

SOCIAL SCIENCES

HISTORY

GRADE 5 TERM 3 TEST 2023

NAME OF LEARNER: _____

NAME OF SCHOOL: _____

	Question 1	Question 2	Question 3	Question 4	Question 5	TOTAL
Marks	5	8	7	5	5	30
Leaner's marks						

Instructions: -Use this question paper as your answer sheet
-Read the instructions on each question
-Write neatly and clearly

Question 1

5 Marks

1. Put the names below to **FIVE** correct and relevant Egyptian objects.

Shaduf

Sphinx

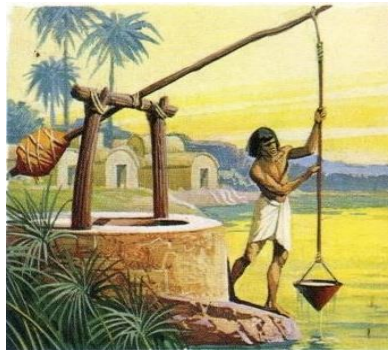
Tutankhamen's mask

Hieroglyphics

Pyramid



A _____



B _____



C _____



D _____



E _____



F _____

Question 2

8 Marks

2. Study **Source A** below

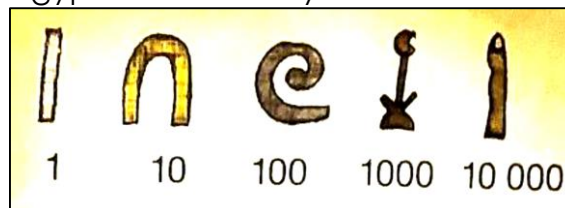
Inventions of the Ancient Egyptians

Ancient Egyptians were very inventive. They created so many useful things, such as: paper which they called papyrus, the sail, the 365-day calendar, fractions, ox-drawn ploughs, legal contracts, black ink and many more. Over and above being inventive, they were also highly knowledgeable. They had a knowledge of medicine. They treated sick people and discovered diseases such as tuberculosis, malaria, migraines and polio. They studied astronomy which is the study of the stars and planets and could make buildings of extreme high quality. They were also good mathematicians and they had their own way of writing using symbols. They would need Maths to do various things, such as: farmers would need it to work out how much and when to plant, builders would need it to work out how much stone to use, traders would need it to work out how much their goods were worth and they needed it for astronomy. Ancient Egyptians had their own form of writing called hieroglyphics, they used to write all the important information including clinical examinations performed by the physicians. Physicians studied anatomy which is the study of how bones and muscles in the human body fit together and physiology which is the study of how living bodies work.

2.1. Mention any THREE Egyptian inventions mentioned in Source A. (3)

2.2. How do you know that Mathematics was important then? Give 2. (2)

2.3. Below is the Egyptian number system



Key

- Work out to find the number below (2)



_____ = _____

2.4. Why was it important to study human anatomy? (1)

Question 3

7 Marks

3. Study the pictures of the City of Aswan in Egypt below.



City of Aswan in ancient Egypt



3.1. Most settlement like Aswan in the picture are built along the river.

3.1.1. Name the Egyptian famous river that appears in the picture. (1)

3.1.2. Why was this river so important to the development of these settlements? Give 3.

_____ (3)

3.1.3. The river also helped to determine three seasons in the ancient Egyptian year. Put the names of the season in relevant explanations below. (3)

Shemu

Akhet

Peret

_____ The flooding season, which lasted from June to September.

_____ The planting season, this lasted from October to February.

_____ The harvesting season, which lasted from March to May

Question 4

5 Marks

4. Complete the paragraph below by cancelling (**scratch across**) the wrong answer.



The tomb of Tutankhamen was discovered in 1822 / 1922 by an English archaeologist called Joseph Carter / Howard Carter. The tomb had been sealed for 3 000 years. Tutankhamen was buried in the Valley of the Kings / Valley of Queens near the ancient city of Thebes. This was where many pharaohs were buried. Carter spent eight years looking for treasures buried in the Valley before he found the tomb of Tutankhamen. Tutankhamun was the Egyptian pharaoh who ruled Egypt for 10 years until his death at the age of 16 years old / 19 years old, around 1342 B.C. With him in the tomb were toys

from his childhood, ships' oars, bottles of perfume, beds, his golden throne, jewellery and many other things. Tutankhamen was buried with over 3 500 objects. These objects help us to learn about the lives of the ancient pharaohs. Many of the objects were made of gold / wood and other precious metals.

Question 5

5 Marks

Egypt had a very strict social system. There were different levels within Egyptian society, starting from the lowest level, slaves, and ending at the Highest level – Pharaoh (king).

- Choose any five ancient Egyptian social classes and write a paragraph to explain each of them.

This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue or grey ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page, providing a template for handwriting practice. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

LEVEL 1	• Omissions in coverage very little content. • Question inadequately addressed or not at all	0 – 2 marks
LEVEL 2	• Question has been answered to a certain extent. • Content adequately covered and relevant. • Paragraph planned and structured to a certain extent. • Evidence used in the topic.	3 marks
LEVEL 3	• Question has been fully answered. • Content selection relevant to the topic. • A planned and structured paragraph. • Excellent use of evidence used in the topic	4 – 5 marks

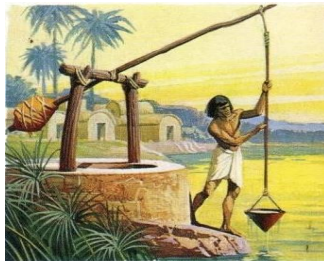
Question 1

5 Marks

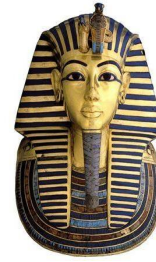
5. Put the names below to **FIVE** correct and relevant Egyptian objects.



