education

Department of Education
FREE STATE PROVINCE

# GRADE 7

# SOCIAL SCIENCES: HISTORY

## NOVEMBER 2025

**MARKS: 50** **DURATION: 1½ hours**

**School: _____**

**Learner's name and surname:_____**

**Grade 7 _____**

**Marks: SECTION A: ____ / 15** **SECTION B: ____ / 35** **TOTAL: ____ / 50 = %**

**INSTRUCTIONS AND INFORMATION**

1. This paper consists of TWO sections:

SECTION A: Colonisation of the Cape in the 17th-18th centuries (15 marks)

SECTION B: Co-operation and conflict on the Frontiers of the Cape Colony in the early 19th century. (35 marks)

2. When answering questions, you should also apply your own knowledge.
3. You will be disadvantaged by merely rewriting the sources as answers.
4. Write neatly and legibly.

**This question paper consists of 8 pages.**

## SECTION A: COLONISATION OF THE CAPE IN THE 17TH-18TH CENTURIES

**Question 1:** Read **Source A** about *the first inhabitants of South Africa*, and answer the questions.

**Source A:** The first inhabitants of South Africa



The San Bushmen were the first people to live at the Cape. The San were nomadic and did not settle in one place. They hunted wild animals and gathered wild plants to eat. Around 250 AD, African farmers from Central Africa moved into South Africa. They settled in the eastern part of the country.

1.1 Is the statement TRUE or FALSE?
The San Bushmen were nomadic hunter-gatherers. _____ (1)

1.2 Explain why African farmers settled in the eastern parts of southern Africa, and not in the western parts? (1)

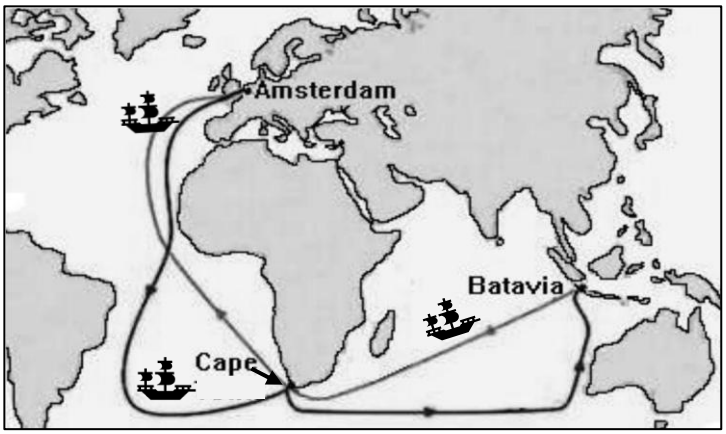
_____

_____

**[2]**

**Question 2:** Study **Source B** and answer the questions.

**Source B:** World map showing the VOC trade route between the Netherlands and the East Indies (Batavia).




2.1 Circle the correct answer: (1)

Why was the Cape a good location (place) for a refreshment station in the 1600s?

A. It was close enough to Amsterdam.
B. There were already a few small towns at the Cape.
C. It was about halfway on the sea route between Europe and the East Indies.
D. Gold and diamonds were already mined at the Cape.

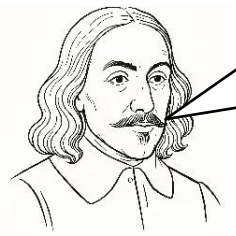
2.2 Why did Jan van Riebeeck start a settlement (refreshment station) at the Cape? (1)

_____

_____ **[2]**

**QUESTION 3:** Study **Source C** about Slavery at the Cape and answer the questions.

**Source C:** In 1658, Jan Van Riebeeck wrote the following in his journal:



"I don't want to use our soldiers and sailors for agricultural work and seal-catching. It is too expensive.
The locals don't want to work for us. It would be much better for slaves to be brought here."
[Source: Adapted from https://sahistory.org.za/article/dutch-settlement]

3.1 Give TWO reasons why Van Riebeeck thought it would be better to bring slaves to the Cape. (2)

1)_____

2) _____

3.2 What work did slaves have to do at the Cape? Name any TWO. (2)

_____ and _____

3.3 Compare the lives of the slaves at the Cape with those of the Free Burghers (farmers). What was the most important difference? (2)

_____

_____

3.4 Evaluate Jan van Riebeeck's decision to bring slaves to the Cape. (Do you think it was fair?) Support your answer with a reason. (2)

_____

_____

**[8]**

**QUESTION 4: Groups of People at the Cape**

Match Column A with Column B. Write the correct letter in the spaces below the table.

