natural and cultural heritage.
- This involvement will create a sense of responsibility and pride among community members, leading to improved care for the park.

Encouraging the development of sustainable tourism:

The hub promotes sustainable tourism practices by involving the local community. ✓✓

- The inclusion of the local community will attract visitors interested in responsible and community-oriented tourism.
- The hub's emphasis on developing small businesses and creating crafts increases the tourism options at iSimangaliso.
- Tourists can participate in activities such as buying locally made crafts, which helps support the community's economic sustainability.
- The involvement of the local community will result in a growth of ecotourism, leading to an increase in visitors at lodges and accommodation establishments.
- Encourage environmental awareness.
- Increased visitor numbers will set the multiplier effect into motion.
- A boost in economic activity will result in an increased contribution to the GDP.

(3 x 2)

(6)

[10]

QUESTION 5

- 5.1 5.1.1 (a) Natural. ✓✓ (2)
- (b) Mpumalanga Province. ✓✓ (2)
- (c) Criteria viii. ✓✓ (2)

5.1.2	The declaration of this world heritage site will result in an influx of tourists to the area. ✓✓ The presence and needs of the tourists will create a demand for products. ✓✓ • Local communities will have an opportunity to sell their products and services thus generating local income. • The tourist demand will stimulate job creation opportunities for the impoverished local communities. • Multiplier effect in motion will results. • Will attract more special interest tourists to South Africa. • More exposure / publicity for South Africa internationally. • Increased visitor numbers to the province. • 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. • Increased GDP. • More sites of significance are protected for future generations. • Job opportunities are created. • Positive impact on the geographical spread.	(2 x 2)	(4)
5.1.3	World Heritage Sites are designated by UNESCO for having cultural, historical, scientific or other forms of significance. ✓✓ Heritage Sites are judged to contain cultural and natural heritage around the world considered to be of outstanding value to humanity. ✓✓ • The site must be a unique landmark that is geographically and historically identifiable and has some sort of cultural or physical significance. • The sites can be geographic and ecological like forests, deserts, and wilderness areas, or they can be man-made like ancient ruins or historical buildings, cities, or monuments.	(2 x 2)	(4)

[14]

QUESTION 5

5.1 Limpopo ✓

(1)

5.2 A – Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape ✓

B – Fossil Hominid Sites of South Africa ✓

- Cradle of Humankind
- Sterkfontein Caves
- The Fossil Hominid Sites of Sterkfontein, Swartkrans, Kromdraai and Environmental Cultural Site

C – uKhahlamba-Drakensberg Park ✓

- Maloti-Drakensberg Park

(3 x 1) (3)

5.3 A – Remains in the area serve as evidence of the growth and decline of the culture/civilisation which existed in the Mapungubwe State. ✓✓

B – The site provides evidence about the origins and the evolution of humankind over at least the past 3.5 million years. ✓✓

- Earliest forms of fossilised human remains were discovered thousands of years later in underground caves.

C – The San people lived in the mountainous uKhahlamba-Drakensberg area for more than 4 000 years, leaving behind many outstanding examples of rock art. ✓✓

- The rock art provides evidence of the way of life and beliefs of the San people.

(3 x 2) (6)

[10]

QUESTION 5

- 5.1. A World Heritage Site is a place that has been identified and listed by UNESCO as being of special cultural or physical significance globally. ✓✓ (2)
- 5.2. • Khomani Cultural Landscape ✓
 • Barberton Makhonjwa Mountains ✓ (2)
- 5.3. a. Fossil Hominid Sites of South Africa ✓✓ (2)
 b. The original site has now extended itself wider to other fossil sites and hence the new name covers the new discoveries. ✓✓ (2)
- 5.4. Both sites have discoveries that help one study the evolution of humans and also the development of the continent. ✓✓
- This is important for South African tourism as it is a unique and attractive means of drawing tourists who are interested in evolution. ✓✓ (4)
- [12]**

NB: The full and correct names of the World Heritage Sites must be provided, in order for the answer to be marked correct.

