



**Subject:** Grade 7 Social Sciences (History)  
**Topic:** Social Sciences (History): Exam Term 2  
**Total:** 103 Marks

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1. a year | no one 4 marks

**Explanation:**

Musa was a very wise man. To reduce the likelihood of a takeover, he took most of the powerful people in his kingdom with him on his journey and he left the army in charge.

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2. D: They became used to believing that black people were inferior because so many of them had been slaves. 4 marks

**Explanation:**

The African slave trade fixed in the minds of all Europeans and Americans that black people were inferior.

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3. 1807 3 marks

**Explanation:**

The Slave Trade Act of 1807 was an Act of Parliament in the United Kingdom that made it illegal to take part in the trade of slaves. While this didn't end slavery, it was one of the stepping stones to making slavery illegal.

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4. false 2 marks

**Explanation:**

The slave trade has existed for thousands of years - long before 1559 CE - particularly in Ancient Egypt and Babylonia.

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5. A: Profit from the slave trade. 4 marks

**Explanation:**

Originally Queen Elizabeth had said to Hawkins that only people who had wanted to travel to the New World in order to work as slaves (if their home circumstances were terrible this may have been an option) would be. Hawkins went against this and took whoever was sold to him by the Arab traders and African tribes. It is only when the queen saw how much profit he made from selling the slaves that she decided to join his venture; thus putting aside her religious beliefs to make money.

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6. softer 3 marks

**Explanation:**

The softer ivory was easier to carve.

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7. true 2 marks

**Explanation:**

In the 6th century, Egypt was the first African country where many people converted to Islam.

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8. Mali-Tunisia-Egypt | Morocco-West African 4 marks

**Explanation:**

The Morocco-West African trade route started in a commercial city known as Sidjilmasa (near the present day Moroccan-Algerian border) and ended in the Empire of Ghana.

The Mali-Tunisia-Egypt trade route started in Mali and ended in Egypt (passed through Tunisia and Cairo).

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9. A: political 4 marks

**Explanation:**

The Arabs dominated the area - they gained power and influence over the population groups who lived there. North Africa consequently became Arab, as well as Islamic.

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10. Timbuktu | knowledge 4 marks

**Explanation:**

The University of Timbuktu was situated in Mali.

Many West Africans were skilled in medicine, mathematics and astronomy.

Some people were skilled miners and metallurgists (scientist who specializes in metals such as steel, copper and iron).

Others were great artists in stone and wood.

Technology was also well-developed. It was used in mining and in manufacturing of goods for domestic use, as well as luxury items in gold, bronze, ivory and terracotta.

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11. sugar cane | cane | sugar | sugar cane. | cane. | sugar. 3 marks

**Explanation:**

The slaves worked on large sugar cane, tobacco, rice, sugar and cotton plantations.

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12. false 2 marks

**Explanation:**

Many West African societies shared similar types of social organisation. This made it easier for members of different kingdoms and chiefdoms to relate to each other. Societies generally treated one another with respect.

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13. A: Descriptions of Africa 4 marks

**Explanation:**

Pope Leo X instructed Leo Africanus to do a broad recording of Africa in Italian.

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14. textiles | sugar | leather-bound books | brass and copper vessels 8 marks

**Explanation:**

These goods were traded in Timbuktu for gold, slaves, pepper and other spices.

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15. Mali 3 marks

**Explanation:**

The kingdom of Mali reached the height of its powers in the early 14th century.

Gold remained the main commodity, followed by kola nuts, ivory, slaves and ostrich feathers.

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16. farmers | used to farming 3 marks

**Explanation:**

From the text: They chose Africans for a number of reasons, one being because **they were used to farming**.

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17. C: raided villages and abducted young women and men 4 marks

**Explanation:**

From the text: As the demand from outsiders such as Arabs and Europeans grew, warfare and **raids** (raided villages) **to get slaves and the kidnapping** (abducting) **of individuals increased**.

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18. Arab Muslim | Europe 4 marks

**Explanation:**

There were important trading centres in West Africa. Because of their well-developed economic systems based on agriculture, mining, manufacturing and trade, they traded items such as gold, ivory and spices for salt and other goods.

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19. A: Granada 4 marks

**Explanation:**

He was born in Granada in 1485 as Al-Hassan Ibn-Muhammed al-Wezzani-az-Zayyatti.

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20. rich | wealthy 3 marks

**Explanation:**

The inhabitants, including the strangers who settled in Timbuktu, were very rich.

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21. false 2 marks

**Explanation:**

Indentured servants were free by law, but chattel slaves were owned by their masters.

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22. false 2 marks

**Explanation:**

It was established at the point where the Niger River flows northward into the southern edge of the Sahara Desert.

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23. mosques | mosks | a mosque 3 marks

**Explanation:**

Mali became increasingly Islamic under Mansa Musa's rule, but most of the ordinary people kept their West African customs, religion and traditions.

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24. C: a gold nugget 4 marks

**Explanation:**

Mali was very rich in gold. Mansa Musa is believed to be the wealthiest ruler of his day and perhaps the wealthiest ruler in human history. .

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25. true 2 marks

**Explanation:**

Musa repaid the loans generously because he was a generous man.

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26. manufactured goods | enslaved Africans | raw materials 6 marks

**Explanation:**

(a): Goods such as cloth, beads, guns and ammunition were taken by ship to West Africa, where they were sold or bartered for slaves.

(b): Slaves were taken from West Africa, across the Atlantic Ocean, and sold in the Caribbean or the American colonies.

(c): Raw materials, such as sugar cane and tobacco, were shipped back to Europe and used to make manufactured goods like sugar and pipe tobacco.

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27. cash | cash. 3 marks

**Explanation:**

The crops were not farmed to be eaten or used immediately. The farmers exported these crops and made a huge profit on them.

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28. false

2 marks

**Explanation:**

They were given very little food, twice a day.

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29. pay him tribute | sold the people

4 marks

**Explanation:**

The first time someone wanted to speak to the king they had to kneel before him. The people whom he captured and sold, became slaves.

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30. taxes | tax | taxation

3 marks

**Explanation:**

He taxed imports and exports. Mansa Musa used the skills of the Arab Muslims to write, calculate and keep records.

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**Total:** 103 Marks