| COLUMN A | | COLUMN B | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 4.1 | Free Burghers | A | Christian people who fled from France. They were given land, they grew grapes and made wine. |
| 4.2 | French Huguenots | B | Farmers who moved inland with slaves and animals. |
| 4.3 | Trekboers | C | People whom the VOC released from their contracts. They got farms and grew food for the settlement. |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4.1 | | 4.2 | | 4.3 | |

**[3]**

**TOTAL SECTION A: [15]**

## SECTION B: CO-OPERATION AND CONFLICT ON THE FRONTIERS OF THE CAPE COLONY IN THE EARLY 19TH CENTURY.

**QUESTION 5:** Study **Source D** and answer the questions.

**Source D:** TIMELINE OF EVENTS

| **TIMELINE OF EVENTS IN THE LATE 18th and 19th CENTURY IN THE CAPE COLONY** | |
|---|---|
| **1779** | First Frontier War between Trekboers and Xhosa over the **Zuurveld.** |
| **1795** | Britain takes over the Cape for the first time. |
| **1803** | The Cape is given back to Holland. |
| **1806** | The British **colonised** the Cape for the second time. |
| **1818 – 1819** | Fifth Frontier War |
| **1820** | 4,000 British settlers arrive by ship in the Eastern Cape |
| **1834** | Britain abolished (ended) slavery. |
| **1877 - 1879** | Ninth (9th) Frontier War: The Xhosa were finally defeated after fighting against colonisation for more than 100 years. |

5.1 Why did the Trekboers and the Xhosa fight over the Zuurveld in 1779? (1)

A. The Dutch wanted to build a town there.
B. The Xhosa wanted to trade only with Europe.
C. The Zuurveld was rich in gold and diamonds.
D. Both groups wanted the land for grazing cattle.

5.2 How many Frontier wars were fought before the Xhosa were finally defeated? (1)

_____

5.3 Choose the correct answer from the words in brackets: (1)

During the frontier wars, Chief ***(Stockenstroom / Maqoma)*** fought against the British.

5.4 Define the term '***colonise***' in your own words. (1)

_____

_____

5.5 Two European countries colonised the Cape. Name both European countries.

_____ and _____ (2)

5.6 Which group of people arrived in the Eastern Cape in **1820**, and why were they brought there? (2)

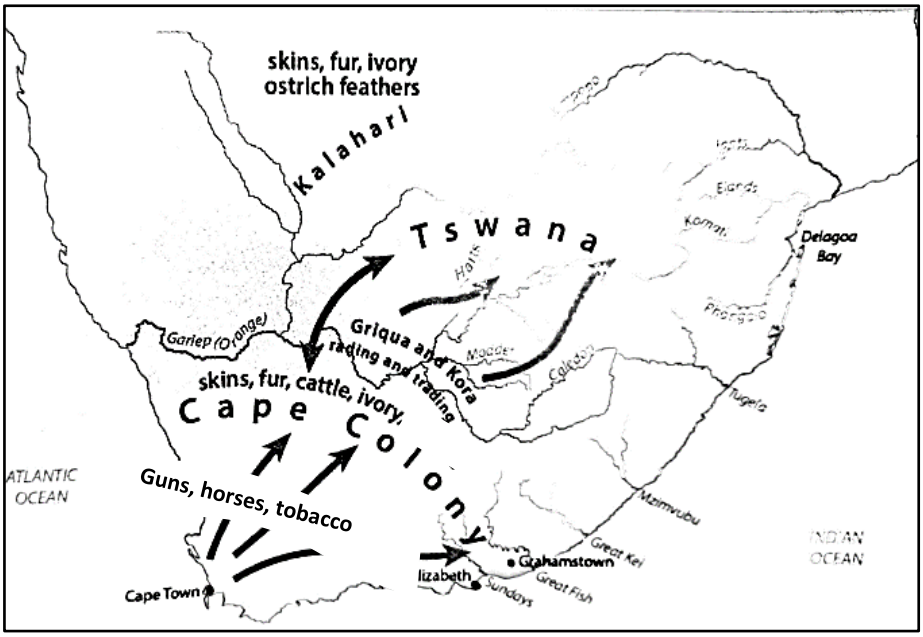
_____

_____

**[8]**

**QUESTION 6:** Study **Source E** and answer the questions.

**Source E:** Map that indicates trade relations in the Northern Cape in the early 1800s.




6.1 Is the following statement TRUE or FALSE? (1)

In the Northern Cape, there was plenty of trade and co-operation between the different groups, but there was also conflict. _____

6.2 Underline the correct answer from the options in brackets:

6.2.1 When Britain took over the Cape Colony, they made the **(*Limpopo / Gariep*)** River the northern boundary. (1)

6.2.2 The (***Xhosa / Tswana***) people built big chiefdoms to the north. (1)

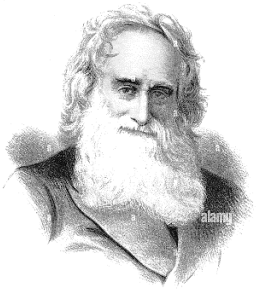
6.2.3 Tswana people traded items like ivory, skins, fur, iron and tobacco with the (***Kora and Griqua / San and Khoikhoi***) . (1)

**[4]**

**QUESTION 7: Case study: Robert Moffat**

Read **Source F** about Robert Moffat and answer the questions.