A. Hieroglyphics ✓



B. Shaduf ✓



C. Tutankhamen's mask ✓



D. Pyramid ✓



E. _____



F. Sphinx ✓

Question 2

8 Marks

6. Study **Source A** below

2.1. Mention any **THREE** Egyptian inventions mentioned in Source A. (3)

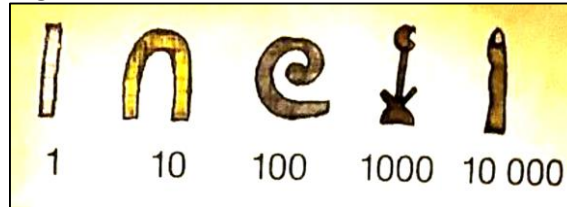
- **Paper which they called papyrus** ✓
 - **the 365-day calendar** ✓
 - **The ship sails** ✓
 - **ox-drawn ploughs** ✓
 - **black ink**
 - **discovered diseases** ✓
 - **their own way of writing using symbols – hieroglyphics** ✓
 - **legal contracts** ✓
- (Any 3)

2.2. How do you know that Mathematics was important then? Give 2. (2)

- **it helped farmers to work out how much and when to plant** ✓

- it helped builders to work out how much stone to use✓
- it helped traders would need it to work out how much their goods were worth✓
- they needed it for astronomy✓ (Any 2)

2.3. Below is the Egyptian number system



Key

- Work out to find the number below

(2)


 $100 + 100 + 100 \checkmark = 300 \checkmark$

2.4. Why was it important to study human anatomy?

(1)

- To know how bones and muscles in the human body fit together. ✓

Question 3

7 Marks

7. Study the pictures of the City of Aswan in Egypt below.



City of Aswan in ancient Egypt

3.1. Most settlement like Aswan in the picture are built along the river.

3.1.1. Name the Egyptian famous river that appears in the picture.

(1)

- Nile River ✓

3.1.2. Why was this river so important to the development of these settlements? Give 3.

- The water from the river provides rich soil for farming. ✓
- The river provides transportation ✓
- For making bricks for building houses✓
- Water for drinking ✓
- Water for farming ✓
- Water for irrigation ✓
- Water for animal farming ✓

(any 3)

(3)

3.1.3. The river also helped to determine three seasons in the ancient Egyptian year. Put the names of the season in relevant explanations below. (3)

Akhet: ✓ The flooding season, which lasted from June to September.

Peret ✓ The planting season, this lasted from October to February.

Shemu: ✓ The harvesting season, which lasted from March to May

Question 4

5 Marks

8. Complete the paragraph below by cancelling (**scratch across**) the wrong answer.



The tomb of Tutankhamen was discovered in ~~1822~~ / **1922** ✓ by an English archaeologist called ~~Joseph Carter~~ / **Howard Carter** ✓. The tomb had been sealed for 3 000 years. Tutankhamen was buried in the **Valley of the Kings** ✓ / ~~Valley of Queens~~ near the ancient city of Thebes. This was where many pharaohs were buried. Carter spent eight years looking for treasures buried in the Valley before he found the tomb of Tutankhamen. Tutankhamun was the Egyptian pharaoh who ruled Egypt for 10 years until his death at the age of ~~16 years old~~ / **19 years old** ✓, around 1342 B.C. With him in the tomb were toys from his childhood, ships' oars, bottles of perfume, beds, his golden throne, jewellery and many other things. Tutankhamen was buried with over 3 500 objects. These objects help us to learn about the lives of the ancient pharaohs. Many of the objects were made of **gold** ✓ / ~~wood~~ and other precious metals.

Question 5

5 Marks

Egypt had a very strict social system. There were different levels within Egyptian society, starting from the lowest level, slaves, and ending at the Highest level – Pharaoh (king).

Choose any five ancient Egyptian social classes and write a paragraph to explain each of them.

Slaves were at the very bottom of the hierarchy. Slaves were captured from the lands around Egypt or poor Egyptians sold members of their families into slavery. It is thought that slaves built the ancient pyramids of Giza.

Most of the people in ancient Egypt were **farmers** who worked hard to provide food and other products to the people of Egypt. Farmers did not own their land - farms were owned by the Nobility. Farmers had to pay taxes to the Pharaoh in the form of crops or animals according to the size of their farm.

Artists and Craftsmen were above the farmers, they made jewellery, statues, paintings, masks. They painted the houses of the rich, made their furniture and did the interior decorations.

Scribes were Egypt's official writers and record keepers, were one level below priests. They were highly respected and well paid. **Administrators** helped the Pharaoh run Egypt. The administrators went up and down the Nile by boat, measuring land and collecting taxes for the Pharaoh.

Soldiers were responsible for the defence of the country. Many second sons, including those of the Pharaoh

Priests, Doctors and Engineers were very important and highly respected. Priests were religious leaders, doctors healed people and worked on new medicines. The engineers designed buildings, roads and machines.

The nobility consisted of only a few rich men and women. The Nobles were usually members of the royal family and relatives of the Pharaoh.

The Pharaoh was at the very top of the ancient Egyptian social system. He/she had all power in Egypt. Many Pharaohs were worshipped as gods. Pharaoh is the Egyptian name for a King.
