



Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION
AMATHOLE EAST

SOCIAL SCIENCES

HISTORY TERM 4 EXAMS 2023

GRADE 5

Marking Guide

	SECTION A	Question 1	Question 2	SECTION B	Question 3	Question 4	Question 5	Question 6	Question 7	TOTAL
Marks		6	4		4	4	4	3	5	30
		10			20					

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

SECTION A An ancient African society: Egypt [10 Marks]

Question 1

[6 Marks]

- Read the sources below and answer the questions that follow

Egypt



Egypt is a country in North Africa. The Nile River is the longest river in Africa and flows through Egypt. The Nile River enters Egypt from the Sudan and flows North for about 1 545km to the Mediterranean Sea. The ancient Egyptians lived along the banks of the River Nile. Even today, most of Egypt's population still live in the **Nile valley**.

Before modern dams were built, the River Nile would flood each year.

As a result of the flooding, thick black mud would coat the land on either side of the river. The thick black mud was very rich in nutrients and made the land very fertile and ideal for growing crops. The ancient Egyptians called this area of Egypt the "Black Land".

Although it did not rain much in Egypt, the crops had plenty of water from the River Nile. Farmers dug water channels to carry water to their plots during long dry months.

The majority of ancient Egyptians lived along the banks of the Nile. They used the water to water their crops, to drink and to wash. They travelled up and down the Nile on boats. Boats carried people, food and goods to trade from one end of Egypt to the other.

Just above the **flood watermark**, the Egyptians built flat-roofed houses. The bricks used to build the houses were made of mud which was baked hard in the sun. Stone was only used to build tombs, palaces and temples. The Egyptians invented a pulley system to lift large buckets of water from the river. This was called a **shaduf**.

Crops of the ancient Egyptians

The Egyptians grew a type of grain called barley. They made bread and beer from barley. They also grew many fruits and vegetables such as melons, onions, cabbages, leeks, beans and grapes (which they made into wine).

The Egyptians grew flax - they spun flax into linen to make clothes, bedding and material used to wrap up the bodies of the dead. Papyrus is a type of reed which grew wild on the banks of the Nile. The ancient Egyptians used the papyrus to make a type of paper.

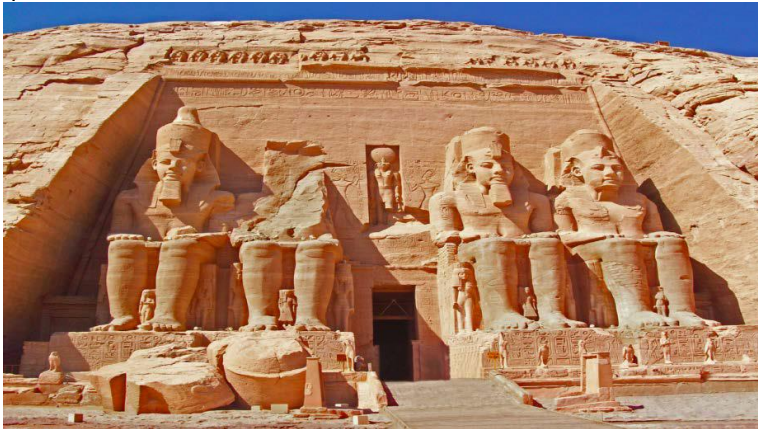
- What did people in Egypt use to build their houses? (1)
 - They used mud bricks which were baked hard in the sun** ✓
- What was used to make tombs, palaces and temples? (1)
 - Stones** ✓
- Why did the farmers plant their crops on the banks of the Nile? (1)
 - The thick black mud very rich in nutrients made the land very fertile and ideal for growing crops** ✓
- Name 3 ways the Nile affected the lives of the ancient Egyptians. (3)
 - They used Nile River water for watering crops** ✓
 - Drinking** ✓
 - Washing** ✓
 - As transport channel for boats** ✓

(Any 3)

Question 2

[4 Marks]

2.1. Some of the Pharaohs were buried in stone tombs in the area shown in the picture below.



2.1.1. This place was called; (Encircle the correct letter)

(1)

A. Valley of three heads

B. Valley of the Kings. ✓

C. Tutankhamen's pyramid

2.1.3. choose the correct answer below to fill in the blank spaces. (4)

		Cairo			Put in graves
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a) The ancient Egyptians **mummified** ✓ the Pharaoh's body after death to stop them from decomposing and buried them on structures called

Pyramids ✓ as shown in the picture below.



The three biggest of these structures are found in **Giza** ✓. They were built in the desert because the dry heat helped stop the bodies and belongings of those buried from decomposing.

These structures are believed to have been built by **Slaves** ✓ that belonged to the lowest level of the Social Structure of Ancient Egypt.

