



TOM NEWBY SCHOOL



SUBJECT:	HISTORY		EXAMINER: MRS WALKER
DATE:	10 JUNE 2014	MEMO	MARKS: 50
SESSION:	2		TIME: 1 HOUR
GRADE:	5		MODERATOR: MRS PIENAAR

This History Exam 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.

Name: _____ Grade 5 : _____

Instructions

Answer all questions neatly on your question paper, up to 10% can be deducted for spelling and grammatical errors.

1. State if the following is true or false. If false correct the false statements

- a) The San were small, weak, unfit runners who ran long distances to hunt and developed into large farming communities.
False - They were fit runners and stayed in small hunter gatherer groups called clans
- b) The Khoikhoi were hunter gatherers who moved about in search of grazing and fertile farming lands.
False - herder hunters
- c) The San were stone age people who lived in caves and permanent structures.
False - no permanent homes - nomads
- d) The first African farmers lived all over S. Africa 10 000 years ago in towns.
False - came 200 - 400 AD. lived in small villages
- e) African farmers traded with San for copper, iron, crops and cattle.
False - San did not keep cattle were not iron age

- f) The Khoikhoi were farmers who kept, goats, cattle and knew how to smelt iron.

True

(6)

2. Match the columns and fill in the correct letter next to the numbers in the blocks below.

i) Xhosa	a) San prayed to this
ii) Slash and burn	b) Lived in the Nyae Nyae Area
iii) !kung	c) Plants used by San for stomach/headaches
iv) Praying mantis	d) Rondavel mud and thatch hut
v) Shamen	e) Archaeological site where golden rhino and pottery was found
vi) Mapungubwe	f) Cattle lent to other farmers for breeding
vii) Mafisa system	g) San religious leaders/medicine men
viii) Buchu & Sickle bush	h) Land policy used by the African farmers to get farming lands, fertilizes and grazing
	i) Khoi trading area
	j) Farmers medicine man or bone thrower
	k) Insect eaten by the Khoikhoi

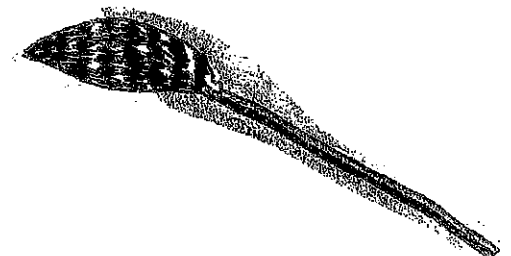
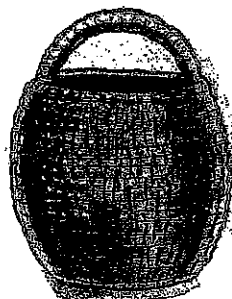
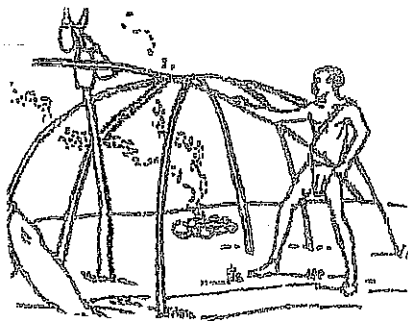
i	d	ii	h	iii	b	iv	a	v	g	vi	e	vii	f	viii	c
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(8÷2=4)

3. Write 6 sentences about the clothes, tools and materials used by the khoikhoi

- a) The Khoikhoi made leather loin cloths, aprons and cloaks — 2 each called a Kaross. They wore leather saddles.
- b) They made copper and iron tools and bangles. They made leather whips from the tails of animals.
- c) They made woven reed baskets, wooden digging sticks and stone, bone or iron tools. Woven reed mats. Leather bags and quivers for arrows.

