Question 1

Look at the objects in the table below. Identify what each object symbolises.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OBJECT</th>
<th>WHAT THE OBJECT SYMBOLISES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><img src="image1" alt="Object 1" /></td>
<td>a)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image2" alt="Object 2" /></td>
<td>b)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><img src="image3" alt="Object 3" /></td>
<td>c)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

[3]

Question 2

The Renaissance produced a number of great scientists and mathematicians such as Leonardo da Vinci and Galileo. Read the following statements and decide whether each statement relates to da Vinci or Galileo, neither or both.

a) Inventor of the astronomical telescope.
b) Attempted to build a machine that would help people fly.
c) Believes that the Sun is the centre of the solar system.
d) Lived in Europe.
e) Sailed around the world.
f) Changed the way Europeans thought.
g) A great artist.
h) Known for a good attitude.

[8]
Question 3
Answer the following questions about Marco Polo.

a) What was the Silk Road? (1)

b) Name 4 items he brought back to Europe. (½ x 4 = 2)

c) Give a reason why their relatives did not recognize Marco Polo and his crew members. (1)

d) What was the name of the book he wrote? (1)

e) How did his book influence European people? (1)

f) Arrange the following statements in order of Marco Polo’s life. Rewrite each statement in the correct order.
- He brought back things that Europeans wanted.
- He recorded his travels in a book.
- He sailed home instead of going overland.
- He travelled to China with his father and uncle on the Silk Road.
- Marco Polo worked for Kublai Khan for 17 years.
- Marco Polo and the crew gave a dinner to convince relatives it was really them.
- When he got home, no one recognized them.
- Marco Polo was born in 1254. (½ x 8 = 4)

[10]

Question 4
Answer the following questions about European Exploration.

a) Define the term Renaissance. (1)

b) In which country did the Renaissance begin? (1)

c) During which centuries did the Renaissance take place? (1)

d) Why was the Renaissance a ‘turning point’ in history? (1)

e) How did the lives of wealthy women change during this time? (1)

[5]
Question 5

Answer the following questions about inventions and reasons for exploring.

TRUE or FALSE?

a) Caravels were invented in Spain.
b) Caravels were ships that relied on crew members to row.
c) Explorers took guns and gunpowder on their voyages.
d) Gunpowder is also known as black dust.
e) A magnetic compass always points North.
f) The astronomical telescope was built to study far away land.
g) The Arabs had complete control over the trade routes to the East.
h) Profit is when something is sold for more than it was bought for.
i) Explorers used salt to preserve their food.
j) The Portuguese perfected the art of using the silk from silkworms.

(½ x 8 = 4)

Question 6

Answer the following questions about Bartholomew Dias and Vasco Da Gama.

a) In what year did Dias and his crew land in Mossel Bay? (1)
b) Briefly describe what happened when the Khoi herders saw Dias and his crew come on land. (2)
c) Why did Dias and his crew return to Portugal? (1)
d) What did Dias name the Southern tip of Africa? (1)
e) In what year did Vasco da Gama leave Portugal? (1)
f) What does ‘Natal’ mean? (1)
g) Why were the Swahili traders not welcoming to Da Gama and his crew? (1)
h) Who helped Da Gama get to Calicut in India quickly? (1)
i) Why was Da Gama hailed a hero? (1)

[10]

TOTAL: 40
Question 4

a) A time in history when many ideas were developed. (1)
b) Italy (1)
c) 15th and 16th centuries (1)
d) It changed the way people thought/ impacted the rest of the world. (1)
e) They were allowed to be educated, but not at university. (1)

[10]

Question 5

a) False (1)
b) False (1)
c) True (1)
d) False (1)
e) True (1)
f) False (1)
g) True (1)
h) True (1)
i) True (1)
j) False (1)

½ mark each [5]

Question 6

a) 1488 (1)
b) The khoi herders threw stones at Dias and crew. Dias then fired his crossbow killing one of the khoi herders before returning to their ship. (2)
c) Crew were sick and exhausted. (1)
d) The Cape of Good Hope. (1)
e) 1497 (1)
f) Birth of Christ (1)
g) They didn’t have much to offer as trade items/ they had no need to trade with the Portuguese as they had enough trade with India and China. (1)
h) An Arab pilot named Ahmad Ibn Madjid (1)
i) He found a sea trade route to India/ proved that there was gold in Southern Africa. (1)

[10]

TOTAL: 40