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4 HISTORY P1 (NOVEMBER 2013) 1.3 Consult Source 1C. 1.3.1 Use the source and identify TWO mistakes made by the provisional government after disposing the tsar. (2 x 1) (2) 1.3.2 Explain what Lenin meant when he said: "The people need peace, the people need bread, the people need land." (3 x 2) (6)

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(NOVEMBER 2013) HISTORY P1 7 1.1.7 [Level 3: Engage with questions of bias, reliability and usefulness of sources] It is a primary source It was the direct words of the leader of the march It is a first-hand account of the event Events can be corroborated with other historical evidence Any other relevant response (Any 2 x 2) (4)

GRADE 11 NOVEMBER 2013 HISTORY P1 MEMORANDUM
2 HISTORY P2 (NOVEMBER 2013) INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION TO CANDIDATES 1. This question paper consists of SECTION A and SECTION B based on the prescribed content framework as contained in the CAPS document. 2. SECTION A consists of THREE (3) source-based questions. Source material that is required to answer question s will be found in the ...

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(NOVEMBER 2013) HISTORY P2 3 ESSAY WRITING 2.1 The essay questions will focus on the following level: LEVELS OF QUESTIONS Level 1 Discuss or describe according to a given line of argument set out in the essay Plan and construct an argument based on evidence, using evidence to reach a conclusion 2.2 Marking of essays

GRADE 11 NOVEMBER 2013 HISTORY P2 MEMORANDUM
(NOVEMBER 2013) HISTORY P2 (ADDENDUM) 3 SOURCE 1B This source was taken from History of Today by F .E. Graves and deals with the impact the Second World War had on the rise of African Nationalism. The war highlighted for blacks their lack of political rights.

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November 2013 Gr. 11 Exams - Examinations
1. (a) What, according to Source B, was decided by the Council of the League of Nations at its meetings in 1931? [3 marks] • It decided to try to prevent an escalation of tensions after Mukden by finding a final solution to the crisis. • It appointed a commission of five members to investigate the incident and report to the council.

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This book draws together international contributors to analyse a wide range of aspects of mining history across the globe including mining archaeology, technologies of mining, migration and mining, the everyday life of the miner, the state and mining, industrial relations in mining, gender and mining, environment and mining, mining accidents, the visual history of mining, and mining heritage. The result is a counter balance to more common national and regional case study perspectives.

In order to be able to communicate and engage with each other via new communicative spaces such as Google Earth, we need to understand as much as possible about how they work as cultural texts: how and why we make them and how we respond to them. Launched in 2005, Google Earth is a virtual globe, map and geographical information program, mapping the Earth by the superimposition of images obtained from satellite imagery and aerial photography. By addressing the sociopolitical issues at stake in society's use of social websites, the author provides the first ever extended close reading of Google Earth as a powerful player in the communication realm of social media. By grounding the context of its military pre-history, its construction, its links to other similar world-making sites such as Google Maps and how it is perceived critically by social scientists, it is imperative to understand how social networking and information sites work in socio and geo-political contexts if society is to use these sites effectively and for the public good.

Crisis communication in a digital world provides an introduction to major crisis communication theories and issues management. Written by authors with over six decades combined experience in the public relations field, it is an essential resource for those learning to apply communications and public relations to crisis situations.

From the Olympic Games to community-level competitions, sports events can be complex and pose a particular set of managerial challenges. The Routledge Handbook of Sports Event Management surveys the management of sports events around the world of every size and scale, from small to mega-events, including one-off and recurring events, and single-sport and multi-sport events. The book adopts a unique stakeholder perspective, structured around the groups and individuals who have an interest in and co-create sports events, including organising committees, promoters, sport organisations, spectators, community groups, sponsors, host governments, the media and NGOs. Each chapter addresses a specific stakeholder, defines that stakeholder and its relationships with sports events, describes the managerial requirements for a successful event, assesses current research and directions for future research, and outlines the normative dimensions of stakeholder engagement (such as sustainability and legacy). No other book takes such a broad view of sports event management, surveying key theory, current research, best practice, and moral and ethical considerations in one volume. With contributions from leading sport and event scholars from around the world, the Routledge Handbook of Sports Event Management is essential reading for any advanced student, researcher or professional with an interest in sport management, sport development, sport policy or events.

