



**Subject:** Grade 7 Social Sciences (History)

**Topic:** Social Sciences (History): Term 2 - Exam 1

**Total:** 98 Marks

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1. Arab Muslim | Europe

4 marks

**Explanation:**

There were important trading centres in West Africa. Because of their well-developed economic systems based on agriculture, mining, manufacturing and trade, they traded items such as gold, ivory and spices for salt and other goods.

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2. Industrial Revolution | jobs

4 marks

**Explanation:**

A gain for Britain from the transatlantic slave trade:

The Industrial Revolution in Britain created thousands of jobs.

The raw materials that were brought to Britain from America had to be manufactured into processed goods. This created jobs for thousands of people.

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3. D: Committing suicide.

4 marks

**Explanation:**

Killing themselves was considered a violent form of resistance. So was mutilating themselves to lower their value. Slaves were valuable to the slave owners.

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4. sugar cane | cane | sugar | sugar cane. | cane. | sugar.

3 marks

**Explanation:**

The slaves worked on large sugar cane, tobacco, rice, sugar and cotton plantations.

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5. softer | soft

3 marks

**Explanation:**

**African ivory** was preferred because it was **softer** than the ivory of the Indian elephants and is therefore **easier to carve**.

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6. true

2 marks

**Explanation:**

In the 6th century, Egypt was the first African country where many people converted to Islam. Egypt then became an important gateway through which Islam spread to other parts of Africa.



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7. Mali | Mali Empire | Mali-Empire

3 marks

**Explanation:**

The kingdom of **Mali** reached the pinnacle of power in the early 14th century under **Mansa Musa**. When the Mali empire began to wane, the emerging Songhai empire **relied on the same commodities**.

**Gold** remained the **main commodity**, followed by kola nuts, ivory, slaves and ostrich feathers.

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8. pay him tribute | sold the people

4 marks

**Explanation:**

The first time someone wanted to speak to the king they had to kneel before him. The people whom he captured and sold, became slaves.

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9. false

2 marks

**Explanation:**

It was established at the point where the Niger River flows northward into the southern edge of the Sahara Desert.

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10. manufactured goods | enslaved Africans | raw materials

6 marks

**Explanation:**

(a): Goods such as cloth, beads, guns and ammunition were taken by ship to West Africa, where they were sold or bartered for slaves.

(b): Slaves were taken from West Africa, across the Atlantic Ocean, and sold in the Caribbean or the American colonies.

(c): Raw materials, such as sugar cane and tobacco, were shipped back to Europe and used to make manufactured goods like sugar and pipe tobacco.

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11. shipbuilding | ship building | building ships

3 marks

**Explanation:**

As a result of the transatlantic slave trade, shipbuilding became a major industry in America and Britain.

Look at the map. It is quite clear that ships were needed to transport people, raw materials and manufactured materials across the Atlantic Ocean.

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12. A: Descriptions of Africa

4 marks

**Explanation:**

Pope Leo X instructed Leo Africanus to do a broad recording of Africa in Italian.

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13. false

2 marks

**Explanation:**

From the text: But eventually they or their children **might become part of their master's family and become free.**

Slavery was not a lifetime status. Someone might be born free, made a slave for a few years, and then be free again.

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14. C: raided villages and abducted young women and men

4 marks

**Explanation:**

From the text: As the demand from outsiders such as Arabs and Europeans grew, warfare and **raids** (raided villages) **to get slaves and the kidnapping** (abducting) **of individuals increased.**

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15. farmers | farmers.

3 marks

**Explanation:**

From the text: They chose Africans for a number of reasons, one being because **they were used to farming.**

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16. C: political

4 marks

**Explanation:**

The Arabs **dominated the area.** They gained **power** and **influence** over the population groups who lived there. North Africa consequently became **Arab**, as well as **Islamic.**

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17. Timbuktu | knowledge

4 marks

**Explanation:**

The University of Timbuktu was situated in Mali.

Many West Africans were skilled in medicine, mathematics and astronomy.

Some people were skilled miners and metallurgists (scientist who specializes in metals such as steel, copper and iron).

Others were great artists in stone and wood.

Technology was also well-developed. It was used in mining and in manufacturing of goods for domestic use, as well as luxury items in gold, bronze, ivory and terracotta.

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18. mosques | mosks | a mosque | mosque | mosques.

3 marks

**Explanation:**

**Mali** became increasingly **Islamic** under **Mansa Musa's rule**, but most of the ordinary people kept their West African customs, religion and traditions.

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19. A: Granada

4 marks

**Explanation:**

He was born in Granada in 1485 as Al-Hassan Ibn-Muhammed al-Wezzani-ez-Zayyatti.

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20. Lawrence | Lawrence.

3 marks

**Explanation:**

Pro-slavery forces attacked the town of **Lawrence** in May 1856.

This clash is known as the Pottawatomie Massacre.

After this clash, Brown moved to Virginia where he established a refuge (safe place) for runaway slaves. It was here that he seriously thought about his plan for a war in Virginia against slavery.

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21. A: Christians

4 marks

**Explanation:**

Until the Berbers were defeated by the Muslim Arabs in the 7th century, most of them were **Christians**. The influence of the Arabs caused them to convert to Islam.

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22. false

2 marks

**Explanation:**

Many West African societies shared similar types of social organisation. This made it easier for members of different kingdoms and chiefdoms to relate to each other. Societies generally treated one another with respect.

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23. false

2 marks

**Explanation:**

They were given very little food, twice a day.

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24. true

2 marks

**Explanation:**

Musa **repaid the loans generously** because he was a rich and generous man. He repaid his loans **with much more** than he borrowed.

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25. 300 | three hundred | three-hundred

3 marks

**Explanation:**

Harriet was a conductor on the Underground Railroad, guiding escaped slaves all the way to Canada, where they could be truly free.

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26. rich | technology

4 marks

**Explanation:**

The economy of West Africa suffered owing to the greed of the powerful chiefs. Wealth was seen as more important than technology.

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27. cash | cash.

3 marks

**Explanation:**

The crops were not farmed to be eaten or used immediately. The farmers exported these crops and made a huge profit on them.

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28. false

2 marks

**Explanation:**

Indentured servants were free by law, but chattel slaves were owned by their masters.

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29. Mali - Tunisia - Egypt | Morocco - West African

4 marks

**Explanation:**

The gold-salt trade route across **Morocco and West Africa** began in North Africa in a trading city known as **Sidjilmassa** (near the present-day border between Morocco and Algeria) and **ended in the Ghana Empire**.

By the 12th century, with the rise of the Islamic Mali empire, Ghana had lost control of the gold trade in western Sudan. Traders then established a **second main route** for gold and salt that stretched across **Mali, Tunisia and Egypt**. The trade route began in **Mali** and ended in **Egypt** (which passes through Tunisia and Cairo).

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30. taxes | tax | taxation | taxing | taxes. | taxation. | tax. | taxing.

3 marks

**Explanation:**

He **taxed** imports and exports. Mansa Musa used the skills of the Arab Muslims to write, calculate and keep records.

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**Total: 98 Marks**