



Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION
AMATHOLE EAST

SOCIAL SCIENCES

HISTORY NOVEMBER EXAMINATIONS 2023

GRADE 6

Marking Guide

	SECTION A	Question 1	Question 2	Question 3	SECTION B	Question 4	Question 5	Question 6	Question 7	TOTAL
Marks		5	6	4		5	9	6	5	40
Leaner's marks		15				25				

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

SECTION A QUESTION 1

[5 Marks]

1. Match **column A** with column B. Write only the letter in the space provided.

Column A	Column B	Answer
1.1.1. A page given to voter on which to mark with party or person he or she is voting for	A. Political Party	1.1.1. C ✓
1.1.2. The history of someone's life	B. Rights	1.1.2. E ✓
1.1.3. A form of government in which people choose leaders by voting	C. Ballot paper	1.1.3. D ✓
1.1.4. A group of people who have similar ideas about how a country should be governed.	D. Democracy	1.1.4. A ✓
1.1.5. The things that people are allowed to do or have	E. Biography	1.1.5. B ✓

QUESTION 2

[6 Marks]

2.2. Our South African democratic government is made up of three branches as shown in the picture diagram below. Pick and write the relevant words under the pictures below.



THE POLICE





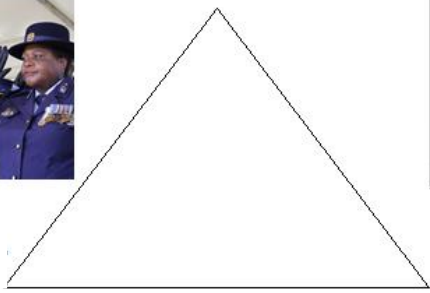
PARLIAMENT

a) **Legislature** ✓



COURT CHIEF JUDGE





b) **Executive** ✓

c) **Judiciary** ✓

(3)

2.2. What does the parliament do?

(1)

- **The parliament makes the laws** ✓

2.3. Parliament has 400 seats which are allocated proportionally to the parties who received the highest number of votes. The rules of the election say that a party can choose one member of Parliament for every 1000 voters they received in the election. This is how to decide how many people each party has in Parliament.

- Workout how many seats will the other TWO parties have. (2)

political party	Number of votes received	Seats
New African Party	7 000	7
New Democratic Movement	100 000	100 ✓
Vukani Worker's Party	32 000	32 ✓

QUESTION 3

[4 Marks]

3.1. Link any TWO statements for each of the leaders below.

- Write only the corresponding letters under relevant columns. (4)

	
Pius Langa	Fatima Meer
C ✓	B ✓
E ✓	F ✓

- A.** Was the first democratic state president of South Africa
- B.** participated in the Defiance Campaign in 1952
- C.** stood up against injustice and fought for the rights of all South Africans as a young lawyer and this earned him a good reputation.
- D.** became the first Black Anglican Archbishop of both Cape Town and Johannesburg was also appointed chairperson of South Africa's Truth and Reconciliation Commission.
- E.** was the head of the Constitutional Court from 2005 to 2009.
- F.** marched to the Union Buildings in Pretoria on the 9 August, 1956 in anti-pass march that is still remembered today as it is a public holiday, Women's Day.

SECTION B

QUESTION 4

[5 Marks]

4.1. Choose the correct word in the word bank below for each of the descriptions that follow:

	Herbalist	Antibiotic	transfusion
Disease	Ancestors	Surgery	Laboratory

- 4.1.1 A type of sickness or illness: Disease ✓
- 4.1.2. People who mix herbs to cure different illnesses: Herbalist ✓
- 4.1.3. A drug used in medicine to kill bacteria and cure infections: Antibiotic ✓
- 4.1.4. the spirits of the people who have died: Ancestors ✓
- 4.1.6. An operation by a doctor on a patient in hospital: Surgery ✓

QUESTION 5

[8 Marks]

5.1. Read the source below and answer the question below

Johannesburg's *muti* market is located in the southeast, in an area of the city, where you will rarely find tourists, though [Joburg's tourism website](#) claims otherwise. The city allotted a nearby space to about 300 traditional healing shops. Until this day, however, the market continues to spread beyond that small, official space.

