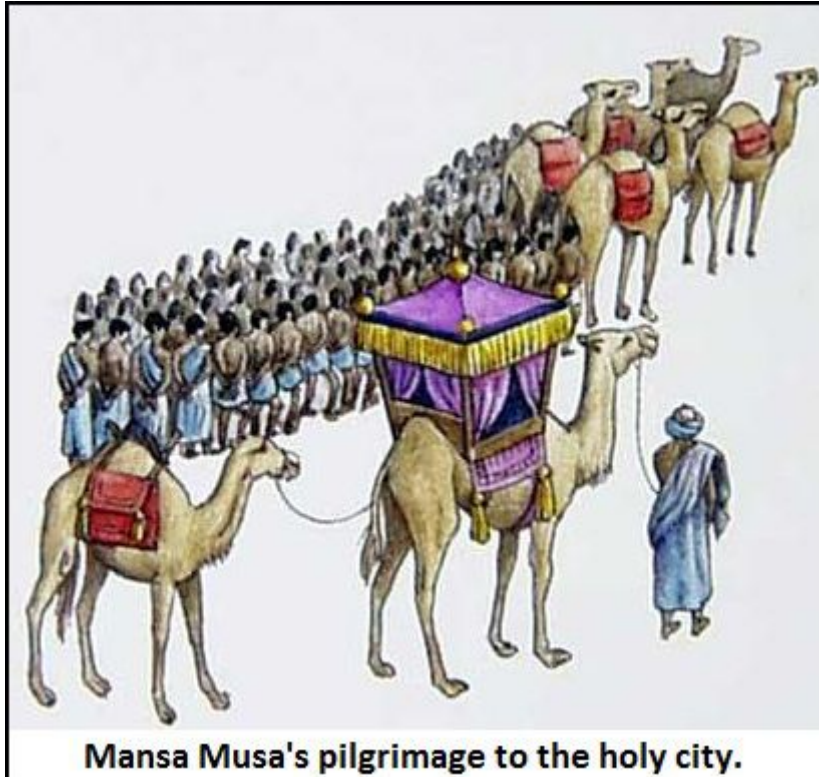


Subject: Grade 7 Social Sciences (History)
Topic: Social Sciences (History): Exam Term 2
Total: 103 Marks

Name: _____
Date: _____

This image refers to question: 1



Question 1: Please Fill In The Blanks

4 marks

Mansa Musa's 5 000 km pilgrimage to Mecca took about (1). While he was away (2) attempted to take over his kingdom.

Possible Answers: a year | 6 months | 2 years | no one | the army | the Berbers

1	
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2	
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Question 2: Multiple Choice

4 marks

What effect did the trade in African slaves have on how people thought about black people?

- | | |
|----------|--|
| A | They knew that the African population were easily controlled with orders. |
| B | They knew that taking their children away and punishing them did damage to their psyche (minds) and so could control them. |
| C | They thought that black people liked being subservient to white people and so continued to use and abuse them. |
| D | They became used to believing that black people were inferior because so many of them had been slaves. |

Question 3: Text Input

3 marks

In what year was the slave trade abolished by Britain?

This text refers to question: 4, 5

The following is an extract from an internet site talking about the start of slavery. Queen Elizabeth I ruled England from 1559 to her death in 1603; Hawkins was her English Naval Commander. Hawkins was the first to have profited from the British slave trade.

"Hawkins came home with ships filled with ivory, skins, and sugar. Queen Elizabeth was furious that slaves had been taken and sold without their free consent; she criticised Hawkins for his awful behaviour. But she soon changed her opinion when she learned that the profits were so high, the religious Elizabeth created a partnership with Hawkins to organise more expeditions to gain slaves. So began the British slave trade. Hawkins was granted a title and a coat of arms. The crest included a picture of a slave."

Source: http://www.badnewsaboutchristianity.com/gaa_slavery.htm

Question 4: True/False

2 marks

The slave trade only began after 1559 when Queen Elizabeth I sanctioned the slave trade.

 TRUE FALSE**Question 5: Multiple Choice**

4 marks

Queen Elizabeth I was a devout Christian. What swayed her from doing what was right?