(6)



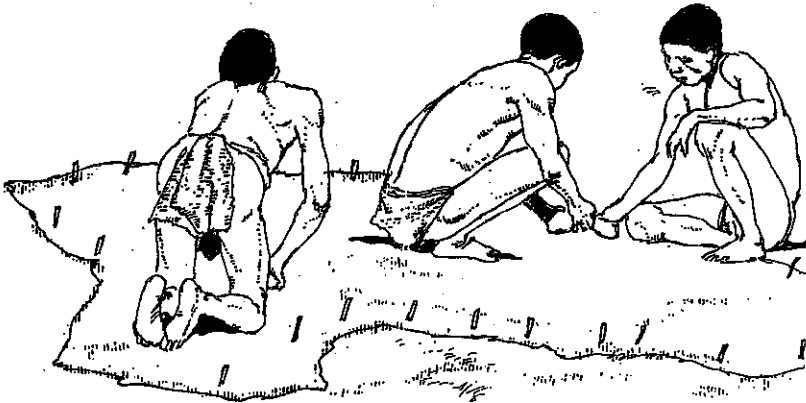
4. COMPARE THE SAN, KHOI AND FARMERS UNDER THE FOLLOWING HEADING:

	San	Khoikhoi	Farmers
Any other name used	Bushmen !Kung	Hottentots	Zulu Xhoso etc Farmers Sotho
Age / Stage of Development	Stone	Transitions from Stone to Iron	Iron age
Main source of food	Hunting & Gathering Plants roots bulbs	Herding + hunting Food from cattle and hunting	Crops and dairy products Farming
Attitude to land / environment	Treated environment with care. Did not destroy or kill without good reason	Used land for cattle stock farming. Moved to get fresher pastures Gathered from nature to survive	Use slash + burn process to clear ground and make land for farms + make fertilizer

(12 ÷ 2 = 6)

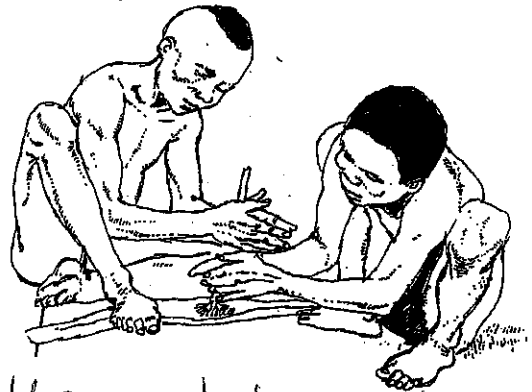
5. These are pictures of the San. Write about each picture on the lines below. What are they using? What are they doing? Why are they doing it?

1.

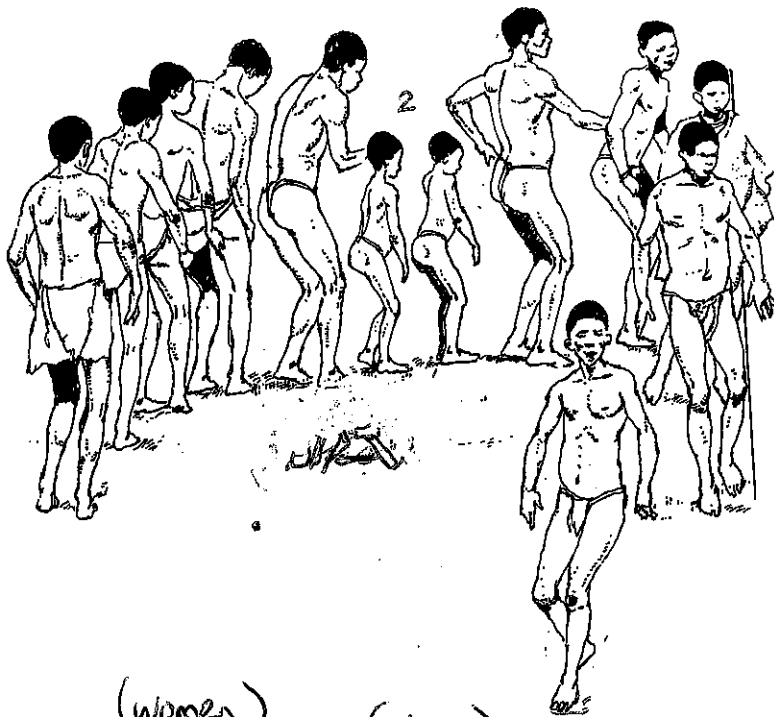


Using stone scraper
Cleaning, scraping
and drying animal
skins to make mats
Kaross and clothes

2.



