



SUBJECT	History
GRADE	5
TERM	4
TASK	
ASSESSMENT	
MARK	50

Section 1: Ancient Egypt

1. The ancient Egyptians lived in the area called ‘the Black Land’.
Where was this area situated?

The Nile River Valley / the banks of the Nile River 1

2. Why was this area called the ‘Black Land’?

Every year the Nile flooded and left the banks coated in thick black mud 2

3. Explain fully why this was the best area for the ancient Egyptians to live.

The mud left by the flood was fertile / rich in nutrients which made it easy to grow crops 2

There was plenty of water to wash, drink and water crops 2

The river allowed the Egyptians to travel by boat and trade 2

4. Place the following steps in order to show how the ancient Egyptians made papyrus. Number the steps from 1 to 4.

The dried papyrus formed a stiff parchment which could be written on.	4
The Egyptians laid out the sticky stems and put another layer at right angles on top.	2
The Egyptians cut the fibrous papyrus stems into strips.	1

The papyrus was then placed under a heavy object to make it flat.	3
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5. Refer to the image below, depicting ancient Egyptians at work.
What is being made by the people in the picture?

Bricks

6. What were these products used for?

The bricks were used to build houses.

7. What did ancient Egyptian scribes do? (1)

They could read and write and they recorded important information and records on papyrus

8. What two things did administrators do to help the Pharaoh run Egypt? (2)

They measured land and collected taxes

9. The image below depicts one of the ancient Egyptians' beliefs about death and the afterlife. What are the gods doing in this picture?

The gods are weighing the dead person's heart to see whether he will be allowed a home in the afterlife.

10. How did the Pharaohs gain their wealth? (1)

Pharaohs gained their wealth through trade

11. State whether the following is true or false.

Only men could become pharaohs. **False** (1)

Pharaohs were worshipped as Gods. **True** (1)

All Egyptians were allowed inside the temples. **False** (1)

12. Explain briefly how the ancient Egyptians embalmed their dead. (3)

The internal organs were removed

Salts, oils and spices were used to preserve the body

The body was wrapped in linen cloths

ON THIS DAY IN HISTORY

FEB 16 1923: ARCHAEOLOGIST OPENS TOMB OF KING TUT

On this day in 1923, in Thebes, Egypt, English archaeologist Howard Carter enters the sealed burial chamber of the ancient Egyptian ruler King Tutankhamen.

Because the ancient Egyptians saw their pharaohs as gods, they carefully preserved their bodies after death, burying them in elaborate tombs containing rich treasures to accompany the rulers into the afterlife. In the 19th century, archaeologists from all over the world flocked to Egypt, where they uncovered a number of these tombs. Many had long ago been broken into by robbers and stripped of their riches.

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13. Why did the Egyptians embalm and mummify important people like Pharaohs after they had died? (1)

They believed that their bodies were needed in the afterlife

14. Why do you think the discovery of King Tutankhamen's tomb was such an important and valuable find for historians? (2)

It had not been robbed by grave robbers and was therefore filled with objects that gave historians insight / information about how the pharaohs and ancient Egyptians lived.

Section B: Heritage

15. What is Heritage? (1)

Heritage is what we have received from the past / what we have inherited from the past

16. There are 2 major categories of heritage. Name them. (2)

Natural heritage and cultural heritage

17. Give two examples of tangible heritage (2)

Jewellery, buildings, mountains, etc. Any 2 good examples

18. Give two examples of intangible heritage (2)

Songs, traditions, stories, beliefs etc.

19. How / why does a place become a UNESCO World Heritage site? (1)

A site must have importance to all humankind / be worthwhile to preserve for future generations

The oldest hominid fossil, Mrs Ples, a 2,3 million year old Australopithecus skull was found in the Sterkfontein Caves. The area is now called The Cradle of Humankind.

20. Why is 'The Cradle of Humankind' an appropriate name for the area? (2)

Humans originated in Southern Africa and the fossils of the earliest humans have been found here. It is the birthplace of humankind.

21. Approximately how old are the golden objects that were found at Mapungubwe? ***1000 / one thousand years old*** (1)

22. What does the discovery of these objects tell us about the people who lived there? (1)

They were technologically advanced / had a political system with a ruler or king / skilled craftspeople

23. Write down two of Francis Baard's achievements. (2)

She was a Trade unionist

A member of the ANC women's league

Helped write the freedom charter

Took part in the defiance campaign to protest apartheid

24. What did the South African government do in 2001 to officially commemorate Frances Baard? (1)

A municipal district in the Northern Cape was named after her.

25. What did Sol Plaatjie do for a living? (1)

He was a writer / journalist

26. What did Emily Hobhouse do during the South African War? (1)

She investigated and protested against the bad conditions in the concentration camps.

27. Why was the Castle of Good Hope initially built? (1)

It was built as a fortes / for defence

28. What is it used for today? (1)

It is now a museum showing the lives of the early citizens of the Cape

29. Explain what the aloe plant is used for and how it is a part of South African Heritage. (2)

It is used to treat skin conditions / burns / as a medicine. This knowledge has been passed down from generation to generation in the Eastern Cape for centuries and is still valuable today.

30. List two clues that show historians that the people living in Kaditswene were technologically advanced. (2)

Well-constructed walls

Smelting furnaces

Carefully planned city

Well-equipped houses

Any 2

31. What is special about the Makhanjwa Mountains and why are they so valuable to geologists? (2)

They are the oldest mountains in the world and tell geologists a lot about how and when the earth was formed.

32. Why do you think it is important to preserve the San Rock Art in the Drakensberg? (2)

Mark universally. The art is ancient – over 2000 years old. It is beautiful and skilfully painted. The paintings tell us a lot about the San's way of life, hunting, rituals, shamans etc.