- A** Profit from the slave trade.
- B** Hawkins was a friend.
- C** Hawkins had the ability to transport slaves with his ships.
- D** Hawkins ship returned with skins, ivory and sugar.

This text refers to question: 6, 7

Trade across the Sahara

The sands of the Sahara Desert could've been a major obstacle to trade between Africa, Europe, and the East, but it was more like a sandy sea with ports of trade on either side. In the south were cities such as Timbuktu and Gao; in the north, cities such as Ghadames (in present-day Libya). From there goods travelled on to Europe, Arabia, India, and China.

Muslim traders from North Africa shipped goods across the Sahara using large camel caravans -- on average around a thousand camels, although there's a record which mentions caravans travelling between Egypt and Sudan that had 12 000 camels.

They brought in mainly luxury goods such as textiles, silks, beads, ceramics, ornamental weapons, and utensils. These were traded for gold, ivory, woods such as ebony, and agricultural products such as kola nuts (which act as a stimulant as they contain caffeine). They also brought their religion, Islam, which spread along the trade routes.

Nomads living in the Sahara traded salt, meat, and their knowledge as guides for cloth, gold, cereal, and slaves.

Until the discovery of the the Americas, Mali was the principal producer of gold. African ivory was also sought after because it's softer than that from Indian elephants and therefore easier to carve. Slaves were wanted by the courts of Arab and Berber princes as servants, concubines, soldiers, and agricultural labourers.

Source: <http://africanhistory.about.com/od/kingdoms/ss/SaharaTradeRoutes.htm>

Question 6: Text Input

3 marks

African ivory was preferred above the ivory of the Indian elephants because the ivory of African elephants is ... than that of the Indian elephants.

This image refers to question: 7



Question 7: True/False

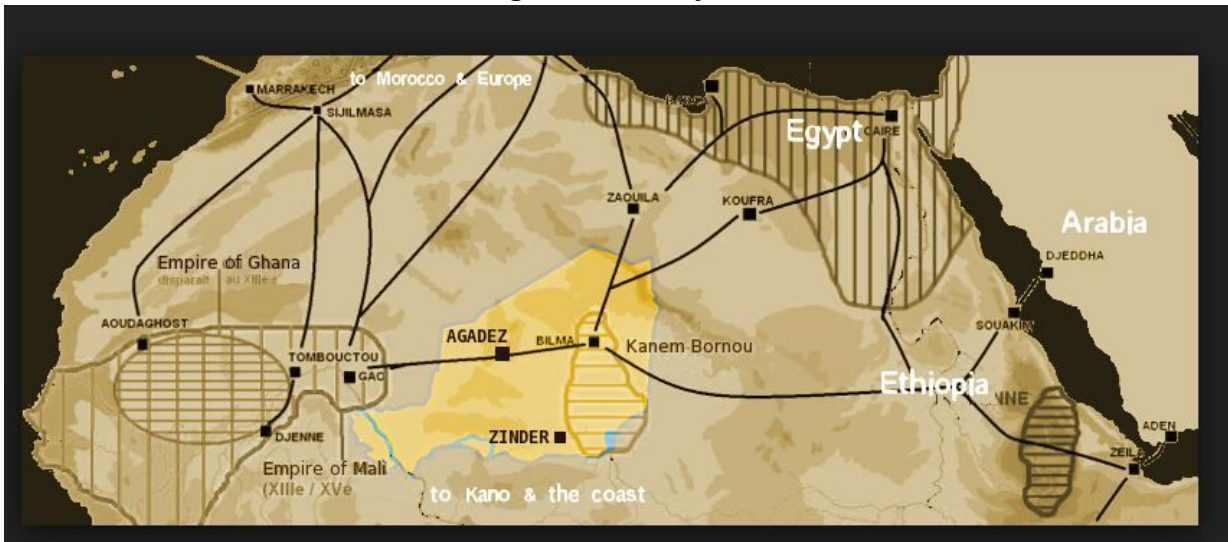
2 marks

Egypt became an important gateway through which Islam spread to other parts of Africa.