**Source F:** Robert Moffat - The Father of Missionary Work in South Africa



Robert Moffat was a **Scottish missionary** who arrived in South Africa in 1817. He worked among the Tswana and Griqua people. With his wife, Mary, he built a mission station at Kuruman. They translated the Bible into Setswana and taught people to read and write. He built a church and started a school. He spent many years helping the communities. He was good at woodwork, gardening, farming, and metalworking. He helped the Tswana to become farmers and grow their own food. His mission station became a centre of religion and learning in the region.

7.1 Where did Robert Moffat build a mission station?_____ (1)

7.2 In your own words, define what a **missionary** is. (1)

_____

_____

7.3 Which TWO groups of people did Robert Moffat work amongst? (2)

_____ and _____

7.4 Why did Moffat want people to read the Bible in their own language? (1)

_____

_____

7.5 Name any help Robbert Moffat offered to the Tswana people. (1)

_____

7.6 Do you think missionaries had more positive (good) or negative (bad) impact on local communities? Explain your answer. (2)

_____

_____

_____

**[8]**

## QUESTION 8: Essay: The Eastern frontier of European settlement

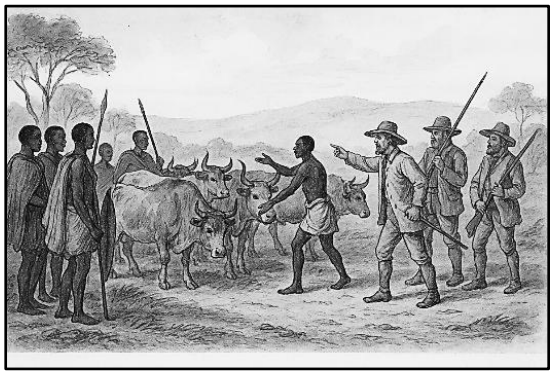
Use **Source G**, and your own knowledge to write an essay to answer the question:

**Discuss the causes and effects of conflict on the Eastern frontiers of the Cape Colony during the early 19th century.**

**Use the following guiding questions to help you:**

- What were the main reasons (**causes**) for the conflict between the Xhosa and the settlers?
- What important **events** happened during these conflicts?
- What were the **consequences** of this conflict for the people at the frontier?

Your essay must have an **introduction** and a **conclusion**.
Use the rubric below as a guideline.



**Source G**: An illustration of a group of Xhosa and Trekboers in conflict.

| Criteria & marks | Description & marks | Allocated mark |
|---|---|---|
| **Introduction [2 marks]** | ***0/1 mark:*** No introduction or completely irrelevant/limited overview. | _____ **2** |
| | ***2 marks:*** The introduction provides a clear overview of the topic that will be discussed. | |
| **Content [10 marks]** Discussion of the causes, events and effects of conflict on the Eastern frontier of the Cape Colony | ***0-1 mark:*** No explanation or completely irrelevant. | _____ **10** |
| | ***2-3 marks:*** The content is sparse. The question is inadequately addressed. There are 2-3 points that give relevant details on the causes and effects of conflict on the Eastern frontier of the Cape Colony. | |
| | ***4-6 marks:*** The question has been mostly answered. The content is adequately covered and is relevant. At least 4-6 main points discussing the causes, events and effects of conflict on the Eastern frontier of the Cape Colony. | |
| | ***7-10 marks:*** The question has been fully answered. In 7-10 good points, the candidate selected relevant information to support the argument. The explanation clearly discuss**es** the causes, events, and effects of conflict on the Eastern frontier of the Cape Colony. | |
| **Conclusion [3 marks]** | ***0/1 mark:*** No conclusion or completely irrelevant. The concluding paragraph somewhat summarises the main explanation. | _____ **3** |
| | ***2 marks:*** The concluding paragraph restates the main discussion in summary form. | |
| | ***3 marks:*** The concluding paragraph effectively reinforces key points and provides a clear understanding of the causes and effects of conflict on the Eastern frontier. | |
| | | **/15** |

**TOTAL SECTION B [35]**
**TOTAL: 50**