



Province of the
EASTERN CAPE
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
CHRIS HANI EAST

SOCIAL SCIENCE

Grade 7

HISTORY

November 2023 Examinations

Marking Guide

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

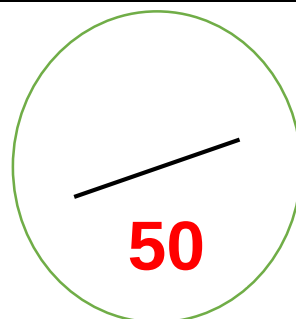
Term 4 content: 35 marks: Source based questions and essay writing

Instructions:

Answer all the questions.

Write neatly and legibly.

Answer on the QUESTION PAPER provided.

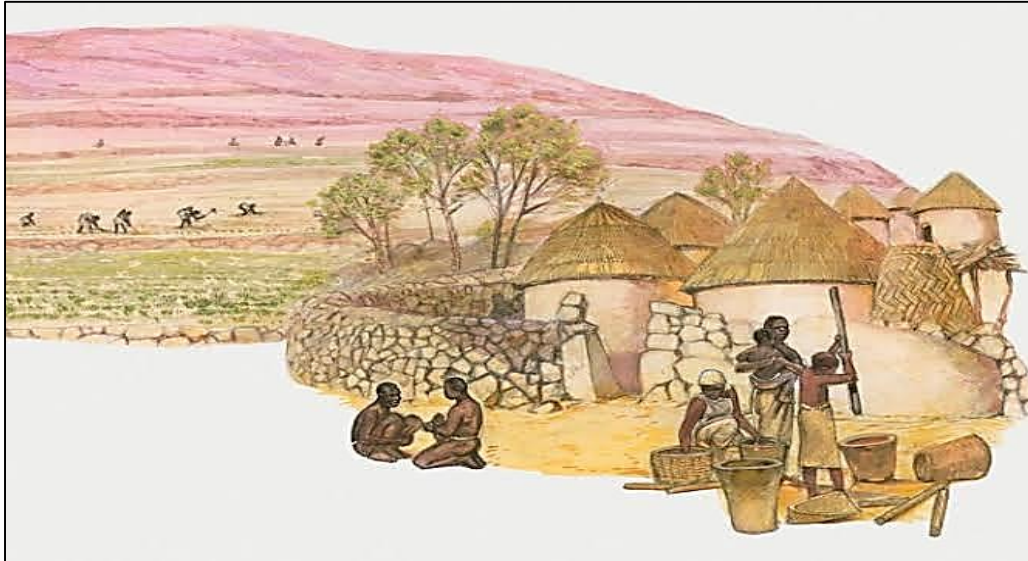


SECTION A: COLONISATION OF THE CAPE 17TH – 18TH CENTURIES

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)

- **San were hunter gatherers who moved from place to place. Khoikhoi were herders who looked after their cattle. Early African farmers settled in the Eastern Cape grew crops and lived in permanent settlements under chiefdom. (any reasonable response)**

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

- **Sorghum✓ and Millet ✓**

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)

- **Slaves were named after the place they had come from. Reijner was from Madagascar**

2.2. Why Riejner in court? (1)

- **Reijner was put on trial for hitting his master and running away**

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

- **Reijner would be killed**

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

- **No. both sides should be heard but The laws and slave code favoured and protected the rights of the slave owner. It was not fair because all people must be treated equally.**

Question 3

[6 Marks]

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

- **Islam religion**
- **Afrikaans language**
- **Architecture (buildings)**
- **Carnival dance**

(any)

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

- **There were strict rules that were introduced that the slaves had to obey.**
- **They wanted to be freed**

(any)

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

- **Sometimes they worked slowly on purpose or pretended that they did not understand.**

- Some slaves broke or lost farm tools.
- Some pretended to be sick.
- Some set fire on their owners' houses or farms.
- A few even killed their owners.
- Sometimes slaves ran away and tried to escape. Some of them hid on Table Mountain.
- There were two slave rebellions at the Cape that were organised by slaves to resist against their owners.

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)

- Because many 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

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

- Jan van Reibeeck and his men.

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

- They were sent by the DEIC to build a halfway (refreshment station) at the Cape that will help supply the passing ships with fresh food

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

- Cape Town began to grow as important British trading centre.
- The British sent explorers and traders into the interior to set up new trade networks.
- The Cape Colony was led by a British governor.