TRUE

FALSE

This image refers to question: 8



Question 8: Please Fill In The Blanks

4 marks

The gold-salt trade took place along the (1) and (2) trade routes.

(Give your answers in alphabetical order.)

Possible Answers: Mali-Tunisia-Egypt | Morocco-West African | Morocco-East African | Mali-Tunisia-West African

1	
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2	
----------	--

Question 9: Multiple Choice

4 marks

Arab traders, who first helped to spread Islam in North Africa, gradually gained ... control of North Africa from the indigenous populations.

- | | |
|----------|-----------|
| A | political |
| B | religious |
| C | economic |
| D | military |

This text refers to question: 10

The University of Timbuktu in Mali was situated in a city that was already thriving in the 12th century. The city of Timbuktu had the most universities in any nation. It was proof of the talents, creativity and ingenuity of the African people.

Timbuktu mystified European explorers for centuries. In 1824, the Paris-based Société de Géographie offered a 10 000-franc prize for the first European to find the town of Timbuktu.

The ancient mosques, tombs and monuments of the university in Timbuktu comprised the Masajid of Djinguereber, the Masajid of Sidi Yahya, and the Masajid of Sankore. In Islamic tradition, Timbuktu played a significant role in spreading Islam in West Africa starting in the 1329.

At its peak, long before Europeans built universities, the university at Timbuktu had an average attendance of around 25 000 students within a city of around 100 000 people. Within the university curriculum there were various degrees of learning called primary, secondary and superior as well as what they called the Circle of Knowledge. Other subjects included literature, science, mathematics and medicine.

https://www.thepatriot.co.zw/old_posts/the-legacy-of-timbuktu-africas-oldest-university/

This image refers to question: 10



https://www.thepatriot.co.zw/old_posts/the-legacy-of-timbuktu-africas-oldest-university/

Question 10: Please Fill In The Blanks

4 marks

Many West Africans studied at the University of (1) . They were a people of great (2) .

Your answers must be based on the text.

Possible Answers: Mali | Timbuktu | common sense | knowledge | pride

1	<input type="text"/>
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2	<input type="text"/>
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This image refers to question: 11



Question 11: Text Input

3 marks

Slaves in the American South worked on plantations. This picture shows them working on a ... plantation.

Question 12: True/False

2 marks

West Africa had a wide variety of religions, cultures and languages. This led to much fighting amongst the people living there.

TRUE

FALSE

Question 13: Multiple Choice

4 marks

Leo Africanus wrote a book called

- A** Descriptions of Africa
- B** Travels of Leo Africanus
- C** Descriptions of Timbuktu
- D** Eyewitness stories