Use sticks and
dry grass to make a
fire by rubbing the
sticks to make friction for
fire to cook on and keep
warm.



(women) (Men)
Singing, dancing and celebrating around the fire. The Trance dance was part of their religion to contact the spirits.



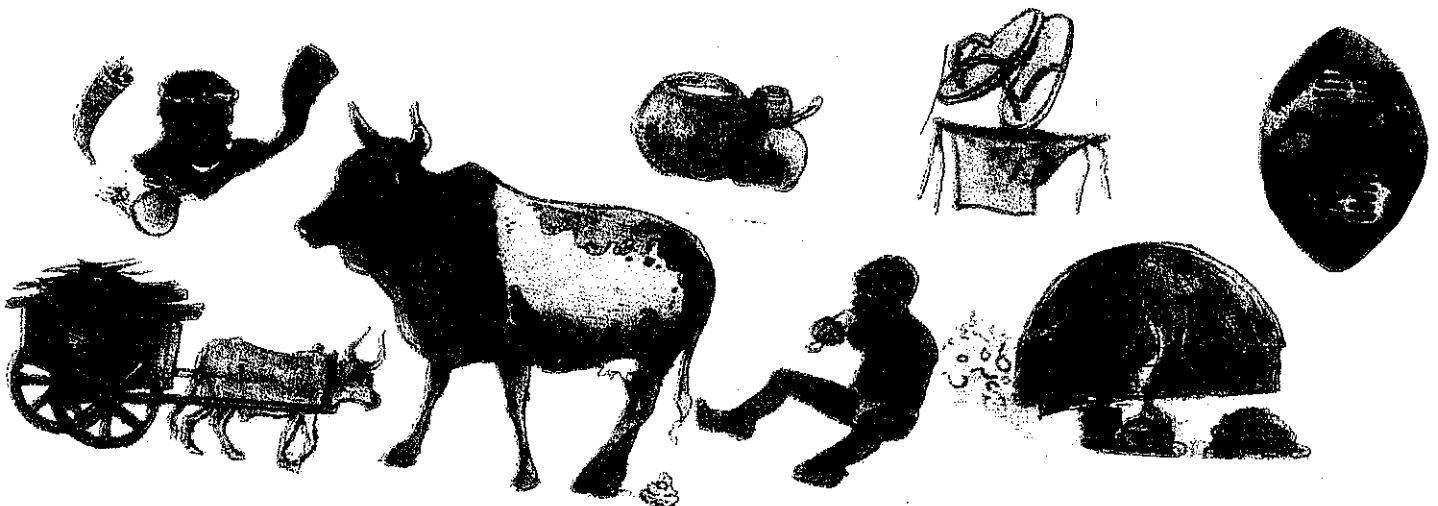
Woman and children playing ball games with the melons.

(8÷2=4)

6. Cattle were very important to the african farmers. List 5 uses / products they got from cattle.

- Dairy products like sour milk, cream. Butto to eat - Meat products
- leather clothes and saddles, belts strings for tying things
- Shields and leather bags for storage
- Cow dung for clay walls + floors in their homes
- Horns to store tobacco and to blow/call. leather pouches + purses

(5)



7. Write a good sentence on the following topics:

a) Name 2 plants used by the San. Explain what the San used the plants for.

Hoodia - chewed to stop hunger and thirst
Cancer bush - brewed to make tea for fevers and washing wounds

Geranium
 Camellia
 Protea, etc.

Devil's claw - roots used to help pregnancy problems
Camphor bush: headaches blocked nose. 2

b) What is meant by a chiefdom? Explain what is meant by Communal living in the villages of the African Farmers?

