



TOM NEWBY SCHOOL



SUBJECT: History
DATE: 11 June 2014
SESSION: 2
GRADE: 4

EXAMINER: Mrs Walker/Mr Singh
MARKS: 50
TIME: 1½ Hours
MODERATOR: Mrs Pienaar

This History Test has been compiled using notes and information contained in the Tom Newby School History book. The marking memorandum has been compiled accordingly. While alternative responses will be given due acknowledgement, the official memorandum will be considered a priority document to ensure uniformity of marking. Up to 10% of the total mark allocation may be deducted for spelling and grammatical errors, except in the case of Language papers, where deductions are made according to a memorandum.

NAME: _____ **GRADE 4:** _____

INSTRUCTIONS:

Write all answers on the question paper.

SECTION A : Sources of Evidence in History

1. Give two examples of each kind of evidence to be used to find out about the past.



- a) Spoken/oral evidence

Stories told, songs, radio / interviews

- b) Visual/picture evidence

Sculptures, masks, Rock art, muralo

- c) Written evidence

Diaries, books, newspapers, magazines



- d) Actual evidence

Fossils, bones, pottery, ruins, tombs

(8 ÷ 2 = 4)

2. Write a good definition to explain these words

- a) Artefact

Man made objects, artwork or things preserved from the past



Match the Columns

Write the correct number next to the letters below.

<p>a. Urban b. Museum c. Informal settlement d. Robben Island e. Satyagraha f. Independence</p>	<p>1 A country that rules itself, not governed by another country. 2 The place where Nelson Mandela was sent to prison. 3 Settlement in the farming areas. Writing laws peacefully 4 A place where important objects are kept to show the public 5 Protesting in a peaceful but firm way. 6 A poor area with no proper roads or facilities. 7 A place where Gandhi boycotted British goods. 8 A settlement in the town/or city with lots of people, shops, houses and businesses.</p>
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a 8	b 4	c 6	d 2	e 5	f 1
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(6)

SECTION C : Mahandas Gandhi

1. What was his name changed to? What does it mean?

Mahatma Gandhi which means "great soul"

(2)

2. What was Gandhi like as a child?

He was shy afraid to talk to people. He had no friends his books were his friends

(2)

3. Name 3 similarities between Gandhi and Mandela

The both ...

a) Lived simple lives as you boys but both got good education

b) The both became lawyers

The both were world famous leaders

c) Gave up their freedom for the rights of others
Both went to prison for their beliefs. (3)

b) Interview

To ask questions to find out or share information/answers

c) Local area

The area where you were at that time.

d) A leader

Someone whom people follow or who takes charge, gives direction or guidance. (4)

3. Write 5 qualities of a good leader and give a reason why you think the quality is important.

Someone who is smart, wise so he can make good decisions

Honest, truthful, reliable, so he can be trusted to do a good job.

Selfless and caring - so he does the best and cares for his people. Disciplined, brave and dedicated so he does the job he is supposed to do. (10 ÷ 2 = 5)

SECTION B – Nelson Mandela

1. Use the events below to fill in the timeline

- He is arrested and imprisoned
- He burns his passbook
- Released and set free from prison
- Sent to Robben Island after the Rivonia Trial
- First democratic elections
- He is made president
- Mandela dies
- He goes to Johannesburg to Wits University



1918 - Mandela is born.

1940 - He goes to JHB to university.

1950 - He burns his passbook

1964 - He is arrested and imprisoned

1966 - Sent to Robben Island

1990 - Released and set free from prison.

1994 - First Democratic election. Made President

2013 - Mandela dies (8)



2. Write about 3 qualities that Nelson Mandela had that made him an exceptional person and give an example of when in his life he showed the qualities.

He gave up what he wanted to change what was wrong.
He went to Prison for his beliefs.
He listened to others and tried to understand and care for others. He even listened to his prison guards to understand the government. He was caring.
He was brave - stood up against Apartheid.
He was dedicated and reliable. He did not give up kept on trying to achieve democracy.

(6)

SECTION C : Mahandas Gandhi

1. What was his name changed to? What does it mean?

Mahatma - which means great soul a sign of respect.

(2)

2. What was Gandhi like as a child?

He was afraid, shy, had no friends and very stubborn.

(2)

3. Name 3 similarities between Gandhi and Mandela

a) They both ... were lawyers.

b) Gave up their freedom for others - went to prison

c) Both became great leaders - achieved better living conditions for others.

(3)

4. What happened to Gandhi on the train in South Africa one day?

He was kicked off the train even though he had a first class ticket. He experienced discrimination.

(2)

5. What happened in Mahatma Gandhi's first court case?

He was so afraid and shy he ran away and told the other lawyer to complete the case. He could not think of a question to ask.

(2)

6. Give two ways that Gandhi protested against injustice and apartheid.

He lead protest marches.
He defended people who were discriminated against
He fasted Used Satyagraha.
He went to prison

(2)

7. What did Gandhi fight against in India?

British rule. He wanted independence for India.

(1)

8. How did Gandhi die?

He was assassinated

(1)

9. What qualities do you think Gandhi had that made him a world leader?

He was peaceful worked for the good of others
and was brave. Selfless.

(2)

10. Use the words below to complete the paragraph about Gandhi.

violent	boycott	non-violent	just cause	provide
	bought	fasted	stopped	

What did Gandhi fight against in India?

In 1914 Gandhi went back to India. India was ruled by the British. He carried on using non-violent methods to try to force the British government out of India.

Some things he did are:

Gandhi organised to boycott British goods so Indians were not to buy British cloth. He led peaceful marches.

He fasted and would not eat until they changed unjust laws.

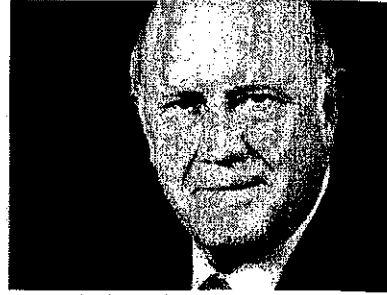
He was arrested twice and spent seven years in jail. He believed it was honourable to go to jail for a just cause.

(4)

Who are the people in the following pictures?



a) Nelson Mandela.



b) F.W. de Klerk.



c) Mahandas/ Mahatma Gandhi



d) Jacob Zuma.

(½ point each)

TOTAL : 50

