



education

Department:
Education
North West Provincial Government
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

PROVINCIAL ASSESSMENT

GRADE 6

SOCIAL SCIENCES: HISTORY
JUNE 2024

MARKS:40

TIME:60 minutes

This question paper consists of 7 pages.

INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION

Read the following instructions carefully before answering the questions.

1. This paper consists of **TWO** sections, **SECTION A** and **SECTION B**.
2. Read **ALL** the instructions carefully.
3. Study **ALL** sources carefully.
4. Answer **ALL** the questions in the spaces provided.
5. Avoid rewriting sources when answering the questions.
6. Number the answers correctly according to the numbering system used in this question paper.
7. Present your answers according to the instructions for each question.
8. Write neatly and legibly.

SECTION A: An African kingdom long ago in southern Africa: Mapungubwe**QUESTION 1****SOURCE 1A:** K2 and Schroda settlements in the Limpopo Valley, before Mapungubwe

Archaeologists found evidence (artefacts) that tells us how people in these settlements lived. Around 900 AD, African farmers had settled at K2 and Schroda (names given to two of the three Archaeological sites where evidence was found). Evidence such as ivory bands, glass beads, clay pots, cowrie shells, remains of buildings (foundations of huts) and many others led the archaeologists to piece together the kind of life these communities lived. K2 and Schroda were smaller settlements: about 500 people in Schroda and about 1500 in K2. The people of K2 and Schroda hunted elephants and traded the elephant tusks (ivory) for glass beads from the East. It is believed that K2 replaced Schroda as the main settlement. It's believed that as the settlements grew bigger, many farmers from K2 and Schroda moved to Mapungubwe Hill, also located in the Limpopo Valley.

[From *Clever Social Sciences grade 6*]

1.1 Make use of **SOURCE 1A** and your own knowledge to state whether the following statements are TRUE or FALSE:

1.1.1 K2 and Schroda were two settlements in the Limpopo valley before Mapungubwe.

_____ (1 x 1) (1)

1.1.2 The people from K2 and Schroda lived by farming with cattle and mining.

_____ (1 x 1) (1)

1.1.3 The total number of people who lived in K2 and Schroda was more than 3000 people.

_____ (1 x 1) (1)

1.1.4 The K2 and Schroda communities finally moved to Mapungubwe Hill.

_____ (1 x 1) (1)
[4]

1.2 Use **SOURCE 1A** and your own knowledge and define the following concepts.

1.2.1 Archaeology: _____ (1 x 2) (2)

1.2.2 Artefacts: _____ (1 x 2) (2)
[4]

SOURCE 1B: King and sacred leadership

Mapungubwe became a bigger and more complex society or state from around 1220 AD. The first state in southern Africa. There were about 5000 people living in Mapungubwe. The king of Mapungubwe moved to the top of the Hill, while ordinary people lived at the foot of the hill. Mapungubwe means “Hill of the jackal” The king was a sacred leader, in charge of many important ceremonies and rituals such as rain making. He was believed to be closer to the ancestors. Mapungubwe Hill was believed to be sacred and people were not allowed to look at it directly. They had to climb the hill backwards. There were distinct (separate) social classes in Mapungubwe with the king at the top and ordinary people at the bottom. Kings and members of the royal family were buried at the top of the hill with golden objects. Some of the artefacts found in the graves at the top of Mapungubwe Hill include: - The Golden Rhino (carved out wood and covered with gold sheets) – in Venda tradition, the black rhino was a symbol of strength and power. - a golden sceptre (symbol of leadership). Gold was a status symbol of power and importance.

[Adapted from: <https://maryvalecollege.co.za/>]

1.3 Use **SOURCE 1B** and your own knowledge to answer the following questions.

1.3.1 Why did the king live on the top of the hill? Give ONE reason.

_____ (1 x 2) (2)

1.3.2 What is the symbol of the following according to the Venda tradition?

(a) A black rhino: _____ (1 x 1) (1)

(b) Golden sceptre: _____ (1 x 1) (1)

1.3.3 In 2 to 3 lines, describe the social classes in Mapungubwe.

_____ (1 x 3) (3)

[7]

