



Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
EDUCATION

CHRIS HANI EAST

SOCIAL SCIENCES

HISTORY TERM 4 EXAMS 2024

GRADE 7

1 0 - 29 %	2 30 - 39%	3 40 - 49%	4 50 - 59%	5 60 - 69%	6 70 - 79%	7 80 - 100%	
0-14	15 - 19	20- 24	25 -29	30-34	35-39	40-50	Marks

NAME OF LEARNER: _____

NAME OF SCHOOL: _____

	SECTION A	Question 1	Question 2	Question 3	SECTION B	Question 4	Question 5	Question 6	Question 7		TOTAL
Marks		5	5	5		5	12	8	10		50
Leaner's marks											
		15				35					

Instructions:

Use this question paper as your answer sheet

-Read the instructions on each question

-Write neatly and clearly





SECTION A [Colonization of the Cape 17th – 18th century]
QUESTION 1 (5 Marks)

Select the correct answer and fill the blank spaces.

- 1.1. The Xhosa planted _____ and millet. (1)
- 1.3. The Dutch ran into conflict with the _____ people. (1)
- 1.4. _____ was the ship that shipwrecked in Table Bay. (1)
- 1.5. The _____ were group of that spoke Afrikaans who liked the freedom and independence that came with living away from direct DEIC control at the Cape. (1)
- 1.6. The Dutch protestants offered the _____ a new home.

- The Harlem
- Trek Boers
- Sorghum
- Indigenous
- Huguenots
- The Castle

QUESTION 2 (5 Marks)

- 2.1. Explain what made the cape a suitable halfway point? Give 2 reasons. (2)

- 2.2. The Trek Boers' way of life was destructive.



- Name this kind of animal that went extinct because of them. (1)

- 2.3. Give any two examples of languages from which the early version of Afrikaans was derived. (2)

SECTION B

QUESTION 4

(5 Marks)

- Select the correct answer by encircling the correct letter
- 4.1. This country might have taken the Cape away from the VOC before the British could.
- Netherlands
 - Portugal
 - France
 - Madagascar
- 4.2. The British governors at the Cape could not make any rule that they wanted to.
- They wanted local chiefs to make final decisions.
 - They had to follow the orders of the government in Britain
 - They wanted indigenous people to be involved.
 - None of the above.
- 4.3. Slaves were completely free in
- 1836
 - 1806
 - 1700
 - 1863
- 4.4. The reason for Trekboers in moving away from the Cape was;
- Running away from outbreaks of smallpox and measles at the Cape.
 - To settle away from the British rule at the Cape Colony to find a place where they could make their own rules.
 - Because of drought at the Cape
 - To plant sorghum and millet to the eastern part of the Cape.
- 4.5. One of four groups of people below was not living across the border of the Cape colony.
- The Khoisan
 - The Oorlams
 - The Tswana
 - The Xhosa
-

QUESTION 5

(12 Marks)

- Study Source B and C below

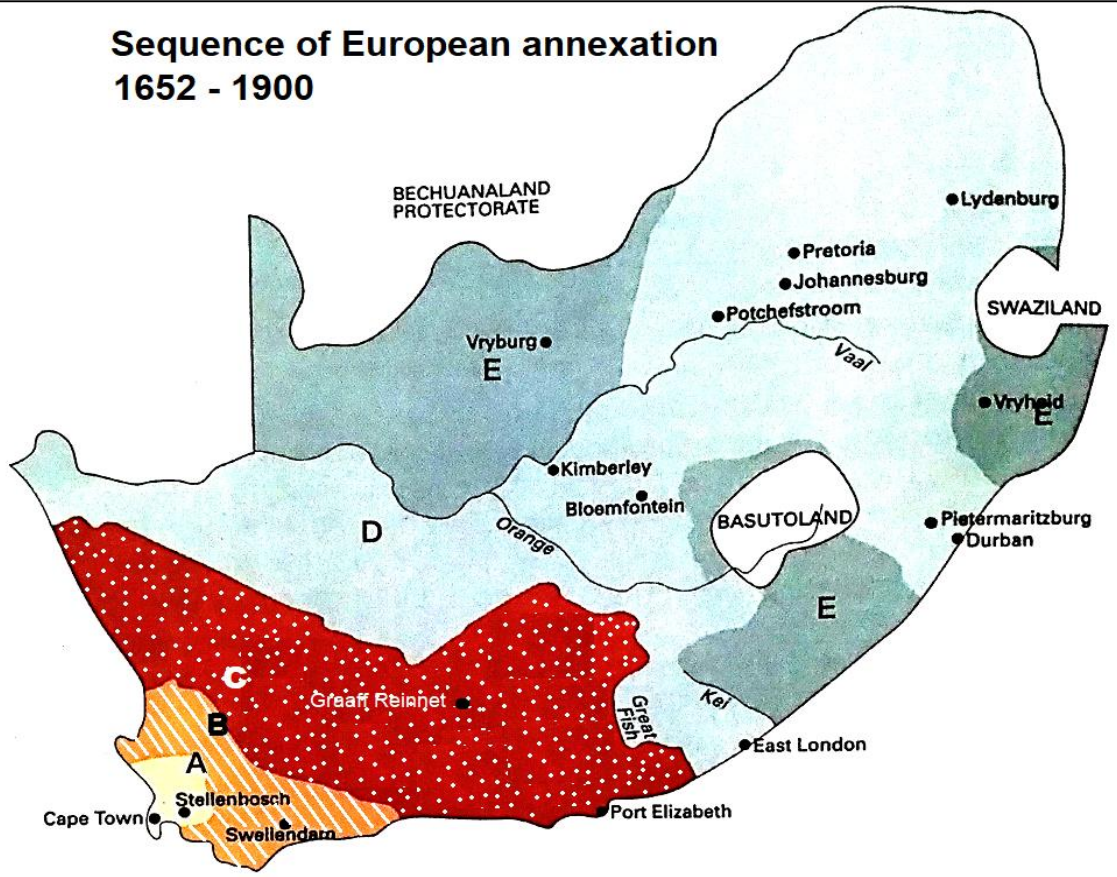
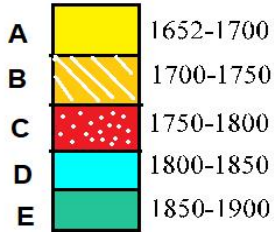
SOURCE B

