



Bedfordview Primary School
Ekurhuleni North
Task 4 - November Examination

Name: _____

Grade 7: ____

Subject: History

Examiner: Mr. S. Visser

Moderator: Miss. N. Robben

Date: 14 November 2024

Time Allocation: 1½ hours

INSTRUCTIONS

1. An extra 10 minutes will be provided for reading.
2. Write neatly and legibly.
3. Answer in the spaces provided.
4. This paper consists of 8 pages.

Parent's signature: _____

Comments: _____

Question	Section 1					Section 2				Test TOTAL	%
	1	2	3	4	Total	5	6	7	Total		
Allocated mark	5	3	2	5	15	10	15	10	35	50	
Learner's mark											
Moderated mark											
	1 0 – 29%	2 30 – 39%	3 40 – 49%	4 50 – 59%		5 60 – 69%		6 70 – 79%	7 80 – 100%		

SECTION 1: Colonisation of the Cape 17th – 18th centuries

[15 Marks]

Question 1 – Reasons for settling at the Cape.

(5)

Read the following statements and highlight the correct answer.

1. The original Dutch initials for the Dutch East Indian Company were:
 - a) DOC
 - b) VOC
 - c) DCO
 - d) VCO
2. The Dutch established the refreshment station at the Cape in:
 - a) 1647
 - b) 1652
 - c) 1752
 - d) 1747
3. The first commander at the Cape was:
 - a) Jan van Riebeeck
 - b) King William
 - c) John Graham
 - d) Lord Voldemort
4. The first slaves were brought from:
 - a) Mali
 - b) America
 - c) Madagascar
 - d) India
5. The first farmers who trekked or moved away from the Cape colony:
 - a) Nomadic farmers
 - b) Free burghers
 - c) Trekboers
 - d) British farmers
6. The indigenous people known as hunter-gatherers were the:
 - a) Nomadic farmers
 - b) Xhosa
 - c) San
 - d) Khoikhoi

Question 2 – Source Interpretation

(3)

Study the two sources about slavery at the Cape and answer the questions.

Source A

2 April 1654: It would be very much cheaper to have the agricultural work, seal-catching and all the other necessary work done by slaves in return for plain food of rice and fish or seal and penguin meat alone and without pay. The slaves could be obtained very cheaply from Madagascar, together with rice in one voyage.

Adapted from: Journal of Jan van Riebeeck (Volume I) introductions and footnotes by HB Thom, Van Riebeeck Society

Source B

The only people who saw the event – at least the only ones who were prepared to talk – were Maarten’s fellow slaves. They said that, sometime earlier, Maarten had run away, but was caught. Crugel ordered him to spend the night chained to a wagon and then whipped him with a sjambok.

After this, Maarten ran away again, was caught again, and was whipped once more. This time, he died. The surgeon agreed with what the slaves said. The court convicted and fined Crugel. The court also ordered that the slaves who had given evidence against him must be sold to new owners.

This source has been adapted from Oxford Successful Social Sciences.

2.1. Read Source A and explain why the VOC relied on the slaves. (1)

2.2. Write two sentences to describe how Source B shows that slaves were often mistreated by their owners. (2)

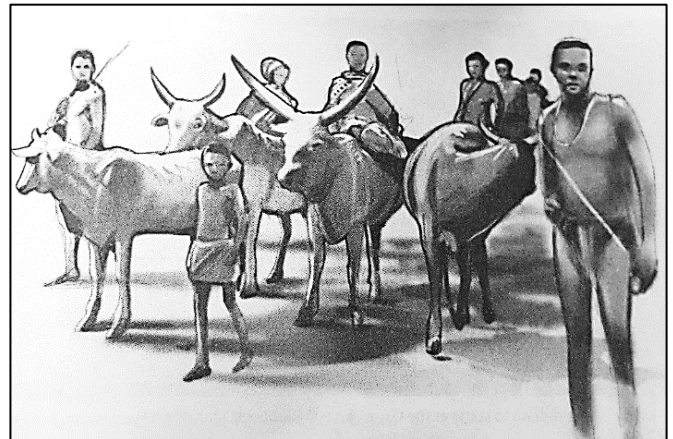
Question 3 – Case Study

(2)

Study the source below and complete the questions.

