



LIMPOPO
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION

SEKHUKHUNE SOUTH DISTRICT

SOCIAL SCIENCES
HISTORY CONTROLLED TEST
NOVEMBER 2023
GRADE 7

MARKS: 50

DURATION: 2 HOURS

NAME OF LEARNER _____

NAME OF SCHOOL _____

INSTRUCTIONS:

1. Answer all the questions
2. Write neatly and legibly
3. A mere rewriting of sources as your answers will disadvantage you.
4. Write your answers on this question papers
4. The paper consists of **SEVEN** pages excluding cover page.

SECTION A: TERM 3 CONTENT**1.1. QUESTION 1: REASONS FOR THE VOC (DEIC) PERMANENT SETTLEMENT AT THE CAPE IN 1652.**

Study the Source 1A below to answer the questions that follow

In 1602, the government of Netherlands started Vereeningde Oost Indische Compagnie (VOC), which translates to the Dutch East Indian Company (DEIC) in English. The Dutch government said that the VOC was the only Dutch company allowed to trade in East. They traded things like pepper and spices. The VOC head office was in Batavia, so a long journey of many months between Netherlands and Batavia. In 1652 the VOC started a **refreshment station** at the Cape, as a stopping place for ships. The purpose of the settlement was to provide the VOC ships with water and fresh food supplies. The Cape settlement was also a place where sailors who had scurvy could rest and recover. The settlement was also aimed at organising the planting of vegetable seed and small fruit trees, and to set up peaceful friendly trade with the Khoikhoi. They also built a **fort** for protection of the Dutch and a hospital for sick VOC sailors.

Adopted from platinum Social Sciences grade 7 page 160

1.1.1. According to the source what does the Vereeningde Oost Indische Compagnie mean in English?

_____ (2)

1.1.2. When was VOC started? _____ (1)

1.1.3. Where was the head offices of VOC located? _____ (1)

1.1.4. Name two things that VOC traded in East

a. _____ (1)

b. _____ (1)

 (2)

(2)

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TOTAL SECTION: 15 MARKS

SECTION B: TERM 4 CONTENT**QUESTION 2: CO-OPERATION AND CONFLICT ON THE FRONTIERS OF THE
CAPE COLONY IN THE EARLY 19th CENTURY**

2.1. Read the case study below and answer the questions that follow.

The Source below explains how Chief Magoma (1798-1871) and the Xhosa resisted the British rule.

Magoma was a chief who fought against the British takeover of Xhosa land. He was born in 1798, the son of Chief Ngqika. His father agreed to give the land between the Fish and Keiskamma rivers to the British. Magoma disagreed with this and spent his life trying to get the land back. In 1829 the British took Magoma's land in the fertile Kat River and gave it to a group of Khoikhoi people. The Xhosa wanted the land back. Xhosa forces invaded the colony in 1834. They burnt homesteads and took trek Boers's animals. Magoma remained powerful and fought the British in the forests and mountains of the Eastern Cape between 1850 and 1853. The British suffered many defeats but they caught Magoma and sent him to prison on Robben Island twice. Magoma is remembered as an intelligent man who tried to keep Xhosa traditions and society strong.

2.1.1. When was Chief Magoma born?

_____ (1)

2.1.2. According to the source what was the disagreement between Chief Magoma and his father?

_____ (2)

2.1.3. How did the Xhosa react to the British's invasion of Magoma land?

(2)

2.1.3. Briefly explain how Magoma fought for his land?

(2)

2.1.4. Quote two qualities from the source which best described Chief Magoma.

(2)

2.1.5 According to the source, how did the British punish Chief Magoma? (1)

(10)

QUESTION 3

The source below is about the Kora and Griqua people who trade manufactured goods, tobacco and pack oxen from the Cape.

The Kora and Griqua were groups of people of mixed descent and runaway slaves who had left the Cape colony. They traded manufactured goods, tobacco and pack oxen from the Cape. The Kora originated from small groups of Khoikhoi who had lost their land to the Dutch in South-western Cape. Most of the first Kora people had worked on Dutch farms and spoke Dutch. They knew how to use guns and ride horses. They got goods from the Cape, like materials for making clothes, flour for making bread, and tobacco that Dutch grew.

The Griqua were group of people of Khoikhoi, slaves and European descent who had left the Cape in the late 1700s. They owned cattle, had guns and horses and used oxen-wagons. They usually wore European-styles clothes, spoke Dutch and were Christians. The Griqua took their name from the Khoikhoi group Guriqua. They saw themselves more Khoikhoi than Dutch.

Adopted from grade 7 SS platinum page 200 and 201

3.1.1. According to the source, where did the following groups originate:

a. Kora people

_____(1)

b. Griqua

_____(1)

3.1.2. List three things that both groups traded from the Cape.

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____ (3)

3.1.3. Use the source and your own understanding, and explain what advantage did the Kora and Griqua had on travelling and defence.

_____ (2)

3.1.4. Quote evidence from the source which suggests that the Griqua adopted Western style.

_____ (1)

3.1.5. According to the source, which religion did the Griqua people belong to?

_____ (2)

[10]

QUESTION 4

ESSAY QUESTION

Your essay should be about ONE-page long.

4.1. Slave rebellions, economic and humanitarian reasons were regarded as the main factors which led to the abolition of slavery by the British in the 1836.

Do you agree? Support your argument with relevant evidence. [15]

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

TOTAL SECTION: 35 MARKS

GRAND TOTAL: 50 MARKS