



Subject: Grade 6 Social Sciences (History)

Topic: Social Sciences (History): Term 1 - Mini-Exam 1

Total: 56 Marks

1. false

2 marks

Explanation:

After the subsistence, farmers of K2 and Schroda became involved in trading with people on the East African coast, their settlements became bigger and the way their societies were organised changed. Many of the farmers from these two settlements **moved to Mapungubwe Hills**.

2. A: *The Travels of Marco Polo*.

4 marks

Explanation:

This extraordinary storyteller included stories about the great civilizations in Asia, where he travelled for many years on behalf of the emperor of China, Kublai Khan.

It is believed that some of the content of his book was not experienced by himself but were stories told to him by other travellers.

3. D: the first African farming town in southern Africa.

4 marks

Explanation:

This first farming town in Africa was built below Mapungubwe Hill, where the king lived. It was a large settlement of about **5,000 people**.

4. true

2 marks

Explanation:

The **king** of the **state** of **Mapungubwe** lived **apart** from the **ordinary people**. **He**, his **royal family** and a **small number of important people** lived on **top** of **Mapungubwe Hill**, and the ordinary people settled in the **valley below**. Due to this living arrangement, the **social hierarchy** was **visually noticeable** and **physically obvious**.

5. glass beads | glassbeads

3 marks

Explanation:

Large herds of wild **elephants** lived in the area around **Schroda**, a farming community in the Limpopo River Valley. **Traders** on the **East African coast** traded the **elephant tusks** (which the farmers at Schroda had) for **glass beads** from the East.

This meant that their society changed because the farmers at **Schroda** were previously **subsistence** farmers and were now involved in importing (glass beads) and exporting (ivory tusks).



6. millennium

3 marks

Explanation:

Certain **timeframes** have **specific names**, such as:

- 7 years - jubilee
 - 10 years - decade
 - 100 years - century
-

7. true

2 marks

Explanation:

Globalisation means to **trade** on a **worldwide scale**.

Farmers from **Mapungubwe** **traded** their ivory, gold, rhinoceros horn, and tortoise shells for goods such as cloth, glassbeads, and carpets, which came **from across the Indian Ocean**. This signalled the start of **globalisation** for them as they became **connected** to other parts of **the world** through trading.

8. true

2 marks

Explanation:

The **farmers** at **Mapungubwe** had access to **gold, ivory, and rhinoceros horns**. They **traded** it for **goods they needed** from the **Swahili merchants** on the **East Coast**.

The **Swahili merchants** traded **glassware, beads, cloth, and carpets for the gold, ivory, and rhinoceros horns** of the Mapungubwe farmers. These merchants obtained their goods, such as cloth and beads, from **Arab traders** from across the **Indian Ocean**.

9. Heritage

3 marks

Explanation:

World Heritage Sites such as **Mapungubwe** protect and recognise areas of outstanding natural, historical, and cultural value.

The site where the town of Mapungubwe once was and the objects found there tell us a lot about the people who lived there and how their society was organised. It forms a **valuable part** of **our heritage**.

10. Swahili

3 marks

Explanation:

Many **Arabs settled** on the **eastern coast of Africa**, where they **married African women**. As Arab and African people lived together, a **mixture** of their **languages, cultures** and **customs** developed.



11. artefacts

3 marks

Explanation:

These **artefacts** that people **made** and that were **left behind** at the site where they lived tell us about their **standard of living** and how they organised their **daily activities**, for example:

- **Pots** show that they **prepared food** in it
 - **Urns** indicate that they **stored** food, water or possibly medicine
 - **Bracelets** can be an indication that they **cared** about their **appearance** and **status**
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12. false

2 marks

Explanation:

Mapungubwe was **abandoned**, and **nobody lives there today**. Archaeologists have not yet discovered the reason for this. They discovered many artefacts on the site (such as glass beads and golden objects) that provided **information** about the **people** who once lived in this thriving state.

13. B: worked for Kublai Khan.

4 marks

Explanation:

Born into a **wealthy Italian** family, **Marco Polo travelled** overland to **China**, where he worked for 17 years for **Kublai Khan**.

This **overland route** was called the **Silk Road** because **Chinese silk cloth** was traded widely.

14. C: does not rust and lasts forever.

4 marks

Explanation:

Gold was brought to Mapungubwe from **mines** situated to the **north** of the town. This **scarce metal** could be heated, melted, and **shaped** into different forms. It was used as a **status symbol** to show the owner's **power** and **importance**.

15. true

2 marks

Explanation:

As **Mapungubwe** was a good **example** of **excellence** of **human thought** and **ingenuity** in southern Africa, it was a good choice to **name the award** after it.

It is awarded to people who served our country through **exceptional achievement** and **excellence**. **Nelson Mandela** was the **first** person to receive the Order of Mapungubwe (platinum) - on **20 December 2002**.

16. B: used a compass to find their way.

4 marks

Explanation:

The **traders** from **Mapungubwe** found their way to the East Coast by **following** the **stars** at night. There were many **dangers** along the way, such as **wild animals** and **robbers** who wanted their goods.

17. false

2 marks

Explanation:

Marco Polo's travels in **Asia** happened at the **same time** when **Mapungubwe** was a **powerful African state** with **important trade routes**.

Mapungubwe was by this time already **involved** in **globalisation** as a result of their **trading** with **merchants** from across the **Indian Ocean**. **Europe**, on the other hand, was still very **isolated** from the rest of the world and **knew little** about **other continents**.

18. hill

3 marks

Explanation:

The **rulers** and the **rest of the royal family** of Mapungubwe lived on **top of the hill**. They were then also **buried there**.

It is an indication of the **existence of a social hierarchy**. There was a **physical distance** between the **king** and **royal family** at the **top of the hill** and the **ordinary people** who lived at the **bottom of the hill**.

19. C: wanted cloth, carpets and glassware from the farmers from Mapungubwe.

4 marks

Explanation:

The **farmers** from Mapungubwe took **ivory, tortoise shells, gold, and rhinoceros horn** to **trade with the coastal towns**. They **wanted cloth, carpets, glassware and beads** because they could not make it themselves.

Total: 56 Marks