

# WorksheetCloud.com - Memorandum

**Subject:** Grade 7 HISTORY

**Topic:** Social Sciences (History): Exam Term 4

**Total Marks:** 96

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1. FALSE

2

**Explanation:** The servants are cooking the food. Some of the indigenous people became servants of the trekboers when faced with extinction, but the trekboers and Khoi people did not live side by side. As servants, they remained free citizens, but they were seldom paid wages for their services. They were usually paid in food, clothing, housing, brandy and tobacco.

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2. FALSE

2

**Explanation:** Slavery was brought to an end in 1834.

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3. FALSE

2

**Explanation:** Many countries were interested in the Cape because it was a halfway stop between Asia and Europe. The Dutch sent Jan van Riebeeck to start a fruit and vegetable garden to provide fresh supplies to V.O.C. vessels on their way back and forth between the Netherlands and The Far East (Asia). When the French occupied the Netherlands, the British were worried that they would also take control of the Cape. They did not want this to happen and sent nine warships to the Cape. The British defeated the Dutch at the Battle of Muizenberg and took control of the Cape.

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4. FALSE

2

**Explanation:** They were autocratic. The people in the Cape did not have any say in political matters. Governors were appointed by the British government and would only take instructions directly from the Minister of Colonies in London.

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5. FALSE

2

**Explanation:** They thought that the missionaries had hidden motives and were part of the colonial effort to dispossess them of their land. When there was a great drought the chief of the Batlaping tribe blamed the missionary Robert Moffat for it and wanted to kill him.

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6. FALSE

2

**Explanation:** The Kora raided the Boers farms and there were many disputes over grazing lands. They later came under the control of the Cape Colony. They were separated from the Boers when the government settled the Griqua near Upington and many moved further into the Kalahari.

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7. B

4

**Explanation:** The VOC released (freed) some employees from their contracts and granted them land along the Liesbeeck River for them to start farming. They were given tools, seeds and loans to start farming.

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8. C

4

**Explanation:** A linguist is someone who studies languages.

Over 18 years they worked together to record 12 000 pages of information about the San.

William Bleek graduated from a university in Berlin in 1851 with a doctorate in linguistics.

He became very interested in African languages and tried to link North African and Khoi languages to prove that all African languages were connected.

In 1854, Bleek was invited to South Africa by the Anglican Bishop of Natal to help him compile a Zulu grammar book.

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9. B

4

**Explanation:** Georg Schmidt, a German missionary, told the Khoi people about God. Georg Schmidt also taught the Khoi to read and write.

10. (1) they were dying from smallpox	2 (2 per answer)
<b>Explanation:</b> The San faced extinction because they had no land on which to settle and the trekboers killed thousands of them. However, the biggest reason was because smallpox wiped out thousands more. The Khoi people were also robbed of their land and impoverished, but they managed to adapt and continued to survive.	
11. D	4
<b>Explanation:</b> Frontiers are usually far away from settled communities and not easy to govern. They normally divide two different countries or areas. They are often a river or mountain range, but can also be man made, such as a fence. The very first line of soldiers when the army attacks is called the front rank of the army.	
12. C	4
<b>Explanation:</b> Although there were a large number of missionaries on the frontier, there were not nearly enough to reach all the villages and groups of indigenous people. By the end of the 18th century there were about 1 000 missionary stations across southern Africa.	
13. C	4
<b>Explanation:</b> The Dutch wanted to protect their trade route between Europe and the East, and so in the 1670s the VOC decided to establish a permanent settlement at the Cape. They were worried that the English and the French would get there before them.	
In 1600 the English formed the East India Company and in 1602 the Dutch formed the VOC to stop the Portuguese and the Spanish from dominating the European spice trade with the East.	
14. freedom liberty	3
<b>Explanation:</b> When the French refugees arrived at the Cape, Simon van der Stel gave them the land in Franschoek. Most of them were experienced farmers or highly trained craftsmen.	
There are three other Huguenot memorials in South Africa:	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Botanical Garden in Johannesburg</li> <li>- Huguenot Fountain in Wellington</li> <li>- Huguenot Memorial Building in Cape Town</li> </ul>	
15. ivory	3
<b>Explanation:</b> They used the skins and ivory for bartering when they went to the nearest towns to get supplies. Elephant hunting, and the ivory trade, was banned in 1973. However, illegal hunting continues, as there is still international demand for elephant tusks.	
16. Graaff-Reinet	3
<b>Explanation:</b> There were rich pasturelands in the area of Graaff-Reinet, the reason why the district was established there. In the early 1770s, both the trekboers and the Xhosa people moved to the Zuurveld to look for fresh grazing land for their cattle. This led to clashes and eventually to the Frontier Wars between the trekboers and the Xhosa people.	
17. Human Rights	3
<b>Explanation:</b> No matter one's race, religion or nationality, everyone has the right to life, freedom and safety.	
The Universal Declaration of Human Rights enforces this.	
18. Zuurveld	3
<b>Explanation:</b> They occupied the Zuurveld area because it was a summer rainfall area and crops such as millet and sorghum grew well there. The Zuurveld area was between the Great Fish River and the Sundays River.	
19. (1) Keiskamma River (2) buffer	4 (2 per answer)
<b>Explanation:</b> The British realised that if the Xhosa were pushed back over the Fish River, it could prevent war and they could control the trekboers. British forts were built all along the Fish River.	