SECTION B A heritage trail through the provinces of South Africa. [20 Marks]

Question 3

[4 Marks]

3.1. Identify the picture below and answer the questions that follow



a) What is the name given to the plant above? (1)

- **Aloe** ✓

b) Give 2 examples of what it is used for? (2)

- **Burns** ✓
- **skin infections** ✓
- **wounds** ✓
- **Acne** ✓
- **allergic reactions** ✓
- **insect bites** ✓
- **to sooth heartburn** ✓
- **to help digestion** ✓

Any 2

c) Explain how it forms part of South African Heritage. (1)

- **An aloe is type of succulent plant that grows in the Eastern Cape, and the people living there have used it for centuries to treat various health problems.** ✓

Question 4

[4 Marks]

4.1. Study the jumbled (not in arranged in order) information about Cape Town's Castle below

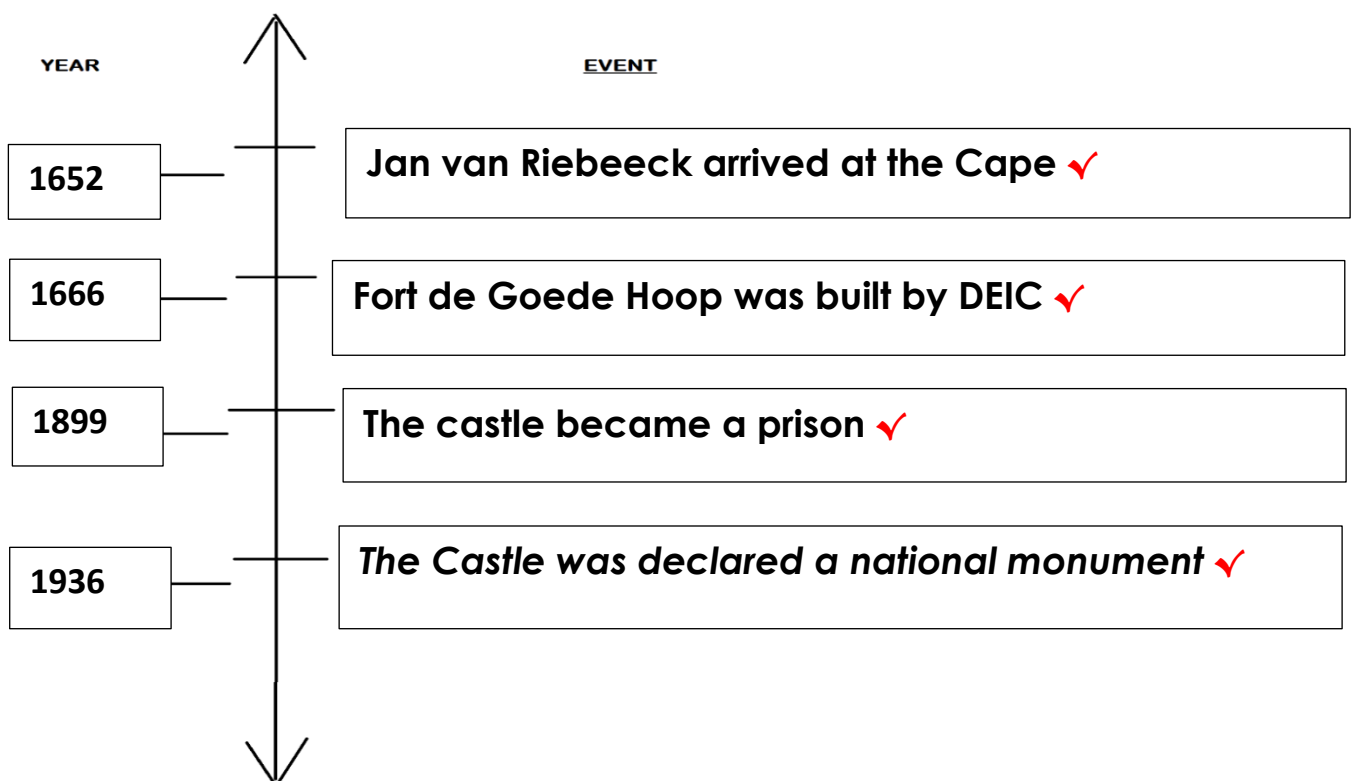
Cape Town's Castle



The Castle of Good Hope in Cape Town is the oldest surviving colonial building in South Africa. In 1936, the Castle was declared the national monument. It is a five-pointed stone building and was built by the Dutch East India Company between 1666 and 1679. But it wasn't the first fort to be built at the Cape. The fort was called the Fort de Goede Hoop and was made out of clay and wood.

The Castle replaced an older fort built by Jan van Riebeeck when he arrived at the Cape in 1652. During the South African War (1899-1902), part of the Castle was used as a prison. Today, if you visit the Castle you can see a military museum there, as well as a collection of historic artwork.

