



Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
CHRIS HANI EAST

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Grade 7

HISTORY

November 2023 Examinations

Name of learner: _____

Name of school: _____

Section	Section A				Section B					
Question	Q 1	Q 2	Q 3		Q 4	Q 5	Q 6	Q 7	Q 8	Q 9
Mark	4	5	6		7	7	7	5	6	8
Marks obtained										

Term 3 content: 15 marks: Source-based questions and paragraph writing

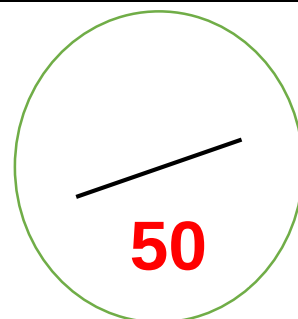
Term 4 content: 35 marks: Source based questions and essay writing

Instructions:

Answer all the questions.

Write neatly and legibly.

Answer on the QUESTION PAPER provided.

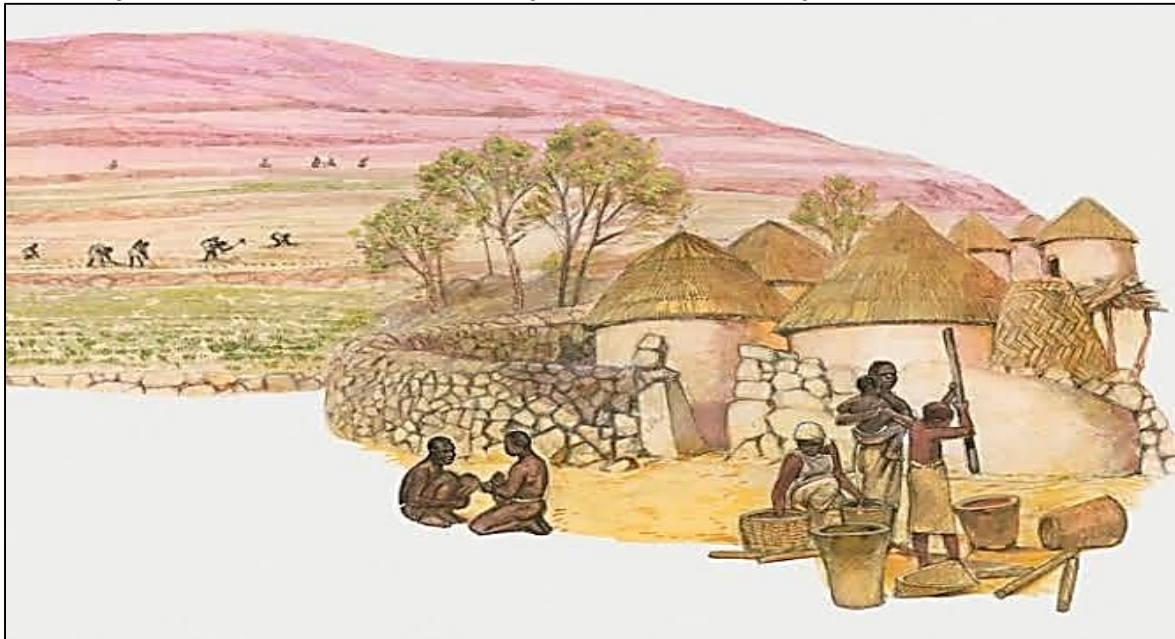


SECTION A: COLONISATION OF THE CAPE 17TH – 18TH CENTURIES

Question 1

[4 Marks]

1. Study the source which show Early African community below



1.1. In what way the Early African farmers were differ from San and Khoikhoi? (2)

1.2. Name the two crops that African farmers grew? (2)

_____ and _____

Question 2

[5 Marks]

2. Study sources **F** and **G** below and answer the questions that follow

Source A

This comes from the Tulbagh Code of 1754. This was a law that set out the rules about how slaves should be treated.

