

Grade 4 History Term 2 worksheets

Learn from leaders

Word bank:

Character: The type of person you are

Respect: To show that you care for other people's feelings and ideas

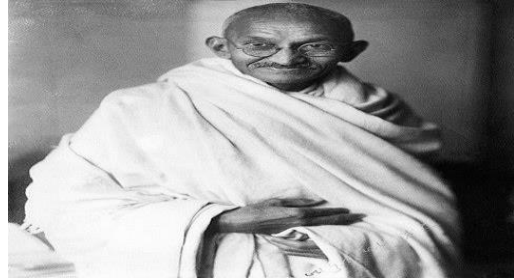
Characteristics: Things that are part of your character e. g. Honesty, friendliness

SOURCE A:



1. Who is the person in SOURCE A?

Source B:



2. Who is the person in SOURCE B?

Unit 1: What make a good leader?

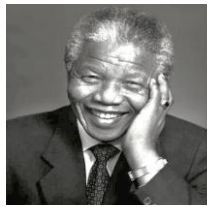
Good leaders have something in their character that makes them good leaders and can lead people well.

• Some characteristics of good leaders

1. _____ to other people	2. Don't do all the _____
3. _____ people	4. Works well with a _____
5. Is _____	6. Gets good ideas
7. Care for other people's needs and do something about it	8. Is brave
9. Has intellect	10. Is a good _____
11. Keep _____	12. Is fair to all people
13. Work for the good of others	14. Do not loose his/her _____
15. Is friendly	16. Is _____
17. Is honest	18. Forgives people

Unit 2: Choose a good leader

1. Read the following description of learners

I think Monique is a good friend. Everyone loves her and she is smart and good at sports	Johan's parents do a lot for the school. His father is on the School Governing Body of the school.
Janine always listens to everyone. She gives everyone a chance to chat. She does not always agree with everyone and she always says if something is not right.	Kevin is the strongest in the class. No one ever fights with him. 

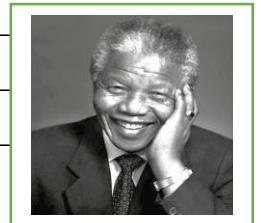
1. You must choose a leader for the class. Which one of the learners would be the best choice?

Give a reason for your answer.

She has the qualities of a good leader because she:



2. Why would the other be bad choices? Explain.



Unit 3: Nelson Mandela

SOURCE C: The younger Nelson Mandela

He was born on 18 July 1918 in the Eastern Cape. He grew up in a small town, tending cattle and sheep

He slept on a mat on the ground and ate food that his family grew in their garden. He saw that life in South Africa was not fair, as the government divided South Africans into groups. During apartheid, there was talk of "white" (white South Africans) and "not white" (black South Africans). White South Africans were treated better than the other groups.

They had better homes and got better jobs. On buses and trains, black and white people may not have traveled together.

Make use of SOURCE C to answer the following questions:

1. In what country was Nelson Mandela born? _____
2. On what continent will you find South-Africa? _____
3. On what date was Nelson Mandela born? _____
4. In what province was Nelson Mandela born? _____
5. How many provinces are there in South- Africa? _____
6. In what province do you stay? _____
7. Did Nelson Mandela lived in a city or a rural area? _____
8. Give a reason for your answer in question 7: _____
9. In how many groups were South Africa divided when Nelson Mandela was a boy? _____
10. Name that two groups: _____ and _____
11. What did we call that time in South Africa? _____



SOURCE D: The younger Nelson Mandela wanted change in South Africa

Black people may also not have voted in South Africa .Mandela and his friends wanted to change that. They led protest marches through the streets. They wrote a document, “The Freedom Charter”. It says that South Africa belongs to everyone who lives in it. The South African apartheid government arrested Nelson Mandela and seven of his friends. They had to go to jail for the rest of their lives. We call them political prisoners.

Other South Africans and people from other countries protested against apartheid. ***Many white people then and today are totally against apartheid.*** Today we believe that all people are equal but we cannot say there are no different races and each race has its own color that is unique to it and of which we should be proud. God made us all unique but we cannot act if we are color blind, each race has its own unique color but all are equal and must be treated equally.

SOURCE E: The end of ‘apartheid’

Eventually the government decided to end apartheid. Mandela was allowed to be released after **27 years** in prison. Apartheid ended in **1994**.All South Africans **over the age of 18** may have voted for a new government. Mandela became the **first black president**.He went to jail for standing up for what he believed was right.

Make use of SOURCE D and E to answer the following questions:

Nelson Mandela en F.W.de Klerk



1. During the apartheid years could black people vote? _____
2. Can black people vote today? _____
3. At what age can you vote in South Africa today? _____
4. What was the name of the document that declares that South Africa belongs to everyone who lives in it?

