



Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION
AMATHOLE EAST

SOCIAL SCIENCES

HISTORY

TERM 4 EXAMS

2023

GRADE 5

NAME OF LEARNER: _____

NAME OF SCHOOL: _____

	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
Learner's marks										

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.

1. What did people in Egypt use to build their houses? (1)

2. What was used to make tombs, palaces and temples? (1)

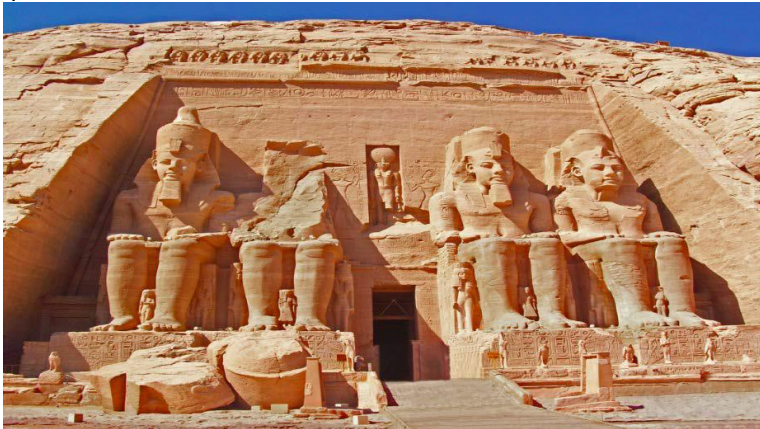
3. Why did the farmers plant their crops on the banks of the Nile? (1)

4. Name 3 ways the Nile affected the lives of the ancient Egyptians. (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)

Giza	mummified	Cairo	Pyramids	Slaves	Put in graves
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a) The ancient Egyptians _____ the Pharaoh's body after death to stop them from decomposing and buried them on structures called _____ as shown in the picture below.



The three biggest of these structures are found in _____.

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 _____ 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)

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

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

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

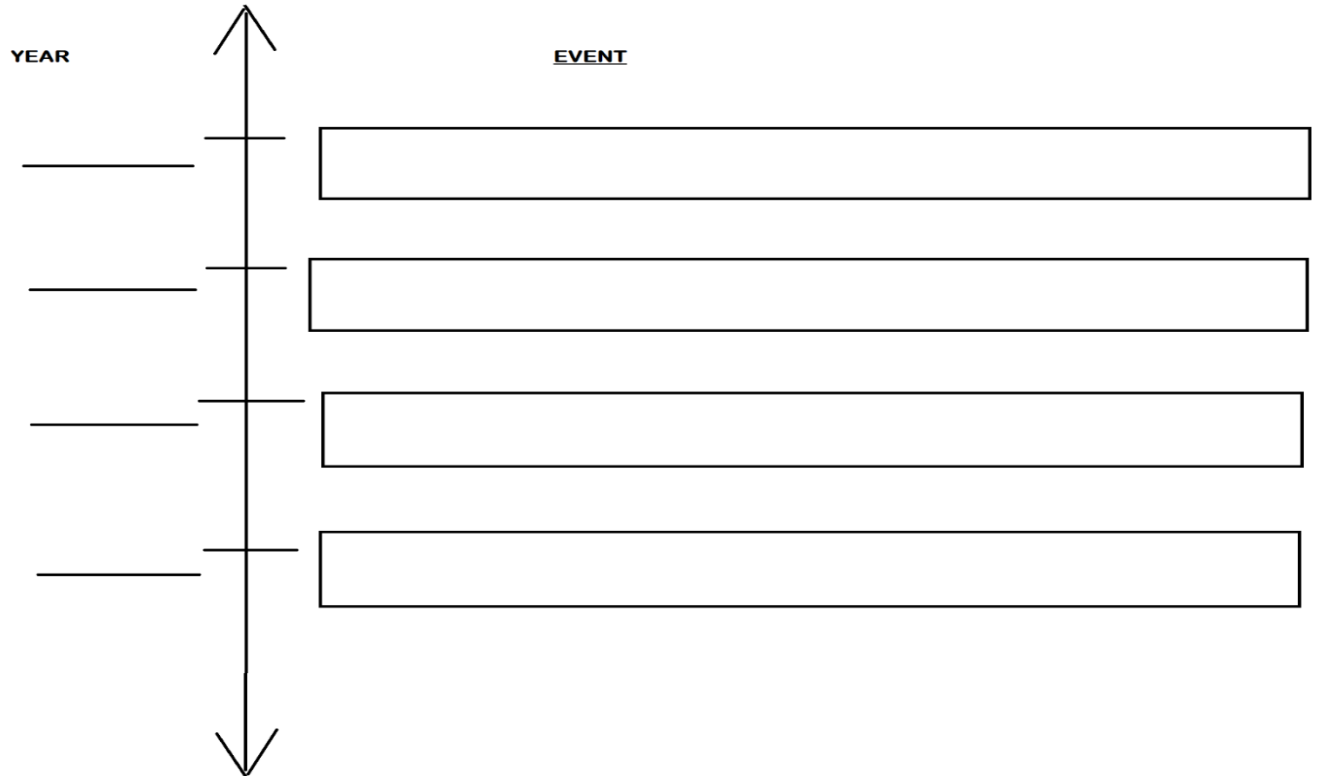


The Castle of Good Hope in Cape Town is the oldest surviving colonial building in South Africa. In 1936, the Castle was declared the national monument. It is a five-pointed stone building and was built by the Dutch East India Company between 1666 and 1679. But it wasn't the first fort to be built at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

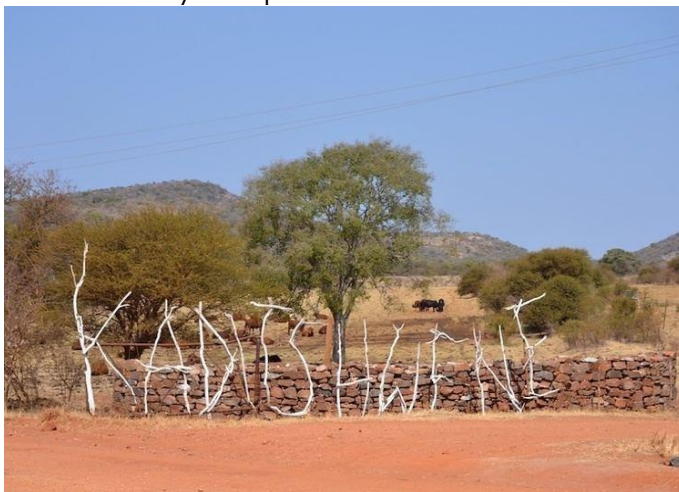
Events			
The castle became a prison	Fort de Goede Hoop was built by DEIC	<i>The Castle was declared a national monument</i>	Jan van Riebeeck arrived at the Cape



Question 5

[4 Marks]

- Study the pictures below



5.1. Describe the buildings of Kaditshwene. (1)

5.2. Where was this discovered by archaeologists? (1)

5.3. What else did archaeologist found to learn more about the skills of the people who lived at the place. (2)

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		A	Natural heritage
6.1.2.	a country's natural environment, including the local plant life and wildlife		B	Gauteng
6.1.3.	"place of gold" in Sesotho,		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?

This image shows a blank sheet of white paper with horizontal ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and extend across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

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