A village under the rule of a chief. The people in the village worked together to help each other and socialised together for the good of the village and everyone in it. 2

c) Explain how the Khoi Khoi made their homes and jewellery and say what materials were used

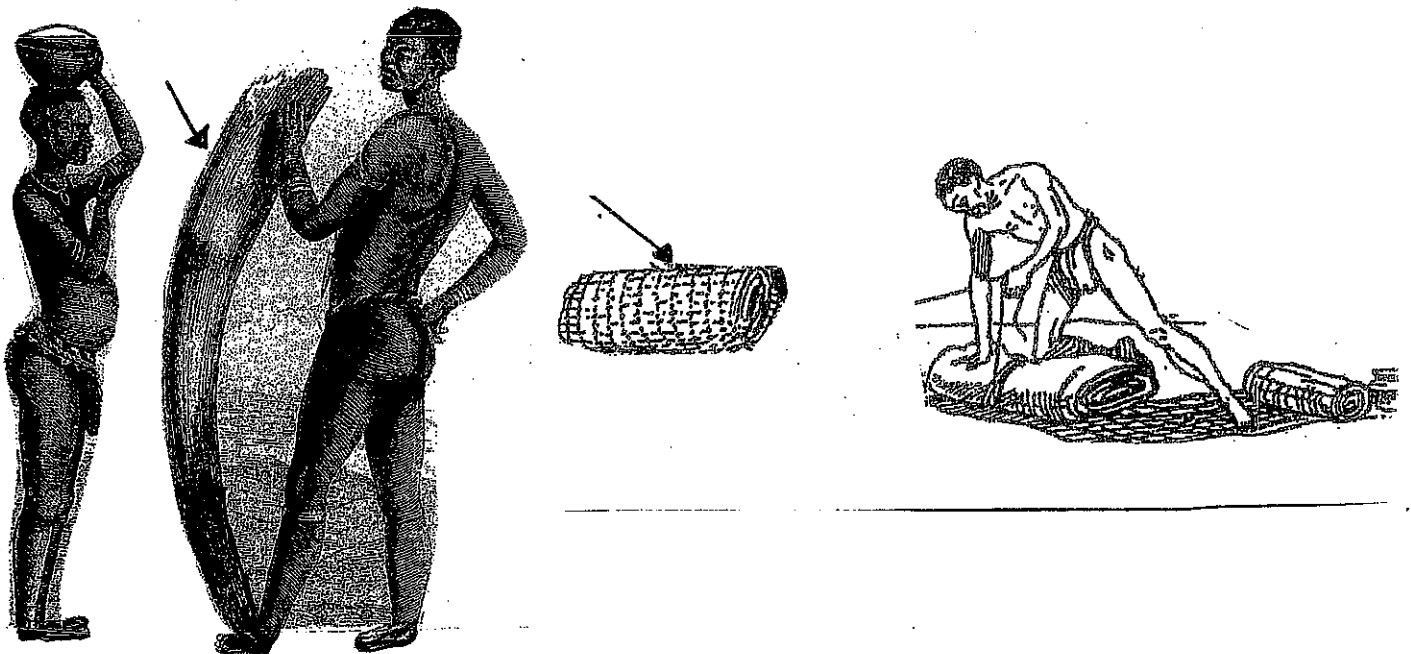
They used flexible wood poles as a frame
Then used woven reed mats tied onto the poles. They were portable. Dome shaped.
Jewellery was made out of copper, iron shells, beads and bone, ivory or wood. 2.

