



# TOM NEWBY SCHOOL EXAMINATION MEMO



1

<b>Subject</b>	<b>History</b>	<b>Examiner</b>	<b>Mrs. P. Singh</b>
<b>Date</b>	<b>9 June 2016</b>	<b>Total marks</b>	<b>50</b>
<b>Session</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Duration</b>	<b>1 hour</b>
<b>Grade</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>Moderator</b>	<b>Miss Albertyn</b>
<b>Special instructions/ Equipment</b>			
This assessment has been compiled using notes and information contained in the Tom Newby School resource material. 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.			

<b>Name:</b>	<b>Surname:</b>	<b>Class:</b>
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## Question 1 – The San (Way of Life)

State whether the following are True or False. If False, correct the statements.

1.1 The San had a special leader or chief to sort out disagreements.

False, the San sorted out problems as a group.

1.2 The San moved from place to place in search of ripe berries and plants or roots that they could eat.

True

1.3 The San always took lots of natural resources from nature even if they did not need it.

False, the San never took or used more from nature than they needed.

1.4 The San believed that animals were a gift from the gods.

True

1.5 The San store water deep underground, in buckets.

False, water was stored in ostrich eggshells.

(5)

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**Question 2 – San (Hunting)**

Match the letter from Column A with the correct number from Column B.

Write down only the number next to the correct letter.





Column A	Column B
A. string of a bow	1. Track or follow animals after they have been shot.
B. poison	2. portable case used for holding arrows.
C. San hunters	3. Made from animal gut or plant fibre.
D. a quiver	4. poison could take up to 12 hours to kill them.
E. bucks	5. put on the tip of the arrow.

A. 3 B. 5 C. 1 D. 2 E. 4

(5)

**Question 3 – San (Medicine)**

Use the pictures to complete the table below.

Picture	Name of the plant	Name the illness that this plant cures
1. 	a. <u>Cancer bush</u>	b. <u>Cleaning wounds and bringing down fevers</u>
2. 	a. <u>Geranium</u>	b. <u>Coughs and stomach problems</u>
3. 	a. <u>Camelthorn tree</u>	b. <u>Toothache and tuberculosis</u>
4. 	a. <u>Hoodia</u>	b. <u>To stop hunger</u>

(8)

**Question 4 – San (Rock Art)**

4.1 Where was the Linton Panel found?

On a farm in the Eastern Cape

(1)

4.2 In what year was the Linton Panel cut from the rock?

1917

(1)

4.3 Where was the cut rock taken to?

A museum in Cape Town

(1)

4.4 The human figures on the Linton panel are used on an important logo of South Africa. What is the logo called?

South African Coat of Arms

(1)

4.5 What does the motto on the logo of the answer in 4.3 mean?

Unity in Diversity

(1)

**Question 5 – The Khoi**

5.1 Tabulate 4 differences between the San and the Khoi.

<b>The San</b>	<b>The Khoi</b>
a) They were hunter-gatherers.	a) They were herder-hunters.
b) They got plants and roots to eat from their surroundings.	b) They grew crops.
c) They lived in caves and made houses of sticks and straw.	c) They made houses of reed mats.
d) Moved in search of water	d) Moved to find better grazing land.

(8)

## **Question 6 – The First African Farmers**

6.1 Write a paragraph listing any five similarities between the Khoi and the first farmers.

The first farmers both ate shellfish.  
They both hunted for meat to eat.  
They used skin for clothing.  
They used household items such as water bottles.  
Both kept livestock.

(5)

6.2 a. Do you think the first farmers thought about their environment a lot?

No, they did not. (If yes, must have good reason

(1)

b. Explain why you say yes or why you say no.

Because they performed slash and burn in open areas which caused pollution, killed little animals and left them homeless.  
Burned plants and trees

(1)

6.3 What do you think they thought about?

They thought about land for farming and grazing for their animals.

(1)

6.4 One of the problems the first farmers faced was overgrazing. Do you think that farmers today still face the problem of overgrazing? Explain your answer.

No, they are more advanced and have cornered off areas to enable grazing and to be able to let other areas regrow the grass. Because they cannot move as easily as the first farmers

(1)

6.5 Explain the Mafisa System.

This is when cattle was lent to other people for breeding purposes, but the owner could take back the cattle whenever he wanted to. The owner could also ask for the milk from the cow.

(3)

6.6 Cattle was a very important part of African farming life. List 3 reasons why they were important.

- a. Cattle was a source of meat, milk and leather.
- b. Cattle was a sign of wealth.
- c. Cattle was only killed at important events like weddings and funerals.

(3)

6.7 What is Lobola?

When a man takes a wife he has to make a payment to the wife's family usually paid in cattle.

(2)

6.8 What is your opinion of the Lobola System?

I disagree with the system, because how can one's parents ask for money from someone who wishes to marry a lady. It is almost like selling your daughter.

or

I agree with this system, I think that it shows the parents how much the man loves and appreciates the lady he is going to marry. It also shows that he respects the culture.

(2)

**Total Marks: \_\_\_\_\_ / 50**