Offering the first empirically driven assessment of the development, marketisation, regulation and use of online gambling organisations and their products, this book explores the relationship between online gambling and crime. It draws upon quantitative and qualitative data, including textual and visual analyses of e-gambling advertising and the records of player-protection and standards organisations, together with a virtual ethnography of online gambling subcultures, to examine the ways in which gambling and crime have been approached in practice by gamblers, regulatory agencies and online gambling organisations. Building upon contemporary criminological theory, it develops an understanding of online gambling as an arena in which risks and rewards are carefully constructed and through which players navigate, employing their own agency to engage with the very real possibility of victimisation. With attention to the manner in which online gambling can be a source of criminal activity, not only on the part of players, but also criminal entrepreneurs and legitimate gambling businesses, Online Gambling and Crime discusses developments in criminal law and regulatory frameworks, evaluating past and present policy on online gambling. A rich examination of the prevalence, incidence and experience of a range of criminal activities linked to gambling on the Internet, this book will appeal to scholars and policy makers in the fields of sociology and criminology, law, the study of culture and subculture, risk, health studies and social policy.

Much of world's documentary heritage rests in vulnerable, little-known and often inaccessible archives. Many of these archives preserve information that may cast new light on historical phenomena and lead to their reinterpretation. But such rich collections are often at risk of being lost before the history they capture is recorded. This volume celebrates the tenth anniversary of the Endangered Archives Programme at the British Library, established to document and publish online formerly inaccessible and neglected archives from across the globe. From Dust to Digital showcases the historical significance of the collections identified, catalogued and digitised through the Programme, bringing together articles on 19 of the 244 projects supported since its inception. These contributions demonstrate the range of materials documented — including rock inscriptions, manuscripts, archival records, newspapers, photographs and sound archives — and the wide geographical scope of the Programme. Many of the documents are published here for the first time, illustrating the potential these collections have to further our understanding of history.

'Social Finance' brings together rapid advances in what used to be called socially responsible investment. For example, finance for green businesses, and to support economic development both in deprived areas and developing countries.

Shortly after the overwhelming victory of Hamas in the 2006 parliamentary and municipal elections, civil war broke out in the Gaza Strip between members of the two factions, Hamas and Fatah. The EU, along with the US, UN and Russia, not only gave its support to Fatah against Hamas, but also imposed a tough siege on the Hamas government in an attempt to force it to accept the Quartet's political conditions, described by Hamas leaders as unfair and impossible. Many observers are convinced that the EU's behaviour in this matter has been unreasonable and has conflicted with the EU's own democratic beliefs and values. This book sheds light on the EU's policies in Palestine mainly from 2003- 2013, and provides a thorough examination of the inconsistencies and paradoxes in the EU discourse towards Hamas, and the determinants underlying such contradictions. It explores the reasons behind the EU labelling the Hamas a terrorist organization and discusses why the EU has boycotted its democratically elected body since 2006. Significantly, the book looks at whether the EU jeopardized its reputation and contravened its core normative values and objectives (democracy promotion, human rights, the rule of law and fundamental freedoms) by such a categorisation of Hamas. Exploring the EU's policy towards Hamas is vital for understanding how the relationship between the EU and the rest of the Islamists in the Middle East is perceived, as it enables both sides to have a cognitive basis upon which to construct better relations. This book, based upon a vast spread of primary EU documents and interviews, will therefore be a valuable resource for those studying the Arab Israeli conflict, Political Islamic movements, the Middle East Peace Process, and anyone with an interest in European Union Foreign Policy.

How do leading Labour figures strive to communicate with and influence the electorate? Why have some proven more successful than others in advancing their ideological arguments? How do orators seek to connect with different audiences in different settings such as parliament, party conference and through the media? This thoroughly researched and highly readable collection comprehensively evaluates these questions as well as providing an extensive interrogation of the political and intellectual significance of oratory and rhetoric in the post-war Labour Party. This collection evaluates the oratory and rhetoric of twelve leading figures from Labour politics: Aneurin Bevan, Hugh Gaitskell, Harold Wilson, Barbara Castle, James Callaghan, Michael Foot, Tony Benn, Neil Kinnock, John Smith, Tony Blair, Gordon Brown and Ed Miliband. Each chapter explores how its subject attempted to use oratory to advance their agenda within the party and beyond. Students of British politics, Labour history and communication studies will find this volume essential reading.

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