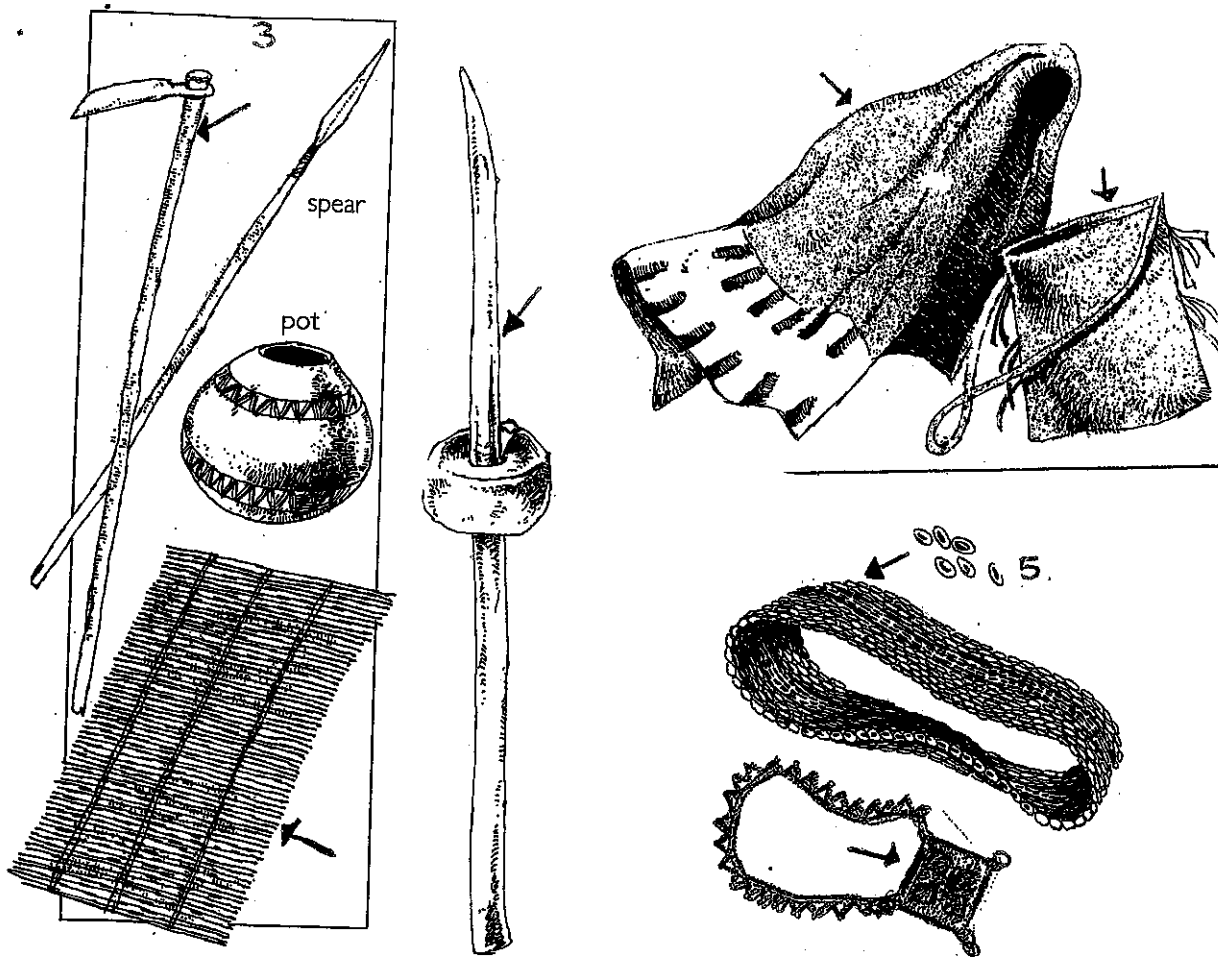
(6)

9) LABEL THE FOLLOWING ITEMS (that are indicated with an arrow)
WHAT ARE THEY? WHAT WERE THEY USED FOR?

1.

2.





6

1. Elephant tusks - used for ivory in jewellery, art and tools
2. Woven reed mats for Khoi homes
3. Iron hoe, woven mat to sleep on, digging stick
4. leather loin cloth / apron to wear
leather bag
5. Beaded necklace and purse. Colours have a special meaning.
Ostrich egg shell beaded necklace.