QUESTION 5

5.1.

- 5.1.1. A Cape flora region protected area ✓ (4)
 B Robben island ✓
 C Vredefort dome ✓
 D Barbeton Makhonjwa mountain ✓

5.1.2. Western cape ✓✓ (2)

5.1.3. It represents ongoing ecological and biological process of living organisms associated with fynbos, which is unique to the cape. The plant processes provide valuable scientific information. ✓✓

- Region is one of the richest areas for plants, more so than any other in the world of similar size.

(2)

[8]**QUESTION 5**

5.1 Vredefort Dome ✓✓ (2)

5.2 C✓✓ / uKhahlamba-Drakensberg Park (2)

5.3 KwaZulu-Natal ✓✓ *western Cape.* (2)

5.4 Baberton Mkhontwha Mountains ✓✓ (2)

5.5 It is the ancestral land of the nomadic (drifting) Nama cultural group ✓✓ (2)

5.6 5.6.1 Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape ✓✓ (2)
 • Khomani Cultural Landscape
 • uKhahlamba Drakensberg Park
 • Richtersveld Cultural and Botanical Landscape

5.6.2 Cradle of Humankind ✓✓ (2)

5.7 UNESCO ✓ (1)

[15]*COMPILED BY DUBE ZL*

4.2.4 The ban on cruise ships will reduce water and air pollution in the Venice lagoon and canal. ✓✓

It will reduce the damage to the foundations of the buildings that was caused by the movement of water by cruise ships. ✓✓

- The water quality of the lagoon and canals will improve.

(2 x 2) (4)

[24]

QUESTION 5

5.1 IsiMangaliso Wetland Park ✓✓

(2)

5.2 KwaZulu-Natal ✓✓

(2)

5.3 5.3.1 Beaches ✓✓

Dunes ✓✓

Lakes ✓✓

- Swamps

- Reed and papyrus wetlands

(3 x 2) (6)

5.3.2 Create international awareness of South Africa's World Heritages Sites. ✓✓

Encourage the youth and local population to preserve their cultural and natural heritage. ✓✓

- Increased visitor numbers to the province/area where the World Heritage Sites are located.
- Job opportunities will be created due to increased demand for products and services.
- Influx of visitors to visit the sites will lead to increased tourism revenue.
- 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.
- A sense of ownership / pride of the heritage within the local community.
- Encourage closer working relationships between all stakeholders.
- Will attract more special interest tourists to South Africa.
- Create more opportunities for entrepreneurship.

(2 x 2) (4)

[14]

QUESTION 5

- 5.1.1 Isimangaliso Wetlands Park ✓✓ (2)
- 5.1.2 The importance of on-going developments in ecosystems and groups of plants and animals. ✓✓
- Is a unique, important natural environment where biodiversity and threatened species must be protected. (2)
- 5.1.3 "Hippo and crocodile watching tours was under threat." ✓ (1)
- 5.1.4 Ukhahlamba Drakensberg Park ✓✓ (2)
- [7]

QUESTION 5

- 5.1 A – Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape ✓✓
 B – #Khomani Cultural Landscape ✓✓ (2 x 2) (4)
- 5.2 5.2.1 Climate change ✓✓
 • Drought (2)
- 5.2.2 They have developed skills to find 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). ✓✓
 They kill animals with a bow and arrow using poison made from plants or snake venom on the tip of the arrow. ✓✓
 • They are excellent trackers.
 • They are knowledgeable about the use of plants for medicinal purposes.
 • They have developed the skill to gather edible plants for food.
 • They respect the environment by taking only what can be replaced and only what they need. (2 x 2) (4)
- 5.3 Mining operations would result in damage to the environment ✓✓
 • Mining operations would result in water, dust and noise pollution.
 • Mining operations will result in damage to the infrastructure.
 • Mining operations will result in a decline of visitors to the site.
 • A decrease in visitors to the site will lead to a decline in tourism revenue.
 • A decline in tourist numbers will lead to job losses due to a decrease in the demand for services.
 • A decline in tourist numbers will have a negative impact on the multiplier effect.
 • A decline in the tourism economy will lead to a decreased contribution to the GDP.
 • The site will not attract foreign investment.
 • Partnerships between various stakeholders might be threatened.
 • UNESCO could place the Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape on its threatened or endangered list. (2)

