



**Subject:** Grade 5 Social Sciences (History)

**Topic:** Social Sciences (History): Exam Term 2

**Total:** 101 Marks

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1. A: bows and arrows

4 marks

**Explanation:**

They were known for their stamina, and would sometimes have to pursue their prey for a great distance before finally killing them. The San invented bows and arrows.

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2. C: herders

4 marks

**Explanation:**

They kept tame animals such as cows, goats and sheep.

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3. digging sticks | twenty

4 marks

**Explanation:**

The men made the digging sticks for the women.

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4. A: unity in diversity

4 marks

**Explanation:**

Unity in diversity means 'people who are different join together'.

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5. A: moon

4 marks

**Explanation:**

The new and full moons were important times for rainmaking rites and dancing.

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6. protea | king protea | protea flower

3 marks

**Explanation:**

The petals of the protea are shown in the Coat of Arms. It is an emblem of the beauty of our land and the flowering of our potential as a nation.

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7. water | rain | rainfall

3 marks

**Explanation:**

They moved southward because the water sources in the Sahara were drying up.

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8. /Kaggen | two

4 marks

**Explanation:**

The first time /Kaggen made people who were like animals and the second time he made people human.

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9. true

2 marks

**Explanation:**

Fauna is animal life and flora is plant life.

The men looked after the cattle and also hunted animals for food.

The women looked after the crops and stored them. They also gathered food such as berries and wild fruit, and herbal plants.

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10. knobkerrie | knobkerries

3 marks

**Explanation:**

It is a stick with a knob at the top.

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11. false

2 marks

**Explanation:**

They arrived in Southern Africa 1 700 - 2 000 years ago.

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12. grasslands | pastoralists

4 marks

**Explanation:**

Once the livestock had eaten the grass, the Khoikhoi would move on with them. Herding was a pastoral way of life, pastoral meaning that they looked after their animals.

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13. kraal | homestead

3 marks

**Explanation:**

A kraal was made up of about 100 people.

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14. areas along the east coast | Namibia | the southern interior

6 marks

**Explanation:**

They moved into these areas in search of land with summer rainfalls.

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15. initiation

3 marks

**Explanation:**

Historians have spoken to people today about the broken heads and linked it to the initiation ceremony.

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16. false

2 marks

**Explanation:**

They were called "Hottentots" - so named by the white settlers. The Khokhoi would say that this was not their name. They called themselves Khoikhoi, which means "men of men" or "the real people".

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17. false

2 marks

**Explanation:**

When they killed an animal, they thanked it for giving them food and wished the animal's spirit a safe journey into the next world.

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18. eland

3 marks

**Explanation:**

To meet with /Kaggen in the form of an eland, the San held a trance dance at night around a fire.

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19. true

2 marks

**Explanation:**

The blood of an Eland, an animal of great religious significance, was often mixed into the colour pigments.

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20. Jan van Riebeeck | Van Riebeeck | Jan van Riebeek | Van Riebeek

3 marks

**Explanation:**

The Khoikhoi met Jan van Riebeeck when he landed at the Cape on 6 April 1652.

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21. B: stones, wood and grass

4 marks

**Explanation:**

They lived in one place much longer than the Khoisan did.

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22. C: politics

4 marks

**Explanation:**

The men took part in politics and public affairs.

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23. chief | chiefs

3 marks

**Explanation:**

He decided who could make fields and determined the size thereof.

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24. true 2 marks

**Explanation:**

The chief discussed matters concerning the land with his headmen before making a final decision.

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25. millet | sorghum 4 marks

**Explanation:**

The farmers' wives made porridge from sorghum and millet.

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26. A: nyangas 4 marks

**Explanation:**

They are also known as herbalists.

They have an excellent knowledge of different plants and how they can treat illnesses.

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27. iron | pottery | iron 6 marks

**Explanation:**

Making iron was a long and difficult process.

The men used the iron to make tools and weapons.

The women made pottery for cooking and storing food.

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28. false 2 marks

**Explanation:**

The custom was that the bridegroom had to spend the first months of marriage (until the birth of the first child) living at the village of his wife's parents. Thereafter, the bride was expected to spend the rest of her marriage in the village of her husband.

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29. roots | snake bite wound 4 marks

**Explanation:**

The bark was also used for headaches and toothaches.

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30. sickle bush | sickle 3 marks

**Explanation:**

The San also used the roots of the sickle bush to treat snake bite wounds.

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