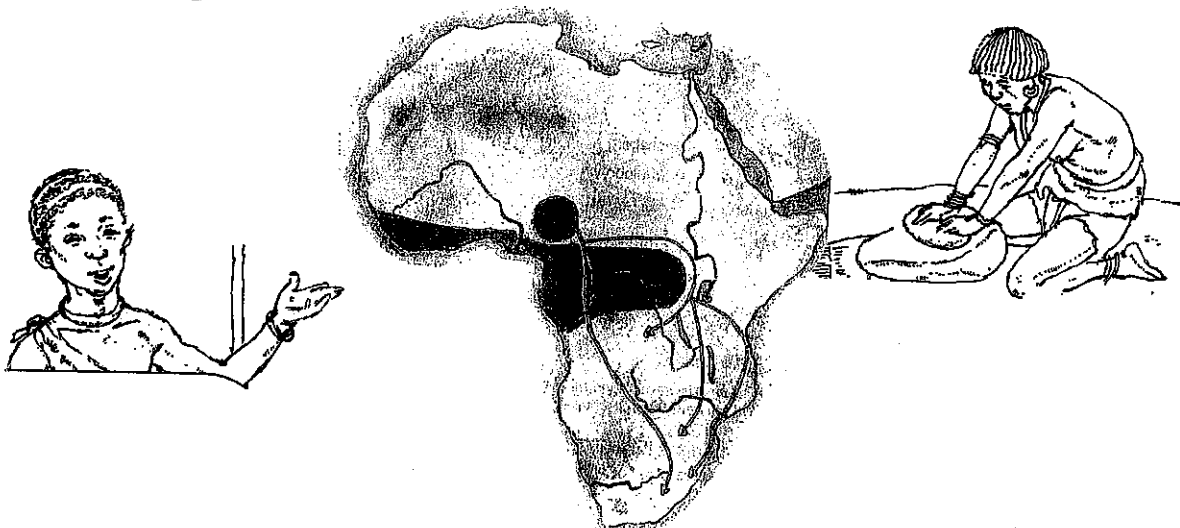
(5)

10)

A FARMER FAMILY**WRITE THE STORY OF AN AFRICAN FARMER. USE THE PICTURES AND WORDS TO GUIDE YOU.**

1. Where did the first farmers come from originally? Where did they settle?

They came from Central Africa and moved down slowly to Northern and Eastern side of S. Africa.



2. Who did the crop farming? What crops did they grow?

The women did the farming they grew grains like sorghum, millet, maize and vegetable

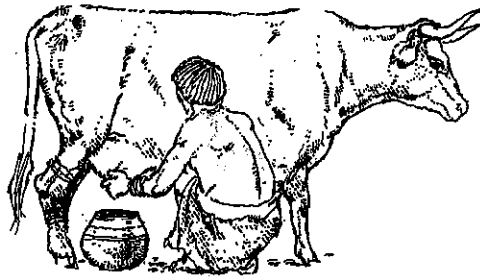


3. What products did they make? What skills did they possess?

They made dairy products, pottery, beads and goods made of copper, iron and ivory.



4. What jobs did the men do? What is the role of the men in the village?



The men looked after the cattle and animals. They built the cattle kraals and homes.

5. How did they trade. What did they trade?

The traded with the Khoi and other villages. Also traded with Arab ships. They used the barter system. Traded leather

ivory, copper
pottery beads
bangles,
skins, cattle.

iron.
jewellery



6. Explain some of their beliefs and their religion.

They believed in the spirits of their ancestors.

The Sangoma's had powers to predict and effect the future + healing

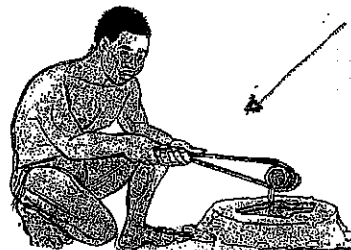
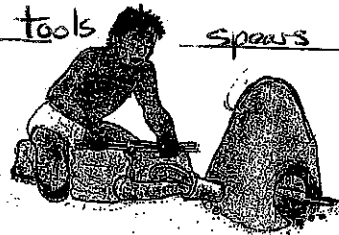
7. What rituals and ceremonies were important to the farmers?

They had rituals + ceremonies to please the ancestors and to attain adulthood, also for marriages, funerals, before battles and when there was a new chief.
Paint bodies and use masks.



8. Explain how they made iron tools.

Iron ore dug from the ground. Ore is smelted in a dome shaped fire/furnace. Ore cooled then heated and shaped into tools spears etc



(8)

Total : 50