Read all the questions carefully.
Check the mark allocation.
Please write neatly.
Read through the question paper once you have completed it.

SECTION A: ANCIENT EGYPT

Answer the following questions.
1. What did ancient Egyptian scribes do? (1)
2. What did the governor do in Ancient Egypt? (1)

State whether the following statements are true or false.
3. Only men could become pharaohs. (1)
4. Pharaohs were worshipped as gods. (1)

Answer the following questions.
5. Whose image is depicted on the right? (1)
6. Why was he important to the people of Ancient Egypt? (1)
7. Who was the god of mummification? (1)
8. Where did the pharaoh go after death? (1)
9. Who was the first queen of Egypt? (1)

16 FEBRUARY 1923: ARCHAEOLOGIST OPENS TOMB OF KING TUTANKHAMEN

On this day in 1923, in Thebes, Egypt, English archaeologist Howard Carter enters the sealed burial chamber of the ancient Egyptian Ruler King Tutankhamen.

Because the ancient Egyptians saw their pharaohs as gods, they carefully preserved their bodies after death, burying them in elaborate tombs containing rich treasures to accompany the rulers into afterlife. In the 19th century, archaeologists flocked from all over the world to Egypt, where they uncovered a number of these tombs. Many tombs had long ago been broken into by robbers and stripped of their riches.

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10. Why did the Egyptians embalm and mummify important people like pharaohs after they had died? (1)
11. Why do you think the discovery of King Tutankhamen’s tomb was such an important and
valuable find for historians?

12. Here is the step by step process of mummification. Three important steps have been left out. Write those three steps.
- Insert a hook through a hole near the nose and pull out part of the brain.
- Make a cut on the left side of the body near the tummy.

12.1
- Let the internal organs dry.
- Place the lungs, intestines, stomach and liver inside canopic jars.
- Place the heart back inside the body.

12.2
- Cover the corpse with natron (salt) for 70 days.
- After 40 days stuff the body with linen or sand to give it a more human shape.

12.3
- Place in a sarcophagus (a type of box like a coffin).

SECTION B: HERITAGE

Heritage is what we have received/inherited from the past.

The oldest hominid fossil, Mrs. Ples, a 2, 3 million year old Australopithecus skull was found in the Sterkfontein Caves. The area is now called The Cradle of Humankind.

1. Why is 'The Cradle of Humankind' an appropriate name for the area? (2)

2. What did the golden rhinoceros, which was discovered at Mapungubwe, symbolize? (1)

3. Write down two of Francis Baard's achievements? (2)

4. Why was the Castle of Good Hope initially built? (1)

5. What is the Castle used for today? (1)

6. Explain what the aloe plant is used for? (2)

7. What is so special about the Makonjwa Mountains and why are they so valuable to geologists? (2)

8. Complete the following table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Heritage</th>
<th>Province</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cradle of Mankind</td>
<td>Gauteng</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Golden Objects</td>
<td>Limpopo</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>Free State</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Frances Baard</td>
<td>Northern Cape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The Castle of Good Hope</td>
<td>Western Cape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aloe</td>
<td>Eastern Cape</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kaditshwene Ruins</td>
<td>8.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Makonjwa Mountains</td>
<td>8.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>Kwazulu-Natal</td>
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</tbody>
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