Question 14: Please Fill In The Blanks

8 marks

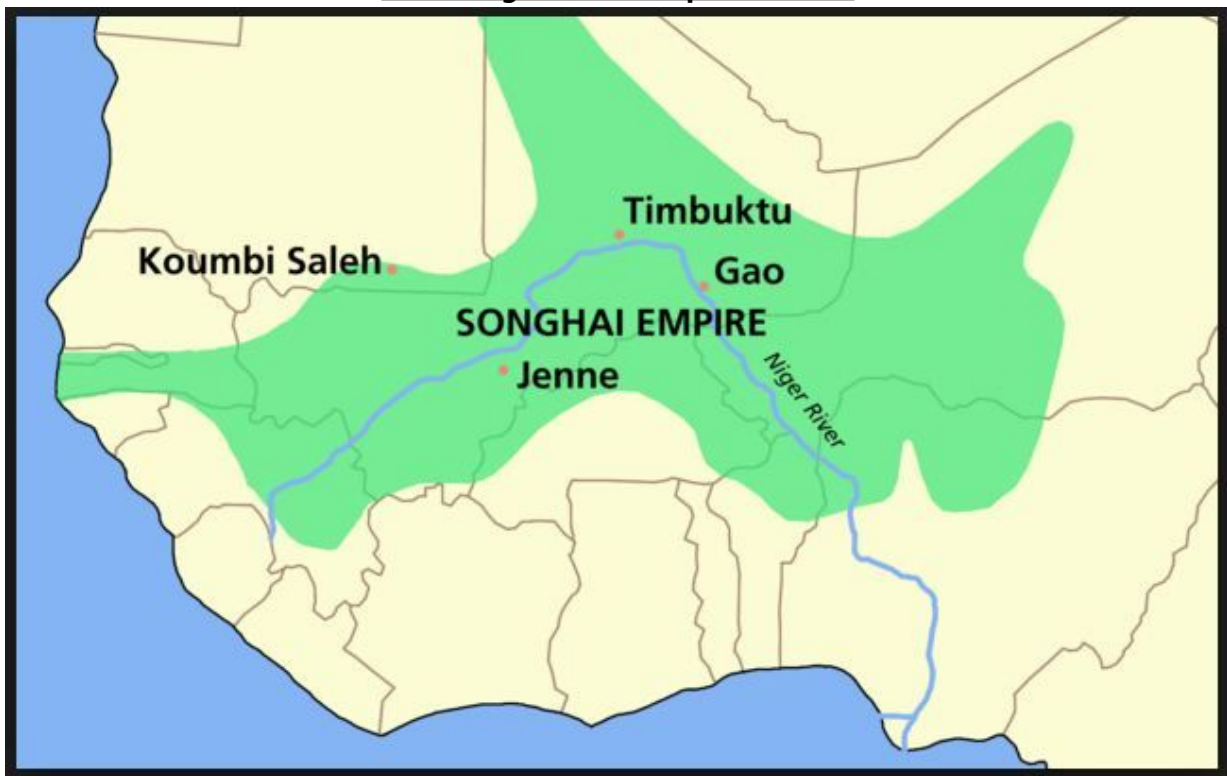
Match the main goods with the places from where they came in the north: (1) Europe; (2) Sus in southern Morocco; (3) Fez; (4) Marrakech

Possible Answers: textiles | sugar | leather-bound books | brass and copper vessels | salt

1	
3	

2	
4	

This image refers to question: 15



Question 15: Text Input

3 marks

When the ... Empire began to decline, the emerging Songhai Empire relied on the same commodities.

This text refers to question: 16, 17

SLAVERY IN AFRICA

Slavery existed in Africa, but it was not the same type of slavery that the Europeans introduced. The European form was called chattel slavery. A chattel slave is a piece of property, with no rights.

Slavery within Africa was different. A slave might be enslaved in order to pay off a debt or pay for a crime. Slaves in Africa lost the protection of their family and their place in society through enslavement. But eventually they or their children might become part of their master's family and become free. This was unlike chattel slavery, in which enslaved Africans were slaves for life, as were their children and grandchildren.

The treatment of slaves in Africa varied widely. Ottobah Cuguano, a former slave, remembered slaves as being 'well fed ... and treated well'. Olaudah Equiano, another former slave who wrote an account of his life, noted that slaves might even own slaves themselves.

In larger states some slaves worked in government administration, and might become an important state or royal official with wide ranging powers. Other slaves in Africa might work within their master's household as domestic servants or as agricultural labourers. Others were sent to work in the gold mines of West Africa. Mining for gold was hard and dangerous work, and many died.

Africans usually enslaved 'other' people, not their own particular ethnic, or cultural, group. Slaves were taken as prisoners of war, or enslaved in payment for debt or as punishment for crime. This enslavement was usually on a small scale. It was enough to supply the demand for slaves within Africa, but not enough to supply the demand from outside.

As the demand from outsiders such as Arabs and Europeans grew, warfare and raids to get slaves and the kidnapping of individuals increased. Europeans wanted to buy enslaved Africans to work on the land they owned on the Caribbean islands and in America. They chose Africans for a number of reasons, one being because they were used to farming.

