



TOM NEWBY SCHOOL EXAMINATION



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Subject	HISTORY	Examiner	MRS P SINGH
Date	9 JUNE 2017	Total marks	50
Session	1	Duration	1 HOUR
Grade	6	Moderator	MISS ALBERTYN
Special instructions/ Equipment	1. Read instructions and questions at least twice before answering. 2. Read through answers when you have finished the paper to make sure you have provided the correct information and have not made careless errors. 3. Answer on the question paper, in the spaces provided.		
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.			

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QUESTION 1: Marco Polo

Multiple Choice: Underline the correct answer

- 1.1 Marco Polo was born in the year: (1)
- a. 1324
 - b. **1254**
 - c. 1524
- 1.2 Marco Polo wanted to make important contact with people in the East so that he could trade for _____ (1)
- a. salt
 - b. silk
 - c. **spices**
- 1.3 Through which two places did Marco Polo travel from Italy to get to China? (1)
- a. Baghdad and the Sahara desert
 - b. **Baghdad and the Gobi desert**
 - c. Budapest and the Gobi desert
- 1.4 The Emperor of China gave Marco Polo a "VIP" passport. What does "VIP" stand for? (1)
- a. Very Intelligent People
 - b. Very Intellectual Position
 - c. **Very Important Person**


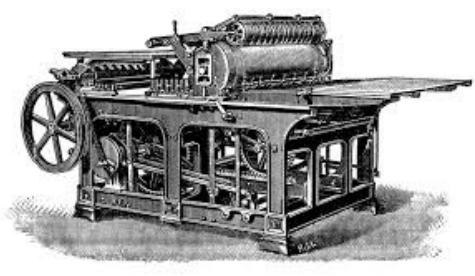
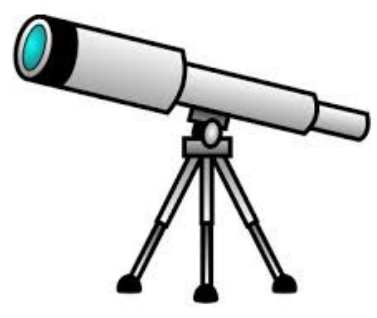

1.5 Marco Polo spent _____ years of his life travelling. (1)


- a. **24**
- b. 34
- c. 44

[5]

QUESTION 2:

Name the inventions or art pieces, then state who invented it or who the artist was.

	Picture	Invention/Art Piece	Inventor/Artist
2.1		Astrolabe	Arab Muslim World
2.2		Printing Press	Johannes Gutenberg
2.3		Telescope	Galileo Galilei
2.4		Magnetic Compass	The Chinese

2.5				<p>The Mona Lisa</p>	<p>Leonardo da Vinci</p>
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[5]

QUESTION 3: Bartholomeu Dias

Decide whether the following statements are true or false.

If it is true, then write true. If it is false, then write false and correct the statement.

3.1 Bartholomeu Dias is a famous European explorer.

False**He was a famous Portuguese explorer**

3.2 Dias set sail in the year 1748 from Portugal.

False**He set sail in 1487**

3.3 Dias met the Khoi in 1488 in the Western Cape.

True

3.4 Dias returned home after 16 months.

False**He returned home after 19 months**

3.5 Dias died when his ship was wrecked near the Cape in 1500.

True

[5]

QUESTION 4:

Match the words in Column A with their description in Column B. Write down just the correct letter each time.

<u>COLOUMN A</u>		<u>COLOUMN B</u>	
5.1	Soapstone birds	a	Another word for trader
5.2	Great Zimbabwe	b	The century after Marco Polo's travels
5.3	Kublai Khan	c	Attempts to explore the world are known as these
5.4	Age of Discovery	d	Have 4 or 5 toes in place of talons
5.5	Christopher Columbus	e	Gave Marco Polo a golden tablet
5.6	Voyages of exploration	f	Convinced the queen of Spain to sponsor his trip
5.7	Renaissance	g	The King lived in a magnificent palace on top of a hill
5.8	Pendulum	h	A time when people were encouraged to look for new ideas
5.9	Marco Polo	i	An object that is hung so that it can swing freely
5.10	Merchant	j	Travelled to the East and China

5.1 d 5.2 g 5.3 e 5.4 b 5.5 f
 5.6 c 5.7 h 5.8 i 5.9 j 5.10 a
 [5]

QUESTION 5:

Answer the following questions on Galileo Galilei and Leonardo da Vinci.

5.1 Name the three things that Galileo Galilei discovered. (3)

- He discovered mountains and valleys on the surface of the moon.**
- Sunspots**
- The four largest moons of the planet Jupiter**

5.2 What did Galileo say that made the church very angry? (1)

He said that the sun was at the centre of the solar system

5.3 List 2 experiments that Galileo worked on. (2)

- The speed at which different objects fall**
- Work around pendulums or mechanics**

5.4 Complete the following paragraph by filling in the missing words.

Leonardo da Vinci was born in (a) **Italy** (country). He was best remembered as the painter of many great works of art like The Mona Lisa and (b) **the last supper**. Due to the fact that Leonardo had so many skills in different areas, he was considered to be a (c) **genius**. In his spare time, he did drawings of (d) **parachutes** and (e) **flying machines** that looked like inventions of the 19th and 20th centuries.