Every proper *muti* shop features animal skins hanging from the ceiling, rows of animal fats in ancient brandy bottles, belts, sticks, bones, and other mysterious piles that would make a vegetarian cringe. Most of the medicine, however, actually consists of different types of tree bark and other plant parts. The word *muti*, after all, is derived from the Zulu word for tree, *umuthi*. Much of the medicine at the [Faraday Market](#) is supplied by traders from tiny South Africa-locked country of Lesotho. They come every Friday, and everyone else comes the next day to get the newest stuff.

Samon Nwulu, a silver-haired, quirky man who has been selling *muti* since 1959 was just a child when an old man from his village started teaching him about traditional medicine. *Muti* must be learned thoroughly before practicing, he explained. He declined to provide information about specific ingredients, however. Education has its price.

Elizabeth Makwana, who has been practicing for three years as a *sangoma*, says she received the calling through her dreams when she was a young girl. The life of a *sangoma* comes with great responsibilities as well as restrictions and sometimes the chosen ones decide to ignore the calling. (Rumours of horrible accidents that happen to those who reject the gift circulate widely.) But despite some reservations, Makwana went along. Among other things, she explained, that meant extensive training and waking up at Godforsaken hours to play the drums.

During a typical consultation, a *sangoma* will listen to the customer's problem and then throw bones to predict whether she can help. Sometimes, Makwana explains that it's possible to know right away. Other times, she asks the ancestors in her dreams—only to find the patient has committed too many bad deeds to be helped.

4.1.1. Between Samon Nwulu and Elizabeth Makwana who is an inyanga? (1)

- Samon Nwulu ✓

4.1.2. How did Samon get knowledge of traditional Medicine? (1)

- His grandfather taught him when Samon was a young boy ✓

4.1.3. Give any two things that can be seen inside every muti shops in Farady Market? (2)

- animal skins hanging from the ceiling ✓
- rows of animal fats in brandy bottles ✓
- belts ✓
- sticks ✓
- bones ✓
- plant barks ✓
- other plant parts ✓

4.1.5. How does the Sangama get know the customer's problem or sickness? (1)

- a sangoma will listen to the customer's problem and then throw bones to predict whether she can help ✓
- OR**
- she asks the ancestors in her dreams—only to find the patient has committed too many bad deeds to be helped. ✓ (Any)

5.2. below are some of the plants that are used by inyangas in variety of ways. Name them.

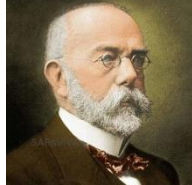
			
Aloe ✓	Wormkwood ✓	Hoodia ✓	Sutherlandia ✓

(4)

QUESTION 6

[6 Marks]

4.1. Read the information of each invetor and put the names below to on columns provided. (6)

					
He made the first antibiotic penicillin.	He invented method of vaccination against smallpox	He invented the technique of treating milk and wine to stop bacterial contamination	He founded the germ that caused TB.	He discovered X-rays	He completed the world's first successful human heart transplant.
in 1928	In 1796	In 1862	In 1882	In 1895	In 1967

Ellexander Fleming ✓	Edward Jenner ✓	Louis Pasteur ✓	Robert Koch ✓	Wilhelm Rontgen ✓	Chris Bannerd ✓
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QUESTION 7

Paragraph writing

[5 Marks]

7.1. Compare a sangoma and a Western doctor. Follow the headings below. (5)

Training	A sangoma is called by the ancestors to be a sangoma whereas a top student in science and maths gets to be a western doctor. A songoma spends years in training with an older sangoma, A western doctor studies science and medicine for at least seven years. The ancestors give a sign when the sangoma's training is complete. This is called ukuthwasa whereas a western doctor learns how to treat patients in a hospital.
Meeting the patient	A sangoma finds out why the patient is sick by contacting the spirit world while the western doctor examines the patient's body. A patients talk to the healer about their illnesses, their dreams and their fears whereas the western doctor finds out about other illnesses the patient has had,
Treatment	The sangoma treat patients by telling them why they are sick while the western doctor gives patient drugs/ medicine. A sangoma asks the spirit world to help heal the patient whereas a western doctor may send the patient to a specialist for further help. A sangoma may the patient medicines while a western doctor may suggest an operation.

• Omissions in coverage very little content. • Question inadequately addressed or not at all	0 – 2 marks
• 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
• 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

[40 Marks]