



**GAUTENG PROVINCE**  
Department: Education  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

# EKURHULENI NORTH

## DISTRICT

Grade 7 Examination

# Memorandum

14<sup>TH</sup> NOVEMBER 2018

<b>Subject</b>	<b>: Social Sciences</b>
<b>Discipline</b>	<b>: History</b>
<b>Date</b>	<b>: 14<sup>th</sup> November 2018</b>
<b>Mark Allocation</b>	<b>: 50</b>
<b>Time Allocation</b>	<b>: 1 Hour</b>

Colleagues this is a guide  
accept other relevant answers  
and add them to this guide

**SECTION A: COLONISATION OF THE CAPE 17<sup>TH</sup> – 18<sup>TH</sup> CENTURIES**

**QUESTION 1**

**[5]**

1.1. Choose the correct answer from the four and **CIRCLE** only the correct answer

1.1.1 In which century did Jan Van Riebeeck arrived at the Cape? (1)

A 15<sup>th</sup> century

**B 17<sup>th</sup> century**

C 18<sup>th</sup> century

D 21<sup>st</sup> century

1.1.2. Which of the following groups of people represents the indigenous people of the Cape (1)

A Slaves, Trek Boers and The San

**B Khoikhoi, San and Xhosa**

C French, Xhosa and British

D None of the above

1.1.3. Before the arrival of Europeans in the 17th century, there were already \_\_\_\_\_ groups of people already living in the Cape. (1)

A Two

B More than ten

C Five

**D Three**

1.1.4. Cape Slaves did not come from the following country (1)

\_\_\_\_\_

A Batavia

B Madagascar

**C Egypt**

D India

1.1.5. What causes scurvy \_\_\_\_\_ (1)

A Travelling for long hours

B Mosquito bites

**C Lack of vitamin C**

D Working in the rain

## **QUESTION 2: DUTCH SETTLEMENT**

**[5]**

**Read the following source and answer the following questions:**

*In 1647, the Haerlem, a Dutch trading ship, was shipwrecked in Table Bay. When sailors eventually got back to Holland they gave the Dutch East Indian Company wonderful reports about what they have seen at the Cape- plenty of water, fertile land and lots of wild animals.*

*The VOC was the wealthiest and most powerful trading company in the world at that time. They traded for spices and other goods from India. On these voyages, half of the sailors died of scurvy, which is caused by a lack of vitamin C. the VOC decided it will be a good idea to set up a halfway station at the Cape so that fresh fruits and vegetables could be grown for the sailors.*

*Source: Spot on Social Sciences Grade 7*

1. Name THREE good things that the sailors from the Haerlem said they had found at the Cape. 3x1(3)

- **Plenty water**✓
- **Fertile land** ✓
- **Lots of land**✓

2. Why was the VOC station at the Cape called a “halfway” station? (1)

- **It was half way between the East India and West Europe**✓

3. What do you think, the sailors from the Haerlem not report about the Cape? (1)

- **Presence of the indigenous people living in the Cape**✓

**QUESTION 3: SLAVES AT THE CAPE****[10]****SOURCE 3A****SOURCE 3B**

VOC-sponsored slave voyages, 1652-1796					Number of slaves delivered to Cape by VOC sponsored voyages, 1652-1796				
Region	1652- 1699	1700- 1749	1750- 1795	Totals	Region	1652- 1699	1700- 1749	1750- 1795	Totals
Madagascar	12	9	12	33	Madagascar	1069	779	977	2820
Mozambique, East African coast, Zanzibar	-	-	5	5	Mozambique, East African coast, Zanzibar	-	-	974	974
Delagoa Bay	-	Severa l	-	Severa l	Delagoa Bay	-	Approx. 280	-	Approx 280
Dahomey (Ghana)	1	-	-	1	Dahomey (Ghana)	226	-	-	226
Totals	13	9	17	39	Totals	1295	Approx. 1059	1951	Approx 4300

- 3.1 From which region were the most voyages to the Cape colony made between 1652-1696? (1)  
➤ **Madagascar ✓**
- 3.2 How many voyages were made from Ghana to the Cape colony? (1)  
➤ **1 ✓**
- 3.3 Name the **TWO** ships that transported the slaves in 1658. 2x1 (2)  
➤ **Amersfoort ✓ and Hasalt ✓**
- 3.4 Which region supplied the most slaves in 1652-1696? (1)  
➤ **Madagascar ✓**

- 3.5 Write a paragraph of about 7-8 lines about the slaves in the Cape. Include their arrival, working conditions, living and the abolition of slavery.

