

TOM NEWBY SCHOOL EXAMINATION



Subject	History 9 June 2016		Examiner	Mrs P Singh			
Date			Total marks	50			
Session	2			Duration	1 hour		
Grade	6			Moderator	Mrs W Pienaar		
Special instr Equipment	ructions/	2. F	nswering. Read throug paper to n nformation	jh your answe nake sure yo and have not m	ers when you have finished the but have provided the correct hade careless errors. per, in the spaces provided.		

This Exam has been compiled using notes and information contained in the Tom Newby School 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. Time allocation on this examination includes provision for concession.

Name and Surname:		
Grade:	_	

Question 1 – Mapungubwe (6 x $\frac{1}{2}$ = 3)

Complete the paragraph by filling in the missing words.

The city of Mapungubwe is in the (a) Limpopo Province, on a farm called (b) Greefswald near the (c) Limpopo River. Mapungubwe means (d) Hill of the Jackal. The people of Mapungubwe were wealthy. They farmed with cattle, (e) sheep and (f) goats between 900CE and 1150CE.

Question 2 – Mapungubwe: Mining and Leaders (5)

Decide whether each of the following statements is true or false. If it is true then write *True*.

If it is false, write False and write the statement correctly.

- 2.1 Miners used fire and water to make the rocks weak.
- 2.2 The miners made a fire in front of the rock face and then poured cold water onto the hot rock to make it burst into flames.
 False. The miners made a fire in front of the rock face and then poured cold water onto the hot rock to cool it suddenly so that it would crack.

- 2.3 The symbols of authority of the King were the elephant and the hippopotamus.
 - False. The symbols of authority of the King were the crocodile and the black rhino.
- 2.4 In 1220 AD the King decided to move his base to the top of the hill.
 True
- 2.5 The ruling class in Mapungubwe was led by a President. False. The ruling class in Mapungubwe was led by a King.

Question 3 (10)

Name the invention or work of art shown in each picture and give the name of the inventor or artist.

	Picture	Name of invention or work of art	Inventor or Artist's name
3.1		The Printing Press Or Moveable type printing press	Johannes Guttenberg
3.2		Drawings of the human anatomy/body	Leonardo da Vinci
3.3		Gunpowder	The Chinese
3.4		The Caravel	The Arabs
3.5		The magnetic compass	The Chinese

Question 4 $(10 \times \frac{1}{2} = 5)$

Match the information in Column A with the information in Column B. Write the letter of the answer you have chosen in the spaces provided after the table. Write only the letter, e.g. 1. a

	Column A		Column B
4.1	The century after Marco Polo's travels became known as	a.	Voyages of Exploration.
4.2	This ruler of China gave Marco Polo a golden tablet.	b.	Conservative Era
4.3	This explorer was inspired by Marco Polo.	C.	Spice
4.4	Christopher Columbus reached this Sea.	d.	Galileo Galilei
4.5	Attempts to explore the world are known as	e.	Merchant
4.6	The European Renaissance was at a turning point at this time.	f.	Age of Discovery
4.7	The Mona Lisa and The Last Supper were painted by this artist.	g.	Johannes Gutenberg
4.8	The speed at which different objects fall and work around pendulums was discovered by this scientist.	h.	Christopher Columbus
4.9	Another word for a trader is	i.	Kublai Khan
4.10	A valuable product from The East is	j.	Leonardo da Vinci
		k.	The Caribbean

4.1	f	4.2	4.3	h	4.4	k	4.5	a
4.6	b	4.7	4.8	d	4.9	е	4.10	C

Question 5 $(5 \times 1 = 5)$

Answer the following questions about Bartholomew Dias:

- 5.1 In what year did Dias set sail? 1487
- 5.2 Today, the place in Namibia where Dias landed first is called Luderitz.
- 5.3 What type of wind blew Dias' ship off course?

 A gale force wind.
- 5.4 How long was Dias at sea before he returned to his home?

 19 months
- 5.5 How did Dias die?
 He was shipwrecked near The Cape.

Question 6 $(3 \times 1 = 3)$

Give a good definition for each of the following:

6.1 Scurvy

A disease caused through not having enough Vitamin C.

6.2 Missionary

A person sent out to do the work of the church and covert people to Christianity.

6.3 Astronomy

The study of the stars and planets/space.

Question 7

Answer the following questions about Vasco Da Gama:

- 7.1 Why did Vasco Da Gama set out to find a trade route to India? (1)
 He was instructed by the King to do so.
- 7.2 Why did Vasco Da Gama have serious issues when he tried to (2) trade at Calicut? Name 2.
 - a) He had not brought any items of real value to trade or sell.
 - b) The traders because suspicious of him.
- 7.3 Describe two serious problems that occurred during Da Gama's (2) second voyage.
 - a) Almost half of his crew died as a result of scurvy.
 - b) The journey took longer than expected because the winds were not blowing in his favour.

Question 8

Answer the following questions about The V.O.C.:

- 8.1 What is the English name for the V.O.C.?

 The Dutch East India Company

 (1)
- 8.2 Give two reasons why Jan van Riebeeck was sent to The Cape. (2)
 - a) To establish a colony that could grow food.
 - b) To build a base that could supply V.O.C. ships with provisions.

8.3 In the space below, draw up a table with 2 columns. Use the (8) table to list 3 ways that sailors misbehaved on V.O.C. ships and describe the type of punishment that was normally used for that misbehaviour. Provide a suitable heading for each column.

Mark allocation: Table (1) Heading (2 x ½ = 1) Info (6 x 1)

Ways sailors misbehaved	Normal punishment		
Drinking or spilling food overboard	Fine		
Fighting or gambling	Solitary confinement or flogging		
Fighting	Hands pinned to mast		
Insulting an officer	Keel hauling		
Murder	Thrown overboard		

- 8.4 Life on board the V.O.C. ships could be very unpleasant. (3) Describe 3 things that could have made the sailors' lives difficult.
 - a) Their living quarters were small.
 - b) Some sailors just slept wherever they could find a space because there were not enough beds.
 - c) There was not a lot of food and what there was, was not very good quality.