education

Department of Education
FREE STATE PROVINCE

GRADE 7

SOCIAL SCIENCES: HISTORY

MARKING GUIDELINES

NOVEMBER 2025

MARKS: 50

This marking guideline consists of 6 pages.

SECTION A: Colonisation of the Cape in the 17th-18th centuries

Question 1

1.1 TRUE ✓ (1)

1.2 African farmers settled in the east because
it had good summer rainfall to grow crops (sorghum & millet). ✓ (1)

[2]

Question 2

2.1 C ✓ (1)

2.2 To supply ships with fresh food (fruit, vegetables and meat) and water. ✓ (1)

Alternative reasons that can also be awarded one mark:
- Sailors could rest and get healthy.
- Ships could be repaired.

[2]

Question 3

3.1 Reasons: It was too expensive to pay soldiers and sailors for their work. ✓
Locals (Khoi-Khoi) did not want to work for them. ✓ (2)
Slaves did not have to be paid.

3.2 Any TWO of the following:
Agricultural work / Farming, seal-catching, gardening, herding, domestic work, building houses and roads, running the refreshment station, housemaids, and fishing. ✓✓ (2)

3.3 Free Burghers were free ✓ (and owned land),
while slaves had no freedom ✓ (and did not own land). (2)
(*Any relevant explanation*.)

3.4 Own opinion – example:
Not fair ✓ because people (slaves) lost their freedom. ✓ (2)
The learner's opinion must be supported with a valid reason.
Award 1 mark for the opinion and one mark for a valid reason.

[8]

Question 4

4.1	C ✓	4.2	A ✓	4.3	B ✓

[3]

TOTAL SECTION A: [15]

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

Question 5

5.1 D. ✓ (1)

5.2 Nine ✓ (1)

5.3 Chief Maqoma ✓ (1)

5.4 Colonise = To take over land and use its resources. /
When a country takes control of land/people in another area and uses its resources. ✓ (1)
(*Any relevant definition*.)

5.5 Netherlands *or* Holland ✓ and Britain ✓ (2)

5.6 1820 - British settlers ✓;
Any ONE of the following:
They were brought to the Eastern Cape to farm on plots, *OR*
to prevent the Xhosas from settling in the Zuurveld, *OR*
And to strengthen the frontier. ✓
(*Any ONE reason*) (2)
[8]

Question 6

6.1 TRUE ✓ (1)
6.2.1 Gariep ✓ (1)
6.2.2 Tswana ✓ (1)
6.2.3 Kora and Griqua ✓ (1)
[4]

Question 7: Case Study: Robert Moffat

7.1 Kuruman ✓ (1)

7.2 Missionary =
A person who spreads religion and helps communities ✓ / (1)
A person who goes to another country to teach people about Christianity and helps them with learning new skills.
(*Any relevant definition*.)

7.3 Tswana ✓ and Griqua ✓ (2)

7.4 So that people could understand the message in their own language. ✓ (1)
(*Any relevant explanation*.)

7.5 Any skill: farming, gardening, building, woodwork, metalwork,
read, write ✓ (1)

7.6 *Learners must give their own opinion with any relevant explanation.*
Missionaries had both positive and negative impacts on local communities.

- **Positive:** They brought **Christianity**, built schools and hospitals, and taught people to read and write.
- **Negative:** They made many people give up their traditional beliefs, languages, and customs, which harmed local cultures.

Marks: 2 × 1 = 2 marks
1 mark for mentioning a positive or negative effect; ✓
1 mark for a valid explanation or example. ✓ (2)

[8]

Question 8: Essay **[15 marks]**

Introduction (2 marks) ✓✓

Paragraph 1 – Causes (3 marks) ✓✓✓
- Mentions land as a cause / Zuurveld
- Mentions cattle or resources as a cause
- Mentions mistrust or cultural differences

Paragraph 2 – How Conflicts Happened / Events (3 marks) ✓✓✓
- Mentions frontier wars/fighting
- Mentions cattle raids or attacks
- Mentions British involvement (soldiers)

Paragraph 3 – Effects (4 marks) ✓✓✓✓
- Xhosa lost land, cattle, or homes
- Lives were lost / people died / families suffered
- People had to flee from their homes / forced to leave their homes
- Xhosa lost cattle/livestock
- British laws took power from chiefs
- Xhosa lost independence

Conclusion (3 marks) ✓✓✓
- Conclusion that summarises impact/changes on frontier (3)

Example essay:

In the early 1800s, the Xhosa people and the Cape settlers fought on the Eastern Frontier. They wanted the same land and animals, which caused problems.

The main reason for the conflict was land. The settlers moved into the fertile Zuurveld, where the Xhosa already lived. Both groups also wanted cattle and other resources. They did not trust each other and had different ways of life.

There were many Frontier wars between the Xhosa and the settlers. They attacked each other and took each other's cattle. Later, the British soldiers joined in and forced the Xhosa to move east of the Fish River.

The wars caused great suffering. The Xhosa lost their land, homes, and animals. Many people died or had to leave their villages. The British made new laws, and Xhosa chiefs lost their power.

The conflict changed life on the frontier forever. The Xhosa lost land and freedom, and the British took control. These events became an important part of South Africa's history.

Marking rubric

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 discusses 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]

GRAND TOTAL: 50