5. How many years were Nelson Mandela in prison? _____
6. Who became the 1st black president in South Africa? _____

SOURCE F : Important lessons about leadership that Nelson Mandela learned when he was a boy:

- He knew it was wrong to make anyone feel bad. You cannot win by making your enemy look stupid.
- Care for others, then good things will happen to you too.
- Stand up for what you believe is just and right.
- Listen to what each person has to say in a discussion before you speak. A good leader stays in the background.

Make use of all the sources in unit 3 to answer the following questions

1. Do you think it's always easy to be a good leader? Explain your answer. (4x1) (4)

2. Do you think Nelson Mandela was a good leader? Motivate your answer. (4x1) (4)

3. If you want to be a good leader, how can you apply the lessons Mandela learned as a child? (3x1) (3)

4. Is a good leader always the most popular one? Motivate?

5. Write a short paragraph about what you like most about Nelson Mandela as a leader. (5x1) (5)

Unit 4: Mahatma Gandhi



Hinduism

Hinduism is an Indian religion. They worship many gods. They believe Braham is the main god who is in everything and

Word bank:

Word	DESCRIPTION
1. Injustice	When something is unfair and wrong.
2. Racism	The idea that a group of people is better than other people.
3. Apartheid	It is a set of rules that keep people separate based on their race.
4. Democracy	A system in which people can vote and thus choose their own leaders.
5. Procession	When large groups of people walk to show that they disagree with certain things.

SOURCE G: Mohandas Gandhi comes to South Africa

Mohandas Gandhi was born in India. He was a Hindu. He worked hard at school and went to university to become a lawyer. Long before Gandhi came to South Africa, many people came from India to work in the sugarcane fields in Natal. They were not treated very well. Gandhi believed all his life that all people are equal. In South Africa not everyone was treated equally, white people had special privileges. He did not like the way the government ruled South Africa. One of his most humiliating experiences in South Africa was on a train. He bought a ticket in Pietermaritzburg for a first-class compartment. A white passenger saw him inside and went to call the railway officer. They said he may not sit there, it is only for whites. Gandhi did not want to leave the compartment because he had a ticket for it. He was thrown from the train with his luggage. Today, a statue in Pietermaritzburg commemorates the incident on the train.

Ghandi is thrown off the train



Statue of Ghandi in Pietermaritzburg



SOURCE H :Gandhi stay in South Africa

Gandhi wanted to go back to India after the train incident but he decided to stay in South Africa fighting for the rights of the Indian people. He fought the unjust laws. There were **no human rights for Indians in South Africa**. He fought it but **did not believe in violence**. He taught people how to fight for their rights and to state their point of view peacefully. The Hindu name, **Satyagraha**, said - hold on to the truth without violence-This new way of protesting has become known all over the world. Gandhi said: **“Non-violence is the greatest force. It is more powerful than the most powerful weapon.”**

SOURCE I :The great March

- One of the ways to protest was through a **march**, from Natal to Transvaal.
- Thousands of people walked with him.
- He was arrested many times during the march, he paid the fine each time and walked on with the protesters
- Some of the laws were changed because of the march.

Make use of source H and I to answer the following questions

1. In what country was Ghandi born? _____
2. What way of 1st class transport Ghandi was not allowed to use? _____
3. In what town did Ghandi buy the train ticket that he was not allowed to use? _____
4. Why were he not allowed to use that ticket? _____
5. What was build in Pietermaritzburg to remember this unfair treatment of Ghandi? _____
6. Did Ghandi belief in violence? _____
7. Explain what Mahatma means: _____
8. Explain what Satyagraha means: _____

SOURCE J :Gandhi go back to India

Later Ghandi went back to India. In South Africa, many people after him, continued the fight against the unjust laws. Nelson Mandela and other freedom fighters used **Satyagraha** in South Africa against apartheid.

Ghandi continued his fight against unfair human rights in India. He became known as the "Big soul" or the **Mahatma**. Gandhi got rid of his earthly possessions. He also stopped wearing Western suits of clothes.

Make use of unit 4 to answer the following questions

Match the words of Column A with the meaning of Column B and write the correct letter in Column C eg: 1.2 F

<u>Column A</u>	<u>Column B</u>	<u>Column C</u>
1.1. Ghandi	A. Mandela and other freedom fighters later used Satyagraha against apartheid	
1.2. Satyagraha	B. Meaning of "Great Soul"	
1.3. Mahatma	C. Thousands of men, women and children took part	
1.4. Great March	D. He did not believe in protest by violence	
1.5. Mandela	E. Hindu name meaning "the power that comes from truth and love or non-violence"	

Complete: Name 7 characteristics of Ghandi that made him a good leader