<http://www.discoveringbristol.org.uk/slavery/people-involved/enslaved-people/enslaved-africans/africa-slavery/>

Question 16: Text Input

3 marks

African slaves were popular because they were

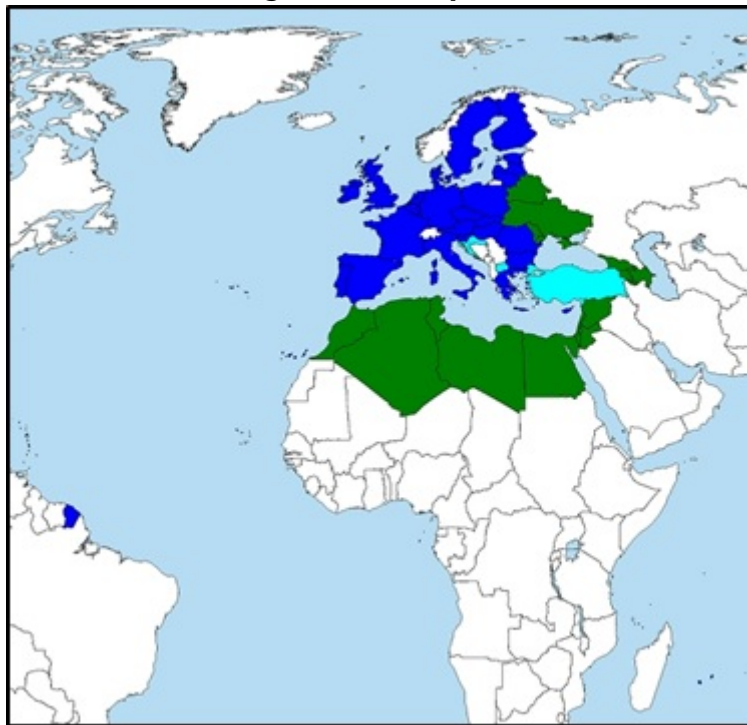
Question 17: Multiple Choice

4 marks

Because Africans could not meet the demand for slaves by the Arabs and Europeans, they They then traded them with the Arab and European traders.

- A** bought young women and men from their parents
- B** enticed young women and men to a bright future
- C** raided villages and abducted young women and men
- D** paid young women and men to become slaves

This image refers to question: 18



Question 18: Please Fill In The Blanks

4 marks

The people in West Africa traded with the (1) traders and with (2) through merchants in North Africa.

Possible Answers: Arab Muslim | Indian Muslim | India | Europe

1	
----------	--

2	
----------	--

This image refers to question: 19



Question 19: Multiple Choice

4 marks

Leo Africanus was born in the moorish city of ... in Spain, close to Morocco.

Along with his parents and thousands of other Muslims, he was expelled by the King and Queen of Spain in 1492.

- | | |
|----------|----------|
| A | Granada |
| B | Alicante |
| C | Zaragoza |
| D | Vigo |

Question 20: Text Input

3 marks

The fact that the citizens of Timbuktu had many slaves at their service, tells us that they were ... people.

This text refers to question: 21

How did indentured servitude differ from chattel slavery?

Indentured servitude differed from chattel slavery because indentured servants are people who were willing to work to get transportation, land, clothes, food, or shelter instead of money. In chattel slavery, people are considered property instead of workers or servants. They can only be free when they purchased themselves or when their master(s) allowed them to be. Indentured servants get to be released when they have worked their part of the deal. Slaves don't get much in return for their work. Something that they do get is shelter, but most of the time, the shelter is small and is shared with other slaves.

Most indentured servants died before meeting the end of their working terms. In order to become an indentured servant, the person or their relatives would create a contract with someone who was willing to fulfill the indentured servants' wants. Indentured servants usually have a contract to work for 5-7 years to work off their debt.

Slaves are enslaved against their will and usually don't get anything in return for their service. Slaves are sold by African kings and can be gathered from people who were captured from war or were imprisoned. Unlike indentured servants, slaves had fewer/no rights. Indentured servants had more rights than slaves and were still free by law. Slaves, however, weren't free and were instead owned by people.