- Slaves must be indoors after ten at night; if they are out, they must carry a lantern.
- Slaves may not ride horses or wagons in the streets.
- Slaves may not sing or whistle or make any other sound at night.
- Slaves may not meet in bars, buy alcohol or form groups on public holidays.
- Slaves may not gather near the entrance of a church during a church service.
- Slaves who stop in the street to talk to other slaves may be chased away, with canes if necessary.
- Slaves who insult a farmer may be flogged and chained.
- Slaves who strike a slave owner are to be shown no mercy and put to death.
- Slaves are not allowed to own or to carry a gun.

Source B

An extract from the court records of Stellenbosch, 1749

The slave Reijner was put on trial for hitting his master and running away. He did this after daughter had been badly beaten by the master's wife.

The slave Reijner van Madagascar and his daughter, Sabina lived on a farm in the Drakenstein area. His daughter did domestic house work for the wife of her master. She worked well, but without knowing the reason why, she had been beaten badly treated by the wife; so much so that Reijner had even begged his master to sell the child to another owner.

One Saturday, Sabina, who had just finished laying the midday table was taken by the wife to a room at the back of the house, and stripped and tied to a beam. She was beaten with a *sjambok*, through the whole afternoon. When she was finally released, she escaped through the window and hid in the barn.

2.1. Why is Reijner's surname 'Van Madagascar'? (1)

2.2. Why Riejner in court? (1)

2.3. Look back at the Tulbough Code (Source F). Based on these rules, discuss the sort of punishment Reijner would get. (1)

2.4. Discuss whether you think it was right for slave-owner not put on trial? (2)

Question 3

[6 Marks]

3. Give any legacy left behind by slaves at the Cape. (1)

3.2. Why slaves resisted against their owners? (1)

3.3. Give FOUR ways on which slaves resisted to their owners? (4)

SECTION B

Question 4

[7 Marks]

4. Read an extract about the effects of the British arrival at the Cape below

Source F

Britain was the leading trading and Industrial country in the world at that time, and so the Cape became part of a large world empire.

British merchants set up businesses and Cape Town began to grow as an important trading centre. Many more ships stopped at the Cape on their way to and from British colonies in other parts of the world. There was a bigger demand for products from farmers, such as wheat, meat and wine, and farmers became wealthier. The British also sent explorers and traders into the interior to set up new trade networks.

The Cape was now ruled by British officials sent from London, led by a British governor. They had more power than the VOC officials had but they had to follow the orders of the government in Britain. The British army was also far more powerful than the VOC had been, so Britain could send large numbers of soldiers to the Cape to make British control stronger. The British set up a base for their navy at Simon's Town to protect British trade routes.

The British introduced new ideas about law and government, and English became the main official language. They also banned the slave trade, which meant that no more new slaves could be brought to the Cape. They introduced new laws to give the slaves and Khoi workers more protection. Many farmers at the Cape did not like these new laws.

4.1. What do you think made Cape Town to grow as an important trading centre after the British occupation? (1)

4.2. Who came and settle the Cape in 1652 before the arrival British? (1)

4.3. Why those people you mentioned in 1.2. Came and settle at the Cape? (1)

4.4. Write any 3 changes the British brought to the Cape. (3)

4.6. Why the British governors could not make laws at the Cape? (1)

Question 5

[7 Marks]

5. Use words provided below to complete the extract.

(7)

Rules grazing Trekboers Great Trek Interior British ox wagons



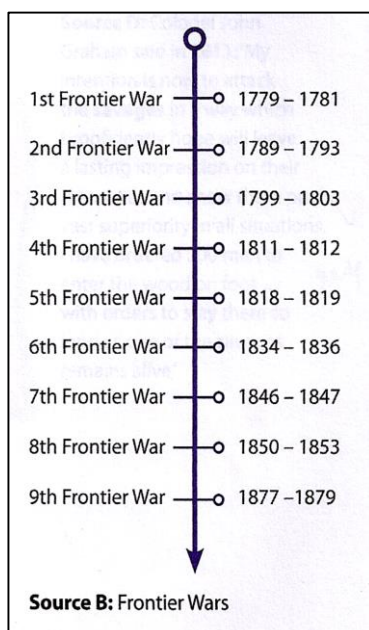
The _____ saw only one solution: to move out of the Cape Colony and settle away from the _____ in a place where they could make their own _____ and organise their lives in the way they wanted.