Learner should include these points:

- Slaves arrived as labour was needed to grow vegetables✓
- Slaves came from many different countries✓
- Slaves auctioned off and became the property of someone✓
- Harsh working conditions, in the fields or in households, worked from sunrise to sunset✓
- Slavery abolished in Britain in 1834, slaves in the Cape were eventually then given their freedom✓

**ANY RELEVANT**

### SECTION A TOTAL 20 MARKS

#### **SECTION B: CO-OPERATION AND CONFLICT ON THE FRONTIERS OF THE CAPE COLONY IN THE EARLY 19<sup>TH</sup> CENTURY**

#### **QUESTION 4**

**[5]**

4.1. Match the names in column A with places in column B. Write only the correct letter next to the number in column C.  
5x1(5)

A	B	C: ANSWERS
4.1.1 Chief Maqoma	A. Dithakong	4.1.1 <b>E ✓</b>
4.1.2 Andries Stockenstrom	B. Kuruman	4.1.2 <b>D ✓</b>
4.1.3 Robert Moffat	C. Griquatown	4.1.3 <b>B ✓</b>
4.1.4 Adam Kok	D. Graff-Reinet	4.1.4 <b>C ✓</b>
4.1.5 Kgosi Mothibi	E. Kat River Valley	4.1.5 <b>A ✓</b>

**QUESTION 5: MISSIONARIES AND TRADERS**

**[10]**

Robert Moffat (1795-1883) at Kuruman

Robert Moffat, born in Scotland, was a Methodist who wanted to convert other people to Christianity. He came to southern Africa in 1817 when he was 21 years old. His wife Mary worked with him. Moffat worked among the Griqua and Tswana people. He and Mary settled in Kuruman, and built up a mission station there. Moffat translated the Bible into Setswana. The mission station became important. Other missionaries started their work there. Important people from the Cape Colony also stayed there when they were in the area.

Moffat was skilled at carpentry, gardening, farming, printing and working with metals. He was a good negotiator and helped the Tswana people with some of their conflicts in the area. Moffat and his wife went back to Britain in 1870

5.1.1 Why was it important that missionaries like Robert Moffatt learn to speak the local languages (2)

**So that they can be able to communicate with local people✓✓**

5.1.2 According to the source, which TWO groups of people did Robert Moffatt work amongst? 2X1(2)

**Griqua✓ and Tswana✓**

5.1.3 Name any kind of help Robert Moffatt offered to the Tswana people? (1)

**Helped the Tswana people to negotiate during their conflicts✓**

5.2 Use the information below to complete the table that indicate trade relations in the Northern Cape in the Early 1800s 4x1(4)

- a) Cattle, skins and ostrich feathers;**
- b) guns, ammunition and horses;**
- c) coffee, sugar and clothes**
- d) material for clothes, flour for bread**

	<b>Goods to buy from them</b>	<b>Goods to sell to them</b>
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e.g. South Nguni	Sorghum, melons and beans	Beads, tobacco and metals
Griqua	material for clothes, flour for bread✓	guns, ammunition and horses✓
Tswana	Cattle, skins and ostrich feathers; ✓	coffee, sugar and clothes✓

5.3 Define the term *trade*. (1)

**Exchange of goods or services✓**

**QUESTION 6: THE LIVES OF INBOEKSELINGS**

**[10]**

Suddenly, a group of Boers on horseback appeared nearby and although the children wanted to flee, it was too late. They were captured and taken to the Boer laager where, full of fear, they waited to be killed. To their great relief they were not killed but were given food.

The children soon realised that each had a Boer as a master and gave them new names..... Eventually they became used to their new masters and their new life and no longer as upset as had been when they were seized.

6.1 Why was the system of inboekselings started? (1)

**Because slavery was abolished ✓**

6.2 a) Explain why the children were so upset when they were first caught. (2)

**They were separated from their families✓✓**

**They thought they were going to be killed✓✓**

b) Why did this later changed? (2)

**When they were not killed✓✓**

6.3 Imagine you are an inboekseling who has reached the age of 25. You are allowed to leave the farmer with whom you lived and worked since you were a child. Write a paragraph about: 5x1(5)

How would you feel?

What possible options might be open for you?

What difficulties do you think you will face?

Learner should include these points: or the opposite

Feel excited that I'm free to leave ✓ / not excited to leave

Leave the farm and start a new life ✓

Look for my biological family ✓

Don't know where to start looking ✓

Can't speak the language ✓

Don't know any life or any family besides my master's family. ✓

Leave and start tracing my biological family ✓

ANY FIVE

### QUESTION 7: THE GREAT TREK

[5]



7.1 Why was the Great Trek called a migration?

(2)



**The Dutch were moving from one place (Cape Colony) to another place interior of South Africa ✓✓**

7.2 Identify THREE reasons why Dutch people left the Cape Colony between 1834 and 1836. 3x1(3)

**The abolition of slavery had caused them to lose money and source of labour. ✓**

**Dutch was no longer official language✓**

**They were tired of constant unrest✓**

**They wanted to be free from British control✓**

**ANY THREE**

## SECTION B TOTAL 30 MARKS

### Rubric for marking paragraphs

Assessment	Not Achieved Level 1	Partially achieved Level 2	Achieved Level 3	Outstanding/Excellent achievement Level 4
Content (5)	Response to the question consists of unsupported opinions that are marginally related to the topic. (1)	Response adequately addresses some aspects of the assigned topic; opinions are sometimes based on incorrect information. (2)	Response to the question is fairly written; most opinions are supported with facts. (3)	Response to question is well written. Opinions are well supported  (4-5)

**GRAND TOTAL 50 MARKS**

**GOOD LUCK!!!!**