(2 ½)

QUESTION 6: Vasco da Gama

Read the following questions and then answer them in full sentences, if necessary.

6.1 Who gave Vasco da Gama a fleet of ships? (½)

The Portuguese King

6.2 What was the King's instruction to Da Gama? (1)

He instructed him to find the trade route around Africa to India

6.3 Give the full dates for each of the following events:

a. The date Vasco da Gama left Lisbon. (½)

8 July 1497

b. The date Da Gama arrived at the Cape of Good Hope. (½)

22 November 1497

6.4 Analyse the following statement by writing two interesting sentences on why it is true. (2)

"Da Gama's voyage back from India was disastrous!"

1. **Almost half of his crew dies of scurvy**

2. **The trip took longer due to the winds not blowing in his favour**

6.5 What illness did Da Gama die from? (½)

Malaria

QUESTION 7: The VOC

7.1 VOC stands for Vereenigde Oostindische Compagnie. What is the English translation for VOC? (1)

The Dutch East India Company

7.2 Who did the VOC send to the Cape to establish a base? (1)

Jan van Riebeeck

7.3 In your opinion, do you think that the officers and rich passengers were treated equally? If yes, provide two similarities in the table. If no, provide two differences in the table.

<u>Officers and Rich Passengers</u>		<u>Ships Crew</u>	
1.	The officers slept on beds	1.	The sailors slept wherever they worked
2.	The officers received good food	2.	The sailors received food of poor quality

(2)

7.4 Sailors were punished severely if they misbehaved on the V.O.C ships. Write a paragraph consisting of 3 facts stating the way sailors misbehaved and the punishment they would receive for that misbehaviour. (4 ½)

Irregularities were severely punished. Using God's name in vain, drunkenness and spilling food overboard, were fined. Fighting or gambling were usually punished with solitary confinement, of flogging (beating with a whip)... when someone had been fighting, his hand was pinned to the mast with his own knife and he had to figure out how to free himself. Keelhauling (when sailors were dragged under the boat) was the punishment for insulting an officer. Murder was just punished if there happened to be a witness. If it could be proved, the sailor was thrown overboard or hanged.

QUESTION 8: Mapungubwe

8.1 If you were an archaeologist working on a site in Mapungubwe and you discovered

- burnt seeds from grains such as sorghum and
- the remains of wild animals

What conclusions would you make regarding the people of Mapungubwe?

- 1. They were farmers** **2. Grains formed part of their diet**
- 1. They were hunters**

2. They had weapons that they could use to hunt.
 3. They probably ate the meat.
 4. Used the skin for warmth
- (2)

8.2 If you were the King of Mapungubwe, why would you move to the top of the hill? Give 2 reasons and explain in detail. (2)

- **Protection** – if you live on top of a hill it is easier to defend yourselves from attack, and to fortify your position. You can also see your enemy approaching.
- **Status** – if you live on top of a hill you are literally higher than your subject. You can see what is happening in your kingdom, and your subjects will view you as being superior as they will be looking up to you.
- **Climate** – in the rainy season the rain will run down the hill. There is thus not the risk of a flood, or the discomfort of a muddy home. During the summer there is the possibility of a light, cooling breeze.

QUESTION 9:

9A. Read **Source A** and then answer 9.1

Source A

In this source the person describes how the medical people on board ship operated.

On the makeshift operation table, in candlelight, and on a ship shaking violently because of its canon fire, these men tried to treat their patients the best way they could. This often meant amputation (cutting off an arm or leg) because they knew that open wounds almost always ended up as gangrene (when a leg or arm starts to rot). They were willing to accept the risks of amputation over almost certain death from infection.

Adapted from Arnold Leuftink's book Chirurrijns Zeekompas which looked at the life on board a VOC Ship.

9.1 In your opinion, besides the fear of gangrene, what else should the sailors have been afraid of regarding the medical treatment they were receiving? Name at least 2 things. (2)

(Any two)

- a. **The person doing the operation was doing it under candlelight, it is easy to make a mistake because you cannot see properly.**
- b. **The ship was shaking, while amputating you could cut a vein and the person could bleed to death.**
- c. **The knife being used was not sterile so they could still get an infection.**
- d. **The did not operate in a sterile environment, so they could also get an infection from this.**

9B. Read and analyse **Source B** and then answer 9.2.

Source B

In 1609 the VOC forced the people of Banda to establish a fort on the island. When the people of Banda resisted the Dutch monopoly, and tried to trade with other European nations, the Dutch made war on the people. Most of the people were killed and the rest were made slaves who were forced to work for the Dutch.

Source: The Dutch in the East, J. Engles, published in 1991

9.2 What does Source B tell you about the VOC's attitude and treatment towards the Banda people? Name 2 things. (2)

(Any two)

- a. **They were cruel.**
- b. **They were violent.**
- c. **They forced people to do things.**
- d. **They killed people.**

[30]

TOTAL: [50]