



Revised National Curriculum Statement Grades R-9 (Schools)

Social Sciences



DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

- who gets what;
- comparison with other developing and developed parts of the world.
- Natural resources (such as types of marine life, water, air, forests and soil) in South Africa and worldwide:
 - how they are being used;
 - conservation and protection of resources (including wildlife);
 - why conservation is necessary;
 - threats to conservation;
 - new opportunities to conserve resources such as community development, eco-tourism, ways to share resources sustainably.
- Mapwork:
 - extracting information from maps and photos;
 - identifying features on maps and orthophotos;
 - comparing distances on maps and orthophotos.



GRADE 9

History

- Human rights issues during and after World War II:
 - Nazi Germany;
 - how the Nazis constructed an Aryan identity;
 - how the Nazis used this 'identity' to define and exclude others;
 - how and why the Holocaust happened;
 - what choices people had in Nazi Germany.
- The end of World War II and the struggle for human rights:
 - United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights (including crimes against humanity);
 - United States civil rights movement;
 - human rights and anti-colonial struggles in Africa.
- Apartheid in South Africa:
 - impact of World War II;
 - what was apartheid;
 - how it affected people's lives;
 - repression and resistance to apartheid in the 1950s (e.g. the Defiance Campaign, the Freedom Charter and popular culture);
 - repression and the armed struggle in the 1960s;
 - divide and rule: the role of the homelands;

- repression and the growth of mass democratic movements in the 1970s and 1980s: external and internal pressures;
 - building a new identity in South Africa in the 1990s: pre-1994 negotiations, the first democratic elections and South Africa's Constitution.
- The Nuclear Age and the Cold War:
 - Hiroshima and Nagasaki: the changing nature of war;
 - ideologies: capitalism and communism;
 - USA vs. the Soviet Union as superpowers: the arms race, conflict over territory, the space race;
 - the collapse of communism;
 - the collapse of apartheid.
- Issues of our time:
 - dealing with crimes against humanity: apartheid and the Truth and Reconciliation Commission compared with the Holocaust and the Nuremberg Trials;
 - xenophobia and genocide (e.g. Rwanda, the Balkans);
 - the effects of globalisation on Africa;
 - a new vision for Africa: Africa's economic recovery.

Geography

- Development issues:
 - approaches to development:
 - ▶ concepts of developing, developed, sustainable development and sustainability,
 - ▶ applicability to South Africa and elsewhere;
 - the role of science and technology:
 - ▶ effect on development,
 - ▶ the Green Revolution,
 - ▶ modification of crops,
 - ▶ use of appropriate technology.
- Sustainable use of resources:
 - principles of Agenda 21, such as the need for everybody to participate in the management of resources;
 - the dependence of all people on natural resources for their livelihood and survival;
 - the need for all our actions to ensure future sustainability;
 - the need for everybody to be actively involved in addressing environmental problems (e.g. pollution, waste disposal).
- Social and environmental conflicts in South Africa:
 - comparison with other countries in Africa and elsewhere;
 - the role of power, control and discrimination (including racism and xenophobia) in shaping access to and use of resources such as land, food, water, housing and jobs;
 - use of relevant case studies.

- Mapwork:
 - extracting, analysing and comparing information from maps, atlases, satellite images, aerial photographs;
 - correlating information with observations in the field.