Source A

The people in the image were known as herders. They kept animals that were useful to them, and they never planted any crops. These people moved around to find the best grazing for their livestock.



2.1. Identify and name the people in Source A. Highlight the correct answer. (1)

San	Xhosa	Dutch	Khoikhoi
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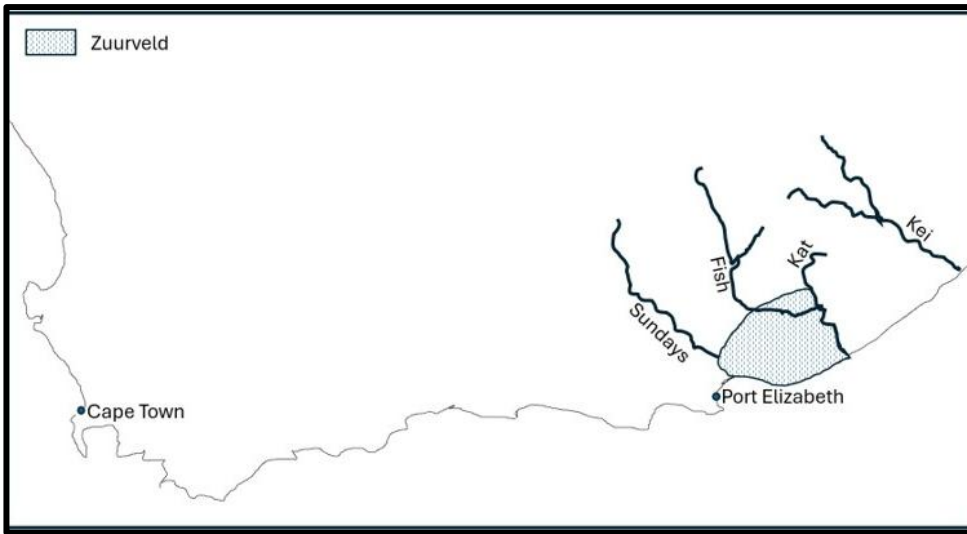
2.2. The people in Source A never wanted to trade all their livestock with the VOC. Give one reason why they wanted to keep the livestock to themselves. (1)

- _____

Question 5 – Recollection of knowledge

(10)

Study the map below and answer the questions.