20. lose	3
<b>Explanation:</b> General Janssens realised that the British were much stronger than them, and decided the best thing to do would be to attack the British on the beach and then to withdraw into the interior and hold out until French troops arrive to help them. The Cape belonged to the Batavian Republic at this stage.	
The Battle of Blaauwberg was an incident in Europe's Napoleonic Wars.	
21. Amiens	3
<b>Explanation:</b> Britain, France, Spain and the Batavian Republic signed an agreement of peace for 14 months in Europe. It was called the Treaty of Amiens. Britain was ordered to give the Cape back to the Batavian Republic. Peace lasted for not more than a year.	
22. British Kaffraria	3
<b>Explanation:</b> After the Seventh Frontier War this area was seized by the new British governor Harry Smith and annexed to the Cape Colony, with King William's Town as its capital. It was named British Kaffraria. The word "Kaffraria" was used to refer to land where the Xhosa lived. The word 'British' was added as the colonists annexed the land.	
23. Robert Moffat	3
<b>Explanation:</b> The indigenous people were suspicious of and hostile towards missionaries. They blamed Moffat's foreign ways for the drought in 1822 and wanted to kill him. Moffat opened his waistcoat and said: "Now then ... if you will, drive your spears into my heart ..."	
24. industrialisation	3
<b>Explanation:</b> Factories and machines are needed to produce manufactured goods and when many of them are build, it is called industrialisation. Western countries controlled world economics during the 18th century due to industrialisation.	
25. (1) bobotie	8 (2 per answer)
(2) koeksisters	
(3) malva pudding	
(4) samoosas	
<b>Explanation:</b> The main characteristic in traditional Malay cuisine is the generous use of spices.	
Bobotie, koeksisters, malva pudding and samoosas are only some of the dishes South-Africa has adopted as part of our Malay influences. Bredie (stews) and frikkadels (meat balls) are also Malay foods which are popular in the Cape.	
26. (1) trekboers	4 (2 per answer)
(2) Xhosa	
<b>Explanation:</b> The Xhosa people did not want to move out of the Zuurveld as they had been living there since the 14th century. This areas was ideal as it formed the southwestern limits of summer cropping.	
The trekboers continuously pushed them back over the Fish River, but they kept creeping back.	
By 1600 all of what is now South Africa had been settled: the San and Khoi in the west and southwest, the Sotho-Tswana in the Highveld, the Nguni along the coastal plains, and the Xhosa in escarpment. And then the Dutch came...	
27. (1) labourers	4 (2 per answer)
(2) inboekselings	
<b>Explanation:</b> They captured the children to use as workers and called them inboekselings as they were registered by a Landrost. They had to be released at the age of 23, but this did not always happen.	
28. (1) beads	4 (2 per answer)
(2) guns	
<b>Explanation:</b> They wanted guns for protection and hunting - and beads to make necklaces, bangles and anklets. They traded these items for ivory and slaves.	

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29. (1) Goede Hoop

4 (2 per answer)

(2) Reijger

**Explanation:** The Drommedaris, Goede Hoop and Reijger arrived before the Oliphant and the Walvisch. The journey of these two ships were slowed down by the death of many people on board. Eighty two men and eight women arrived on the shores of Table Bay on 6 April 1652.

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29 Questions, 4 Pages