



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

b) Visual/picture evidence

c) Written evidence

d) Actual evidence



(8 ÷ 2 = 4)

2. Write a good definition to explain these words

a) Artefact



b) Interview

c) Local area

d) A leader

(4)

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

(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 - _____
 1940 - _____
 1950 - _____
 1964 - _____
 1966 - _____
 1990 - _____
 1994 - _____
 2013- _____ (8)



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. 4. Writing laws peacefully 5. A place where important objects are kept to show the public 6. Protesting in a peaceful but firm way. 7. A poor area with no proper roads or facilities. 8. A place where Gandhi boycotted British goods. 9. A settlement in the town/or city with lots of people, shops, houses and businesses.</p>
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a	b	c	d	e	f
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(6)

SECTION C : Mahandas Gandhi

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

(2)

2. What was Gandhi like as a child?

(2)

3. Name 3 similarities between Gandhi and Mandela

They both ...

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

(3)

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

(2)

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

(2)

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

(2)

7. What did Gandhi fight against in India?

(1)

8. How did Gandhi die?

(1)

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

(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 _____ methods to try to force the British government out of India.

Some things he did are:

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

He _____ 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 _____.

(4)

Who are the people in the following pictures?



a) _____



b) _____



c) _____



d) _____

TOTAL : 50

(½ point each)