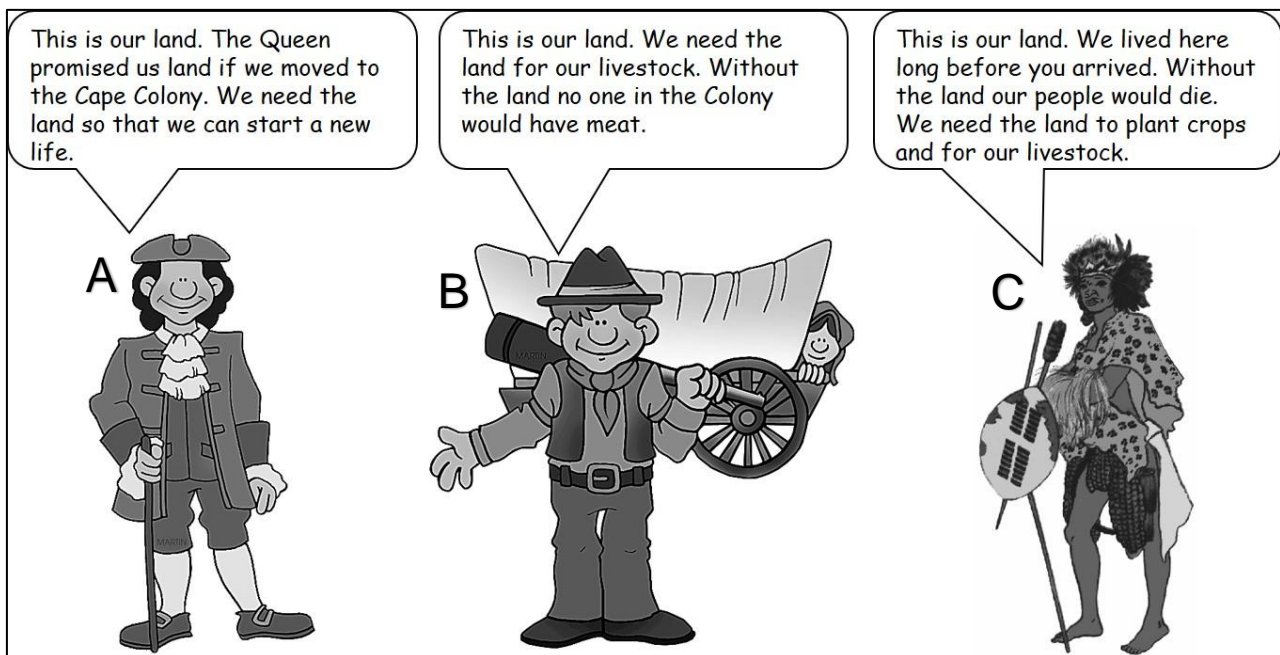
Source D

This is a map of the expanding frontier in the 18th century. The Xhosa used the land between the Sundays and the Fish Rivers. When trekboers began moving into the Zuurveld in the 18th century, they found the Xhosa already there.

5.1. The British, Dutch and Xhosa all fought to gain control over the Zuurveld. Highlight two possible reasons why they all wanted to live in that specific area. (2)

- a) The Zuurveld is close to the ocean, and they could get to the harbour quicker.
- b) The Zuurveld provided good soil to build homes on.
- c) The Zuurveld is the ideal place for crop and tobacco farming.
- d) It is the only area where cattle and sheep could graze all year round.
- e) The Zuurveld is situated between two rivers, where the animals could drink a lot of water.

Study **Source E** below and answer the questions that follow:



Source E

The source how people had different ideas about land ownership.



5.2. List the three groups of people illustrated in the image who are claiming ownership of the Zuurveld. (3)

Person A - _____

Person B - _____

Person C - _____

5.3. Explain in your own words why each group feels entitled to own the land. (3)

Person A - _____

Person B - _____

Person C - _____

5.4. How would you solve the problem between the three groups? Write two sentences to propose a solution that could satisfy all parties involved while respecting each group's connection with the land. (2)

Question 6 - Case Study

(15)

Read the following extract and complete the questions.

Chief Maqoma (1798 – 1873) and Xhosa resistance to British rule

Maqoma was a chief who fought against the British takeover of Xhosa land. He was born in 1798, the son of Chief Ngqika. His father agreed to give the land between the Fish and Keiskamma rivers to the British. Maqoma disagreed with this and spent his life trying to get the land back. This land was called 'neutral territory' and was not supposed to be settled by anyone. But white settlers and farmers moved there.

In 1829 the British took Maqoma's land in the fertile Kat River Valley and gave it to a group of Khoikhoi people. The Xhosa wanted the land back because they needed the land for their cattle. Maqoma ordered his 15 000 warriors to invade the colony. They burnt homesteads and took the farmers' animals and then went to hide in the mountains.

The fighting continued but the Xhosa did not get their land back. Maqoma remained powerful and fought the British in the forests and mountains of the Eastern Cape between 1850 and 1853. This war was known as the "War of Mlanjeni". The British suffered many defeats, but they caught Maqoma and sent him to prison on Robben Island twice. He died on Robben Island in 1873.

Maqoma is remembered as an intelligent man who tried to keep the Xhosa traditions and society strong. He was an excellent military general and politician.



Source adapted from: Solutions for all – Grade 7

6.1. Read the following statements and highlight the correct answers. (3)

- a) This source is a (written/ visual/ oral) source, because it was written sometime after the event took place.
- b) Maqoma fought against the British to get the (water/ cattle/ land) back.
- c) Chief Maqoma was born in (1789/ 1798/ 1799).

