Social Sciences: History · Grade 6

Memorandum · Term 1–2

TOTAL 60 MARKS

Marking guidelines

1. Award the full mark for a correct answer, even if the learner words it differently.
2. For source-based questions the answer must come from, or be inferred from, the source.
3. Where a question asks for an opinion, award the mark for any answer with a sensible reason.
4. Where a question asks for two or more items, award one mark per correct item.
5. Do not deduct marks for spelling, provided the answer can be read.

Question	Answer	Marks	Marking note
QUESTION 1 · Great Zimbabwe and Marco Polo · 20 marks			
1.1	After about 1300 (1); it replaced Mapungubwe (1).	**2**	
1.2	They were built of stone without cement (1) and are up to 11 metres high (1).	**2**	
1.3	Gold and ivory (1); any two of glass beads, cloth, porcelain (2).	**3**	
1.4	Swahili traders (1) on the east coast of Africa (1).	**2**	
1.5	1271 (1); seventeen (1).	**2**	
1.6	Paper money; stones that burn (coal); enormous cities. 1 mark each.	**3**	
1.7	It made them eager to reach the East (1) for its riches, goods and spices (1); later explorers searched for new routes to get there (1).	**3**	
1.8	Any three: someone else wrote it down from what he told them; it was written years after the journey, from memory; he may have exaggerated to make a better story; we have no other eyewitness to check it against.	**3**	
QUESTION 2 · Explorers from Europe · 20 marks			
2.1	Pepper, cinnamon and cloves.	**2**	*Any two. 1 mark each.*

Question	Answer	Marks	Marking note
2.2	The route ran overland and the goods passed through many hands. Each trader added a profit, so the price kept rising before it reached Europe.	**3**	*1 mark for the overland route, 1 for many traders, 1 for the rising price.*
2.3	A sea route around Africa to the East, so that they could reach the spices themselves.	**2**	*1 mark for the sea route, 1 for the purpose.*
2.4	In 1488. A storm had driven him far out of sight of land, so he could not see that he had passed the tip.	**3**	*1 mark for the year, 2 marks for the explanation.*
2.5	They were exhausted after months at sea; the food and water were running out; nobody knew what lay further on; the ships were small and storms dangerous; diseases such as scurvy thinned out crews.	**3**	*Any three. 1 mark each.*
2.6	He followed the same route but sailed all the way through and reached India, so the sea route was opened.	**3**	*1 mark for reaching India, 1 for sailing all the way through/beyond where Dias turned back, 1 for opening the sea route to the East.*
2.7	For Europe: cheaper spices; larger profits; direct trade without middlemen; new wealth and power. For Africa and the East: European ships began calling along the coast and later set up trading posts and colonies; local traders lost their role; people's lives and land eventually came under European control.	**4**	*1 mark per valid point on each side.*
QUESTION 3 · Inventions and the voyages · 8 marks			
3.1	Compass — showed the direction even when no land could be seen; caravel — a fast, light ship that could sail into the wind on long voyages; gunpowder — cannons and guns gave the ships protection and power. 1 mark each.	**3**	
3.2	Any two: diseases such as scurvy; bad food and water; cramped, dirty quarters; harsh punishments; storms; months away from home.	**2**	
3.3	Any three: they could not understand each other's languages; the sailors took water from the spring without asking; the Khoikhoi saw the strangers as a threat to their grazing and water; neither side understood the other's customs; the sailors were armed.	**3**	

Question	Answer	Marks	Marking note
QUESTION 4 · Mapungubwe: a kingdom long ago · 12 marks			
4.1	In the north of Limpopo, where the Limpopo and Shashe rivers meet. There was water, good grazing for cattle and fertile soil along the rivers, and it lay close to trade routes.	**2**	*1 mark for the place, 1 for the reason.*
4.2	The golden rhinoceros and other gold objects; pottery; glass beads; Chinese porcelain; iron tools; remains of stone walls.	**2**	*1 mark each.*
4.3	That Mapungubwe traded with far-off places — the goods came across the Indian Ocean from India, Persia and China, in exchange for gold and ivory.	**2**	*1 mark for trade, 1 for where/with what.*
4.4	That there were classes: the ruler was set apart and placed above the others. It shows power and status, and that the society was organised with a leader at its head.	**3**	*1 mark for classes, 1 for power/status, 1 for an organised society.*
4.5	It was the first great kingdom in Southern Africa and shows that long before the Europeans there was a rich, organised society here that traded across the sea. It is a source of pride and part of our shared heritage that must be preserved.	**3**	*1 mark for 'first great kingdom', 1 for what it proves, 1 for pride/preservation.*

Total **60 marks**



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