



LIMPOPO
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTMENT OF
EDUCATION

SEKHUKHUNE SOUTH DISTRICT

SOCIAL SCIENCES
HISTORY CONTROLLED TEST
MARCH 2023
GRADE 7

MARKS: 50

DURATION: 2 HOURS

INSTRUCTIONS:

- Answer all the questions
- Write neatly and legibly
- Plagiarism is not allowed
- Follow the numbering system used on the question paper
- The paper consists of **EIGHT** pages excluding cover page

Question 1: The kingdom of Mali and the city of Timbuktu in the 14th century

Study source A below and answer the questions that will follow.

Source A below shows the trade routes in Mali in the 14th century

The trade routes from Timbuktu, in Mali, in the 14th Century.



Source A: This map shows the trade routes from Timbuktu in Mali in the 14th century. It also shows the areas in Africa where the religion of Islam was practiced.

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

1.1. According to the source, in which continent is Timbuktu? [1]

1.2. What are the two minerals that were found near Timbuktu? [2]

a. _____

b. _____

1.3. Briefly explain how did Mali became rich? [2]

1.4. Name the desert on the north of Timbuktu. [1]

1.5. Why did the people of Mali travelled across the desert early in morning or in the evening? [2]

1.6. Name the holy Islamic city in Arabia. [1]

1.7. Write down the name of the sea the traders from Timbuktu cross to reach Europe continent. [1]

Total [10]

Question 2: Trade across the Sahara Desert

Examine source B below and answer the questions that will follow.

The picture below shows the camel caravans carrying slabs of salt to Timbuktu.



(Adapted from: www.google.com)

2.1. What, according to the source were the people of Mali used as a means of transport? [1]

2.2. Explain, using your own words the meaning of 'camel caravans'. [2]

2.3. Give five reasons why people use camels to travel across a desert. [5]

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

2.4. Explain, why the camels are sometimes called the 'ships of the desert.' [2]

[Total 10]

**Question 3: Spread of Islam across North Africa and into West Africa via traders:
9th century**

Study the source below and answer the questions that will follow.

The source below is about the spread of Islam religion



[Adapted from: www.google.com]

3.1. Fill in the missing words below by choosing the correct answer from the list below.

List: Allah, Qur'an, Muhammad, Mosque and Muslims.

- a. The followers name of Islam religion are called _____ . [1]
- b. The prophet of the Islamic religion is _____ . [1]
- c. The name of a holy book for Islam is called _____ . [1]
- d. The name of an Islamic God is _____ . [1]
- e. The building in which Muslims worship is called _____ . [1]

3.2. Study the case-study below and answer the question that will follow.

The case-study below is about the spread of Islamic region in Africa

The spread of Islam

From the 9th century AD, Arab Muslim traders travelled to West Africa to trade goods. They made journeys in caravans of camels. Traders did not only bring trading, they also brought their religion. This influenced the growth of Mali in the mid-13th century. Islam required Muslim to be literate. This meant that the kingdoms which adopted the Islamic religion were able to keep written records of goods they bought and sold.

The spread of Islam in Mali did not happen through wars, but by contact through international trade and commerce, therefore it was gradual.

[Adapted from: Social Sciences Platinum textbook, grade 7, page 110]

3.2.1. In a paragraph of about five lines, explain how Islam religion was spread across Africa. A rubric below would be used when marking your paragraph. [5]

Rubric

Level 1	<input type="checkbox"/> Uses evidence in an elementary manner e.g. shows little or no understanding. Uses evidence partially to report on topic or cannot report on topic.	Marks: 0-1
Level 2	<input type="checkbox"/> Evidence is mostly relevant and relates to a great extent to the topic. Uses evidence in a very basic manner.	Marks: 2-3
Level 3	<input type="checkbox"/> Uses relevant evidence e.g. demonstrates a thorough understanding <input type="checkbox"/> Uses evidence very effectively in an organised paragraph that shows an understanding of the topic.	Marks: 4-5

Total [10]

Question 4: Mansa Musa’s pilgrimage to Mecca

Study source C below and answer the questions that will follow.

The source below was taken from a book of African Malian Muslim. It explains the pilgrimage (journey) of Mansa Musa to Mecca in 1324.

*‘The faithful approached the city of Mecca. All had the same objective to worship together at the most sacred shrine of Islam, the **Kaaba** in Mecca. One such traveller was Mansa Musa, king of Mali in West Africa. Mansa Musa had prepared carefully for the long journey he and his servants would take. He was determined to travel not only for his own religious fulfilment, but also to bring back teachers and leaders, so that his kingdom could learn more of the Prophet’s teachings.’*

[Adapted from Mahmud Kati, Chronicle of the Seeker of Knowledge, written in the late 14th century.]

4.1. When did Mansa Musa pilgrimage to Mecca happened? [1]

4.2. What kind of source is Source C? Provide a reason for your answer. [2]

4.3. How can you tell that Mansa Musa was very rich? [2]

4.4. Which religion is the 'faithful' referred to in source C? [1]

4.5. According to source C, explain the two reasons why Mansa Musa went to Mecca? [4]

a. _____

b. _____

Total [10]

Question 5: Timbuktu as a centre of learning

Study source D below and answer the questions that will follow.

Source D below is about Sankore University in Timbuktu

Sankore University in Timbuktu

The first university in the world was the Sankore University in Timbuktu. The Sankore University is part of the Sankore Mosque.

During its Golden Age, Timbuktu was the centre of a book trade. Books were also written by Islamic **scholars** at **madrassah**. This established Timbuktu as a centre of learning in West Africa.

The 'Timbuktu **Manuscripts**' collection refers to over 700 000 documents, ranging from scholarly works to short letters which have been preserved by private households in Timbuktu.

The Timbuktu Manuscript are written in Arabic and African languages. These manuscripts deal with subjects that include mathematics and astronomy. Other subjects that were studied include chemistry, physics, optics, medicine, history, geography, the traditions of Islam, government laws and much more.

[Adapted from Social Sciences Platinum textbook, grade 7, page 122 & 123]

5.1. What is the name of the first university in the world? [1]

5.2. Why Timbuktu was a centre of learning? Explain. [2]

5.3. According to the source above, what are the Timbuktu Manuscripts? [1]

5.4. What alphabet are they written in? [1]

5.5. Give any five (5) subjects that were studied at Sankore University. [5]

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

d. _____

e. _____

Total [10]

~ THE END ~