6.2. Briefly state who Maqoma was. (1)

6.3. Quote one sentence from the source to prove that Maqoma's war strategies had a negative effect on the British. (1)

6.4. Write two sentences to explain why Maqoma disagreed with his father's decision to give the land to the British. (2)

6.5. How did Maqoma respond to the British taking his land in the Kat River Valley? (1)

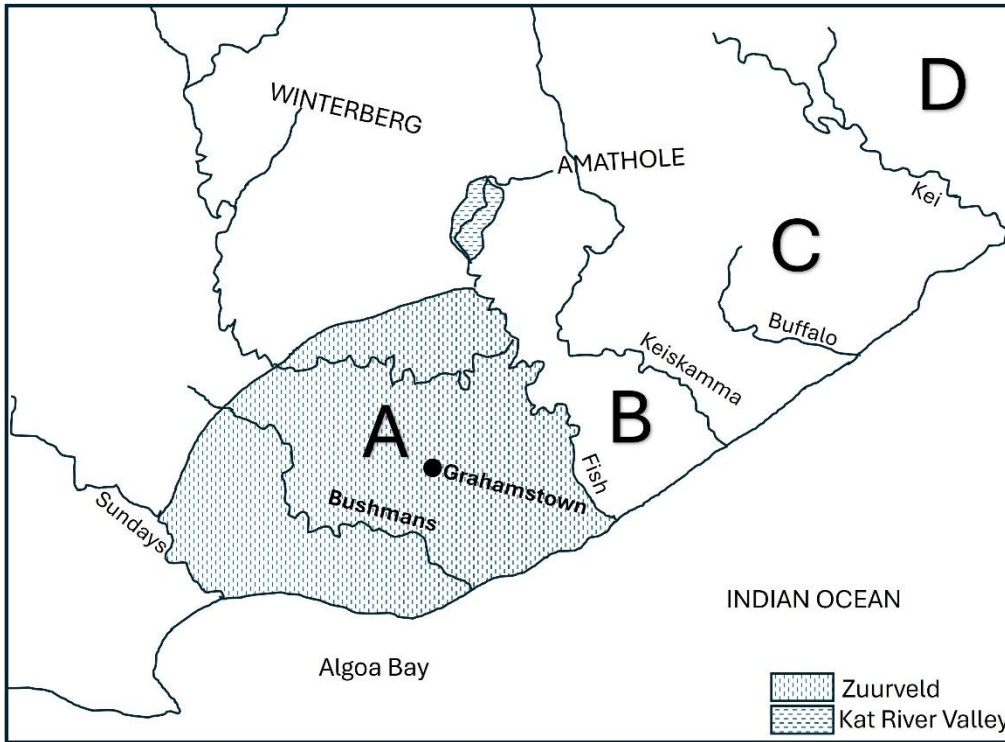
6.6. Analyze the impact of the "War of Mlanjeni" on the British soldiers. (3)

6.7. Imagine you are an historian writing about Chief Maqoma. Write a summary discussing his contributions to the Xhosa resistance. (4)

Question 7 – Essay writing (10)

Study the map on the next page and then write an essay about the frontier wars.





Source E

This map shows the four stages of the expanding frontiers of the Cape Colony between 1779 and 1879.

Altogether 9 frontier wars were fought in South Africa between 1779 and 1879. Write an essay to conclude how the Xhosa were forcefully removed from their land during these 100 years.

Your essay should include the following:

- ✓ How were the Xhosa forcefully removed from the Zuurveld during the frontier wars?
- ✓ What was the result of the frontier wars?

The following rubric would be used to mark your essay:

	3	2	1	0	Total
Opening statement		The opening statement gives a clear indication of what the essay will be about.	The opening statement does not give a clear indication of what the essay will be about.	No opening statement was included.	
Paragraph 1 Xhosa removal from land in stages.	Three facts were mentioned to explain how the Xhosa were forced out of the Zuurveld.	Two facts were mentioned to explain how the Xhosa were forced out of the Zuurveld.	Only one fact was mentioned to explain how the Xhosa were forced out of the Zuurveld.	No facts or incorrect facts were included.	
Paragraph 2 Result of the frontier wars.	Three facts were mentioned to explain the result of the frontier wars.	Two facts were mentioned to explain the result of the frontier wars.	Only one fact was mentioned to explain the result of the frontier wars.	No facts or incorrect facts were included.	
Conclusion		The conclusion clearly summarizes the events and results of the frontier wars.	The conclusion does not clearly summarize the events and results of the frontier wars.	No conclusion was included.	
Total marks					/10

Important:

- Please note that an essay planning sheet is included on the next page. Use the page to carefully plan your essay.
- Please complete the essay on the provided folio paper.