[12]

QUESTION 5

- 5.1 5.1.1 Northern Cape ✓ (1)
- 5.1.2 Cultural ✓ (1)
- 5.1.3 The Khomani San tribes are still living in this area and they still practise some of their ancient cultural traditions. ✓✓ (2)
- 5.2 A Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape ✓ (1)
- B Limpopo ✓ (1)
- C uKhahlamba Drakensberg Park ✓ (1)
- D Cradle of Humankind ✓ (1)
- E Cultural ✓ (1)
- F Mpumalanga ✓ (1)
- G Natural ✓ (1)
- [11]

Scientific / developmental tool / Research / Teach / Learn [11]
COMPILED BY DUBE ZL

QUESTION 5

- 5.1 5.1.1 A World Heritage Site is a cultural and/or natural heritage site that is considered to be of outstanding value to humanity and that should be identified, protected and preserved by UNESCO. ✓ (1)
- 5.1.2 A – Robben Island ✓
B – Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape ✓ (2)
- 5.1.3 The Vredefort Dome was formed about 2000 million years ago as a result of a large meteorite impacting the earth. ✓ (1)
- The size of the meteorite is more or less 10km in diameter.
- 5.1.4 (a) Natural Heritage Site ✓✓ (2)
- (b) Cultural Heritage Site ✓✓ (2)
- [8]

QUESTION 5

5.1 5.1.1 United Nations, Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization. ✓✓

(2)

- 5.1.2
- Assess and declare any successful sites as WHS. ✓✓
 - To promote intellectual co-operation and mutual understanding of peoples through all means of mass communication.
 - Give fresh impulse to popular education and the spread of culture.
 - To maintain, increase and diffuse knowledge.
 - To encourage scientific research and training.
 - To apply sciences to ensure human development and the rational management of natural resources.

(2)

5.2 5.2.1 Cradle of Humankind ✓
Cultural category ✓

(2)

5.2.2 Criterion iii, The site bears exceptional testimony to some of the most important Australopithecine specimens dating back more than 3.5 million years.

OR

Criterion iv, Situated in unique natural settings that have created a suitable environment for the capture and preservation of human and animal remains that have given scientists a window into the past.

(2)

- 5.2.3
- It has attracted a lot of research from continental to international levels.
 - The recent research has raised the number of tourists and interests.
 - The discovery of Australopithecus Sediba and Naledi raised interest and increased tourists

(2)

QUESTION 5

5.1 5.1.1 (a) A – Cape Floral Region / Kingdom✓

B – Robben Eiland✓

[2]

(b) Western Cape ✓✓ (Do not accept Western Province)

[2]

5.1.2 (a) Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape ✓✓

[2]

(b) iSimangaliso 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. ✓✓

[4]

5.2.2 Influx of visitors to visit the site will lead to increased tourism revenue for the province. ✓✓

Economic boost, benefiting everyone. ✓✓

Multiplier effect✓

[5]

[17]

AUGUST 2018 (MP)

3.3

- Practise resource management by saving water and energy. ✓✓
- Practise waste management by re-using, reducing and recycling.
- Encourage litter control.
- Promote the indigenous flora.

(2 x 1) (2)
[16]

AUGUST 2018 (MP)

QUESTION 4 CULTURE AND HERITAGE TOURISM

4.1

4.1.1 Robben Island. ✓

(1)

4.1.2 Western Cape. ✓

(1)

4.1.3 "World Heritage Site": -

- 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)

4.1.4

- 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.

(2 x 2) (4)

NB: Do not award marks for direct quotations from the cartoon if not substantiated.

4.1.5

- 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.

[10]