<https://doslavery.weebly.com/1difference-between-indentured-servitude-and-chattel-slavery.html>

Question 21: True/False

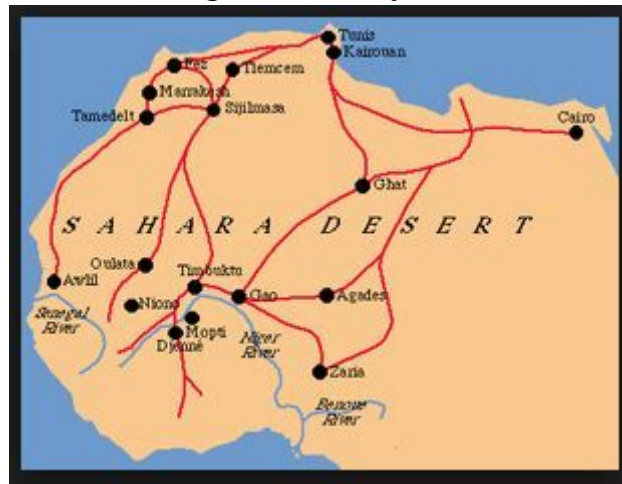
2 marks

Chattel slaves were free **by law**.

TRUE

FALSE

This image refers to question: 22



Question 22: True/False

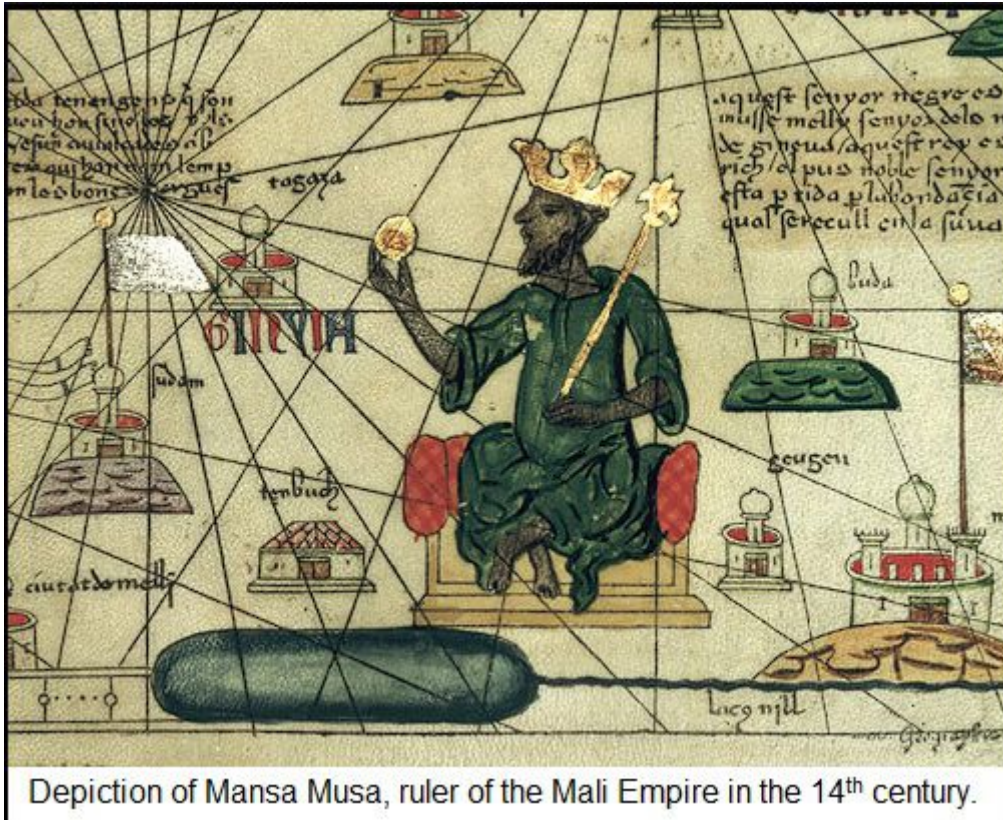
2 marks

One of the main reasons that Timbuktu was such a successful trade centre was because it was established at a very strategic place, the point where the Senegal River flows northward into the southern edge of the Sahara Desert.

TRUE

FALSE

This image refers to question: 23, 24



Depiction of Mansa Musa, ruler of the Mali Empire in the 14th century.

Question 23: Text Input

3 marks

The presence of ... tells us that Islam was the official religion of Mali.

Question 24: Multiple Choice

4 marks

This is an image of a West African king, believed to be Mansa Musa, the Emperor of Mali.