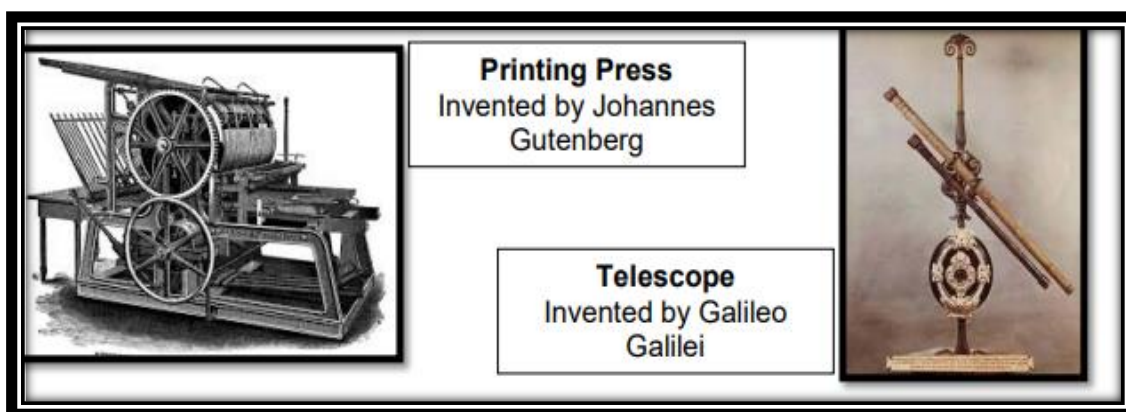
TOTAL SECTION A: 15

SECTION B: Explorers from Europe find Southern Africa

QUESTION 2

SOURCE 2A: The European Renaissance During the 15th and 16th centuries (1600–1700)

The European Renaissance was at a turning point in a conservative time. People did not look further than their towns or villages, and they didn't like new ideas about things. The Renaissance was a time when people were encouraged to look outwards for new and better ideas as well as new places to trade. It involved the development and advancement of literature, art, politics, religion 5 GM 2018, and science. A growing interest in the world and curiosity was an important part of the Renaissance and one of the key reasons for European exploration. The Renaissance resulted in several inventions. Some of these inventions changed the world forever. Two of the most important inventions were the printing press and the telescope.



The printing press allowed people to print pamphlets, news sheets, and books, in large numbers. Because the written language was more freely available, more people learnt how to read and write and because of this, people's knowledge of the world increased. The Renaissance produced some great scientists and mathematicians like Leonardo Da Vinci and Galileo Galilei.

[Adapted from: *Our word, Our History, grade 6*]

2.1 Make use of **SOURCE 2A** and your own knowledge to answer the questions below.

2.1.1 According to SOURCE 2A, the Renaissance led to development and advancement of a number of things, name just THREE.

(3 x 1) (3)

2.1.2 From SOURCE 2A, the Renaissance produced TWO great scientists, name them.

(2 x 1) (2)

2.1.3 From the source, name TWO of the important inventions that came as the result of the Renaissance.

(2 x 1) (2)

2.2 Use SOURCE 2A and in your own words, define “**Renaissance**”.

(1 x 2) (2)

2.3 Do you think the telescope was an important invention? Give a reason for your answer.

(1 x 2) (2)

2.4 In a paragraph of SIX lines, explain how the invention of the Printing Press changed the world forever.

(5)
[16]

SOURCE 2B: Portuguese discovery routes.

Bartholomew Dias was a Portuguese explorer. He was in charge of a fleet of ships and crews who were looking for a sea route to the east by sailing around Africa. Dias's voyage did not go much further beyond Mossell Bay, his ships turned back home where they came from.



[From Platinum Social Sciences grade 6]

2.5 Make use of **SOURCE 2B** and your own knowledge to answer the following questions.

2.5.1 According to the map on SOURCE 2B, where did Dias and Da Gama come from? _____ (1 x 1) (1)

2.5.2 Between Dias and Da Gama, who would you say discovered the sea route to India? _____ (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.3 Using the source and own background knowledge, why did Dias turn back home at Mossell Bay? Provide ONE reason.
_____ (1 x 2) (2)

2.5.4 Use information from the source and your own knowledge and define the following terms:

(a) Voyager:

_____ (1 x 2) (2)

(b) Explorer

_____ (1 x 2) (2)

[9]

TOTAL SECTION B: 25
GRAND TOTAL: 40