The frontier continued to expand when the Trekboers moved inland. The Khoi-khoi were dispossessed of more land and fled to the mountainous regions of the Eastern Cape or became servants to the Dutch. The frontier didn't only expand towards the North. Dutch farmers also moved east. They wanted to get away from the hot, dry summers and cold wet winters and move to an area which offered mild winters and Summer rainfall. They found good grazing between the Sundays and Fish rivers.



SOURCE C

**Sequence of European annexation
1652 - 1900**



5.1. Explain how the expansion of the Trekboer frontier to the North had a bad impact on Khoikhoi people who lived there. (2)

5.2. State the reason why the Trekboers chose to move eastwards? (1)

5.3. Name area which was a good grazing land between Sundays and Fish rivers? (1)

5.4. Trace the group of people the Trekboers encountered as they moved eastwards? (1)

5.5. The encounter between these two groups from (1779 – 1879) renowned by series of wars.

5.5.1. Name these wars. (1)

5.5.2. State how long those wars lasted? (1)

5.6. Explain two main causes of the wars you have mentioned above?

(2)

Look at the map and use the key in Source C:

5.7. Illustrate how far did the Dutch settlement reach in the eastern Cape by the time the British took over (just after 1800)? (1)

5.8. Point out the inland town that was founded as the frontier expanded from 1750 – 1800. (1)

5.9. Use the map key to work out how long did it take the British to take control of the whole of South Africa? (1)

QUESTION 6

(8 Marks)

- Study the source below and answer the following questions.

Source D



I was working at home in the garden when a white man walked into my garden and grabbed me. I could hear mom and dad screaming my name and trying to fight but the white man won. I was so scared he was going to kill me but instead he fed me. He told me my new name was Joseph and he will look after me from now on. He told me that he will look after me if I work for him.

The diary entry of an Inboekseling

6.1. Farmers raided local communities and stole their children, thousands of these children were captured to become inboekselings who had to work for the farmer that registered them until they were 25 years old.

a) Name the nickname used for these children?

(1)

b) Discuss why Voortrekkers claimed that the children could not be called slaves?

(1)



c) Relate any two life similarities of inboekselings to those of slaves from **Source D**. (2)

6.2. Give any two examples jobs the inboekselings used to do. (2)

6.3. Give any two examples of things that they were given in return for working? (2)

QUESTION 7

ESSAY WRITING

(10 Marks)

- Construct a short essay of about **100 – 120 words** on the **Tswana world**. Discuss who the Tswana traded with and what items they traded, their lifestyle as well as who led their villages and how the village were set out.

Your essay must follow this format:

- An introduction
- A body (2 paragraphs)
- A conclusion





Section A	Question 1	Select Low Order (5 Marks)								Low order 8 marks
	Question 2	2.1. Explain Middle Order (2 Marks)	2.2. Name Low order (1 Mark)	2.3. Give examples Low order (2 Marks)						
	Question 3	3.1. Construct Middle Order (5 Marks)								Middle order 7 marks
										= 15
Section B	Question 4	4. select Middle Order (5 Marks)								
	Question 5	5.1. Explain Middle order (2 marks)	5.2. State Low Order (1 Marks)	5.3. Name Low order (1 mark)	5.4. Trace Low order (1 mark)	5.5.1. Name Low order (1 mark)	5.5.2. State Low order (1 mark)	5.6 Explain Middle order (2 mark)		Low order 7 Marks
		5.7. Illustrate Middle Order (1 Marks)	5.8. Point out Low Order (1 mark)	5.9. Use Middle Order (1 Marks)						Middle Order 18 Marks
	Question 6	6.1. a) Name Low Order (1 Mark)	b) Discus Middle Order (2 Mark)	c) Relate Middle Order (2 Marks)	6.2 Give examples. Middle order (2 marks)	6.3. Give examples Middle order (2 Marks)				High Order 10 Marks
	Question 7	Essay Writing (10 Marks) High Order								
		LO = 15	8+7	MO = 25	7 +18	HO =10	10			= 35