4.1.1. Complete the timeline by putting the correct sequence of events chronologically from the source (4)



Question 5

[4 Marks]

- Study the pictures below



5.1. Describe the buildings of Kaditshwene.

(1)

- Buildings were made of stones** ✓

5.2. Where was this discovered by archaeologists?

(1)

- Zeerust, North West province** ✓

5.3. What else did archaeologist found to learn more about the skills of the people who lived at the place.

(2)

- Archaeologists have discovered numerous well-preserved smelting furnaces in the area which show that the people were skilled in smelting metals and creating items for trade.** ✓✓

Question 6

[3 Marks]

6.1. Match column A to Column B

Column A		Write only the corresponding letter	Column B	
6.1.1.	She was a trade unionist, who stood up for the rights of workers	D ✓	A	Natural heritage
6.1.2.	a country's natural environment, including the local plant life and wildlife	A ✓	B	Gauteng
6.1.3.	"place of gold" in Sesotho,	B ✓	C	Cultural heritage
			D	Frances Baard
			E	Sol Plaatjie

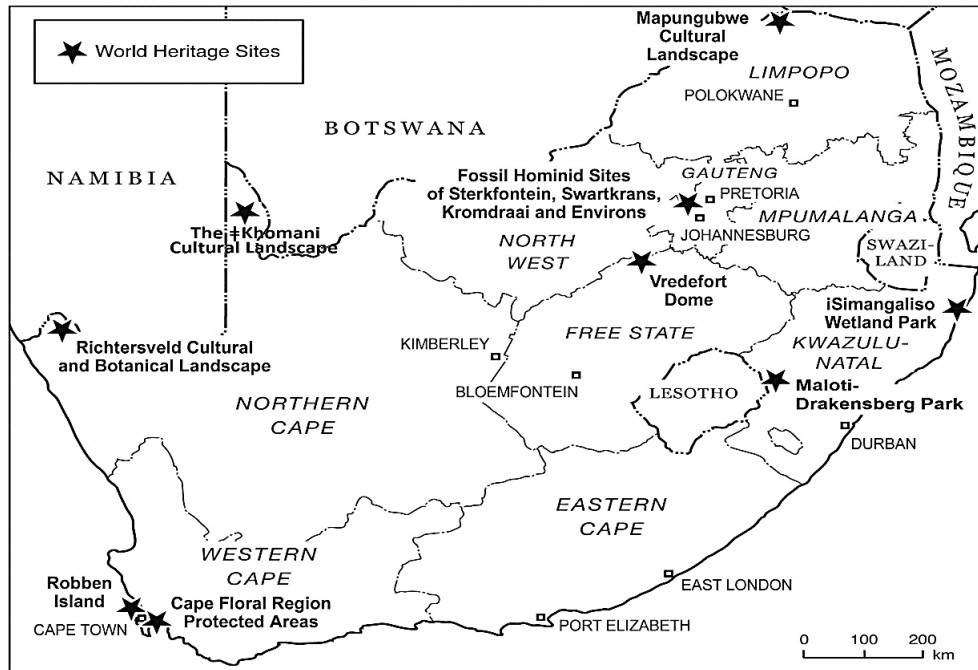
Question 7

Paragraph writing

[5 Marks]

7.1. Study the Sources below and use the information to construct your paragraph

SOURCE A



SOURCE B

Mapungubwe Hill



Cradle of Humankind



The Big Hole



Robbin Island



- Now write your paragraph about any 3 heritage sites shown on pictures above.
- Its Name

- Where it is situated (Province)
- Why is it regarded as a heritage site?

- **Mapungubwe is in the northern border of South Africa (Limpopo province) joining Zimbabwe and Botswana.**

The Mapungubwe Cultural Landscape demonstrates the rise and fall of the first indigenous kingdom in Southern Africa between 900 and 1,300 AD. It contains priceless archaeological treasure.

- **The Cradle of Humankind is in northwest of Johannesburg, South Africa, in the Gauteng province**

It was established and inscribed in 1999 on UNESCO's World Heritage List because of the wealth of fossils found in the area and, in particular, fossils of ancient humans. It is an area that has yielded and has continued to produce an enormous amount of information about our human origins.

- **The Big Hole in Kimberley, Northern Cape.**

Kimberly is one of the most unique and authentic historical destinations in South Africa, because of the Kimberley diamond mine that is an entirely man-made structure; the largest hand-dug excavation in the world.

- **Robben Island, about 12 kilometres from Cape Town in the Western Cape province.**

Robben Island was declared a World Heritage Site because the buildings on the island are a reminder of its sad historical significance for South Africa as the place where Nelson Mandela spent nearly 30 years of his life, as an apartheid prisoner.

Use this rubric to mark the paragraph writing.

LEVEL 1	• Omissions in coverage or sparse 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 to defend the argument.	3 marks
LEVEL 3	• Question has been fully answered. • Content selection relevant to line of argument. • A planned and structured paragraph. • Evidence used to defend the argument.	4-5 marks