He is wearing a European styled crown and he is holding ... in his hand.

- | | |
|----------|--------------------|
| A | an orange |
| B | a copper ball |
| C | a gold nugget |
| D | a crystal ball |
| E | a gold pot of salt |

Question 25: True/False

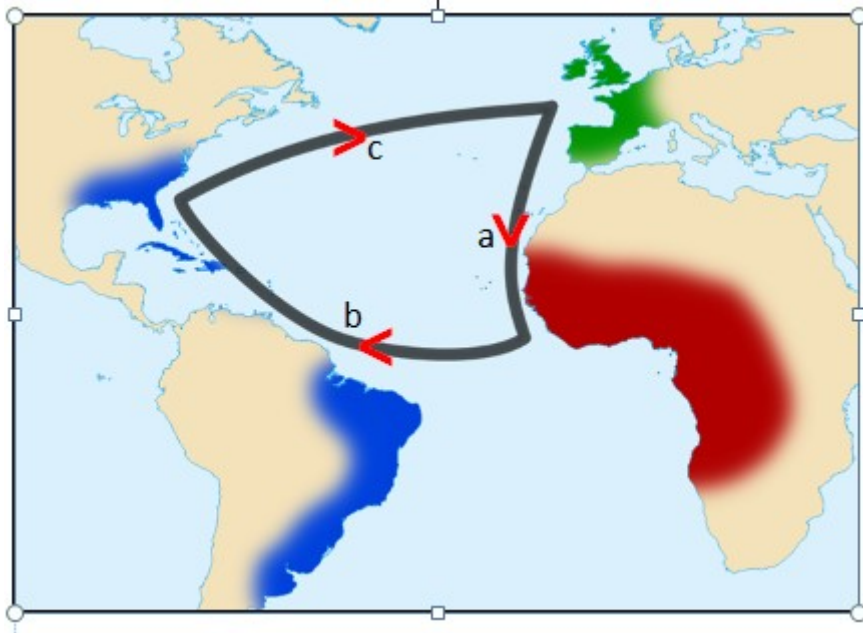
2 marks

Mansa Musa gave away and spent so much gold on his way to Mecca that he had to borrow money for his journey back home.

TRUE

FALSE

This image refers to question: 26



Question 26: Please Fill In The Blanks

6 marks

Match the words with the letters on the map.

- (a) represents (1) .
- (b) represents (2) .
- (c) represents (3) .

Possible Answers: enslaved Africans | manufactured goods | raw materials

1	
3	

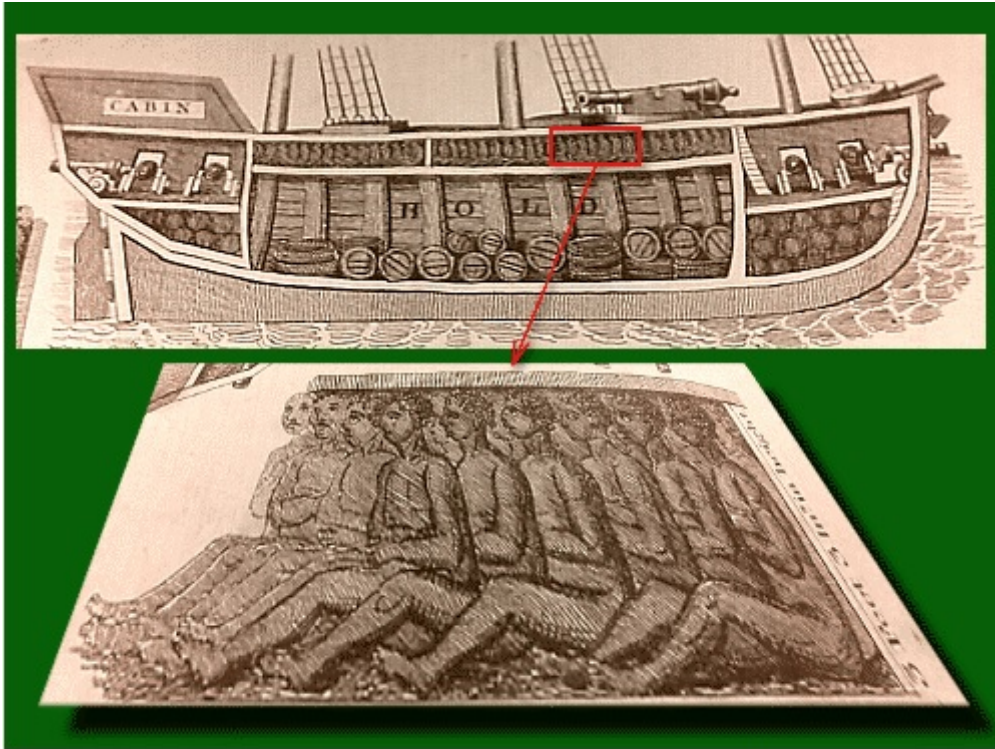
2	
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Question 27: Text Input