From 1836 to 1846, thousands of Voortrekkers, as they are now known, left the Cape and moved into the South African _____. They grouped themselves into a number of trek parties under various leaders. The Trekboers were used to moving around in search of land for _____. They packed their belongings into _____, gathered their servants and slaves, and headed north in search of new homes. These journeys became known as the _____

Question 6

[7 Marks]

6. Study the map below and answer the questions that follow.



6.1. How many Frontier wars were fought? (1)

6.2. Which two groups teamed up against the Xhosa? (2)

6.3. How long the Frontier wars took? (1)

6.4. What would you say was the main reason for conflict between Dutch and Xhosa farmers on the Eastern Frontier? (2)

6.5. Which Frontier war was started by Maqoma and his brother Tyhali? (1)

Question 7

[5 Marks]

7. Match column A to B

Column A		Column B		ANSWERS
7.1	African children that were exchanged or kidnapped by Boer settlers and kept as unpaid servants.	A	Frontier	7.1
7.2	Hit-and-run tactics used by small, mobile groups in warfare against a more powerful opponent.	B	Missionaries	7.2
7.3	The border between one area or country and another	C	Inboekselings	7.3
7.4	A Christian who has been sent to a foreign country to teach people about Christianity.	D	The Griqua	7.4
7.5	A group of people of Khoikhoi, slave and European descendants who had left the Cape in 18th century	E	Guerrilla war	7.5

Question 8

[6 Marks]

8. Read the case study and answer the questions that follow.

Case study: Robert Moffat (1795-1883) at Kuruman

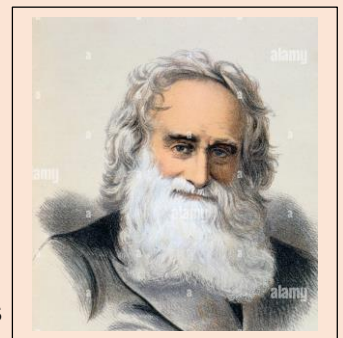
Robert Moffat, born in Scotland, was a Methodist who wanted to convert other people to Christianity. He came to southern Africa in 1817 when he was 21 years old. His wife Mary worked with him. Moffat worked among the Griqua and Tswana people. He and Mary settled in Kuruman, and built up a mission station there.

Moffat wrote two books about his work in Africa: *Missionary Labours and Scenes in Southern Africa* and *Rivers of Water in a Dry Place*.

The Namaqua's had a chief named Afrikaner. The tribe recognised Moffat's courage and care and began to respect him as their friend.

Afrikaner was converted to Christianity but it took another 12 years before any other Namaqua's were converted. Moffat worked among the Batswana as a builder, carpenter, blacksmith and farmer. He taught many of the Batswana to read and write. Gradually people started to convert to Christianity. Other tribes also came to hear about Christianity. In 1831, he brought a printing press to Kuruman that he could print religious works in Setswana.

He built the mission station. The mission station had a church, houses, a school and other buildings. The mission station became important. Other missionaries started their work there. Important people from the Cape Colony also stayed there when they were in the area. Moffat also wrote down the language rules of Setswana. He was a good negotiator and helped the Tswana people with some of their conflicts in the area. Moffat and his wife went back to Britain in 1870. Moffat died at 88, having played a major role in the early history of South Africa.



1. Why was it important that Moffat learnt to speak Setswana? (1)

2. Which country did Robert Moffat come from? (1)

3. Name another group that Moffat worked with. _____ (1)

4. Describe what Moffat achieved during his 52 years as a missionary. (3)

Question 9

[8 Marks]

The northern frontier of European settlement consisted of various groups of people. Write about the Tswana who lived there.

- Where they lived.
- Lifestyle
- Trade
- Their villages

LEVEL		MARK
LEVEL 1	Omissions in coverage or very little content. Question inadequately addressed or not at all	0 – 3 marks
LEVEL 2	Question has been answered to a certain extent. Content adequately covered and relevant. An essay planned and structured to a certain extent. Some evidence used.	4 - 5 marks
LEVEL 3	Question has been fully answered. Content selection relevant to line of argument. A planned and structured paragraph. Excellent use of evidence used	6-8 marks