

## GRADE 7 HISTORY TASK 10 TEST MEMO

MAXIMUM MARKS: 50

DURATION: 1 Hour

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### INSTRUCTIONS

- 1.. Use exam pad pages to answer the questions.
  2. Number your answers in exactly the same way as the questions are numbered.
  3. File your answer pages safely.
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### SECTION A

#### QUESTION ONE

State whether the following sentences are TRUE or FALSE

- 1.1. Slavery did not exist in West Africa until the Europeans arrived. **False**
- 1.2. Slaves who were taken to the distant east by Arabs had more rights than slaves in West Africa.  
**False**
- 1.3. The suitable climate and soil condition in the North American states made it possible to establish huge plantations. **False**
- 1.4. Native Americans were initially used as slaves on the plantations. **False**
- 1.5. Indentured servants came from Britain, Germany, Scotland and Ireland to work on the American plantations. **True**
- 1.6. Slaves who could read and write, sold very well. **True**
- 1.7. Molasses was used to make different types of alcoholic drinks. **True**
- 1.8. Slave women were promised that they would be set free once they produced 15 children. **True**
- 1.9. Slave owners often killed their slaves. **False**
- 1.10. Slaves resisted the preaching of Christian missionaries by organising their own secret services.  
**True**

Marks: 10

## QUESTION TWO

Match the words in column A with the correct meaning from column B. Write down the numbers 1 to 5 one below the other and next to it the correct corresponding letter of the alphabet from column B

COLUMN A		COLUMN B
1. Sluggishness	c	a) a person who wanted to get rid of slavery
2. Abolitionist	a	b) to go against a government by word or action
3. Indifference	e	c) act of doing everything very slowly
4. Martyr	d	d) a person who dies for a worthwhile cause
5. Treason	b	e) not caring about anything

Marks: 5

## QUESTION THREE

Fill in the correct answers in the blank spaces of each question.

- 3.1. Homes that were used by runaway slaves as safe shelters were known as **stations**
- 3.2. The ship that slaves took over was called **Amistad**
- 3.3. The coded name given to runaway slaves was **passengers**
- 3.4. The anti-slavery protester who is remembered in a story was **John Brown**
- 3.5. The slave who used the Underground Railroad to free other slaves was **Harriet Tubman**

Marks: 5

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## SECTION B

### QUESTION FOUR

4.1. Explain what is meant by 'Triangular Trade'?

Include in your answer what was exported from and imported to the three countries involved

Marks: 6

European powers took slaves to the American colonies from Africa and the Caribbean. This was the first leg of the triangle. Raw agricultural produce from the plantations on which the slaves worked were then transported to Europe. This was the second leg of the triangle. European countries then exported the goods made from raw agricultural produce back to the American colonies. This was the third leg of the triangle. This system became known as the Triangular Trade.

4.2. 'A slaves journey from West Africa to an American plantation was a long and painful experience'.

Do you agree or disagree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer:

Marks: 6

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Agree. "A slave's journey from West Africa to an American plantation was a long and painful experience".

- Firstly they were captured during tribal wars and raids .
- They had to endure the "death marches" during which they were chained around the neck and had to walk hundreds of kilometres to the coastal forts. Many died during this gruesome journey.
- At the coastal slave markets they were auctioned like cattle in an inhumane manner.
- Members of families were cruelly separated.
- The slaves were forced to endure difficult conditions on the ships during the long journey to the American colonies, such as:-
  - . lack of space
  - . poor sanitation
  - . no proper food
  - . cramped below deck
  - . frequent illnesses (scurvy, dysentery) which often led to deaths

4.3. Why was singing so important to slaves? Justify your answer by discussing the unbearable aspects of slave life.

Marks: 6

Slaves often sang as a means to escape from the boredom of repetitive work as well as the inhumane conditions to which they were subjected. Most slaves worked from sunrise to sunset and had strict overseers who would often punish them. Slaves had no rights and few possessions. It is understandable then that slaves did not develop any sense of pride in their work. The songs they sang were based on hope and freedom and was also used as a means to cope with severe conditions of work as well as punishment such as being whipped, placed in chains, put into a small cage with bread and water for a few days and being forced to wear a metal collar.

4.4. Compare the methods of resistance to slavery by the following people:

Marks: 12

#### 4.4.1 plantation workers

Plantation workers sometimes resisted in groups but individuals also put up day to day resistance through sluggishness, passivity, indifference, shirking, alcoholism, flight or suicide. They also sometimes resisted in violent ways such as, committing arson or murdering their owners.

#### 4.4.2. Harriet Tubman

Harriet Tubman was a slave. She used the Underground Railway System to escape to the Northern states. She risked her life and made 19 trips back to the south to help more than 300 slaves to escape using this system. She also fought for the rights of women.

#### 4.4.3. Joseph Cinque'

Joseph Cinque' was a slave who together with the assistance of other slaves managed to overthrow the crew on board the Amistad which was en route to the American colony. They ordered the sailors

to return to West Africa, but were tricked and taken to America instead. They were caught, imprisoned and tried. They won the case. This was a great success for the abolitionists.

#### 4.4.4. John Brown

John Brown who was a friend of Harriet Tubman was passionate about ending slavery through violent means. His house was burned and his son killed by those who wanted slavery maintained . He led an unsuccessful slave rebellion in which he raided the state armoury hoping to get guns for the slaves. Two more of his sons were killed during the raid. John Brown was captured The speeches he gave at his trial brought Americas attention to the brutality of slavery. He was hanged for treason and became a noble martyr.

TOTAL: 50

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