- British had more power than the VOC officials had but they had to follow the orders of the government in Britain.
 - Britain sent 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.
 - English became the main official language.
 - They banned the slave trade, which meant that no more slaves could be brought to the Cape.
 - They introduced new laws to give the slaves and Khoikhoi workers more protection.
- (any 3)

4.5. Why the British governors could not make laws at the Cape?

(1)

- The British governors at the Cape could not make any rule they wanted to because they had to follow orders of the British government.

Question 5

[7 Marks]

5. Use words provided belo to complete the extract.

(7)

Rules grazing Trekboers Great Trek Interior British ox wagons



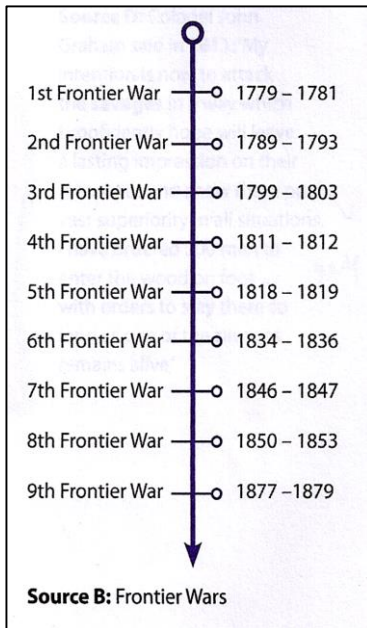
The **Trekboers** ✓ saw only one solution: to move out of the Cape Colony and settle away from the **British** ✓ rule in a place where they could make their own **Rules** ✓ and organise their lives in the way they

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

Question 6

[7 Marks]

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



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

- There were nine of them ✓

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

- The British ✓ and Dutch farmers (Trekboers) ✓

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

- A period of 100 years ✓

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

- Cattle raids and boundaries ✓

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

- The Sixth Frontier War ✓

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 C✓
7.2	Hit-and-run tactics used by small, mobile groups in warfare against a more powerful opponent.	B	Missionaries	7.2 E✓
7.3	The border between one area or country and another	C	Inboekselings	7.3 A✓
7.4	A Christians who has been sent to a foreign country to teach people about Christianity.	D	The Griqua	7.4 B✓
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 D✓

Question 8

[6 Marks]

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

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

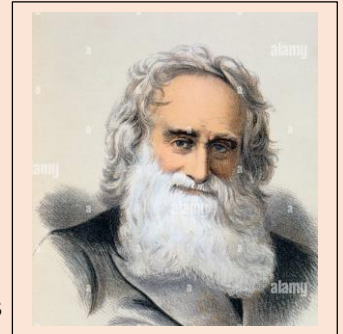
Robert Moffat, born in Scotland, was a Methodist who wanted to convert other people to Christianity. He came to southern Africa in 1817 when he was 21 years old. His wife Mary worked with him. Moffat worked among the Griqua and Tswana people. He and Mary settled in Kuruman, and built up a mission station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

- **To enable him to convey the faith and words of God in the language that Tswana people understood.**

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

- **Robert Moffat came from Scotland.**

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

- **Moffat also worked with the Namaquas.**

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

He translated the Bible into the language of the Batswana.

Moffat worked among the Batswana as a builder, carpenter, blacksmith and farmer. He brought a printing press to Kuruman in 1831.

He built a mission with church, school and houses.

He wrote the language rules of Setswana.

He taught people many skills with which they would later be able to make money.

He taught many Batswana to read and write.

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
-

The Tswana people also lived on the land across the Orange River. They had moved to that area in about the 16th century. They spoke Setswana. They grew crops such as grains and tobacco and herded cattle, sheep and goats. They were skilled at crafts such as wood carving, basket weaving and metal work. They also hunted elephants for their tusks, which they traded.

- The Tswana traded with the Kora, Griqua and Boers:
- The Tswana killed elephants for their tusks, which people sold for a lot of money. The Griqua were involved, as middlemen, in this trade.
- They hunted and killed other animals for their skins, which they traded.
- They also traded iron and copper, which they used to make farming tools. They wanted to buy guns to protect themselves.

The Tswana lived in villages led by a chief. Their houses and kraals were inside the villages and the farmland was outside. Some of the bigger towns were surrounded by stone walls for protection. Some of the villages grew into towns with thousands of people living together. Their villages such as Marothodi, Molokwane and Kaditshwene grew bigger because there was so much trade

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