3 marks

Products like tobacco, rice, sugar cane and cotton were called ... crops, because they were sold for profit.

This image refers to question: 28



Cross-section of a slave ship used in the Atlantic slave trade

Question 28: True/False

2 marks

The slaves on the ships were well fed, so that they would be strong enough to do hard work once they arrived in the American South.

TRUE

FALSE

This text refers to question: 29

The City of Timbuktu - Leo's Account

All its houses are cottages, built of mud and covered with thatch. However, there is a most stately mosque to be seen, whose walls are made of stone and lime, and a princely palace also constructed by the highly skilled craftsmen of Granada.

Here there are many shops of artisans and merchants, especially of those who weave linen and cotton, and here Barbary merchants bring European cloth. The inhabitants, and especially resident aliens, are exceedingly rich, since the present king married both of his daughters to rich merchants. Here are many

wells, containing sweet water. Whenever the Niger River overflows, they carry the water into town by means of sluices.

This region yields great quantities of grain, cattle, milk, and butter, but salt is very scarce here, for it is brought here by land from Tegaza, which is five hundred miles away. When I was there, I saw one camel-load of salt sold for eighty ducats.

The rich king of Timbuktu has many plates and scepters of gold, some of which weigh 1,300 pounds, and he keeps a magnificent and well-furnished court. When he travels anywhere, he rides upon a camel, which is led by some of his noblemen. He does so likewise when going to war, and all his soldiers ride upon horses. Whoever wishes to speak to this king must first of all fall down before his feet and then taking up earth must sprinkle it on his own head and shoulders.

[The king] always has under arms 3,000 horsemen and a great number of foot soldiers who shoot poisoned arrows. They often skirmish with those who refuse to pay tribute and whomever they capture they sell to the merchants of Timbuktu. Here very few horses are bred. ... Their best horses are brought out of North Africa. As soon as the king learns that any merchants have come to the town with horses, he commands that a certain number be brought before him. Choosing the best horse for himself, he pays a most liberal price for it.

... Here are great numbers of religious teachers, judges, scholars and other learned persons, who are bountifully maintained at the king's expense. Here too are brought various manuscripts or written books from Barbary, which are sold for more money than any other merchandise. The coin of Timbuktu is gold, without any stamp or inscription, but in matters of small value they use certain shells from the kingdom of Persia. Four hundred of these are worth a ducat, and six pieces of Timbuktu's golden coin weigh two-thirds of an ounce.

The inhabitants are gentle and cheerful and spend a great part of the night in singing and dancing throughout the city streets. They keep large numbers of male and female slaves, and their town is greatly vulnerable to fire. At the time of my second visit, almost half the town burned down in the space of five hours.

Source: <https://lps.org/manila/tbrady/AfricDescriptionPD.pdf>

Question 29: Please Fill In The Blanks

4 marks

The king of Timbuktu made war on neighbouring enemies and upon those who would not (1). When he gained a victory, he (2) in the market of Timbuktu.

Possible Answers: sold the people | put the people to death | pay him money | pay him tribute

1	<input type="text"/>
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2	<input type="text"/>
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Question 30: Text Input

3 marks

One of the ways that Mansa Musa maintained his power and wealth was through

Give one word only.

Total: 103 Marks